

# My Thompson Family – William Thomson, Scot POW 1650



Compiled and written by Phillip E. Swan - Oct 2021

## Volume One of Two

(Volume 2 in digital format: Descendant Report for William Thomson Scot POW)

# Preface

*“Every Man is a Quotation from all his Ancestors”*

*--Ralph Waldo Emerson*

'My Thompson Family - William Thomson, Scot POW 1650' is not a genealogical work in the usual sense. It is a story based on information gathered in Scotland and in New England on Thompsons and places where Thompsons lived. It is an account of my descent from my earliest documented Thompson ancestor. It is not an attempt to generate a complete pedigree and to identify every William Thompson descendant.

So that I may tell an interesting story of our Thompsons, there are many photos and documents inserted to enhance this book. The Librarian or Historical Society may have a DVD, which will enable quick name, place, and date searches and the printing of findings. It is important to be aware that the Descendant Report is dynamic and a serious researcher should always check with the librarian for the latest version or contact this author.

Please see page four on YDNA research and thoughts.

You will find information on the Thompson Family in this book which will not be found in any single source anywhere.....if you found the information at all. The Allied families are very interesting and, since there is little printed on some of them, I decided to include some of what I have discovered. Much more is available by contacting me.

'My Thompson Family – William Thompson Scot POW 1650' on DVD and/or printed may be available from the following resources and many others: NEHGS (Boston, MA), Allen County Public Library (Ft. Wayne, IN), The Portsmouth Athenaeum (Portsmouth, NH), The Dover Public Library (Dover, NH), The Durham Public Library (Durham, NH), The Dimond Library at UNH (Durham, NH), The Tuck Library (NH Historical Society's Library in Concord, NH), The Brown Library (Maine Historical Society's Library in Portland, ME), First Parish Church (Dover, NH), Thomas Balch Library (Leesburg, VA), The Portsmouth Public Library (Portsmouth, NH), The South Berwick Historical Society (South Berwick, Maine), The Brick Store Museum (Kennebunkport, Maine), Old Berwick Historical Society (South Berwick, Maine), WorldCat.org and many others, and the author.

\*My contact information as of 2021 is: E-mail [philswan192@gmail.com](mailto:philswan192@gmail.com)

# Dedication

I dedicate 'My Thompson Family - William Thomson, Scot POW 1650' to my father, Joseph Edwin Swan, as I do all my books. My father was the kindest, wisest, and gentlest man I have ever known in my almost eighty years. I never heard him speak against any man and I never heard anyone speak against him. He loved God and his family.

My father's mother, Rubie Darline Thompson Swan, was the custodian of all things family and my father was given most of the family photos, picture postcards, school report cards, and other family documents. My father wanted to compile a family history but illness prevented him from continuing.

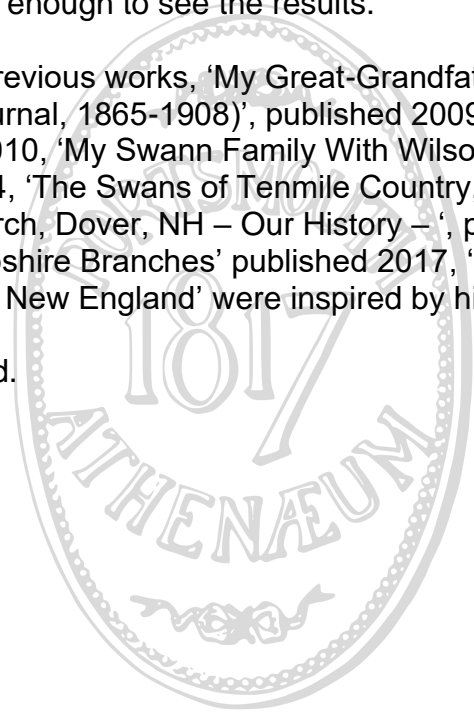
He asked me to pick up the project and gave me all the inherited family treasures. I wish he could have lived long enough to see the results.

This work and several previous works, 'My Great-Grandfather's Journal (George Herbert Thompson's Journal, 1865-1908)', published 2009 and 'My Family Ancestors', published 2010, 'My Swann Family With Wilson, Shipley And Alcock Families' published 2014, 'The Swans of Tenmile Country, PA', published 2014, 'St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, Dover, NH – Our History – ', published 2016, 'My Woodman family – Two New Hampshire Branches' published 2017, 'My Bickford Family with Allied Families in England and New England' were inspired by his example.

This book is for you, Dad.

Phillip E. Swan

October 2021



# YDNA Discussion

Since I am not a Thompson male descendant from William Thomson/Thompson, my YDNA test is no help to connecting to William Thompson. However, my 2<sup>nd</sup> cousin, Hugh Leroy Thompson, has a pedigree which is identical to mine down to our grandparents. My grandmother, Rubie Darline Thompson (Swan), and Hugh's grandfather, Hugh Egbert Thompson, were siblings.

Hugh Leroy tested YDNA at FTDNA to 111 markers and was assigned Haplogroup R-DF25. Also, he was notified of several Ferguson descendant matches at 37 markers and two at the 67 marker level. To me, this indicates a common ancestor between our William Thompson and a Ferguson back in Scotland and back in the past..... but, perhaps, not so far back in the past. Daniel Ferguson was a Scot POW from Dunbar and a neighbor of William Thompson's in Kittery; another neighbor and friend (also a Scot POW from Dunbar) was William Furbish. The Ferguson descendant I contacted says '.....we also have a Patience Downing as the wife of James Ferguson II married in 1730 era. His notes state that our Daniel was living in upper Eliot in 1659 and was "doubtless a relative of William Furbish by blood, marriage, or close friends in Leslie's Scottish Forces for they purchased 150 acres together in 1667 of James and Elizabeth Emery for 50 pounds".'

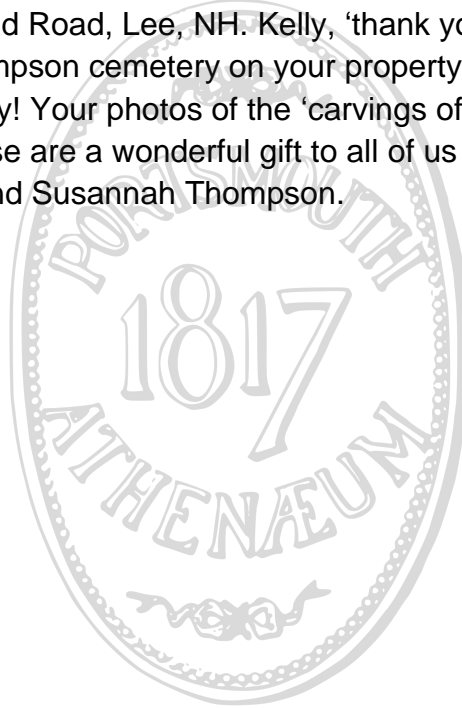
I will continue to post on the Scot POW website to see if anyone offers help or thoughts which help to find our Thompsons in Scotland. I was told by a descendant of William's son, Alexander, that there was a close YDNA match between an Alexander Thompson Scot POW from the Battle of Worcester and our William. FTDNA has never confirmed same.

# Acknowledgements

There are so many folks to thank for information and advice.

I offer special thanks to my 2<sup>nd</sup> cousin, Hugh Leroy Thompson, for information on his family to add to my Thompson database. Especially, I thank Leroy for sharing his YDNA information which helps us get closer to discovering the origins of our ancestor, William Thomson/Thompson.

I offer special thanks to Kelly Perkins, resident and owner of the Robert Thompson, Jr. homestead at 22 Cartland Road, Lee, NH. Kelly, 'thank you' for your kindness in taking photos of the small Thompson cemetery on your property and a huge thanks for caretending the cemetery! Your photos of the 'carvings of initials on window frames and beams' inside your house are a wonderful gift to all of us whose grandparents were Robert Thompson, Jr. and Susannah Thompson.



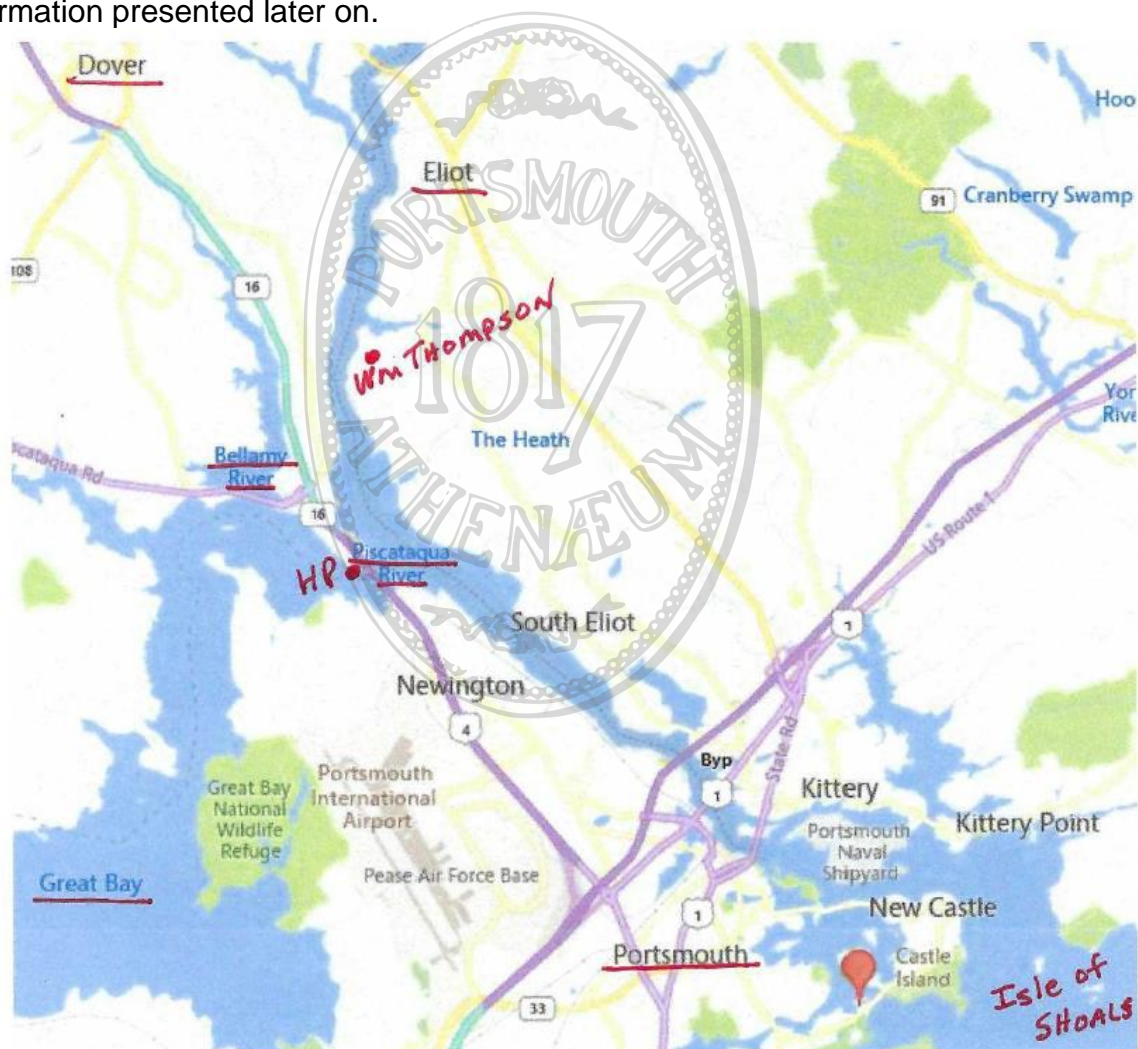
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## Early Exploration and Thompson Settlers Along The Piscataqua River

Early exploration of northern New England appears to have begun about the year 1600. Among those early explorers were a few unrelated Thompsons i.e. David Thompson, Robert Thompson, Miles Thompson, and Rev. William Thompson. In order to identify and to differentiate these Thomsons for fellow genealogy researchers, I have written a section on each one.

I am very fortunate to have lived many places in North America and for 30 years, in New Hampshire, within 5 miles in either direction of Hilton Point on the Piscataqua River between Portsmouth and Dover. My 7<sup>th</sup> great-grandfather, William Thomson/Thompson, an indentured ScotPOW, lived just across the Piscataqua River from Hilton Point on a land grant from the town of Kittery\*, Maine. I've annotated the map below to help with information presented later on.



**HP** marks Hilton Point. Route 16 is also known as Dover Point Road and the site of the first building of the meetinghouse of the First Parish Church. This First Parish was, in the beginning and for many years, coincident with the town, id est, the town was the parish, and at its meetings transacted all secular-ecclesiastical business. The territory, when the limits of Dover came to be defined, included the present city of Dover, the

towns of Somersworth and Rollinsford on the north, the towns of Madbury and Lee on the west, the town of Durham on the southwest, and the town of Newington on the south. The northwest boundary line as run from the Newichawannock river down to the western corner of Lee, is twelve miles in length. An air line from the upper corner of the now Somersworth, running to the southern line of Newington, is fifteen miles in length. From the western extremity of Lee an air line to the meetinghouse on Dover Neck, crossing hills, rivers, and forests, is more than thirteen miles. Such for eighty years was the extent of the First Parish.

The Sabbath trip from Oyster River and areas in Maine was hazardous --- travel by boat, followed by a long walk, Indians laying in wait along the way. The earliest efforts for separate places of worship and meeting, although then unsuccessful, were made by the people of Oyster River, now Durham. Such was the importance, and such the difficulty of travel, that an agreement was made, 14 July 1651, that two ministers should be employed, each at £50 salary, Mr. Daniel Maud to remain at Dover Neck, and another be called for Oyster River. The third building of the First Parish church was moved into Dover for protection and the Durham folks got their own church building. The fifth building of the First Parish church is on Central Avenue in Dover. (My book, 'My Bickford Family With Allied Families in England and New England' discusses the meaning of the Parish and its influence on government, commerce and religion; many Scot POWs show on the 1600s Tax records)

\* Kittery, the "oldest town in Maine", was settled in the 1620s and was incorporated in 1647. Like almost all towns along the Piscataqua, Kittery was named by English settlers in honor of their homeland. But this town was named, not for another town, but for a manor house.

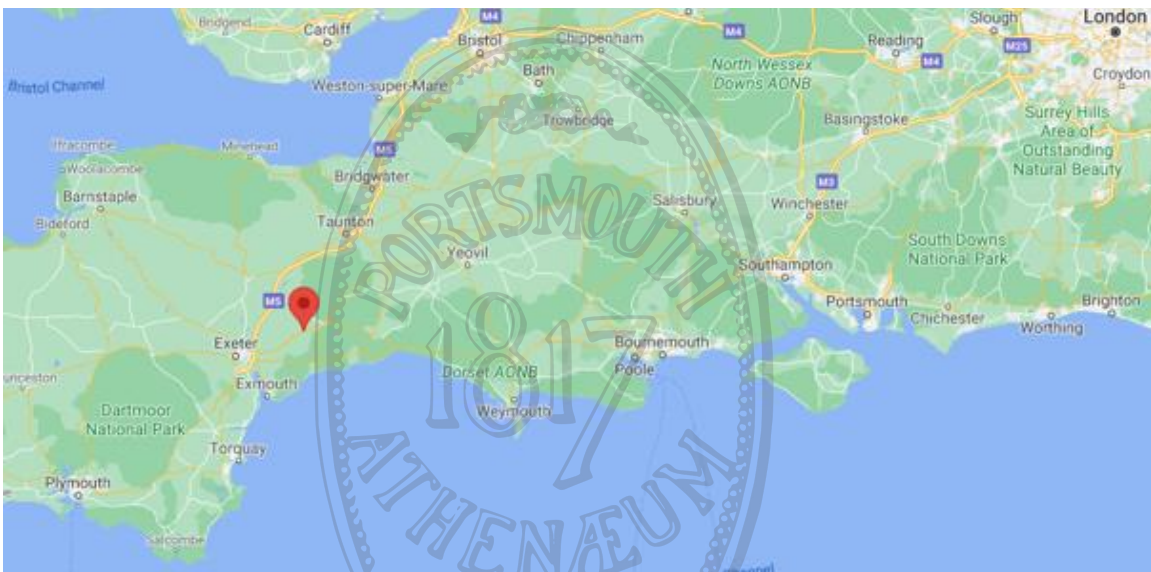
The honor of naming the town is given to Alexander Shapleigh who was reportedly born around 1574 at the Manor of Kittery Court in Devon, England. Kittery Court is located in the village of Kingsweare, across the Dart river from the city of Dartmouth. Dartmouth, New Hampshire, of course, and Exeter and Appledore are also NH place names borrowed from this region in the county of Devon. In England, the Shapleighs were merchants and a major importer of salt from France. It was a natural step to become involved in the fishing industry in which salted fish were imported from the Atlantic coast of America. Alexander arrived in the New World in 1635 aboard his ship *Benediction* that he co-owned with business partner Captain Francis Champernowne, a relative of Sir Walter Scott. Like the Pepperrells of Kittery, they also set up a salt fish operation at the Isles of Shoals and exported the popular product to Europe. Kittery Court (also called Kittery Quay) still survives and is on the list of sites to visit in Kingsweare. That also boasts a mediaeval castle. Today a car ferry runs from Kingsweare to Dartmouth and the sleepy village is a popular tourist spot. Visitors can also take a steam railroad train along the scenic winding coast.

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Although numerous expeditions were sent out to establish a settlement in America, between 1606 and 1622, no permanent settlement was established. In 1614 Capt. John Smith of Pocahontas fame touched at a group of islands at the mouth of the Piscataqua river which he named for himself, the Smith Isles, but which somehow got the name 'Isles of Shoals', as early as 1630, and it remains the same today. He probably carried away some report of the river and its wooded banks. The fishermen learned earlier than we know that there was good fishing near the mouth of the Piscataqua. The islands were manned, if not inhabited by the visitors, while the mainland had only a few scattered settlers. For many, years no woman was allowed to reside on the islands. John Smith explored the 18 miles of coastland south of these islands and is credited with naming his claim 'New Hampshire'.

One of the earliest English explorers, Martin Pringe (1580-1626) was born and raised in Feniton, Devonshire, England (marked by the red balloon in the map below). The parish registers record his baptism in the church on 23 Apr 1580, son of John Pringe of Thorne, (b. 1540 in Devon – bur. 6 Feb 1630, Feniton) who married (30 Jun 1561, Feniton) Mary Clarke. Probably, Pringe arrived at Bristol at age 12, the usual age for a young man to leave home for the sea as a cabin boy and to learn about sailing while working on ships and sailing.

In 1603, at the age of 23 and under the patronage of the mayor, aldermen and merchants of Bristol, Pringe was appointed captain to command a ship and a bark\* to explore the northern parts of the territory known as Virginia in North America (which included today's New England States) and to assess its commercial potential. His flagship, the *Speedwell\*\**, weighed 60 tons and transported 30 men. Pringe's *Speedwell* was escorted by a bark, the *Explorer* weighing 26 tons and transporting 13 men. The expedition was licensed by Sir Walter Raleigh and departed 10 April 1603.



please notice the towns of Plymouth and Portsmouth on the south coast of Devonshire, London to the northeast, and Bristol near the north coast of Devon

\*A smaller vessel able to navigate the shallower river waterways. They were very important to exploration and, later on, very important to transporting settlers to inland ports from the seaports.

\*\*A different *Speedwell* was one of those used by members of the Plymouth Colony seventeen years later for their 1620 trip to America.

About two months later, the two ships first made landfall at the entrance of Penobscot Bay in what is now the state of Maine (south of presentday Belfast, Maine). Heading west, they visited the mouths of the Saco, Kennebunk and York rivers, all of which Pringe found "to pierce not far into the land." In June, they arrived at the Piscataqua River which he described as the westernmost and best river. Pringe explored 10 to 12 miles into the interior by means of the Piscataqua, the center of which now forms part of the border between Maine and New Hampshire. He and his crew are the first Europeans known to have done so.

Anchoring the *Speedwell* at the lower harbor, Pringe boarded the smaller *Explorer* and, aided by oarsmen, ascended the Piscataqua. They sounded its depth, which they found impressive, and explored its banks. Pringe admired the area's "goodly groves and

woods". They encountered the native Abenaki people and Pringe's description of them provides significant details of pre-colonial Native American life. At that time of year, the Abenaki would likely have been upriver at the Piscataqua's tributaries, where fish and game were plentiful around the numerous falls.

The *Explorer* sailed into Great Bay, where the crew sought the sassafras tree roots (sassafras tree roots tea is a favorite of this author!), considered an elixir of life with great medicinal value in treating fevers. Finding none, they returned to meet the *Speedwell* and continued down the coast.

The expedition spent two months ashore at the mouth of the Pamet River on Cape Cod, in what is now Truro, Massachusetts. The explorers erected a small stockade below Cornhill, which would be noted by the Pilgrims on their subsequent journey to the New World. Subsisting on a variety of fish and game, Captain Pringe's men harvested sassafras trees for export to England.

The *Explorer* departed first with a load of sassafras. Pringe's ship *Speedwell* was attacked by a large force of Wampanoag, but the ship's two mastiffs had awakened the guard and they held off the warriors. As the ship departed, warriors burned the woods on shore and more than 200 shouted at the sailors. The natives had earlier fled the area where the expedition camped. Pringe's men had found one of their birch bark canoes, which he brought to England. He departed 8th or 9th of August 1603 and reached England on 2 October 1603.

Pringe continued to participate in commercial expeditions that created important trade networks and laid the base for colonization. In 1606 he returned to Maine and mapped the coast. He started to work for the East India Company, where by 1613 he served as ship's master. He helped exclude the Spanish and Portuguese from East Indies markets. By 1619, he commanded all of the naval forces for the Company.

In 1621 Pringe returned to England, where he was made a freeman of the Virginia Company. He was granted 200 acres. Although he resigned from the Dutch East Indies Company in 1623, he soon returned to sea, serving as a privateer for England. He took many prizes in French and Spanish trading ships.

Pringe's short account of his first expedition to America was published in 1625 and is included in the fourth volume of Samuel Purchas' *Pilgrims*. It provides valuable material about the lives of the pre-colonial Abenaki and Wampanoag, as well as Pringe's descriptions of geography, plants and animals. The explorer died in 1626 at the age of 46 and was buried in Bristol and his tomb survives in St. Stephen's Church in Bristol.

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## David Thompson

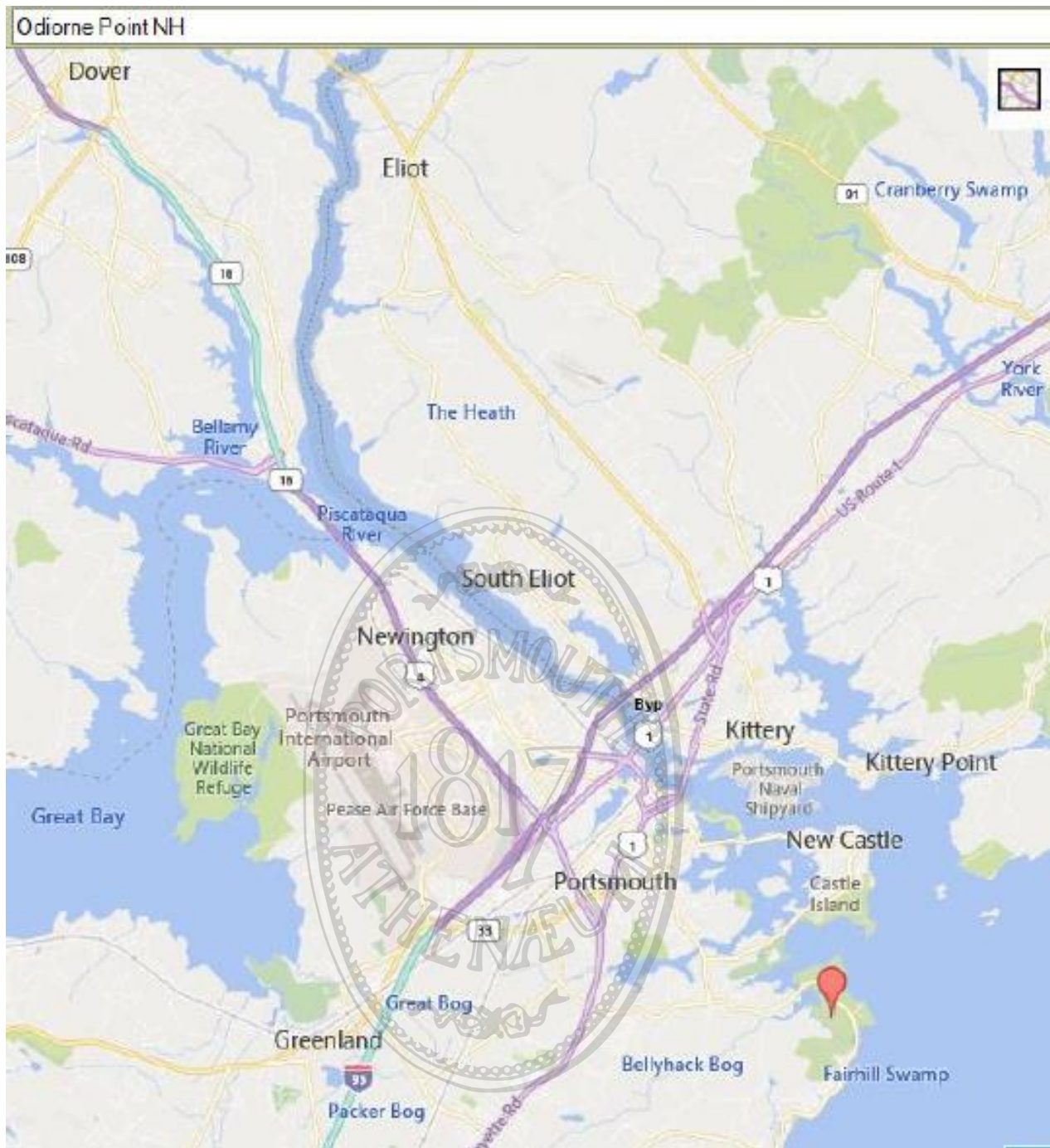
Another early visitor to what is now New England was David Thomson. He was the son of Richard Thompson and had been christened 17 Dec 1592 at St. James, Clerkenwell Islington, Middlesex, England. He was well-educated as either an apothecary or clerk to an apothecary and, as a teenager, he may have been a member of the failed Popham Colony in 1607 at what is now near the Isle of Shoals (at the mouth of Piscataqua river).

• Age of <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Decem: 1592.  
 David Tomson Sonne to Kiryard Tomson. L  
 Age of <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Decem: 1592.  
 Elizabeth daughter to Kiryard Tomson. L

The Popham Colony—also known as the Sagadahoc Colony—was a short-lived English colonial settlement in North America. It was established in 1607 by the proprietary Virginia Company of Plymouth and was located in the present-day town of Phippsburg, Maine, near the mouth of the Kennebec River. Popham was abandoned after only 14 months, apparently more due to the death of patrons and the first colony president than lack of success in the New World. The loss of life of the colonists in 1607 and 1608 at Popham was far lower than that experienced at Jamestown.

The exact site of the Popham Colony was lost until 1888 when a plan for the site was found in the General Archives in Simancas, Spain. This plan exactly matches the location at Sabino Head near Maine's Popham Beach State Park. Later archaeology in 1994 confirmed the location and the accuracy of the plan. The site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Tradition says that, in 1619, David Thomson examined harbor islands, in company with Masconomo, sagamore (chief) of the Agawam, (who later made an affidavit to that effect), seeking a suitable place to establish a trading post and, as one source has suggested, he selected the site at Odiorne Point (on the coast a very few miles south of Portsmouth, NH) during this visit and may even have begun work on his Pannaway Plantation settlement before returning to England in 1622. The red balloon marks Odiorne Point which is on the seacoast.



In 1620, King James granted to forty noblemen, knights and gentlemen, known as the Council of Plymouth, a charter encompassing the territory from near the mouth of the St. Lawrence River to the vicinity of Philadelphia, and through the continent from ocean to ocean. Meanwhile in 1620, 101 Pilgrims under, Governor Carver, established a settlement in Gorges' domain. In 1620, Myles Standish came northward with one William Trevour, a sailor of the *Mayflower*, and named the island 'Trevour'. He later made an affidavit which stated that he took the island in the name of Mr. David Thompson, gentleman, of London, who soon afterward secured a grant. In 1623, David Thomson, then of Piscataqua, acquired the island from Trevour. On October 16, 1622, the 'Council for the Affairs of New England in America' granted to one David Thomson "6000 acres of land and one Island in New England". The grant was signed November 16, 1622. Undoubtedly, David Thomson was a man of standing in Plymouth and enjoyed a position of He was an apothecary & agent for Sir Fernando Gorges. On July 13, 1613, he had married

Amyes Colle, a daughter of William and Agnes (Briant) Colle, in Plymouth. The Council granted, 10 August, 1622, to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason, all the lands between the Merrimac and Kennebec Rivers, reaching sixty miles inland, with all the islands within five leagues of the shore. When John Mason was granted a colony to start in British America, he was granted the land from south on up to where the Piscataqua River flows into the Atlantic Ocean, while Ferdinando Gorges claimed the land north of the river, in what is now Maine.

Thomson conveyed a one fourth part of his island to three merchants of Plymouth, Abraham Colmer, Nicholas Sherwill and Leonard Pomery, with covenants for conveyance in fee simple of a one fourth part of the 6000 acres of land. On December 14, 1622, an indenture was signed, between David Thomson, of Plymouth, of the one part and these three Merchants, also of Plymouth, of the other part, the provisions of which were in substance as set forth below. (A verbatim copy of the indenture may be found in New Hampshire State Papers, Vol. 25, #2 of Town Charters, pages 711 - 739, published in 1895).

1st: The three Merchants will, at their own charge, this present year, provide and send two men, with David Thomson, in ship '*Jonathan of Plymouth*', to New England with victuals and provisions, etc. as shall suffice them till they be landed. If they land within three months after passing Ram Head (a promontory just outside Plymouth harbor), the residue of three months victuals shall be turned over to David Thomson, to be disposed of toward finding a fit place for the intended habitation and to begin the same.

2nd: The three Merchants will this year at their expense provide and send three more men in *Providence* or Plymouth, the charges to be equally borne by all parties.

3rd: The three Merchants will send 2 more men this year, in the *Jonathan*, the charges to be borne by all parties.

4th: As soon as Thomson and the seven men are landed, he shall find a fit place for a choice of 6000 acres and also a place to settle and erect houses or buildings for habitation and begin same. Adjoining these buildings shall be allotted, before the end or five years, 600 acres which with all buildings, and everything appertaining to them shall, at the end or five years be equally divided between all parties and all charges shall be equally borne by all. The residue or 6,000 acres to be divided, in convenient time, between the parties in four parts, Thomson to have three fourths, and the other three one fourth.

5th: At the end of five years, the island shall be divided in four parts, Thomson to have three parts, the others to have one part.

6th: Three fourths of the charges for planting, husbanding and building on the island shall be borne by Thomson and one fourth by the other parties.

7th: All profits during the five years on the 600 acres, by fishing, trading, etc. shall be divided equally, only the Merchants shall have the liberty to employ ships to fish, at their own charge, Thomson does not bear his share.

8th: All the benefits and profits during the five years, on the residue of 6000 acres and on the island, shall be divided among them, Thomson to have three parts and the others one part and each on request shall deliver a just account of his receipts and payments during the five years. In early spring of 1623, David Thomson, with Edward Hilton, his brother William Hilton and ten other men set forth on the ship *Jonathan* for America. David Thompson was said to be a fishmonger at London and sailed to Piscataqua in 1623 'to begin a plantation'.....named Pannaway\* Plantation. Some historians think that he had such companions and furnishings as would be adapted to shore life as well as the fishing business; probably, none of the company brought their wives and children at first but had them brought over

on later voyages of the ships which carried fish and other commodities back to England. They first settled on a point of land, (now Odiorne Point in Rye, NH), at the mouth of the Piscataqua River. Thomson's wife of 10 years, Amyas Colle Thomson, may have arrived with him or soon after and the first fortified house was built on a promontory overlooking the sea. The Thomsons established their plantation, trading post and fish drying factory near the entrance to what was named Little Harbor (not to be confused with Little Bay which lies between Dover and Newington, NH). The fortified site was protected by a fort, cannon, lots of ammunition and a wooden fence or palisade. Whether the main house was constructed entirely of stone, or had a stone foundation, is unclear. Pannaway Manor was New Hampshire's first house. Legend says Thomson was skilled at communicating with indigenous people. We have an eyewitness description of Pannaway from Samuel Maverick, a Royalist and friend of Thomson, who came to Boston Harbor in 1624. According to Maverick, Thomson built "a strong and large house, enclosing it with a large and high Palizado [a defensive wall made from poles] with mounted guns and being, stored extraordinarily with shot and ammunition was a terror to the Indians." So.....New Hampshire's first home was an armed fort erected on well-defended high ground. There was likely a salt works, wooden racks or "flakes" for drying fish, a blacksmith shop and possibly quarters for the lusty young fellows who did the heavy lifting at the fishing compound.

Within a year of his arrival at Rye, David Thomson was touring the untamed harbor at Boston where he had his eye on an island of 157 acres off modern day Dorchester. He likely built a house on the eastern end of "Thompson Island" around 1625 or 1626. The stone foundation, discovered in the 19th century, has since eroded into the harbor.

David may also have helped his unmarried friend Samuel Maverick build a house on Noddle's Island nearby in Boston Harbor. In 1630 Governor Winthrop noted: "on Noddel's Island (now east Boston), lives Master Samuel Maverick. On this Island, with the help of Master David Thomson, he had built a small fort, with four great guns to protect him from the Indians".

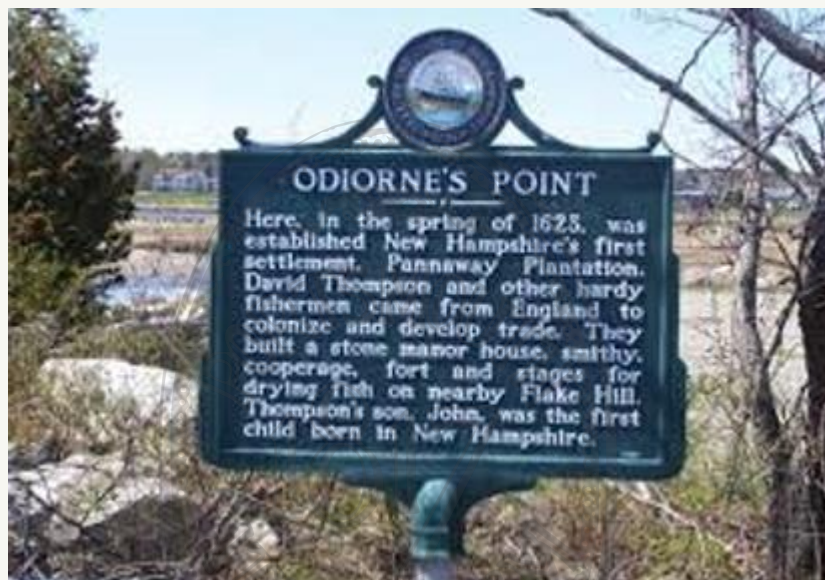
Thomson wrote a lengthy intimate letter to the Earl of Arundel around this time complaining about the sale of guns to the Indians by colonists. This may be a reference to the infamous Thomas Morton of Merry Mount, a Massachusetts neighbor. Morton was a free-thinking colonist who considered the Puritans, who were arriving in larger numbers, to be oppressive tyrants. Morton later wrote that David Thomson was an adventurer with much knowledge of the Natives and "a man of good judgment." The Puritans, in turn, considered Morton to be a Royalist agitator and later arrested him for trading guns and ammunition to the Indians and for lewd and heathenish behavior, including dancing naked around a maypole.

\* Pannaway is an Abenaki word likely to mean "place where the water spreads out".

Thompson made many voyages across the ocean as well as up rivers. Willim Bradford tells of his going along with some Plymouth men to 'Damarinscove' to traffic for the goods of a ship-wrecked Frenchman in 1626, mentioning him as then dwelling at Piscataqua. Not far from that time David Thomson went to Boston harbor and bought an island called Trevour's Island, which was afterward called by his own name, and erected housing there. In 1626, Thompson left the settlement and for an island in Boston Harbor. Thompson died within the next couple years, and his wife later married Samuel Maverick, one of the first slave traders in the colony. By 1630, Strawberry Banke (today,

a large museum park in Portsmouth on the river's edge) was proven to be more secure of a location from the Indians, and the settler Walter Neale invited them to come in. Pannaway Plantation was later abandoned. Today the location of the plantation is in Odiorne Point State Park.

By 1626, the Thomsons appear to have abandoned the trading post at Pannaway to the fishermen and fur traders in favor of the more fertile islands in Boston Harbor. In 1626, Thompson left the settlement and for an island in Boston Harbor. Thompson died within the next couple of years and his wife later married Samuel Maverick, one of the first slave traders in the colony. By 1630, Strawberry Banke was proven to be more secure of a location from the Indians and the settler, Walter Neale invited them to come to Pannaway Plantation was later abandoned. Today, the location of the plantation is in Odiorne Point State Park.



A number of Englishmen documented their visits to Pannaway. Christopher Levett in his 1623 *Voyage to New England* states that he spent a month here. In July 1623, Thomas Weston of the Weymouth Colony was shipwrecked off today's North Hampton, a few miles south of Pannaway. He was tortured by the Natives, who stripped him of his clothing, and he ran away barely escaping death. He ended up making it to Pannaway to shelter. Christopher Levett in his 1623 *Voyage to New England* states that he spent a month there. In July 1623, Thomas Weston of the Weymouth Colony was shipwrecked off today's North Hampton, a few miles south of Pannaway. He was tortured by the Natives, who stripped him of his clothing, and he ran away barely escaping death.

Phineas Pratt, who was pursued by Natives for stealing corn. stopped by soon after the Thomsons arrived in 1623. According to Pratt's later account, Thomson kept an enslaved Native American, presented to him by a local Indian leader. The family reportedly found a good spring of fresh water and an abundance of wild game, birds and more fish than they could salt and store.

Puritan Thomas Weston, whose shallop wrecked off the New Hampshire coast en route from Monhegan to Plymouth, was kindly treated by New Hampshire's first family. In 1623, Pilgrim military protector Myles Standish persuaded Thomson to sell a load of fish to the starving settlers at Plymouth.

After stopping at the Isles of Shoals, explorer Christopher Levett lodged with the Thomsons for a month during their first winter and was "fed very plentifully." Surveying the region, despite heavy snow, Levett was impressed by the tall timber and the deep Piscataqua River with its defensible harbor. But he feared the soil was too rocky for farming.

In 1629 Gorges and Mason divided their grant, and on the seventh of November of that year the Council of Plymouth granted to Mason the land lying between the Merrimack and the Piscataqua, to be called New Hampshire. Capt. Walter Neal was authorized to give Mason possession. Gorges retained the tract between the Piscataqua and the Kennebec. Minor grants were made from time to time, sometimes overlying lands previously granted. This caused uncertainty as to the rightful ownership. To more firmly secure possession where improvements had been made and where more were planned, a grant was made by the Council of Plymouth, 3 Nov. 1631. The grantees were Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Capt. John Mason, John Cotton, Henry Gardner, George Griffith, Edwin Guy, Thomas Wannerton, Thomas Eyer and Eleazer Eyer. The grant was situated on both sides the harbor and river of Piscataqua, five miles in breadth on the southwest side of the river from the sea to Edward Hilton's Plantation, and a breadth of three miles on the northeast side of the river and stretching thirty miles into the country. Only one deed from this Company is on record in Maine. It was from the Company's agent, Walter Neal, to Thomas Cammock, and the land deeded was what was afterward known as the Shapleigh farm in Eliot. Williamson says that "Neal sold all the land in Kittery between 1632-4," and he bases his statement on the authority of Sullivan, who says, "All the lands in Kittery were granted in the year 1632 and from that time to 1635 by Walter Neal, who was an agent both to Gorges and Mason."

In 1630-31, Capt. John Mason of Portsmouth, England, owner of the "patent" to New Hampshire, sent an advance team to settle at Strawberry Banke, two miles up the Piscataqua River, now Portsmouth's South End. The colonists found Thomson's house at Rye largely abandoned. They claimed the fishing site at Pannaway for Capt. Mason and moved in. No trace of the original Pannaway settlement in Rye survives. Ignored by history, obscured by time, the Thomsons get little respect around here except maybe a whisper from a grateful historian.

An island in Massachusetts Bay acquired by David Thomson was the only Bay island which had a boat harbor. Comprising an area of 157 acres, it was situated about eight miles from Weymouth, slightly more than a mile from Braintree and about a mile from Dorchester. It was named after Thomson and still bears his name.

Within a year after Robert Gorges had returned to England David Thomson moved from Piscataqua to this island, where he built a house, probably the earliest in Boston Harbor. Meanwhile, the Council for the Affairs of New England in America had designated him, in Gorges' stead, Acting Governor. Thus, from 1624 until his death, David Thomson occupied the honorable and responsible position of Governor of all settlements made in New England, under the oversight of the Council, by virtue of the patent granted to the Plymouth Company.

David Thomson died on his Island in December 1628, at the age of 36 years, from which it would appear that he was born about 1592. Not long thereafter, his widow and her infant son John moved from the Island, and the Massachusetts Bay Colony took possession. It remained idle until 1634, when Massachusetts granted the Island to Dorchester.

Amyas Colle (Amias Colle) was born about 1593, daughter of William Colle. She married David Thomson, at St. Andrews, Plymouth, Devonshire, 18 July 1613, & came with him from Plymouth, Devonshire to Massachusetts Bay in 1623. He was an apothecary & agent for Fernando Gorges. They had settled at Piscataqua, moved 1st to Thompson's Island, & then to Boston Harbor in 1626. They had 4 children, all born in England: Ann, Priscilla, John & Ann again.

After David Thomson died in 1628, she was a widow alone in a strange land. Amias Colle Thomson married Samuel Maverick within a year of her husband's death. Their Church of England nuptials, some suggest, was the first religious wedding ceremony in New England (for Puritans, marriage was a civil contract). Amias moved from Thompson Island to Maverick's fortified home in Chelsea, and then to Maverick's second house on Noddle's Island - the one her first husband may have helped build and is now the site of Logan Airport.

Amias Maverick failed to retain her property for her young son John. Thompson Island was quickly claimed by Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1631, just as the Strawberry Banke colonists were arriving at the Piscataqua. John Thomson went on to captain his own fishing boats. Using his father's 1622 patent from the Council of New England, John was finally able to prove his title to Thompson Island in 1650. A few years later, however, John lost the property when it was seized for an unpaid debt. Mrs. Maverick joined her husband in deed in 1632; in 1633, she wrote a letter to Robert Trelawney alluding to her husband's friendship for him and to her 'fatherless children' by Mr. Thompson. The only one of these children known to us is John, who obtained the island above-mentioned after it had been in the possession of citizens of Dorchester and its income the foundation of the free school of that town in 1641. So the name of Thompson was prominent in the pioneer annals of two colonies. She was living 3 September 1672 when her step-son Nathaniel Maverick of Barbados mentioned her in his will.

## Robert Thompson of England

From the Hanaford, 'Family Records:

'From Hartfordshire Pedigrees: 'Robt Thomson, that com out of ye North of Watton, in Hartfordshire, wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Harnsett, of Watton, Hartfordshire' His descendant, Sir William of 1664, settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts. His will was dated March 25, 1676; his wife was Rachel. They had a son, William.

From 'The Thompson Genealogy', by Rev. S.N.Sinnett, 1907:

After reading with the greatest care every story of the Thompson ancestry which has been handed down among the descendants, and searching many other papers along these historical lines, we give, by the author's kind permission, the summary of Rev. Dr. E. S. Stackpole in his " Old Kittery, Me., and Her Families." He carefully searched all old documents which could throw any light on this matter.

Province and Court Records of Maine, Maine Historical Society, 1991, reprinted from original edition of 1928 by Neal Allen, Jr.:

Vol I. page 161, March 11, 1651, under Governor Edward Godfrey. ".....and doeth acknowledg that hee is in equity & conscience boound to make good saile ther of and doeth by these presence acknowledge to ratifie & confirm the same by fine, recovery, or any other way, for which soe doing hee doeth give to Mr. Langworth & Mr. Robert Tomson power of his Authurny, to doe the same, & will at all times bee redy to doe any lawfull acte thor maytayning the said titell."

## Miles Thompson

Miles Thompson, a carpenter, Kittery, signed a petition to Cromwell in 1657; was one of the selectmen in 1659. Bought land adjoining to some previously possessed of John Morrall, plasterer, 12 May 1663; bought other land in partnership with Israel Hodgsden, of Abraham Tilton and Mary his wife. Deeded land Dec. 4, 1694, to sons Bartholomew and Thomas, the latter to maintain himself and his wife Ann. per 'Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and NH' by Noyes, Libby, & Davis: Miles --- lived on 1st lot no. of Thompson's Point Brook in 1655, had a grant there in 1656. selectman in 1659, 1661; fined in Middlesex in Apr 1651 for playing cards after 9 o'clock at night; bot land s from John Morrell in 1663; In Dec 1694, he made over homestead; he died bet. 6 Mar 1703 and 30 June 1708; children: Ann, m. 1st Israel Hodsdon, then m. Robt. Evans; other children Miles, John, Bartholomew; Mary, m. Thomas Rhodes; Amy m. Daniel Goodwin; Sarah, m. 1st James Goodwin, then m. Wm. hearl; Thomas, wheelwright, 23 Jan 1695.

Province and Court Records of Maine, Maine Historical Society, 1991, reprinted from original edition of 1928 by Neal Allen, Jr.: Vol I, page 51, June 30, 1656. " Grayne Jury men for the yeare Insewing: 1. Mr. Peter Weare, 2. Mr. Nic. Davis, .....6. Miles Tomson, 7. Will: Ellingham....." page 75, July 4, 1659. " Military officers allowed & per the Courtconfirmed For the Towne of Kittery Charles Frost Leeft: James Heard, Ensign Miles Tomson, ....."

page 138, July 7, 1663: "Wee present Michaell Tomson & his wife for not frequenting of the publike meeteing on the Lords days to heare the word of god preached, about halfe a yeare. Witnesses Daniell Goodwine, Will:Love. For Miles Tomson his absentting him selfe from the publike meeteing, his wife, is fined Tenn shilings & the officers fees five shillings."

page 139, July 7, 1663: " Wee present Mr. Nic: Shapleigh, John Symmons, Michaell Tomson 137, John Heard, James Heard, Christopher Ramacke, Robert Wadleigh, all which persons have neglected to make their appearances after due notice given for the Election of officers, which according to their Ingagements they are bound." There is a footnote at the bottom of page 139 that says: " Michael and Miles were in practice regarded as the same name. Tompson used Miles. Neither Michael nor Bridget had at this period been appropriated to the Irish nation; 'Mike' and 'Bidy' are modern adaptions."

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## Reverend William Thompson

Rev. William Thompson--- some time curate of the church at Winwich, England came to this land in 1636 or 1637. Joined the church of Dorchester, Mass. of which his friend Rev. Richard Mather was pastor. Preached a while at Accomenticus (Kittery), removed to Braintree, Mass and was installed as pastor with Rev. Henry Flint as teacher, Nov. 19, 1639. He was 'avery gracious, sincere man - an instrument of much good - a man of much faith.' per 'Pioneers on Maine Rivers' by Wilbur D. Spencer 1931 Lakeside Printing Co., Portland, Maine: 'William Thompson, born 1599, clergyman; Oxford College, 1620; Kittery, 1637; Braintree, 1639; wives Agigail, who died 1643, and Ann; died December 10, 1666; children Samuel, William, Joseph, born May 1, 1640, Benjamin, born July 14, 1642, ans Ann born March 3, 1648.





[152] Wheare as at a Court Houlden at Kittery the 11th of March, 1650[1, Mr. Richard Leader for him selfe made certaine propositions For his accommodacions at Newichanacke, for the Erectinge of a Mille or Milles for the improvement of these parts and the advancement of trade here amongst us :

It is ordered tharfore by this Court and Consent of the Cuntery that the fore said Mr. Richard Leader, his Heares or Assignes shall have the Sole proprietie & Privelige of the littell river at Newichawanacke Commonly called or knowen by that name, to Erect a Mille or Milles upon the river afore said together with like proprietie and libertie of all such tymber as is not yet Impropriated to any towne or persons.

Given under our hands and Common seale of this province.

EDW. GODFREY, Governor

NIC: SHAPLEIGH

BASILL PARKER Re: Cor.

ABRA: PREBLE

Recorded per me

BASILL PARKER.

Five additional grants of swamp and lumber land were made to him a little later. A deposition says that he lived at Great Works, and he may have lived in the house he bought of Basil Parker and Peter Weare. It is certain that Richard Leader bought the Great House at Portsmouth and his family probably lived there, for he had two daughters, one of whom, Elizabeth, married John Hole, or Howell, of lower Kittery and was killed by Indians, 4 May, 1705, "a gentlewoman of good extract and education." as Penhallow says. The other daughter of Leader, Ann married Samuel Clarke of Portsmouth and died in 1723, leaving several children. Richard Leader had a brother George, Who lived at Newichawannock some years after the death of Richard.

About 1655 Leader sold all his belongings at Great Works to John Beex and Richard Hutchinson of London, Colonel William Beale and Capt. Thomas Alderne. He is said to have died at Barbadoes, and Robert Jordan was appointed to administer his estate 1661. His sons-in-law, John Hole and Samuel Clarke, were made administrators of his estate in 1668, according to New Hampshire Probate Records. The mill and lands at Great Works were soon in the possession of Eliakim Hutchinson of Boston, who took from the town a confirmation of former grants to Leader and from Robert Tufton Mason, grandson of Capt. John Mason, in 1687, a formal deed, to avoid all litigation, "excepting pine trees of four and twenty inches Deamiter fitting to make masts for ye Kings Ships." In the deed reference is made to a draught or plat of the lands, made by Capt. John Wincoll in 1682. The price paid to Mason was fifty pounds. There was also an annual quit rent of forty shillings, if demanded, and three thousand foot of boards for every hundred thousand foot sawn. A fifth part of the gold and silver ore was reserved (York Deeds IV. 153). This deed is the only acknowledgement of the rights of Capt. John Mason's heirs found in the York Deeds.

When Leader left Great Works, in 1655, his Scotch employees or apprentices, received grants of land from the town. The following had grants in 1656, James Warren (who deposed, 13 Sept., 1701, aged eighty years, that he had lived in upper Kittery "near fiftie years." He came, then in 1651, the same year as Leader), John Taylor, and Alexander Maxwell. Their grants were just below Nason's along the main river. A little further down the river lived John Neal and Daniel Ferguson. Neal deposed in 1700 that he had lived in the upper part of Kittery "upwards of forty years." Maxwell was flogged in court in

1654 "for his grosse offence in his exorbitant and abusive carages towards his master, Mr George Leader." Neal married Joan, daughter of Andrew Searle, and Searle had a shop within Neal's garrison. Peter Grant, who had been one of the Scots at the Lynn Iron Works, bought land of James Emery in 1659. William Furbish moved into upper Kittery about the same time from Oyster River. Over in "Sligo," in what is now Rollinsford, lived as early as 1656, Henry Magoun, James Grant and Henry Hobbs, Scotchmen, who probably worked for Thomas Broughton at the Quamphegan mill. Above Salmon Falls in 1662 lived John Key, James Barry, John Reed, and another James Grant. Alexander Cooper, called "Sander Copper" in Court records. Was settled in upper Kittery in 1662. Micurn McIntyre had a grant here the same year, on which John Reed lived. John Ross and David Hamilton are found a little later, as well as George Gray and Nyven Agnew, or Agneau.

Richard Leader seems to have been in partnership with Mr. David Selleck in gathering up and transporting to New England men, women and children, especially young women, who were refugees and wanderers because of Cromwell's invasion of Ireland. Shiploads were brought over in 1652 and 1654. They came in the ship *Goodfellow*. (Suffolk Deeds, II, 197-8, and Prendergast's Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland, pp. 238-9.)

That Richard Leader went to Barbadoes, probably in the employ of Thomas Broughton, whose acquaintance he must have made at Newichawannock. appears from York Deeds, X, 113, where is mentioned Broughton's "Interest and share in all that parcel of land Containing by estimation Two and Twenty Acres of land more or Less and ye Saltworks thereupon Scittuate and being in ye Barbadoes and now or late in ye Tenure or Occupation of one Richard Leader or his Assigns." Dated 11 Dec. 1658.



# The English Civil Wars in Scotland

## The Battle at Dunbar, Scotland

Cromwell and his Puritan followers executed King Charles I, in January 1649. The Scottish people had largely sided with Cromwell, but Charles had been born in Edinburgh. So, they turned on Cromwell and declared Charles' son king.

In the summer of 1650, Cromwell and his forces invaded Scotland. The Scottish Parliament, in response, conscripted thousands of young Scottish men between the ages of 19 and 25, though some were as young as 12. They clashed at the short, brutal Battle of Dunbar. Within an hour, 12,000 Parliamentarians defeated 11,000 Scots, killing as many as 2,000 while losing only 20 men. The fact is well known that Oliver Cromwell took ten thousand prisoners at the battle of Dunbar, 3 September 1650, and as many more at the battle of Worcester, just one year later. Those taken at Dunbar were marched down to Durham and Newcastle by way of Berwick and entrusted to the care of Sir Arthur Heselrig. Many perished on this march, and some were shot because they could not or would not march. They had little to eat for eight days. Disease swept off 1,500 in the course of a few weeks. One hundred and fifty were sent over to Boston, Mass., in the ship *Unity*, and since a score or so of them settled at what is now South Berwick, Me., that place was first called the Parish of Unity. Many more of these Scotch prisoners were sent to Virginia, and more still were sent to West India islands.



Cromwell at Dunbar by Andrew Carrick Dow

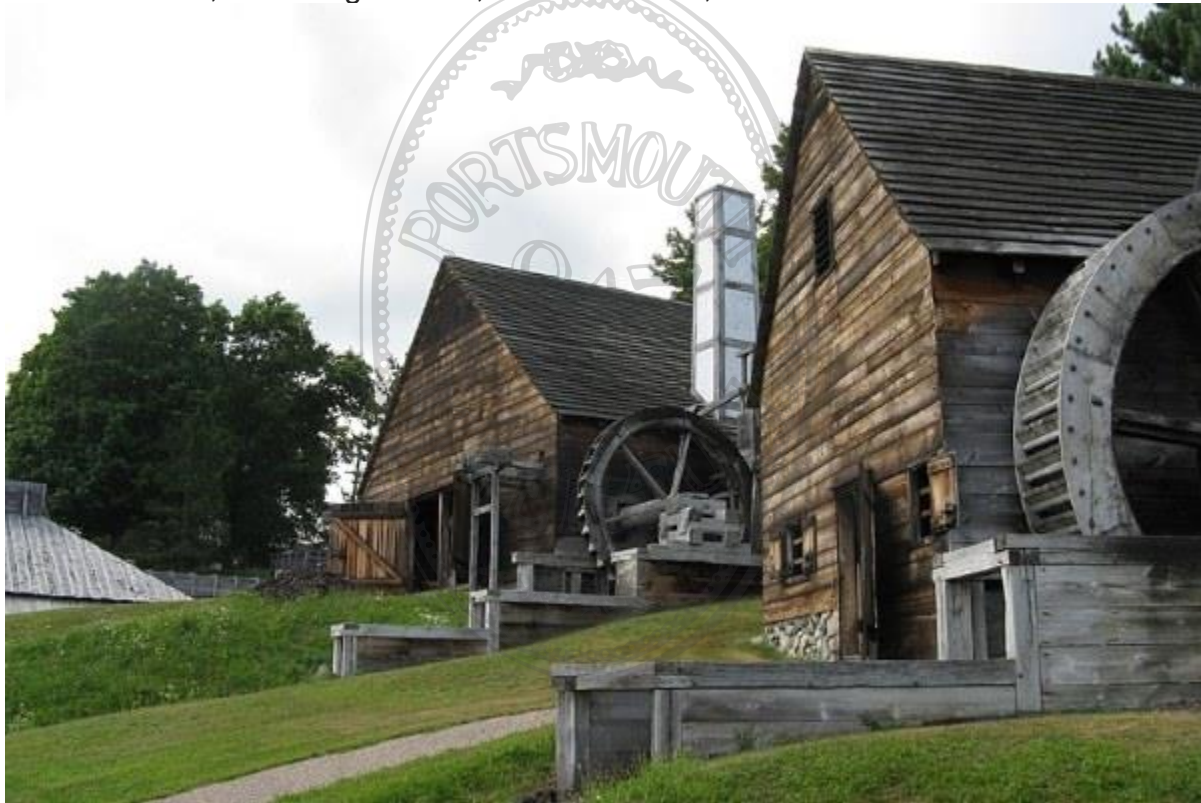
Cromwell's army released thousands of sick and wounded Scots, but marched the Scottish POWs like cattle to Durham, 100 miles away. Many perished of hunger or disease on the march, though some escaped and some were executed.

In Durham, the English imprisoned the Scottish POWs in the castle and cathedral. About 1600 died of dysentery, disease or starvation, and were buried in mass graves, only recently discovered.

### The ship *Unity*

Two months after the battle, 150 Scottish POWs boarded the *Unity* and sailed to London, then to Charlestown, Mass., arriving mid-December 1650. The shipmaster, Augustine Walker, paid five pounds for each man and sold them for 20 to 30 pounds. Technically they signed contracts agreeing to 'indentured servitude,' but in reality most spoke Gaelic and most couldn't read or write.

About 50 went to the Saugus Iron Works. Then known as the Hammersmith Iron Works, it was the first successful iron works in the colonies. It produced much-needed iron bars for tools, building materials and cooking implements. The Scottish POWs worked 12-hour days at hard, dangerous labor. They worked as woodcutters to supply the wood to make charcoal, or as forge hands, as blacksmiths, as miners and farmhands.



Saugus Iron Works by John Phelan

Another 25 Scottish POWs were taken to the Newichwannock River, now the Salmon Falls River in Berwick, Maine. They went with an Englishman named Richard Leader, who was granted an abandoned mill. Leader put the Scottish laborers to work sawing Maine white pine trees needed for spars for the British Navy. Valentine Hill also bought some of the Scottish POWs from the Battle of Dunbar, and worked them in his sawmills at Durham Falls and the Lamprey River in New Hampshire.

## The Battle at Worcester, Scotland

Exactly one year after the Battle of Dunbar, Cromwell's much larger force defeated 16,000 mostly Scottish army at Worcester, England. It was the last battle of the English Civil War. Three thousand men died in battle, and 10,000 were taken prisoner. The English then drove the Scottish POWs like cattle to London.

After each of these two battles and according to tradition, the English lined up the Scottish POWs in order to shoot every tenth man. A Highlander named Micum McIntyre saw his number would soon be up, broke rank and ran for his life. A horseman chased after him and wounded him, but spared his life.

One witness described the scene: **...all of them [were] stript, many of them cutt, some without stockings or shoes and scarce so much left upon them as to cover their nakedness, eating peas and handfuls of straw in their hands which they had pulled upon the fields as they passed.**

The prisoners taken at Worcester were marched up to London and there confined for a few months in the artillery grounds at Tuthill Fields, perhaps half a mile west of Westminster Palace. Here they were allowed for daily rations a pound of bread and half a pound of cheese. Shelter seems to have been provided for the sick only.

Two hundred and seventy-two of these prisoners taken at Worcester were sent to Boston in the ship called the *John and Sara* and were consigned to Thomas Kemble, a merchant of Charlestown, MA. Kemble found a ready market among planters and mill owners for the human cargo. Kemble sold most of his cargo in the Boston area but sold some in Exeter, NH and Durham, NH where he partnered with Valentine Hill. So many ended up in York, Maine that the town had the nickname 'Scotland'.



## Exiles in America

Some of the Scottish POWs were sold individually as servants; the lucky ones married the bosses' daughters, won land grants and appeared on tax rolls. The Scottish POWs were all still of marriageable age when freed from bondage, and many did marry. Some married Irish housemaids, also brought to the colonies as slaves. Few ever returned home to Scotland. Seven of Valentine Hill's Scottish POWs were listed as taxpayers in Dover, N.H., after their slavery ended.

It's hard to know exactly how the Scots were treated during their indenture. On one extreme, some old histories suggest that the Scots worked four days of the week for their master and were given three days to work their own land. In stark contrast, others say the indentures were tantamount to "white slavery". We do know that many of the English settlers had come as indentured servants themselves, probably voluntarily, just a decade earlier.

For sure the Scots stuck together, joined by a shared history and a dialect that sounded strange to English ears. The New England settlements in which they found themselves were steeped in Puritan sensibilities. This stuck in the craw of many of the Scots, since it was Cromwell's Puritan army that had subdued them and taken them into captivity. Often we see the Scots earning their first taxable land in existing English towns but soon selling and relocating to unoccupied land where they could cluster together in new communities. These places soon took names that identified their residents, including the Parish of Unity and Scotland Parish. Scottish settlements tolerated a more boisterous lifestyle that determined to be free from Puritan authority and mores. When the English authorities did intervene in these places it was often to attempt to enforce church attendance or to fine the Scots for drinking or using coarse language. According to several written accounts of these unwelcome encounters, the constables were often met with curses from the Scottish men and more than once with fists from the Scottish women.

Some of the Scottish POWs like David Hamilton survived Cromwell's forces only to be killed by Indians. Hamilton came over on the *John and Sara*, was sold to a saw mill owner in Southern New Hampshire and then moved to York, Maine, where he was killed on Sept. 28, 1691. In 1656, Thomas Kemble spent two hours in the stocks for kissing his wife on Sunday. His daughter, Fanny Kemble Knight, took a famous horseback ride alone along the Boston Post Road.

### **Puritan rule is harsh....**

In 1662 the Quakers first visited Dover. They came from Salem and from "old England". In public debate with Congregational minister Rev. John Rayner, and to his deep consternation, they convinced many listeners to take up the Quaker path. During their extended stay they crossed the river to Kittery, Maine, where Major Nicholas Shapleigh provided them lodging. In December the Quakers returned. But this time the Puritan Rev. Rayner was armed with more than his theology and his rhetoric. He had drawn up an order that called for the arrest of three Quaker women, Mary Tomkins, Alice Ambrose, and Ann Coleman. One of the deputies of the court, Major Richard Waldern\*, issued the order on December 22, 1662. The women were arrested and summarily

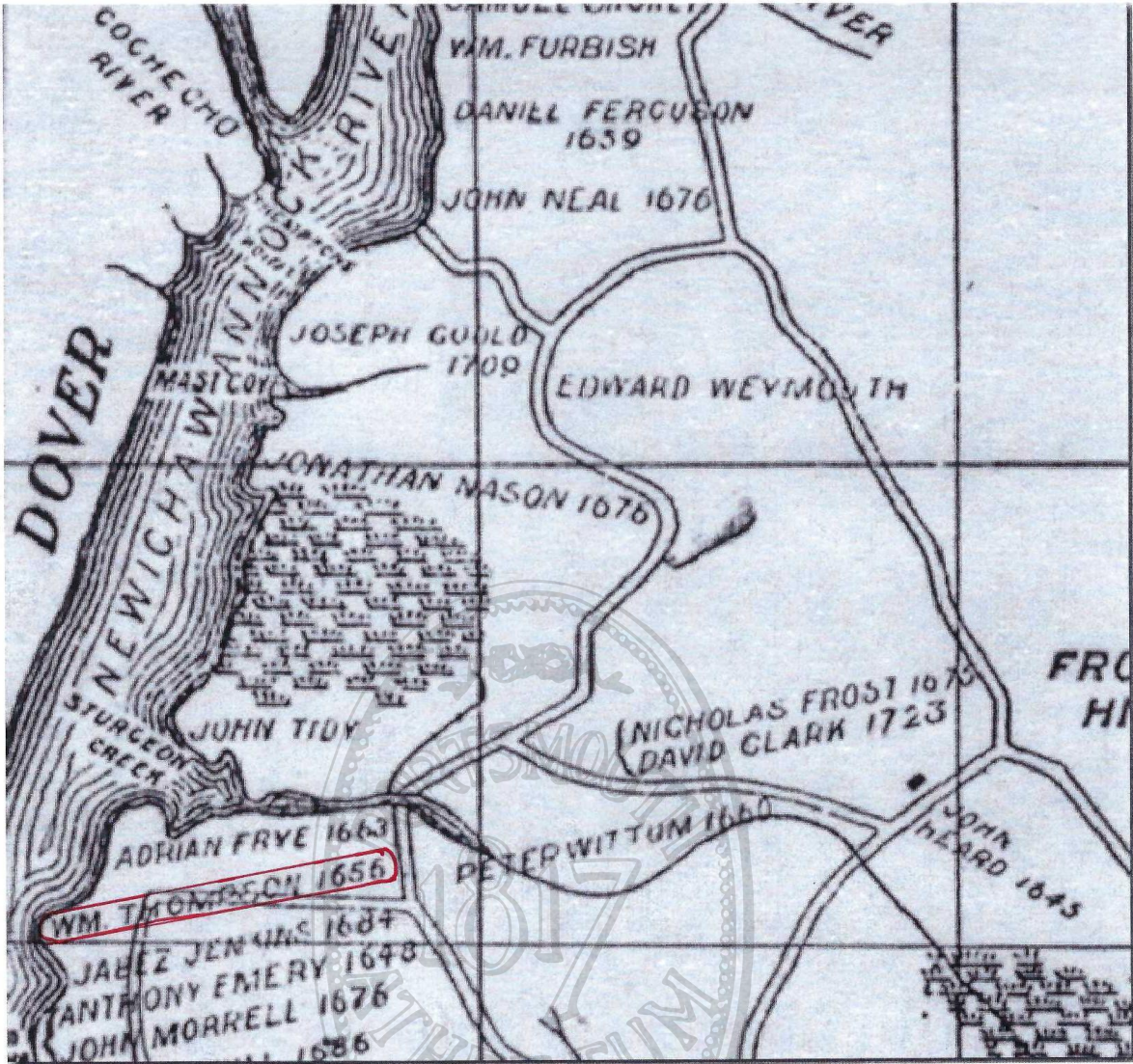
convicted. Their sentence for professing doctrine contrary to the Congregational Church was to have their hands tied to the tailboard of a horse-drawn cart, and for each to be stripped to the waist and beaten ten times with a three-corded whip. They were then to be dragged through the snow and ice several miles to the center of the next town, where the beatings were repeated, a journey through eleven towns and 80 miles in all. The brutal punishment was of course designed to kill the women. Rev. Rayner reportedly stood by laughing as the beatings were being administered. Two local men rebuked the pastor and for that act of disrespect were themselves put in the stocks. One of these two men was William “Fourbish” Furbish (a Scot POW), of Dover. Perhaps, in addition to the cruelty of the local clergy and the bravery he witnessed from the Quaker women, William Furbish also recalled his own 80-mile forced march from Dunbar, Scotland, to Durham, England, just twelve years earlier. Despite the protests of Furbish and others, this sorry parade did continue in the bitter cold through two more towns, until at Salisbury the town leaders refused to comply with the order and put a stop to the persecution. The tale of the women’s courage in the face of such persecution led to the conversion of many in Dover and Kittery.

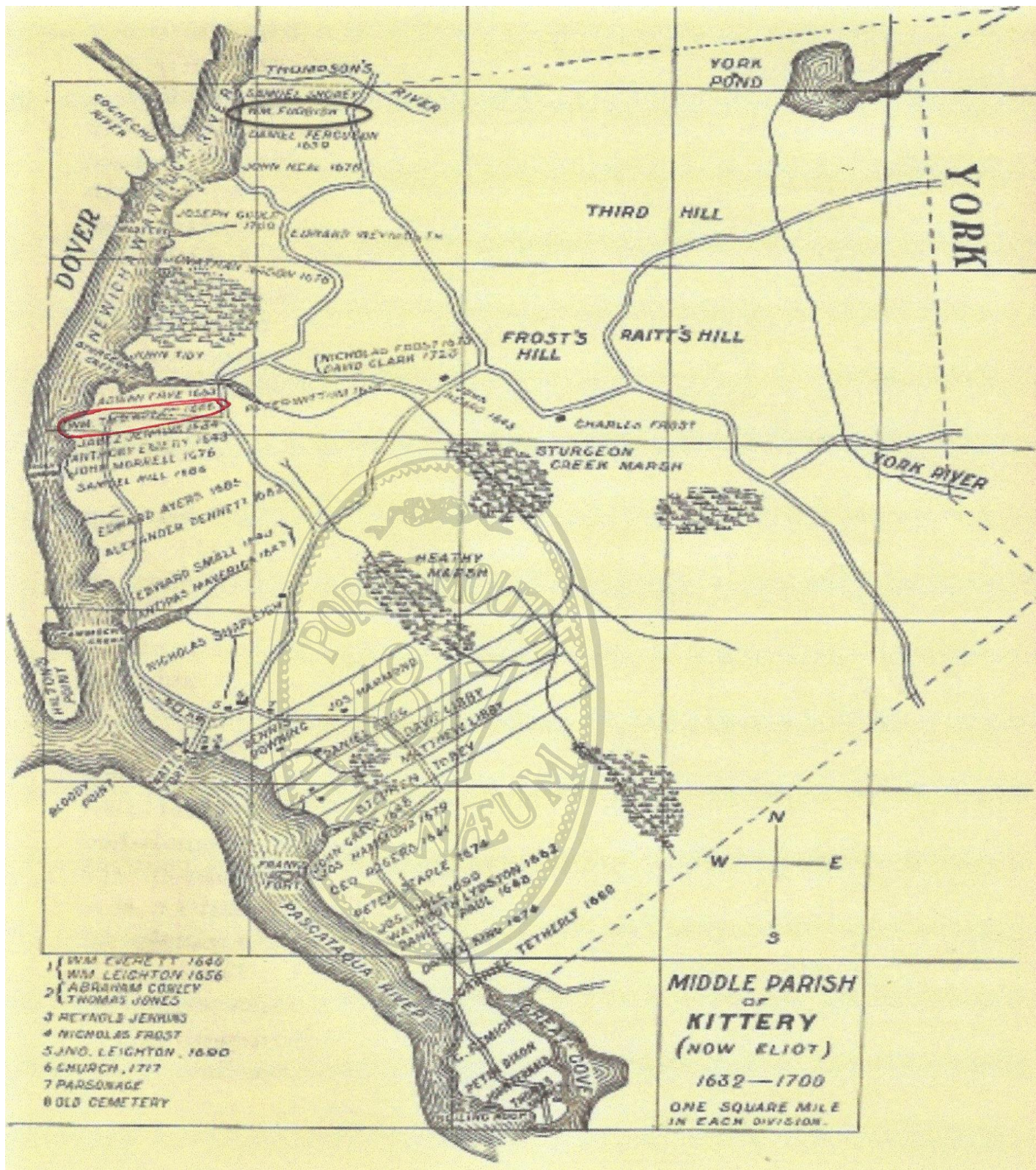
Two hundred years later John Greenleaf Whittier immortalized this incident in his poem, “How the Women Went from Dover”. Here are two stanzas from the 29-stanza poem:

**“...Bared to the waist, for the north wind's grip  
And keener sting of the constable's whip,  
The blood that followed each hissing blow  
Froze as it sprinkled the winter snow.  
Priest and ruler, boy and maid  
Followed the dismal cavalcade;  
And from door and window, open thrown,  
Looked and wondered gaffer and crone...”**

\*My book, ‘St. Thomas’ Episcopal Church, Dover, NH - - Our History’ discusses that the then Maj and now Col. Walderne had owned the property upon which the first building of St. Thomas’ church was completed in 1841. The property, at the corner of St. Thomas Street and Central Avenue in Dover, had been sold by his descendants to the founders of St. Thomas’ church. Col. Walderne invited the local Indians to a friendly meeting in Dover and then, ordered his troops to fire upon them hence, slaughtering most. A few years later, Indians surrounded his house and captured him. They forced him to fall upon his own sword! Our church was rebuilt in 1890 on Hale Street and the original building torn down to make room for a new Dover City Hall.—Phillip E. Swan  
\*My book, ‘My Bickford Family With Allied Families in England and New England’ discusses the First Parish Church in Dover and many of the early men and women who were influential leaders. John Bickford, my 8<sup>th</sup> great-grandfather, was one of those leaders. Besides the discussion of the Puritan cruelties, I have shown several Tax Records which list many of the Scot POWs and their new status. – Phillip E. Swan

The Scots, who had worked side by side in the mills and the forests and the ironworks and the fields, continued to band together as their indentures ended. By 1659, as they were completing their indentures, Furbish and my 7<sup>th</sup> great-grandfather, William Thompson, and others settled four east of Dover, New Hampshire, on the Maine side of the Newichawannock River (Abenaki for “River with Many Falls”) where it was joined by the Cochecho. (William Thompson property in red in maps which follow)





The less lucky Scottish POWs drifted to Boston when their indentures ended, destitute and without jobs. Bostonians viewed them with scorn and classed them with African-Americans and Indians. On Jan. 6, 1657, several Scottish POWs formed the Scot's Charitable Society for the relief of Scotsmen, the oldest charity in the Western Hemisphere. By the 19th century, the Scots' Charitable Society maintained the Scots Temporary Home in Boston and a burial plot in Mt. Auburn Cemetery.



**Scots' Charitable Society burial plot at Mt. Auburn Cemetery**





## Commemorating the Scottish soldiers

On Friday 12 May, 2017, we commemorated those Scottish soldiers who were held prisoner and died in Durham after the Battle of Dunbar.

I was up bright and early to be interviewed on a BBC local radio breakfast show. I left the house at 5am regretting my career choices but felt a bit perkier by the time we got to 7am and the show went live. After this I headed up to Palace Green for other media interviews with the Project Team.

At 2pm the Project Team led tours of the Department of Archaeology, to give attendees of the commemorative event the opportunity to see where our analysis and research was carried out.



Each tour spent 20 minutes in the isotopes lab with Dr Andrew Millard (who undertook the isotope research and the dating of the human remains of the Scottish Soldiers) and Dr Beth Upex (who manages this project blog), then went along to the Fenwick Osteology Lab to meet up with Dr Anwen Caffell (who analysed the human remains for the project) and Dr Kamal Badreshany (who showed us some of the 3D scans he had been doing). Finally there were talks from Richard Annis (from Archaeological Services, Durham University who discovered the skeletons) and Professor Robin Skeates, Head of the Department of Archaeology.

Everyone seemed to get something out of it and there were many questions. An hour wasn't long enough to describe all the techniques we employed on the project but I hope at least it gave some sort of context for the afternoon.

Following the tours we returned to Palace Green Library for the commemorative event itself. About 40 people had been invited to attend the event which began with short speeches by Professor Stuart Corbridge, the Vice-Chancellor of Durham University, Professor David Cowling, Pro-Vice Chancellor for Arts and Humanities and some words from me on behalf of the descendants.

After the speeches we moved downstairs to view the plaque, which has been installed in the courtyard of the café at Palace Green Library.

The words are on a cast iron plate and the design echoes a plaque we saw at Saugus Iron Works in Massachusetts, where so many of those who were transported to the Massachusetts Bay Colony ended up working from 1651 to 1658.

The iron plate has been set onto stone from the quarry which now operates on the site of the Battle of Dunbar, which I went to help select in February. The stone was kindly provided by Tarmac, who operates the quarry, and was cut by the stonemasons St Astier.



At 5.15pm Durham Cathedral held a special Evensong service which included prayers for the soldiers and the re-dedication of a memorial plaque to the soldiers imprisoned in the Cathedral. The Cathedral plaque, which was re-dedicated by the Dean of the Cathedral, lies close to the altar dedicated to St Margaret, Queen of Scotland, in the Chapel of the Nine Altars. The new plaque replaces the one dedicated in 2011 which stated that the burial place of those who died was unknown.

Among those who attended the Evensong service were Dr Roberta Blackman-Woods, the Member of Parliament for Durham City, Professor Stuart Corbridge, Vice-Chancellor of Durham University and Councillor Edward Bell, the Mayor of Durham.

All of the evening's hymns were taken from the Scottish Psalter of 1650. The service was very well attended and, I felt, a respectful occasion which was sensitively handled.

The final part of the commemorative event was a public lecture jointly delivered by Dr Pam Graves from the Scottish Soldiers Archaeology Project Team and Professor Emerson Baker of Salem State University, USA.

The focus to this lecture was to pick up on some of the new research which has been done by Dr Graves into the early lives and origins of the soldiers from Dunbar, while Professor Baker discussed his work on the 150 men who arrived in New England in December 1650 on the ship *Unity*. This was fascinating stuff, much of which I think was new to the audience of nearly 80 people.

I hope this blog has given some insight into the event. It was a very rewarding day in which I feel we offered a respectful and dignified commemoration of the Scottish soldiers.

Our research work into the soldiers continues and we will post updates on our findings in the coming months.



Author: Chris Gerrard

Professor Chris Gerrard is the research team lead for the Scottish Soldiers Archaeology Project. He has coordinated the academic review of the scientific analysis and historical background work on the project. Chris joined Durham University in 2000 and has held a Chair in Archaeology since 2009.





## William Thompson Scot POW 1650

William Thompson was born about 1633 in Scotland (per Milinnum File showing birth of son James). He died on 22 Jun 1676 in Kittery, York, Maine (burial: First Congregationalist Church Cemetery, Kittery, York, Maine:FAG#137950474). He married Elizabeth White, daughter of John White and Mary Lucy Leggett, about 1657 in prob. Kittery, Maine. She was born in 1639 in Kittery, York County, Maine. She died in 1676 in Kittery, York County, Maine.

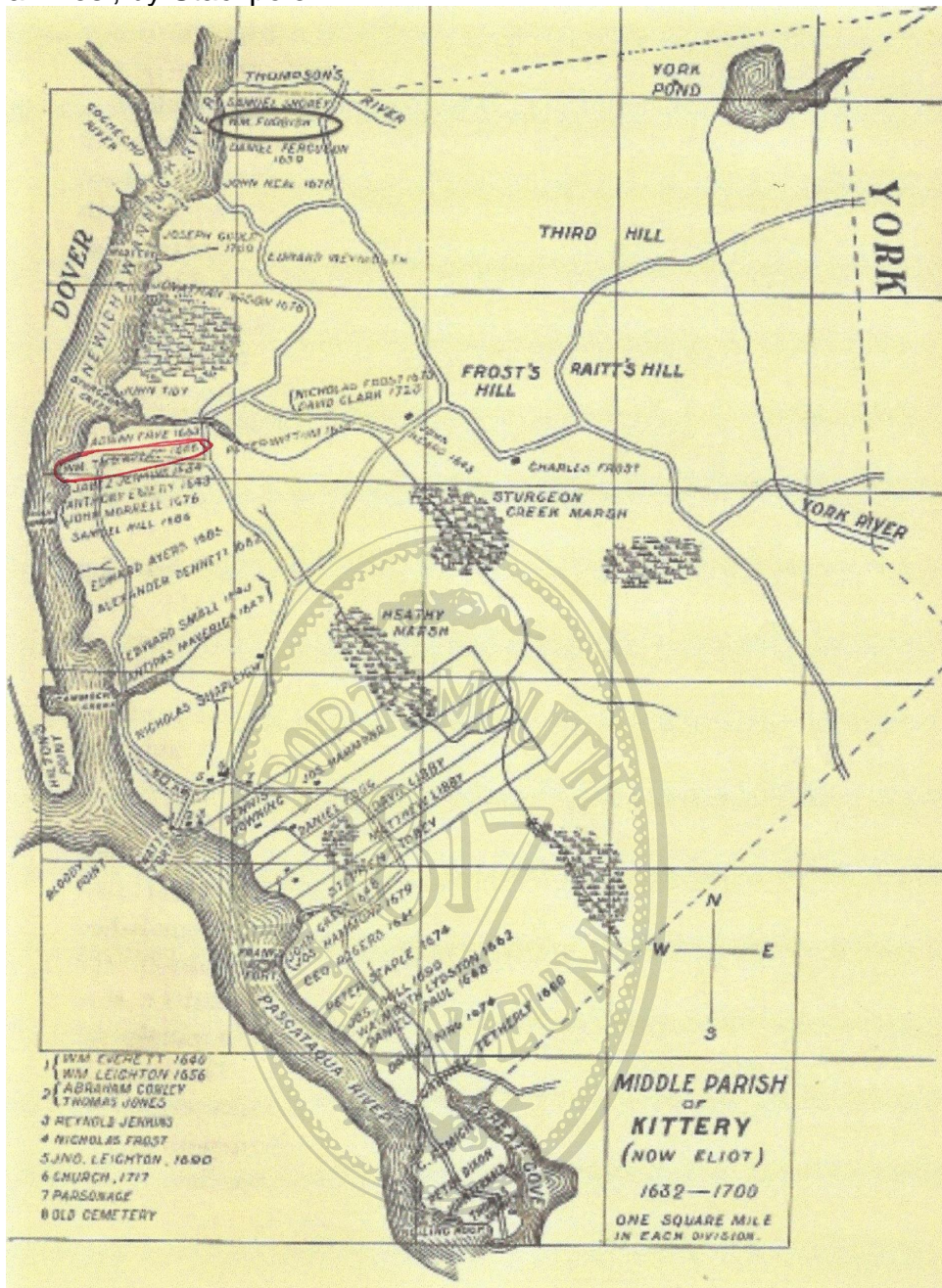
Cromwell and his Puritan followers executed King Charles I, in January 1649. The Scottish people had largely sided with Cromwell, but Charles had been born in Edinburgh. So they turned on Cromwell and declared Charles' son king. In the summer of 1650, Cromwell and his forces invaded Scotland. The Scottish Parliament, in response, conscripted thousands of young Scottish men between the ages of 19 and 25, though some were as young as 12. They clashed at the short, brutal Battle of Dunbar. Researchers of William's beginnings set his birthdate at about 1633 which would make him a teenager at the Battle of Dunbar. He was captured and, in a previous chapter, I have described some of the conditions of his incarceration. The Scot POWs were marched to Durham Castle and Durham Cathedral in England. The English had decided to ship the prisoners to various countries as indentured servants and to sell some in England. In preparation for this, the prisoners were moved to London. On November 11<sup>th</sup>, 150 prisoners were delivered to Augustine Walker, the master of the ship '*Unity*' who would take them to New England. Walker sold his cargo for £20 to £30 per man. 60 men went to the Saugus iron works at Lynn (the first iron manufactory in North America) and men were sent to Berwick, Maine (a few others, exact number not given, went to nearby York Maine). This accounts for about half of Walker's cargo, we have to assume that the rest died as the last mention of the prisoners by the committee was that some of the sick men should be sent to the Blackwall pest house where the proprietor should be responsible for their keep and their recovery.

On the 18th of September, A.D. 1650 one hundred and fifty Scots, who were deemed well and sound, and free from wounds, were ordered to be sent to John Beex (Beech) and Joshua Foote to be shipped to New England. William was sold to Richard Leader of the Great Works Saw Mill in Kittery, Maine.

William Thompson is #105 on the George S. Stewart list for "The Dunbar Prisoners". In Charles Edward Banks Scotch Prisoners Deported to New England by Cromwell, 1651-1652, William is listed as being from the Battle of Dunbar and working at the Great Works Saw Mill managed by Richard Leader, who fled to Barbados in 1656 after getting into a bit of trouble with ruling politics between Maine and Massachusetts. He left the SPOWs destitute and it is unclear if he set them free at that time. However, grants of land for these men began appearing in court records at that time.

The Scots stuck together, joined by a shared history and a dialect that sounded strange to English ears. The New England settlements in which they found themselves were steeped in Puritan sensibilities. This stuck in the craw of many of the Scots, since it was Cromwell's Puritan army that had subdued them and taken them into captivity. Often we see the Scots earning their first taxable land in existing English towns but soon selling and relocating to unoccupied land where they could cluster together in new

communities. William Thompson homestead **in red** and other SPOWs (from 'Old Kittery and Her Families', by Stackpole



These places soon took names that identified their residents, including the Parish of Unity and Scotland Parish. Scottish settlements tolerated a more boisterous lifestyle that determined to be free from Puritan authority and mores. When the English authorities did intervene in these places it was often to attempt to enforce church attendance or to fine the Scots for drinking or using coarse language. According to several written accounts of these unwelcome encounters, the constables were often met with curses from the Scottish men and more than once with fists from the Scottish women.

With respect to 'The Parish of Unity', Wikipedia Encyclopedia says re History of South Berwick, Maine: "In 1634, William Chadbourne, James Wall, and John Goddard arrived from England aboard the ship Pied Cow to build a sawmill and gristmill at

Assabumbadoc Falls. Richard Leader, an engineer, rebuilt the sawmill in 1651 to handle up to 20 saws. The factory became known as the "Great mill workes," from which the the Great Works River derives its name. It was run by 25 Scottish prisoners of war captured by Oliver Cromwell's forces at the 1650 Battle of Dunbar, then transported aboard a vessel called Unity to Massachusetts. They were sold as slaves whose labor would earn them freedom. The community was dubbed the Parish of Unity after the boat."

October 15, 1656 - Kittery Records - 23 acres were assigned to "William Thompson and his heirs forever at a town meeting in Kittery, Maine by John White" (William's future father in law). It was located a short way below Sturgeon Creek. In 1656, William Thompson received a land grant in Dover, NH "beyond Cocheco log swamp" (the same year that a dozen Scotsmen who had worked in the saw mills of Kittery had their grants); it was laid out 17 March 1658-1659 and later conveyed to John Tuttle on 8 Nov 1715 by John Thompson, Sr. of Dover. William never lived on the grant but conveyed it to his son, John, Sr.. [Cocheco Log Swamp was between the Cocheco river and Bellamy Bank freshet and comprised Waldron's Log Swamp and perhaps Nock's Marsh, Ash Swamp, etc. Fifty acres were laid out to Wm. Thompson March 17, 1658-9, 'beyond Cocheco Log Swamp', bounded SE by land then 'in possession of Thomas Nocke and south by Bellamies Banke freshett'. When this tract was conveyed by John Thompson, son of William, to John Tuttle, Nov 8, 1715, it was said to be 'at Cocheco log swamp'. When this land was sold to Moses Wingate by Solomon and Ebenezer Hanson, it was stated to be 'in Ash Swamp'. Moses Wingate, Sept. 12, 1752, bought of Nathaniel Hanson 20 acres 'in Cocheco or Ash Swamp'. Cocheco Swamp seemed to extend to Barbadoes Pond, if not to Mallego river. An 'ancient cartway leading from the second (Tolend) falls into the swamp till it meets the other way that leads from 'broad turn' is mentioned March 4, 1703 in Dover Records.

1

The History of York County, Maine, c1880. Page 315.

In 1650 there were within the town Thomas and William Spencer, Tom Tinker, James Heard, Wm. Chadbourne, James Warren, Daniel Hubbard, and Daniel Goodwin. Richard Abbott, John Taylor, Roger Plaisted, Daniel Ferguson, Wm. Thompson, and George Rogers bear names found a few years later in the Berwick records.

William Thompson had much difficulty in adapting to his new life in America. We can only speculate the causes based on what we know of his circumstances. He spoke Gaelic and, probably, spoke only a few words of English. Probably, he knew little of farming his land grant. He was barely a man of majority age. He might have been a

Presbyterian in Scotland and his in-laws and wife were Quakers. William Thompson spent a lot of time in Court and at the pole getting 'stripes'.

Province and Court Records of Maine, Maine Historical Society, 1991, reprinted from original edition of 1928 by Neal Allen, Jr.:

Volume One---

page 83, July 4, 1659. In 1659, "Wee present William Tompson for rebellion against his father & Mother in Law (I interpret this to mean his father-in-law and his mother-in-law). Witnesses Robert Mendum, John Symmons. The Court fines Tompson for his offence 30s & hee is to pay 5s for the officers fees, which 35s Capt. Raynes Ingageth to pay In to the Treasury In his behalfe. William Tompson binds him selfe to this Court in a bond of Twenty pounds unto the Treasurer of this County that he will bee of good behavior towards all men espetically towards his father & Mother, under chich bond hee is to Continew untill the next County Court".

page 104, July 1, 1661. " Wee present Willliam Tomson for haveing drunke two much and sweareing by the name of god. Witnes James Emery. Tomson appeared not." "Wee present Peter Grant a Scotchman for not returneing home to his wife. Wee present James Grant a Scotchman for not returning home to his wife."

page 170, Sept. 15, 1668: " We present Nick Hogesdin & Daniell Forgeson & John Neale & Edw. Waymouth & Abraham Frey & Wiliam Tomson, John Whitt & Thomas Crawly, Raniell [Reginald] Jenckins, Edward Hayes for not goeing to publike meeting on the Lords day."

page 183, July 6, 1669: "We present William Tomson for his Idelnes & his not going to meeting on sabath day. Witness James Emerie."

pages 202 & 203, July 5, 1670 [2:226]: " We present William Tomson for sweareing & multipling of oaths severall times, saiiing hee would sweare & bad them take notice hee would sweare againe. Testes Capt. Charles Frost, William Love. A new summons to be sent for Tomson."

page 261, Book Two, July 1, 1673: "For the Town of Kittery, 1: Wee present William Tomson for an Idle person, one not provideing for his family, & for given of Abuseive Landuidg to those who do reprove him. Summonsed but appeared not."

page 284, Book Two, July 7, 1674: " 7: Wee present Willam Tomson for not frequenting the place of gods worshipe publike worship upon the Lords days. And Upon admonition paiing 5s is discharged. Jury" "8: We present William Tomson for breach of Sabboth by fighting on the Lords day and for Curseing & sweareing. Jabish Jinkines, Tho. Crawly. Fined 20s for his presentments or to receive tenn stripes at the post & pay the Court fees 5s."

page 411, Court of Associates, March 30, 1669: "That Whereas William Tomson wase presented per the Grand Jewary att the last County Court held in Yourke July the 6th 1669 for the said Tomson not goeing to meeting on the lords day & also for his Idelness, This Court odereth that the said Tomson is to be required per warrant Issewed out per Capt. Raines to the Constable of Kittery to requiur the said Tomson to make his

appearance before som on within this County which is Impowred with Majestraticall Authority to answer to his presentment."

page 316, County Court Book Two, July 4, 1676: " 15: Power of Administration granted to Capt. Wincoll & James Emery of the Estate of William Tomson deceased who have given their oaths to the Inventory, by whom the house & Land is to bee secured & Moveables & the Income of the estate to be Improved for the benefitt of the Children, who are to bee disposed of as the Law provids by the Select men of the Town."

page 438, Court of Associates, Sept. 19, 1671: "William Tomson Complained of for severall disorders & for abuseing of Capt. Charles Frost, vid3t swearing &c severall oaths. The Court Adjudges him to pau 20s fine or five strips at the post & for abuseing Capt. Frost to have 7 strips at the post. William Tomson had 12 strips given him by the executioner at the post."

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The pages which follow show the actual images of Provincial Court Records discussed previously but may prove interesting in other respects. Enjoy!



of the Towne of Kittery In saing that hee would kill or bee killed In some Case of Difference about a peece of Land.

[2:135] John Dyamont the father of Andrew Dyamont affirmeth In Court that the sayd Andrew acknowledgeth his offence & submitts himselfe to the Judgment of the Court therein.

Andrew Dyamont fined for his offence 20s & paining the officers fees 5s is discharged.

Wee present Thomas Sadler & Rebecca Waymouth for riding abroad together on the sabboth day.

Witnesse Abra: Conley, Charles Frost.

Wee present Mary Chillson for being in drinke & for drinking of an health.

For her offence shee is fined five shillings & to pay the Marshalls fee being 2s, 6d.

Wee present Isacke Walker of Boston for being drunke three severall Tymes In one day & for severall tymes severall dayes after, & before. Witnesses Mr. Geo: Cleeve, Mr. Ric: Foxwell.

Isacke Walker fined for his offence for being Twice drunke 20s, paining the officers fees 5s with an admonition is discharged.

Wee present Edw: Hays for breach of peace In Strikeing Quinch Smyth, & for Calling of him Roage & Calling Hannah Battle [- *Beedle?*] Hoore.

Witnesses Charles Frost, Quinch Smyth.

The offender is admonished & paining the officers fees is discharged.

Wee present Margery Whitte & the wife of Thomas Stanford for breach of the sabboth, for rayleing one against the other, to the profanation thereof. Witnesse Nathaniell Wallis.

Nicho: Whitte & Thomas Stamford appeared in Court In the behalfe of their wives. Fined 10s each person for their offence & paining 10s for the officers fees are discharged, paining alsoe the Witnesse.

Wee present Geo. Lewise for being In drinke severall Tymes.

Witnesse Nathaniell Wallis.

Lewis fined 6s, 8d, paining the officers fees with an admonition is discharged.

Wee present William Tompson for rebellion against his father & Mother in Law.

Witnesses Robert Mendum, John Symmons.

The Court fines Tompson for his offence 30s & hee is to pay 5s for the officers fees, which 35s Capt. Raynes Ingageth to pay In to the Treasury In his behalfe.

William Tompson binds him selfe to this Court in a bond

**[2:136]** of Twenty pounds unto the Treasurer of this County that he will bee of good behaviour towards all men especially towards his father & Mother, under which bond hee is to Continue untill the next County Court.

Wee present Hugh Gunnison for keeping an ordinary without Lycence.

The offender pleading ignorance of the Law is fined onely 10s, the rest of the fine remitted, hee paising the officers fees is discharged.

Wee present Antipas Mavericke for keeping an ordinary without Lycence.

Accquitted by the Court, paising the officers fees.

Thomas Spencer is presented for keeping an ordinary without Lycence.

Wee present John Barton servant to William Ellingham for being a Comman swearer & a Drunkard, which hee acknowledged.

The Court fines Barton for his offences either to pay Three pounds or to receive 20 lashes on the bare skinne.

William Ellingham In the behalfe of his man Barton In-gageth himselfe to pay or Cause to bee payd 3li in to the County Treasury.

Wee present Henery Watts for abuse & Contempt of the Honoured Governor in saing hee thanked him for his letter of Advise & makeing a signe with his hand, saing I have seene him do thus.

Witness Robert Jordan, Fran: Neale.

The offender Admonished & paising the officers fees is discharged.

Wee present Hene: Watts for scandelizeing the rest of the Commissioners by saing they had sent scandelous letters into the Bay.

Witness Robert Jordan, Fran: Neale.

Hene: Watts is Admonished & upon payment of the officers fees is discharged.

Wee present Arthur Auger for scandelizeing the Commission<sup>83</sup> Court by saing hee would have brought In the presentments but hee thought there hee should have noe Legall proceedings.

Andrew Auger Admonished & paising the officers fees is discharged.

<sup>83</sup> This entry is not understood. Alger had been sworn in constable in the newly annexed territory. The Commission Court of Scarborough & Falmouth may have bound offenders over to the County Court, or the County Court itself might be called the Commission Court, as its president was annually commissioned by the General Court, unless an Assistant was designated.

Presentments brought In to the County Court by the Grand  
[2:156]

Inquest July 2: 1661:

Wee present Thomas Crawley for being drunke & giveing threatening words to John Heard saying I will make thee fly the Countrey & thy Cattle two & Peter Wittum being onely present sayd I do Crawley<sup>101</sup> & I will helpe thee.

Witnesse Nicholas Frost, John Heard.

Wee present Tho: Crawley for telling of a ly In a publique Towne meeteing.

Wee present Tho: Crawley for being drunke at the house of William Ellingham about March last, as alsoe for Curseing the wife of William Ellingham. Witness Robert Lawde.

Tho: Crawley examined & fined for his presentments 30s & admonished; paining the officers fees 10s is discharged.

Wee present Redicum Wittum the wife of Peter Wittum for stealeing Cloath from Abra: Conly & shee being reprooved for it answered shee was as likely to do itt as ever.

Witness Robert Lawde, Joanna Crawly.

Redicum Wittum examined for her offence her in [herein] for stealeing Cloath, shee upon her Ingenuous Confession & Abra: Conlys satisfaction, by Admonition was Acquitted, paining onely the Marshalls fees 2s, 6d.

Wee present William Tomson for haveing drunke two much and sweareing by the name of god. Witnes James Emery.

Tompson appeared not.

Wee present Peter Grant a Scotchman for not returneing home to his wife.

Wee present James Grant a Scotchman for not returneing home to his wife.

Wee present George Palmer for bidding the Divill take Mr. Thorpe.

Wee present Mr. Joseph Bowles for being drunke the last fall. Mr. Bowles fined at Wells for being drunke 10s, & paining the officers fees 5s is discharged.

Wee present the Towne of Wells for their neglect in their not appoynting a place for publique Meeteing on the Lords day to worshipe god in according to their best abilitys, till gods providence do better provide for them, whereby many persons take lyberty to neglect if not profayne the sabboth.

#### Yles of Shoals

Wee present John Start for being drunke, for sweareing, &

<sup>101</sup> In modern vernacular Pete told Tom to go to it — *Aye, soe do*, Crawley.

Wee present the Towne of Wells for not makeing a Bridg over negunket [*Ogunquet*] falls.

Wee present the Towne of Yorke for theyr neglect in not makeing theyr way good to Brobord<sup>159</sup> harbower.

Wee present the Towne of Yorke for not makeing theyr way good to Newichawaneck as fare as theyr Townsshep extends.

Wee present James Dixey & Francis Hach for distarbing of Isacke Averett upon the river when he wase gooeing to Cetch or Take som fish, as he said James Dixey acknowledged that he made an assault on the said Isacke Averett on the river.

The Court adjudg that the said Dexey shall pay by waye of finne into the hands of the Tresurar of the County Twenty shillinges, as also in the sentans for the said Dexeys<sup>160</sup> swaring on [- *one*] oath.<sup>161</sup>

Wee present Job Avarett for strikeing James Dexey.

Wee present Thomas Holmes for Telling a lye by saying Peter Weare Invitted him to sewe Henry Saiward.

Wee present the Town of Kittary for not makeing a Bridg at the littell River at Newichawanneck.

Wee present William Ellingham for using som unsevell spechis in (*in*) wishing the Devell roatt<sup>161</sup> them.

Wee present the Parish of Unity att Newichawanneck for not haveing a minister.

Wee present Nick Hogesdin & Daniell Forgeson & John Neale & Edw : Waymouth & Abraham Frey & William Tomson, John Whitt & Thomas Crawly, Raniell [- *Reginald*] Jenckins, Edward Hayes for not goeing to publike meeting on the Lords day.

Wee present Abraham Corbett for kepeing of an ordinary without Lisens & without the consent of the Towne.

Scarborow Wee present Nathan Bedford for kepeing of an ordinary without lisence & without the consent of the Towne.

Wee present Henry Watts for not going to the meeting on the Lords day.

Wee present John Jossellinge, Mickhell Modiver & Bridgett More the wife of Richard More for not going to the meeting on the Lords dayes.

<sup>159</sup> If a flat-bottomed scow was called a broad boat, one might think we had the original name of Brave Boat harbor. The numerous spellings include *Brad boat* (Rishworth), *Brobut* and *Brobord* (Weare), *Brad Butt*. The colloquial sound handed down is like *Bradhut* or *Braughbut* (the old vowel of the Boston family when some of them changed to Boston, or of the Scotch man or the native Baltimorean).

<sup>160</sup> Not an oath, as Francis Bacon copied it, nor *on* oath, but *one* oath.

<sup>161</sup> We may assume a lisp between *roatt* and *them*, to answer for *roast*.

he ould fine of his hart<sup>178</sup> to kell the constables.

Wittnes Peter Lewis.

Wee present Thomas Mayne for his unsevell caredge to the wif of Andrew Dymond in saying shee wase a whore and a drunken woman.

Wittnes Peter Lewis.

Wee present Daniell Dill for saying there wase Twenty saile of Shepes coming out of England & prince Robert [*Rupert*] to settell government in this Contry as he sayd he hard.

Wittnes Thomas Holmes.

Danell Dill is acquitted with an admonityon the sd Dell bring in [*bringing in*] his Authar of whom he received the sd report. [2:236] Wee present Giles Bery for not goeing hom to his wif in severall years.

Wee present Capt. Frances Raines for marying Henry Simson & Abigall Mowilton they not being Publeished according to Law.

Witnes Richard Bankes, Rob: Knightt.

Wee present William Tomson for his Idelines & his not goeing to meeting on the sabath day. Witnes James Emerie.

Capt. Chas: Frost & Mr. Frances Raines are Impowared to Issew out a warant to the Constable of Kettary for the Bringing the sd Tomson before them & Therein Prosede with him according to Lawe.

Wee present Thomas Hanscom & his wife for not goeing to meeting on the sabath day.

Wee Present Henry Greenland for Bringing in of voats att a Towne meeting Contrary to Law for six or seven persons for associats & commissinors, they being not free men.

Wee present John Simons for deniall of giving his voats for Choice of governar at a Towne meating Being desiared thereunto.

Wee Present Abraham Corbett for not giving his accompt to the Treasurar for his drawing of wine according as the Law directs.

Wee present Edward Waymouth for cursing & swaring and wecked wisheis to his wife.

Wee present the upward Part of Kettary for not having a minister this five or six yearse.

Witnes James Emarye and Thomas Abbatt.

Wee present Rowland Flanswell for not goeing to his wife, being formerly Presented.

Wee present Francis Smalle & Nickhollas Frost his con-

<sup>178</sup> This expression was extremely intelligible to Gabriel's contemporaries. After the constable had "strained" (distrained) his cow, pig and all else, he could walk off with his heart.

house in her husbands absence espetically on the Lords days.

Hene: Greenland, Digory Jefferys.

Mr. Francis Morgan for his wifes presentment ordered to pay 5s & with an admonition pailing the officers fees is discharged.

Wee present Thomas Hardy for being a Comman drunk-eard.  
Charles Potum

Fined 10s, Fees 5s.

Wee present Thomas Bonighton & John Bonighton Junior for (*for*) liveing In a disorderly family in the house of their father Mr. John Bonighton a Contemner of this authority.

John Bonighton appeared not. Grand Jury.

Wee present Thomas Bonighton & John Bonighton Junior for not Trayning according to the Laws of this Jurisdiction.

Major Pendleton, James Gibbines.

Wee present Thomas Hardy for sweareing & multipling oaths by the name of god.  
Charles Potum.

Fined 20s, Fees 5s.

Wee present Leeftenant John Barrett for not traneing according to the law of this Jurisdiction. Charles Potum.

John Barrett appeared & by the Court acquitted.

Wee present Gowine Willson for goeing to strawbery banke & for publishing Joseph Fleete & Mary Pearce on the Lords day & neither of them liveing in the Township of Portsmouth.

Elyas Styleman, Tho: Spinny.

Gowine Willson fined for his offence 10s, & pailing officers fees 5s is discharged.

Wee present George Gregory for absenting him selfe from his wife severall yeares. Hene: Williams, John Tinny.

Geo: Gregory Injoynd to go home to his wife between this and the last of November next or to forfeit Twenty pounds.

Wee present Francis [*altered from Frances*] Whitte\* for being drunke.  
John Tynny.

Fined for being drunke 10s.

Wee present George Gregory for being drunke & swearing.  
Testes John Tynny.

Fined for being drunke 10s & for sweareing 10s.

Harry Cape fined for lookeing after wine on the Lords day, fined 10s.

[2:256] Wee present William Tomson for sweareing & multipling of oaths severall tymes, saing hee would swears & bad

\* Francis White (not the former widow Hilton) was a fisherman at Scarborough living on the Cammock patent.

them take notice hee would sweare againe.

Testes Capt. Charles Frost, William Love.

A new summons to bee sent for Tomson.

This presentment owned by the delinquent, fined 20s & fees or other wise to bee punished by receiveing 10 lashes upon his bare skine.

The names of the Grand Jury.

Tho: Curtis	Willia: Love
Henery Williams	John Allcocke
John Read	James Gouch
Capt. John Davess	Tho: Spinny
Thomas Wills	John Merridath
James Grant	Jeffery Currier
James Gibbones	Charles Potum

An Inventory of the Lands, houses, goods, Cattle, and Chattles of the estate of Mr. Nicholas Daviss Deceased taken by us Edw: Rishworth, John Davess & Mathew Austine apprizers this 12: day of March 1669 or 70:

	li	s	d
His purse, money, & Weareing Cloaths	06	01	00
The dwelling house, land, upland & Meddow, barne, & out houseing, with all the appurtenances appertayneing to them att	35	00	00
Sheetes, table Cloaths & Napkines 4:8:0 one silver bowle & 3 silver spoones 55s	07	03	00
One hatt 5s, one Carpitt & Cussion 10s, 11 yds of Cotton Cloath 1:07:6	02	02	06
A table & Stooles & Chayres with a Cubbard In the inner Rowme	01	10	00
A warmeing pan 5s, 2 morters & pestella 4s, 6d	00	09	06
one yard of Canvice 12d, 2 remnants, of searge, Lincy Woolsy att	01	11	00
3 blankett, one Rugg, two pillows, a bowlster & feather bedd	05	15	00
One bed & Blanketts In the Chamber	03	00	00
One flocke bed & bowlster 15s, a parcell of Cotton yarne & Woll 15s	01	15	00
To a parcell of Corne, mault, & peas at 15s	00	15	00
To pewter 25s, a bedstead 7s, to ½ bushell & Wodden (Cask?) 7s, 6d	01	19	06
To 5 dishes, 3 porrengers & a plate 15s, a chamber pott 2s, 3 Kettles, 3 Iron Potts 40s	02	17	00
Butter & Cheese 7s, Trays, platters & other small things 10s	00	17	00
To scales, a chaffine dish, a Toaster, a Tankerd & a fry- ing pan	00	11	00
Bookes 10s, 2 peyr of shooes & Two peyre of stokings	01	06	00
The pott Hookes, Trammells, Iron ware & spitt	01	10	06
One chest above In the Chamber att	00	06	00
To 4 milch Cows 14li, Two 2 year ould & one Yeareling 5li	19	00	00
The ould Mayre 3li, 3 small piggs 15s,			
To Habberdashware, napkines & Towells 1li	04	15	00
	97	19	00

Hene: Sayward	02:14:00	Mr. Neale	00:07:00
Mr. Fran: Hooke	00:12:00	Mr. Lane	01:19:03
David Kymball	08:08:06	Mr. Cervet	00:10:00
	19:03:09		12:00:07
John ———	00:01:06	19:03:09	
[Currung: ?]	03:06	12:00:07	
Job Everest	01:02:00	06:14:10	
Fran: Smale	00:17:00	37:19:02	
Fran: Rider	00:07:06		
Dan: Moore	00:02:09		
Phyneas Rider	00:19:09		
Goodman Ingerson	03:00:10		
	06:14:10		

A true Coppy transcribed out of the original this 8:10:73:  
Per EDW: RISHWORTH ReCor:

**[4:2:30]** Presentments found by the Grand Jury at County Court houlden at Yorke 1: July: 1673:  
The Worshipfull WILLIAM STOWTON President.

For the Town of Kittery

1: Wee present William Tomson for an Idle person, one not provideing for his family, & for given of Abuseive Landuidg to those who do reprove him. Summonsed but appeared not.

Witnesses Capt. Frost, Isra: Hodgsden, Abra: Conley.

For Contempt 5s & to bee admonishd, palling fees 5s, five shillings taken off.<sup>217</sup>

2: Wee present Peter Wittum and his wife for not frequenting of the worship of god. Summonsed but appeared not.

Capt. Frost, Abra: Conley.

Peter Wittum fined for his Contempt in not appeareing, 10s him selfe & 5s his wife, & 10s their presentments.

3: Wee present Henery Wright & Sarah his wife for fornication. This presentment owned per Hen: Wright. Jury.

The Court finds the Delinquents either to have 15 stripes each person at the poast or to pay five pounds in to the Treasury & Fees.

4: Wee present Susanna Joy for not frequenting the publique worships of god.

Ephraim Joy appeared for his wife & promiseth amendment, palling the officers fees is discharged.

<sup>217</sup> Such curious entries may be partly understood. An accused person summonsed into couft who did not come was fined for contempt of court, of course in his absence. Coming in late this fine might be taken off, and sometimes the offender escaped with only a talking to and the almost inevitable contribution to the livings of the Recorder and Marshal. But in some cases a constable was sent to bring the culprit in, and his fees must be met. Cf. p. [4:2:34].

Administration granted unto John Earle of Kittery of the Estate of William Ash lately deceased with whom Capt. John Wincoll stands bound in a bond of 30li to respond all Legall rights belonging to that Estate.

— This Administration before entered.

15: Pouer of Administration granted to Capt. Wincoll & James Emery of the Estate of William Tomson deceased who have given their oaths to the Inventory, by whom the house & Land is to bee secured & Moveables & the Income of the estate to bee Improved for the benefitt of the Children, who are to bee disposed of as the Law provids by the Select men of the Town.<sup>243</sup>

1: Whereas there are severall debts unpaid to the ordinarys & others which were due from the County under the transactions of the ould Treasurer, & Its alsoe apprehended that there are diverse fines not yet Collected If not monys in the Treasurers hand for the payment thereof,

It is therefore ordered that Mr. Weare the ould Treasurer shall Cleare up his Accompts & make full Isew thereof before the next County Commissioners<sup>244</sup> at Yorke & they to transmitt the ballance thereof to the now County Treasurer, & If the ballance come short to pay the Countys debts, the sayd Comissioners of the County are forthwith to make an Inlargement of the County rate for the speedy payment and discharge thereof, & further Mr. Weare the former Treasurer is hereby Impoured to send out his warrants & require in and Collect all such fines as were due in his tyme which as yet are neither satisfyd nor Collected.

2ly In reference to the payment of Magestrates salery, vid3t soe much as wee stand bound to make payment, being nine pounds the full halfe thereof, It is hence forth ordered that the aforesayd nine pounds shall bee payd either in good Merchantable pine boards to bee delivered at Yorke or Newgewanacke at some Convenient Landing place at 30s per M, or to bee payd to the sayd Magestrate or his order, or to the valew of the sayd boards in good New England silver<sup>245</sup> from tyme to tyme.<sup>246</sup>

3ly This Court being Informed that there may bee a nearer & more Commodious way for the Conveniency of travelling for town & Countrey between Yorke, Kittery, & the sayd Towns especially between themselves, & strawbury banke,

<sup>243</sup> This unprecedented volume of probate business, mostly intestate estates, was almost all due to Indian attacks, all the way from Kittery to Falmouth.

<sup>246</sup> Not that the salary of the visiting judge was to be paid in installments, but that if paid in boards the amount should keep pace with the lumber market.

It. Thyrtie five pounds of yarne at	04:05:00
It. bridle & saddle & pillion 6s	00:06:00
It. Three Axes, Two Adges & foure Chissells at	01:14:00
It. one square, with a drawing Kniffe, with Towles	01:06:00
It. one peyre of Hookes & hinges, with ould Iron	01:05:00
It. one spade & an How at 6s	00:06:00
It. a handsaw 3s, Two bookes and 2 ould bibles 8s	00:11:00
It. Two puddingpanns & some other things	00:05:00
It. one Cart & all other Tackeling for oxen	04:00:00
328:16:00	23:12:06
23:12:06	This Inventory made by us WILLIAM SYMONDS
352:08:06	JOSEPH STORER

Sarah Sawyer<sup>291</sup> doth give in upon her oath that this is a true Inventory of John Wells her former husbands Estate according to the best of her knowledg & If any thing have been forgotten, by vertue of the same oath shee stands bound to bring it in.

Taken before mee this 16th of November 1677

EDW: RISHWORTH ReCor:

The Estate of John Wells is	Dr
Imp3 To Mr. John Cutt 27s in silver & the rest in wheat to the valew of	li s d 07:11:05
It. To Mr. Samuells Rucke in silver	03:05:00
It. Samuells Austine as money	00:10:00
It. Two buslls of wheate to Mr. Bowlls	00:10:00
	11:16:05
Estate per Contra is	Cr
Per Abra: Collines to bee pd in silver per the Countrey due	01:10:00 [ blank ]

A true Coppy of this Inventory transcribed and Compared with the originall this 28th day of November 1677:

Per EDW: RISHWORTH ReCor:

**[4:2:103]** Administration Granted unto Capt. John Wincoll & James Emery of the Estate of William Tomson deceased being thus ordered.

The house and Land to bee secured by the Select men of Kittery, the Income of the Estate & Moveables to bee Improved for the maintenance of the children who are to bee disposed of as the Law provides by the Selectmen of the Town.

An Inventory of the Land Chatties & goods of William Tomson late of Kittery deceased June 22th 76:

Imp3 An homstall of 26 six Acers of Land & house orchard Apprized at	30:00:00
Item Two Cows & 2 Calves at 7li, Corne upon the ground apprized at 3li	10:00:00
It. a Muskett 25s, a sword & belt 10s	01:15:00
It. Two Iron Potts 15s & a Trammell as sett down in the Inventory apprizd at 16s	00:16:00

It. 2 Axes 8s, 2 Saws & ould Syths all at	00:16:06
It. A bettle & 3 Wedges 5s, a lining and Wollen Wheelles & 3 Iron Spindles	00:12:00
It. A Lowme, slays & harness at	05:00:00
It. a friingpan, 2 adges, & foure ould hows, 1 gowge	00:10:06
It. forke tynes, 2 ould Augers, a peyre of Scayles, 3 2 pound Weights, & a Hammer	00:06:00
It. 4 ould Little blanketts 30s, an ould Table, a box, a barrell, a Chayre & some other ould Lumber at 12s	02:02:00
	<u>51:18:00</u>

Apprized by us this 30th day of June 1676:

ROBERT BURNUM

GERSHUM WENTWORTH his 1 marke

There is fivety Acres of Land in Dover Townshipe about Chutch-  
echah, which hee gave to his two sonns that live at Dover, Vid3t Wil-  
liam Tomson and Robert Tomson as John Whitte. [sic]

The Children left are John Tomson the Eldest 18 years ould not  
placed out. William Tomson Liveing with Richard Otis apprentice  
16 years ould. James Tomson a Lame boy 11 years not placed out,  
Robert Tomson 13 years ould liveing with Toby Hanson apprentice,  
Alexander Tomson 6 years ould not disposd of, Judeth Tomson 2  
years ould not disposd of.

A true Cobby of this Inventory transcribed and Compared with  
the originall this 22th of Febru: 1677[8.

Per EDW: RISHWORTH ReCor:

Wee whose names are hereunder written did this day by the re-  
quest of Fran: Hooke take an Inventory of the Estate formerly be-  
longing to Benjam: Jonson deceased & did apprize It to the best of  
our Judgments as followeth:

Imp3 2 ould shirts 2s, 6d, 3 peyr of ould drawers 2s, 6d,	
one Coate 1:15:00	02:00:00
Item one stufte Cloake 3:10:0 lnyed, an ould Cloake 20s	04:10:00
It. one Chest 5s, one Rayper 10s	00:15:00
It. a Debt owned by John Preble	01:03:06
It. a parcel of Marsh at Cape Nuttacke	
It. a small mayre & a mayre Cowlt	
It. a parcell of Loggs in Yorke Marshes	
It. Loggs at Cape Nuttacke	

Taken by us this 28th of October 77:

PETER WEARE  
JOHN TWISDEN

Mr. Fran: Hooke Administrator made oath to this Inventory 6th  
of 9th: 1677 as Attests JOSEPH DUDLY Assistant

A true Cobby of this Inventory transcribed out of the originall  
this 22: Febru: 77[8. Per EDW: RISHWORTH ReCor:

[Pages 104-105 blank]

forth against the said Sealy for his Contempt of Authority & to give 20li pound bond for his appearance at the next Associat Court to answer for his said Contempt.

That Whereas William Tomson was presented per the Grand Jewary att the last County Court held in Yorke Jully the 6th 1669 for the said Tomsons not goeing to meeting on the lords day & also for his Idellnes,

This Court ordereth that the said Tomson is to be required per warrant Issewed out per Capt. Raines to the Constable of Kittary to requir the said Tomson to make his apearance before som on within this County which is Impowred with Majestricall Authority to answer to his presentment.

An Inventory of the goods of William Harris Lattley desesed, [4:69] taken this 8th day of October 1669 by us under written:

Imp <sup>5</sup> 8 peuter plates at 5s	02:00:00
Item 7 Earthen dishes & thre pots	00:06:00
It. on Chamber potte, on salt selar & on pint pott & on quart & on beker	00:12:00
It. 6 peuttor poringers	00:06:00
It. 3 lattin puding panes	00:01:06
To 2 Iran potts	00:16:00
To on greatt Kittell	02:00:00
To on scileet & on small Kettell	00:05:00
To on dusen of Trenchers, on half dus: of spoons	00:01:06
To thre smale woden dishes and on Earth pan	00:01:00
To on pott Crokes & on Tramell	00:04:00
To on brass warmeing pan	00:10:00
To thre Cheares with the bottames out	00:02:00
To two washing Toobes	00:03:00
To 3 pillowes, on downe beed and on douest beed, on Rug & on bouster	02:14:00
To two roges	01:10:00
To on payer of Blankets	01:00:00
To on fether bowlster	00:10:00
To 3 payer of shetes	02:00:00
To on hatt, on Coat, on payer of briches	04:00:00
To waring Clothes	04:00:00
To shearts & drawers	01:00:00
To debts which weare due	14:00:00
To on littell houes	16:00:00
	54:02:00

Taken upon oath in Cort.

ROGER KELLY  
HUGH ALWARD

The Court orders that there shall bee a spetial warrant sent for Samson Penly pryson keeper of Falmouth to call him before the County Court to know a reason of Mr. Fran: Morgans release.

A spetial warrant is to bee sent by the ReCor: for William Tomson of Kittery to appeare before the County Court & for Ann Billine to answeere her Contempt of authority in refusing to obey the summones & for other mischarages.

County of Yorke April 4th: 71:

[4:91]

Att a Court of Assotiates houlden at Sacoe.

	Dr
The Court of Assotiatas to severall charges & expences is	01:08:00
To Charies Potum Constable of Cape Porpus	01:02:08
To Samuell Austine of Wells for severall expences	00:12:00
To the Marshall tyme & expences about Walter Gyndall	00:12:00
To Anthony Roe Constable of Scarborrough for same busines	00:12:00
To the ReCor: & Marshall for fees payd upon the Countrey accompt to Robert Booth towards his charges of Court which was due to them for persons presented	01:10:00
More to the ReCor: for severall warrants & Entrys	00:03:06
To the Marshalls tyme & Charges for bringing the Cattle to Wells for Ric: Palmers fine 10s, to Will: Renalds for ferrige 21d, John Wells Fer: at Cape Porpus 16d, Charles Potum charges 2:6d. Ric: Palmers for his helpe to drive them 6s	01:01:07
To Mr. Samuell Wheelewright for keepinge the sayd Cattle	01:07:00
To Goody Donell for 2 barrells of beare which formerly the County Courts had of her for which shee was never payd	02:00:00
	09:16:09
	00:10:00
To 10s for the ReCor: & Marshall fees in Harmons 40s	10:06:09
	Cr
County of Yorke per the Court of Asotiates for severall fines is	03:12:06
Per Walter Gyndall fine & Costs to bee payd in provisions at the next fall	03:12:06
per Nathan Bedfords fine & Costs of Court to bee payd in fish the next fall	16:00:00
per Richard Palmers fine received by the Marshall in 3 cattle	05:00:00
per Mr. Leach & Ezekell Kerveths fine payd Mr. Fran: Neal for the County	01:06:00
per Robert Booth due upon ballance of accompts with him	00:08:00
per soe much for one Action Received by the ReCor:	29:19:00
	02:00:00
per 30s in James Harmons fine & 10s fees to the officers, 40s	31:19:00

John Batten & Will: Bartlett being Complaynd of at the last County Court for letting Fran: Morgan out of pryson at Cascoe, The Delinquents owned that they were in drinke & did not know what they did.

The Court finds the Delinquents 10s for being drunke<sup>112</sup> each person & Costs of Court 10s.

Will: Tomson Complained of for severall disorders & for abusing of Capt. Charles Frost, vid3t sweareing &c severall oaths.

The Court Adjudges him to pay 20s fine or five strips at the post, & for abusing Capt. Frost to have 7 strips at the post.

William Tomson had 12 stripes given him by the executioner at the post.

Thomas Cloyse comeing as a testimony into Court upon occasion did owne in Court that hee playd at Cards, for which offence hee is fined 5s.

Capt. Richard Walden appeareing as one of the principall creditors to administer of the estate of John Gattinesby deceased, Letters of Administration by order of this Court are granted unto him.

Major Pendleton stands Ingagd with Capt. Walden in 200li bond to respond all Legall rightts to the next Court within one twelve moenth.

[4:102] Whereas James Hall was brought to this Court upon vehement suspition of felony whereof It appears by more then ordinary grounds, being brought thither by Major Pendleton<sup>40</sup> warrant, for theftt, & upon examination haveing acknowledged severall theftts, this Court orders that the sayd Hall shall have 25 stripes upon the bare skine at the post, & afterwards<sup>58</sup> sent from Constable to Constable to the pryson at Yorke or to the Mouth of Pischataqua River, & there to bee securd till order bee taken for the defraying of the Countrey Charges, foure pounds, by his Maister or otherwise, and that all the goods that can bee found with him or what hee hath stolne shall bee restored to the Right owners.

Charges about the Theefe, James Hall.

The Charges of John Miller at Cape Porpus about him, 12s whereof to Griffine Mountegue	03:00:00
The Constable of Wells his charge	00:18:00
To charges at Samuell Austines 12s, 3d, more 2:19:2	03:11:05
To Walter Gyndalls Charges	00:16:00
	<u>08:05:05</u>

<sup>112</sup> A confession of drunkenness was a good defence at a trial for fall delivery, but not for saucing the court.



# Children of William Thompson and Elizabeth White

## William Thompson

William Thompson, Jr., was born in 1660. He died before 08 Aug 1735 in Kittery, Maine. He married Mary Lovering, 4 Sept. 1682 in Portsmouth, NH, daughter of John Lovering and Hester Knight. She was born in 1660. She died in 1690 in Berwick, York, Maine, USA.

William Thompson, "living with Richard Otis at Dover", after his father's death. Had son William, who sold to Samuel Alley, 30 Aug. 1735, land that belonged to his father, William Thompson deceased. This son William died before 8 Dec. 1749, when Samuel Alley conveyed 20 acres in Rochester, N. H., to Elizabeth, widow of William Thompson, and her children.

## James Thompson

James Thompson was born in 1665 in Kittery, Maine. He died in 1740 in York, York County, Maine. He married (1) Reliance Hinkley. He married (2) Mary Higgins. He married (3) Elizabeth Frye, daughter of Adrian Frye and Sarah White, on 03 Mar 1700 in Dover, Strafford County, NH by Rev. John Pike. She was born about 1668 in Kittery, York County, Maine. She died on 19 Apr 1726 in Kittery, York County, Maine. He became a prominent tailor and raised a large family which produced many prominent descendants.

Feb. 1, 1700-1710, 'James Thompson late of Kettery now resident of ye town of York' sold land granted to him by Kittery in 1694 and 1699. The York records have the following: 'York, Oct. 23, 1717, Laid out and bounded unto James Thompson a tract of land, whereon he now liveth, being on both sides of the highway that leads toward Barwick (Berwick) from York Bridge, which said James Thompson purchased of his brother Alexander Thompson for forty acres, 4 Jan. 1713-14. He removed with his family to New Meadows, Brunswick, Maine, in 1727.'

## Robert Thompson

Robert Thompson was born in 1663 in Kittery, York County, Maine. He died on 03 Aug 1735 in Dover, Strafford County, NH. In 1677, after his father's death, he was living with Tobey Hanson at Dover, NH.

## Alexander Thompson

Alexander Thompson was born in 1671 in Kittery, York County, Maine. He died on 13 Jul 1720 in Kennebunkport, Maine. He married Anna Curtis, daughter of Thomas Curtis and Elizabeth, in 1694 in Kittery, York, Maine. She was born in 1671 in Kittery, York County, Maine. She died in 1720. Had a grant in Kittery in 1694. Widow Anna administratrix of estate, 4 Oct. 1720.

## Judith Thompson

Judeth Thompson was born in 1675 in Kittery, York County, Maine. She married William Hill in 1708 in Dover, NH. He was born in 1669 in Durham, NH. He died in 1762. Their children were William b. 1709 and Henry b. 1720 and died 20 June 1761 at Barrington, NH.



# John Thompson

John Thompson, Sr., the eldest son of William Thompson, was born on 15 Apr 1658 in Eliot (Cold Harbor near Sturgeon Creek), Maine and he died on 24 Jul 1734 in Durham, New Hampshire. He married Sarah Woodman, daughter of Capt. John Woodman and Mary Field, in 1680 in Oyster River, Province Of New Hampshire. She was born in 1663 in Oyster River and died on 24 Jul 1734 in Durham, NH. John Thompson's will, dated 12 April 1733, was probated 24 July, 1734.

John's father had a grant of land in Dover, but there is no evidence that William Thompson ever lived on this grant. William died in 1676, and his son John, inherited this grant\* and went to Oyster River to live, when he was about twenty-one. His house was a short distance west of the presentday UNH (University of New Hampshire) buildings. He gave bond in 1684 for the proper administration of his father's estate and to provide for James, his lame brother who this brother turned out to be a very successful tailor. March 30, 1708, John Thompson and James Thompson, sons of William Thompson, late of Kittery, conveyed the homestead at Cold Harbor in what is now Eliot, on Fore River, opposite Dover Neck, to Francis Allen. The deed was witnessed by Jonathan Woodman, Robert Huckins, and David Kincaid.

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\*On November 8, 1715 William's son John Thompson, Sr. of Dover, conveyed to John Tuttle fifty acres of land which "were granted to my father, William Thompson, by the town of Dover." It lay beyond Cocheco Log Swamp, "bounded on the south by Bellamy Bank River." The Tuttle Farm of Dover, New Hampshire, was located between the tidal waters of the Bellamy and Piscataqua rivers on Dover Point.

The John Tuttle who settled in Dover was on board a ship wrecked off the coast of Maine on 15 Aug 1635, and he likely spent a few years in the area of Ipswich, Massachusetts, before settling in what was not yet Dover in what was not yet New Hampshire in 1638. (The ship was the *Angel Gabriel* which sailed from Bristol on 4 June 1635 and ship-wrecked . My book, 'My Bickford Family With Allied Families in England and New England' has a chapter on the *Angel Gabriel* and its voyage and destruction. Puritan Reverend Richard Mather, the father of Increase Mather [who later to became President of Harvard College] and grandfather to Cotton Mather, minister, scientist and scholar, was a passenger and kept a detailed Journal; it is available as a free download from several sources. John Tuttle was a passenger. My 7<sup>th</sup> great-grandparents, Robert Burnham and Mary Andrews Burnham were passengers and my 9<sup>th</sup> great-uncle and brother to Temperance Furber, William Furber, was a passenger. Mary Andrews' brother, Robert, was the Angel Gabriel's captain.)

He began to farm there and, in a short time, the family prospered. It was the beginning of what would be 11 generations of Tuttles dedicated to the land, eventually encompassing about 240 acres of woodland, wetland, and cultivated fields. It became known as the oldest continuously family-owned farm in the United States, although for a time there was some competition from an outfit in Charles City, Virginia. The matter seemed settled, however, by an extensive article with numerous photographs in Life Magazine no less ... the issue of Sept. 17, 1971. An earlier article about the family and the farm had appeared in the Saturday Evening Post.

Tuttle Farm, now known as Tender Crop, has often been referred to as the oldest known family-owned farm in the United States; however, this claim has been challenged. The Shirley Plantation in Charles City, Virginia, was founded in 1613 and has been in operation since 1638. (Many accounts say that Tuttle Farm was started in 1632, but John Tuttle was a passenger on the ill-fated ship *Angel* in 1635.)

Will Tuttle (William Penn Tuttle III) was the last Tuttle owner of Tuttle Farm. Will Tuttle and his older sister, Lucy Alger Tuttle, were the co-owners of Tuttle's Red Barn. In 2007, Will Tuttle sold a conservation easement on the Tuttle Farm to the Strafford Rivers Conservancy for \$2.79 million, with funding provided by the City of Dover (\$1.19 million), the New Hampshire Department of Transportation (\$1.34 million) and the Federal Farm and Ranchland Protection Program (\$155,643).

On July 25, 2010, the Tuttle Farm and Tuttle's Red Barn were listed for sale. Will Tuttle, the Tuttle Farm's owner, cited exhaustion, his age (in his sixties) and the lack of a younger generation of Tuttles showing interest in taking over the Tuttle Farm as his reasons for offering the farm for sale. The original price was \$3.35 million. *Foster's Daily Democrat* reports it sold in October 2013 for a little over \$1 million to Matt Kozazcki, who owns a farm in Newbury, Massachusetts.

Legend has it that some Tuttle maple syrup was purchased by Abraham Lincoln, and one of the family was said to be the first Dover owner of a Model-T. There is even a children's book about the enterprise: "Tuttle's Red Barn" by Richard Michelson. While it lasted, the "oldest" family farm in America was no small accomplishment, and the contributions of 11 generations of this one family should not be forgotten.

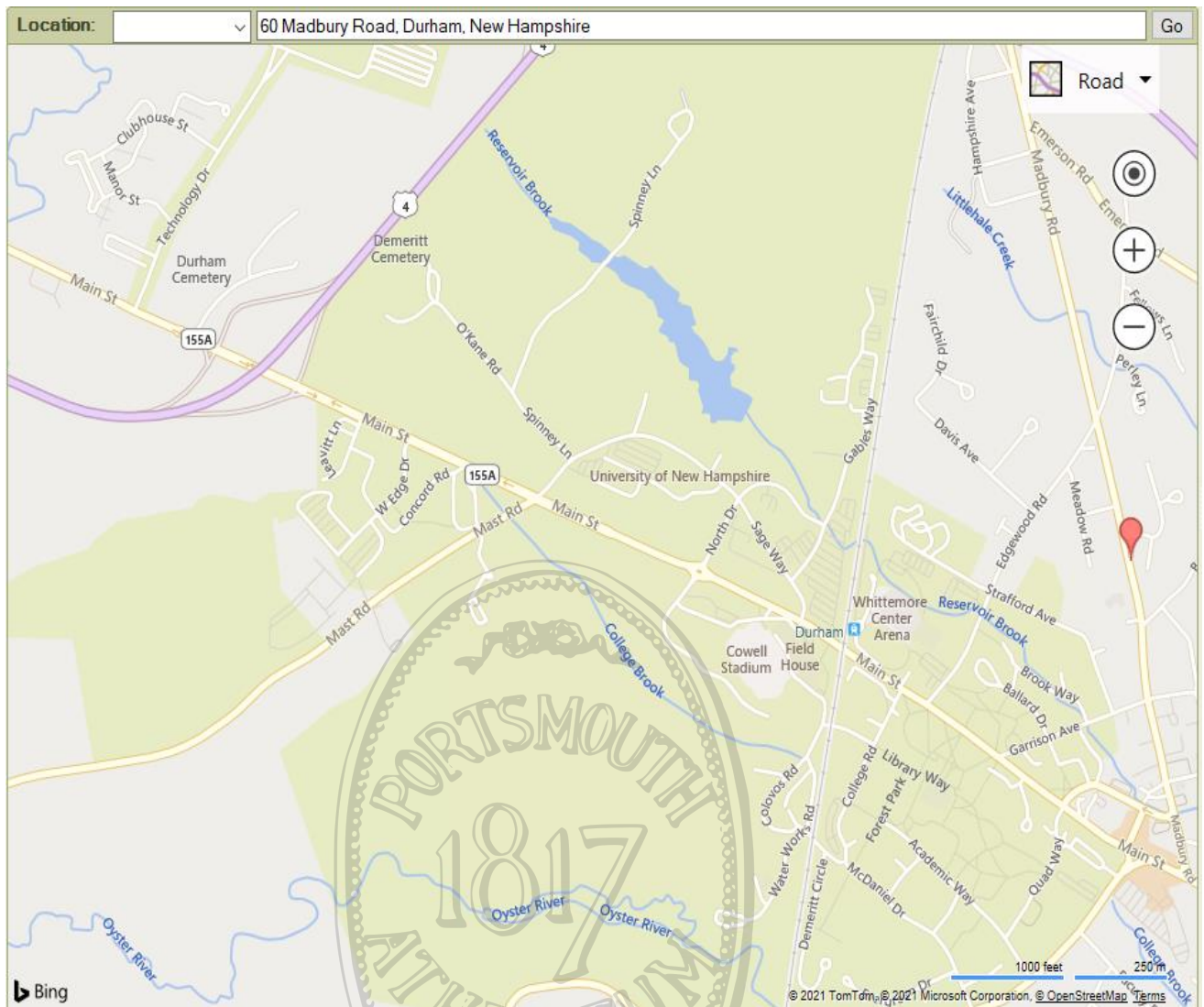


Tuttle's Red Barn (on Dover Point Road, Dover, NH)

John Thompson, Sr., had a grant of land from the town of Dover, April 21, 1694, which included the "Little River Falls", on the north side of Mast Road in Follett's swamp. This grant was laid out, 31 May 1699, "in follet's swamp and is bounded by four rods of Land Left for a path for cattle into the woods and Jonathan Woodmans Land Lying on the north side of it the first bounds being four rods south from a marked Hemlock tree and runs south west and by south forty rods to A Bass tree marked and from thence norwest or there about eight score rods to A marked Hemlock tree marked E J and from thence it runs east and be north forty rods to A Hemlock tree marked E J and from thence where it began." Signed by John Woodman, Jeremiah Burnum and John Smith, Lott Laiers.



The first Thompson house was on the road leading thereto from the Mast Road was just west of the old Boston and Maine Railroad station. That address in 2009 is 56-60 Madbury Road, Durham, New Hampshire. His land extended to the King's highway leading from Oyster River to Dover through what is locally known as Bagdad. This was a strip directly north of the Kincaid and Hill lands. Here John Thompson, Sr., Robert Thompson, Sr., Judge Ebenezer Thompson, and succeeding generations were buried.



# Beehive Undergoes Many Changes In 200 Years

8/3/82

## *Thompsons Were Owners*

Prior to the Davises acquiring the property, a long line of Thompsons had been its owners. The original land was granted to Robert Thompson in 1694, who farmed it, but did not build a structure on it until 1721. His son, Judge Ebenezer Thompson, a prominent man in New Hampshire during the Revolutionary War, replaced the original house with a stately mansion. During the Judge's

occupancy many leading men of the period were entertained in this house. It was lived in by four more generations of Thompson's through Lucien's occupancy. Its principal character had remained the same. Low ceilings, large rooms, huge chimney with fireplaces in every room,



LOOKING QUITE a bit different than it did in the mid-19th century is the 'Beehive' located on Madbury Road. The new photo and one taken many years ago show some of the difference.



heavy mouldings and cornices, wainscoting and small panes of glass in the windows attributed to its elegance. The hall chamber reserved for guests had the same wallpaper on the walls as a century earlier.

### **Last Thompson**

The last Thompson to reside in this house was Lucien, who was born in the old homestead in 1859. Although a fine student, Lucien chose to work the 200 acre farm, instead of attending college after graduating from high school with honors. Under his direction the land produced hay, silage, fruit from its extensive orchards, poultry and pork.

In addition to being respected throughout the state for his farming techniques, Lucien was a highway surveyor for his district. At age 27 he was representative to the General Court. Gov. Tuttle appointed him as one of the trustees of New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts when it moved from Hanover to Durham. The new college was built on land owned by his great uncle, Benjamin Thompson.

### **Charter Member**

A charter member of Scammell Grange, organized in 1887, Lucien served five terms as its Grange Master. Well read, Lucien owned one of the most valuable private libraries in New Hampshire. He built an annex on the east side of the colonial mansion to house his large collection of books and manuscripts. One of the prime movers in organizing the Durham

Library, incorporated in 1883, Lucien was chairman of its first board of trustees.

When his aunt, Miss Mary P. Thompson, was gathering material for her 'Landmarks of Ancient Dover, New Hampshire,' he assisted her in its research. Souvenirs and photos gathered by Aunt Mary in Europe were later displayed in Lucien's library.

In the process of remodeling the main house, the Davises discovered Lucien's safe, account books, and other family memorabilia. These were given to the Durham Historic Association. Some of the old farm tools from the barns were presented to the Farm Museum now located in Milton, N.H.

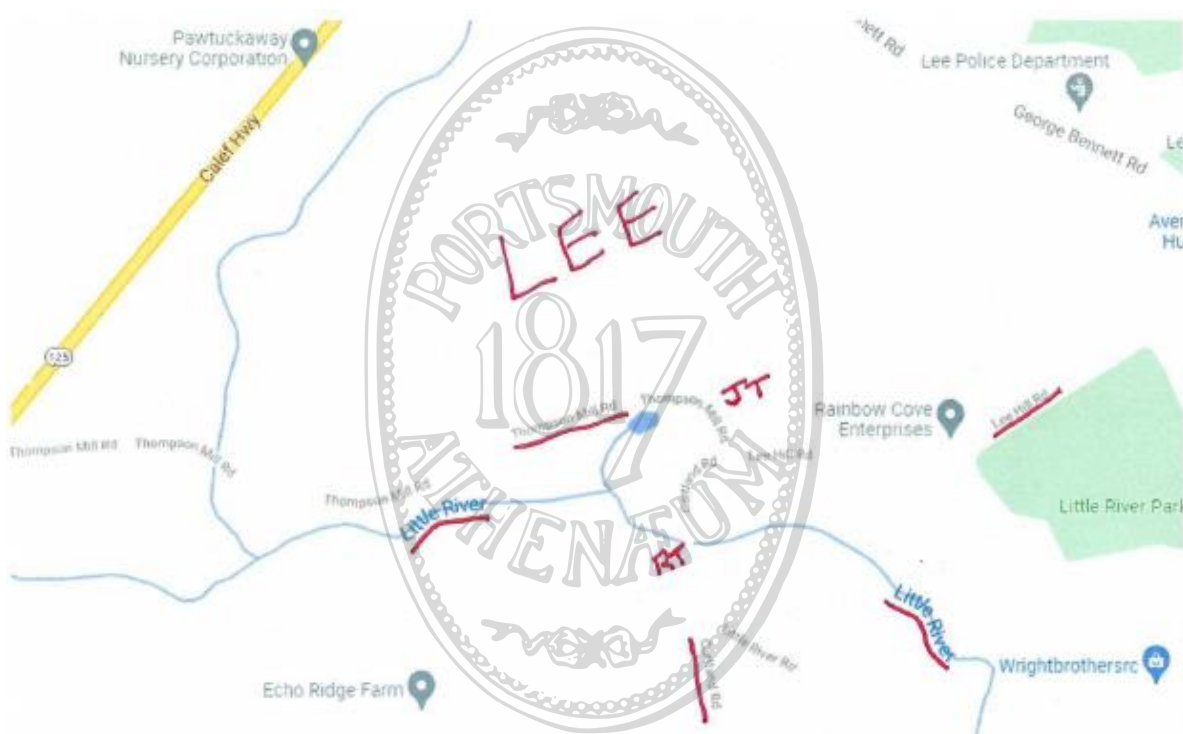
### **One Of Finest**

During the Thompson ownership of the original colonial structure, many leading personages of the state and nation were its visitors. It was a home on the par with the finest in the state. Since its conversion into apartments by the Davises, the property has become a 'beehive of activity.' At first UNH faculty were its main occupants. Today its residents contain a nice mix of faculty, students and people working in the area.

John had a grant of two acres against Woodman's land in 1702 and an additional grant of land adjoining in 1720. Another grant was made to him in 1733 where the first mill was built, soon after. He mentions the saw mill in his will, 12 April, 1733. This mill was at the foot of the high and steep hill, on the summit of which was to become the home of the Thompson family for about two centuries. What is now known as the "Mast road" from what is now the University of New Hampshire to Lee Hill was built about that time to accommodate the lumbermen, and extended to Little River mill.

Little River Falls are what were, in early times, called Thompson's Falls; Jonathan Thompson had a gristmill and fullingmill there, and in his will, 10 Sept., 1756, he gave these and an acre of land to his son Joseph, who, May 3, 1774, sold them to Josiah Bartlett of Haverhill, MA; the sale included his dwelling house and one acre of adjoining land, and four acres between the fullingmill and the Little River sawmill. the sale included his dwelling house and one acre of adjoining land, and four acres between the fullingmill and the Little River sawmill. Mr. Bartlett lived near his mills and carried on the business "there for many years. He was one of the enterprising business men and influential citizens of the town; he had a family of several children, sons and daughters. One of his brothers was Col. Thomas Bartlett of Nottingham, the distinguished patriot of the Revolutionary War, and whose grandson, Hon. John C. Bartlett, of this town needs no introduction to this audience. He is the only surviving grandson of Col. Thomas, who died on Nottingham Square.

Robert Thompson, Sr. homestead **RT** JonathanThompson homestead **JT**



23 June, 1701, three score acres of land were granted to Jethro Furber, by the town of Dover, "adjacent to Lampereal Little River;" this was laid out 2 Feb., 1726-7, as follows,- " Beginning on the northeast side of said Little River, above the old mast way." It was called " mast way\*," because the large pine trees for masts were hauled over it to Oyster River Falls, and then floated down to Piscataqua River and on to Portsmouth, or wherever needed. This grant of land, or part of it, has remained in possession of the Furber family more than two hundred years. The road from The Hill, by Furber's place to Wadleigh's Falls, was laid out 31 July, 1753, but communication with Little River was opened more than two hundred years ago, and log houses, for the lumbermen, began to be built here on the Hill. What is called the North River road, from Little River falls to the falls in North River, where Lee joins Nottingham, was laid out about 1740, but there was a path up over the Thompson hill, and along by the Cartland farm several years before that. It was the old fashion to build the houses first and then build the roads later.

That is why so many of the old roads in New Hampshire go over steep hills, instead of in the valleys, around the hills.

## The First Meeting House at Durham Falls

The following contract shows when the new meeting house was built at the Falls, where the Sullivan monument now stands. The original paper is in the possession of S. H. Shackford, Esq., of Boston. The signatures and names of witnesses have been torn from it:

To all Christian People to whom this Covenantor instrument in writing Shall Come and appear now Know ye that I John Tomson Senior of the township of Dover and Province of New Hampshire do hereby by these presents grant Covenant and agree with the parties following that is to say Leu\* Jeramiah Burnum Lef' Abraham Bennick Jonathan Woodman Leu\*-\* Joseph Davis Stephen Jones Philip Chesley John Smith Junior of the foresaid town and province I the forsaid John Tomson do by these presents bind and oblige me to frame a meeting house at Oyster river being in length forty feet and thirty six feet in breadth and twenty feet wide with a Belfry proportionable to the house And to provide and haul all the timber to the place appointed and that at or before the thirtieth day of July next ensuing the date hereof And we the forsaid parties do hereby by these presents bind and obligate our selves jointly and severally to pay or cause to be paid to the forsaid John Tomson the sum of seventy three pounds money in consideration of the work done by him in the forsd\* frame the one half to be paid in money when all the timber is hauled and laid in the place and the other half in money when the frame is fite to be raised the frame and Belfry being in figure being like the new meeting house off Hemptowne And for the true performance hereof our hands and seals this nineteenth day of January one thousand seven hundred and twelve thirteen in presence of these witnesses. Thus, we know just when the first meeting house at Durham Falls was built and something of its size and appearance. The location was chosen not without opposition of the people living at the Point. Indeed, another meeting house was built at the Point soon after. July 3, 1719, Francis Mathes deeded to the inhabitants of the lower part of the parish of Oyster River one half of an acre of land and road thereto two rods wide, on the south side of the mouth of Oyster River, so long as the same should be used for public worship. The deed shows that the frame was then on the lot and was to be erected the next week. [N. H. Province Deeds, XVI, 104.]

The Last Will and Testament of John Tompson.....

1734 9<sup>th</sup>

Drake to Value & apprise the Estate of the Deceased & render the same into the Registry Office upon oath together with warrant Dated at Portsmouth June 5<sup>th</sup> 1734 The Inventory to be brought in at or before the 5<sup>th</sup> Day of August next.

John Penhallon Register.

An Account of the Goods of m<sup>r</sup>. William Thuckley late of Hampton Deceased as they were Apprised by m<sup>r</sup>. Benj<sup>m</sup>. James & m<sup>r</sup>. Nathaniel Drake of Hampton Persons Authorized to prize the same.

Twelve Great Bibles £s apiece	36	0 0
1/2 Doz <sup>n</sup> of all Silk Handkerchiefs s <sup>d</sup> apiece	1	10 0
a Doz <sup>n</sup> of Silks & Muslingones s <sup>d</sup> 6 apiece	3	6 0
a p <sup>ce</sup> of Gal <sup>l</sup> containing 24 y <sup>d</sup> and 1/2 C <sup>o</sup> 6 p <sup>ce</sup> yard	7	7 0
6 p <sup>ce</sup> Spectacles 2 apiece & 6000 of caulking pins 4 p <sup>ce</sup> 1000	1	10 0
6000 of Mudling Pins A <sup>d</sup> 3 p <sup>ce</sup> 1000 & 1 Doz <sup>n</sup> of Ivory at 2 apiece	2	2 0
1 Doz <sup>n</sup> of horn Combs at 8 apiece & 1 Doz <sup>n</sup> of Sijars a <sup>d</sup> 3 apiece	0	16 0
3 Doz <sup>n</sup> of Shoe Buckles s <sup>d</sup> & 1 Doz <sup>n</sup> of Butcher knives 10 apiece	0	15 0
1 Doz <sup>n</sup> of Sprink knives at 15 apiece & 6 p <sup>ce</sup> of Knitting Needles	0	17 0
A Broad Cloth coat & 2 p <sup>ce</sup> of 2 Fine shirts 10	2	10 0
2 Cotton Shirts s <sup>d</sup> a Pillow & a Book of Accounts 2 Trunks s <sup>d</sup>	1	6 0
one Chest and 1 pad Lock	0	1 0
Benjamin James      Nathaniel Drake.		

Province of New Hampshire July 30<sup>th</sup> 1734 Then m<sup>r</sup>. Benj<sup>m</sup>. James & m<sup>r</sup>. Nath<sup>l</sup>. Drake appeared before the Hon<sup>ble</sup>. Benj<sup>m</sup>. Gambling Esq<sup>r</sup>. Judge of Probate in for said Province & made Oath that they Apprized the things Contained in this Inventory to the Best of their Knowledge without favour or Affection to any Person whatsoever & at the same time m<sup>r</sup>. Samuel Sage Adm<sup>r</sup> to the Estate of William Thuckley Deceased made Oath that the things Contained in the foregoing Inventory is the whole of the Estate of the said Deceased as yet Come to his Hands & that if any thing hereafter shall appear he will bring it in to be added hereunto.

John Penhallon Reg<sup>r</sup>.

In the Name of God Amen the Twelfth Day of April one thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Three I John Tompson of the town of Durham in the Province of New Hampshire in New England Carpenter being aged and weak in Body but of a perfect Mind and Memory thanks be to God for it therefore Calling to mind the Mortality of my Body and that it is Appointed for all men to Die & make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament that is to say Principally and first of all I give and Recommend my Soul into the hands of God that gave it and my Body I recommend to the Earth to be buried in Decent Christian burial at the Discretion of my Executors nothing Doubting but at the general Resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty Power

Power

Forver of God: and as touching such worldly Estate wherewith he hath  
 Pleas'd God to Bless me with this Life I appoint and order that this part of  
 my Estate whercon I now Dwell may be to the Improvement of my wife <sup>Leah</sup>  
 Thompson During all the time of her Life and all my Moveable Estate I  
 Give to my wife to be at her Disposal as she shall pleas I Give unto my Son  
 John Thompson the one half of my Land in length on the north Side of  
 the main path at Tollets Swamp at the upper End next to Lieut<sup>th</sup> Joseph  
 Jones is Land to him that is to say John Tompson and his Heirs forever &  
 the other half of said Land I Give and Bequeath unto my Son Robert  
 Tompson to him his Heirs for ever as he already hath it by a Deed of  
 Gift: Furthermore I Give unto my Son Johnathan Tompson all my  
 Land which I have at Tollets Swamp on the South Side of the main  
 path where he now Dwells to him his Heirs for ever I also Give unto  
 my Son Jonathan all my Priviledge that I have at Littel River  
 Mill to be his after my Decease Furthermore I Give and Bequeath  
 unto my Son Robert Tompson all my Lands where I now Dwell  
 to be his and his Heirs for ever after my Decease and after the Decease  
 of his Mother Furthermore I Give unto Each of my Daughters tven  
 ty pounds Cash namely to my Daughter Sarah Hill or her heirs tven  
 pounds & to my Daughter Mary Stevens twenty pounds or to her heirs  
 and to my Daughter Hanner Stevens or her heirs twenty pounds and  
 to my Daughter Elizabeth Clark or her heirs twenty pounds Chast  
 all which Legacies I Do order and Appoint my Son Robert Tompson  
 to pay unto his Sisters as before named within two years after my  
 and his Mothers Decease I Likewise constitute order and appoint  
 my Son Robert Tompson to be my sole Exec<sup>r</sup> of this my Last Will &  
 Testament and I Do hereby utterly Disallow revoke Disannul all  
 every other former Testaments wills Legacies and Bequests and Exec<sup>r</sup>  
 By me in any ways before named killed and Bequeathed Ratifying  
 and Confirming this and no other to be my Last Will and Testament  
 In Witness whereof I have herunto set my hand and Seal the Day  
 and Year above written Signed Sealed Published Pronounced and De  
 clared by the Said John Tompson as his Last Will and Testament  
 In Presence of us the Subscribers.

Edward Woodman

Benjamin Stevens

Archilaus Woodman

John Tompson.

(Seal)

Province of N<sup>h</sup> Portsm<sup>o</sup>: July 24<sup>th</sup> 1734 Then Edward Woodman and  
 New Hampt<sup>o</sup> Archilaus Woodman made oath that they were present  
 and saw John Thompson Deceased sign Seal the forgoing Will & heard  
 him Declare it to be his Last Will & Testament & that at the doing thereof  
 he was of a sound disposing mind & Memory to the Best of their know  
 ledge & that Benj<sup>o</sup> Stevens signed with them as a witness at the same time  
 John Penhallow Reg<sup>d</sup> Benjamin Gambling Judge  
 of Probate

Smyths children should haue his Estate/ & further sayth  
not/ Taken vpon oath this 16: June: 1677: before mee  
John Wincoll Assofe/

A true Cobby transcribed & Compared with y<sup>e</sup> originall y<sup>s</sup>  
13: Octobr 77: p Edw: Rishworth Re: Cor:

The Deposition of John Tomson aged 22 years or y<sup>r</sup> abouts/

I this Deponent witness, y<sup>t</sup> being Comanded by Cap<sup>t</sup>  
Frost last yeare to hunt y<sup>e</sup> woods after the Enemy, y<sup>t</sup>  
Trustrum Harris was one of y<sup>e</sup> same Company  
alsoe, y<sup>e</sup> sayd Trustrum & my selfe sitting at  
breakfast together vp in y<sup>e</sup> woods aboute Sal-  
mon Falls, I tooke occasion to aske him who  
should bee y<sup>e</sup> better for his Estate, in case hee should bee  
taken of by y<sup>e</sup> Enemy, hee made answere & sayd, hee  
Intended his Estate for william smyths children, w<sup>h</sup>soeuer  
hee should bee taken out of y<sup>e</sup> life: onely hee had something  
a greater loue for Nicholas then for y<sup>e</sup> rest/ & further sayth  
not/ this y<sup>t</sup> Trustru: Harris spake to this Deponent was  
about a Twelue Moenth agone/

Taken vpon oath in Court y<sup>s</sup> 11th of Sepbr: 77: p Edw:  
Rishworth ReCor:

vera Copia transcribed & Compared with y<sup>e</sup> originall this  
13: Octobr 1677: p Edw: Rishworth ReCor:

[17] Wee the Select men of Scarbrough do giue & grant  
& layd out vnto Henery Brookeing a Preell of vpland  
adioyneing to his Plantation, Eastward, from his house at a  
pine tree by the path, & soe runneing vp North & by West  
till hee Comes to the head of his vpper bounds  
E: S E: lijng North West & from his Westerne  
bounds to runne South down to y<sup>e</sup> path West-  
wards from his house/ This wee giue & grant

Scarbrough  
To  
Brookin



## John White of Kittery

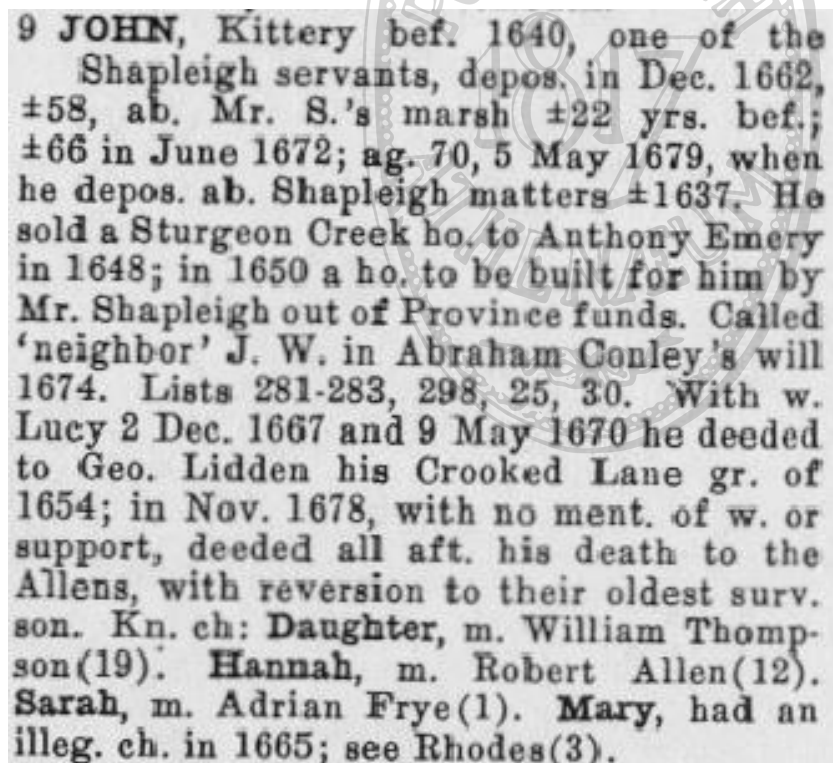
John White died on 23 Jan 1684 in Kittery, York, Maine. I know nothing of his birthplace or early years. It is thought that he married (1) Mary Howard in 1629 in Nequasett, Sagadoc, Maine. She was born in 1610 and died before 1631. He married Mary Lucy Leggett in 1634. She was born in 1608 and died in 1678.

Province and Court Records of Maine, Maine Historical Society, 1991, reprinted from original edition of 1928 by Neal Allen, Jr.:

Vol I.

On March 3, 1651, there was granted to John White a lot 'next unto Poundings twenty-four rods by water side and so back into the woods unto the way that goes from cold harbour unto Sturgeon Creek'. This 'pcell of land and housing' was 'assigned to William Thompson and his heirs forever at a town meeting at Kittery on Oct. 15, 1656. The property is described: "Next above Jonathan Nason's, on the river, lying between Mast Cove and Creek and the next creek above, is a neck or point of land of about fifty acres, which the Indian Sagamore, Rowles, sold, if it could be called a sale, to Katherine Treworgy, 3 Oct. 1651, 'for two bottles of Liquor to me in hand paid'. It was commonly known by the name of Thomsons Poynt, an oulde Corne ground which I the said Rowles have formerly made use of & improved'

From 'Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire by Noyes, Libby and Davies page 746—



9 JOHN, Kittery bef. 1640, one of the Shapleigh servants, depos. in Dec. 1662, ±58, ab. Mr. S.'s marsh ±22 yrs. bef.; ±66 in June 1672; ag. 70, 5 May 1679, when he depos. ab. Shapleigh matters ±1637. He sold a Sturgeon Creek ho. to Anthony Emery in 1648; in 1650 a ho. to be built for him by Mr. Shapleigh out of Province funds. Called 'neighbor' J. W. in Abraham Conley's will 1674. Lists 281-283, 298, 25, 30. With w. Lucy 2 Dec. 1667 and 9 May 1670 he deeded to Geo. Lidden his Crooked Lane gr. of 1654; in Nov. 1678, with no ment. of w. or support, deeded all aft. his death to the Allens, with reversion to their oldest surv. son. Kn. ch: Daughter, m. William Thompson(19). Hannah, m. Robert Allen(12). Sarah, m. Adrian Frye(1). Mary, had an illeg. ch. in 1665; see Rhodes(3).

The image..... transposed.....

John White of Kittery before 1640, one of the Shapleigh servants, deposed in Dec. 1662, + or - 58, about. Mr. Shapleigh's marsh = or - 22 years before; 66 in June 1672; age 70 5 May 1679 when he deposed about Shapleigh matters about 1637. He sold a

Sturgeon Creek house to Anthony Emery in 1648; in 1650 a house to be built for him by Mr. Shapleigh out of Province funds. Called 'neighbor' John White in Abraham Conley's will 1674. Lists 281-283, 298, 25, 30. With wife Lucy 2 Dec. 1667 and 9 May 1670 he deeded to George Lidden his Crooked Lane grant of 1654.; in Nov. 1678 with no mention of wife or support, deeded all after his death to the Allens, with reversion to their eldest surviving son. Etc.

### Children of John and Lucy White

Notes for John White:

'The Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire' by Noyes, Libby, & Davis, page 746,

says that 'Mary had an illegitimate child in 1665; see Rhodes (3)

John White and Mary Phillips Howard had the following child:

i. Nathaniel was born in 1629 in England. He died in 1711.

John White and Lucy had the following children:

i. Elizabeth was born in 1639 in Kittery, York County, Maine. She died in 1676 in Kittery, York County, Maine. She married William Thompson, son of Unknown, about 1657 in prob. Kittery, Maine. He was born in about 1625. He died on 22 Jun 1676 in Kittery, York, Maine.

ii. Sarah was born in 1640 in Kittery, York County, Maine. She died on 23 Nov 1709 in Kittery, York County, Maine. She married Adrian Frye, son of William Frye and Margaret Bryant, in 1663 in Kittery, York, Maine. He was born in 1642 in Kittery, York, Maine. He died on 12 Oct 1692 in Kittery, York County, Maine.

iii. Mary was born about 1646.

Notes for Mary White:

John's daughter Mary was unmarried in 1665 when she was presented at court for bearing a child out of wedlock.

iv. John

v. Hannah. She married John Allen.

### The Allen Family

John Allen is mentioned in court records in 1655. Robert Allen had a grant in 1671 and lived a little below Sturgeon Creek. He married Hannah, dau. of John White. Son Francis administered his estate in 1701. Children:

Robert, probably m. 1700, Sarah, widow of John Lary and dau. of George Lydston.

Francis m. Hannah Jenkins.

Anna m. Nathaniel Fernald, 10 Sept. 1702.

Elizabeth m. John Cole, 23 Sept. 1700.

Mary perhaps, m. Timothy Robinson of Dover, about 1692.

Lydia perhaps, m. Joseph Cartland of Dover.

## The Frye Family

About 1620, in that part called Kittery Point, of Kingsweare, England, the town on the river Dart, directly opposite Dartmouth, lived a merchant, Alexander Shapleigh, who sent ships with merchandise to Lisbon, to Newfoundland, and later on to New England. In 1635, his son-in-law bought for him a large tract of land in the province of Maine, extending half way from Piscataqua (Portsmouth, NH) to the Agamenticus river (York, Maine). This tract of land was named Kittery Point, in memory of the old home in England and before 1650 conveyed to Nicholas, third son of Alexander Shapleigh.

With the name of Nicholas Shapleigh that of Adrian Frye appears often on the Kittery, Maine records. He was a Quaker and married Sarah, dau. of John White. His mark with that of his wife often appeared on legal papers from 1664 to 1692. He witnessed a deed in 12-7-1663, was a witness at Court in 1667, and had a grant of 100 acres in 1669. In 1664, he witnessed a receipt for a 'Negro Boy named Mingoe, and a Sorrell Horse'.

Adrian lived just south of Sturgeon Creek in 1674 and the place was called 'Frye's Point' in a deed in 1713. In 7-15-1690, 'At a Court of Sessions held in York, Adrian Frye & Family were P'sented for not coming to Mitting'. During all this period he appears on the records as a grantor and grantee of various tracts of land.

On 10-12-1692, Adrian Frye executed the following quaint paper:

'Know all men by these presents, that I, Adrian ffry of Kettery in ye County of York and Province of ye Mass. Bay in New England, planter, for many good Causes and Considerations me moving hereunto, Especially for the Naturall love and affection I bear unto my loving son William ffry as also for ye Comfortable provision for myself and my wife Sarah during our Naturall lives, have granted , Demised and do farm letten unto my aforesaid loving son William ffry a certain tract of land lying in Kittery afores'd Joying to the Creek's mouth on ye south side of s'd Creek, containing about nine acres be it more or less with ye Orchard upon it And Twenty-Seven Acres more of land lying on and near horsidown hill bounded on ye East with Major ffrosts, land and Commons on ye South with John Morrells land and Commons, on ye North a high way, To have and to hold all and Singular ye above Demised and granted Premisses with all ye Appurtenances thereunto belonging unto him ye said William ffry his heires and Assignes during ye whole Terme of ye Naturall lives of ye afores'd Adrian ffry and Sarah his wife, his s'd father and Mother upon ye rent hereafter expressed And after ye s'd Adrian and Sarah his wife To have and to hold all and Singular ye above granted Premisses with all the appurtenances and c/ to him ye s'd William ffry and his heires forever in ffee simple without rent of othe Incumbrances whatsoever and ye s's William rent for fores'd lands during ye lives of his s'd father and Mother shall Maintain good fences and make good improvement of ye s'd lands and shall pay unto his s'd father the one halfe of whatsoever grain shall grow upon ye land at Sturgeon Creek mouth, together with the one half of the Cyder and Perry that ye Orchard shall yield, And allow unto his said father ye use of one Acre of land yearly during the lives of both father and Mother of that land that lies next ye great river, and in case ye Mother shall out live the father he is to pay the same rent, to her And for ye land at horisdown hill afores'd the s'd William shall allow his s's father and Mother of the longest liver of them the free use of the now dwelling house And a quarter of an Acre of land for a garden with liberties to cut and carry off such firewood or building timber as they shall have occation for their own use and when their bilities shall fail and need be, s'd William shall help his s'd father and

Mother or either of them in cutting and carrying s'd timber or firewood and to pay to his s'd father or either of them during their lives yearly one third part of whatsoever grain ye s'd land shall yield he well fencing and improving s'd land. And s'd William shall receive two Cows with increase of calves shall amount to ye number of Six and then his father or Mother and he shall divide the increase between them in halves, in ye mean time his s'd father and Mother or neither of them, to have all ye milk of ye s'd two Cows And after ye fist division made the said William shall carefully keep four meat Cattle for his s'd father or Mother dureing their lives as aboves'd with sufficient winter meat Always allowing his s'd father or mother to take ye Milk of two Cows if there be so many, And when ye four meat Cattle afores'd shall amount in the Increases unto ye number of Six then s'd increase to be divided in halves as afores'd and so to continue from year to year so long as said father or Mother shall live And further if s'd father of Mother shall procure any sheep, he s'd William shall take and keep them winter and Summer for ye one half of ye increase of the lambs and wooll And s'd William is never to keep above ye number of ten for his s'd father or Mother both of Stock and increase and if any difference or controversie shall arise between the parties to these present it shall be determined by Indifferent men Mutually Chosen by both partys And for confirmation of the Premisses both parties to those presents have Interchangeably set to their hands and Seales to these presents and an other of the same tenour. October 12<sup>th</sup> Anno Dom 1692.....the word William in the Margent entered before Signing and Sealing hereof

Signed Sealed and delivered  
in the presents of us  
Robert Allen  
John Wincoll

Adrian ffry his  
seal  
his A mark  
Sarah ffry her  
seal  
her S.F. mark

Robert Allen appeared before me and made oath that he saw Adrian ffry Sign and Seal ye abovesaid Instrum't to which he set his hand as witness, and Capt. Wincoll set his hand to as a witness at ye same time September 16<sup>th</sup> 1695

Charles ffost Justice peace

a true Copie of ye originall Transcribed and Compared, March 12<sup>th</sup> 1700 p Jos  
Hammond Register

After this we find no further record of Adrian and he probably died soon after. The son William was made administrator of his mother's estate 11-22-1709.

## Robert Thompson, Sr.

Robert Thompson, Sr. was born in 1688 in Durham, Strafford Co., New Hampshire. He died on 27 May 1752 in Durham, Strafford Co., New Hampshire. He married Abigail Emerson\*, daughter of Samuel Emerson and Judith Davis, in 1722 in Oyster River, NH. She was born on 27 Sep 1704 in Durham, Strafford Co., New Hampshire. She died before 26 May 1756 in Durham, Strafford Co., New Hampshire.

From, 'Landmarks of Ancient Dover' (written in 1886 by Mary Pickering Thompson)  
"Durham, however insignificant at the present moment, is one of the oldest towns in the state, and is noted in history for the repeated and cruel attacks of the Indians in the wars of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It was then known as the Oyster River settlement, so called from a branch of the Piscataqua that flows directly through the hilly and somewhat picturesque village, which stands at the head of the tide-water about two miles from the mouth of the river. Half a mile distant, towards Madbury, on a height slowly ascending all the way, is the Thompson homestead, that has always been in possession of the family from the first grant. The present mansion was built by Judge Ebenezer Thompson himself, on the site of an older one in which he was born. This house has been scrupulously unchanged in its principal features, and is now owned and occupied by his great-great-grandson. There are the same large rooms of hospitable aspect, characteristic of the builder, with low ceilings, heavy mouldings and cornices, huge shafts of timber framework in corners, a good deal of wainscoting, small panes of glass in the windows, and in the 'hall-chamber', especially reserved for guests, the same paper on the walls as a century ago.

The first house on this spot was built as early as 1721, by Judge Thompson's father, Robert by name, who is first mentioned as being at Oyster River in the year 1707. On the 17th of September in that year, Robert Thompson was with Capt. Samuel Chesley, a brave officer just returned from Port Royal, and eleven others, engaged in clearing the forest, when, as Belknap relates, they were suddenly attacked by a band of 'French Mohawks painted red', who, with a terrific yell, fell suddenly upon them and killed eight or nine of their number, among them Capt. Chesley and his brother James. The Rev. John Pike, in his Journal, states that the Indian who killed James Chesley was slain on the spot by Robert Thompson. The latter and three or four others were so fortunate as to escape uninjured.

According to the barbarous custom at that time of giving a bounty for every Indian scalp, a vote was passed in the Provincial Assembly at Portsmouth, October 22, 1707, to give five pounds to Robert Thompson 'for his encouragement in bringing in an Indian scalp'. It does not appear, however, that he availed himself of this 'encouragement' to advance his fortunes, for it is the only scalp on record that he presented, though his name is to be found on the muster roll of Col. James Davis in 1712, showing that he took his turn in the scouting parties so necessary for the protection of the early settlements, a service justly styled in councilbooks an 'honorable' one. He must have been an efficient member of these expeditions, for, according to the tradition handed down in the family, he was a brave, active man, of stalwart proportions, with great powers of endurance and uncommon muscular strength. He so excelled in all athletic exercises that stories

concerning them were related nearly a century after, by old men of the town, in order to amuse my brother in his childhood.

Notwithstanding Robert Thompson's constitutional bravery, his life seems to have been chiefly spent in peacefully clearing and cultivating his lands, and in establishing his children. It does not appear that he took any special part in the affairs of the town. His name, however, is found affixed to a document indicative of his interest in the moral and intellectual welfare of the place. This was a petition of the leading settlers to Lieut. Gov. Vaughn, in 1715, for a license to employ a schoolmaster, and also to have a separate parish at Oyster River, with power to assess the people for the support of a minister; otherwise, as the document goes on to state, 'we must be without one, and return to Dover again, which was thought to be a hardship more than forty years ago'. And well it might have been thought a hardship, for the parish meetinghouse was then at Dover Point, six or eight miles distant, and the way thither through marshes and wild forest, where there was constant danger of attack by the Indians.

As Robert Thompson must have arrived at manhood, or nearly so, at the time of the Indian attack in 1707, he could not have been born later than 1688 or 1690. Strange to say, no record has been found of his birth, his marriage, or of the precise time of his death. It is certain, however, that he was married as early as 1722 to Abigail (b. Sept 27, 1704), daughter of Capt. Samuel Emerson and of Judith Davis, his wife.

Robert Thompson's wife, Abigail, belonged to a family that might be called historic. On both sides it suffered to an uncommon degree from the Indians, and a great number of its members took part in the various wars of the last century. Her father was one of the first deacons chosen after the organization of a church at Oyster River, but is called 'Captain' by the Rev. Hugh Adams in his records of the parish, conveying that he wielded the carnal as well as the spiritual weapon, which no doubt he did, after the manner and necessity of those times. He was a native of Haverhill, Mass., and a brother of the heroic Hannah Dustan, who, taken captive by the Indians in their attack on Haverhill, March 15, 1694, and forced to march forty miles through wilderness and see her infant's brains dashed out against a tree, slew ten of their number [with the aid of her nurse and a small boy] with their tomahawks as they lay asleep, and with the scalps made her way home in a canoe on the Merrimack. In this same attack on Haverhill, Thomas, a brother of Capt. Samuel Emerson, was slain, together with his wife and two children, and his house burned to the ground.

In another attack on the same town, in 1701, his brother, Jonathan Emerson, bravely withstood the enemy and saved his garrison. He was one of the original grantees of Chester, NH, where, in 1727 or 1728, he established his son Samuel, the first magistrate of that town, who, as Chase, in his History of Chester, says, 'filled a place no other man has filled, or could fill'. The inhabitants had so much confidence in his integrity and judgment that nearly all minor controversies were referred to him, and his decisions accepted without appeal to the law.

On the maternal side of Mrs. Robert Thompson's ancestry, her mother, Judith Emerson, was the daughter of John Davis (son of James Davis, who, in 1646, was the largest taxpayer in Haverhill, Mass., and a representative of that town to the General Assembly of Massachusetts Bay in 1660), who came to Dover as early as 1653, purchased land at Oyster River in 1656, was admitted freeman in Boston May 23, 1666, and was a

selectman in Dover from 1663 to 1667, and in 1671. He had eleven children, of whom Judith was the youngest. According to a constant family tradition, though I do not see her mentioned among early captives, she was carried away by the Indians after her marriage, and held in captivity five years. A sister of hers was killed in the attack on Haverhill in 1694, together with her son. And when the Oyster River settlement was nearly destroyed in 1694, another sister was killed with her only son, and likewise her brother, Ensign John Davis, together with his wife and several of his children. Two of his daughters, however, were carried into captivity. One of them, a mere child at the time, was adopted by the chief of the Abenaki tribe, but redeemed soon after by the Rev. Father Rasles, the noted Jesuit missionary among the Indians of Maine, afterwards so basely murdered by our troops in 1724. He baptized the young captive under the name of Mary Anne, and, sent her to the Ursuline convent in Quebec to be educated. At the exchange of prisoners she refused to return home, saying, 'This is the house of the Lord: here will I live, and here will I die'. She took the veil Sept. 14, 1699, together with M<sup>lle</sup> de Varennes, daughter of the governor of Trois Rivieres. She died in 1749, after fifty years spent in the holy exercises of the cloister, her age uncertain, but supposed to be about seventy.

Colonel James Davis, another brother of Judith Emerson's, stoutly defended his garrison against the Indians in 1694, and succeeded in saving his family. For many years he was the companion of Col. Hilton in organizing and conducting scouting parties, and various expeditions for the defence of the colony, as related by Belknap, and was not only a brave officer, but an able magistrate, and had attained the dignity of judge when he died in 1749.

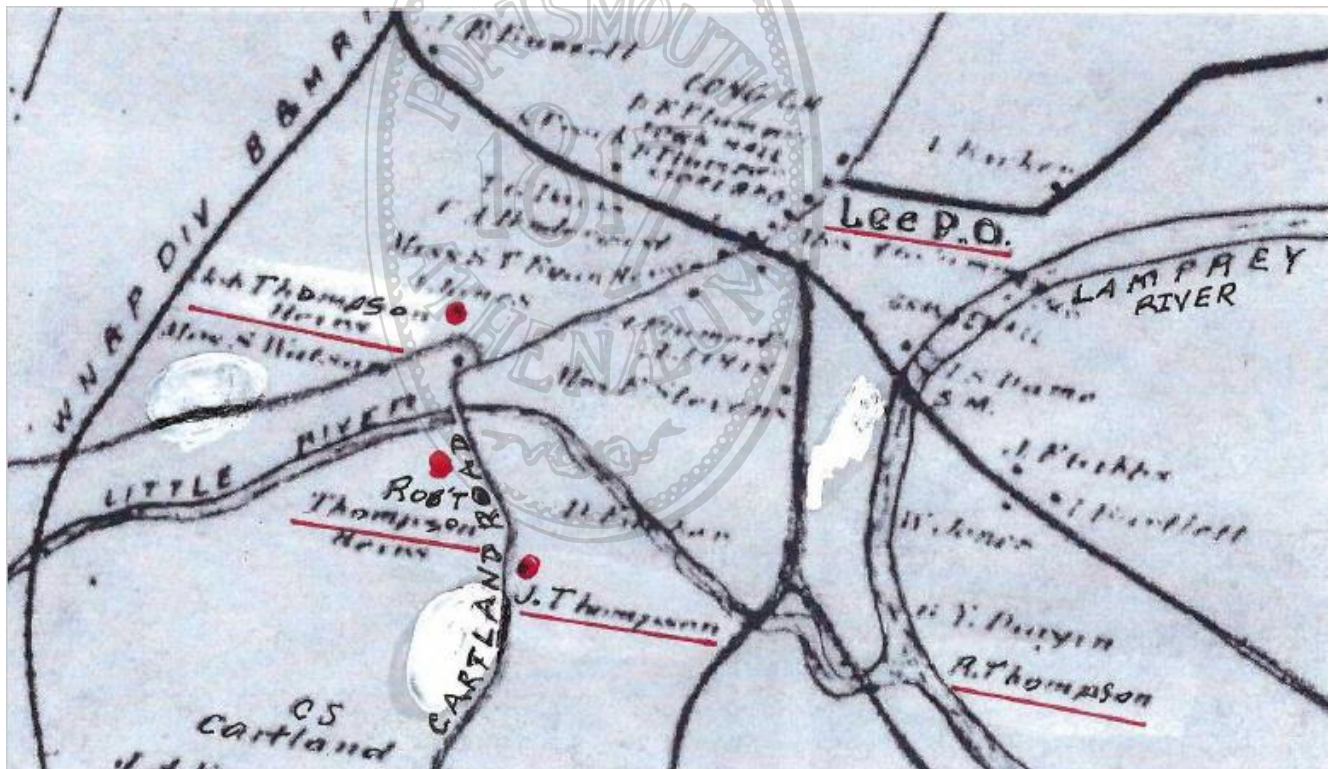
Moses Davis, another brother, after escaping the massacre at Oyster River in 1694, was killed by the Indians thirty years later, June 10, 1724, together with his son. His death was instantly avenged by a negro slave of his, who shot one of the leaders, a son of Baron de St. Castine, who married the daughter of an Indian chief. This young chief had been a pupil of Father Rasles, and Belknap, with the usual tendency of the time to asperse the character of his missionaries, implies that he bore a nearer relation; but for this there is no foundation whatever, as is now generally acknowledged. Love Davis, the daughter of Moses, in view of fidelity of this slave to his master, gave orders that when he died he should be buried at her feet. This was done, and their graves are still pointed out at a short distance from Durham village.

It was in the midst of all of these tragedies that Robert Thompson's wife was born and brought up; and her children, from their earliest years, heard them recounted by their grandmother, Judith Emerson, who ended her days with her daughter.

Robert Thompson, sometime in the year 1752, dropped dead as he was walking in a path near his house. His wife survived him, and died in 1757. According to the inventory of his estate, he had considerable property, consisting of lands, not only in Durham, but in Rochester, Canterbury, and Lee (then a part of Durham), with certain rights in saw mills and grist mills in the last two places. He was likewise the owner of several negro slaves, never at any time very numerous in New Hampshire, three of whom are mentioned by name in the inventory of his estate, viz., John Battles (valued 350 pounds), Page (120 pounds), and Nan (350 pounds). A woman named Dinah is mentioned in his wife's inventory.

But perhaps the circumstance of the family, and its style of living, may best be shown by some account of the personal effects his wife left at her death. The details of her wardrobe, in particular, are somewhat curious, and show a surprising richness of dress for a remote country matron of those homespun times of supposed Puritanical simplicity, when the influence of the sumptuary laws against 'intolerable excess and bravery of dress' so recently in force at Haverhill [Mass.], where her parents had been brought up, was not wholly extinct. But Durham, at the time, was in constant communication by river (then the great thoroughfare) with Portsmouth, where the residence of the governor and his council constituted a kind of vice-regal court that gave tone and fashion to neighboring towns."

\*Important note on Abigail Emerson's ancestors: I tracked Abigail's Emerson line back to George Emerson who married Alice Wyatt, daughter of Sir Henry Wyatt. Sir Henry Wyatt attended Eton College with Henry Tudor (later, King Henry VII) and fought with him to overthrow Richard II. The Henrys were lifelong friends and the King often visited Henry Wyatt's home at Allington Castle in Kent County and both were friends to Henry Wyatt's neighbor, Sir Thomas Bolyen (yes, father of Ann Boleyn). Upon King Henry VII's death, Henry Wyatt became a co-executor to the king's Will and a co-guardian to young Henry Tudor (later, King Henry VIII). Sir Henry Wyatt's portrait is hanging in the Louvre in Paris. There is much more. Email me at [philswan192@gmail.com](mailto:philswan192@gmail.com) for more details.



## Ebenezer Thompson 1737-1802

He was born on 05 Mar 1737 in Durham, Strafford Co., New Hampshire. He died on 14 Nov 1802 in Durham, Strafford Co., New Hampshire. He married Mary Torr, daughter of Vincent Torr and Lois Pinkham, on 22 May 1758. She was born on 01 Sep 1740. She died on 14 Nov 1807.

Among the prominent men in New Hampshire at the Revolutionary period was the Hon. Ebenezer Thompson, Councillor of the State under the temporary constitution, and again under the state constitution member of the Committee of Safety, Judge for many years of the Court of Common Pleas, Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature, etc., etc.

Ebenezer Thompson, the fourth child of Robert Thompson and Abigail Emerson, was born March 5, 1737. His father died when he was about fourteen years of age, and although the youngest son, he succeeded to the homestead estate, according to the "ultimogeniture" mode, then very common in New Hampshire, of giving the family place to the youngest son, that he might remain at home and take care of his parents in their old age. With his mother's acquiescence, he fell by degrees under the guidance of an intimate friend of his father's, and an uncle by marriage. This was Dr. Joseph Atkinson, a near relative of the Hon. Theodore Atkinson of Portsmouth, so prominent in the affairs of New Hampshire before the Revolution, and the owner, it is said, of one fifth of the province.

During the war Thompson was Secretary of the State Committee of Safety and a member of the committee to draw up a plan of government and frame a constitution for New Hampshire. After the formation of a state government, he was the first Secretary of State, reappointed for eleven years in succession. The Judge was twice appointed to represent New Hampshire in the Continental Congress but had to decline because of poor health. However, he served as state senator, Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, and Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature. In 1796 he accepted the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Strafford County, which he held until his death in 1802.

The Judge also found time to serve his town as clerk, selectman, assessor of taxes, commissioner, auditor, and member of the school committee. As an expert land surveyor and draughtsman, he settled boundary disputes, and although he was never admitted to the bar, he was frequently consulted for legal advice. According to the *History of the Town of Durham*, "No native of Durham has held so many public offices nor won more esteem from his fellow citizens."

He married three times and had ten children, including "Captain" Ebenezer and Benjamin (1804-1875) by his second wife, Mary Weeks (1770-1813).



## Meshech Weare - NH's First "President"



Meshech Weare was born on 16 Jun 1713 in Hampton Falls, Rockingham, New Hampshire, USA. He died on 14 Jan 1786 in Hampton Falls, Rockingham, New Hampshire, USA (Old Brookside Cemetery). He married (1) Elizabeth Shaw in 1738. He married (2) Mehitable Wainbright in 1746.

Meshech Weare was born June 16, 1713, in that part of Hampton which was later Hampton Falls and is now Seabrook, NH. He was the son of Nathaniel Weare and his second wife, Mary Waite, and was the youngest of 14 children.

He graduated from Harvard College in 1735, two years before the birth of the last royal governor of New Hampshire, John Wentworth. He originally prepared himself for the Congregational ministry but abandoned this plan upon his marriage in 1738 to Elizabeth Shaw. Instead, he devoted his attention to improving the substantial land acreage his wife had brought to their marriage. Following the untimely death of his first wife, he was married in 1746 to Mehitable Wainwright. It was during this period that he studied law for several years; perhaps using law books passed on to him by his father and grandfather, who had been lay judges in the provincial courts.

His public service began in 1739 when he was elected town moderator. During the ensuing 35 years he served in various elective public offices, including selectman and representative of his town in the Assembly. He was three times speaker of the House of Representatives and eight years its clerk, and in 1754 was one of New Hampshire's delegates to the Albany Congress. A pre-Revolution event occurring in New Hampshire was the removal in 1774, by a small party of patriots at New Castle, of the powder and guns at Fort William and Mary. (Ebenezer Thompson, Sr. was also in that party.) As political unrest increased in 1774, Weare moved slowly and counseled caution, but upon the outbreak of hostilities in 1775\*, he cast his lot irrevocably on the side of the Revolution. Sixty-two years old at the commencement of the American Revolution, Weare was a man of substantial property. He was then an associate justice of the Superior Court and a colonel in the Third Regiment of provincial militia. It must have been a difficult step for him to abandon his allegiance to the Crown in order to support the American uprising.

\* Revolutionary events included New Hampshire's participation in the Battle of Bunker Hill at which nearly all the troops doing the actual fighting were said to have been from New Hampshire; the signing of the Declaration of Independence by New Hampshire's Josiah Bartlett, Matthew Thornton, and William Whipple; General John Stark's victory at the Battle of Bennington; and the success of Captain John Paul Jones at sea.

After being only one of the 13 original colonies of the United States, which was forced to have its own government, New Hampshire's forefathers wrote their own constitution during the Revolutionary War years of 1775-1783. On January 5, 1776, New Hampshire became the first American state to adopt a formal constitution. Meshech Weare was a leader in the framing of this document, which served as the basic instrument of government for the ensuing eight years or until the adoption of a second and more permanent constitution in 1784. This wartime government abolished the position of 'Governor'. The New Hampshire people had become so unhappy with self-serving royal Governors, that they no longer even tolerated that title. So, the 1784 Constitution labeled the Chief Executive as "President" and Meshech Weare was elected. The legislature re-established the pre-existing system of provincial courts, and Weare was appointed chief justice of the Superior Court, then the highest state court, and served in this position from 1776 to 1782. In addition to these heavy responsibilities, he also served as presiding officer of the Council, which was then the upper house of the legislature, holding this position throughout the Revolution.

The "Council" or Committee of Safety, over which Weare presided, was a most interesting governmental institution. It operated both at the state and (through a network of town committees of safety) at the local level, and was virtually a law unto itself while the legislature was not in session. Its duties included supervision and coordination of military affairs within the state, raising of recruits and supplies, regulation of the state militia, custody of prisoners of war, supervision of the entrance and clearance of vessels from Portsmouth Harbor, regulation of privateers and captured prizes, surveillance of the Loyalists, regulation of trade and currency (including prevention of counterfeiting), and supervision of price controls.

It is regrettable that the state has no official portrait of President Weare. His career during the American Revolution was a remarkable example of public trust in one man. To equal Weare's service today, a single man would have to hold simultaneously the offices of governor, president of the state senate and chief justice of the Supreme Court.

Just as it was the first to declare its independence and adopt its own constitution, New Hampshire was the ninth and deciding state in accepting the National Constitution as that of a republic, never to be known under any other form of government. New Hampshire's John Langdon was the first acting vice-president of the United States, and was President of the Senate when Washington was elected first president.

Many events have helped to individualize New Hampshire's unique history as the decades have followed each other down to the present time. Both Washington and Lafayette passed within our borders. Meshech Weare was elected the first state "president". Morey's Connecticut River steam-boat preceded Fulton's by seventeen years. An American President, Franklin Pierce, and a Vice-president, Henry Wilson, were elected, both from New Hampshire. Daniel Webster won his famous Dartmouth College case before the Supreme Court. The first American public library was

established at Peterborough. The world-recognized "Concord Coach" was made here, as was America's first cog-railroad to Mount Washington dating 1869.

Rarely remembered, Meshech Weare was among NH's most powerful early leaders. He has been called "The Father of New Hampshire". Upon the adoption of the second constitution in 1784, Weare was elected by popular acclaim and without opposition, as the first governor, then known as "president." Although in failing health, he managed to serve out his term of one year. He left public office much poorer than when he entered it, due to his unremitting attention to public affairs. He survived his retirement from office by only a few months and died at his home in Hampton Falls on January 14, 1786, in his 73rd year.





## Ben Thompson, Jr. 1806-1890

Ben Thompson, Jr. is described by my relational database software, Family Tree Maker, as my 1<sup>st</sup> cousin 4 x removed. Our branches part ways at two sons of John Thompson and Sarah Woodman. I descend from John-> Robert, Sr.->Robert, Jr.->Isaac->Benjamin Moon->George Herbert->Rubie Darline->Joseph Edwin Swan->me. Ben Thompson, Jr. descends from John->Ebenezer, Sr.->Ben, Sr.->Ben, Jr..

At Benjamin Thompson's funeral in January of 1890, "It goes without saying that he was a man of marked peculiarities," declared the Rev. S.H. Barnum "and they were of such a nature as to be easily observed." Thompson's relatives and Durham townspeople must have nodded in recognition, remembering the familiar sight of the miserly old man, wrapped in his shawl, riding around town on horseback. But there was another peculiarity, far less observable, that would become a source of considerable outrage and controversy once his will was read several days later.

200 years after he was born, on April 22, 1806, Benjamin Thompson remains something of an enigmatic figure. UNH (University of New Hampshire) historian Donald Babcock once described him as an "essential American," influenced by the intellectual movements of his era and motivated by quintessentially American values. But diaries, letters, and oral histories from the period reveal other, more personal, influences and motivations that may help explain why he did what he did—and kept it a secret for 34 years. Ben Thompson, Jr. died 30 Jan 1890. Thompson suffered from dyspepsia and preferred to stay at home. A week before his death, he fell and broke his hip. On Jan 30, 1890, at the corner of Main Street and Madbury Road in Durham, the lonely old man died in the house where he was born.



*Ben Thompson's house was located where the Durham post office now stands; it had become a student residence and burned down in 1897.*

Benjamin Thompson was the fifth of six sons, and not only his father's namesake but also, reportedly, his favorite. He strongly resembled his grandfather Judge Ebenezer Thompson, a renowned patriot. In December 1774, the judge was one of a group of men who stole ammunition and weapons out from under the British at Fort William and Mary in New Castle, brought them back to Durham by gundalow, and hid them under the pulpit in the meetinghouse. Judge Thompson went on to become the first Secretary of State\* in New Hampshire and a presidential elector for both George

Washington and John Adams, among numerous other public positions. \*see chapter on Meshech Weare.

As he grew older, Benjamin not only looked like his grandfather, he shared many of the same traits: a love of reading, a distaste for extravagance of any kind and a weak constitution. On his mother's side, he was descended from great-grandfather Thomas Pickering, known as "Penny Tom" for his fondness of the adage "a penny saved is a

penny earned." Benjamin's mother, wrote grandnephew and local historian Lucien Thompson, was an industrious woman who was often heard to say, "I hate lazy people!"

Thompson came of age in the 1820s, when Durham was a small but thriving village of 1,200 at the crossroads between the stagecoach route from Boston and the state's first turnpike, now Route 4. The town center was perched on the bank of the Oyster River, near a gristmill, a sawmill and two boat-building "ways." Between 1776 and 1829, 75 ocean-going ships were built in Durham, including two privateers for the War of 1812.

Many residents were farmers who farmed "to the halves," splitting crops with their landlords. It is estimated that fully three-fifths of the town's land was thus farmed. Benjamin Thompson's father was the landlord of at least two of these farms and also owned one of the 13 stores in Durham at the time.

Many of these stores sold little but salt fish, rum and molasses; yet "they afforded good idling places for men of small means to drop in and crack jokes, sing rude songs, drink rum, and go home at night. . . gloriously drunk." Villagers socialized at huskings, quiltings and annual muster. At purely social gatherings, young people enjoyed popping corn and toasting seeds on a hot shovel for "marriage signs."

After receiving his education at a village school and Durham Academy, Thompson served briefly in the state militia and taught school for at least one winter. In 1828, when his father offered to give him one of his farms, known as the Warner Farm, and two other tracts of land, Benjamin agreed to accept this gift—but only if he could receive the deed right away. He had observed what happened to the widow of an older brother who died without the deed to land their father had given him.



*Ben Thompson as a young man.*



"... by establishing ... an agricultural school to be located on my Warner farm, so called, and situated in said Durham, wherein shall be thoroughly taught, both in the school-room and in the field, the theory and practice of that most useful and honorable calling ...." -- from *Ben Thompson's will*. The picture is the Warner farm March 11, 1902, now the site of the UNH Field House.



The Wittemore Center



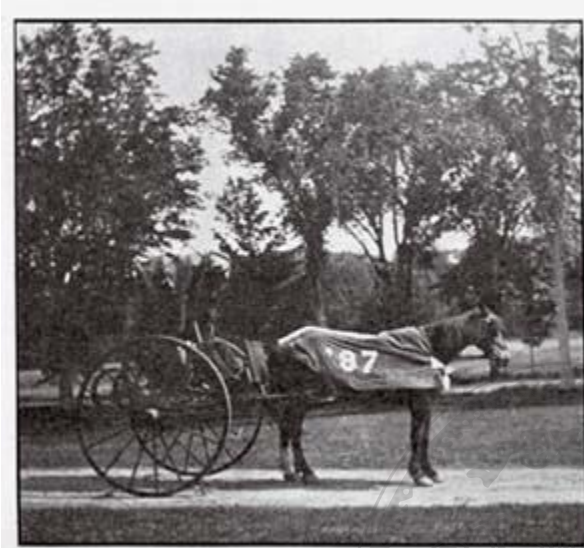
The Wittemore Center



Thus Ben Thompson, shrewd at the age of 22, assured his ownership of the land he would farm for the next 60 years. Having learned bookkeeping in his father's store, he began a lifelong habit of keeping account books. From 1828 until 1889, a year before he died, he filled ledgers with hundreds of pages of detailed records.

In 1841, the Boston & Maine Railroad came to Durham, and the Boston to Portland stage line ceased running. The coming of the railroad represented just one of a series of profound changes. The national shift from an agrarian to industrial economy had begun, as well as a migration from stony New England to the rich farmlands of the Midwest. In

Durham, the town center even moved west slightly, to its present location, toward the railroad and away from the river, which would become less and less important. Thompson sold a right of way to the B&M Railroad through his farm, running through the location of DeMerritt Hall and up what is now Edgewood Road. This was the first time he would make money from the railroad, but not the last.



***Ben Thompson's one-horse chaise was used for many years in UNH class reunion... here for the Class of 1887. \****

True to his utilitarian and frugal values, Thompson worked hard at farming, but he also worked smart. He was the first to grow the Baldwin apple in Durham, budding and grafting his own trees, and was considered a pioneer in raising fruit for the Boston market. His farm produced hay, lumber, butter, cheese, vinegar, cider, meat, and grain. He seemed to record every penny in his account books, noting the price of a bushel of potatoes (25 cents), as well as the reason for a worker's absence ("wife sick" or "day fishing"). He provided his hired hands with meals, tobacco, rum and clothing. He watched over the operations with a keen eye, shouting "get every bit!" if he spied a worker trying to pass over a bee-infested forkful of hay.

*\*At this time, it seems necessary to explain the birth and growth of The University of New Hampshire. The first College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts appeared after the Morrill Act which followed the Civil War. The small college rented space on the Dartmouth campus and the tension was huge between the Dartmouth students and the 'aggie' school students. When Ben Thompson died and his Will left his land in Durham to the State of New Hampshire, the college moved from Dartmouth. Thompson Hall, the first building was erected in 1890, is still serving as the Administration Building. The NH College of Agriculture continued as such until 1923 when it changed its name to The University of New Hampshire.*

After his father died in 1838, Thompson lived with his mother for two years and then announced he was taking a trip to Cuba. His mother moved in with her daughter and son-in-law, but "Uncle Ben," Mary Pickering Thompson later wrote, "never went to Cuba after all. It was only one of his sudden freaks that he never carried out." He moved back into the family home by himself and hired a housekeeper. A few years later, Lucetta Mary Davis, on vacation from her job in New York City's Astor Place, agreed to fill in for the housekeeper for two weeks. She ended up stayed for more than 40 years, acting as Thompson's housekeeper, nurse and confidential secretary until he died, in 1890, in the same house where he had been born.

In 1856, Ben Thompson, Jr. wrote his will, a document that not only gave the last 34 years of his life a higher purpose but also gave the state of New Hampshire a gift, a command and a blueprint. He had decided to bequeath virtually his entire estate to the state for the purpose of establishing an agricultural college, provided the college was located on his farm in Durham. In the original will and subsequent codicils, he stipulated what might be taught at the college and made other "suggestions," including the idea that students be required to say prayers and "labor on the land" every day.



*Below right, downtown Durham about 1895. At the intersection of Main Street and Madbury Road stood Benjamin Thompson's house (left, with fence); the Durham Community Church is in the center at the end of the street.*

Thompson also urged the state of New Hampshire to apply to Congress for a grant of land to help support the college. Given that the will was written in 1856—one year before Rep. Justin Morrill of Vermont proposed the land-grant act and six years before it was signed by Abraham Lincoln—Thompson's bequest seems rather bold and visionary. The act made each state eligible to receive public lands to be sold for the purpose of funding a state college devoted to teaching agriculture and mechanical arts. Ironically, the money from these sales could be used for just about anything except purchasing land. Thus Thompson was one of the first in a wave of farmers to donate the land for a land-grant college to sit upon.

Up until this point, both public and private colleges in the United States had largely followed the European tradition of educating upper-class young men for the clergy or the professions. In the mid-1800s there was a growing national movement to incorporate science into the curriculum and open access to "the industrial classes." Even spiritual leaders like Boston's most prominent minister, William Ellery Channing, preached the gospel of agricultural education. Thompson clearly had been following the national debate, reading political tracts in his armchair, and forming his own opinions.

At the time when he wrote his will, Thompson was clear about his goals, if somewhat short on money. Over the next 34 years, he quietly became richer and richer, and at the time of his death, his estate was valued at approximately \$400,000, about \$8 million today. He also, for the most part, kept quiet about his intentions. He did correspond with the New Hampshire-born head of the National Agriculture Society, Marshall Wilder, who had founded MIT and the Massachusetts Agricultural College (now UMass). Housekeeper Lucetta Davis, acting as his secretary, certainly knew, as well as the executors of his will. But he stood quietly by as New Hampshire founded its first land-grant college in Hanover "in connection with" Dartmouth College in 1866—a connection

that became increasingly uneasy—and as the people in his own town came increasingly to look upon him as a miser.

Although Thompson has mainly been remembered as a farmer who donated his farm to the university, it was as an investor, primarily in the railroad system, that he made his fortune. He began with a \$6,000 inheritance from his parents, and at his death the two most valuable components of his bequest were railroad stocks and railroad bonds. "Thus while he rarely left Durham," wrote UNH history professor Philip Marston, "he nevertheless participated in the expansion of the United States."

As long as his health allowed, he also went to the railroad station on horseback every day—tall, spare, wrapped in his shawl—to watch the train come in. At the station, he would often place five pennies on the ground and cover them up by scuffing the dirt with his shoe. Then he made a proposal to any small boys who were around: They could keep the pennies, but only if they uncovered every one. When he caught small boys misbehaving, on the other hand, Thompson might threaten to haul them off to the Dover jail. In fact, the Rev. Barnum ruefully acknowledged in his eulogy that some people in town enjoyed provoking Thompson, who was known for his "explosive temper and profane habit."

It wasn't just on the 5-cent level that Thompson liked to use his gifts as a kind of challenge grant. He offered to donate \$100 to the town library, but only if the citizens contributed \$400. For many years he donated his entire hay crop to the library association, as long as the association took responsibility for cutting, pressing and shipping the hay. And when a man was killed in a railroad accident, Thompson donated his apple crop to the man's family, provided the railroad company would ship the crop to market for them.

Rev. Barnum dryly described Thompson's "benefactions" as "perhaps not large compared with his wealth" and also suggested that envy of his wealth contributed to ill feeling toward him around town. While Thompson was growing wealthier and wealthier, the town was losing industry and commerce, and by 1860, its population started to dwindle.

The revelation of the contents of Benjamin Thompson's will in February 1890, caused something of an uproar, and not just among his heirs, some of whom promptly took their grievance to court. The state had two years to decide whether to accept the gift with all its stipulations, including the requirement to build an agricultural college on Thompson's farm; to appropriate \$3,000 every year for 20 years to support that college; and to guarantee 4 percent compound interest on those appropriations as well as the estate. Otherwise, no bequest. Instead it would be offered to Massachusetts, and if that state turned it down, to Michigan. He did leave his housekeeper 20 shares of bank stock and all his household furnishings and belongings, valued at \$1,000.

Newspapers had an editorial field day with the proposal, referring to the college as an "incubus in the shape of a state agricultural college," a "turnip yard," and something about as useful as a "million-dollar pest house." The *Daily Press of Manchester* declared that the agricultural college "fad" was "pretty well played out." Thompson proved more prescient, envisioning in his will that such colleges would "be multiplied in every state of this great confederacy."

A year after his death, the agriculture committee in the state legislature finally took up the matter on Feb. 21, 1891. The heirs, led by Ben's nephew William Thompson from Ohio and presumably including Mary, were no longer contesting the will on the grounds of "mental disabilities," a newspaper reported, but were still pressing an appeal claiming the state had no legal right to accept the gift. (The case was ultimately dismissed.) On this same day, as if on cue from central casting, a cousin swept in from the Midwest. James F. Joy, a railroad magnate living in Michigan and the executor of Thompson's will, had grown up with Thompson. Where Thompson had been contented to speak only through his will, Joy was now able to answer some nagging questions.

"My heirs are pretty well off," Thompson had explained, said Joy, and "he formed an idea that the best use he could make of his fortune was to put it into an agricultural college for the education of the boys of the state. . . To the day of his death this idea was uppermost in his mind." Joy urged the committee to move the struggling New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts from Dartmouth to Durham immediately.

The committee voted unanimously to accept the bequest, and within a year, Thompson Hall was under construction on the new campus. Mary never carried out her threat, in a letter to her niece, to move to the Dark Continent should the state accept the bequest. But she was still angry enough in 1892, two years before she died, to write, "I will do nothing whatever to countenance my perverted uncle's alienating the property of my grandfather for such a purpose as this college." Perhaps she would have been mollified if she had lived to see what land-grant colleges like UNH would do for the education of women.

Many have speculated as to why Ben Thompson kept quiet about his grand plans all those years. Did he fear the wrath of the disinherited heirs—or even relish the thought of revenge? Or was he simply shy and modest about receiving attention for giving such a large gift?



*Alice Stevens' 1935 portrait of Ben Thompson, based on a photo, hangs in Thompson Hall.*

For a clue, we might look to Benjamin Thompson's most peculiar peculiarity. In 1968, Lucetta Davis's grandniece appeared at UNH, bearing a nondescript, brown plaid blanket with fringe, reputed to be The Shawl, the constant companion of his later years. It had come in handy in church, where he sometimes snoozed through a sermon, smothered in his shawl, right up front in pew #34—a citizen of the first rank in little Durham, shy, yet fearless of what others thought of him in life or death. And so it was that he was willing to appear small minded, while secretly devoting his life and fortune to the betterment of generations of young people he would never meet. One can even imagine that he took some pleasure in this paradox. And maybe, just maybe, he had a fondness for surprise endings.

In his will he had bequeathed all of his property, both real and personal, to the State of New Hampshire. Thompson specified that the money and property were to be used to establish an agricultural college. The New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, already established in Hanover, was moved to Thompson's "Warner

Farm" in Durham in 1893. Thompson stipulated that the Benjamin Thompson Trust Fund be set up by the State to provide for the maintenance of the college in perpetuity. The provisions of the will were carried out.

Thompson Hall, so named in his honor, was built in 1890 and still houses the administrative offices in 2021. For many years its profile was used by UNH on all documents and memorabilia. Ben Thompson, Jr. Day is celebrated on the Durham campus each September.



In 1966, UNH celebrated its Centennial which began with the founding of The College of Agriculture and The Mechanic Arts in 1866 and became the UNH in 1923. NHPTV produced a splendid program which was narrated by Fritz Wetherbee and is available on DVD from the NHPTV offices on Mast Road in Durham for a small fee. As I recall, I paid about \$20 in about 2000 for my copy. The presentation is entertaining and educational and contains some marvelous film footage of days long gone.



## Mary Pickering Thompson

Mary Pickering Thompson was born in Durham, NH, November 19, 1825 and died at her residence in Durham, June 6, 1894. Mary was a daughter of Ebenezer and Jane Demerit Thompson. Her paternal great-grandfather was Judge Ebenezer Thompson. She was descended from the first settlers of Old Dover, which constituted the towns of Dover, Durham, Somersworth, Rollinsford, Madbury, Lee, and Newington.

At the age of only three and a half years, she commenced attending school in Durham and continued to attend the public and the private schools of Durham until she was fifteen years old. In the spring of 1840, she was sent to the Adams Female Academy at Derry, where she remained a year. During that time, Adams Female Academy had been organized and put in operation at Durham. She transferred to the home institution, which had a popular and successful career for nearly two decades to follow. After her schooling at Adams, she left for Mt. Holyoke Female seminary, where she graduated with honors in 1845. Mr. Berry, principal of the Durham academy, said that she was the most brilliant student in the school during her attendance there. Her Mt. Holyoke diploma was signed by that distinguished founder of the school, Mary Lyon, who was the first educator to open the way for the higher education of women. On January 4, 1846, she was admitted to the Congregational church in Durham, the distinguished Rev. Alvan Tobey was pastor. A few days later, she left for South Hadley, MA to pursue a post-graduate course in Mt. Holyoke seminary prepare herself for teaching.

After remaining at Mt. Holyoke for six months, she was offered the position of teacher of mental and moral sciences in the Oakland Female seminary located at Hillsborough, Ohio (near Cincinnati). While there, she was corresponding secretary of the missionary society. She was so successful in her work that Governor Slade gave her an urgent invitation to leave and teach in Indiana, but she declined; she left Oakland March 29, 1847, to accept a more desirable position in a school at Aberdeen, Ohio.

On April 9, 1847, Miss Thompson asked for a letter of dismissal from the Congregational church in Durham and a letter of recommendation to the Presbyterian church in Maysville, Kentucky..... just across the Ohio river from Aberdeen. Rev. Mr. Tobey, the pastor of the Durham church, was exceedingly rigid in his anti-slavery views, and would not fellowship with any Christian society which upheld, or in any way recognized, slavery as right. Therefore, he refused to grant Mary P. Thompson's requests for a letter of dismissal and a letter of recommendation, on the ground "that Maysville is in a slave state, and the Presbyterian church there *probably* has members who are slave holders."



This photograph was taken at Wellesley College....

*Mary P. Thompson.*

Miss Thompson was a proud spirited, independent woman of twenty-two years and this refusal aroused her. She began to study and to think for herself and the result was that, during the summer of 1847, a great change took place in her religious views and she turned from the Protestant to the Roman Catholic church. As she expressed it: (she) "turned to the Church of all ages, to the one so much calumniated, but still the mother of the faithful, still pure in doctrine and filled with wholesome discipline."

She was prompt to act in accordance with her radical change of religious views, and, on August 31, 1847, she entered the Notre Dame convent at Cincinnati, Ohio. She was baptized and confirmed by the Right Reverend Bishop Purcell, and approached the sacraments of Penance and Holy Eucharist. At the end of three weeks, she returned to Aberdeen, where she remained until November 15, 1847, when she again returned to the convent at Cincinnati. At Christmas of that year, she took the white veil for two years and she was known as "Mary Xavier". She returned to Durham after May 19 and before July 2, 1848. November 6, 1849, she was in Louisville, Ky., on her way to Texas, where she engaged in teaching in the Ursuline convent at Galveston; in this institution she was called "Sister M. de St. Ignace". She left Texas prior to October, 1851, when she was in Louisville, Ky. In February, 1852, she was at Portsmouth, N. H., and the following month she spent at Durham. This change of religious views surprised her friends in New Hampshire and caused a great amount of talk among all classes as such a thing was unheard of before in that community.

Miss Thompson was elected vice principal of St. Mary's Female seminary, St. Mary's Co., Maryland, September 30, 1852; she accepted the position and remained there one academic year as teacher of French, arithmetic, philosophy, astronomy, history, geography, and grammar. This was a pretty large position for one person to fill, but she did the work to the satisfaction of her patrons and resigned July 31, 1853, and returned to her home in Durham, where she

remained till February, 1854, when she left for New York and sailed for Europe on the 16th.



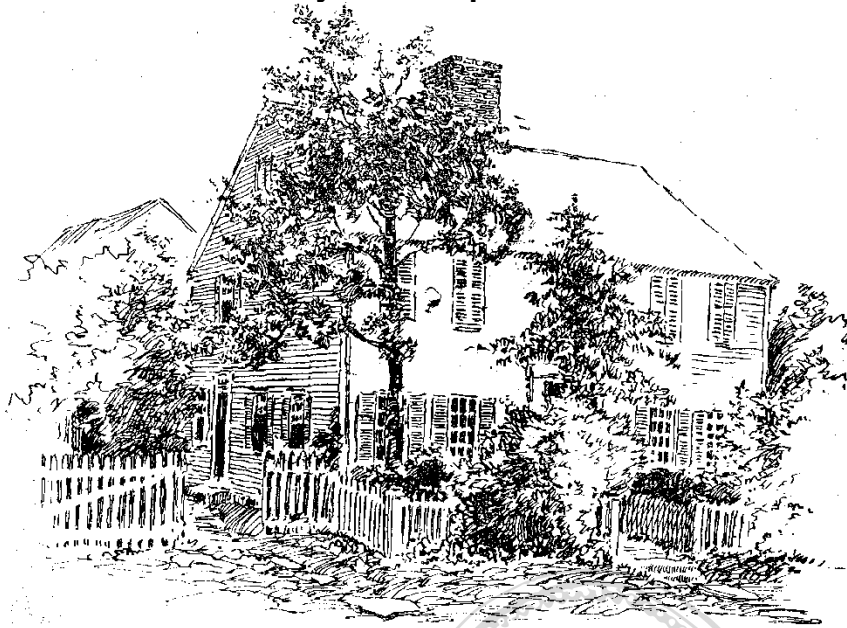
Mary P. Thompson.

*Photograph taken at Toulouse, France, Oct. 8, 1856.*

She was now twenty-eight years old, a brilliant scholar, an accomplished linguist, strong in her religious convictions, and vigorous in her defense of what she believed was right. Her passport from New York for Europe is dated January 21, 1854, and it gives the reader a clear-cut description of her personal appearance, as follows: "Age, 28 years; stature, 5 feet eight inches; eyes, dark; nose, rather small; mouth, medium size; hair, dark; complexion, dark; face, small."

Leaving New York February 16, she reached the English Channel, February 26, arriving at Havre, France, February 28. She entered the convent at Au Prieure Auch, France, April 17, where she was known as "Marie de St. Edmond". Later, she was stationed at other convents on the continent. She was at St. Orens Priory, August 9, 1856, also in September of that year, as appears by her letters. October 1, 1856, she was at the monastery of the Holy Family, Toulouse, France. October 8, she had a daguerreotype taken at that place, dressed as a nun, and it gives a good idea of her personal appearance at that time. Soon after this she left for home, arriving in New York November 8, and in Durham November 12, where she remained about three months.

## Home of the late Mary P. Thompson....



After having a good rest in the paternal mansion, and among her old friends and girlhood scenes, she took a trip which extended as far as New Orleans, where she arrived home November 2, 1857. She resided in Durham the next two years, having purchased the Oliver C. Demerit house, in the village, which remained her home till her death in 1894. Her mother resided there till her death in 1869. In this house was done the larger part of her literary work, most of which appeared in Roman Catholic publications. Had she written for the popular magazines of the day her brilliant qualities, as a writer, would have won for her a high place in general literature. When the Civil War broke out, the patriotic blood of her ancestor's which flowed in her veins, aroused all her energies and sympathies for the Union cause. She offered her services as nurse in the army, while visiting at Bristol, in Bucks county, Penn. She received a reply from Miss Dix, thanking her for her proffered services, but saying she was not needed at that date, June 3, 1861.

She remained in Durham, engaged in literary work, till October, 1873, when she again went abroad and remained on the continent of Europe nearly four years, returning to New York in June, 1877. She improved this time in travel and study, which greatly enlarged her already rich attainments and culture. Her letters and memoranda show that she was at the following places: She sailed from Boston October 4, 1873; was in Liverpool October 19; London from October 20 to November 3; Paris November 11 to 28; Rome December 1 to January 19, 1874; Paris February 9 to 15; Florence from March 1 to April 6; Venice April 8 to 16; Milan April 17 to 21; Lac de' Como April 21, 22; Verona April 22; Bologna April 23, 24; Ravenna April 25; Loreto April 26 to 28; Assisi April 29, 30, May 1; Perouse May 1, 2; Canto May 7, 8; Pisa May 10; Genoa May 11, 12; Geneva May 12 to 19; Marseilles May 19, 20; Lourdes May 21 to 23; Pau September 10; Rocamadour April 18, 1875; Clermont April 28, 29; Le Puy April 29, 30; Lyons May 2 to 5; Cleury May 7; Bourg May 8 to 10; Armecy May 19; Lausanne May

21; Fribourg May 21, 22; Bern May 22, 23; Einsiedeln May 27; Zurich May 27, 28; Munchen May 29 to June 2; Prag June 3 to 5; Dresden June 5 to 19; Berlin June 19 to 25; Frankfort June 27, 28; Heidelberg June 28,29; Mainz June 30, July 1; Colon July 1 to 3; Bruxelles July 3 to 5; Rotterdam July 10; Amsterdam July 11 to 13; La Hague July 13 to 15; Amers July 15 to 18; Ghent July 19 to 22; Amiens July 21 to 23; Paris July 25 to August 23 ; Toulouse October 6 ; Au Prieure, in a convent, until January, 1876. She then commenced her travels again and the memorandum shows that she was at the following places at the dates given:

At Sevilla January 15 to 17, 1876; Cordova January 18; Granada January 19,20; Toledo January 24; Miranda February 3; Zaragoza February 16 to 18; Barcelona February 22, 23; Auch June 24; Luxembourg October 3; Avignon October 6 to 8; Arles October 8 to 10; Marseilles October 11, 12; Cannes October 15; Geneva October 17; Lucca October 20, 21; Orvieto October 21, 22; Rome from October 23, 1876, to January 23, 1877; Naples January 30; Casino, Parine, April 28; Florence April 23 to 29; Milan April 30 to May 3; Grenoble (Alps) May 4; Geneva May 7 to 10; Paris May 12 to June 2; London June 8 to 16; thence she returned to New York and to her home in Durham, where she arrived about the first of July, 1877.

From 1877 to 1885 she was a regular and voluminous contributor for the *Catholic World* and other Roman Catholic publications. From 1885 till her death in June, 1894, she was engaged, much of the time, in local historical and biographical studies, the results of which were "*The Landmarks in Ancient Dover*" and a biography of her great grandfather, Judge Ebenezer Thompson. "*The Landmarks in Ancient Dover*" required a vast amount of research in the old records, and in the gathering up of family traditions; it is invaluable as a book of reference, and is marvelously interesting for everyone who cares anything about

the history of old Dover and New Hampshire. This book should still be a free download from the internet in 2021.

She published her "*Memoir of Judge Ebenezer Thompson*" in 1886. It received numerous and favorable notices among which are the following:

D. G. Haskins, Jr., A. M., of Cambridge, Mass., in the *New England Bibliopolist* for January, 1887, says: "Miss Mary P. Thompson has now contributed, in an elegant pamphlet of eighty-four pages, a genealogical and biographical memoir that will prove a valuable addition to New Hampshire history. Miss Thompson is an accomplished and graceful writer, and has all the perseverance and enthusiasm in research and the caution in statement of the thorough historical student." Rev. A. H. Quint, D. D., said: "It is a very valuable contribution to our history, as well as a careful literary and historical work." Ex-Gov. Charles H. Bell, the historian of Exeter, the able jurist, the learned antiquarian, and a gentleman of the purest judgment in such matters, sent Miss Thompson a personal letter highly commending her work. Major A. B. Thompson, then secretary of state, and many others also sent her letters of commendation.

Miss Thompson was a member of several historical societies, among them

being the Dover Historical Society and the Prince Society of Boston.

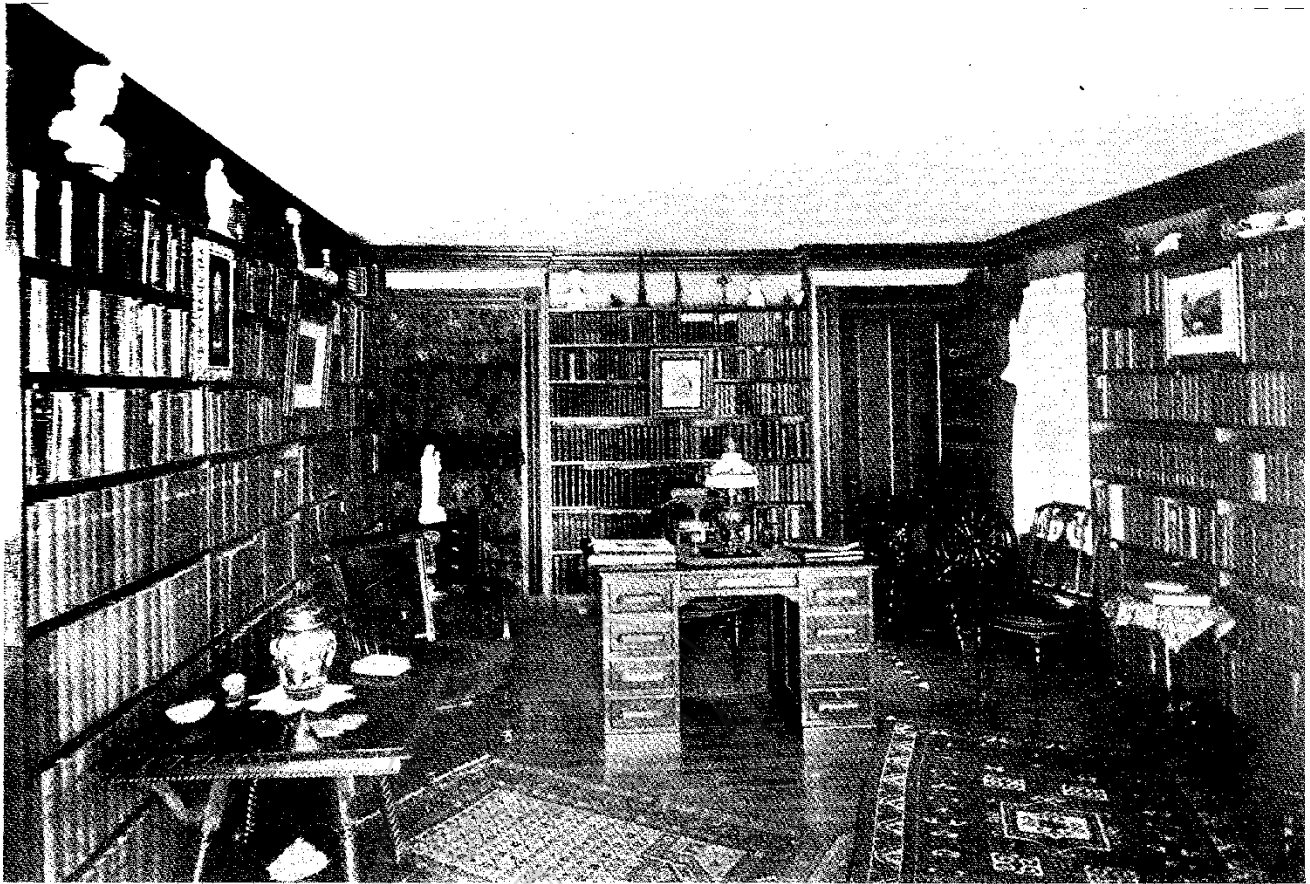
Having become intensely interested in historical matters while gathering material for "*Memoir*", she next published, in 1888, "*Landmarks in Ancient Dover and the Towns Which Have Sprung Therefrom*"

David Greene Haskins, Jr., A. M., of Cambridge, in a review of this work, said: "This little volume is a valuable contribution to the local history of New Hampshire and will be hailed with great satisfaction by all who are interested in the antiquities of the towns originally forming a part of Dover. The author, Miss Thompson, an accomplished and very careful student of local history has, in these pages, given a description," etc. "The book is a monument of patient and conscientious labor." "Miss Thompson has rendered a great service to the history of her native town. The idea of the work is an excellent one, and the example should be followed in every old town in the county."

The same writer, in a review of a second and more complete edition of the "*Landmarks*" which was published in 1892, said: "The present volume is dedicated to the Dover Historical Society, at whose request it had been prepared. It is illustrated with a map of the region described, and two plans. Miss Thompson is entitled to the gratitude of all the sons of old Dover for this unique and valuable contribution to the local history, and it is to be wished that other historic towns might find persons competent and willing to do similar work for them."

In 1890 Miss Thompson published in the *Catholic World* (magazine) "The Anti-Catholic Laws in New Hampshire," (20 pages), and "The Catholic Church in New Hampshire," (14 pages). In an article in the *Dover Republican*, the "Thompsons of Durham," July 30, 1895, the editor (referring to Miss Thompson's) said: "It is one of the finest and rarest collections of books and manuscripts to be found in any private library in New Hampshire. Miss Mary Pickering Thompson was a lady of rare scholarship and thoroughly versed in the history of Durham and New Hampshire. She had traveled abroad extensively and had collected books and manuscripts on every hand."

Miss Thompson bequeathed her property to her nephew, Lucien Thompson. He built an annex on the east side of the old mansion. In this annex was the library of Miss Thompson, together with the photographs, pictures, and souvenirs gathered during years of foreign travel. The same writer, June 6, 1894, said: "She leaves a large library of rare and valuable works, also much matter in manuscript in regard to the history of Durham, she having been appointed by the town, we think, to prepare a history of that ancient town."



Miss Jennie M. Demerit, in June, 1894 (in an article in the *Dover Republican*), said: "With many beautiful souvenirs, books, pictures, and other trophies of a successful life abroad, she returned to live among early scenes. To the people of Durham, Dover, and surrounding towns she will ever be of most worth for that precious gem of history, the '*Landmarks in Ancient Dover*'. Surely, we must all feel a personal interest in the customs, traditions, and manners of life of our ancestors, who built these homes, laid out the winding roads, and made the country bloom in verdure and beauty. It is with a thrill of pride that we find all this brought out from the misty past, and recorded for the first time. Life has fresher charms and renewed strength because of that known background where the deeds of our fathers rest. None of us can be too grateful to the author, and all the more that she endured hours of racking physical pain, overtaken as she was by disease, to be able to complete this priceless tribute to history and the people of her locality."

*THE GRANITE MONTHLY*, magazine, July, 1894, said: "In her death a rich store of information about New Hampshire's early days is lost to the state and its posterity."

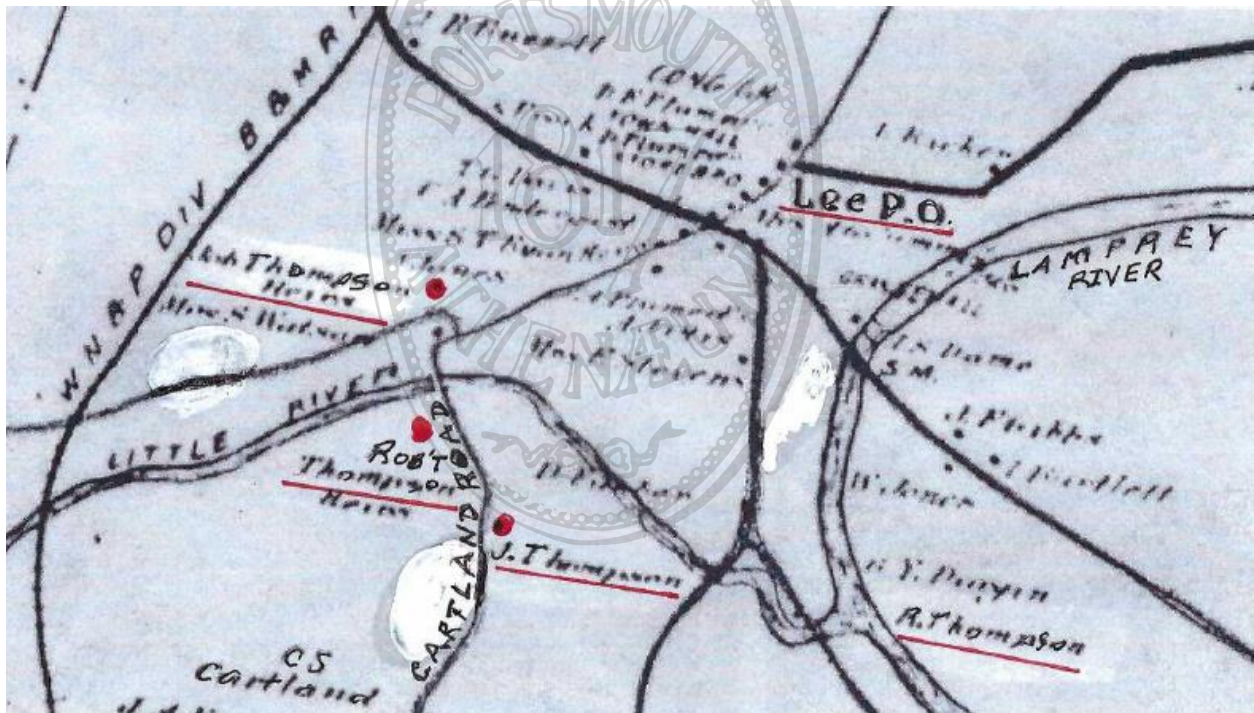
Miss Mary Pickering Thompson died at her residence in Durham, Wednesday morning, June 6, 1894, aged sixty-eight years, six months, and seventeen days, and was buried in the Thompson burying-ground, where at least seven generations of the family have been interred.



## Robert Thompson, Jr.

Robert Thompson, Jr. was born on 08 Jul 1726 in Lee, New Hampshire. He was a son of Robert Thompson, Sr. and Abigail Emerson. He died on 12 Jun 1805 in Lee, Strafford, New Hampshire. He married Susanna Thompson, his first cousin and daughter of Capt Jonathan Thompson and Sarah Burnham, about 1752. She was born on 17 Apr 1731 in Lee, Strafford, New Hampshire. She died on 23 Oct 1822 in Lee, Strafford, New Hampshire. He was chairman of the board of Selectmen, in 1766.

The house at 22 Cartland Road, Lee, NH was the property of Robert Sr. who left the land in Lee to his son, Robert, Jr.. Robert Jr. moved the house from next to the Little River to a hill on the property. The property sat on 80 acres in the year 2000 and the house is still in good condition and is now protected as a National Treasure. The remains of the Little River saw mill are still by the river's side on the property at 22 Cartland Rd., however the river is little more than a stream. Since the Little River is on the property, I assume that it was used for cutting boards and for preparing tall pines (for ships' masts) to be transported to the sea by way of 'The Mast Parth or Mast Road'.





*One of the oldest and least altered houses in Lee. Part of this house was built (probably in the 1730's) by Robert Thompson, one of the town's first selectmen; it was later moved up to its present position from the bottom of the hill. (Now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Cook—Open House No. 2)*



Photo by Phillip E. Swan



Photo by Phillip E. Swan

When I first saw the house and property, the owner, Chris Cook, showed me around. It was great to see the place where my great-great-great grandfather, Isaac Thompson was born and raised. The children had carved initials and other graffiti on the walls and railings leading to the second floor. The carvings were accidentally discovered by Chris Cook and visible only with a flashlight or lantern.



'R Th...' courtesy of Kelly Perkins owner 22 Cartland Road 2021



'Susannah' signature, courtesy of Kelly Perkins owner 22 Cartland Road 2021



'Peletiah's' signature, courtesy of Kelly Perkins owner 22 Cartland Road 2021

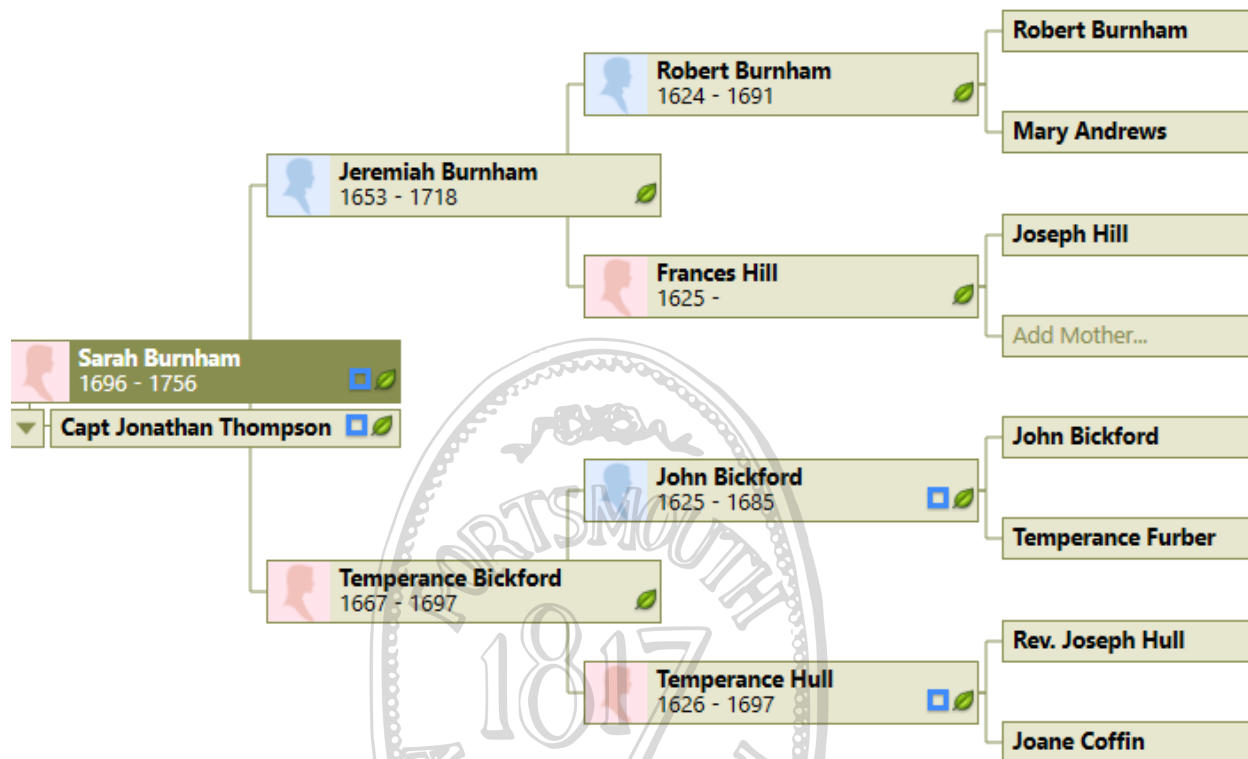
Kelly Perkins tells me that there are occasional Thompson and related visitors and that local school classes still visit every year. The Perkins' have built fine stables, a corral, and an equestrian training area. Geese and goats and chickens and other varments run freely around the corral and buildings. Kelly loves their home and tends to the small Thompson cemetery behind the stables. I understand that the house had been 'modernized', while leaving most of the original charm in tact.

## Susannah Thompson

She was born on 17 Apr 1731 in Lee, Strafford, New Hampshire. She was the daughter of Capt. Jonathan Thompson and Sarah Burnham. She died on 23 Oct 1822 in Lee, Strafford, New Hampshire. She married Robert Thompson Jr., son of Robert Thompson Sr. and Abigail Emerson, about 1752. He was born on 08 Jul 1726 in Lee, New Hampshire. He died on 12 Jun 1805 in Lee, Strafford, New Hampshire.

The marriage of cousins Robert Thompson, Jr. and Susannah Thompson provided a huge win for family geneaogists! I'll explain.

First, I want to comment on the genealogy of Sarah Woodman who married Robert Thompson, Sr. In 1998, Eloise Woodman finished and published 'The Descendants of Capt. Jonathan Woodman'. It is a large book and it is superbly done! I would not attempt to write a similar Woodman genealogy. However, I did write and publish 'My Woodman Family – Two New Hampshire Branches' to compliment her fine work. My book shows the relationship of the Woodmans of Oyster River to Woodmans who ascend from a common ancestor, but arrived in Dover almost 200 years later.

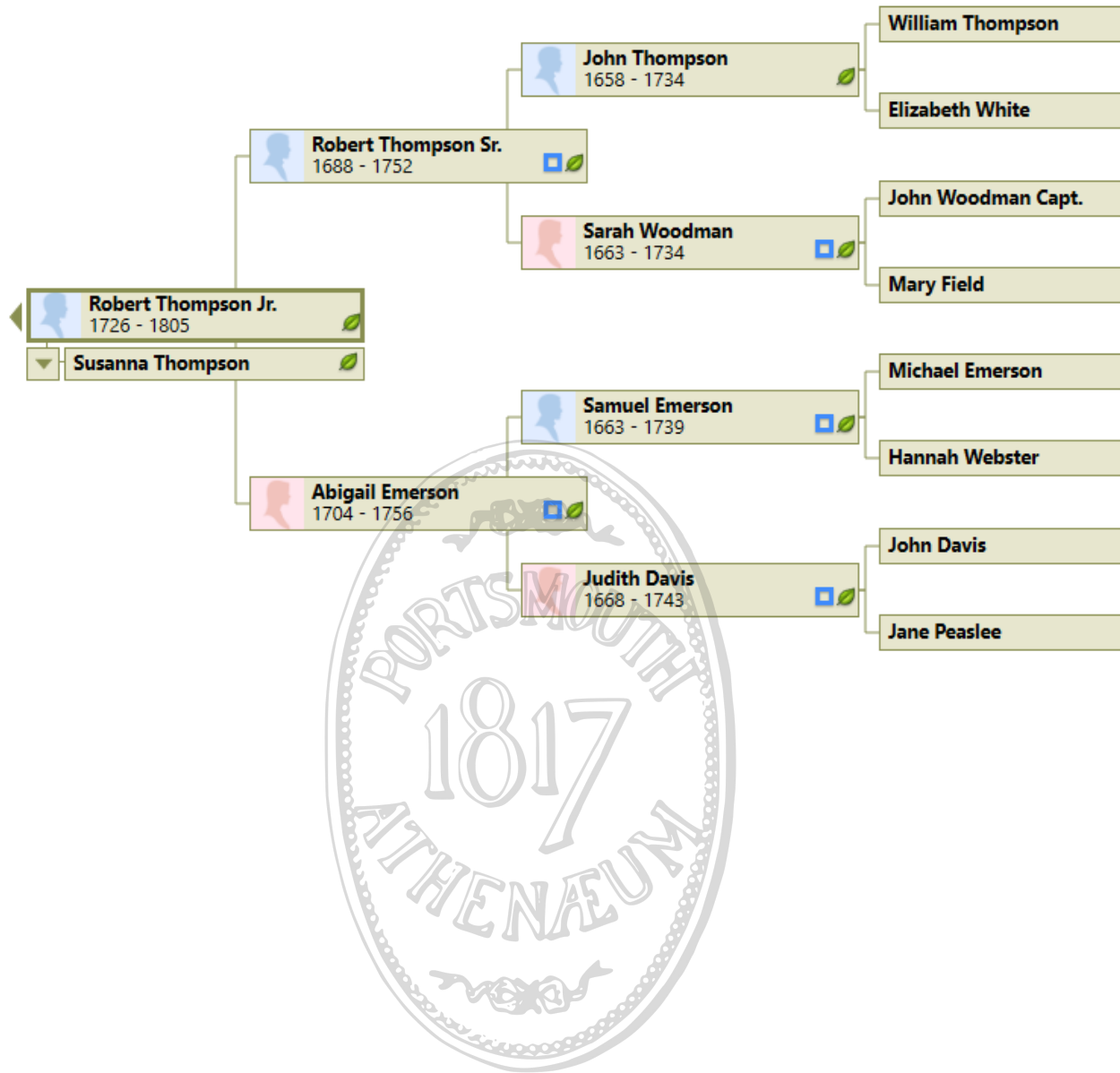


The chart above shows Susannah Thompson's mother, Sarah Burnham, as daughter of Jeremiah Burnham & Temperance Bickford, granddaughter of Temperance Hull & John Bickford b. 1625, and great-granddaughter of John Bickford b. 1609 and Temperance Furber. Of course, Susannah is great-daughter of Robert Burnham and Mary Andrews. My book, 'My Bickford Family With Allied Families in England and New England' tells the story of our Bickfords from John Bickford b~1609 at Rattery, Devonshire, England to John Bickford b 13 May 1416 at Bovey Tracey, Devonshire. There is a chapter on Rev. Joseph Hull. There is a chapter, 'The *Angel Gabriel*', which shows Robert and Mary Burnham and children as passengers (Mary Andrews' brother, Robert, Captain) . Also on board was William Furber, brother to Temperance Furber. Also on board, was Puritan Rev. Richard Mather, father of Increase Mather and grandfather of Cotton Mather. He wrote a Journal during the voyage and clips are in the chapter on '*Angel Gabriel*'.

My books are online at NEHGS and Allen County Public Library or at WorldCat.org by typing in 'Phillip E. Swan' and by searching for libraries which have this book and my others. But, not all libraires belong to WorldCat.org.

The chart below shows Robert Thompson's lineage to William Tompson of Kittery/Eliot, Maine. It is important to see section on Robert Thompson, Sr. and Abigail Emerson for

a discussion on the Emerson line to Ralph Waldo Emerson and back to George Emerson and Lady Alice Wyatt (my 12<sup>th</sup> great-grandparents). Don't miss reading that!



# Cemetery at Mast Road & Garrity Road Lee, New Hampshire



Photo by Phillip E. Swan

Abigail Thompson d. Nov 11, 1822 age 90 yrs.jpg

Abigail Thompson wife of Edmund Thompson b.abt. 1760.jpg

Abigail Thompson, d. Aug 25, 1786.jpg

Abigail Thompson, died Aug 25, 1786.jpg

Benjamin Thompson, d. July 27, 1760.jpg

Benjamin Thompson, died July 27, 1760.jpg

Charles E. Thompson.jpg

Edmund E. Thompson d. Sept 6, 1845.jpg

Edmund E. Thompson.jpg

Elizabeth Thompson, d. July 29, 1760.jpg

Hanna J. Griffin Thompson.jpg

'Here Lies The Buried Susanna Thompson who died Aug 23 1786' dau of Robert & Susanna.jpg

'Here Lies The Buried Susanna Thompson' who died Aug 23, 1786.jpg

In Memory of Elizabeth, wife of Peletiah Thompson.jpg

'In Memory of Susanna widow of Robert Thompson' she died Oct 23, 1822.jpg

John Thompson b. Oct 13, 1822..son of John Thompson & Sarah Woodman.jpg

John Thompson d. Dec 3, 1796 age 73yrs.jpg

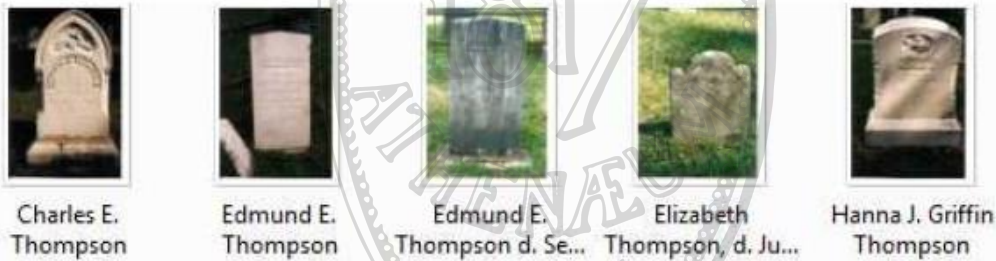
John W.E. & Susan A. Thompson.jpg

Lee Cemetery, enclosed headstones for Thompsons, older headstones behind.jpg

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Lee Cemetery, enclosed headstones for Thompsons, older headstones behind.jpg

Mary E. Thompson, wife of Walter Thurston.jpg  
 Mary Thompson, died Sept 3, 1786.jpg  
 Mast Rd @ Garrity Rd, Lee, NH.jpg  
 Nancie Jane Thompson, dau of Wm. F..jpg  
 Nancy Griffin Thompson, wife of Stephen Jones Thompson.jpg  
 Nicholas Thompson.jpg  
 Peletiah Thompson, died Nov 8, 1843.jpg  
 Robert Thompson b.Jun 27, 1760 d. Aug 27, 1786.jpg  
 Robert Thompson 'In Memory of ....who died June 12, 1805'.jpg  
 Robert Thompson, died 1786.jpg  
 Sarah A. Cater Thompson.jpg  
 Stephen J. Thompson, Jun 9, 1851, 18yrs,5mos.jpg  
 Susan A. Thompson.jpg  
 Susanna Emerson Thompson, wife of Edmund T. Thompson.jpg  
 Thomas M. Thompson.jpg  
 William F. Thompson.jpg



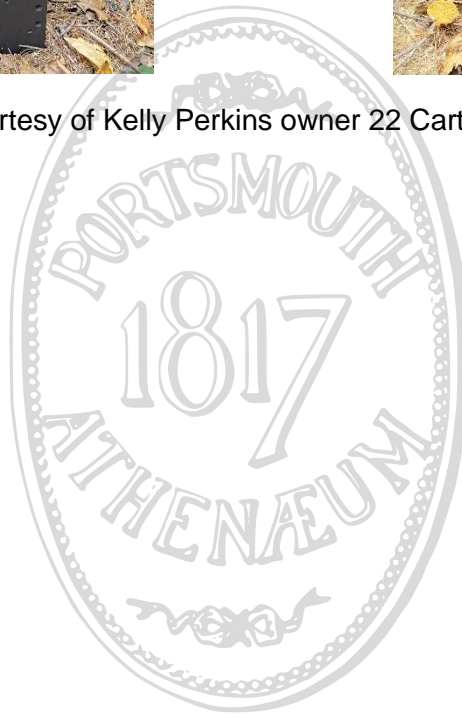
Most of the homesteads had a cemetery for immediate family members and there is a small cemetery on the Robert Thompson, Jr. homestead at 22 Cartland Road, Lee, a few feet behind the stables. It seems that this cemetery was started by Peletiah Thompson b. 1795 in the house at 22 Cartland Road. I am forever grateful to Kelly Perkins, owner of the property at 22 Cartland Road, Lee, NH in 2021, for the wonderful photos of the carvings inside the house and these photos of headstones.



courtesy of Kelly Perkins owner 22 Cartland Road



courtesy of Kelly Perkins owner 22 Cartland Road





# The Angel Gabriel

## Crossing the Atlantic in 1635.....



This account is based on the 1635 diary of Puritan Rev. Richard Mather\* on the Angel Gabriel's crossing the Atlantic from Bristol, England, to Pemaquid Point, Maine. Pemaquid, Maine, which had seen European planters [immigrants] from Europe as early as 1605, was a common destination for the Angel Gabriel, a 240 ton, 16 gun ship, built in 1614 for Sir Walter Raleigh for his voyages to Guiana, South America. Pemaquid Point and harbor is composed of black and gray granite rock.

\* Richard Mather is the father of Increase Mather [who later to became President of Harvard College] and grandfather to Cotton Mather, minister, scientist and scholar.

After 1618, the ship was used for immigrant trade between England and America until 1635 when she was shipwrecked off Pemaquid Point on August 15, 1635, during The Great Colonial Hurricane. She was the first passenger ship until then to meet with catastrophe. Angel Gabriel had won distinction for defeating three Spanish ships to defend the city of Bristol, England in 1631. Angel Gabriel left Thursday, June 4, 1635 from Bristol, England, harbor with four other vessels: the Diligence, Mary and Bess, who were headed for Newfoundland, and the St. James, who with 100 passengers was headed for Boston. The Angel Gabriel's first stop was to be Pemaquid Point, Maine. Stalled by unfavorable winds, the five ships waited 12 days at Milford Haven, Wales, and then with the aid of a freshening easterly wind, the five ships left Milford Haven and by noon were out of sight. Angel Gabriel's last voyage was captained by William Andrews.

Thirty (30) passengers came over on the last voyage:

1. Captain Robert Andrews, who settled in Ipswich's Chebacco Parish, where he had a house and family. He was made a freeman May 6, 1635.

2. Thomas, John and Robert Burnham, three nephews of Captain William Andrews, being the sons of his sister Mary and her husband, Robert Burnham. The three nephews also settled in Chebacco Parish.
3. John Bailey, a weaver from Chippenham, England, settled in Newbury with his son and daughter. His wife and other children in England remained separated forever as the wife refused to risk the New England voyage, and Bailey would not return. However, in his will dated 1651, John Bailey left his wife twenty pounds sterling provided she come over.
4. John Cogswell, his wife, eight children, and servants William Furber and Samuel Haines migrated from Westbury, Wiltshire, England. Mr. Cogswell had recently sold his woolen business and all his property to settle in Ipswich where he received a town lot and a large grant of 300 acres in Chebacco Parish. Cogswell salvaged only a part of his freight from the wreck of The Angel Gabriel, although goods and specie valued at \$25,000 were aboard, a large sum for the 17th century.
5. William Furber departed Ipswich on expiration of his apprenticeship with John Cogswell. He moved to Dover, married and settled down.
6. Samuel Haines also left Ipswich on expiration of his apprenticeship and returned to England to marry and brought his wife back to Dover, where they also settled.
7. William Hook.
8. John Tuttle settled in Dover. Other Tuttles immigrated in other in ships in 1635, but John Tuttle was always referred to as "John Tuttle who came in the Angel Gabriel."
9. Ralph Blaisdell, age 42, his wife Elizabeth Parker Blaisdell, and their son Henry Blaisdell, age 3. He was from Lancashire, England, the same area that Richard Mather and his family were from. Ralph first went to the southern Maine town of York, and within a few years was one of the first settlers of Salisbury, MA.
10. Henry Simpson, wife and children "planted" in York, Maine. Two were lost on the voyage, and three during the August 15 hurricane.

Governor of New England, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, said that "planters" [immigrating colonial settlers] were "going to New England in heaps". South of Pemaquid, Maine, and east to Monhegan Island [the cradle of New England] were English settlements. North of there and inland were French settlements. People came to New World for religious freedom and for the trade of furs, fishing and to own their own land. The Ralph Blaisdell and Henry Simpson families were bound for York, on the coast of southern Maine. The other passengers were headed for points farther south in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, where they had relatives waiting for them. Rev. Richard Mather of Lancashire, England, on the ship *James* (which accompanied The Angel Gabriel from June 4 to July 4, 1635) had been removed from his Anglican Church in 1633 because of his non-conformist beliefs.

By April 1634 restrictions were placed on immigration and a system of searchers, who boarded outgoing ships looking for persons who were not licensed "to pass beyond the seas," was instituted.

On May 23 "two searchers came on board the *James*, viewed the list of all passengers, ministered to us the oath of allegiance to all of a full age, viewed our certificates from the

ministers of the parishes from which we had come, approved of the lists, and gave us licenses with their signatures and seals to pass the seas, cleared our ship for departure,” wrote Richard Mather in his diary. Bristol city is about five (5) miles inland up the Avon River from the Severn Estuary where the wharves and merchant establishments were located. Kings Road was along a deep water harbor at the mouth of the Avon River on the east side of the Severn Estuary, but with tides and contrary winds it was a most difficult channel to navigate.

### **Angel Gabriel Arrives at Bristol**

The Angel Gabriel comes into Bristol, England, harbor, known also as the Kings Road on the east side of the Severn Estuary.

May 26, 1635, Angel Gabriel – 240 tons – enters Bristol harbor area and joins up with the James, much lighter – 110 tons, but can carry 100 passengers. The Angel Gabriel did not yet have its full complement of 30 passengers and cattle.

May 27, 1635, Passengers from three boats came aboard The Angel Gabriel. Sir Ferdinando Gorge was granted the Province of Maine in 1629 and was appointed Governor for New England in March 1635. He came on board the Angel Gabriel, asking the passengers of their country, occupation and calling of life. He expressed his good will and promised if he ever came to Massachusetts he would be a true friend unto them.

May 28, The cattle for the Angel Gabriel were brought on board. While winds delayed departure, the immigrants had time to go ashore to wash and buy more oats and hay for the animals, and bread for themselves. We assume that the Angel Gabriel’s passengers were also inspected by two searchers as had the James on May 23. Richard Mather, a passenger on the James, said on of the passengers on the ship Angel Gabriel, “Among them some loving and godly Christians that were glad to see us.” The passengers met with each other several times until wind conditions would be right for departing: The more heavily armed Angel Gabriel would help protect the James on the high seas from pirates or in case of disaster.

May 28, the Captain of the Angel Gabriel and some of her passengers came on board the St. James. Food brought on board: oats and hay for cattle, bread, victuals, water, milk, fowl, cheese, eggs, fresh fish. A typical meal on the Angel Gabriel consisted of mutton broil, turkey and good sack. When wind strong and the waves high, the ship was bounced around. Many of the women and some children got seasick, dizzy and light headed, vomiting, and could scarcely stand or walk without falling unless they took hold of something.

### **Departure from Bristol, England, Harbor.**

June 4, Angel Gabriel – 240 ton and the James – 110 ton, along with the three ships bound for Newfoundland (the Diligence – 150 tons, the Mary – 80 tons, and the Elizabeth – 240 ton) departed Bristol’s Kings Road and went as far as Lundy Island at the mouth of the Severn, where they dropped their pilots on June 9.

June 9, A Thursday, tacked north to Milford Haven, Wales. The passengers and crew bought “victuals, visited, went to church, held joint services with the “Gabriel” and other ships, and variously occupied 12 wind-bound days.

June 12, Near Hartford, a knight of the country, Sir James Parret, came on board. After conversing with the men he lamented that “so many of the best people for upholding religion were removed and taken away” to New England.

June 14, Second Sabbath since leaving Bristol. Many of the passengers from Angel Gabriel went to a church on shore at Nangle and heard two refreshing and “comforting” sermons from

Rev. Jessop from Pembroke, a grave and godly man, who “had lost a good living, because of his non-conformity.” His text was Psalm 91:11

June 18, One of the sailors, by name of Jeffrey Cornish, of the James was put on shore by the ship’s Captain for “drunkenness, blasphemy, brawling and cursing.”

Monday, June 22 the two ships set sail from Milford Haven, where they had waited for the wind for 12 days, and by noon had lost all sight of land.

June 23, The James and Angel Gabriel lost sight of the three ships bound for Newfoundland. “The Angel Gabriel is a strong ship, furnished with 14 pieces of ordinances [canons], and the James seamen desired the Angel Gabriel’s company. But the Angel Gabriel was slow in sailing, and at times the James went with three less sails to let the Angel Gabriel stay with them,” wrote Mr. Richard Mather in his diary.

On the Angel Gabriel were found several children recovering from small pox. Afterward they stayed for supper with Captain Andrews.

June 24, Seen porpoises [dolphins] leaping running near our ship. The James and Angel Gabriel pursued a Turkish Pirate ship, which had taken the Newfoundland bound Mary captive, but could not catch them, so turned back onto their regular course.

June 28, Fourth Sabbath since leaving Bristol and first Sabbath on the high seas after leaving Milford Haven on June 22.

June 29, One of the seamen struck a great porpoise, and hauled it into the ship with ropes, about the size of a hog which would sell for 20-25 shillings. The flesh was fat and lean with color like a hog. And when cut open, had liver, lights, heart and guts like that of a swine. It was like a sporting event for the women and children.

June 29, Captain Taylor of the James and Rev. Mather went on board ship the Angel Gabriel and found that several children were recovering from small pox. Many women and children had been seasick as well. We remained for supper with them and had “good cheer, mutton boiled and roasted, roasted turkey, and good sacke.”

June 30, We saw porpoises and crampushes [whales] as big as an ox, puffing and spewing up water as they went by the ship.

July 4, Mr. Mather wrote, “We saw the truth of Scripture, Psalm 107:23-31. ‘Some went out to sea in ships; they were merchants on the mighty waters. They saw the works of the Lord, His wonderful deeds in the deep. For He spoke and stirred the tempest, that lifted high the waves. They mounted up to the heavens and went down to the depths; in their peril their courage melted away. ‘They reeled and staggered like drunken men; they were at their wits end. Then they cried out to the Lord in their trouble, and He brought them out of their distress. (v. 28) He stilled the storm to a whisper; the waves of the sea were hushed. They were glad when it grew calm, and He guided them to their desired haven. Let them give thanks to the Lord for his unfailing love and His wonderful deeds for men.’”

### **James Goes Ahead of Angel Gabriel**

July 4, Some were very seasick. None could go or stand on the deck, because of “the tossing and tumbling of the ship.” This was the last day passengers on the Angel Gabriel saw the ship James. The James went on ahead, concerned that the hay or cattle could not hold out if they slowed up to let the Angel Gabriel stay even with them. The James was now able to go full

sail. July 7, A bird was sighted, like that of a swallow, called a Pitterill, which follows ships against foul weather. Another whale is spotted as big as an ox.

July 18, Many Bonnyetoes leaping and playing about the ship. This is a fish a little larger than a cod, but less than a porpoise.

July 19, Seventh Sabbath since leaving Bristol. The wind was so strong that the preacher's loudest voice could not be heard while leading the services.

July 20, Many dolphins were playing about the ship; many sea fowl, hagbats and others.

July 21, The seamen caught a Bonnyetoe and opened him up on the deck. It was as good a tasting fish one could desire.

July 22, An abundance of sea fowl like Pitterels and hagbats.

July 23, An abundance of porpoises and crampushes [whales], leaping and spewing up water about the ship. The seamen thought that the ship was near land, because they noted a change in the color of the water, but with their sounding with a line of a 160 fathoms, they still could not find bottom.

July 24, Exceedingly cold, like a winter December day. Saw fish twice as big as an ox swimming along side of the ship. We saw mighty whales, spewing water like chimney smoke, making the sea about them white and hoary as in Job 41:32. Behind him he leaves a glistening wake; one would think the deep had white hair. Mr. Mather no longer wondered if the body of Jonah could be in the belly of a whale. At evening the seamen sounded and found ground at 50 fathoms.

July 25, Seamen sounded again and found no bottom, concluding that the day before they had been on the Newfoundland banks. The captain estimated that the ship had 250 leagues to go before reaching its destination.

July 25, The passengers and crew feasted on three porpoises, striped by the seamen, and seasoned with salt, pepper and vinegar. The fat was like fat bacon and the lean meat like bull beef.

July 26, Eighth Sabbath since leaving Bristol. The wind blew the rain so strong that the rain leaked through the sides of the ship and got the bedding wet.

July 28, So hot that people and cattle afflicted with faintness, sweating and heat, but the goodness of our God caused a north by east wind to come up about noon, which relieved the heat and helped us forward on our way.

July 28, A bluebird landed on the ship, which meant we were not far from land.

July 30, About sunset we saw with admiration and delight innumerable multitudes of huge crampushes [whales] rolling and tumbling about the sides of the ship, spewing and puffing up water. Also seen were Bonnyetoes and lesser fish, "so marvelous to behold are the works and wonders of the Almighty in the deep."

August 1, Seamen sounded and found land at 60 fathoms. Another land bird came and landed on the sails of the ship. Seamen fished and caught cod as fast as they could hale them in.

August 2, The ninth Sabbath since leaving Bristol.

August 3, About three in the morning, a strong storm and tempest of wind and rain came to us. The seamen let down the sails. The ship was tossed with fearful mountains and valleys of water, as if we could have been overwhelmed and swallowed up. This did not last long. The wind was against us, so we floated along the coast. There was also a great fog and mist all day. We did gain an abundance of cod and halibut. Many mackerel were caught. Saw multitude of great whales, which we were now used to seeing.

August 9, The tenth Sabbath since leaving Bristol.

August 14, Angel Gabriel made her landfall off Monhegan Island during the early morning hours. Captain Andrews tacked the Angel Gabriel safely to anchor in Pemaquid Harbor by early evening, probably in the cove opposite Shurt's Fort, present day Fort William Henry.

### **Arrive Pemaquid Point, Destroyed by Hurricane**

August 15, Early Saturday morning, Angel Gabriel, anchored to the north, was caught by the Great Colonial Hurricane. Three or four passengers lost their lives. One seaman was drowned. Most of the cattle perished, and the passengers lost their goods.

From Richard Mather's diary: "The Angel Gabriel, at anchor at Pemaquid, was burst in pieces and cast away in the storm, and most of the cattle and other goods with one seaman and three or four passengers did also perish therein, besides two of the passengers who died on the way, the rest having their lives given them for a prayer"

Angel Gabriel had sailed 1000 leagues or 3000 miles from England. The trip took ten weeks and one day after leaving Bristol, having departed Bristol on June 4 and landing at Pemaquid August 14, 1635. Passengers remained healthy by walking the deck in the fresh air and having a variety of food. They had good and wholesome bread and beer, salt fish and salt beef, bacon or buttered peas, buttered bag pudding from currants and raisins, pottage beer and oatmeal, water pottage well buttered. After the storm "we saw many mighty trees rent in pieces from the storm. Others were uprooted." Down the coast in the Massachusetts Bay on Marvil Head 23 colonists and seamen had been swept into the sea and perished, except one man and his wife, who survived to report the news.

The Angel Gabriel of Bristol, England, was the first ship to carry passengers to the New World and who suffered a catastrophic fate. The Angel Gabriel was wrecked off the coast of Maine, but the smaller, faster ships, the Mary, the Bess, and the Diligence outran the storm, and landed in Newfoundland on August 15, 1635.



Plaque at the Pemaquid Point Lighthouse in Maine dedicated August 8, 1965

Another partial list of passengers:

- Bailey, John Sr and son John Jr b 161. Weaver from Chippenham, Eng, wife and family left in England, settled in Newbury
- Beck, Henry
- Blaidsdell, Ralph, wife Elizabeth. From Goosnargh and/or Holcombe, Lancashire, bound for York, Main or Salisbury. Ref: Bank, Mass. 36 pg 87
- Burnham, John, Robert and Thomas, Nephews of Master Robert Andrews, sons of Robert's sister Mary Andres Burnham.
- Cogswell, John 43, wife Elizabeth (Thompson) child Mary, William, John, Hannah, Abigail, Edward, Sarah, Elizabeth, and servants. From Reading, Berkshire, bound for Ipswich. Ref: NEGR 15/177 and Mass Arc 39/506. 36 pg 5 From Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, settled in Ipswich
- Furber, William
- Haines, Samuel, Apprentice to J Cogswell, abt 24, later settled at Dover point
- Hook, William
- Mathers, Richard
- Simpson, Henry
- Tuttle, John, From Dover, settled in Ipswich then Dover NH

About John Tuttle, age 17, there is considerable confusion. It is reported that he settled in Chebacco but eventually moved to Dover, New Hampshire, where he became known to locals as "Shipwreck John Tuttle." Other oral history suggests that he walked from Pemaquid to Dover. He is apparently not the same John Tuttle, age 39, who arrived with his family in the "Planter" in 1635, but went to Ireland a decade later and never returned. Town deeds record that John Tuttle purchased a lot along the Ipswich River cove near the present County Street in July, 1638 but sold that property three months later to

Reginald Foster. His son Simon Tuttle built a portion of the Tuttle-Lord-Shatswell house which still stands on High Street.

## Additional Notes and Photos

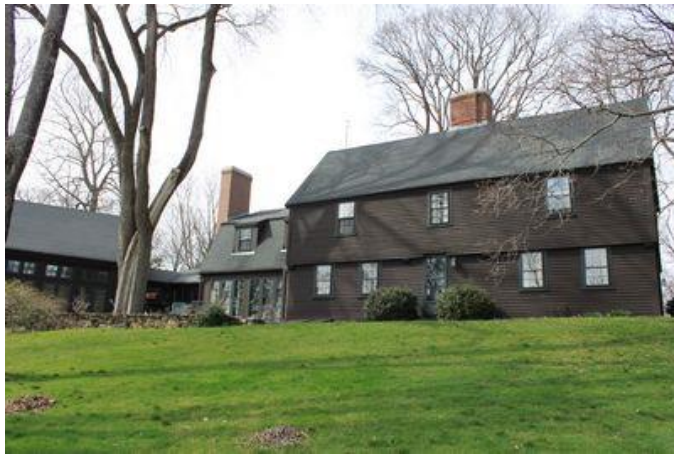
The Angel Gabriel was captained by Robert Andrews of Norwich, Norfolk County, England and was joined on the journey by the James, the Elizabeth (Bess), the Mary and the Diligence. As they approached the North American coastline, the unusually powerful early season hurricane struck. The Category 3 hurricane was moving faster than 30 mph with maximum winds of 130 mph. The three smaller ships were bound for Newfoundland and outran the storm, safely reaching their destination.

The larger and heavier James and the Angel Gabriel were on a course for New England. The James anchored off the Isle of Shoals but all three anchors were lost. It managed to limp into Boston two days later, its sails ripped apart, with all one hundred-plus passengers surviving. The Angel Gabriel took refuge in Pemaquid Bay and most of its passengers managed to disembark before the ship broke apart and sank with the loss of several lives. A bark commanded by Captain Gallop made several trips to Boston transporting the survivors, many of whom made their way to Ipswich and became prominent founding members of the community. A new commemorative plaque was installed at Pemaquid in 2010.



The first section of Cogswell's Grant in Essex was built in 1728 by a descendant of John Cogswell.

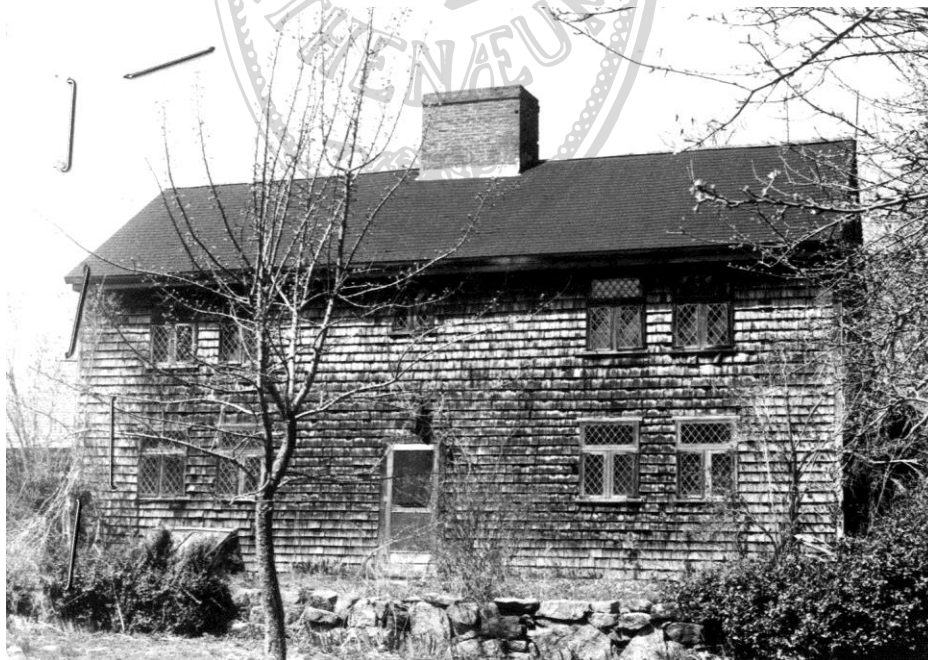
The principal passenger was John Cogswell from Westbury Leigh, Wiltshire, born in 1592. He was a man of wealth and standing, married to Elizabeth Thompson, a daughter of the Vicar of Westbury parish. They embarked with eight of their nine children on the Angel Gabriel accompanied by his servants and many of their belongings for the new settlement at Ipswich. Cogswell and his family were swept from the deck and washed ashore, and more than £5000 worth of property, including cattle, furniture, and money were lost to the sea. Cogswell and his family were eventually transported to Ipswich, where he acquired a sizable estate in an area called Chebacco, which is now Essex. A house on that property, Cogswell's Grant in Essex, is owned by Historic New England and is open to the public. Cogswell's reputation and his comparative wealth gave him a leading position in the town'.



The Burnham-Giddings house on Argilla Road was built by Thomas Burnham, descendant of the Thomas Burnham who survived the wreck of the Angel Gabriel.

Also among the survivors of the Angel Gabriel who managed to eventually reach Ipswich were Deacon John Burnham, Robert Burnham, and Lt. Thomas Burnham, who was made Selectman in 1647 and was Deputy to the General Court from 1683 to 1685. In 1667 he was granted the right to erect a sawmill on the Chebacco River. He owned land both in Chebacco and in Ipswich, which was divided between his sons Thomas and James upon his death. Read more in "The Cogswells in America" and the Cogswell Family Association.

One of the many historic properties associated with this family is the Burnham-Patch House at 1 Turkey Shore Road in Ipswich. Although it dates to the 1730's, it appears to have been built on the floor plan of an earlier house from the 1670's. Heavy quarter-round chamfered framing timbers in the cellar provide evidence of the earlier structure. The large ell on Poplar Street was added in the early nineteenth-century. The Burnham Patch house and the Heard-Lakeman dwelling across the street have two of the original covenants established with the Ipswich Historical Commission, featured in the book "Something to Preserve."



The David Burnham house in Essex

The David Burnham House on Pond Street in Essex is said to have been built c. 1684 by David Burnham, son of Thomas Burnham, and remained in the Burnham family for almost 150 years. It was the subject of restoration work in the early 20th century by the Essex Institute under the auspices of George Francis Dow. The kitchen fireplace was the largest known to have been uncovered in Essex County at that time.



The White Horse Inn on High Street was built by Corporal John Andrews, son of the captain of the *Angel Gabriel*.

Captain Robert Andrews and his three nephews who had accompanied him also settled in Chebacco. Land records from 1635 show that his house lot adjoined the properties of Thomas Firman, John Perkins Jr, John Cross, Richard Hoffield and Thomas Hardy. Andrews apparently decided he was through with the maritime industry, and was allowed to sell wine by retail, "if he do not wittingly sell to such as abuse it by drunkenness." His son Corporal John Andrews built the large house on High street, where he operated the White Horse Inn.



The *Angel Gabriel* was similar to the Mayflower but a couple of feet longer and carried four more guns.

# Isaac Thompson

Isaac Thompson was born on 14 Nov 1771 in Lee, Strafford, New Hampshire. He died after 1860 in Waldo Co., Maine. He married Priscilla Rundlett Smith, daughter of Joseph Smith and Esther Rundlett, on 31 Dec 1799 in Montville, Waldo County, Maine. She was born on 27 Sep 1777 in New Market, NH. She died after 1820.

Isaac is found in the Deeds & Titles Records of NH, Book 62, page 154, in 1809, as selling his share of inherited lands in NH to his brother, Pelatiah. The records show that he is of "the Planatation of Green in the County of Hancock & the Commonwealth of Massachusetts" (which turns out to be on Green Lake in Hancock County, Maine and a county east of Waldo County, Maine where the Isaac Thompson family moved to Montville and settled). Isaac is found in 1840 Maine census at Montville; Isaac 2nd is also found in 1840 at Montville, page 185.

Benjamin M. Thompson's nephew, H. O. Smith is recorded in GHT's Journal at the entry on March 9, 1867 as saying that 'father received a letter that his brother in New Hampshire had died. The letter is from our cousin H. O. Smith'. If it was infact Ben's brother, the brother had to be Robert or Joseph, since Isaac, Jr. died in 1878. Isaac Senior is found in the household of Allen and Polly Thompson Churchill (Isaac's daughter) in the 1860 Federal census and not found in the 1870 Federal Census.

From Abbie Hills, Town Clerk in Montville, Maine in 2009:

In the census records it shows Isaac on the 1810 rolls with 2 boys under 10 and his wife; 1820 rolls he has 2 boys 10-16, himself, and 2 women 26-45; 1830 3 males 30-40, himself, 2 girls 5-10, 2 girls 15-20, 1 girl 20-30 and one more 50-60; 1840 himself 60-70, 2 girls 15-20, and 1 woman 50-60; 1850 he is listed as 79 years old and living with the family of Allen Churchill (who is married to Polly Thompson), no mention of Priscilla, and in 1860 census he is still living with them (Churchill is now J.Allen) and is not mentioned after this.

All burials are at Greenwood Cemetery which is located off the Center Road (this cemetery has been referred to as the Plains or Town Cemetery)

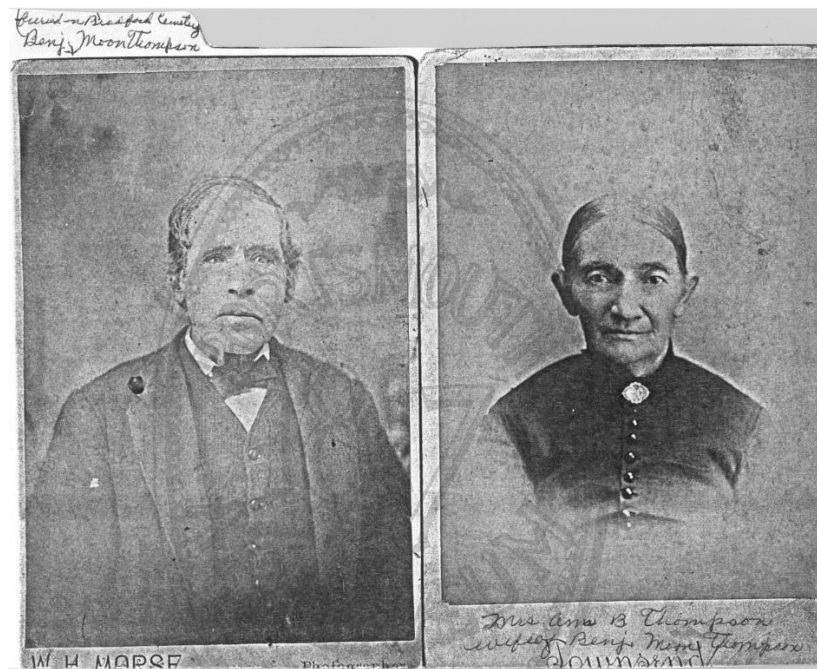
There are two Isaacs in the 1820 Maine census for Montville.



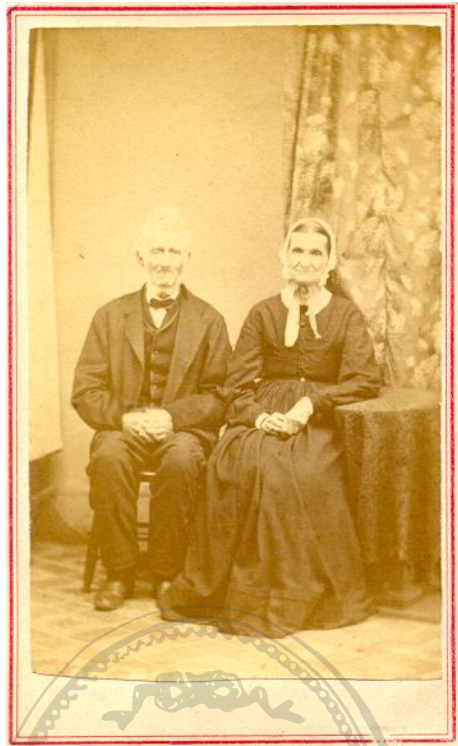
## Benjamin Moon Thompson

Benjamin Moon Thompson was born on 27 Jan 1811 in Freedom, Waldo County, Maine. He died on 29 Jan 1887 in Bradford, Stark County, Illinois. He married Ann Beal McLaughlin, daughter of Thomas McLaughlin and Lettice Sawyer, on 01 Jan 1837 in Freedom, Waldo County, Maine. She was born on 03 May 1816 in Freedom, Waldo County, Maine. She died on 27 Jan 1891 in Bradford, Stark County, Illinois.

Benjamin Moon served with the Maine militia during frontier troubles, according to Leeson's History of Stark Co., page 601;



Benjamin Moon Thompson & Anne Beale McLaughlinThompson



Benjamin Moon Thompson & Anne Beale McLaughlinThompson

In Bradford, Illinois, the first Ben Thompson house was built in 1856 at what is 315 S. Peoria Street (in 1999) and the second Ben Thompson house was built in 1867 at what is, 349 High Street.



Benjamin Moon Thompson's first house built in Bradford.....photo 1998.

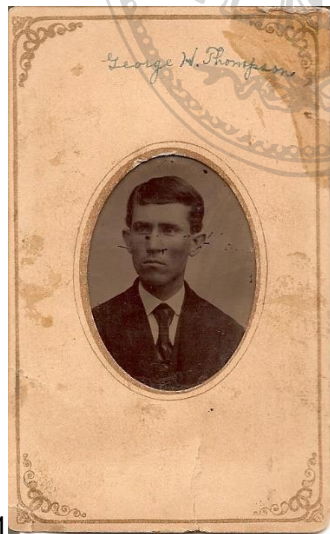
# George Herbert Thompson

George Herbert Thompson was born on 11 Nov 1852 in Pittston, Waldo County, Maine. He died on 27 May 1911 in Martinsburg, Audrain County, Missouri. He married Alma Amina Stone, daughter of Vezzezzano Stone and Harriet Eliza Wilson, on 01 Oct 1879 in Joshua Prouty's Home In Bradford, Illinois. She was born on 06 Aug 1857 in Elmira, Stark County, Illinois. She died on 08 Jan 1928 in Bradford, Stark County, Illinois.

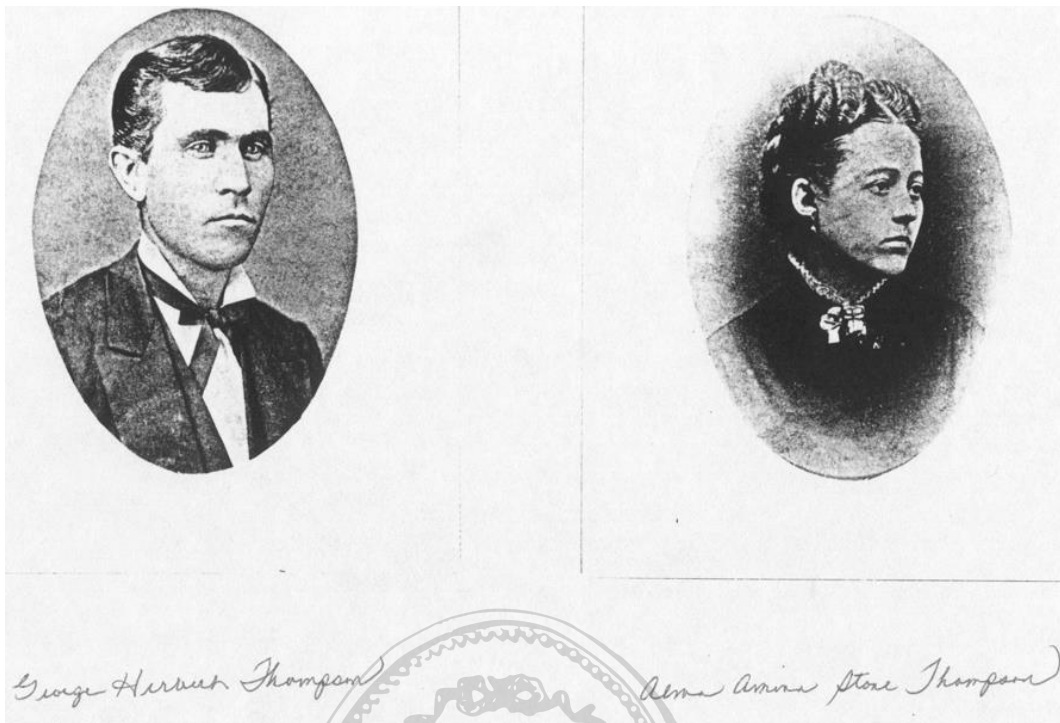


sitting, Alma Amina Stone  
standing, Franc Alvord

Alma Amina Stone ->sister Martha Jane Stone



George Herbert Thompson



BRADFORD H.S.  
 Sept-15 1893.  
 S. M. Hastings  
 Chicago.

Dear Sir. I received yours of Sept-6 and in reply I do not know what to tell you. that a Creamery would pay here and would make a good find for one there is no doubt.

In 2009, I published 'My Great-Grandfather's Journal (George Herbert Thompson's Journal 1865-1908)'. This chapter is written to tell about my great-grandfather's immediate family and I cannot tell it better than by using clips from his Journal and a brilliant Introduction by Byrdena Schuneman, retired English teacher at Bradford H.S. and contributor to 'The Prairie Times' and she was my friend. The Journal took me almost 20 years to type into MS Word and printed at 1439 pages ion 4 volumes.

# My Great-Grandfather's Journal (publ. 2009)

## Preface

I am honored to have been able to read the Journal of my great-grandfather, George Herbert Thompson, and I am privileged to have been able to enter his Journal, as closely as I could to verbatim, into a document format that would accommodate text searches to find names of people, places, and things to help those who want to know more about the lives of Bradford, Stark County, Illinois and area residents from 1865 to 1899 and for residents of Cherryvale, Kansas from 1899 to 1908. It is important to know that George Thompson, his parents, and his brothers were born in Maine. For the first many months of the Journal, words like 'father' are spelled phonetically, 'farther'. To enhance the Journal, I have inserted photos of childhood friends, teachers, relatives, maps at the end of Part Four, and other documents to make the reading more complete. George Thompson's entries mention letters to and from Aunt Deborah Crockett and Aunt Sarah Murray and cousin H. O. Smith and others back in Maine.

My great-grandmother, Alma Stone Thompson, gave her descendants a great heritage by way of her Stone ancestry that traces to 1285 A.D. ('Simon Stone Genealogy', by J. Gardner Bartlett, 1927); our Putnam ancestry traces the Putnams to 1199 A.D. ('The Putnam Family', by Ebenezer Putnam, 1895 and 1907); also, Wilson, Silsby, Pierce. President Franklin Pierce, our 14<sup>th</sup> president, is related by way of the marriage of Lt. Isaac Stone (my 5<sup>th</sup> great-grandfather) to Keziah Pierce. General Rufus Putnam fortified West Point during the Revolution and is known as "The Father of Ohio". All of these families were in America by 1634.\*

George Herbert Thompson's ancestral family lines include Thompsons, Emersons, Bickfords, McLaughlins, Woodmans, and Smiths. My great-grandfather's ancestors were no less important to the growth of America. The original Thompson immigrant, William, arrived in America in 1651, 125 years before the Revolution, and settled in what is now Eliot, Maine. Ebenezer Thompson was New Hampshire's first Secretary of State and served on the electorate that elected Washington president. Ben Thompson, Jr. died in 1890, probably New Hampshire's wealthiest farmer at his death, left his land, cash, and other assets...about a million dollars in those days... to the State of New Hampshire to found what has become The University of New Hampshire.

The Journal speaks about good times and hard times, about loves and labors, about crimes and scandals, about rural Stark County happenings, and about world affairs as gleaned from newspapers when they were available. The Journal speaks about the first railroad, the first Circus, the first electric lights, the first telephones, the first automobile, and many other firsts for Bradford.

Please enjoy this 'priceless picture of life' in Bradford. Phillip E. Swan

'My Great-Grandfather's Journal (George Herbert Thompson's Journal 1865-1908)' is available in select libraries in the US. Copies may be seen at The Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library (Springfield, Illinois), New England Historic Genealogical Society (NEHGS)(Boston, MA), Allen County Public Library (Ft. Wayne, IN) and elsewhere. Ask your library about a loaner program or go to [WorldCat.org](http://WorldCat.org) and search on my name, Phillip E. Swan, or contact me at [philswan192@gmail.com](mailto:philswan192@gmail.com) I own all of the complete original Journal yearbooks and notebooks.

## Introduction to 'My Great-Grandfather's Journal (George Herbert Thompson's Journal 1865-1908)'

My special thanks to the late Byrdena Schuneman of Bradford for all of the information she shared and for the following article she wrote in 1998. (I have added some facts that were

unknown to us in 1998.) Byrdena Schuneman was a retired English teacher from the Bradford High School, was a columnist for the former 'Prairie Times', was co-author of 'Bradford 1850-2000', published in 2000, taught English in China on at least two occasions after her retirement, and was a Stark County and Bradford Historian. The following is from Byrdena Schuneman.

"Most everyone knows that Bradford was named in honor of one of its earliest settlers, Bradford Foster. Margaret Dewey's research found two sources that said Bradford was "christened" on July 4, 1851. The few settlers in the area had gathered to celebrate the nation's birth, and Betsey Doyle, the only daughter of Bradford Foster, climbed onto a hastily erected "platform" created from tree boughs and declared that the tiny settlement would be called "Bradford."

Prof. W. R. Sandham, educator and historian, gave a speech about Bradford's history at the Homecoming celebration in 1925. He said that B. S. Foster had purchased the two west quarters of the village in 1850 for a probable cost of \$1,500. He had them surveyed and platted in 1854 by S. F. Ottman, the county surveyor.

By 1854, Foster or his wife Dorcas had convinced three of her siblings still living in Maine that Bradford was the place to be. In that year, Dorcas's sister and family, Benjamin Moon and Ann (McLaughlin) Thompson, and her two brothers, John and Levi McLaughlin, settled in or near Bradford.

Benjamin Moon Thompson was a farmer with four sons.

There had been three daughters, too, but all had died in infancy or early childhood by 1851 back in Montville, Maine. Bradford Foster Thompson was 17, Augustus Stillman, 15, Charles Russell, 13, and George Herbert, a toddler of 2 when the family came west. All three of the girls had been born between Charles and George.

Benjamin Thompson, it is believed, built the house at 315 S. Peoria in 1856 and farmed the land surrounding it. Eleven years later, he may have felt the area was filling up too much. At any rate, he bought some land on the east edge of the village and built a new house on the spot that is now 349 High Street. At that time it was, of course, farm land.

The forgoing information is gleaned from entries in the diary kept by his youngest son, George, who started making daily entries on his thirteenth birthday, November 11, 1865.

A priceless picture of life in this area from 1865 until 1899 is contained in this diary now owned by Phil Swan of New Hampshire, George's great-grandson.

The oldest son, Bradford Foster (after his aunt Dorcas' husband), married Elizabeth "Lib" A. Bevier on April 4, 1860. He served during the Civil War as a Captain in the Illinois Volunteer 112th Regiment and years later published an account of the Regiment's tours of duty. In 1866, he was listed as Bradford's Chief Town Marshall. A self-taught lawyer, he displayed an early interest in politics and was elected as a Republican State Representative in 1868. When he was

elected Stark County's State's Attorney in 1876, he moved his family to Toulon. He was re-elected to that position and later served ten years as a County judge. In June of 1878, he bought a half interest in the Stark County News. Bradford and Lib had five children, only three of whom grew to adulthood. They were May (Mrs. Rolla Gaymon), Anna (Mrs. Robert Biggs) and Erle W.

Their two older children, Eda Helen and Charles Russell, died while the family lived in Bradford and are buried in the Bradford Cemetery in their uncle Charles' burial plot. Charles died at only 9 months in 1863 when his father was probably serving in the military. Eda died August 3, 1867, after falling off a couch. George's cryptic comment on her death was, "Eda Thompson died today about 10 o'clock. She fell off of the lounge yesterday and was taken sick right away and died today. It will be better for her to be dead as she has had to suffer a good lot." Bradford and Lib are buried in the Thompson mausoleum in the Toulon Cemetery. He died in 1912 and she in 1913.

The second son, Augustus Stillman, referred to as "Guss" in the diary and newspaper items, married Sarah Fowler around 1860 when she would have been only 14 years old. Their first child, Isadora, died October 16, 1862, at 11 months and is buried in the Bradford Cemetery. Ralph was born in 1867, Cora in '69, and Albert in 1872. Albert 'Bert' married Ada Hill. [Cora married John Edgerton. The Journal says that 'Ralph's girl' in 1886 was Minnie Hamilton. George Thompson's Journal, on June 21, 1895, says that Bert and Ralph moved to Louisiana and that Cora Thompson was visiting from Kansas. Details on Cora are still unclear in 2009]

In 1876, Guss left farming to go into business on Bradford's Main Street in partnership with his younger brother Charles selling hardware and farm implements. The June 17, 1881, Stark County News gives some interesting information. The Editor wrote "Thompson and Bros. of Bradford last week 'yanked' their warehouse on the east side of the store out in the street, moved it twenty-four feet west, and then shoved it back on the back end of the vacant lot west of the store. They will build on the front, and, when completed, the warehouse will be 100 feet long, 22 feet wide and 2 stories high. Their store is 100 feet long and still they want more room" The building is long gone, but it stood where the post office presently stands.

Something must have happened to sour the relationship between the partner brothers. For a few years in the mid-80's, almost every Bradford Independent carried ads for two hardwares--A. S. Thompson on the south side of Main Street and C. R. Thompson on the north side. On June 18, 1885, the paper contained the following ad: "C. R. Thompson, North Side Stand. Selling more and better goods for less money than any hardware house between the Illinois and the Mississippi." Charles had moved across the street into a building just east of the Harvey Drug Store that stood where the Senior Citizens building is now. The brothers' competition must have amused town folk.

Charles, born in 1841, like his two older brothers, served in the Civil War. When he returned, he farmed and taught school for a time. Boyd's Grove school is mentioned in his brother George's diary as being his first, and perhaps his only school.

Charles married Susan Julia Little in October of 1870. She was nine years younger than he, and after his death in 1893, she was remarried--to another Thompson [not related to the Bradford Thompsons]--and moved to Florida. It is believed that she was the daughter of Dr. David Little, whose wife was also a doctor of sorts. (Local newspaper items tell of the accidental death of Dr. Little when he was only 38. During the erection of a building, he was hit on the head by a piece of lumber. His wife took over his practice.)

In late 1885 or early 1886, Charles sold out his hardware business and bought out William Leet's interest in the elevators. The February 18, 1886, paper announced that C. R. Thompson

"has taken possession of the grain elevators and has already commenced business. George's diary entry for February 4, 1886, read, "Charles has bought all three elevators of Bill Leet and is going to buy grain. Leet has been so mean and indifferent that no grain has been coming to Bradford for the past few years."

That same month, Charles resigned his position as postmaster a job he had held for the previous 11 years. The Editor reported tongue-in-cheek that "in making final settlement with the Department, C. R. Thompson was found to have 40¢ coming to him. Certainly a very creditable showing."

Charles continued to manage the elevators until his last illness. He died June 22, 1893, after having been in ill health for a year suffering from a severe cough (tuberculosis?). His obituary mentions his having taken a short course at a business college and teaching school with Editor J. C. Blaisdell having been one of his first pupils.

During his last illness, he was treated by a Chicago practitioner but got worse. Then Mrs. H. K. Morris, M. D., his wife's sister came to attend him. He seemed to have improved somewhat and had even taken a short buggy ride just a couple of weeks prior to his death. The funeral was at his late residence (but no clue as to where that was) with Rev. O. M. Dunlevy in charge. He was a member of the Bradford Lodge No. 514 AF & AM, the G. A.R., and the Modern Woodmen. Over 1,000 people "took part in and observed the obsequies" the paper reported. Charles had no children.

The same paper that carried the obituary also reported, "A. S. Thompson came back to attend the funeral of his brother C.R. Thompson and will go on up to see the Exposition. Guss gives a flattering account of the condition of crops in and around his home of Cherryvale, Kansas. Just when Guss sold out his hardware business and left for Kansas I have not been able to learn, though he was still advertising his business in the paper as late as Mar. 24, 1887. [ George Thompson's Journal entry, 2 Sept 1892: 'Guss left for Kansas today' ] Guss lived until June 30, 1906, having fathered two sons, Ralph and Albert, and two daughters, Cora and Isadora, by his first wife, Sarah Helen Fowler. Isadora died before she was a year old and is buried in the Bradford Cemetery. Little is known about the other children. Guss was married a second time to Flora E. Jenkins, in Cherryvale, Kansas.

George Herbert Thompson, the youngest of the sons, was born November 11, 1852 and, was 11 years, younger than his next older sibling. Being only 2 when his family came to Bradford, George knew no other home during his youth and early manhood. He saw his three big brothers march off to war, and being a serious and religious child, he, no doubt prayed often for their safety. His diary begins after the war was over, though, and he makes no mention of their wartime experiences. His mother had some health problems, and he seems to have been her helper as well as his father's chore boy when growing up. Benjamin M. supplemented his farming income by doing carpenter work, so quite a lot of responsibility rested on George's shoulders.

He often missed school to work on the farm. This was the lot of most farm boys, so he did not complain. But he often expressed in his diary a desire to be able to attend more regularly. He had an insatiable hunger for learning and read everything he could get his hands on.

George frequently wrote about his aspirations for the future expressing at different times a desire to be a lawyer, a minister or missionary, or a teacher The latter vocation he did follow briefly, but mainly he was a farmer. [On 21 Feb 1869, George wrote to his brother, Brad, about attending West Point.]

During his teen years, he seems to have been a very sociable fellow who often had his eye on

the girls. As young as 15, he thought he was madly in love with his mother's hired girl and dreamed of marriage. His diary entries tell of many meetings with friends at singing schools, parties in homes, church events, and practice sessions for "exhibitions."

He made and broke at least one engagement before finally settling on Alma Stone, the daughter of the local butcher, Vezzazano Stone. George and Alma were married October 1, 1879, and were the parents of nine children. The first 8 were born between 1880 and 1896 on the farm at the east edge of Bradford. (Lacking any information to the contrary, I am assuming that George and his family lived in the farmhouse with his parents.) George Herbert, Jr., born in 1886, died in 1888 and is buried in the family plot at the Bradford Cemetery.

George, Sr., was a hardworking, serious man who never seems to have had much financial success. When his father died in 1887, he went deeply into debt to buy the home place from his mother and two remaining brothers. Some diary entries express his concern about being unable to seem to prosper. But he is always careful to thank the Lord for his health and his family. A deeply religious man, he attended services at all three churches in town on occasion. He was, however, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a teacher and Sunday School superintendent there.

By 1899, George had decided to try his luck in Kansas where his older brother Guss was living. He sold his 68 acres to Mary Stoughton for \$100 an acre and moved his family to Cherryvale. The September 14, 1899, Republican carried an ad asking for the return of "two valuable swords loaned some years ago for amateur theatricals. I value them highly and wish to have them back since I am about to remove from the state." In 1901 George and Alma's last child, Benjamin Merle, was born in Kansas. But life was apparently no kinder to George and his family in Cherryvale than it had been in Bradford. On April 18, 1905, their fifteen-year-old son, Edwin Stone Thompson, died. Financial woes continued to plague George, and he sank into a deep depression and died May 27, 1911, in Martinsburg, Missouri, where the family had moved in 1908.

By the time George died and was brought back to Bradford for burial, Rubie Darline, Hugh Egbert, and Alma Amina were married. But his wife Alma was left with three children under 16 to rear with only the help of her eldest son, Harold. She decided to return to Bradford and did so in September of 1911. She bought the little house at South Street and enrolled her three youngest in school.

Both George's and Alma's diaries reveal that there had been a close friendship between George and Robert Thompson [He was not related; was from Newark, New Jersey], William Leet's son-in-law. They were both staunch Methodists and had worked together in the church. Perhaps that friendship prompted Robert to find a place for Harold in the Bradford Exchange Bank. Harold never married and continued to support his mother by working at the bank until his death at only 41 in 1921.

George's oldest daughter, Rubie, married Joseph Swan in Martinsburg, Missouri, only a few months before her father's death. They had two daughters and two sons, one of whom was the father of Phil Swan, my source for much of this information.

Marjorie always lived at home with her mother. Mildred, who is remembered by some of the older Bradford residents, became a teacher, and devoted her life to that career.

Benjamin Merle, namesake of his grandfather Benjamin Moon Thompson, grew up in Bradford and married Beulah Pate with whom he had three children—William, Jean, who married John Lawson, and Merle Lee.

My information concerning the other McLaughlin family members is much more limited. All four of the McLaughlin siblings were children of Thomas McLaughlin and Lettice Sawyer. Dorcas, born in 1809 in Montville, Maine, married Bradford Foster October 14, 1831. She died in Little River, Kansas, April 28, 1883, where she was living with her son Willard. George Thompson's diary relates that this son, when moving his mother away from Bradford following her husband's death in 1878, had promised to bring her body back here for burial, but he didn't.

Bradford and Dorcas were the parents of six children, all born in Maine between 1832 and about 1845. They were Charles A., Betsey Ann (Doyle), Thomas A., Nathan B., Willard, and Bradford.

John McLaughlin, born in Montville, Maine, August 22, 1822, married Hannah T. Sawyer on September 15, 1850. They were the parents of Mary Hannah, who married John B. Damon; Sarah, Frank E., John E, and Charles. Sarah and Frank died within days of each other in February of 1862, probably of some childhood disease. She was 7 and he was not quite 4. John E. had died the March before at the age of 3 months.

Charles, the baby, born January 15, 1867, was only 1 1/2 years old when his mother died and not quite 5, when his father was tragically killed. The wall of a building that he was helping to move fell on him. His sister Mary took him into her home and reared him until he was 20. A very promising young man, liked and respected in the community, he contracted typhoid fever and died.

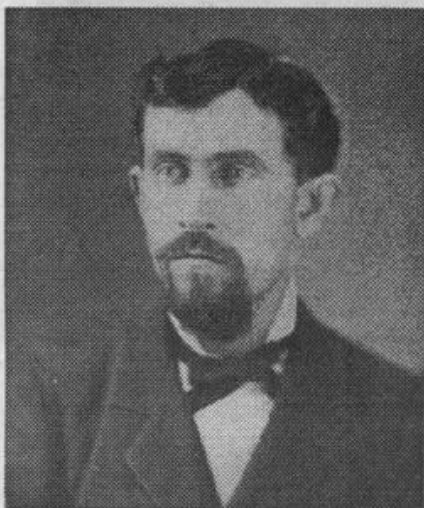
Mary [McLaughlin] Damon was then the only surviving member of her family. She and her husband John Boardman Damon had six children. Four of them lived out their lives in Bradford never marrying. Sadie, real name Sarah, was married very briefly and divorced. She also worked as a nurse in Peoria part of her life. They were Sadie, 1878-1967; Harry Z., 1881-1946; Nellie, 1890-1973; and Fannie H. 1892-1979. There were two other sons, Lew or L. F., born 1876, and Clarence born? They married, had families, and were buried elsewhere with little known about them. Clarence spent a year in reform school for some crime to which he confessed. [George Thompson's Journal entry, 23 Jan 1903: '.....Clarence Damon came in on us and I guess he will work a while for us.'][The Journal mentions many Damons and there was a close family and social relationship.]

Levi McLaughlin, the fourth member of the family to settle in the Bradford area, married Adeline Damon [ daughter of Samuel Hartshorn Damon and Mary Putnam Adams] on Jan. 21, 1844. They were the parents of Ben, Stella, and Tom, as well as William and Horas R., who died in childhood. Levi died February 28, 1868, when only 49 years old as the result of a coal mining accident. His nephew, George Thompson, wrote a graphic description of the accident in his diary. Levi had been a member of the 2nd Colorado Cavalry in the Civil War. Since he was in his forties at the time, his Army record indicates that he was used as a nurse and cook in Army hospitals. He joined on October 27, 1862, for a period of 3 years and was discharged July 1865, for disability. Following Levi's death, his widow Adeline married a man named Jones and moved out of the area.

At this writing, in 1998, there are no McLaughlins, Damons, or Thompsons in the Bradford area. One Foster, Lloyd or "Dutch," who is probably a distant relative of B. S. Foster, lives in Bradford. Thus it is that family names come and go in a community.

# George Herbert Thompson—Teen-age Patriot

By BYRDENA SCHUNEMAN  
Prairie Times Writer



Courtesy of Phillip Swan

**GEORGE HERBERT  
THOMPSON**

Bradford S. Foster (they had both married McLaughlin girls) in the early 1850s.

B. M. Thompson's youngest son, George Herbert, was a serious-minded boy, who started keeping a journal on his thirteenth birthday, November 11, 1865. Except for a couple of years around 1880, he made almost daily entries nearly until his death. Phil Swan came into possession of this diary when his grandmother Rubye Thompson Swan died and has nearly completed entering it verbatim into his computer. Swan has been kind enough to make available to me many pages of the diary or journal

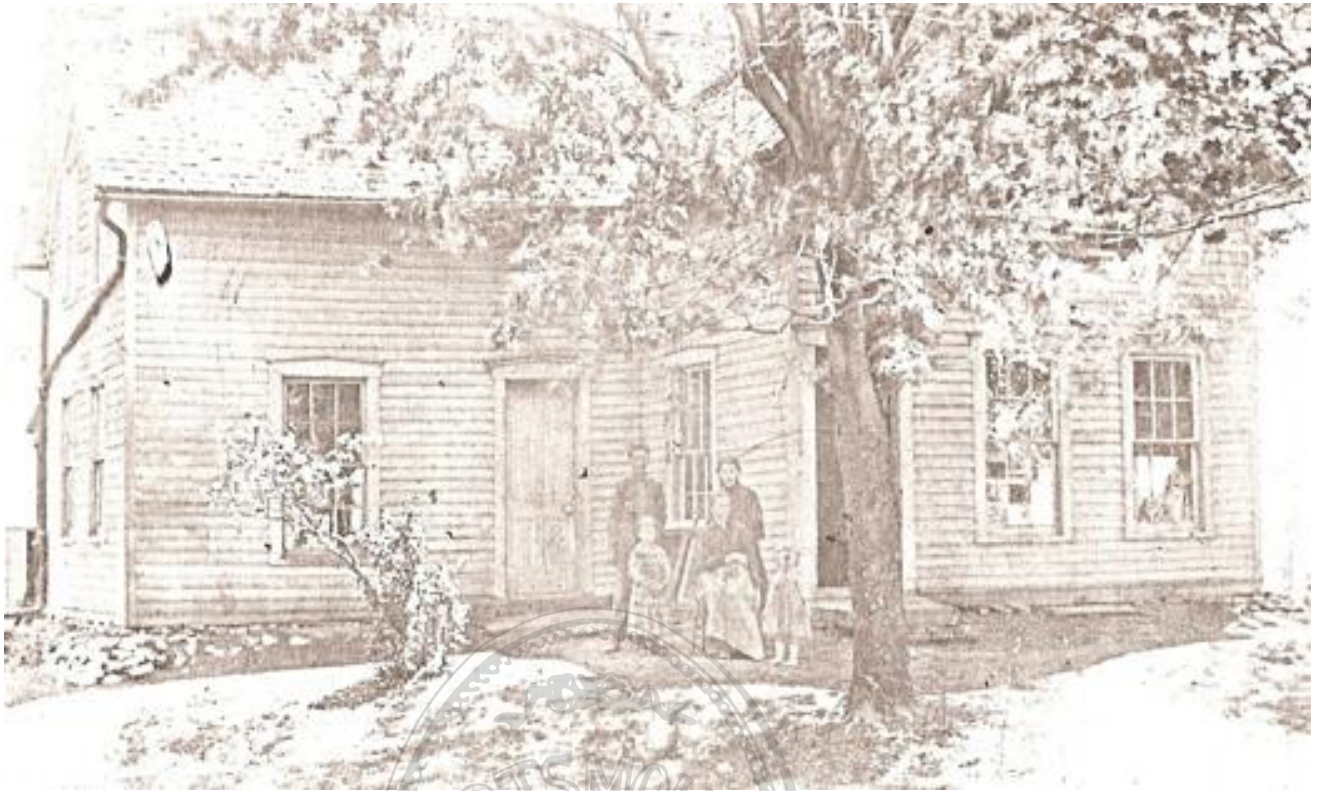
In the last couple of months, I have become acquainted with Phillip Swan of Portsmouth, NH. He has in his possession a manuscript that any history buff would recognize as a real treasure. His great-great-grandfather, Benjamin Moon Thompson, was one of the earliest settlers within the town of Bradford, having come west with his brother-in-law

that contain information about Bradford and its residents—information that I will be passing on in future articles.

Swan is justifiably very proud of this ancestor as he is revealed in the writings of his own hand. He was much impressed by George's entry on Sunday, September 20, 1868, when he was 15. He had it printed up and framed and presented me with a copy. It reads as follows:

I have been reading Grant and his battles. I always knew he was such a hero and I think he ought to be President. When I read bout such men as he is I always think that it won't be many years before I will be a man and it may be hold offices of trust and honor. If I do may I always hold it in a honest truthful manner and never be a traitor to my country. And I hope while I live I will always be true to my God and my Country and through whatever my Country passes I want to too. How many times I have thanked God that I am an American. I am proud of my Country and my name and I had rather be a very low American than a foreign prince. And I hope to God that while I have a breath of life in me and an arm I will always strike for my Country. My glorious Country long may thy last and my eyes never see the overthrow and destruction of my glorious and free Country...the best on the globe. May God bless it and them that are to hold offices under it and may they always be true to their Country and watch of it as they would a little babe.

Yes, it contains a few errors and is missing a comma here and there. But remember that George and other boys like him got to attend school only when there wasn't farm work for them to do. English teacher though I am, I can overlook the writing errors of any boy whose heart is as full of love for God and his country as George's was.



George Thompson house in Bradford. Standing, Hugh with sister Alma in front and, sitting is mother Alma with Rubie standing behind and I to r Marjorie and Mildred in front



sisters, Alma Thompson and Rubie Thompson



Rubie 1885



Rubie



Rubie



My mother wrote  
on the back of this one  
Aunt Sarah Thompson  
and baby, Dora Augustus  
Thompson's wife

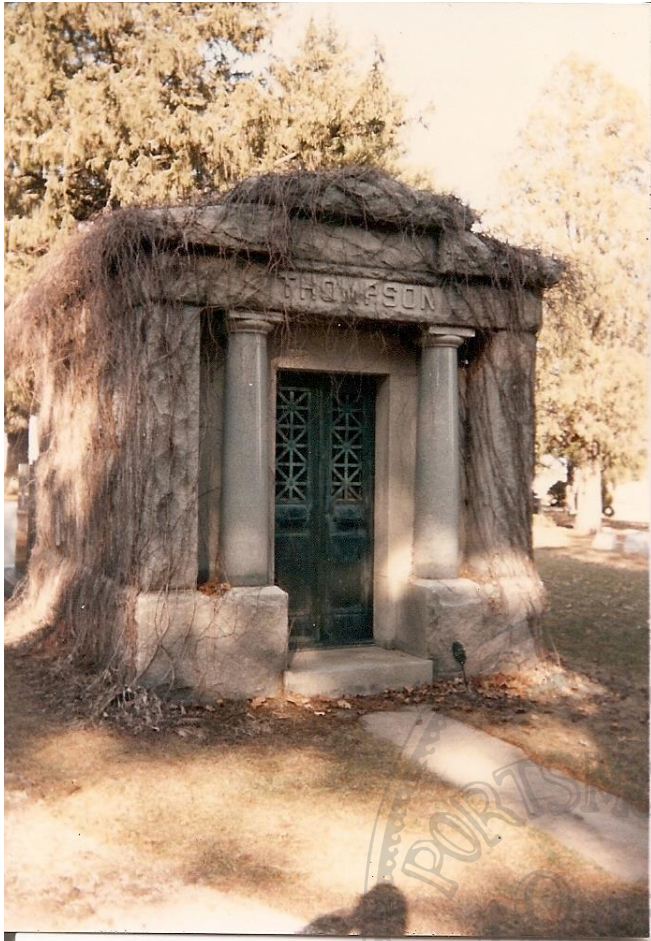
This penmanship looks very much like my father's (Joseph Edwin Swan).... Phillip E. Swan



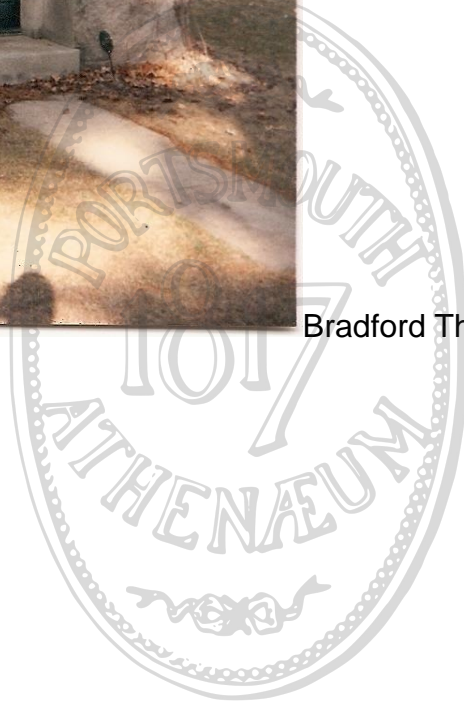
Thompson brothers, left to right...Augustus 'Guss', George H., Bradford 'Brad'.

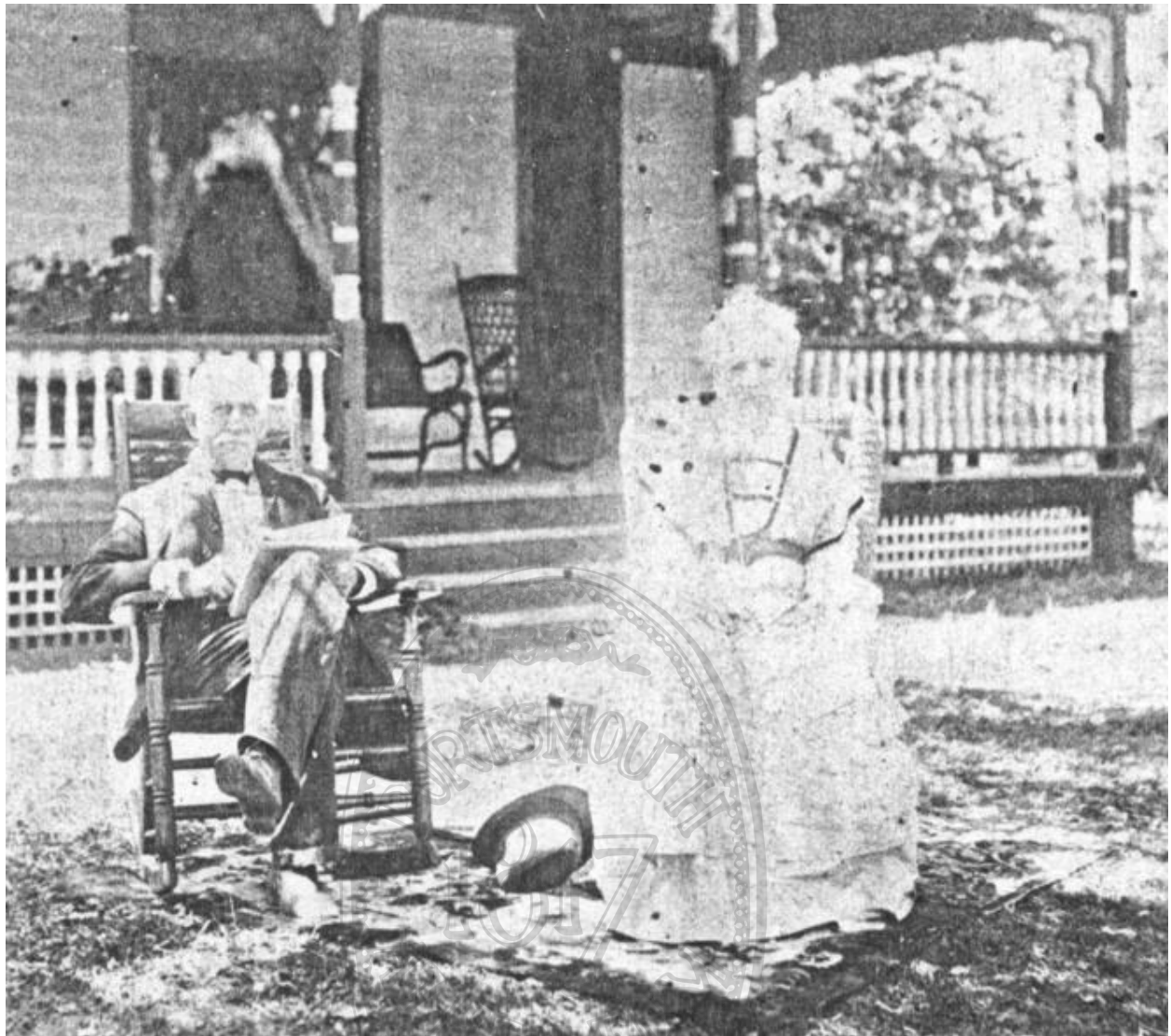


Bradford F. Thompson

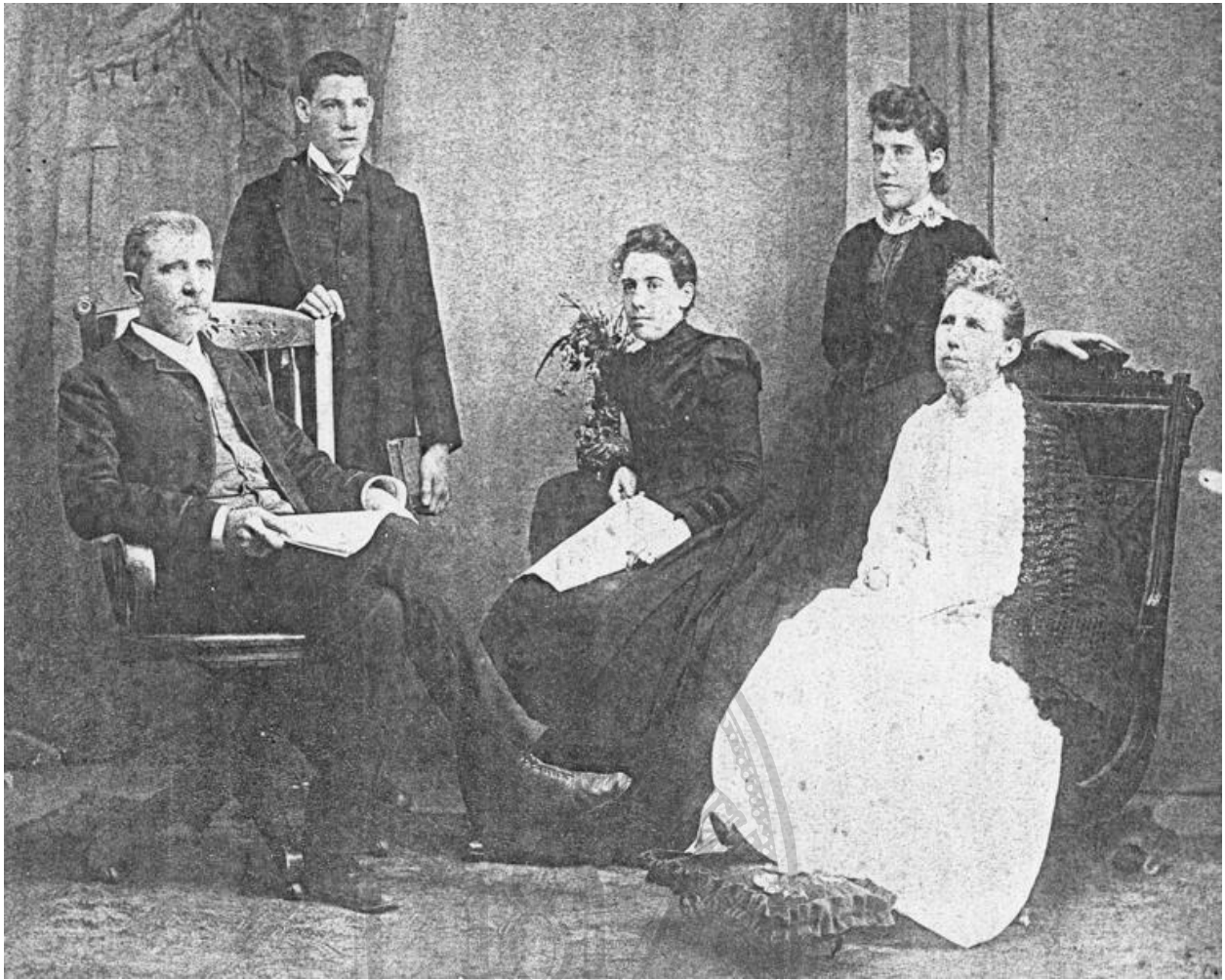


Bradford Thompson family mausoleum

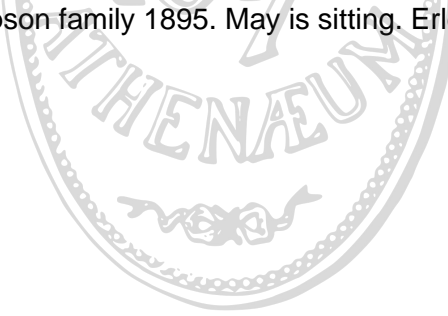




Brad and Elizabeth 'Lib' Thompson on Golden Anniversary, April 1910



Bradford F. Thompson family 1895. May is sitting. Erle and Anna are standing.

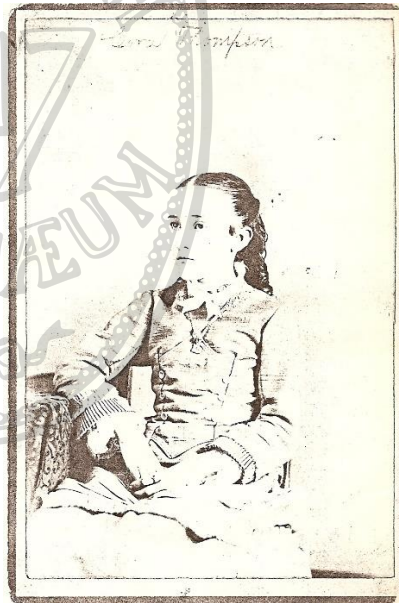




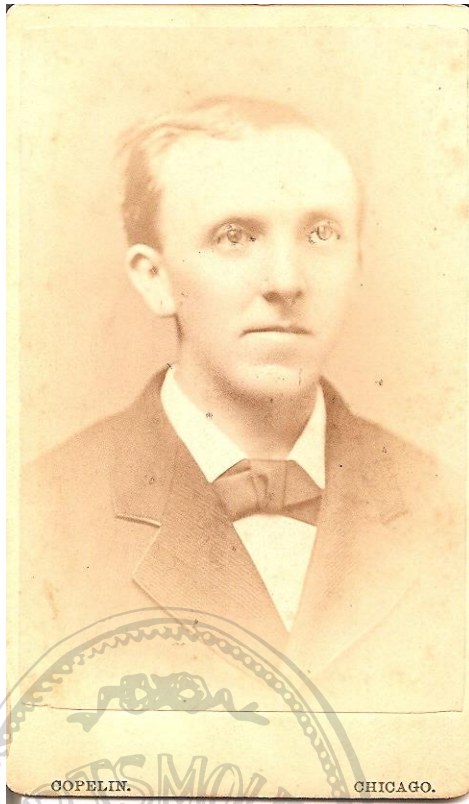
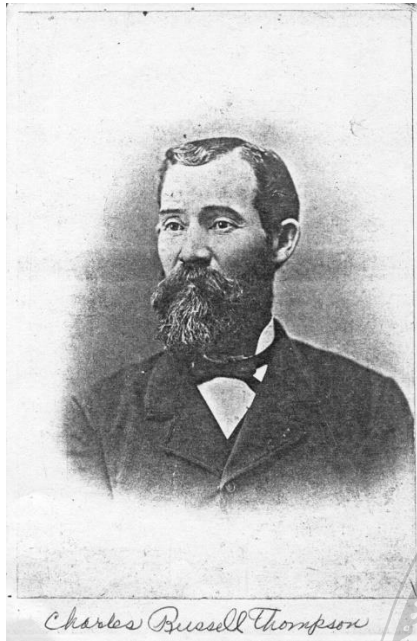
Augustus Stillman Thompson



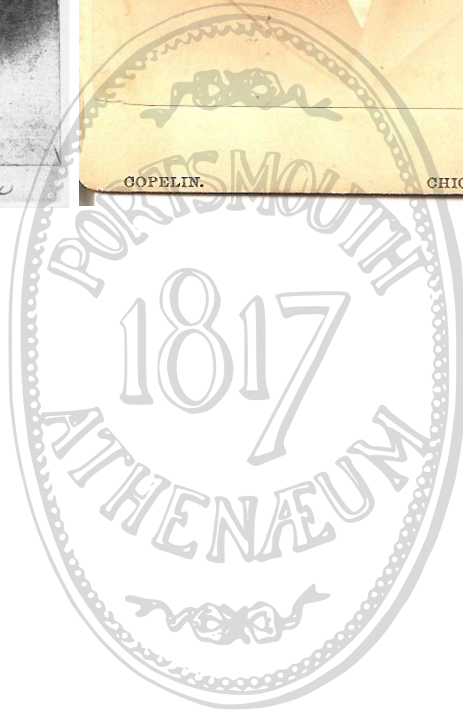
Albert 'Bert' Thompson  
son of Augustus Thompson

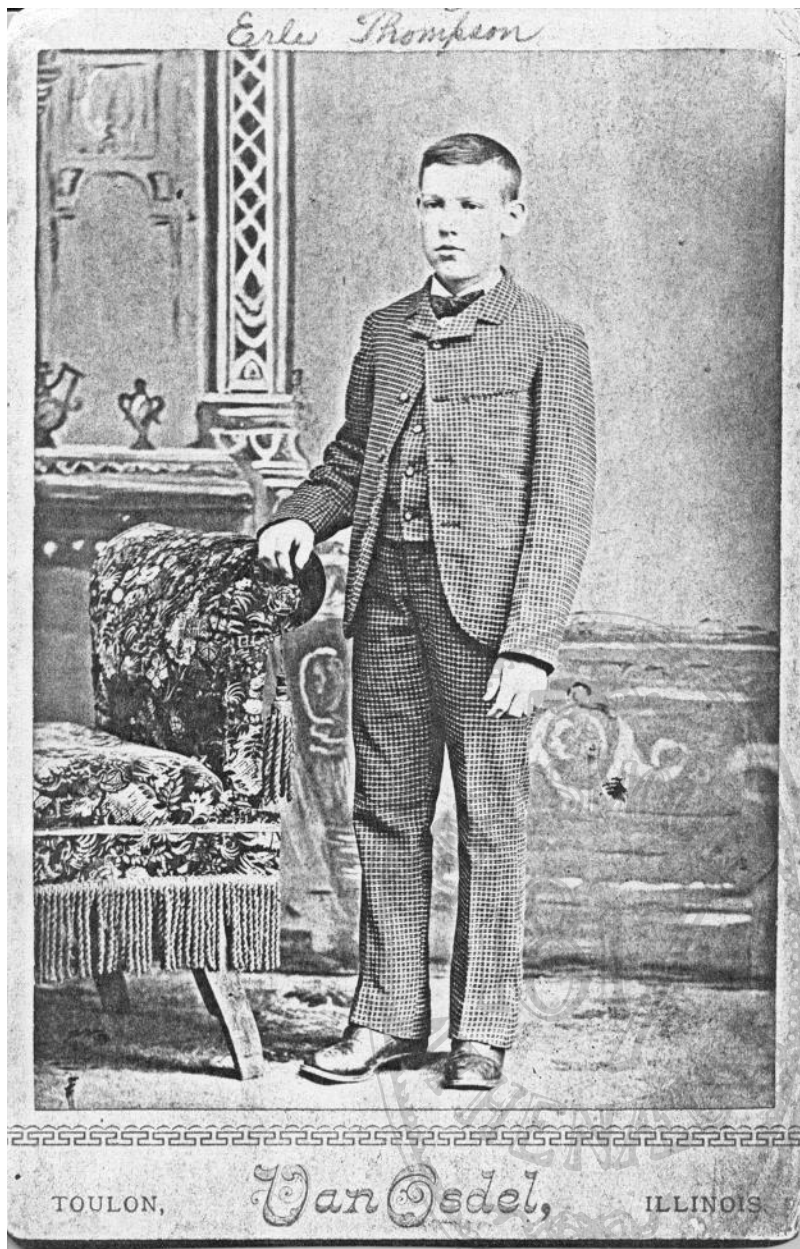


Cora Thompson  
daughter of Augustus



Charles R. Thompson





Erle Thompson




## Relationship: Phillip Eugene Swan to William Thompson

William Thompson is the 7th great grandfather of Phillip Eugene Swan

7th great grandfather

 <b>William Thompson</b> b: 1633 Scotland d: 22 Jun 1676 Kittery, York, Maine	 <b>Elizabeth White</b> b: 1639 Kittery, York County, Maine d: 1676 Kittery, York County, Maine
--	--


6th great grandfather

 <b>John Thompson</b> b: 15 Apr 1658 Eliot (Cold Harbor), Maine d: 24 Jul 1734 Durham, Strafford Co., New
--


5th great grandfather

 <b>Robert Thompson Sr.</b> b: 1688 Durham, Strafford Co., New d: 27 May 1752 Durham, Strafford Co., New
---


4th great grandfather

 <b>Robert Thompson Jr.</b> b: 08 Jul 1726 Lee, New Hampshire d: 12 Jun 1805 Lee, Strafford, New Hampshire
--

3rd great grandfather

 <b>Isaac Thompson</b> b: 14 Nov 1771 Lee, Strafford, New Hampshire d: Aft. 1860 Waldo Co., Maine
--


2nd great grandfather

 <b>Benjamin Moon Thompson</b> b: 27 Jan 1811 Freedom, Waldo County, Maine d: 29 Jan 1887 Bradford, Stark County, Illinois
---


---

William Thompson is the 7th great grandfather of Phillip Eugene Swan


Great grandfather

	<b>George Herbert Thompson</b>
	b: 11 Nov 1852
	Pittston, Waldo County, Maine
	d: 27 May 1911
	Martinsburg, Audrain County,


Paternal grandmother

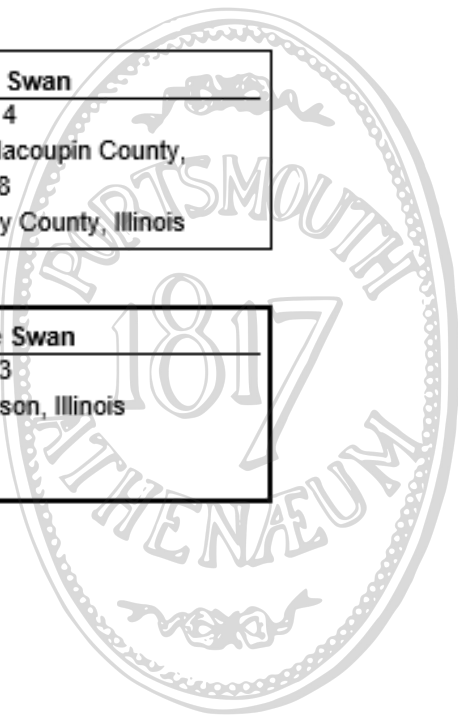
	<b>Rubie Darline Thompson</b>
	b: 07 Dec 1882
	Bradford, Stark County, Illinois
	d: 07 Apr 1963
	Brighton, Macoupin County,

Father

	<b>Joseph Edwin Swan</b>
	b: 11 Dec 1914
	Brighton, Macoupin County,
	d: 07 Oct 1988
	Dow, Jersey County, Illinois

Self

	<b>Phillip Eugene Swan</b>
	b: 02 Jun 1943
	Alton, Madison, Illinois
	d:




## Relationship: Phillip Eugene Swan to John Bickford

John Bickford is the 14th great grandfather of Phillip Eugene Swan


14th great grandfather

	<b>John Bickford</b> b: 13 May 1416 Bovey Tracey, Devon, England d: Aft. 1449 Abbotskerswell, Devon, England		<b>Ann Mnu</b> b: 1416 Bovey Tracey, Devon, England d: Aft. 1449 Abbotskerswell, Devon, England
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13th great grandfather

	<b>William Bickford</b> b: 1449 Abbotskerswell, Devon, England d: Aft. 1490 Abbotskerswell, Devon, England
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12th great grandfather

	<b>William Bickford</b> b: 1485 Abbotskerswell, Devon, England d: 1534 Abbotskerswell, Devon, England
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11th great grandfather

	<b>Thomas Bickford</b> b: 1527 Abbotskerswell, Devon, England d:
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10th great grandfather

	<b>Thomas Bickford</b> b: 1551 Rattery, Devon, England d:
---	--


9th great grandfather

	<b>John Bickford</b> b: 1580 Rattery, Devon, England d: 14 Dec 1625 Rattery, Devon, England
---	---


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John Bickford is the 14th great grandfather of Phillip Eugene Swan

8th great grandfather

	<b>John Bickford</b> b: 1609 Rattery, Devonshire, England d: 16 Aug 1672 Oyster River, NH
---	---


7th great grandfather

	<b>John Bickford</b> b: 1625 Oyster River, Province Of New d: 12 Feb 1685 Oyster River, NH
---	--


6th great grandmother

	<b>Temperance Bickford</b> b: 1667 Durham, Strafford Co., New d: 1697 Durham, Strafford Co., New
---	--


5th great grandmother

	<b>Sarah Burnham</b> b: 1696 Durham, Strafford Co., New d: 1756 Durham, Strafford Co., New
---	--


4th great grandmother

	<b>Susanna Thompson</b> b: 17 Apr 1731 Lee, Strafford, New Hampshire d: 23 Oct 1822 Lee, Strafford, New Hampshire
--	---

3rd great grandfather

	<b>Isaac Thompson</b> b: 14 Nov 1771 Lee, Strafford, New Hampshire d: Aft. 1860 Waldo Co., Maine
---	--


2nd great grandfather

	<b>Benjamin Moon Thompson</b> b: 27 Jan 1811 Freedom, Waldo County, Maine d: 29 Jan 1887 Bradford, Stark County, Illinois
---	---


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John Bickford is the 14th great grandfather of Phillip Eugene Swan


Great grandfather

	<b>George Herbert Thompson</b> b: 11 Nov 1852 Pittston, Waldo County, Maine d: 27 May 1911 Martinsburg, Audrain County,
---	---


Paternal grandmother

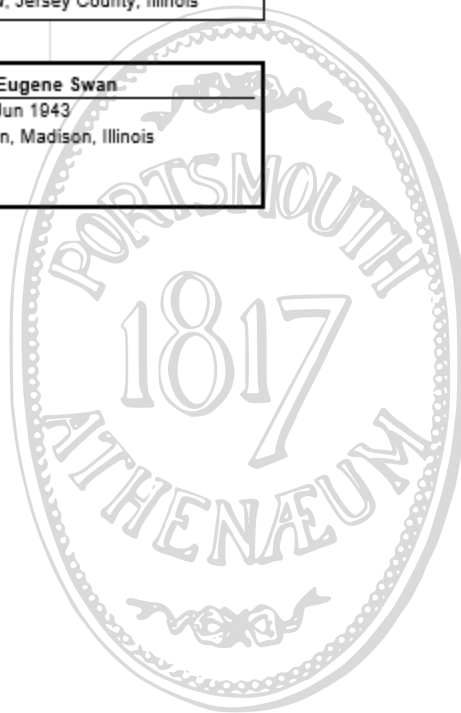
	<b>Rubie Darline Thompson</b> b: 07 Dec 1882 Bradford, Stark County, Illinois d: 07 Apr 1963 Brighton, Macoupin County,
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Father

	<b>Joseph Edwin Swan</b> b: 11 Dec 1914 Brighton, Macoupin County, d: 07 Oct 1988 Dow, Jersey County, Illinois
---	--

Self

	<b>Phillip Eugene Swan</b> b: 02 Jun 1943 Alton, Madison, Illinois d:
---	--






## Relationship: Phillip Eugene Swan to Robert Burnham

Robert Burnham is the 8th great grandfather of Phillip Eugene Swan


8th great grandfather

 <b>Robert Burnham</b> b: 1581 Norwich, Norfolk, England d: 1626 Norwich, Norfolk, England	 <b>Mary Andrews</b> b: d:
---	---


7th great grandfather

 <b>Robert Burnham</b> b: 02 Oct 1624 Norwich, Norfolk, England d: 12 Jun 1691 Ipswich, Essex, Massachusetts,
--


6th great grandfather

 <b>Jeremiah Burnham</b> b: 1653 Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, d: 05 Jun 1718 Oyster River, NH
---


5th great grandmother

 <b>Sarah Burnham</b> b: 1698 Durham, Strafford Co., New d: 1758 Durham, Strafford Co., New
--

4th great grandmother


 <b>Susanna Thompson</b> b: 17 Apr 1731 Lee, Strafford, New Hampshire d: 23 Oct 1822 Lee, Strafford, New Hampshire
--

3rd great grandfather


 <b>Isaac Thompson</b> b: 14 Nov 1771 Lee, Strafford, New Hampshire d: Aft. 1860 Waldo Co., Maine
--

Robert Burnham is the 8th great grandfather of Phillip Eugene Swan

2nd great grandfather

	<b>Benjamin Moon Thompson</b> b: 27 Jan 1811 Freedom, Waldo County, Maine d: 29 Jan 1887 Bradford, Stark County, Illinois
---	---


Great grandfather

	<b>George Herbert Thompson</b> b: 11 Nov 1852 Pittston, Waldo County, Maine d: 27 May 1911 Martinsburg, Audrain County,
---	---


Paternal grandmother

	<b>Rubie Darline Thompson</b> b: 07 Dec 1882 Bradford, Stark County, Illinois d: 07 Apr 1963 Brighton, Macoupin County,
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Father

	<b>Joseph Edwin Swan</b> b: 11 Dec 1914 Brighton, Macoupin County, d: 07 Oct 1988 Dow, Jersey County, Illinois
---	--

Self

	<b>Phillip Eugene Swan</b> b: 02 Jun 1943 Alton, Madison, Illinois d:
--	--


## Relationship: Phillip Eugene Swan to Nicholas Woodman

Nicholas Woodman is the 11th great grandfather of Phillip Eugene Swan


11th great grandfather

 <b>Nicholas Woodman</b> b: 1515 Corsham, Wiltshire, England d: 22 Jun 1557 Wilts, England	 <b>Elizabeth Pryor</b> b: 1520 Wiltshire, England d: 22 Jun 1557 Corsham, Wiltshire County,
---	---


10th great grandfather

 <b>Thomas Woodman</b> b: 26 Apr 1549 Corsham, Wiltshire, England d: 17 Mar 1612 Corsham, Wiltshire, England
---


9th great grandfather

 <b>Edward Woodman</b> b: 08 Oct 1574 Corsham, Wiltshire, England d: 16 Jul 1654 Corsham, Wiltshire, England
---


8th great grandfather

 <b>Edward Woodman</b> b: 27 Dec 1606 Corsham, Wiltshire, England d: 11 May 1670 Newbury, Essex, Massachusetts,
--

7th great grandfather

 <b>John Woodman Capt.</b> b: 1630 Corsham, Wiltshire County, d: 17 Sep 1706 Dover, Strafford County, NH
--

6th great grandmother


 <b>Sarah Woodman</b> b: 1663 Oyster River, NH d: 24 Jul 1734 Durham, Stafford County, NH
--

Nicholas Woodman is the 11th great grandfather of Phillip Eugene Swan


5th great grandfather

	<b>Robert Thompson Sr.</b> b: 1688 Durham, Strafford Co., New d: 27 May 1752 Durham, Strafford Co., New
---	---


4th great grandfather

	<b>Robert Thompson Jr.</b> b: 08 Jul 1726 Lee, New Hampshire d: 12 Jun 1805 Lee, Strafford, New Hampshire
---	---


3rd great grandfather

	<b>Isaac Thompson</b> b: 14 Nov 1771 Lee, Strafford, New Hampshire d: Aft. 1860 Waldo Co., Maine
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2nd great grandfather

	<b>Benjamin Moon Thompson</b> b: 27 Jan 1811 Freedom, Waldo County, Maine d: 29 Jan 1887 Bradford, Stark County, Illinois
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Great grandfather

	<b>George Herbert Thompson</b> b: 11 Nov 1852 Pittston, Waldo County, Maine d: 27 May 1911 Martinsburg, Audrain County,
--	---

Paternal grandmother

	<b>Rubie Darline Thompson</b> b: 07 Dec 1882 Bradford, Stark County, Illinois d: 07 Apr 1963 Brighton, Macoupin County,
---	---

Father

	<b>Joseph Edwin Swan</b> b: 11 Dec 1914 Brighton, Macoupin County, d: 07 Oct 1988 Dow, Jersey County, Illinois
---	--

Phillip E. Swan


## Relationship: Phillip Eugene Swan to Baron William Sandys

Baron William Sandys is the 11th great grandfather of Phillip Eugene Swan


11th great grandfather

 <b>Baron William Sandys</b> b: 1480 Fells Furnace, Lancashire, d: 1548 at St. Michael's Church,	 <b>Baroness Margaret Dixon</b> b: 1485 Cranbrook, Kent, England d: 11 Mar 1608
---	---


10th great grandfather

 <b>Archbishop Edwin Sandys</b> b: 1519 Hawkshead Parish, Furnace d: 10 Jul 1588 Southwell, Nottinghamshire,
---


9th great grandfather

 <b>Henry Sandys</b> b: 30 Sep 1572 Woolwich, Kent, England d: 1628 Brettenham, Suffolk, England
---


8th great grandfather

 <b>Henry Sandys</b> b: 1618 Boston, Middlesex, d: 05 Nov 1654 Boston, Middlesex,
--

7th great grandfather


 <b>John Sands</b> b: 28 Aug 1646 Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts, d: Jan 1720
--

6th great grandfather

 <b>James Sands</b> b: 1690 Rowley, Essex, Massachusetts, d: Jul 1745 Pepperrellborough(Saco), York
--

Baron William Sandys is the 11th great grandfather of Phillip Eugene Swan


5th great grandfather

	<b>Thomas Sands</b> b: 1722 Ipswich, Essex, Massachusetts, d: Abt 1790 Maine
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4th great grandmother

	<b>Lois Sands</b> b: 16 Jul 1743 Scarborough, Cumberland, d: 03 Oct 1831 China, Kennebec County, Maine
---	--


3rd great grandfather

	<b>Thomas McLaughlin</b> b: 20 Oct 1782 China, Kennebec County, Maine d: 30 Sep 1867 North Vassalboro, Kennebec
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2nd great grandmother

	<b>Ann Beal McLaughlin</b> b: 03 May 1816 Freedom, Waldo County, Maine d: 27 Jan 1891 Bradford, Stark County, Illinois
---	--


Great grandfather

	<b>George Herbert Thompson</b> b: 11 Nov 1852 Pittston, Waldo County, Maine d: 27 May 1911 Martinsburg, Audrain County,
--	---

Paternal grandmother

	<b>Rubie Darline Thompson</b> b: 07 Dec 1882 Bradford, Stark County, Illinois d: 07 Apr 1963 Brighton, Macoupin County,
---	---

Father

	<b>Joseph Edwin Swan</b> b: 11 Dec 1914 Brighton, Macoupin County, d: 07 Oct 1988 Dow, Jersey County, Illinois
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Phillip E. Swan


## Relationship: Phillip Eugene Swan to Adam Wyatt

Adam Wyatt is the 18th great grandfather of Phillip Eugene Swan


18th great grandfather

 <b>Adam Wyatt</b> b: 1320 Southange, Yorkshire, England d: 1385 Southange, Yorkshire, England	 <b>Lady Agnes (Baroness of Wigton)</b> b: 1325 Norwood, Yorkshire, England d: Norwood, Yorkshire, England
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17th great grandfather

 <b>William Wyatt</b> b: 1350 Southange, Yorkshire, England d: 1388 Southange, Yorkshire, England
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16th great grandfather

 <b>Robert Wyatt</b> b: 1383 Southange, Yorkshire, England d: 1440 Southange, Yorkshire, England
---


15th great grandfather

 <b>Geoffrey Wyatt</b> b: 1404 Southange, Yorkshire, England d: 1460 Southange, Yorkshire, England
---

14th great grandfather


 <b>Richard Wyatt</b> b: 1428 South Haig, Mexborough, d: 1478 Boxley, Kent, England
---

13th great grandfather


 <b>Sir Henry Knight Wyatt</b> b: 1460 Barking, Essex, England d: 10 Nov 1536 Allington Castle, Kent, England
--

Adam Wyatt is the 18th great grandfather of Phillip Eugene Swan


12th great grandmother

	<b>Lady Alice Wyatt</b> b: 1480 Arundel Castle?, England d: 1571
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11th great grandfather

	<b>Ralf 'Rauff' 'Of Foxton' Emerson</b> b: 1498 Foxton, Cambridgeshire, England d: 1575
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10th great grandfather

	<b>Thomas Emerson</b> b: Bef. 1540 Great Dunmow, Essex, England d: 1595 Great Dunmow, Essex, England
---	--


9th great grandfather

	<b>Robert Emerson</b> b: 25 Oct 1581 Great Dunmow, Essex, England d: 06 Jan 1620 Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire,
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8th great grandfather

	<b>Thomas Emerson</b> b: 24 Jul 1584 Bishop's Stortford, Herts, England d: 01 May 1666 Ipswich, Essex, Massachusetts,
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7th great grandfather

	<b>Michael Emerson</b> b: 1627 England d: Bet. Dec 1715–Mar 1716
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6th great grandfather


	<b>Samuel Emerson</b> b: 02 Feb 1663 Haverhill, Essex, Massachusetts, d: 13 Mar 1739 Haverhill, Essex, Massachusetts,
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Adam Wyatt is the 18th great grandfather of Phillip Eugene Swan


5th great grandmother

	<b>Abigail Emerson</b> b: 27 Sep 1704 Durham, Strafford Co., New d: Bef. 26 May 1756 Durham, Strafford Co., New
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4th great grandfather

	<b>Robert Thompson Jr.</b> b: 08 Jul 1726 Lee, New Hampshire d: 12 Jun 1805 Lee, Strafford, New Hampshire
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3rd great grandfather

	<b>Isaac Thompson</b> b: 14 Nov 1771 Lee, Strafford, New Hampshire d: Aft. 1860 Waldo Co., Maine
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2nd great grandfather

	<b>Benjamin Moon Thompson</b> b: 27 Jan 1811 Freedom, Waldo County, Maine d: 29 Jan 1887 Bradford, Stark County, Illinois
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Great grandfather

	<b>George Herbert Thompson</b> b: 11 Nov 1852 Pittston, Waldo County, Maine d: 27 May 1911 Martinsburg, Audrain County,
--	---

Paternal grandmother

	<b>Rubie Darline Thompson</b> b: 07 Dec 1882 Bradford, Stark County, Illinois d: 07 Apr 1963 Brighton, Macoupin County,
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Father

	<b>Joseph Edwin Swan</b> b: 11 Dec 1914 Brighton, Macoupin County, d: 07 Oct 1988 Dow, Jersey County, Illinois
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Phillip E. Swan



## Index of Individuals

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Hall, Kathryn Thompson	31 Dec 1896			
Harvey, Joseph Thompson	11 Mar 1861			
Herrick, Sarah Thompson				Kidder, Camillus
Scott, Harold Thompson	27 Jan 1907			
Swan, Thompson	1729		1779	Blaikley, Jannett Carson
Swann, Henry Thompson	1889		1976	
Swann, Larry Thompson	1916		1977	
Thompson, ?				
Thompson, ?				Robbins, ?
Thompson, A. Charles	1903		23 Jul 1955	Kennedy, Mary
Thompson, Aaron				
Thompson, Aaron	1743		1763	
Thompson, Aaron	1769		1849	
Thompson, Abbie Esther	1857			Gowell, Hiram Franklin
Thompson, Abbie T.	1876		1950	Doe, Robert
Thompson, Abby Jane				Bunker, William Henry
Thompson, Abby Susan	25 May 1864		22 Jul 1867	
Thompson, Abel	1740	09 Oct 1767		Staples, Eleanor
Thompson, Abel	15 Aug 1775		17 Sep 1818	Haynes, Mary
Thompson, Abigah	1786		1863	
Thompson, Abigail				
Thompson, Abigail				Smith, Stephen
Thompson, Abigail				Goodwin, Daniel
Thompson, Abigail				Dame, Moses
Thompson, Abigail				Littlefield, Nathan
Thompson, Abigail	1700	21 Oct 1720		Geary, John
Thompson, Abigail	29 Jun 1739			
Thompson, Abigail	23 Jun 1747		15 Apr 1816	Emerson, Timothy
Thompson, Abigail	1750	1713		Tibbetts, Samuel
Thompson, Abigail	16 Apr 1768		25 Aug 1786	
Thompson, Abigail	09 Jun 1770		15 Aug 1813	
Thompson, Abigail	1787		25 May 1808	
Thompson, Abigail	12 Dec 1800			Wiggin, George
Thompson, Abigail 'Abby' Emma	20 Dec 1828	09 Oct 1856	13 Mar 1901	Becker, George Lewis
Thompson, Abigail Jane	1839		1906	
Thompson, Abigail Joy	15 Dec 1816			
Thompson, Abraham	24 Dec 1813	24 May 1840		Chesley, Deborah
Thompson, Ada Mary	11 Nov 1862	17 Jul 1900		Baldasseroni, Francesco
Thompson, Adelia Marilia	05 Jan 1830			
Thompson, Adeline	1838			
Thompson, Adrian	1740		1740	
Thompson, Albert "Bert"	15 Oct 1872	1898		Hill, Ada
Thompson, Alexander				
Thompson, Alexander	1671	1694 167	13 Jul 1720	Curtis, Anna

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Thompson, Alexander	Abt 1705	20 May 1731	Aft. 1785	Grover, Sarah
Thompson, Alexander	20 Feb 1733/34	10 Nov 1772		Emery, Abigail
Thompson, Alexander	27 Aug 1757	08 Apr 1784	23 Feb 1820	Wildes, Lydia
Thompson, Alexander	1758	1778		Baker, Hannah
Thompson, Alice Gertrude	29 Sep 1870		25 Nov	
Thompson, Alice Gertrude	22 Jan 1890	20 Mar 1907	1927	Stone, Arthur Velorious
Thompson, Alma Amina	30 Oct 1887		Aft. 1970	Cable, Raymond
Thompson, Almira	29 May 1811		26 Sep 1815	
Thompson, Almira	05 Jul 1830		02 Apr 1831	
Thompson, Almira "Myra"	02 Sep 1842	10 May 1867	05 Dec 1870	Leavitt, George B.
Thompson, Alton				
Thompson, Amanda Flora	15 Feb 1859			Davis, Frank
Thompson, Amos	1749	15 Oct 1774	1835	Wooster, Hannah
Thompson, Amy				Goodwin, Daniel
Thompson, Amy	1657			
Thompson, Angela Lynn	12 Aug 1970	14 Feb 1992		Neal, David
Thompson, Angenette G.	1842			
Thompson, Angenette M.	1854			
Thompson, Ann				Evans, Robert
Thompson, Ann				
Thompson, Ann	03 Mar 1648			
Thompson, Ann	1653		1717	Evans, Unk
Thompson, Ann Mary	08 Aug 1809	15 Dec 1831	27 Jan 1853	Thompson, Ebenezer
Thompson, Anna		1804		Coffin, Nathaniel
Thompson, Anna	07 Jan 1731/32			
Thompson, Anna	16 Jun 1869	01 Apr 1896	02 Aug 1941	Biggs, Robert Price
Thompson, Anna L				
Thompson, Anna Lula	Jan 1870		Oct 1888	Langmaid, Linville F.
Thompson, Anne	30 Jan 1761	22 Feb 1781	11 Oct 1829	Coe, Rev Curtis
Thompson, Anne Hilton	19 Sep 1789		1812	Unmarried
Thompson, Annie		1866		Dennett, John
Thompson, Annie Louise	08 Jun 1857	31 Mar 1891		Hall, Frederick F.
Thompson, Annie Weeks	01 Mar 1832	14 Dec 1870		Fuller, Dr. Frank
Thompson, Annie Weeks	07 Sep 1847	08 Dec 1968		Ray, William P.
Thompson, Anthony				
Thompson, Anthony				Hawk, Karen
Thompson, Anthony Edward				
Thompson, Arnold P.	1834			
Thompson, Arthur	20 Sep 1846		10 Nov 1846	
Thompson, Arthur Gordon	09 Oct 1872			
Thompson, Arthur J.				
Thompson, Asa	1801		1804	
Thompson, Augusta Marilla	1846			Longley, W.E.
Thompson, Augustus Stillman	08 Apr 1839	1859	30 Jun 1906	Fowler, Sarah Helen
Thompson, Barbara Faye	02 Nov 1932	19 Apr 1953		Poplin, David

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Thompson, Barnard Newell				
Thompson, Bartholomew	1663			
Thompson, Benjamin				
Thompson, Benjamin				
Thompson, Benjamin	14 Jul 1642			
Thompson, Benjamin	17 Sep 1684	13 Mar 1710	10 May 1750	Aldridge, Sarah
Thompson, Benjamin	14 Oct 1702	27 Nov 1726	Bef. 30 Mar 1768	Smith, Hannah
Thompson, Benjamin	09 Sep 1717	17 Oct 1744	1765	Philbrick, Abigail
Thompson, Benjamin	07 Sep 1727	31 Dec 1752	17 May 1816	Lord, Eunice
Thompson, Benjamin	1731		17 Jan 1736/37	
Thompson, Benjamin	22 May 1753	24 Sep 1778	06 Feb 1839	Lord, Elizabeth
Thompson, Benjamin	18 Jun 1753		27 Jul 1760	
Thompson, Benjamin	31 Mar 1765	11 May 1794	21 Jan 1838	Pickering, Mary
Thompson, Benjamin	1780		1816	
Thompson, Benjamin	1793			Cotton, Mary
Thompson, Benjamin	29 Dec 1793		06 Mar 1894	
Thompson, Benjamin	31 Mar 1804	23 Dec 1833	23 Apr 1875	Drew, Lucinda J.
Thompson, Benjamin	1805	1836		Emerson, Mercy
Thompson, Benjamin Jr.	22 Apr 1806		30 Jan 1890	
Thompson, Benjamin	07 Jun 1843		27 Jun 1845	
Thompson, Benjamin "Capt. Alphaeus B."	24 Jan 1797			
Thompson, Benjamin F.	1801		1869	Brewster, Mary
Thompson, Benjamin Franklin	1823		08 Oct 1908	
Thompson, Benjamin Merle	08 Apr 1901	02 Sep 1926	28 Feb 1971	Pate, Beulah Marie
Thompson, Benjamin Moon	27 Jan 1811	01 Jan 1837	29 Jan 1887	McLaughlin, Ann Beal
Thompson, Bernice Mildred	13 Aug 1896		1978	
Thompson, Bertha May	05 Jan 1885		17 Mar 1968	Libby, Cyril
Thompson, Bertram "Bert" Plummer	15 Nov 1854	08 Nov 1876	13 May 1936	Jenkins, Mary Viola
Thompson, Bessie Garfield	1881			Knight, Lendall E.
Thompson, Betsey	17 Jun 1790		03 Oct 1812	
Thompson, Betsy				
Thompson, Betsy	1796		1808	
Thompson, Betsy P.	15 Apr 1814	30 Aug 1834	02 Apr 1896	Palmer, Arnold Rev.
Thompson, Beulah	1788		1872	
Thompson, Bonnie	16 Aug 1948			Lambert, Richard
Thompson, Bradford Foster	06 Nov 1837	04 Apr 1860	06 Sep 1912	Bevier, Elizabeth "Lib" A.
Thompson, Bruce Franklin	06 Nov 1929			
Thompson, Caleb				
Thompson, Caleb				Clark, Miss
Thompson, Caleb				
Thompson, Caleb	28 Feb 1747		Sep 1747	
Thompson, Capt Jonathan	1693	23 Jan 1717/18	Feb 1757	Burnham, Sarah

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Thompson, Capt. Cornelius	1756			
Thompson, Capt. James	22 Feb 1707	13 Apr 1732	22 Sep 1791	Harris, Mrs. Lydia Brown
Thompson, Carole R.	1945		2016	Lash, Lewis 'Lew'
Thompson, Caroline Elizabeth	16 May 1847			Pike, Rev. Clarence
Thompson, Caroline M.	1831		1897	
Thompson, Carrie				Fifield
Thompson, Carrie George	25 Nov 1868		21 Jun 1900	
Thompson, Catharine		1809		Bragdon, Aaron
Thompson, Charles				
Thompson, Charles				Reynolds, Clara
Thompson, Charles				
Thompson, Charles	1709			
Thompson, Charles	20 Nov 1798			Mnu, Hannah
Thompson, Charles Augustus Coffin	20 Jul 1835	25 Dec 1855	04 Dec 1868	Davis, Louisa J.
Thompson, Charles E.	23 Feb 1809	12 Dec 1841	03 Oct 1878	Cater, Sarah A.
Thompson, Charles Frances	02 Apr 1889			
Thompson, Charles H.	04 Aug 1833	13 May 1854	05 Feb 1910	Dawes, Ester
Thompson, Charles Hamilton	25 Feb 1857		12 Oct 1863	
Thompson, Charles James	09 Jul 1827	27 Oct 1852	05 Feb 1882	Claffin, Fidelia
Thompson, Charles Osgood				
Thompson, Charles Russell	20 Feb 1841	06 Oct 1870	22 Jun 1893	Little, Susan Julia
Thompson, Charles Russell	31 Jan 1860		31 Oct 1863	
Thompson, Charlotte	1880			Barnaby
Thompson, Charlotte Ann	15 Mar 1851			
Thompson, Clarence Greeley	13 Apr 1845		30 Aug 1877	
Thompson, Cora Ann	07 Apr 1870	11 Nov 1896	11 Dec 1932	Edgerton, John Henry
Thompson, Cora E.	1907			
Thompson, Cornelius	14 Oct 1709	1740	1792	Smith, Hannah
Thompson, Curtis	02 Jun 1715	13 Feb 1740		Junkins, Sarah
Thompson, Curtis Austin				Cowell, Arabelia
Thompson, Daniel	1737	08 Aug 1764	1800	Linscot, Sarah
Thompson, Daniel	06 Aug 1770	1795	08 May 1855	Kingsbury, Olive
Thompson, Daniel	1797			
Thompson, Daniel	1799		1860	Doe
Thompson, Daniel	01 Sep 1800	03 Nov 1832		Nason, Eliza
Thompson, Daniel	09 Apr 1950			
Thompson, Daniel Fox	19 Mar 1817	16 Apr 1839	07 Dec 1852	Emerson, Mary Frances
Thompson, Daniel Gordon	24 Jan 1843	12 Jan 1868		Gardner, Mary E.
Thompson, Daphne Gates	21 Nov 1943			
Thompson, David				Perkins, Lydia
Thompson, David				
Thompson, David	15 Dec 1592	18 Jul 1613	Dec 1628	Cole, Amias
Thompson, David	1756			
Thompson, David	1803	170		Dill, Abigail Hersey

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Thompson, David Lemuel	1852			Hyde, Huldah Crawford
Thompson, David Lord	1784		03 Dec 1859	
Thompson, David Otis	1884		1884	
Thompson, David Page				Follett, Elvira Savage
Thompson, Deborah	08 Nov 1769			Watson, John
Thompson, Deborah W.	26 Jun 1816	12 Mar 1846	17 Dec 1880	Crockett, Columbus 'Capt.'
Thompson, Delilah	24 Jul 1771		05 Dec 1819	Clarke, Jonathan
Thompson, Dianne	14 May 1944			Simpson, Robert
Thompson, Dinah	06 May 1716	01 Oct 1737		Thompson, Jonathan
Thompson, Dixey Wildes	02 May 1803			
Thompson, Dodavah Curtis	31 Mar 1746		1810	
Thompson, Dolly	20 Oct 1761			
Thompson, Dolores Jean	27 Jan 1928	28 Apr 1949		Lawson, John Arthur
Thompson, Dorcas	24 Jan 1743/44	1773		Card, Joseph
Thompson, Dorothy	08 Dec 1907			Ryley, James M.
Thompson, Dorothy	28 Feb 1927			Cabral, Unknown
Thompson, Ebenezer				
Thompson, Ebenezer	05 Mar 1737	22 May 1758	14 Nov 1802	Torr, Mary
Thompson, Ebenezer	15 May 1741	09 Jul 1767	11 Jun 1822	Salley, Elizabeth
Thompson, Ebenezer	1742	28 Apr 1772	1852	Staples, Mercy
Thompson, Ebenezer	12 Jul 1762	01 Jan 1786	04 Feb 1828	Burleigh, Martha
Thompson, Ebenezer	15 Jul 1776			
Thompson, Ebenezer	11 May 1780			
Thompson, Ebenezer	01 Oct 1787		01 Aug 1830	
Thompson, Ebenezer	22 Nov 1795		12 Oct 1796	
Thompson, Ebenezer	25 Jul 1797	16 Aug 1820	22 Apr 1826	Demeritt, Jane
Thompson, Ebenezer	05 Feb 1798	15 Dec 1831	26 Jan 1853	Thompson, Ann Mary
Thompson, Ebenezer	15 Aug 1821	26 Sep 1843	15 May 1869	Carr, Nancy Greely
Thompson, Eda Helen	10 Mar 1861		03 Aug 1867	
Thompson, Edith				
Thompson, Edith May	1878			Prince, George Irving
Thompson, Edmund E.	09 Feb 1805		06 Sep 1845	
Thompson, Edmund E.	1849		18 Apr 1862	
Thompson, Edmund T.	25 May 1759	24 Jun 1784	24 Nov 1836	Jones, Susanna
Thompson, Edward Hazard	14 Feb 1884			
Thompson, Edwin Jonathan	03 Sep 1863			
Thompson, Edwin Stone	11 Dec 1889		18 Apr 1905	
Thompson, Elenor	15 Aug 1782			
Thompson, Eliada	09 Mar 1813		15 Mar 1862	Bruce, Philadelphia
Thompson, Elisabeth	06 May 1746			
Thompson, Elisabeth A.	13 Feb 1820		27 Apr 1853	
Thompson, Eliza				Goodwin, Daniel
Thompson, Eliza Jane			13 Apr 1900	Giles, John
Thompson, Elizabeth				
Thompson, Elizabeth				Littlefield, Morris
Thompson, Elizabeth				

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Thompson, Elizabeth				Ricker, Phineas
Thompson, Elizabeth				Lucy, Robert
Thompson, Elizabeth				Clough, Jonathan
Thompson, Elizabeth		06 Jul 1727		Clark, Eleazer
Thompson, Elizabeth	1690		1764	
Thompson, Elizabeth	Abt 1697	Dec 1717		Allen, John
Thompson, Elizabeth	1716			
Thompson, Elizabeth	19 Apr 1726		22 Dec 1726	
Thompson, Elizabeth	1733		1766	Weed, Unk
Thompson, Elizabeth	14 May 1739			Gilpatrick, James
Thompson, Elizabeth	02 Jul 1756		29 Jul 1760	
Thompson, Elizabeth	1767	Abt 1794	11 Feb 1803	Thompson, Pelatiah
Thompson, Elizabeth	17 Aug 1767			
Thompson, Elizabeth	15 Apr 1775			
Thompson, Elizabeth	1783			
Thompson, Elizabeth	25 Aug 1788			
Thompson, Elizabeth	1804			
Thompson, Elizabeth	10 Sep 1804		24 Sep 1807	
Thompson, Elizabeth	20 Jun 1827	04 Dec 1856	26 Oct 1863	McIntire, Daniel
Thompson, Elizabeth	13 Oct 1843			Emerson, True Wright
Thompson, Elizabeth 'Betty'				
Thompson, Elizabeth Ellen	30 Sep 1947			
Thompson, Elizabeth L.	1905		Aft. 1948	Miller
Thompson, Elizabeth Lois				
Thompson, Elizabeth Pickering	01 Oct 1864			Demeritt, Albert
Thompson, Elizabeth Susan	14 Aug 1819			Ferris, Rev Leonard Z
Thompson, Ella	1864			
Thompson, Ella Pickering	11 Dec 1847	15 May 1881	15 Jun 1882	Smith, Hon. Joshua B.
Thompson, Ellen	1813		1858	
Thompson, Ellen Augusta	17 Sep 1841			Brown, ??
Thompson, Ellen Elizabeth	1681		1771	Gray, Alexander
Thompson, Ellen Mary	09 Mar 1839	31 Jan 1866	1928	McIntire, Daniel
Thompson, Elmer				
Thompson, Elmira	1791			
Thompson, Elsworth				
Thompson, Emily				
Thompson, Emily Amanda	1850			Whitney, Joseph
Thompson, Enoch Barker	1755			
Thompson, Erle J.				
Thompson, Erle Warren	16 May 1874	1897	1948	Hulsizer, May M.
Thompson, Ernest Walter				Willey, Mary
Thompson, Esther				Day, John
Thompson, Esther	01 Jun 1751	1772		Fernald, Nicholas
Thompson, Esther	1784		1811	
Thompson, Esther S.	06 Oct 1811	25 Nov 1831	26 Nov 1860	Palmer, Ambrose Howard
Thompson, Ethel M.	1880	172		

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Thompson, Ethel W.	1877		1938	
Thompson, Eunice				
Thompson, Eunice				
Thompson, Eunice	1747		1841	
Thompson, Eunice	1762	04 Jun 1786		Perkins, Daniel
Thompson, Eunice	Abt 1779			Roberts, Andrew
Thompson, Eunice	1780		1842	
Thompson, Eunice	17 Mar 1788			
Thompson, Eunice	03 Jan 1792	08 Aug 1818	14 Jan 1887	Simpson, Henry
Thompson, Eunice	1799			
Thompson, Evangeline Maxine	30 Jul 1917		1988	
Thompson, Evelyn	1909		Aft. 1948	Boyington
Thompson, Evelyn Maxine	04 Oct 1926	04 Oct 1943	15 Jan 1998	Green, Charles F.
Thompson, Evelyn Nancy	21 Dec 1886	Apr 1907	20 Dec 1932	Williams, Frank Lowell
Thompson, Experience	1754			
Thompson, Ezra	15 May 1741			
Thompson, Ezra	21 May 1757			Merrill, May
Thompson, Ezra	1803			
Thompson, Ezra	1815			
Thompson, Frances Ellen	1837			Totman, Lorenzo
Thompson, Francis	23 Feb 1849		16 Sep 1849	
Thompson, Francis Alexander	27 Jun 1807			
Thompson, Frank				
Thompson, Frank Leslie	Mar 1860			
Thompson, Fred Blanchard	06 Jan 1884	25 Sep 1905	14 Feb 1965	Tower, Leona May
Thompson, Fred Blanchard Jr	02 Mar 1921		Bef. 1945	
Thompson, Freddie	1862		1864	
Thompson, Frederick Winslow	16 May 1867		30 Aug 1867	
Thompson, Fremont				
Thompson, Gale	12 Jan 1871			
Thompson, Gary				
Thompson, George	1785	1808	14 Oct 1860	Walker, Jane
Thompson, George	Abt 1800	17 Jan 1820		Wilson, Rebecca
Thompson, George	11 Oct 1801	30 Nov 1820	17 Jun 1880	Cleaves, Esther
Thompson, George	1809	Abt 1832	1883	Smith, Sally
Thompson, George Defrancis	23 Jul 1914	08 Apr 1939	16 Aug 1997	Piper, Vernell "Neill"
Thompson, George Douglas				
Thompson, George Ebenezer	15 Dec 1859	12 Sep 1887	11 Apr 1908	Atwood, Dora F.
Thompson, George Edwin	31 Jul 1851		04 Jan 1852	
Thompson, George Herbert	11 Nov 1852	01 Oct 1879	27 May 1911	Stone, Alma Amina
Thompson, George Herbert Jr	11 Jul 1886		25 Aug 1888	

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Thompson, George Joseph				Knight, Elizabeth
Thompson, George Weeks	31 Mar 1837		28 Jul 1863	
Thompson, George Woodbury				Green, Gertrude
Thompson, Gertrude	12 Feb 1925			Clark, Unknown
Thompson, Gideon Walker	22 Jan 1780			
Thompson, Gladys				
Thompson, Gliman	1802		1890	
Thompson, Grace S.	1882		1971	Blaisdell, Raymond C.
Thompson, Guy Lewis	1885			
Thompson, H B	18 Jul 1890	02 Jul 1914	Mar 1955	Gates, Daphne
Thompson, Hannah			1751	Hughes, Clement
Thompson, Hannah				Pierce, Thomas
Thompson, Hannah		1834		Cutts, Edward
Thompson, Hannah				Smith, Samuel
Thompson, Hannah				Stevens, Moses
Thompson, Hannah				Nevers, Dr. John
Thompson, Hannah	1729			Demeritt, Ebenezer
Thompson, Hannah	1729	1754	22 Dec 1798	Linscot, Jeremiah
Thompson, Hannah	21 Dec 1732			
Thompson, Hannah	29 Jul 1749		25 Dec 1841	Emerson, Smith
Thompson, Hannah	1760			Herrick, Eli
Thompson, Hannah	26 Oct 1765	02 Dec 1802		Taylor, Capt Daniel
Thompson, Hannah	30 Aug 1769			Littlefield, Abner
Thompson, Hannah	13 Nov 1776			Hall, ?
Thompson, Hannah	1777		1860	
Thompson, Hannah	22 Feb 1779	28 Dec 1805	23 Jun 1849	Ryan, Edmund
Thompson, Hannah	14 Jul 1789	1813	31 Aug 1840	Stover, Thomas
Thompson, Hannah	01 Jun 1792			
Thompson, Hannah	1803		1874	none
Thompson, Hannah Eleanor Weeks	29 Mar 1807	13 Aug 1827		Bartlett, Dr. Josiah
Thompson, Harold Floyd	29 Nov 1880		14 Feb 1921	
Thompson, Harriet E.	1826			
Thompson, Harriet N.	14 May 1820			Rowe, Frederick
Thompson, Harriet S.	26 Dec 1832		1921	
Thompson, Harry				
Thompson, Helen	1626		23 Apr 1711	
Thompson, Helen	25 Oct 1912			Rivera, Unknown
Thompson, Helen Frances	21 Sep 1867	27 Oct 1897		Scott, Col. Walter W.
Thompson, Helen Gale	12 Jan 1866			
Thompson, Helen Pickering	13 Jan 1896			
Thompson, Henry Butler	04 Jul 1855		28 Mar 1928	Graves, Jane Anne Jennie
Thompson, Henry Edward	19 Sep 1918		1995	
Thompson, Henry S.	1814	1835	1877	Fernald, Ann
Thompson, Hepsibah	1802			
Thompson, Hetta F.	09 Jun 1888	174		
Thompson, Hill				

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Thompson, Hiram	26 Nov 1797	1831	16 Jul 1880	Emerson, Hannah
Thompson, Hiram	1858		1864	
Thompson, Hiram Hobbs	21 May 1836	04 Feb 1873	1920	Leavitt, Mary Ann
Thompson, Hollis	20 Jan 1839			
Thompson, Hubbard	1783			
Thompson, Hugh				
Thompson, Hugh Alden	10 Oct 1910	12 Oct 1930	13 Oct 1995	Wilson, Bernice
Thompson, Hugh Egbert	31 Oct 1884	22 Jun 1907	27 Feb 1971	Critchfield, Fredrika "Rika" Frances
Thompson, Hugh Leroy	16 Dec 1938	04 Nov 1977		Delay, Donna Sharon
Thompson, Huldah	29 Dec 1744	1767		Emery, Jacob
Thompson, Huldah	1752			Crawford, James
Thompson, Humphrey	1767		1804	
Thompson, Ida				Giles, Frank
Thompson, Ida Belle	16 Aug 1870			
Thompson, Ida Frances	28 Feb 1854			
Thompson, Irving Augustus	20 Jan 1869			
Thompson, Isaac				Clark, Sarah
Thompson, Isaac				Miller, Sarah Barker
Thompson, Isaac	1766			
Thompson, Isaac	10 Jun 1768			
Thompson, Isaac	18 Oct 1768		27 Jan 1818	
Thompson, Isaac	14 Nov 1771	31 Dec 1799	Aft. 1860	Smith, Priscilla Rundlett
Thompson, Isaac	1797			Jones, Betsey Jane
Thompson, Isaac Jr.	27 Sep 1798	30 Apr 1823	07 Apr 1878	Sargent, Betsey
Thompson, Isaac Rindge	23 Mar 1842			
Thompson, Isabell				Thompson, Loren
Thompson, Isadora S.T.	Nov 1861		16 Oct 1862	
Thompson, Isaiah	1747			
Thompson, J. M.				Little, Susan Julia
Thompson, Jackie	Abt 1945			
Thompson, Jacob Hale	09 Apr 1837			
Thompson, Jacob Weeks	02 Jan 1802	03 Nov 1829	07 Jul 1864	Rindge, Artimisia
Thompson, Jairus	1810		1849	
Thompson, James				
Thompson, James				Mnu, Vicki
Thompson, James		14 Sep 1739	1762	Clark, Mary
Thompson, James	1665	03 Mar 1701	1740	Frye, Elizabeth
Thompson, James	1720		22 Oct 1724	
Thompson, James	09 Dec 1735			Anderson, ??
Thompson, James	1737		1737	
Thompson, James	06 Oct 1739			
Thompson, James	Jun 1749	27 Sep 1772		Watson, Alice
Thompson, James	1751		1751	
Thompson, James	1761	14 Nov 1784	24 Jul 1846	Walker, Anna
Thompson, James	1765	175	1852	

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Thompson, James	27 Aug 1769			
Thompson, James	05 Jul 1772		27 Sep 1862	Burnham, Mehitable
Thompson, James	28 Apr 1777			Fall, Olive
Thompson, James	30 Jan 1793	25 Apr 1822	Jan 1882	Paul, Nancy C.
Thompson, James	15 Nov 1793			Nancy
Thompson, James E.	03 Apr 1820	14 Oct 1890	28 Feb 1900	Goodwin, Hildah B. Sprague
Thompson, James Henry	11 Apr 1826	01 Sep 1862		Clapham, Susan Jane
Thompson, Jane				
Thompson, Jane	09 May 1774			
Thompson, Jane	07 Nov 1785			
Thompson, Jane	1809		1893	Furber, George T.
Thompson, Jane "Jenny"	Abt 1785			
Thompson, Jane Anna	09 May 1824	16 Mar 1843		Ambrose, James Russell
Thompson, Jay				
Thompson, Jeanette A.	21 Jan 1845	26 Aug 1867		Knight, Frederick M.
Thompson, Jeremiah	10 Sep 1780	08 Oct 1812	04 Jun 1869	Harriman, The Widow
Thompson, Jesse				
Thompson, Jessie		06 Feb 1890		Terpenning, Alfred J.
Thompson, Job	02 Sep 1772	13 May 1799	26 May 1826	Burnham, Abigail
Thompson, Job	02 May 1808	22 May 1845	26 Apr 1891	Demeritt, Emeline "Emma"
Thompson, Joel	1753		1841	
Thompson, John				Flint, Edith
Thompson, John				
Thompson, John			Dec 1870	Thomas, Ann
Thompson, John				Mnu, Joan
Thompson, John		1695	1751	Paul, Elizabeth
Thompson, John	05 Jan 1619	Abt 1642	09 Nov 1685	Woodman, Sarah
Thompson, John	1655	22 Jun 1700	1702	Emery, Sarah
Thompson, John	15 Apr 1658	1680	24 Jul 1734	Woodman, Sarah
Thompson, John	1680			
Thompson, John	1687	14 Sep 1739	Aft. 03 Feb 1753	Davis, Mary
Thompson, John	30 Dec 1704	07 Dec 1728	1758	Davis, Priscilla
Thompson, John	26 Oct 1733			
Thompson, John	1750	27 Dec 1781		Small, Lydia
Thompson, John	1761		1842	
Thompson, John	29 Mar 1762	17 Feb 1789	10 Aug 1798	Runnels, Sarah
Thompson, John	15 Mar 1763			
Thompson, John	23 Jan 1774		08 Aug 1844	
Thompson, John	21 Oct 1785			
Thompson, John	10 Mar 1786			
Thompson, John	19 Jan 1788	22 Dec 1814	15 Apr 1875	Woodman, Sarah
Thompson, John	11 Jun 1795		11 May 1814	
Thompson, John	05 Feb 1799		24 Aug 1800	
Thompson, John	02 Dec 1801	176	22 Jan 1854	
Thompson, John	19 Jun 1810	12 Jun 1853		Waterhouse, Lydia

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Thompson, John Burleigh	21 Nov 1786		07 Oct 1810	Unmarried
Thompson, John C.	11 Feb 1751	21 Nov 1776	Aft. 1799	Walker, Elizabeth
Thompson, John Claffin	07 Aug 1862			
Thompson, John E.	Apr 1838		29 Oct 1842	
Thompson, John Edmund			1860	
Thompson, John Emerson	25 Sep 1815	15 Nov 1848	20 Jan 1892	Pickering, Mary J.
Thompson, John Haven	15 Sep 1857		06 Dec 1880	
Thompson, John 'Jack' Seth	27 Feb 1918	30 Dec 1941	03 Nov 1988	Pentecost, Mary Ellen
Thompson, John Mark	30 Apr 1897	04 Jun 1916	14 Aug 1974	Cusick, Eva Malvina
Thompson, John Mark Jr.	14 Oct 1926	10 Oct 1945	28 Apr 2003	Milley, Ruth Ann
Thompson, John Winslow Emerson	16 Apr 1840	14 Dec 1865	17 Sep 1889	Clough, Susan Almira
Thompson, Jonathan				
Thompson, Jonathan				Doe, Mary
Thompson, Jonathan	04 Apr 1645	28 Nov 1655	20 Oct 1691	Woodland, Elizabeth Thankful
Thompson, Jonathan	01 May 1713	01 Oct 1737	1750	Thompson, Dinah
Thompson, Jonathan	Oct 1718	24 Dec 1755	15 Mar 1792	Runnels, Susanna
Thompson, Jonathan	1748	1773		Thompson, Martha
Thompson, Jonathan	31 May 1748	1771	1825	McIntire, Lucinda
Thompson, Jonathan	23 Jan 1758	1779	09 Dec 1803	Runnels, Abigail
Thompson, Jonathan	Abt 1760	15 Nov 1789		Kelsey, Jane
Thompson, Jonathan	26 Jun 1779	20 Jan 1806	26 Mar 1856	Willey, Polly
Thompson, Jonathan	12 Mar 1792	06 Mar 1817		Savage, Elizabeth
Thompson, Jonathan	11 Aug 1794			
Thompson, Jonathan	04 Jul 1800	16 Jan 1822	04 Dec 1877	Randall, Elizabeth
Thompson, Jonathan	27 Aug 1822	24 Jun 1852	24 Apr 1898	Moore, Lucy
Thompson, Jonathan Burnham	1827		1869	
Thompson, Jonathan Drew	27 Nov 1841		30 Nov 1862	
Thompson, Jonathan Reynolds	21 Jan 1799	21 Jan 1836	12 Dec 1869	Hill, Mary Russell
Thompson, Joseph				
Thompson, Joseph				
Thompson, Joseph				Wakefield, Miss
Thompson, Joseph	01 May 1640			
Thompson, Joseph	13 May 1711	29 Nov 1733		Welch, Mary
Thompson, Joseph	23 Mar 1713/14		Bef. 1759	Hinckley, Mary
Thompson, Joseph	10 Jul 1734	Abt Mar 1757		Harmon, Olive
Thompson, Joseph	29 Nov 1738	19 Nov 1763	06 Feb 1805	Chesley, Hannah
Thompson, Joseph	1748	23 Apr 1774		Webber, Sarah
Thompson, Joseph	01 Jan 1765		18 Feb 1818	
Thompson, Joseph	1765		1835	
Thompson, Joseph	11 Aug 1765	03 Apr 1788	13 Sep 1838	Junkins, Olive
Thompson, Joseph	02 Mar 1803	02 Oct 1826	19 Jun 1874	McIntire, Mary
Thompson, Joseph	11 May 1818	177	14 Jan 1852	

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Thompson, Joseph Burnham	01 Aug 1802		08 Sep 1803	
Thompson, Joseph H.	1885		1962	
Thompson, Joseph Smith	22 Jul 1806	16 Sep 1832		Palmer, Betsey
Thompson, Joseph W.	1946		19 Feb 2018	Rennick, Robin
Thompson, Joshua				
Thompson, Joshua	28 Feb 1747		Mar 1748	
Thompson, Josiah				
Thompson, Josiah	1747			
Thompson, Josiah	14 Jan 1775	1802	07 Oct 1834	Shaw, Sarah
Thompson, Josiah	04 Feb 1795	15 Jan 1829	12 Oct 1865	Kingsbury, Alzira F.
Thompson, Josiah Bartlett	08 Nov 1839	06 Aug 1873	16 Mar 1882	Fuller, Ida F.
Thompson, Josiah Dwight	1837		1855	
Thompson, Judith		1770		Smith, Daniel
Thompson, Judith	1675	Mar 1699		Hill, William
Thompson, Judith	Abt 1703	01 Jul 1724	1730	Smith, John
Thompson, Judith	08 Feb 1743	18 May 1767	13 Apr 1797	Stackpole, James
Thompson, Julia B.	1833		31 May 1851	
Thompson, Justine				
Thompson, Kaye				
Thompson, Kelly A.				Greeke, Jed
Thompson, Kerri Sue	28 Jun 1961		24 Apr 2017	
Thompson, Keziah				Harvey, ??
Thompson, Keziah	05 Dec 1796		16 Nov 1834	
Thompson, Keziah R.	05 May 1798		19 May 1871	Thompson, Robert
Thompson, Langston Sherman	01 May 1911	21 Dec 1940	09 Jul 1957	Nations, Melvina Millicent
Thompson, Langston Sherman	1950		1976	
Thompson, Larry Alden	16 Jan 1943			
Thompson, Laura Renee	29 Jan 1966	10 Apr 1992		Keller, Randy
Thompson, Laurette	31 May 1844		28 Dec 1845	
Thompson, Lavina				Lord, Asa
Thompson, Le Roy				
Thompson, Lee Austin				Morton, Winifred
Thompson, Lela Gladys	09 Sep 1923			Swan, Chester A.
Thompson, Lemuel	22 Apr 1764		02 Apr 1861	Haley, Susanna
Thompson, Leona				
Thompson, Leslie Edwin	04 Aug 1908	11 Oct 1930	Sep 1968	Eaton, Clara L.
Thompson, Letitia Renee	17 Feb 1964			Kelly, Michael
Thompson, Levi				
Thompson, Levi	02 Dec 1781	29 Nov 1804	04 Jun 1871	Ellison, Comfort
Thompson, Levi	1808		01 Oct 1888	Rundlett, Climena B.
Thompson, Lewis	1810			Sawyer, Pauline Barker
Thompson, Lewis August				King, Dorothy
Thompson, Lewis Raymond	25 Apr 1882		06 May 1965	Alice
Thompson, Linda				
Thompson, Lizzie		178		Chesley

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Thompson, Lizzie Etta				Young, Walter
Thompson, Lizzie Lucy	04 Aug 1853			
Thompson, Lois				Twombly, Capt Stephen
Thompson, Lois	1792		1866	
Thompson, Loren				Thompson, Isabell
Thompson, Lori Leanne	25 Aug 1970			
Thompson, Louisa				
Thompson, Louisa				Pray, Charles E.
Thompson, Louisa Hazard	25 Jul 1876		05 Sep 1876	
Thompson, Louise May	01 Nov 1898			
Thompson, Love				?, Thomas Langley
Thompson, Love	26 May 1767	08 Nov 1792		Joy, Jacob
Thompson, Lucien	03 Jun 1859	06 Apr 1887	12 Oct 1924	Gage, Mary Lizzie
Thompson, Luman	22 Nov 1798	14 May 1827	03 Feb 1878	Manning, Mary W.
Thompson, Lydia				Burnham, Israel
Thompson, Lydia				
Thompson, Lydia				Littlefield, Isaac
Thompson, Lydia				Aspinwall, Ellis
Thompson, Lydia	1747			Burnham, Israel
Thompson, Lydia	17 Apr 1790			
Thompson, Lydia	1805			Mower, Calvin
Thompson, Lyman				
Thompson, Lynne	07 Oct 1958			
Thompson, Marcu Albry	01 Dec 1833			
Thompson, Margaret				Toothaker, Mr.
Thompson, Margaret	Oct 1723			
Thompson, Margery	18 Nov 1891			
Thompson, Marguerite Deforest	10 Aug 1915	08 Jun 1934		Reed, Robert
Thompson, Marjorie May	16 Jan 1894		1980	
Thompson, Marriam ?	1798			
Thompson, Martha		1773		Thompson, Jonathan
Thompson, Martha	1751		1849	
Thompson, Martha	12 Dec 1795		08 May 1806	
Thompson, Martha Aurelia	16 Nov 1854	13 Jun 1877		Nichols, Jacob S.
Thompson, Martha Weeks	25 Nov 1799	Sep 1827	01 Feb 1855	Odiorne, Benjamin
Thompson, Mary				
Thompson, Mary		28 Nov 1700	1739	Fernald, Thomas
Thompson, Mary		May 1724	03 Nov 1786	Stevens, Hubbard
Thompson, Mary				Rhodes, Thomas
Thompson, Mary				
Thompson, Mary				
Thompson, Mary	1669		1739	
Thompson, Mary	10 Dec 1722			
Thompson, Mary	1746	179		

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Thompson, Mary	1746	07 Nov 1767		Linscot, Daniel
Thompson, Mary	Jun 1746	1767		Nowell, Joseph
Thompson, Mary	24 Oct 1754		03 Sep 1786	
Thompson, Mary	Bef. 1762		1832	
Thompson, Mary	10 Mar 1770			
Thompson, Mary	1782		27 Nov 1866	
Thompson, Mary	1786		1804	
Thompson, Mary	09 Apr 1799			
Thompson, Mary	04 Jul 1806	08 Apr 1832	08 Jun 1845	Marston, John H.
Thompson, Mary	28 Oct 1848		11 Dec 1848	
Thompson, Mary "Polly"	11 Apr 1767	07 Nov 1787	10 Oct 1837	Pickering, Richard
Thompson, Mary "Polly"	24 Feb 1792		28 Mar 1865	Claggett, Hon William
Thompson, Mary Ann				Cook, Newell
Thompson, Mary Catherine	22 Aug 1922	10 Dec 1942	1954	Shippey, Paul Milburn
Thompson, Mary Elizabeth	26 Dec 1838	07 Feb 1861		Wendell, Capt. George B.
Thompson, Mary Elizabeth	06 Sep 1843	22 Jan 1873		Nichols, Albion B.
Thompson, Mary Ella	1842			
Thompson, Mary Ellen	16 Apr 1849		1918	Thurston, Walter J.
Thompson, Mary Isabella	1899		1910	
Thompson, Mary J.	1829		20 Apr 1905	
Thompson, Mary Jane				Seward, ??
Thompson, Mary Lyford	06 Sep 1849			
Thompson, Mary Pickering	19 Nov 1825		06 Jun 1894	Unmarried
Thompson, Mary 'Polly'		13 Nov 1808		Coleman, Samuel
Thompson, Mary 'Polly'	1785	18 Dec 1806	1863	Speed, William
Thompson, Matt				
Thompson, Maurice				
Thompson, May L.	1866		Aft. 1910	Gaymon, Rolla
Thompson, Mehetable				Herrick, Jedediah
Thompson, Mehitable				
Thompson, Melanie Louise	1943			
Thompson, Melissa	08 Jun 1822	05 May 1841	03 Apr 1896	Bickford, Edward Russell
Thompson, Mellisa	1890			
Thompson, Mercy				
Thompson, Mercy				Littlefield, John
Thompson, Mercy	1692	1712	1750	Stackpole, Philip Sr.
Thompson, Mercy	01 Apr 1712	13 Dec 1731		Jenkins, David
Thompson, Mercy	1778		1839	
Thompson, Meribah	1744	11 May 1760	26 Feb 1803	Moulton, Thomas
Thompson, Merle Lee	12 Oct 1944		2007	Parker, Patricia
Thompson, Michael				Mnu, Kate
Thompson, Mike				
Thompson, Mildred Alice	06 Aug 1908		Aft. 1966	Mohaupt, Unknown
Thompson, Mildred Hope	01 Dec 1923			
Thompson, Miles	1627	1652	06 Mar 1703	Tetherly, Ann
Thompson, Miles	1659			Pain, Ann
Thompson, Miles	28 Oct 1766	180	12 Mar 1769	

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Thompson, Minnie				
Thompson, Minnie Florence	Dec 1865			
Thompson, Miss	1783			
Thompson, Moses				
Thompson, Moses	1734		1819	Page, Jane
Thompson, Moses	1745			
Thompson, Moses	25 May 1775	May 1800	11 Sep 1846	Fox, Sarah
Thompson, Moses	31 Jan 1798	07 Jan 1823	24 Sep 1869	Ewer, Drusilla
Thompson, Moses	1801			Jameson, Eliza
Thompson, Moses	04 Mar 1811		11 Dec 1897	Rust, Hanna Marble
Thompson, Naby	1762			
Thompson, Nancie Jane	1840		06 Sep 1874	
Thompson, Nancy		05 Jan 1804		
Thompson, Nancy		05 Jan 1804		Scott, Joseph
Thompson, Nancy	03 Apr 1790			Yeaton, Charles
Thompson, Nancy	Abt 1800			Cannon, Richard
Thompson, Nancy	17 Sep 1946			Cassell, Ronald
Thompson, Nancy Ann				Morrison, John Tyler
Thompson, Nancy Gilmore	19 May 1881		15 Oct 1881	
Thompson, Nancy S.				Bunker, George
Thompson, Naomi				
Thompson, Nathan	1760		1843	
Thompson, Nathaniel	29 May 1726	Abt 1760		Stevens, Elizabeth
Thompson, Nathaniel	21 Apr 1765	11 Apr 1786		Dow, Olive
Thompson, Nathaniel	17 Aug 1781		10 Jan 1819	Huff, Elizabeth
Thompson, Nelson				
Thompson, Nettie M.	29 Jan 1895			Hanson, Emil
Thompson, Nicholas	11 May 1795		22 Oct 1822	
Thompson, Nicole Marie	07 Mar 1969			Braockman, Richard
Thompson, Noah	1780	1807	1852	Emery, Sally
Thompson, Olive	1743		1828	
Thompson, Olive	17 Mar 1747/48			Lewis, Joseph
Thompson, Olive	04 Apr 1805		26 Dec 1806	
Thompson, Olive	1808			Faxon, E.
Thompson, Olive A.	26 Dec 1889			
Thompson, Olive E.	1836		02 Apr 1838	
Thompson, Olive Grow	01 Feb 1808	10 Mar 1835	Aft. 1832	Rogers, Benjamin
Thompson, Oliver	1808			
Thompson, Oliver Franklin	1840			Small, Ella
Thompson, Osceola Adelphus	05 Jun 1836		08 Jan 1873	
Thompson, Otis	17 Jun 1800		Oct 1877	Smith, Lucy
Thompson, Palmer Curtis	1856			Newell, Fanny
Thompson, Parthenia	19 Oct 1812	18 Feb 1839	20 Aug 1878	Bean, Gordon
Thompson, Patience				
Thompson, Paul		181		Margaret
Thompson, Paul	Feb 1726	05 Jul 1753		Winslow, Eleanor

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Thompson, Pelatiah				
Thompson, Pelatiah	15 Jul 1765	Abt 1794	08 Nov 1843	Thompson, Elizabeth
Thompson, Pelatiah	1795			Buckman, Unity
Thompson, Pelatiah	01 Nov 1795	01 Nov 1816	10 Apr 1853	Thompson, Susanna
Thompson, Pelatiah	05 Nov 1824		06 Apr 1882	
Thompson, Percival	26 Sep 1876			
Thompson, Phillip Wayne	16 Dec 1948			
Thompson, Phineas	29 May 1737	1762		Willard, Martha
Thompson, Phineas	1760			
Thompson, Phineas	1782		1860	
Thompson, Polly				
Thompson, Polly	06 Feb 1772	04 Feb 1796		Hill, John
Thompson, Polly S.	10 May 1801	07 Feb 1834	13 May 1862	Churchill, James Allen
Thompson, Priscilla				
Thompson, Priscilla	23 Oct 1616			
Thompson, Priscilla	1754	1776		Mulloy, Hugh
Thompson, Priscilla	26 Jun 1804	25 Apr 1831	06 Feb 1891	Smith, George K.
Thompson, Prudence	26 Aug 1759			
Thompson, Rachel				
Thompson, Rachel	1741		1762	
Thompson, Rachel	1761		1761	
Thompson, Rachel	1763		1844	
Thompson, Rachel Elizabeth		16 Mar 1830		Bealmear, Dr Thomas
Thompson, Ralph Fowler	28 Apr 1867			
Thompson, Raymond W.	31 Jul 1923	15 Aug 1943		Unknown, Muriel
Thompson, Rebecca	1810			
Thompson, Reese A.	1899		1966	
Thompson, Reliance	27 Jun 1738	Nov 1756	Aug 1810	Edgecomb, James
Thompson, Reliance	1758			
Thompson, Reuben				
Thompson, Rev George Weeks	29 Mar 1807	18 Apr 1833		Wingate, Mary
Thompson, Rev. Samuel	28 Feb 1779		12 Aug 1853	
Thompson, Rev. William	1599	1625	10 Dec 1666	Ann
Thompson, Rhoda	1790		1866	
Thompson, Rhoda Ella	22 Dec 1851	09 Mar 1872	Oct 1888	Prescott, Charles H.
Thompson, Richaard Edwin	18 Jan 1848			
Thompson, Richard				
Thompson, Richard				Page, Abigail
Thompson, Richard				
Thompson, Richard	1555		26 Nov 1603	Cromlan, Florence
Thompson, Richard	11 Jun 1724	20 Dec 1751	Abt 1799	Maddox, Elizabeth 'Betty'
Thompson, Richard	1755		1851	
Thompson, Richard	Abt 1953			
Thompson, Richard Ceylon	20 Feb 1929		16 May 1986	Bowie, Peggy Parks
Thompson, Richard Neal	23 Nov 1945			
Thompson, Robert				

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Thompson, Robert				Runlett, Sarah
Thompson, Robert				
Thompson, Robert	1584	1610	1637	
Thompson, Robert	1663		03 Aug 1735	
Thompson, Robert Sr.	1688	1722	27 May 1752	Emerson, Abigail
Thompson, Robert Jr.	08 Jul 1726		12 Jun 1805	
Thompson, Robert	1757		1808	
Thompson, Robert	27 Jun 1760		27 Aug 1786	
Thompson, Robert	22 Apr 1790	09 Nov 1810	09 Aug 1860	French, Susanna
Thompson, Robert	22 Mar 1798		1872	Thompson, Keziah R.
Thompson, Robert	27 Oct 1802	20 Sep 1829		Gilmore, Nancy
Thompson, Robert Ali Mehemet	19 Jun 1840	15 Jun 1875	25 Apr 1896	Rodman, Sally Lyman
Thompson, Robert Almon	1834		1922	
Thompson, Robert Gage	17 Sep 1888			
Thompson, Robert Page				Stowers, Elizabeth
Thompson, Rubie Darline	07 Dec 1882	15 Jan 1911	07 Apr 1963	Swan, Joseph Bruce
Thompson, Rufus	1812			Cole, Eliza
Thompson, Rufus Eli Moor	19 Jun 1840		22 May 1893	
Thompson, Ruth	1743		1803	
Thompson, Ruth Elizabeth	16 Mar 1891			
Thompson, Sally				
Thompson, Sally Rodman	12 Feb 1870			
Thompson, Samuel				
Thompson, Samuel				
Thompson, Samuel				
Thompson, Samuel				
Thompson, Samuel				
Thompson, Samuel				Fox, ?
Thompson, Samuel	Bef. 1640			
Thompson, Samuel	Abt 1677	12 Apr 1717		Bickford, Mary
Thompson, Samuel	06 Apr 1707	11 Nov 1730	Bef. 1762	Brackett, Hannah
Thompson, Samuel	Abt 22 Mar 1723/24	21 Jun 1749	Bef. 26 Mar 1755	Runnels, Susanna
Thompson, Samuel	11 Mar 1734/35	1760		Rounds, Sarah
Thompson, Samuel	1756	01 Jan 1790		Hill, Love
Thompson, Samuel	1757			
Thompson, Samuel	15 Apr 1774			
Thompson, Samuel	1780		1858	
Thompson, Samuel	05 Oct 1782			
Thompson, Samuel	29 Jun 1785		02 Sep 1787	
Thompson, Samuel	01 Sep 1792		20 Sep 1829	Osgood, Betsey
Thompson, Samuel	1807			Rogers, Phebe
Thompson, Samuel	1816			French, Ann
Thompson, Samuel	17 Apr 1823	1850 183	30 Apr 1900	Davis, Rhoda
Thompson, Samuel 'Brig	22 Mar 1735		16 May 1798	Puninton, Abigail

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Thompson, Samuel 'Brig				
Thompson, Samuel R.	28 May 1815	07 Jul 1844	26 Dec 1892	Cilley, Lydia M. or Louisa M.
Thompson, Samuel Stowers				
Thompson, Samuel Walker	30 Apr 1777			
Thompson, Samuel Woodman	13 Oct 1822		02 Dec 1892	
Thompson, Sarah				
Thompson, Sarah		08 Jul 1747		Scales, Abraham
Thompson, Sarah				
Thompson, Sarah				
Thompson, Sarah				Hearl, William
Thompson, Sarah	1661			
Thompson, Sarah	1684	12 Jun 1718		Hill, Samuel
Thompson, Sarah	17 Apr 1711		07 May 1711	
Thompson, Sarah	08 Nov 1719			Scammon, Samuel
Thompson, Sarah	07 Apr 1738			Gray, Thomas
Thompson, Sarah	05 Feb 1741/42	1768		Lewis, Nathaniel
Thompson, Sarah	1756			Bates, Hosea
Thompson, Sarah	16 Feb 1759	1777	16 Jan 1807	Leighton, James
Thompson, Sarah	Abt 1763			McCrillis, John
Thompson, Sarah	25 Apr 1776		26 Aug 1786	
Thompson, Sarah	25 Apr 1785			Cheney, Daniel
Thompson, Sarah	1813			Brackett, John M.
Thompson, Sarah Adla	20 Nov 1860	01 Jan 1887		Smith, Forrest S.
Thompson, Sarah Amanda	03 Nov 1831		09 Jun 1913	Murray, unk
Thompson, Sarah Elizabeth			Aft. 1885	
Thompson, Sarah Helen	28 Apr 1846		26 Jul 1851	
Thompson, Sarah Jane	09 Mar 1844			Watson, Isaac
Thompson, Sarah or Sally	01 Sep 1800	1829	03 Nov 1840	McIntire, Timothy
Thompson, Sergt. John	Sep 1721	03 Oct 1750	03 Dec 1794	Emerson, Abigail
Thompson, Seth				
Thompson, Seth				
Thompson, Sheila				
Thompson, Sir William				Rachel
Thompson, Solomon				
Thompson, Solomon	1757			
Thompson, Stephen	1759		1816	Woods, Apphia
Thompson, Stephen	20 Sep 1833	Jan 1859		Lamos, Sarah (Gray)
Thompson, Stephen Jones	06 Mar 1803	22 Feb 1830	09 Jun 1851	Griffin, Nancy
Thompson, Stephen Millett				White, Julia F.
Thompson, Steve				
Thompson, Susan				
Thompson, Susan	20 Jun 1800	10 Sep 1825		Buzzell, James
Thompson, Susan Jane	1844			
Thompson, Susanna	17 Apr 1731	Abt 1752	23 Oct 1822	
Thompson, Susanna	04 Aug 1762	184	23 Aug 1786	

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Thompson, Susanna	1765			Fox, Daniel
Thompson, Susanna	04 Jul 1794	01 Nov 1816	18 Mar 1873	Thompson, Pelatiah
Thompson, Susanna F.	17 Jul 1826	01 Jun 1856	18 Feb 1900	Harvey, Matthew J.
Thompson, Susannah	05 Oct 1777			
Thompson, Sybil	1794		1846	
Thompson, Sylvester				Withey, Cynthia
Thompson, Tabitha	10 Apr 1750			
Thompson, Tamsin	1748	1770	1820	Jenkins, Philip
Thompson, Temperance	10 Oct 1795	25 Jun 1836		Rundlett, John
Thompson, Thankful	1781			
Thompson, Thelma				Unk, Peter
Thompson, Theodore		19 Feb 1786		Sands, Elizabeth
Thompson, Theodosia	1774	1794		Woodman, William
Thompson, Thomas				Ann
Thompson, Thomas			Bef. 1752	
Thompson, Thomas				
Thompson, Thomas	1673	1698	27 Sep 1724	Furbish, Sarah
Thompson, Thomas	24 May 1712			Smith, Abigail
Thompson, Thomas	1741			
Thompson, Thomas	11 May 1744	18 Dec 1775		Cosgrove, Elizabeth
Thompson, Thomas Cheney	1774			
Thompson, Thomas Millett	12 Apr 1807		27 Apr 1886	
Thompson, Thomas Wildes	20 Mar 1801			
Thompson, Unk				Bickford, Eliza Priscilla
Thompson, Upham				
Thompson, Victoria				
Thompson, Warren Stanley	08 Oct 1928			Unknown
Thompson, Wendi Lynne	02 Dec 1963			
Thompson, Wendy Janette	29 Sep 1966	10 Sep 1988		Casperson, William
Thompson, Wilbur	25 Oct 1888			Unknown
Thompson, Willey				
Thompson, William				
Thompson, William				Robbins, Miss
Thompson, William	1628			
Thompson, William	1633	Abt 1657	22 Jun 1676	White, Elizabeth
Thompson, William 2nd	1660	04 Sep 1682	Bef. 08 Aug 1735	Lovering, Mary
Thompson, William 3rd	04 Sep 1682	05 Mar 1766	08 Dec 1749	Tuttle, Elizabeth
Thompson, William	16 Apr 1713	25 Oct 1740		Hilliard, Mehitable
Thompson, William	Abt 1715	04 May 1744	Abt 1791	Barker, Anna Baker
Thompson, William	15 Jan 1742	10 Jan 1769		Dyer, Lydia
Thompson, William	13 Jul 1776	02 Sep 1798	16 Apr 1864	Baker, Betsy
Thompson, William	17 Aug 1790			
Thompson, William	10 Jun 1791		14 Dec 1868	
Thompson, William	1805		29 Aug 1882	Rogers, Nancy
Thompson, William	27 Oct 1823	01 Jan 1845	07 May 1859	Chapman, Mary Jane

Name	Birth	Marriage	Death	Spouse Name
Thompson, William	21 Sep 1866			
Thompson, William Amos		05 May 1912		Swan, Nancy 'Nanny' Ethel
Thompson, William F.	23 Feb 1809	03 Jun 1838	07 Oct 1884	Griffin, Hannah J.
Thompson, William Gale	14 May 1867			
Thompson, William Hale	09 May 1838	26 Jan 1864		Gale, Medora Eastham
Thompson, William Henry	08 May 1916		28 Dec 1989	
Thompson, William Herbert	20 Dec 1934			Bock, Barbara
Thompson, William O.				
Thompson, William Sherman	05 Jun 1883		03 Jun 1930	Schinz, Emilie 'Millie' Mary
Thompson, Willie				

