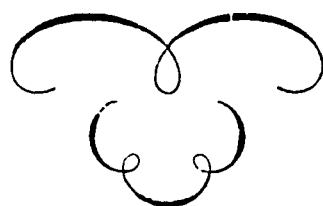


My

GREAT
GRANDFATHER'S
HOUSE

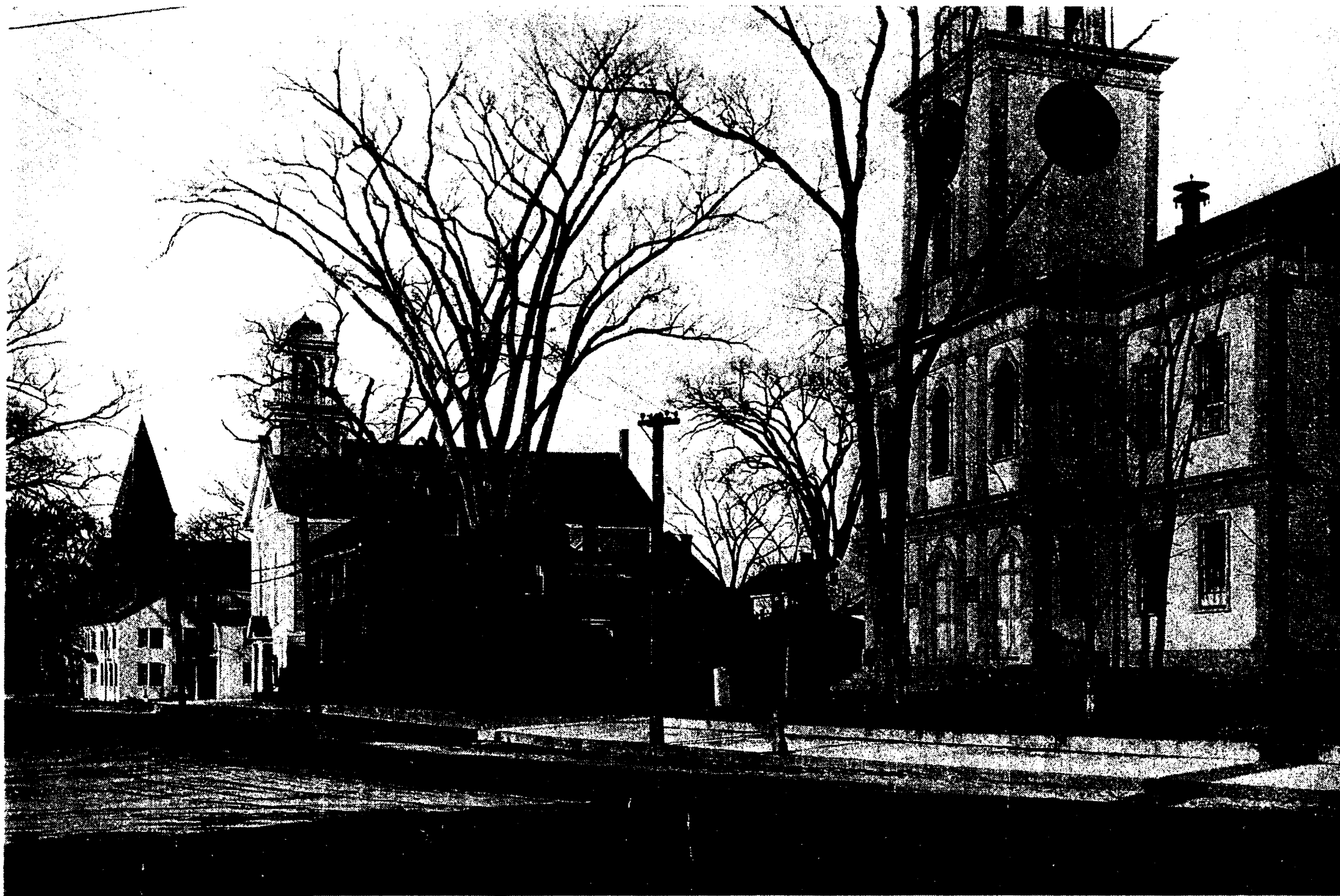
. . . *IN* . . .

EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE



BY
JAMES EMERY BROOKS
1932

TO THE MEMORY
OF
ELIZABETH BROOKS THOMPSON
THIS LITTLE BOOK IS
AFFECTIONATELY AND RESPECTFULLY
DEDICATED



At the right is the Meeting House of the First Church of Exeter, built in 1798. The dark brick dwelling is where the garden was, and the Methodist Church beyond, is where the house of Deacon Samuel Brooks stood.

Preface

SEVERAL years ago the Trustees of the Methodist Church, in Exeter, gave permission for the placing of a tablet on the outside of the church building to mark the site of the house of Deacon Samuel Brooks. One of the Trustees suggested the preparation of a short sketch of the history of the house that could be distributed at the time of the placing of the tablet. The following is the outgrowth of his suggestion.

This being the year of the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, he has been mentioned several times.

The writer will be very grateful for the notation of any errors, and for additional family records, letters or information that would be useful in preparing a more complete account of the descendants of Samuel Brooks. He also wishes to thank the many kind friends and relatives, in Exeter and elsewhere, who have assisted him in securing material for this incomplete and disconnected story.

"The History of Exeter," by Charles H. Bell, has been quoted many times, and is recommended to the reader who is interested in Exeter, a town well supplied with grey matter in two forms—granite and brains.

Wildwood Terrace,
Glen Ridge, N. J.
December, 1932.

JAMES EMERY BROOKS.

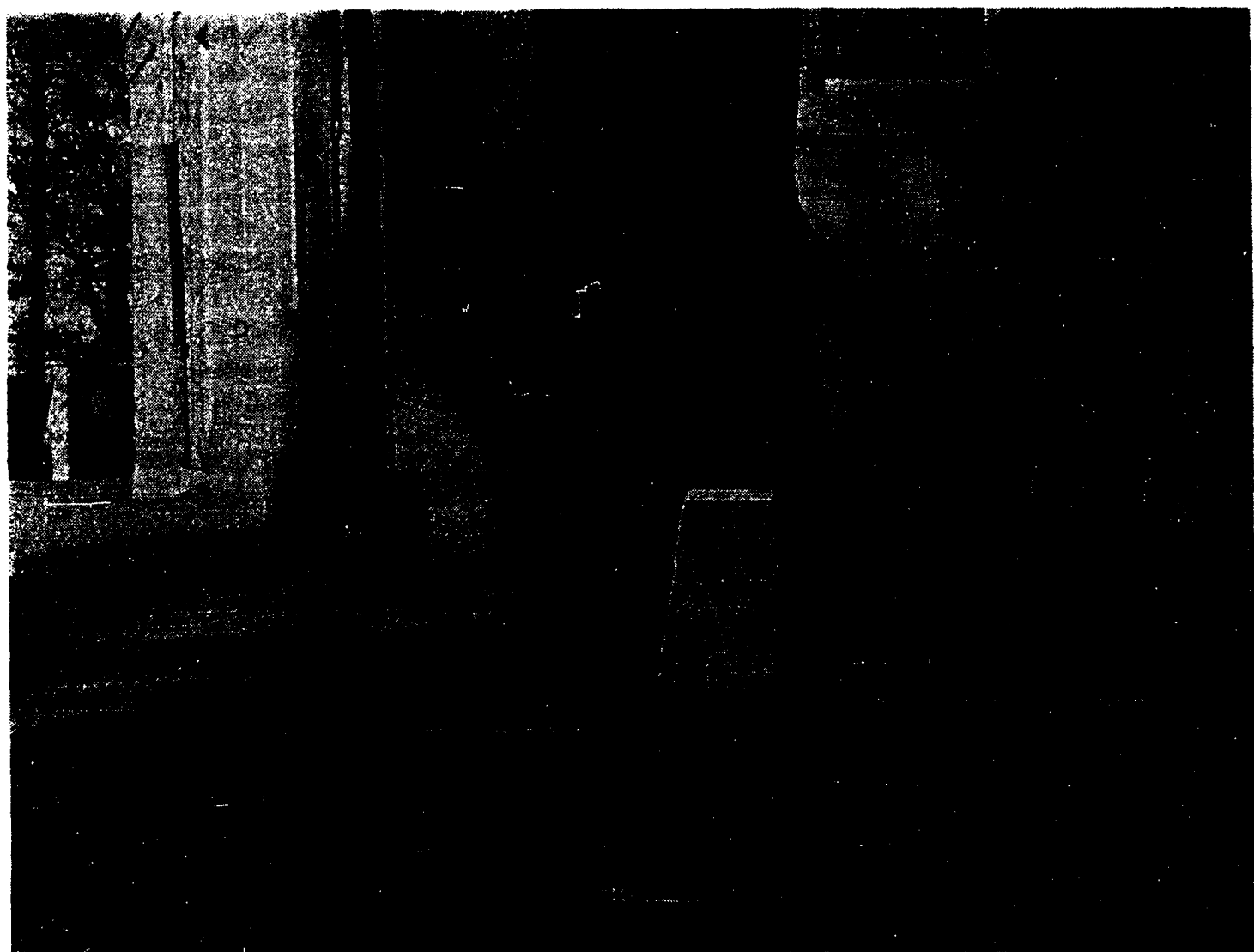
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MY GREAT GRANDFATHER'S HOUSE

THE OLD HOUSE

THE old house had stood near the Meeting House in Exeter, New Hampshire, for more than a century. Once it was red, now it was very shabby; the Brooks family had gone from Exeter years before, and it was to be moved off to clear the site for the church now used by the Methodists. The moving was a failure. Like many New England houses, it had been altered and enlarged from time to time and it could not stand the strain; it fell apart. All that was left as a reminder of the former owner was the rough granite hitching post at the curb, marked with the letters "S. B." for Samuel Brooks. This was in 1845. The stone is still a landmark in Exeter.



The rough granite Hitching Post as it stood in front of the house of Samuel Brooks, at the corner of Court and Centre Streets, Exeter, N. H. It was partly buried, and set in the new curb in 1929.

WHEN THE HOUSE WAS NEW

Before the Brooks house was built the land adjoining the meeting house, on the west, belonged to Eliphalet Coffin, a great-grandson of Tristram Coffin. Tristram Coffin came from Brixton, near Plymouth, England, to Massachusetts, with his wife, five small children, his widowed mother and two unmarried sisters, in 1642. Peter Coffin, one of the five children, married Abigail Starbuck, and came to Exeter in 1690. Their son Tristram, born in 1665, was the father of Eliphalet Coffin.

Eliphalet Coffin sold the southeast corner of his land, that is the corner adjoining the meeting house, to James Dudley, for 33 pounds, 10 shillings. This lot had a frontage of six rods on the road, and a depth, along the meeting house of nine rods, that is: 99 feet by 148 feet 6 inches.

The deed from Eliphalet Coffin to James Dudley was dated July 31, 1723, and was recorded November 4, 1729, in Volume 16 of New Hampshire Provincial Deeds, page 573. The records of Exeter deeds, previous to 1770, are in the custody of the New Hampshire Historical Society at Concord, N. H.

James Dudley divided the lot into halves, each with a frontage of 49 feet 6 inches on the road. The easterly half, adjoining the meeting house, was sold to George Sinclair; then the westerly half, with a new house on it, was sold to William Pike, for 95 pounds, by deed dated September 19th, 1726. The deed is quoted with the abbreviated words of the record spelled in full.

NEW HAMPSHIRE PROVINCIAL DEEDS—VOLUME 16, PAGE 572, JAMES DUDLEY
TO WILLIAM PIKE, SEPTEMBER 19, 1726.

To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come, Greeting, know ye that I James Dudley of Exeter in the Province of New Hampshire: In N. England, Cooper, for and in Consideration of the Sum of Ninety five pounds in Money to me in hand paid before the Sealing & Delivery hereof by William Pike of the town & Province aforesaid, Merchant, the Receipt whereof I do hereby Acknowledge & myself therewith fully Satisfied Contented & paid; have therefore given granted bargained sold aliened enfeoffed conveyed & confirmed & do by these presents freely clearly & Absolutely give grant bargain sell alien enfeoff convey & confirm unto the said Wm. Pike his heirs Executors Administrators & Assigns forever my now dwelling house in Exeter aforesaid & twenty seven rods of land Adjoining to it, which land is bounded Easterly with the land of George Santclar Southerly on the Country Road & on the West and North with the land of Capt. Eliphalet Coffin, to have & to hold the said house and land together with all & Singular the privileges & Appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise Appertaining, unto him the said William Pike his heirs Executors Administrators & Assigns to his & their own proper use benefit & behoof forever & I the said James Dudley do hereby Avouch myself to be the true sole proper & lawfull owner of the above granted premises & that I have in my selfe good right full power & lawfull authority the same to sell convey & assure as above said; & freely acquitted & discharged of & from all former and other gifts grants bargains sales mortgages wills intails Joyntures dowries thirds Incumberances claims & demands whatsoever & furthermore I the said James Dudley for my selfe my heirs Executors administrators do covenant promise & engage the afore granted premises with the appurtenances unto him the said Wm. Pike his heirs executors administrators & assigns forever to warrant secure & defend against the lawfull claims of all persons whatsoever. In Witness where of I the said James Dudley have hereunto set my hand & seal this nineteenth

day of September Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred & twenty six Anno que Regni Regis Georgii Brittanice &c Decimo tertio.

Signed Sealed & Delivered

In presence of us

}

James Dudley (Seal)

Mary x Dudley (Seal)
her mark

Jno. Odlin

Deborah Dean

Providence of N. Hampshire, Exeter Oct. 10th, 1726, then James Dudley personally Appearing Acknowledged the above written instrument to be his voluntary Act & Deed his wife Mary Dudley also personally appearing freely & voluntarily agreed thereto & surrendered up her right of Dower & power of thirds to the above mentioned premises, before me John Gilman, Just. p.

Entered & Recorded According
to the Originall
the 4th Nov. 1729

Per Josh. Peirie Recorder.

In some states, New Jersey amongst them, the lawyers still encumber the records with many of the antiquated phrases used in this deed.

At the time William Pike purchased the house, Exeter was beginning to prosper and to enjoy the blessings of peace. For fifty years, just past, the black cloud of Indian warfare had hung over the frontier towns of New England, and Exeter was one of those that suffered. Indian attacks, like flashes of lightning, struck here and there without warning. Each time a few persons, old or young, were butchered or carried off captive; a few houses pillaged and burned, and the Indians were gone.

No complete list of Indian attacks, nor their victims, has been preserved, but some outstanding incidents have been recorded. The Indians were savages in warfare; they attacked Exeter in 1690, 1691 and 1704, and in 1709 they captured William Moody, of Exeter, and took him a prisoner to Canada. Here they tortured him, roasted him alive and ate him.

For years Col. Winthrop Hilton led parties of Exeter men in attempts to drive off the Indians, and the latter were determined to have revenge. In this they were, at last, successful. One day in July, 1710, Col. Hilton and sixteen other men went fourteen miles into the woods to peel the bark from some hemlock logs that had been cut for ships' masts. While at work they were ambushed by the Indians and Col. Winthrop, John Dudley and another man were killed. Dudley Hilton and John Lougee were taken prisoner and the rest ran home. It had been raining and the white men's muskets were useless because, while they may have "trusted in the Lord," they had failed to "keep their powder dry." In this latter precaution the Indians were generally more successful than the white men.

John Dudley, one of the men killed, was a brother of James Dudley, builder of the Brooks house.

Col. Winthrop Hilton left a daughter Judith, a child at the time her father was killed. In 1725 she married William Pike, the purchaser of the house; and their only child, Elizabeth, when she grew up, became the first wife of Samuel Brooks. Only five weeks after purchasing the house William Pike died, and the inventory of his estate shows the nature of the merchandise that he had

brought to Exeter. There was mohair, striped and plain homespun, blue calico, drugot, broadcloth, holland, galloons, tapes, leather breeches, men's hose, pewter buttons, and many other things, the names of which are not all strange even after two hundred years and more.

William Pike was a son of Joseph Pike, of Barnstaple, England. There still exists a long letter written to Samuel Brooks, of Exeter, New Hampshire, by John Churly, in England, telling of the death of Oliver Pike, December 24, 1755, and inclosing a copy of his will. The letter indicates that Oliver Pike was a brother of William and that he lived at Exeter, England. The first child of Samuel Brooks and Elizabeth Pike was named Oliver Pike Brooks, probably for the uncle in England.

Judith Pike, the widow, married in 1731, Rev. Elisha Odlin, a son of the Rev. John Odlin, the pastor of the church at Exeter; they had four sons and one daughter. It is probable that they lived in the house that William Pike had purchased until the Rev. Elisha Odlin was ordained as minister of the First Church of Amesbury, Mass., in 1743. The Rev. Elisha Odlin died at Amesbury Jan. 21, 1752, and the parish paid his funeral expenses and gave his widow, Judith Odlin, a present of twenty pounds. Judith had been robbed of a father, by the Indians, when she was very young; now she was a widow for the second time. Probably she went back to Exeter. She may have lived in the house with her daughter, Elizabeth, now the wife of Samuel Brooks.

In 1785 Samuel Brooks purchased the Sinclair lot between his house and the meeting house. He bought the land and the "dwelling house standing thereon" from Elizabeth Gilman, widow, for 120 pounds. This dwelling house had disappeared before Merrill made his map in 1802. Deacon Brooks used the land for his garden. The deed from Elizabeth Gilman to Samuel Brooks shows that the dwelling house and land had previously belonged to Nathaniel Webster. The earlier deed from Coffin to Sinclair has not been found.

MEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

Nearly three years before George Washington was born in Virginia, Samuel Brooks was born in Medford, Massachusetts. His father and grandfather had also been named Samuel. The first of the line in America was Thomas Brooks, who came from England to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1635, and died in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1667.

Samuel Brooks had an older sister, Mary, and three younger brothers, Thomas, ~~Frederick~~ ^{JONATHAN} and Edward. Thomas was the grandfather of, the Rev. Charles Brooks, who wrote the "History of Medford," Massachusetts. ~~Frederick~~ ^{JONATHAN} died while a student at Harvard College. Edward was the father of the elder Peter C. Brooks, and great-grandfather of Phillips Brooks. At the Medford home the household servants were negro slaves, and the old wall setting off their quarters is still standing.

The story of the Brooks family of Concord and Medford, Massachusetts, would fill several volumes.

HARVARD COLLEGE

While George Washington was surveying the lands of Lord Fairfax, in Virginia, Samuel Brooks was attending Harvard College. The lives of the two

boys at that time were very different. Samuel was delving among the classics, under the restraint of the professors and tutors and the numerous rules of a colonial college; while George was enjoying the beauties of the unspoiled forests of the mountains of Virginia, working and sleeping out of doors. The latter certainly had the better training to give him the physical strength and endurance which he so much needed in later life.

When Samuel Brooks went to Harvard College in 1745 there were but five college buildings, Harvard College, Stoughton College, Massachusetts Hall, the President's house (later known as Wadsworth House) and Holden Chapel. The first three of these buildings formed three sides of a quadrangle, closed on the fourth side by a street. Harvard College was burned in 1764, Stoughton College was torn down in 1781, and the others are still standing. Massachusetts Hall, built in 1720, is one of the oldest college buildings in the United States. George Washington occupied the President's house for several days when he came to Cambridge in July, ~~1776~~. 1775.

The sixteen-year-old Samuel was obliged to meet the following requirements for admission:

"Whoever upon Examination by the President, and two at least of the Tutors, Shall be found Able extempore to read, construe & parse Tully, Virgil or Such like common Classical Latin Authors; and to write true Latin in Prose, and to be Skilled in making Latin verse, or at Least in the rules of Prosodia; and to read, construe & parse ordinary Greek, as in the New Testament, Isocrates or such like, and decline the Paradigms, of Greek Nouns and Verbs; Having Withall good Testimony of his past blameless behaviour, shall be Looked upon as qualified for Admission into Harvard College."

The Colonial Society of Massachusetts has published the records of Harvard College, and has given an interesting account of the custom of "placing" students.

The system of "placing" students—that is, arranging their names not alphabetically, but in accordance with the supposed social position of their fathers, originated at Harvard as early as 1642 and continued until 1769. It afforded the authorities an ingenious form of punishment, for, next to expulsion, "degradation" was the highest punishment. This was degrading a student to some place below the one to which he had been originally assigned. As the students appeared on all private and public occasions—at lectures, recitations, prayers, commencement exercises, and in the meeting-house—and received their degrees in the order in which they had been placed, "degradation" was not only a punishment to the student himself, but was a blow at the family pride.

Placing had nothing to do with scholarship. The students of the Class of 1749 were "placed" on April 30, 1746; that is, towards the close of their Freshman year.

During the college year the students were subjected to rigid rules of conduct which gave them very little opportunity for physical development or recreation. Much against the wishes of the president and fellows, the fetters were cast off at Commencement time, and great "Disorders" resulted. Try as they would, year after year, the president and fellows never succeeded in surpressing the "Disorders" altogether. From 1681 to the time Samuel Brooks was graduated in 1749, one expedient after another was resorted to.

On June 22, 1693, the Corporation of Harvard College, which consisted of the President, Fellows and Treasurer,

"having been informed that the Custom taken up in the Colledge, not used in any other Universities, for the Comencers to have Plumb-Cake, is dishonourable to the Colledge, not gratefull to Wise men, and chargable to the Parents of the Comencers; do therefore put an End to that Custom."

In colonial days the students who were graduated on "Commencement Day" were called "commencers." Surely the old name was better than that of today.

On June 11, 1722, the Corporation took more stringent action:

"Whereas the Countrey in general and the College in Particular have bin under Such Circumstances, as call aloud for Humiliation, and all due manifestations of it; and that a Suitable retrenchment of every thing that has the face of Exorbitance or Extravagance in Expenses, especially at Comencements ought to be endeavored And Whereas the preparation & provisions that have bin wont to be made at those times have bin the Occasion of no Small disorders;"

"It is Agreed, and Voted, That hencefore no preparation nor Provision either of Plumb-Cake or roasted, boiled or baked Meats or Pyes of any kind shall be made by any Commencer, Nor shall any such have any distilled Liquors, or any Composition made therewith."

The prohibition of "Plumb-Cake" was evaded by making cake without plums; and in 1727 such an evasion was denounced and deemed sufficient reason for refusing to admit one to his Degree.

In 1733 the college authorities applied to the Justices of the Peace, and the latter gave a warrant to Mr. Samuel Gookin, who, with six men, selected for the occasion, should endeavor to prevent all disorders at Commencement. The Justices were called upon for several years thereafter, but the efforts of the college authorities were about as effective as those of nervous citizens to have a "safe and sane Fourth of July" during the nineteenth century.

At a meeting of the President and Fellows on May 15, 1749, there were present, the President, Rev. Edward Holyoke, Mr. Flynt, Mr. Appleton, Dr. Sewall, Mr. Mayhew, Dr. Wigglesworth and the Treasurer, Edward Hutchinson. The following was one of the resolutions adopted:

"Whereas the present is a Year of uncommon Dearness of the Necessities of Life, & as there are generally extravagant Expenses as well as great Disorders at the Commencement, And as there hath been a Proposal from three Gentlemen who have Sons that are Candidates for their Degrees this Year, to give to the College the Sum of one Thousand Pounds old Tenor. provided a Tryal be made this Year of a Commencement in a more private Manner Than usual; And also inasmuch as the College Treasury is at present in a low State, Therefore it is voted, That the Commencement this Year be managed agreeable to the above Proposal, And that the Honorable & Reverend the Overseers be requested to consent that the Degrees be given this Year to the several Candidates, without their Presence, Said Candidates being first presented to the said Honorable & Reverend Board for their Approbation; And that there be

NOTE: While writing the above (April, 1932), the newspapers announced that Harvard students to the number of 2,000 had been rioting, and for almost six hours the Harvard Square district was in a turmoil. Nine of the students were arrested. The cause of the disorders was generally characterized as "purely psychological," inspired by a desire to "let off steam" accumulating during the scholastic year.

Theses & Questions printed & Disputations had as usual; And that this Vote be presented to the Honorable & Reverend the Overseers for their Approbation."

The Honorable & Reverend Overseers did not approve. Samuel Brooks and his classmates and friends probably had the usual festivities at the Commencement in 1749. The degrees were given at the Meeting House, and the dinner was held at the College building. The names of the twenty-two graduated at that time, properly "placed", were:

1749

Guilielmus Whipple
 Andreas Oliver Mr.
 Edvardus Wigglesworth Mr. S. T. D.
 Tutor, Socius, S. T. P. Hollis
 Nathanael Appleton Mr.
 Benjamin Marston Mr.
 Johannes Sever Mr.
 Johannes Cotton Mr.
 Cottonus Tufts Mr. M. D.
 Robertus Treat Pain Mr.
 Johannes Wiswall Mr.
 Joshua Green Mr.
 Samuel Brooks Mr.

Guilielmus Tidmarsh Mr.
 Gideon Richardson Mr.
 Nathan Tisdale
 Samuel Haven Mr. S. T. D.
 Edin. & Dart.
 Josephus Wilson
 Abijah Thurston
 Timotheus Pond Mr.
 Ezekiel Dodge Mr.
 Israel Cheever Mr. 1753
 Oliverus Meriam

Several names, not shown above, were crossed out, and over them, attached to the page, by sealing wax, is a slip of paper containing the six names printed immediately below:

Samuel Hopkins Mr. 1754
 David Ripley Mr. 1754
 Gideon Hawley Mr. 1763
 Georgius Washington LL. D. 1776
 Horatius Gates LL. D. 1779
 Benjamin Lincoln Mr. 1780

"Mr." indicates that the student has taken his second degree or A. M.

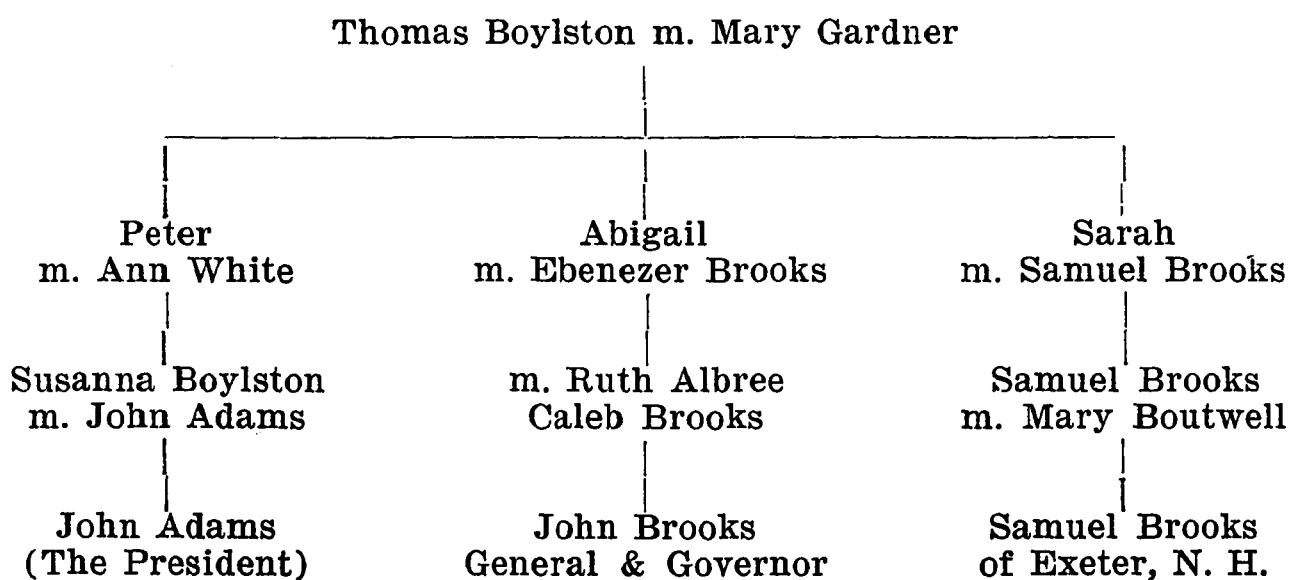
The names crossed out (not shown here) are those of students who did not remain in college, or who were not qualified for their degrees at Commencement. Some of these qualified later and their names were restored to the roll of their classmates in the years noted. For example, Samuel Hopkins and David Ripley, of the Class of 1749, received their degrees in 1754. The reason for entering the honorary degrees of Generals Washington and Gates on the roll of the Class of 1749 is not known.

Guilielmus, Andreas, Edvardus, Johannes, Cottonus, Robertus, etc., are Latinized forms of William, Andrew, Edward, John, Cotton and Robert.

THE SCHOOLMASTER AND THE DEACON

From Harvard College, Samuel Brooks went to Exeter, New Hampshire, as a school teacher, and there he spent the rest of his life. It was generally expected, in colonial times, that a graduate of Harvard College would become a minister of the gospel, but occasionally, to the great disappointment of their families and relatives, they failed to follow that course in life. John Adams, a relative of Samuel Brooks, through the Boylston family, was one of these. He

entered Harvard in 1751 and when he was graduated in 1755, fourteenth in a class of twenty-four, he, too, taught school for some time before studying law.



The school house in Exeter stood near the Meeting House, and had been built about forty years when Samuel Brooks came there. It was "thirty feet in length, twenty feet in breadth and eight feet stud," and was known as a grammar school.

In June, 1766, Samuel Brooks was made deacon of the First Church of Exeter, a great honor in that day, and he continued to hold that office until his death, more than forty years later.

In 1772 Samuel Brooks purchased of Samuel Gilman, Jr., Esqr., "One third Part of a Pew in the reverend Mr. Odlin's Meeting House in Exeter, It being the third Wall Pew at the Right Hand as you enter the front Door."

In November, 1779, Samuel Brooks purchased from the First parish in Exeter, for 172 pounds, lawful money, a pew in the old Meeting House, on the lower floor, "Beginning at the east end of the women's seats, four feet nine inches from the northeast corner of James Hacket's pew, thence running west five feet, eight inches, thence north to the side alley, thence on said alley to the east corner of the women's seats to the end alley, thence on said alley to the place begun at."

These pews were in the old meeting-house built in 1731. The meeting-house, still standing in 1932, was built in 1798, nine years before Deacon Brooks died.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

The French and Indian War was followed by the Stamp Act, the tax on tea, the regiments of soldiers in Boston under General Gage, and a constantly increasing unrest throughout the colonies.

The towns appointed committees to correspond with committees from other towns. In January, 1774, the citizens of Exeter chose John Phillips, Esq., John Giddings, Esq., Col. Nicholas Gilman, Mr. Samuel Brooks and Mr. Joseph Gilman.

Then followed the Boston Port Bill, which put an end to all commerce and nearly all business in Boston. This caused great distress there, to the laboring class whom it threw out of employment.

Not many weeks after this the people of Exeter, deeply concerned because of the distressing conditions in Boston, sent the following letter to the Committee of Boston. It speaks for itself, and shows that the people of Exeter sent more than "good wishes" to their neighbors:

"Gentlemen:

It gives us peculiar satisfaction that we are the happy instruments of conveying relief to the distressed. We send you by the bearer hereof, Mr. Carlton, one hundred pounds, which sum was unanimously and cheerfully voted by this town for our suffering brethren in Boston. The cause for which you now suffer we esteem the common cause of all America. That you may be assisted by all the colonies in the present glorious struggle for liberty, and endued with wisdom and patience to preserve to the end is the desire and hearty prayer of your sincere friends.

I have the honor, Gentlemen, in behalf of the selectmen of Exeter, to subscribe myself your most humble servant,

Samuel Brooks,

New Hampshire, Exeter, 6th February, 1775."

The selectmen were: Peter Coffin, Esquire; Samuel Brooks, Gentleman; Theodore Carlton, Innholder, and Ephriam Robinson, Merchant, as a deed of that time describes them.

The deacon wrote the letter and the innholder took it and the money to Boston.

Paul Revere appeared in Portsmouth on the 13th of December, 1774. News had been received in Boston that an Order had been passed by the King in Council, prohibiting the exportation of gun-powder and military stores to America. Early next morning several hundred men raided Fort William and Mary in the harbor. The guard was overpowered and the fort was stripped of its cannon and ammunition. The barrels of gun-powder were hidden in many places; two of them were entrusted to Samuel Brooks. Perhaps he hid them in his house.

In April, 1775, Paul Revere made his famous midnight ride. He rode through Medford, past the boyhood home of Samuel Brooks. A younger brother, Edward Brooks, a minister, was living there, and took an active part in the affair at Concord. The Rev. Edward came home that night leading his horse; on it was a prisoner, a British officer, Lieutenant Edward T. Gould, wounded in his foot.

Little Peter Chardon Brooks, eight years old, a son of Edward, climbed to the roof of the house in Medford and saw in the distance the glint of the sunshine on the bayonets of the "red coats" as they marched back to Boston that eventful day. Shortly afterwards he was taken to Exeter to live with his uncle, Deacon Brooks, and to go to school there. Medford was no place for a small boy that summer. It was swarming with soldiers and might be attacked any day.

On the 17th day of May the deacon's son, Joseph Brooks, enlisted as Sergeant in Captain Isaac Sherman's company, Colonel Samuel Gerrish's regiment. He served two months and fifteen days and died August 1st, 1775. He was at Cambridge and, in all probability, saw General Washington take command of the army on the third of July.

Samuel Brooks, Junior, was Quarter Master in Colonel David Gilman's Regiment, authorized December 4, 1776, to go to Fort George and Ticonderoga.

Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1776. The House of Representatives "Voted, That Samuel Brooks, Jun. be appointed Quarter Master to Col. David Gilman's Battalion of Militia now raising for reinforcing the Army at New York."

The regiment was discharged March 15, 1777.

The military actions at Lexington and Concord, in Massachusetts, in April, 1775, aroused the colonists. In New Hampshire a Provincial Congress assembled at Exeter on the 17th of May. A Committee of Safety, a Committee of Supplies, and a Receiver General were appointed.

Speaking of similar action in Massachusetts, Ralph Waldo Emerson said: "Appointing a receiver general, it took possession of the purse; organizing a committee of safety, it seized the sword; through its committee of supplies it became master of all the Province and town arsenals and munitions of war."

The following quotations are from the Journal of the House:

May 20, 1775.

"Voted, that Col. Thornton, Col. Bartlett, Capt. Whipple, Col. Folsom & Ebenezer Thompson be a Committee of Safety & that their Instructions be deferred until next week."

"Voted, That Col. Nicholas Gilman, Samuel Cutts, Esq., Ichabod Rawlings, Esq., Mr. Timothy Walker, Jun., Dr. John Gidding, Mr. Thomas Sparhawk & Col. John Hale be a Committee of supplies & that the giving them necessary Instructions be deferred until next week."

May 23, 1775.

"Voted, That Col. Nicholas Gilman be Treasurer & Receiver General of this Colony, and that he with Two sufficient sureties give Bond to the Hon. Mathew Thornton, Esq., President of this Congress & to his successor in office for the faithful discharge of his trust."

June 30, 1775.

"Voted, That Mr. Samuel Brooks be of the Committee of Supplies instead of Col. Nicholas Gilman."

May 26, 1775.

At the morning session the Instructions to the Committee of Safety were adopted.

At the afternoon session:

Voted, That the Committee of Supplies be Impowd. & directed to furnish the Commissary with whatever Military Stores & Provisions the Committee of Safety shall think necessary, and that they & each of them be empowered to take up such stores &c on the faith of this Colony on the best terms & from such persons as they can procure them.

And also that they or the Major part of them be empowered to Borrow on the faith of this Colony any sum not exceeding ten Thousand Pounds L. M. as the Committee find necessary to answer the directions from the Commt. of Safety. And this Convention for ourselves & Constituents plight their faith and Estates to said Committee of supplies as their Bondman to all intents & purposes for the payment of whatever sum they hire or borrow in consequence of this vote."

June 28, 1775.

"Voted, That all the Provincial & County Records (that are now kept in the Town of Portsmouth) be removed to some place of more safety."

"Voted, That the Records be removed to Exeter & that Messrs. Samuel Brooks, John McClary, Esq. & Noah Emery be a Committee to look out a place in Exeter to put sd. Records in."
June 29, 1775.

Voted, That the Records & files of the Secretaries office & clerk's office of the Superior Court, be kept at Jno. Rice, Esq. The Register of Deeds office be kept at Deacon Saml. Brooks. Register of Probates office be kept at William Parker's junr. Esq. Inferir. Court & Quarter Sessions office records &c to be kept at Noah Emery's Esq.

The people of Portsmouth protested against the removal of the records, but to no avail. Portsmouth was open to attack by the enemy.

June 8, 1775.

"Voted, That Deacon Saml. Brooks be post master for this Town" (Exeter.)

July 7, 1775.

"Voted, That Deacon Samuel Brooks, Noah Emery, William Parker junr. and John Rice Esqrs. be desired to take care & keep in safety the Respective records lately left in their custody untill the respective officers shall take charge of them, or 'till further orders of this Congress."

This Congress adjourned Nov. 16, 1775.

The delegates to this Congress from Exeter were: Nathaniel Folsom, Enoch Poor, Nicholas Gilman and Samuel Brooks. The latter attended thirty-three days, for which his pay was eight pounds five shillings.

From the Journal of the House of Representatives of the Colony of New Hampshire:

Saturday, Jan. 6, 1776.

The House met according to Adjournment.

"Voted, That the Treasurer & Deacon Samuel Brooks be a Committee to receive and pay off for all the Blankets that may be Collected in this Colony for the Continental Army and to make report thereof to this house."

Jan. 17, 1776.

"Voted, That Samuel Brooks be County Treasurer for the County of Rockingham."

Wednesday, June 12, 1776.

"Voted, That Deacon Samuel Brooks of Exeter be and hereby is chosen and appointed Recorder of Deeds and Conveyances for the County of Rockingham (in the room & Stead of Mr. Joseph Pierce who was chosen and refuses to accept) and that he be and hereby is authorized to Finish whatever remains yet to be done as fully to all Intents as the late recorder, or any of his Predecessors might have done etc.

THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY

The Committee of Safety was authorized May 19, 1775, and continued until May 29, 1784. Most of its meetings were held in Exeter, either at the house of Samuel Brooks or Joseph Gilman; a few of the Exeter meetings appear to have been held at the house of Samuel Folsom and Isaac Williams.

The following quotations are from its Records:

~~SEPT.~~
~~Aug.~~ 16, 1775.

"Received a Message from General Washington requiring the payment of certain Wages to those New Hampshire Troops bound to Canada, under Colonel Arnold."

"Appointed Deacon Brooks to pay said Troops."

From Records of the House of Representatives:

Nov. 26, 1777.

"Account of Dea. Samuel Brooks for room, firewood & candles for the Council & Committee of Safety, 163 days, allowed, £24:9."

June 28, 1780.

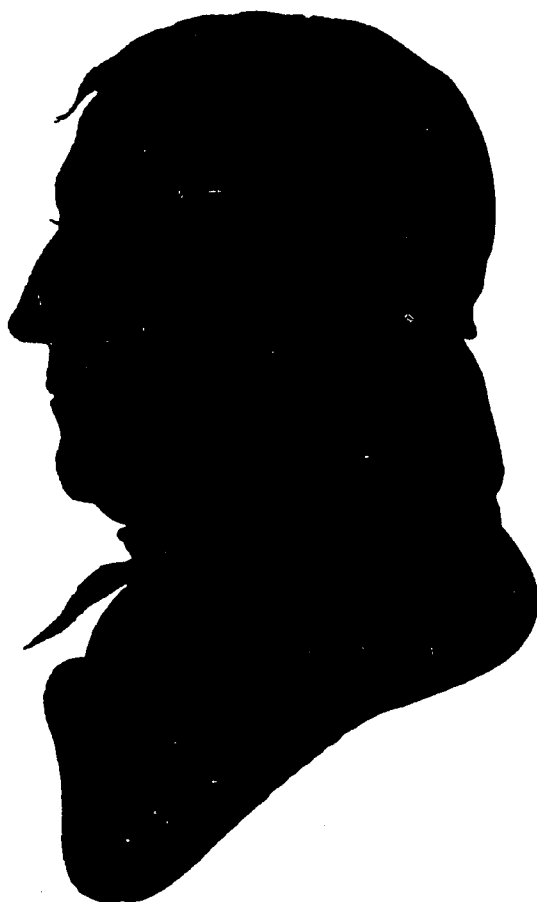
"Account of Samuel Brooks for use of his rooms, £84," (firewood & candles were not needed in June.)

From the Records of the Com. of Safety.

"Fryday (Jan. 9, 1778) Ordered the Treasurer to pay Deacon Samuel Brooks three pounds, being the amount of his account for finding the Council and Committee of Safety a Room, firewood and Candles fourteen days."

There are many other references to Deacon Brooks and the Committee of Supplies in the records of the Committee of Safety. Since the war started his house had become the post office, hall of records, office of the Committee of Supplies, and when the Committee of Safety was meeting there, between sessions of the Legislature, the actual capitol of the state. This latter honor it shared with the house of Joseph Gilman, later known as the Dean house, and with one or more houses in Portsmouth.





WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE

PHILLIPS ACADEMY

At the close of the Revolutionary War, Phillips-Exeter Academy opened its doors. This was on the first day of May, 1783, and William Woodbridge, born in Connecticut in 1755 (Yale 1780), was its first preceptor. He came from a family distinguished for its teachers and preachers. In 1785 he married Elizabeth Brooks, daughter of Deacon Brooks, and they had one surviving child, Elizabeth, who married James Barnes and lived in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

The first pupil to be enrolled in the Academy was George Odiorne, son of Deacon Thomas Odiorne, and the second, William Brooks, son of Deacon Samuel Brooks. Both boys were nineteen years old. The total enrollment for the first year was fifty-six boys, a fine showing for the new Academy. The deacon's other son, Samuel, was enrolled the second year.

Dr. Benjamin Abbot succeeded William Woodbridge in 1788, having just been graduated at Harvard College. He remained at the head of the Academy for fifty years. He was one of the greatest teachers our country has produced.

In 1870 George Bancroft said of Phillips Academy: "A schoolboy is forgotten in the places of his haunts, but for himself he can never forget them. Exeter is dear to me for the veneration in which I hold Dr. Abbot, my incomparable preceptor, and for the helping hand extended to me by its endowments."

He came to the Academy in 1811, when he was eleven years old, and two years later he entered Harvard College.

George Bancroft remembered, too, a little girl, Elizabeth Brooks, whom he met in Exeter. When he was more than eighty years old he heard that she was in Washington, and called to see her and brought her a bouquet of roses.

The two sons of Deacon Brooks by his second marriage, Oliver and James Emery, attended the Academy, the latter while George Bancroft was there.

When William Woodbridge left Exeter in 1788 he went to Medford, Massachusetts, and opened a private school for young ladies and boys. In his "History of Medford" Charles Brooks says: "He seemed to have discovered, what is now so commonly known, that the surest way of having a select and full school was to ask the highest price." "His academy was kept in the house formerly occupied by Colonel Royal. At one time he had ninety-six girls and forty-two boys. His sister was associated with him and one male teacher. He had no objection to inflict corporal punishment on females!" "He had no system of teaching, and let any pupil read from any book he pleased. Such teaching would not secure long patronage; and Mr. Woodbridge relinquished school-keeping for baking, and failed also in that business, in Charlestown."

He was editor of "Annals of Education," the first serial of the kind published in America.

The latter years of his life were spent at Franklin, Connecticut, where he taught young ladies, and where he died at the age of eighty-one, in the house of his classmate, the Rev. Samuel Nott.

WASHINGTON'S VISIT TO EXETER

The day came that George Washington was to see the Brooks house; he passed, but did not enter or sleep in it. This was in 1789, a few months after he became the first President of the United States. He started from New York with two secretaries and several servants. At Boston he was greeted by Major General John Brooks, his old friend and comrade of Revolutionary days, now in command of the militia of Massachusetts.

General Washington came to Exeter, riding on horseback from Portsmouth, at ten o'clock on the morning of the fourth of November. The streets were thronged with people, and Captain Simon Wiggin, in command of the artillery company of Exeter, fired a salute of thirteen guns. Washington stopped at the public house kept by Colonel Folsom; it was on the other side of the street from the Brooks house and much nearer the river. Here he was served with breakfast by Margaret Emery, a younger sister of Mrs. Folsom. She had asked for the privilege of waiting on the General, and was rewarded by him with a kiss.

Washington's stay in Exeter was very brief. He says in his diary that he did not know of the jealousy between Exeter and Portsmouth or he would have stayed longer.

It is not hard to find a reason for his tarrying in Portsmouth from Saturday afternoon till Wednesday morning. It was the home of Tobias Lear, Washington's private secretary, who was with him, and who would be glad to extend the stay as long as possible. Washington found time, while in Portsmouth, to call on Mr. Lear's mother, to sit for a picture, and to go cod fishing.

Tobias Lear was distantly related, through the Dudleys and Halls, of Exeter, to both wives of Deacon Brooks. He went to Mount Vernon as Washington's private secretary and tutor to George Washington Parke Custis in 1786, and he was private secretary to Washington while he was President.

During the ten years that Philadelphia was the capitol of the United States the city was visited by two frightful epidemics of yellow fever; in the first of these, in 1793, Tobias Lear's wife died. Two years later he married Fanny

Washington, the widow of George Augustine Washington. She was a niece of Martha Washington, being a daughter of her sister, Anna Dandredge Bassett, and Col. Burwell Bassett. (Lear married third Frances Dandredge Henley, another niece of Mrs. Washington.)

Washington must have been pleased with Exeter, because a few years after his visit two of the boys of his family, and one of the Lees, entered Phillips Academy. They were Augustine Washington, aged 15; Bushrod Washington, aged 10, and Francis Lightfoot Lee, aged 13.

Margaret Emery, the girl of seventeen, who waited on General Washington, was never married. She lived until 1862, the second year of the Civil War. Elizabeth Brooks Thompson saw her in Exeter in 1861.

THE FURNITURE IN THE HOUSE

There is an opportunity to know just how each room in the Brooks house was furnished at the time the Deacon died.

From the Inventory of the Estate of Samuel Brooks, made in July, 1807, by Gideon Lamson and Nathaniel Parker.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

In Best Room—Looking Glass, Square table, Card table, Mahogany tea stand, 9 Winsor chairs, 8 Leather bottom chairs, Brass andiron shovel and tongs, Carpet.

In Entry—Fire buckets, Glass lantern.

In Sitting Room—Looking glass, Clock, Small gold watch, Book case and draws, Shovel and tongs with brass heads, Jam hooks, another pair Shovel and tongs, Irons, Oval table, Square maple table, 6 Leather bottom chairs, Bell metal mortar, Money scales and weights, 4 Waiters, Dark lantern, Tea chest, Flasket with two bottles, Stone jug, large Tea Canister.

In Office Room—Bed, Bedstead, Sacking bottom, Bolster, two Pillows, Bed press, Counterpane and Blanket, small Bed, underbed Bedstead, Cord, Bolster and Counterpane, Looking glass, Bureau, 3 Chairs, Gin case with 4 bottles, Hone and case, Inkstand.

In Best Chamber—Looking glass, Mahogany bureau, and Cloth, Maple bureau, Brass nose bellows, 6 Flag bottom chairs, Trunk, Pictures, Fire Screen Carpet, Stair carpet and wires on the stairs, 52 Sheets, 44 Pillow cases, Best Bed, Bedstead, Underbed, Bolster, 2 Pillows, Counterpane, 2 Blankets and Curtains, one other bed, Underbed, Bedstead, Sacking Bottom, Pillows and Bolster, Counterpane and two Blankets, two Patchwork counterpanes, Chamber pot, 24 Towels, 10 Tablecloths.

In Office Chamber—Dressing table, Looking glass, Case of Draws, Bureau, 4 Black chairs, Gun and Cartouch box, Bed, Underbed, Bolster, Pillows, Bedstead and Cord, Counterpane and Blankets, Small bedstead and Cord, Underbed, Counterpane and Coverlid, 3 Chairs.

In East Front Chamber—Looking glass, Case of Draws, Table, 6 Chairs, Field bedstead and Sacking bottom, Counterpane and 2 Blankets, Bed, Bedstead, Cord, Underbed, Bolster and Pillows, Coverlet and Blanket, 2 pairs Large Blankets, 6 Smaller Blankets, 1 Quilt.

In Meal Chamber—3 Chests, Meal bags, etc.

In Garret—Sundry old things.

In Kitchen Shop & Scullery—57 pounds of Pewter, Misc. Tin ware, 3 Block tin Teapots, 1 pr. Steelyards, 2 Tables, 3 pr. Flat irons, 3 pr. Brass candlesticks, Lamp, 2 pr. Shovels & tongs, Trammels, Dish kettle, Knives & Forks, Desk & Draws, Writing Desk, Ironing board, Clothes horse, 3 brass Kettles, Copper tea Kettle, 4 Iron pots, Spider & Skillet, Iron Teakettle, large Iron Kettle, Tin Watering Pot, Mortar & pestle, Frying pan, Toasting Iron & Grid Iron, Baking pan, Sundries.

In Different Rooms—8 China Plates, Tea Set of China, Teapot, other Crockery Ware, Decanter, Wine Glasses and other Glassware, 96 oz. avoirdupois wt. of Plate.

Wearing Apparel—(Not itemized).

Library—(Not itemized, but valued at \$71.38).

In Cellar—Soap & Troughs, 2 Cider Hogsheads, 6 Cider Barrels, other Casks, 5 Wash Tubs, Pork & Tub, Bacon.

Much can be learned of the ways of a century and a quarter ago by a study of this inventory. At that time there was no radio, no aeroplane, no telephone, no motor car, no bicycle, no electricity, no gas, no railroad, only one steamboat, which made its first trip up the Hudson River that very year; no coal, no stove, no bathroom, no plumbing, except kitchen drains; only one lamp in the house, and that probably burned whale oil; there was no kerosene or gasoline. There were no floor rugs and the only carpet was in the Best Room, the Best Chamber, and on one flight of stairs. Nearly all the beds had underbeds or trundle beds which were pushed under the larger beds during the day.

How interesting some of the "Sundry old things" in the garret would be today! How unfortunate for the antiquarian that the books were not listed, and that the "Pewter" and "Plate" were massed together and weighed.

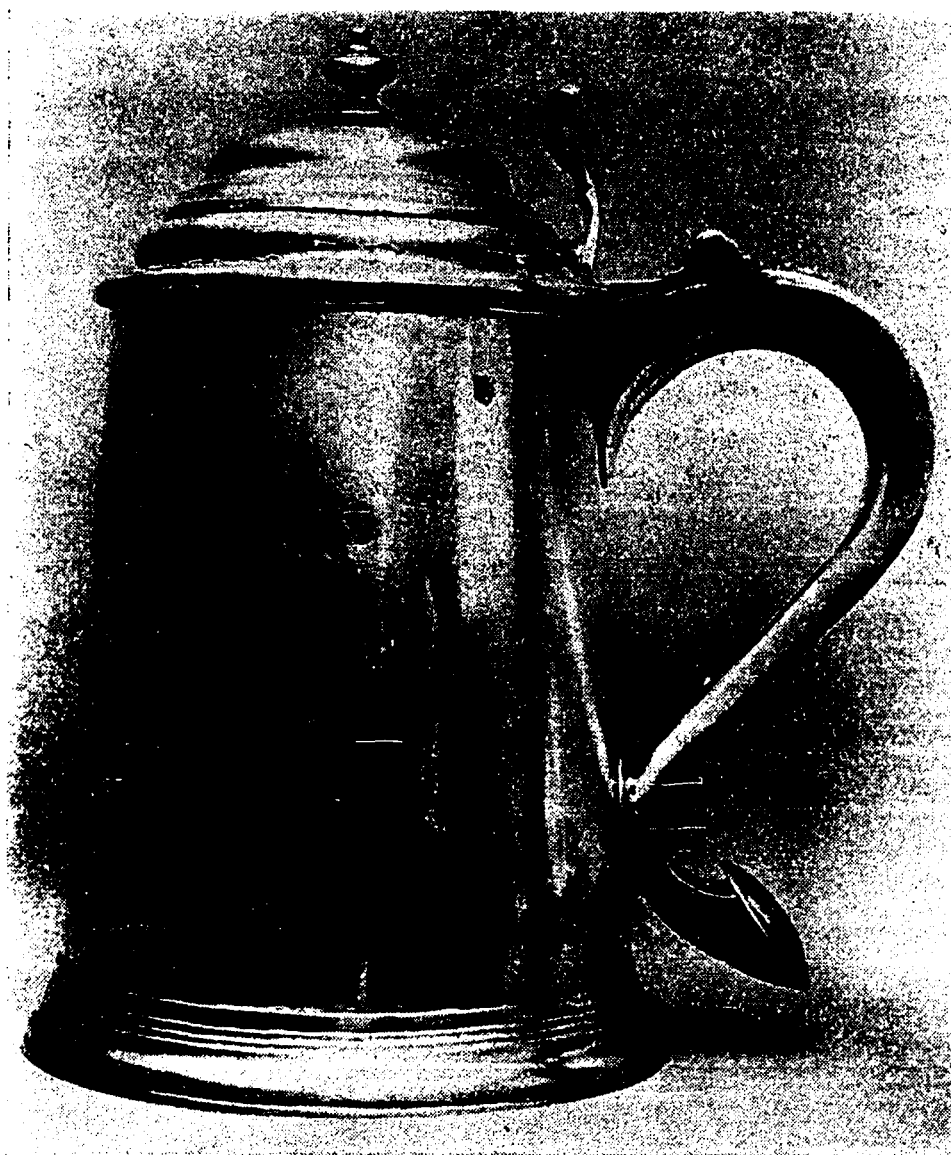


THE SILVER TANKARD

With the "Plate" in the deacon's house was a silver tankard that formerly belonged to the deacon's father, Samuel Brooks, of Medford, Mass. It was made by Samuel Edwards, a silversmith, of Boston, Mass. Samuel Edwards was born in 1705 and died in 1762, and his family was in some way connected with that of the wife of John Adams.

The letters on the bottom of the tankard stand for Samuel Brooks, born in 1700, and Mary Boutwell, his wife. The letters on the handle stand for Thomas Brooks and Anne, his wife. Thomas was one of the deacon's younger brothers. The hallmark of the maker is stamped on one side, and on front is a coat-of-arms and the name "Samuel Brooks." There is some doubt as to the authenticity of the coat-of-arms.

The tankard is now in the possession of Charles Sylvester Brooks, a grandson of Oliver, in California.

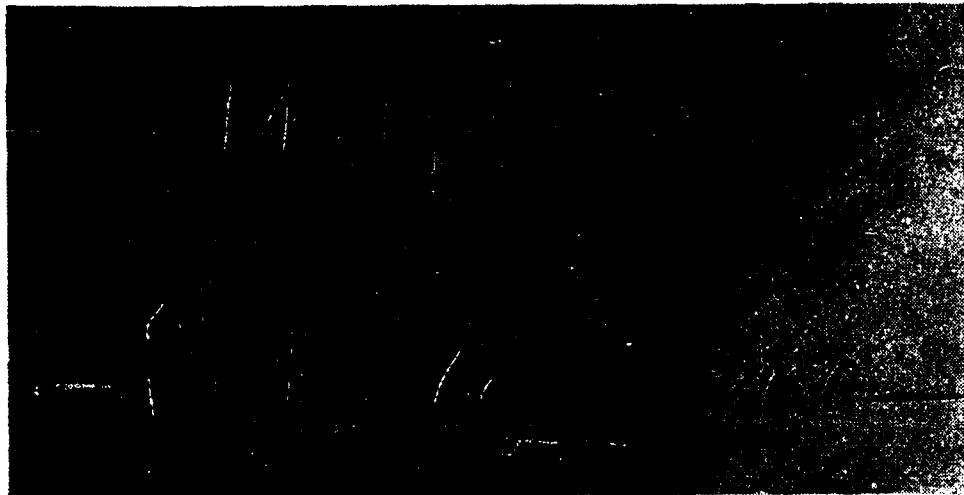


The Silver Tankard that belonged to Samuel Brooks of Medford, Massachusetts. He was born in 1700 and died in 1768.

The coat of arms engraved on the front of the tankard appears to belong to the Trowbridge family. How it came to be put on the tankard is a mystery. Elizabeth Brooks Thompson, the deacon's youngest daughter, told the writer that the coat of arms was not on the tankard when she first saw it. Frances C. Cuthbert, the youngest daughter of James Emory Brooks, still living at the age of 92 years, told the writer that the deacon's daughter Mary, who married Woodbridge Odlin, had the coat of arms engraved on the tankard.

If Mary Brooks Odlin had the tankard, it was probably taken to Brazil when she and her husband went to Bahia about 1820. When she died at Bahia in 1839, her personal effects were sent in a trunk to Philadelphia to her half brother Oliver. Oliver's son, James Brooks, had the tankard, and sold it to his brother, Frank Howard Brooks of Oakland, California, father of its present possessor.

Charles Wolcott Brooks (1833-1885), son of the Rev. Charles Brooks of Medford, Massachusetts, was the Japanese consul at San Francisco for many years, and then he must have seen the coat of arms on the tankard. He had printed an engraving of the coat of arms which has been passed on to many members of the Brooks family, who accepted it as the Brooks coat of arms.



The letters on the bottom of the Tankard stand for Samuel Brooks and Mary Boutwell, his wife.

///

FIRE ENGINES

There were two leather fire pails in the front hall of the deacon's house. They have long since disappeared, but in the Perry house, on the other side of the street, are two leather fire pails that belonged to William Perry, who married Abigail Gilman.

A fire in the deacon's day must have been a scene of great excitement, and hard work for the fire fighters. Exeter purchased a fire engine in 1774, and it was replaced by another in 1794.

These fire engines consisted of a rectangular wooden tank on wheels with a small hand-operated force pump to throw the water onto the fire. In 1763 the largest of the three fire engines in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, held 196 gallons of water, all of which could be discharged on a fire at a distance of 156 feet in one minute.

The fire engine shown in the illustration is probably very similar to those used in Exeter and Portsmouth. It was made in 1798 for the fire company at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, where some of the writer's maternal ancestors lived.



One of the leather Fire Buckets in the Perry house at Exeter. It measures 18½ inches high, including the bail.



The old Fire Engine built in 1798 for the fire company of Northumberland, Pennsylvania. For many years it stood unnoticed in a vacant lot; but recently it has been repaired and repainted.

THE OLD HOUSE

After the deacon died his widow's brother, Joshua James, came to live in the Brooks house. In the garden stood a very fine plum tree. The night before the ripe plums were to be picked someone stripped the tree of its fruit. Next morning Uncle Joshua cut down the tree.

The deacon's elder sons, Samuel and William, emigrated to Natchez, Mississippi; Mary went with her husband, Woodbridge Odlin, to Philadelphia, and later to Brazil; Oliver, James Emery, and Elizabeth settled in Philadelphia.

Joshua James died in 1825 and Tirzah Brooks joined her children in Philadelphia. The old house was to see the Brooks family no more. When Tirzah Brooks died her children sold it to the Granite Bank.

The family gone, the old house was used for various purposes. A portion was rented as a dwelling. The widow of Colonel John Rogers lived there for some time. She was a granddaughter of General Enoch Poor, who was prominent in the Revolutionary War. Part was used as a school, and for the second time the post office was located there.

Dr. William Gilman Perry's delightful little book, entitled "Exeter in 1830," mentions the house. He says: "On the Centre Street side of the Brooks house was a door opening into a fair-sized room, where most of the children of the neighborhood took their first lessons. I commenced my a, b, c there when not over three and a half years old, and continued there, off and on, till I was seven. It was kept by Miss Mary Warren, known among the children as 'Polly' Warren. She had very sharp black eyes which seemed to see everything that was going on among us. All the children wore aprons those days, both boys and girls. Provision was made against the rapid growth of boys by a couple of tucks in the legs of their trousers." "In a one-story addition to the Brooks house the post office was kept. Jewett Hoyt was postmaster, his two daughters doing all the work. Finally the house was torn down and the Universalist meeting-house built on the lot." Some years later the Methodists purchased the building and still use it.

An article in the Exeter Gazette of April 29, 1898, says, in part:

"On the corner of Centre Street, where the Methodist Church is, was a large double two-story house in which lived Mrs. Samuel Brooks." "About 1838 John Hoyt bought the old house for \$1,200. A few years later the post office was kept in the east end of the house. An attempt was made to move the building, but when it reached Elm Street it began to collapse and it was taken to pieces. The house on Maple Street, next to the Elm Street chapel, was built out of the parts of it." "Where Dr. Nute now lives was Mrs. Brooks' garden; in it was an outlet to the aqueduct used by the public. The church yard was open to the street, but later, instead of a fence, there were chains fastened to posts, these chains serving the boys as swings. The yard was surrounded by a row of tall Lombardy poplars, planted very near together. There was no sidewalk, but a footpath behind the trees. We have all heard that there are ancient graves under the present sidewalk, and many grave stones are buried under the sod about the church. In Mrs. Brooks' time there was a short cut across the graves from her house to Mr. Tenny's."

The grave of Deacon Samuel Brooks is one of those in the yard surrounding the meeting-house of the First Church. Bell's "History of Exeter" says:

"Early in the present (nineteenth) century, on the sole authority of a few of the leading men of the town, all the tomb and headstones

were removed from the yard, or levelled to the ground and covered with earth, so that in a little time the enclosure was overgrown with turf and all marks of the tenants beneath were substantially obliterated."

A MAP OF EXETER

One house does not make a town. It was not only the Brooks house and the people in it, but the other houses in Exeter and the people in them that made up the life of Samuel Brooks and his family. Coming to Exeter a young man, Samuel himself had no relatives there, but his first wife and his second wife were both related to many of the people in the town.

The accompanying map of Exeter is based on that charming and unique map made by Phineas Merrill in 1802. No attempt has been made to produce an exact copy, but the position of the houses and the names of the owners are the same.

The house of Deacon Samuel Brooks stands at the corner of Court and Centre Streets, and to the east of it the "meeting house" of the First parish, built in 1798. Further east, at the corner of Water Street, is the house of W. C. Dean. It was built about 1724 by Nathaniel Gilman, who married Sarah Emery. Later it was purchased by Joseph Gilman, who occupied it during the Revolution, and until he emigrated to Ohio in 1788. He was a member of the Board of War, and many meetings of the Committee of Safety were held in his house. After the close of the war, in 1784, Joseph Gilman himself became a member of the Committee of Safety. In 1891 and 1892 Hasbrouck L. Ludlum, a great-great-grandson of Joseph Gilman, and the writer, were classmates at Lehigh University. Across the street, at the corner of Mill Street, is the Widow Folsom's Tavern. Here General Washington breakfasted on the memorable day of his visit in 1789. Coming back on that side of Court Street, the house marked "John Emery" is probably that of the father-in-law of Dr. Benjamin Abbot. Still further west is the house marked "Nathaniel Gilman, Esq.," which was the home of the Rev. John Odlin, pastor of the church, and his son, Rev. Woodbridge Odlin. Later it came into possession of Nathaniel Gilman, who married Abigail, the daughter of the Rev. Woodbridge Odlin.

The house to the east, marked "Nathaniel Gilman's Seat," built about 1740, by Dr. Dudley Odlin, became the home of Nathaniel and Abigail (Odlin) Gilman in 1785. Their son, Nathaniel Gilman, born in 1793, was associated in business with his uncle, Woodbridge Odlin, in Philadelphia for several years, but returned to Exeter when his uncle was appointed United States Consul at Bahia, Brazil. Their daughter Abigail, born in 1789, married Dr. William Perry, whose name is on the leather fire buckle shown in the illustration. Dr. William Gilman Perry was their son. This house, now known as the "Gilman House," has been presented to Phillips Academy.

Returning to the north side of Court Street, at the corner of Centre Street, stands the house of Benjamin Clark Gilman. One of his sons, Arthur Frederick Gilman, was the boyhood friend of James Emery Brooks. Later the latter named one of his sons Arthur Gilman Brooks.

Further to the west is Phillips Academy, a single building at that time, used as a school house. The out-of-town pupils boarded with the different families in Exeter. Beyond Academy Lane is the house of Jeremiah Dow, whose daughter Ednah became the wife of S. S. Littlehale, of Boston.

Still further west is the meeting house of the Second parish, built in 1744.

On Centre Street is the house occupied by the Rev. William F. Rowland, pastor of the First Church. On Water Street, opposite the end of Centre Street, is the store and wharf, and, near the lower mill dam, the grist mill belonging to Deacon Brooks.

On the river side of Water Street are also the dwelling house of Dr. Abbot, the store of Benjamin Clark Gilman, the store of Joseph S. Gilman, to whom James Emery Brooks was apprenticed, and "Noah Emery's Seat."

A VISIT TO EXETER IN 1857

From the diary of Elizabeth Brooks Thompson, youngest daughter of Deacon Samuel Brooks, of Exeter, N. H., who was visiting the family of S. S. Littlehale, in Boston.

Tuesday, March 3, 1857. Clear and cold.

I left Mrs. Littlehale's at 2 P. M. for Exeter. Arrived at 5 and had a kindly welcome from Mrs. Hurd and Mrs. Stevens. E. Chamberlain spent the eve with us.

Wednesday, March 4. Clear and cold.

P. M. went out with Mrs. Stevens and called on Miss Emery and Mrs. Gray. Mr. and Mrs. Soule spent the eve here.

Thursday, March 5. Clear and bright.

Rode around the Town with Mrs. Stevens. Then rode with Mrs. H. and called and brought Miss Emery to pass the day. Mr. and Mrs. Gill passed the eve here. Miss Rowland called and Mrs. Connor.

Friday, March 6. Snow and rain.

Wrote to Fannie and to Mallie and to Mrs. White. I wrote a note to Mrs. Lawrence and Mrs. Hurd sent for her to come to Tea. We had quite a pleasant visit from her. Mary Warren called. Judge Bell called.

Saturday, March 7. Clear and cold and windy.

Rode out with Mrs. Stevens, called on Mrs. Leonard and then rode over to Mrs. Norris's and passed an hour there. Wrote to ask Mr. Ellis to call on me. P. M. Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Joseph and Mrs. Gilman Smith, Betty I. W. Gilman, Catherine Thayer, and others called.

Sunday, March 8. Clear.

Heard Mr. Man preach in the morning and Mr. Baptist, in the afternoon. Mrs. Henrietta Burleigh spent the evening here. Mr. Man and another minister called.

Monday, March 9. Clear and very cold.

Went with Mrs. Stevens and called to see Mr. John Emery and to J. W. Gilman's. First went to Mrs. Nat Gilman's. P. M. called to see Mrs. Odiorne and Serena Gilman. Then took Tea at Miss Peggy Emery's, with Mr. and Mrs. Leonard and Mrs. Gill and Mrs. Nat Gilman. Came home in a snowstorm.

Tuesday, March 10. Clear.

Everything beautifully covered with snow. Wrote to Lizzie Brooks and to Fannie. Passed the day at Mr. Gill's. There was a Party invited

to Tea and I met several of my early acquaintances. Rode home in a sleigh. Received letter from Mallie and paper from Nebraska.

Wednesday, March 11. Clear.

Called with Mrs. Stevens on Margaret Emery at Martha Gale's and then went to Mr. Leonard's and spent the rest of the day. Several ladies called while I was away. A scholar of the Academy was found drowned this A. M.

Thursday, March 12, 1857. Clear and cold.

Went with Mrs. S. and called on Miss Rowland and at Judge Sullivan's and at Gilman Smith's, A. M. P. M. went to Mr. Gordon on business for Oliver's widow. Took Tea at Mrs. Soule's.

Friday, March 13. Clear and very cold.

Wrote to Oliver's widow. Sent Tom a paper. Called on E. Chamberlain, H. Gale and Mrs. Lawrence. Then dined and passed the rest of the day at Judge Sullivan's.

Saturday, March 14. Cloudy then clear.

Bade adieu to my kind friends and left Exeter at half past 11.

Arrived in Boston at half past one o'clock.

Elizabeth was the only one of the Deacon's family who made frequent visits to Exeter, and kept up a correspondence with relatives and friends in her native town. Her visits from 1857 to 1879 are recorded in her diary. Of the people mentioned in the visit of 1857, Mrs. Hurd, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Emery, Mrs. Soule and John Emery were all related to her through the Emery family. A chart has been prepared showing some of the Emerys of Exeter.

THE CHURCH IN EXETER

The Rev. John Wheelwright, born in Lincolnshire, England, and a fellow collegian of Oliver Cromwell at Cambridge, was the founder of Exeter, New Hampshire. He came in 1637 and was joined by a number of families in the following year. He did not stay long in Exeter, but moved to Wells, Maine, about 1643. His daughter Abigail married Abraham Pierson, the ancestor of the Pierson family of Newark and Orange, New Jersey.

The Rev. Samuel Dudley became the settled pastor in 1650, and continued until his death in 1683. He was a son of Thomas Dudley, second governor of Massachusetts. He was married three times and had eighteen children. His first wife was Mary Winthrop, daughter of John Winthrop, first governor of Massachusetts. They were married in 1633, and their daughter Ann Dudley married Edward Hilton, of Exeter. Winthrop Hilton, the son of Edward and Ann Hilton, who was killed by the Indians in 1710, was the father of Judith Hilton, who married, first, William Pike, and second, Elisha Odlin. Elizabeth Pike, daughter of William and Judith Pike, was the first wife of Deacon Samuel Brooks.

The third wife of the Rev. Samuel Dudley was Elizabeth, thought to be a sister of John Legat or Leggett, and their youngest daughter, Elizabeth, born in 1652, married Kinsley Hall. Kinsley and Elizabeth Hall were ancestors of Tirzah James, the second wife of Deacon Samuel Brooks.

The Rev. John Clark was the next minister at Exeter, from 1693 until his death in 1705, at the early age of thirty-five. He had married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Woodbridge, of Medford, Mass.

The Rev. John Odlin, son of Elisha Odlin, of Boston, Mass., born Nov. 18, 1681; Harvard College 1702; was the next minister at Exeter. He was ordained on the twelfth of November, 1706. He married Elizabeth (Woodbridge) Clark, the widow of his predecessor, October 21, 1706. Their children were:

John Odlin, born Nov. 7, 1707.

Elisha Odlin, born Nov. 16, 1709.

Dudley Odlin, born Sept. 22, 1711.

Samuel Odlin, born Aug. 14, 1714; died Aug. 31, 1714.

Woodbridge Odlin, born April 28, 1718.

The Rev. John Odlin lived in the house on Court Street marked on the map of 1802, "Nath'l. Gilman, Esq."

Dudley Odlin, born Sept. 22, 1711, was a physician and built a house about 1740 in the east corner of the yard of his father's house; it is marked "Nath'l. Gilman's Seat" on the map. Dr. Dudley Odlin was not married, and when he died, in 1748, he bequeathed the house to his sixteen-year-old nephew, John Odlin, son of the Rev. Elisha Odlin.

The Rev. Elisha Odlin, born Nov. 16, 1709, married Judith (Hilton) Pike, widow of William Pike, Nov. 1, 1731. Their eldest son, John, born Sept. 4, 1732, was a half brother of Elizabeth Pike, the first wife of Deacon Samuel Brooks. He inherited his uncle's house, and in turn became a physician, and lived in the house until he removed with his family to Concord, N. H., in 1782. His house was sold to Col. Nicholas Gilman, the Receiver General of Revolutionary days, who purchased it for his son, Nathaniel Gilman.

The Rev. Woodbridge Odlin, born April 28, 1718, was chosen as colleague with his father, and was ordained Sept. 28, 1743. He married Abigail (Gilman) Strong, widow of Rev. Job Strong, of Portsmouth, N. H., and daughter of Peter Gilman (Brigadier Gilman). Their children were:

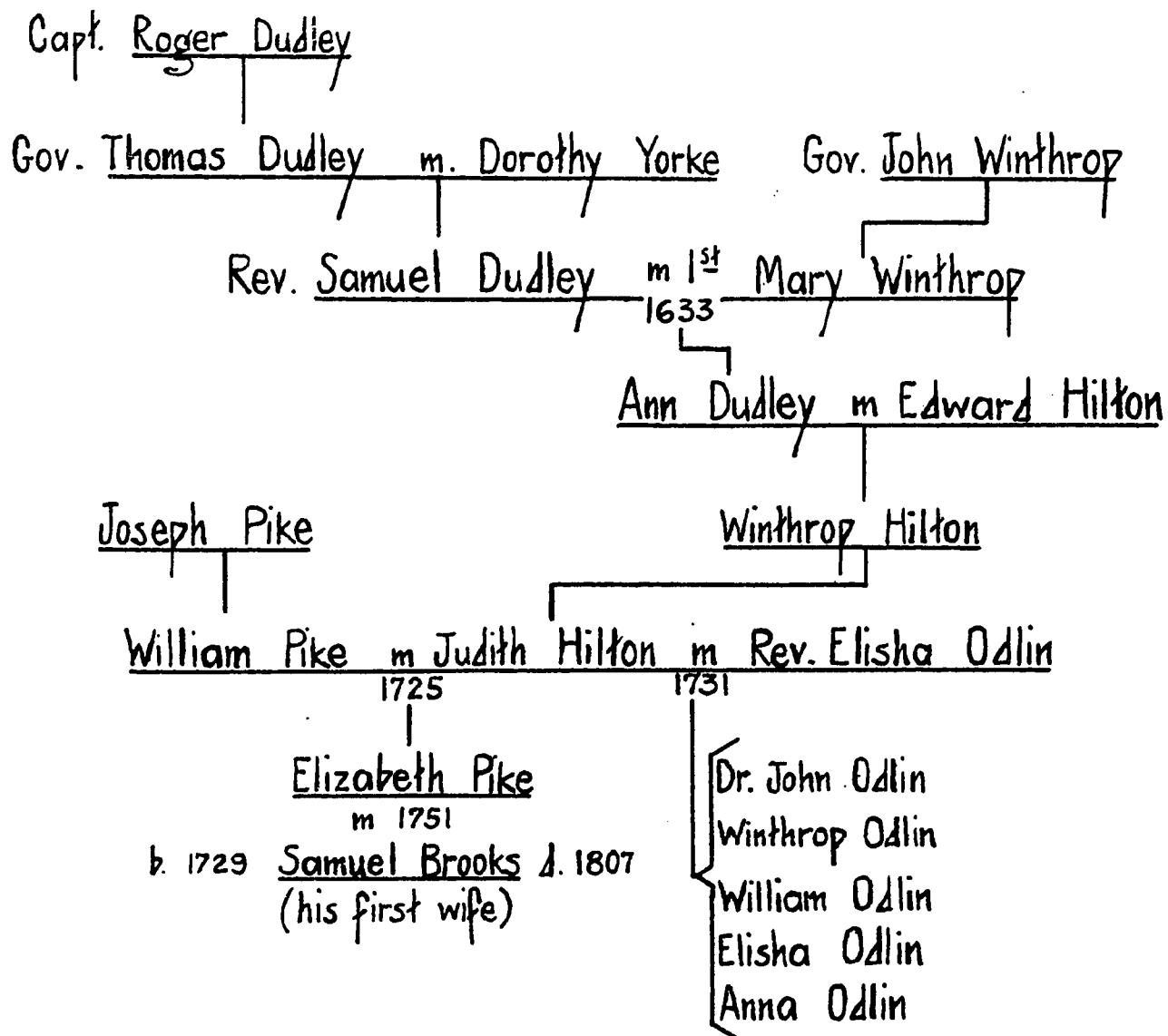
1. Elizabeth Odlin, born Aug. 6, 1756; d. Aug. 21, 1756.
2. Dudley Odlin, born Aug. 13, 1757.
3. Woodbridge Odlin, born Sept. 26, 1759; m. Mary Brooks.
4. Peter Odlin, born March 25, 1762.
5. Elizabeth Odlin, born Apr. 8, 1764.
6. Abigail Odlin, born Aug. 26, 1766; d. July 19, 1768.
7. Abigail Odlin, born Oct. 21, 1768; m. Nathaniel Gilman.
8. John Odlin, born Dec. 2, 1770; lost at sea.
9. Mary Ann Odlin, born Sept. 24, 1772.

two more children
The Rev. Woodbridge Odlin lived in the house occupied by his father. His daughter Abigail, a girl of 17, married Nathaniel Gilman, Dec. 29, 1785; who had moved into the house next door about that time.

The choice of the Rev. Woodbridge Odlin as colleague with his father was not unanimous, and the dissenters organized a new congregation. They built a meeting house in 1744, and for many years the Rev. Daniel Rogers was their pastor. After his death, in 1785, efforts were made to unite the parishes. On March 29, 1788, the members of the new church partook of the communion with those of the old, at the invitation of Deacon Samuel Brooks, of the latter. The effort to unite at that time was not successful, and was not accomplished until 1920.

Besides the Rev. Woodbridge Odlin and his son, there were two other men in Exeter named Woodbridge Odlin. One was a son of Dudley Odlin (eldest son of Rev. Woodbridge Odlin), born June 4, 1786; entered Phillips Academy in 1797; died June 11, 1809. The other, a son of William Odlin, was born May 9, 1805, and entered Phillips Academy in 1817. He was the founder of the chair of English in Phillips Academy.





ANCESTRY OF ELIZABETH PIKE

ELIZABETH PIKE, the first wife of Samuel Brooks, of Exeter, was the daughter of William Pike and Judith Hilton. Her parents were married July 29, 1725, and she was born May 22, 1726. Her father died Oct. 25, 1726, a few weeks after he had purchased the house in Exeter, afterwards known as the Brooks house. The widow, Judith Pike, married the Rev. Elisha Odlin, and had five more children.

William Pike's father was Joseph Pike, of Barnstaple, England.

Judith Hilton was a daughter of Col. Winthrop Hilton, of Exeter, who was born in 1671, and was murdered by the Indians in July, 1710. Winthrop Hilton was a son of Edward Hilton, born in 1626, who married Ann Dudley. Edward Hilton was the eldest son of Edward Hilton, of London, England.

William Hilton, of London, England, became a member of the Fishmonger's Guild of London, in 1616, and his brother Edward became a member in 1621. Edward Hilton was one of the company sent by the proprietors of Laconia to make a settlement on the Piscataqua River. Edward, with his brother William, arrived from London in the spring of 1623, and settled at Dover Neck, seven miles from Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The settlement was supported mainly by fishing.

"At first the little settlement at Dover was practically a little republic with Edward Hilton, the company's agent, at its head. He was the first of the 'Rulers of Dover,' and held office from the spring of 1623 to 1631. He was regarded by the Massachusetts Government as the

principal man in the Dover settlement, and after its annexation by Massachusetts, which was mainly affected by him, he was the first named in the list of magistrates of Dover in 1641, but he removed to Exeter shortly afterward."

"The records of Exeter show that he was settled and had a house in the part of Exeter, which is now South Newfields, at least as early as December, 1639. A large grant of land had been made to him by the Exeter authorities in 1639. In 1653 another grant of about 'two miles square, comprising the whole village of Newfields,' was made to him in regard of his charges in setting up a saw mill. A considerable part of this grant has remained to this day the property of his descendants. He became a leading man in the place, serving as townsman and selectman from 1645 nearly every year up to 1652." "He was assistant judge of the court of common pleas." "He died early in 1671."

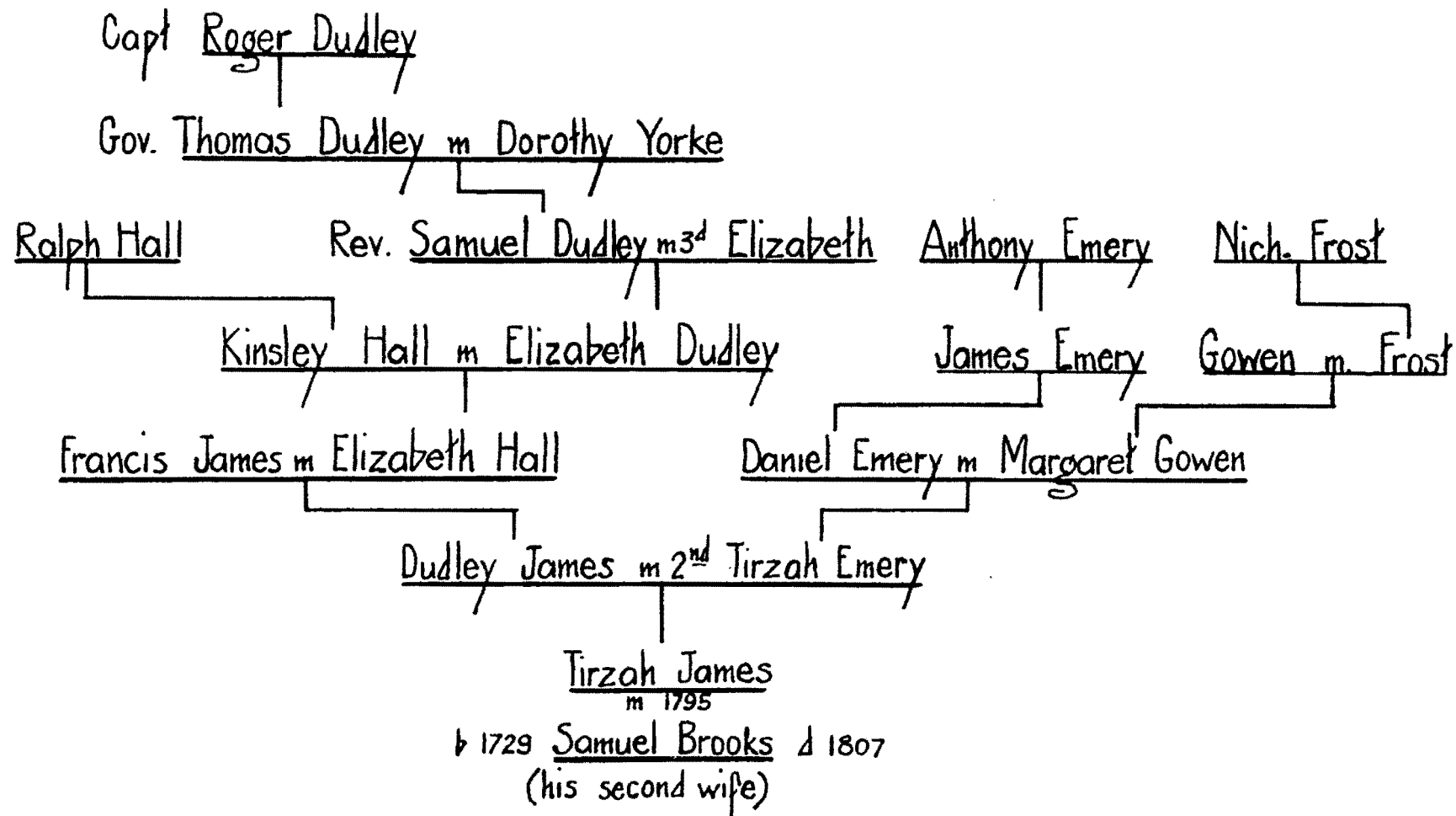
His children were: "Edward (b. 1626) William, Samuel, Charles, Susannah, Sobriety and Mary." Stearns' Genealogical & Family History of New Hampshire.

In Bell's "History of Exeter" it is stated that Edward Hilton's claim to lands in Exeter antedated that of the Exeter proprietors, having been obtained from the Council of Plymouth, under the authority of the British Crown.

Ann Dudley, wife of the younger Edward Hilton (b. 1626), was a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Dudley, minister of the church in Exeter, and his first wife, Mary Winthrop. They were married in 1633, and Ann, their youngest child, was born October 16, 1641, at Salisbury, Mass.

Ann Dudley's father, the Rev. Samuel Dudley, was the eldest of Governor Thomas Dudley's eight children, and the only son by his first wife. He was born about 1610, probably at Canon's Ashby, Northamptonshire, England, and was educated for the ministry. He came to America with Winthrop, Johnson and his father in the "Arbella" in 1630. He lived in Newtown, now Cambridge, Ipswich and Salisbury before he was settled in the church at Exeter in 1650.

Ann Dudley's mother was Mary, daughter of John Winthrop, the first governor of Massachusetts; her father, Thomas Dudley, was the second governor of Massachusetts.



ANCESTRY OF TIRZAH JAMES

TIRZAH JAMES, the second wife of Samuel Brooks, of Exeter, was the daughter of Dudley James and his second wife, Tirzah Emery. Her parents were married July 12, 1753, and she and her twin brother Caleb were born May 15, 1755. Another brother, Joshua, was born August 31, 1757, and a sister Mary, December 2, 1759. The mother died the day that Mary was born. Dudley James died Feb. 24, 1776, when Tirzah was twenty years old. For several years Tirzah lived with the family of Peter Gilman in the old house on the northerly corner of Water and Clifford Streets. It is shown on the map of 1802, on Mill Street, and is marked "E. Clifford, Esq." This is the oldest house in town and was built by Councillor John Gilman before 1660. The original structure was small and constitutes the main body of the present house. It was constructed of square logs, the upper story projecting a foot or more beyond the lower, and the windows were scarcely more than loop holes. It is what is known as a "garrison house," designed for defence against the Indians.

In 1792 Tirzah James was living with the family of Nathaniel Carter at Newbury; in 1795 she became the second wife of Deacon Samuel Brooks. He was 66 years old and she was 40.

Dudley James was a mariner. From 1754 to 1757 he was master of a brig going back and forth between Boston and Exeter. In the summer of 1766 the brig was in the harbor of Bristol, England; it was for sale, but Mr. James remarked that nearly every vessel in the harbor had a broom at a mast head—the "for sale" sign.

Dudley James was one of the group that organized the Second Parish, under the leadership of Col. Peter Gilman, John Phillips and others, in 1743. He was one of the 54 "Freeholders and Other Inhabitants" who signed a petition in 1744, to the Assembly, praying to be relieved from paying taxes to the First Parish while supporting the new church. The petition was not granted. In 1755 he was one of the 62 who signed a similar petition, which was granted, and people coming into town were allowed to choose which parish to support.

Dudley James was the second son of Francis James and Elizabeth Hall. Their children were: Kinsley, born February 19, 1708-9; Dudley, born November 5, 1713, and Francis, born February 16, 1714-5.

Elizabeth Hall was a daughter of Kinsley Hall and Elizabeth Dudley. They were married September 25, 1674, and their children were: Josiah, Paul, Elizabeth, Mary and Mercy.

Kinsley Hall was a resident of Exeter most of his life. He was born at Dover, New Hampshire, in 1652. His wife was the youngest daughter of the Rev. Samuel Dudley by his third wife, Elizabeth. He took the oath of allegiance and fidelity to the country at Exeter, November 30, 1677. He was a captain of the militia, selectman for some years, moderator, and deputy to the General Assembly in 1694 and 1695. He was also a member of his Majesty's Council for the Province of New Hampshire, appointed in 1698. The Provincial Council consisted of the Right Honorable Samuel Allen, Esq., Governor &c., John Usher, Esq., Lt. Governor, and Nathaniel Fryer, Kinsley Hall, Joseph Smith, Sampson Sheafe and Peter Wear, Esqs.

On the 13th of March, 1698-9, Kinsley Hall and Richard Hilton, Esqs., of Exeter, were commissioned as Justices of the Peace for the Town of Exeter, by Governor Samuel Allen, and took the usual oath of office. Kinsley Hall died in 1736. His son, Josiah, had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Tobias Lear. Their grandson, Tobias Lear, was private secretary to George Washington.

Ralph Hall, the father of Kinsley Hall, was born in England in 1618 or 1619, and is believed to have located at Exeter before the arrival of Wheelwright's company in 1638. He was a lieutenant, and held various positions of trust in the town, and was delegate to the first provincial assembly in 1680. He died in March, 1701. His wife was Mary, and their children were: Mercy, born 1647; Huldah, born 1649; Mary, Ralph, Samuel, Kinsley, born 1652, and Sarah. Ralph Hall's signature may be seen on the facsimile of the Exeter "Combination," dated July 4, 1639, in Bell's "History of Exeter." He signed "Rallf Hall."

Ralph Hall is said to have been a son of John Hall, Sr., and a brother of Deacon John Hall, of Dover, New Hampshire.

Tirzah Emery, second wife of Dudley James, was the ninth child of Daniel Emery and Margaret Gowen. Daniel Emery was born at Kittery, Maine, September 13, 1667, and married Margaret Gowen, March 17, 1695. He died October 15, 1722, and his wife died November 21, 1751. Tirzah was born September 19, 1717.

Daniel Emery was a surveyor of land. In May, 1703, he was chosen deacon of the Congregational Church of Berwick, Maine, and elder, March 21, 1720. He was the son of James Emery, and his first wife, Elizabeth, who died after 1687. James Emery was born in England about 1631 and came to America with his father, Anthony Emery. He was selectman of Kittery for eight years, between 1674 and 1695. He was elected representative of the General Court, 1693 and 1695. He was a very large man, weighing over 350 pounds.

In 1705 James Emery made a deposition in which he stated that he was about 73 years of age, that he had removed from the Town of Dover, in the Province of New Hampshire, and was living in Dedham, in the Province of Massachusetts Bay; that he did formerly live with the late Major Richard Waldron, at Cochecha, in the Town of Dover. "The deponent lived with his father about three or four miles distant from the said Richard Waldron's settlement aforesaid, and was frequently there; and about fifty-eight years last past the deponent lived for some time in said Waldron's house, and wrought for him," etc.

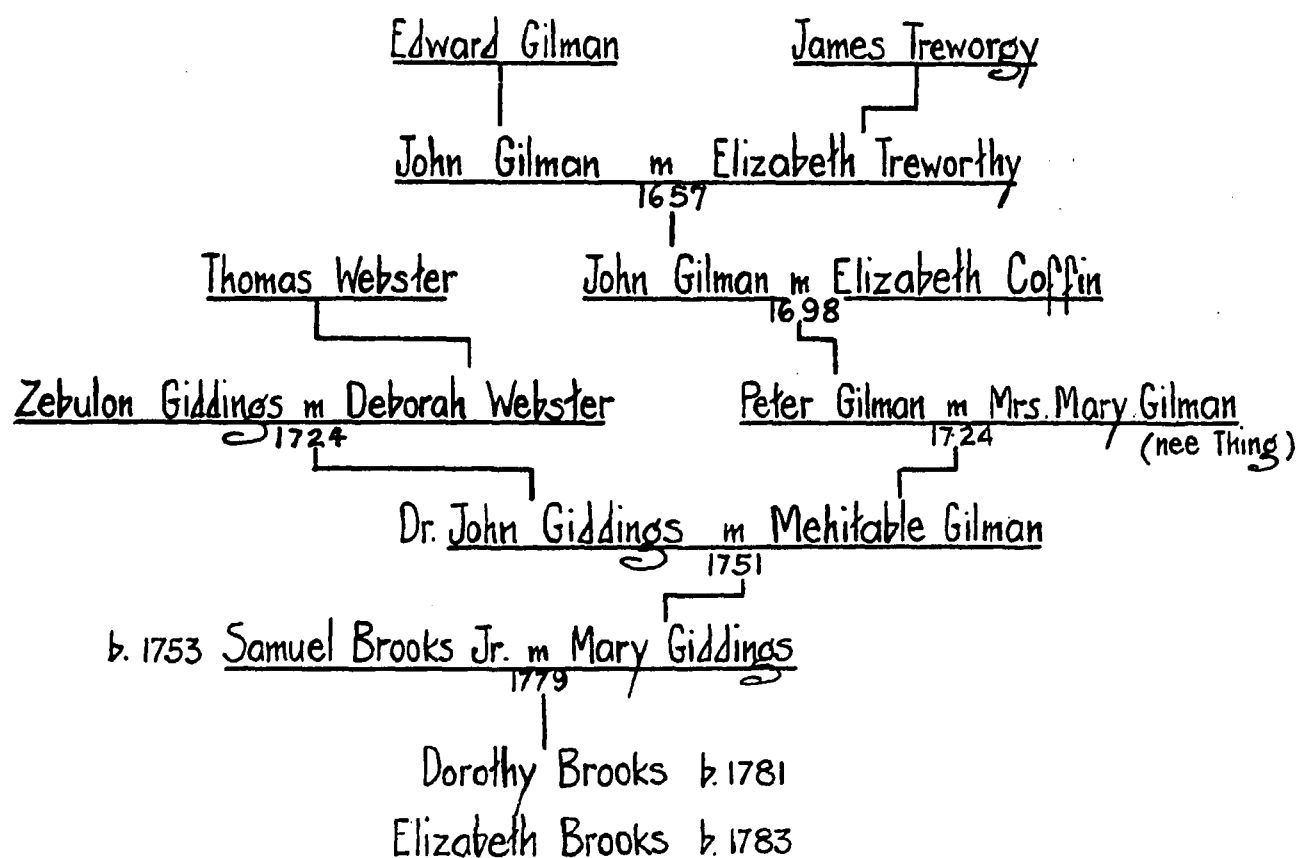
Anthony Emery was the second son of John and Agnes Emery, and was born in Romsey, Hants, England. His wife was Frances. He and his elder brother, John Emery, and their families, sailed from Southampton, April 3, 1635, on the ship "James," and arrived at Boston, June 3, 1635. John, the elder brother, was born September 29, 1598. The brothers were carpenters.

The Emery family is of French origin. It is believed that a John Emery fled from France to England at the time of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572).

Margaret Gowen, who married Daniel Emery, was a daughter of William Gowen and Elizabeth Frost. They were married May 14, 1667; they had John, Nicholas, William, Elizabeth, James, Margaret (born 1678; died November 21, 1751), Lemuel and Sarah.

William Gowen, of Kittery, Maine, had land granted him there in 1666 and 1674; was a farmer and carpenter. He died April 2, 1686. He was probably a Scotch emigrant. He and his daughter sometimes used the name of Smith, Gowen being the Scotch and Irish for Smith.

Elizabeth Frost was a daughter of Nicholas Frost, a native of Tiverton, England. He arrived at Piscataqua with his wife and children about 1635 or 1636, and settled at Sturgeon's Creek, where he died July 20, 1663. Charles Frost, an elder brother of Elizabeth, was born in England in 1632, and was brought to America by his parents. He became a distinguished man, both in civil and military life, and was representative to the General Court in 1669. He was one of the six councillors of Maine and commander-in-chief of the Maine regiment in 1680. He fought the Indians for many years, but they killed him from ambush, on Sunday, while he was returning home from church. This was July 4, 1697.



ANCESTRY OF MARY GIDDINGS

MARY GIDDINGS, the wife of Samuel Brooks, Jr., of Exeter, was the daughter of John Giddings and Mehitable Gilman. Her parents were married November 20, 1751, and had five children: Mary, born July 13, 1752, John, Dorothy, Mehitable and Deborah.

John Giddings, a son of Zebulon Giddings and Deborah Webster, was born at Exeter, September 11, 1728. He was a physician and merchant. He was selectman several years and representative just before and during the early years of the Revolution, and was one of the most active and trusted supporters of the patriot cause in the Legislature. He was associated with Samuel Brooks on the Committee of Supplies during the Revolutionary War, having been appointed to that committee by the House of Representatives of New Hampshire on May 20, 1775.

Zebulon Giddings and Deborah Webster were married October 12, 1724, and had nine children. He kept a public house, afterwards occupied by Rev. William F. Rowland (who married a Giddings) on Summer Street, marked "Col. E. Giddings' Seat" on Merrill's map. This is a square edifice surmounted by a hipped roof with overhanging eaves, and has been occupied by several generations of Giddings. Zebulon Giddings was representative to the Assembly for nine years, and was clerk of the town for thirty-nine years. The old form of the name was Giddinge.

Mehitable Gilman was one of the seven daughters of Col. Peter Gilman, known as "Brigadier Gilman," who lived in the house built in 1660, or earlier, by Councillor John Gilman, his grandfather.

Peter Gilman was born February 6, 1708, and died December 1, 1788. He was married three times, his first wife being Mary, widow of John Gilman. He was Speaker of the House of Assembly, and a councillor of the province, and rose to the rank of Brigadier General in the militia, through his exploits in the French and Indian wars. He was a man of strong religious feelings, and a great admirer of the evangelist, Whitefield.

Peter Gilman was the eldest son of Col. John Gilman, and his first wife, Elizabeth Coffin, who were married June 5, 1698. Col. John Gilman was the father of eleven children, and died in 1740. He lived in the house built by his father. In 1719 and 1720 he was licensed by the Assembly to keep a place of public entertainment in his log house by the bridge.

John Gilman (Councillor Gilman), father of Col. John Gilman, married Elizabeth Treworthy, June 30, 1657, and is supposed to have built his log house about that time. He had sixteen children, twelve of whom lived to maturity. He was the second son of Edward Gilman, Sr., and was born in England.

Edward Gilman, Sr., with five children, came from Hingham, in Norfolk, England, to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1638. Edward Gilman, the younger, settled at Exeter in 1648, and set up a saw mill under an agreement he had made with the inhabitants of the town. His father and his two brothers, John and Moses, came to Exeter within the next five years, and his brother-in-law, John Folsom, within the next twelve years. In 1653, Edward, the younger, was lost at sea on a return voyage to England to procure equipment for saw mills. His brother John succeeded him in his business, surviving him more than fifty

years, and became one of the most useful and distinguished citizens of Exeter. In 1680 he was appointed a councillor of the province; in 1682 a judge of the Court of Pleas; in 1693 he was elected Speaker of the House of Assembly. He died July 24, 1708.

Elizabeth Coffin, who married Col. John Gilman, was a daughter of Peter Coffin and Abigail Starbuck, whose children were: Abigail, born 1657; Peter, Jethro, Tristram, born 1665; Robert, Edward, Judith, Parnell, Elizabeth, born January 27, 1680, and Eliphalet.

Peter Coffin came from England in 1642 with his father, Tristram Coffin.

Elizabeth Treworthy (or Treworgy) was a daughter of James Treworgy.

Deborah Webster, who married Zebulon Giddings in 1724, was a daughter of Thomas Webster.

Thomas Webster had fifty acres of land allotted to him in 1701, and another fifty acres in 1706.

On March 13, 1717, it was voted "that Nicholas Gilman, Thomas Webster and Samuel Thing be a committee to make diligent search of the town records," etc., to see who had not received their proportion of lands. Thomas Webster was a selectman, 1730, 1731 and 1732.



THE DEACON'S FAMILY



DEACON SAMUEL BROOKS

1729 - 1807

The children of SAMUEL and ELIZABETH (Pike) BROOKS were:

1. Oliver Pike, born 1752; died 1755, at Exeter.
2. Samuel, " 1753; " 1818, at Natchez, Miss.
3. Joseph " 1755; " 1775, in the Army.
4. Elizabeth, " 1760; " 1760, at Exeter.
5. Elizabeth " 1761; " 1787, at Exeter.
6. William, " 1764; " 1821, in Mississippi.
7. Mary, " 1767; " 1839, in South America.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks died in March, 1794.

Samuel Brooks married, second, Tirzah James, December, 1795.

The children of SAMUEL and TIRZAH (James) BROOKS were:

8. Oliver, " 1796; died 1848, in Philadelphia.
9. James Emery, " 1799; " 1850, near Philadelphia.
10. Elizabeth, " 1801; " 1889, in Baltimore.

Samuel Brooks died, 1807, at Exeter.

Mrs. Tirzah Brooks died, 1831, in Philadelphia.

1. OLIVER PIKE BROOKS died in infancy.

2. SAMUEL BROOKS, JR., married Mary Giddings and had two daughters, Dorothy and Elizabeth, who were known as "Dolly" and "Betsy." He took his family to St. Andrew, New Brunswick, and lived there as a merchant for several years. When Dolly Brooks was eleven years old she was in Boston on her way home to St. Andrew from a visit to Medford, and probably Exeter. Her cousin, Peter C. Brooks, had arranged for her return by sailing vessel, and the following is part of a letter he gave to Dolly to take to her father. It was written in Boston in September, 1792:

"Cousin Dolly is going with Captain Dexter, and is now confined here with a head wind. Her anxiety to get home prevents her from enjoying herself, under this arrest, though on her coming ashore I took her to Mrs. Hall's where there are young ladies, and with whom I shall, if possible, urge her to tarry till the wind is fair. It is with difficulty that I can persuade her to be on shore a moment. She seems to be afraid of losing her passage, though she will not own it. She was brought from Medford day before yesterday, being Saturday, since which the wind has been east. The probability is that after this Capt. D. will have a good wind, which I sincerely hope for the sake of our little cousin, who has not, to appearance, enjoyed her friends, owing to her uneasiness to get home. She is a pretty girl in every sense of the term, and I am sorry no ladies are going to the vessel to make society for her; but her prospect of soon seeing her parents, which seems to be her leading wish, will afford her much consolation. I have ordered Captain Dexter to get such fruits as are good on the water and no doubt he will attend to it.

I am Dr. Sir with respect

Yr. friend and servt. P. C. Brooks.

Mr. Samuel Brooks."

Pictures of Peter C. Brooks show a very kindly face; his letter reflects his kindly disposition, at the same time that it shows the home-loving traits of little Dolly. It was well, for she had, later on, a large family of children to bring up. It was the writer's privilege and pleasure to meet one of her children, Samuel Brooks Newman, in New Orleans, in 1893, just a few weeks before he died. He was a delightful Southern gentleman, and his chief interest, at the time, seemed to be centered on his newly-arrived great-grandson, Arthur Breeze Griswold.

Mississippi Territory was organized while John Adams was President. He appointed some of his New England friends to offices in the Territorial Government; and a number of New England families emigrated to Natchez, going by way of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and down the Ohio and Mississippi by flat boat. The families of Samuel Brooks, Jr., and William Brooks, his brother, were in the party. They spent some months in Ohio at a fort commanded by Col. William Henry Harrison, later to become President. All their way down the Mississippi the west bank of the river was still foreign country, Louisiana, a Span-

ish possession, soon to become French, and then to be ceded to the United States. In honor of President Adams, the county which was organized around Natchez was named Adams County. When Natchez was incorporated as a city, in 1803, Samuel Brooks became its first mayor. He was also Judge of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, and was called "Judge" Brooks. At the time of his death he was Treasurer of the State of Mississippi.

While the party emigrating to Natchez was tarrying at Augusta, on the Ohio River, in Bracken County, Kentucky, "Dolly" Brooks was married to Joseph Newman, a son of Ezekiel Newman, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. This was on the second of June, 1799. The halt at Augusta lasted more than a year, and it was February, 1801, when the party reached Natchez. This was before the days of steamboats. Joseph Newman was appointed an Alderman when Natchez became a city in 1803.

Samuel Brooks, Jr., was the fourth ~~son~~ of the name in direct descent, but had no son. His daughter Dorothy named one of her sons Samuel Brooks Newman. This name has been continued in the family for three generations.

The first Samuel Brooks Newman went from Natchez to New Orleans some time before the Civil War. His sons, the second Samuel Brooks Newman and William Joseph Newman, were in the Confederate Army, Fifth Company, Washington Artillery, Army of the West. William was lost in the war and Samuel survived, only to be killed in the fight in New Orleans on the 14th of September, 1874. In the centre of Canal Street, near the river, is a monument to the memory of those who fell. "S. B. Newman, Jr.," is one of the names on the monument. The third Samuel Brooks Newman is still living (1932).

Elizabeth Brooks, the younger sister of "Dolly" Brooks, was born in Exeter at the close of the Revolutionary War, and lived through the Civil War. One of her grandsons, Jere C. Hutchins, with his father, visited her during the latter half of 1863, at her home on a plantation near Natchez, Mississippi. He writes:

"The next morning we drove out from Natchez in a carriage that had been sent for us, to the old family homestead. The grandmother, preceding all others, was half way down the lawn to meet us. Her most affectionate greetings were followed by those of her only other son, John Odlin Hutchins." "At the portal stood the butler, a white-haired and venerable black man of great dignity, who had served four generations in the same house." "The spacious house was furnished with rare old furniture and the entrance hall was hung with family portraits." "There was much of elegance in the homes and lives of planter families in the Natchez district until the war brought ruin." "The time of the house servants was employed, in the main, in carding, spinning, weaving and sewing. All clothing and footwear were made on the place. Grain was ground fine for bread. Smoked and salted meats were plentiful, and there was no stint of beef and mutton. The family kitchen was in a building apart from the main house. There were no stoves, the cooking being done on spits and in pots and ovens in a big fireplace. The negroes lived in their own quarters half a mile away, where each family did its own cooking in much the same way."

"The grandmother was the acknowledged baroness of the entire place." "Thoroughly well educated, and a wise woman, and of strong character, she ruled not so much by exaction as by common consent." "She was in her eightieth year." She died June 4th, 1868, at "Glen Aubin," Adams County, Mississippi, the residence of her son, John Odlin Hutchins.

3. JOSEPH BROOKS, a boy of twenty years, enlisted in the Revolutionary Army as Sergeant in Captain Isaac Sherman's company, May 17, 1775. He died August 1st of that year. No record of the place or cause of his death has been found. His name was still on the roll of Exeter men at the camp at Sewall's Point in September, with the notation "dead." Captain Sherman was a native of Connecticut (Yale, 1770), and had been a school teacher in Exeter in 1774. He knew the boys and the boys knew him.

4. ELIZABETH BROOKS, born in 1760; died in infancy.

5. ELIZABETH BROOKS, born in 1761; married William Woodbridge, as already noted under "Phillips Academy." Her eldest grandson, James Woodbridge Barnes, and his wife went to Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, in 1842. They were both ill with tuberculosis, and it was believed that the uniform temperature in the cavern would result in a cure. The night they arrived at the hotel, at the mouth of the cave, Margaret, the wife, died. A few days later James entered the cave and stayed several months, but his mental distress caused him to return home. He felt benefitted by the rest and lived on for more than eight years.

Another grandson, Joshua Edwards Barnes, known as Edward Barnes, married his second cousin, Elizabeth Goodyear Woodbridge, daughter of Samuel Edwards Woodbridge, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, who had a boys' school there known as "Woodbridge Hall."

Edward Barnes was superintendent of the anthracite coal mines near Tamaqua, Pennsylvania. One day in 1858 he and a Mr. Ware entered a drift on the side of a mountain leading to an unused mine. They were overcome by gas, and that night a searching party found their bodies in the mine. Only a few years before this there had been another tragedy in the family of Edward's wife. Her brother, Stephen Goodyear Woodbridge, had succeeded his father in charge of "Woodbridge Hall," when in 1853, while lecturing on chemistry to the school, he accidentally swallowed some phosphorus with fatal results.

After the boys' school was closed, "Woodbridge Hall" was kept as a boarding house by the widow of J. Edwards Barnes. The writer remembers it well. It was his home during the fall and winter of 1875 and 1876. The boarders were mostly engineers, constructing the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and their families. There were large unused rooms on the top floor still called the dormitories. The recitation room still had the pupils' desks, the glass enclosed shelves along the walls filled with chemical and philosophical apparatus, and a locked closet. The young men picked the lock one day and disclosed a human skeleton. In the attic were large clocks with wooden wheels; near the kitchen was a workshop where the former owner had a forge and tools for making locks and other mechanical devices. He was the inventor of the Woodbridge wire wound cannon. An old lady, Mrs. Louisa White, with a tin ear trumpet, assisted Mrs. Barnes with the housekeeping. Every morning she trimmed, cleaned and filled the kerosene lamps throughout the house. She was the mother-in-law of Rufus Henry Barnes, who had died long before. In the kitchen was a well with a pump that would get out of order. Then Mrs. Barnes would let one of her sons down the well with a windlass that was kept for the purpose. The place and the people were a source of constant interest to a six-year-old boy.

6. WILLIAM BROOKS married Tabitha Glover, daughter of General John Glover, of Marblehead, Massachusetts. There is a bronze statue of General

Glover at the head of Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass. William and Tabitha had one son who died in infancy. William joined his brother Samuel in the emigration to Natchez in 1799. New Orleans was a Spanish city at that time, and Natchez was the principal port of the United States on the lower Mississippi River. After Tabitha Brooks died in 1802, William Brooks married a second and a third time, and had five daughters born in Mississippi. He lived at Cotton Field plantation, near Natchez. In 1819 he wrote to his half-brother, James Emery Brooks, in Exeter, asking him to come to Natchez to live.

The three letters which passed between them are as follows:

Cotton Field, near Natchez (Miss.)

Oct. 18th 1819.

Dear Brother:

I take the liberty to address you to inquire after the welfare of the Family of my late honored and respected Father. have never received a line from any of the Family since my Father's decease excepting from Oliver. I have a handsom Mercantile establishment at my Toll Bridge pray would it suit you to come on and take charge of the same? I presume if you are honest industrious careful and acquainted with business that you might soon acquire something handsome.

I will give you five hundred \$ for the first year and pay your expenses to Natchez should you like the Country, will the second year give a concern in the business which will be profitable. In case you should not approve of your situation will pay your expenses back to Exeter. Consider well on the subject. If you make up your mind to come apply to your Relations at Medford or Boston, who will obtain you a passage to New Orleans, when you call on my friends Messrs. McNeill, Fisk & Rutherford Merchants N. Orleans who will render you any services you may want, Engage a passage for you in one of the Steam Boats to Natchez which will land you in Natchez in four or five days.

The passage from Boston to N. Orleans would be pleasant as you would be in warm weather in a few days. I can assure you Brother on your arrival should I find the young man you are represented to be shall not mind trifles with you. The country is by no means unhealthy as it is stated to be. Fortune will insure you good health. Our family consists of two daughters by my second wife and three daughters by my third wife. make my best respects to your mother and believe me truly your Friend and

Brother

William Brooks.

P.S. If you come to Natchez bring with you Garden seeds, 1/2 doz. ears of your best seed corn. W.B.

Should conclude to come to the country should like you to arrive on or before the 1st of January next.

Recd. Nov. 20th, 1819.

Exeter, Nov. 21, 1819.

Dear Brother:

I received your letter last evening and thank you for your kind enquiries after the family. Mother is well and lives with her brother, Joshua James, in the same house that my Father did. We the children are at present well tho much scattered. I suppose that you know my Brother Oliver is at sea and Elizabeth at Philadelphia, as for myself I have always lived in Exeter and ought to have written you but as it is please to forgive me. When about 15 years old I went into a retail store and have continued there about 5½ years and still should but Mr. Gilman with whom I live does so little business owing to the badness of the times that it is not so much to my advantage as it would be were there more to be done.

With respect to your kind offer I would say that I have consulted with my Mother and Uncle and they think it best for me to accept of your offer but do not think I can come so soon as you mentioned or I could wish and I shall be very happy to comply with your request but cannot until I have received a letter from you which would be by your letter in two months. Could you make it convenient to reserve the place for me until I could arrive by the above mentioned way. I shall be very much obliged to you and would immediately upon the receipt of a letter from you, prepare myself and go by the first vessel from Boston.

The reasons that I cannot go sooner are that my engagements with Mr. J. S. Gilman will not permit my leaving him sooner and my sister expects to be home in the Spring for I should not like to leave Mother until she comes or is just coming. had I no other difficulty than Mr. Gilman's I would set out very soon altho' I doubt if I could get to Natchez by the beginning of the year.

Should I come I could bring good recommendations from the principal men in the town and I can say with strict truth that I am free from those bad habits which ruin so many young men. I would ask some questions relative to the business that I should go into, if it is a wholesale store or retail but I think it may be to trade with those that come down the river if not excuse my ignorance on this subject. I have been told that living is very dear at the South. How far is Cotton Field from Natchez? Should I have any difficulty in finding your friends Messrs. McNeill Fisk and Rutherford? It is sometimes the case in cities please to mention if necessary in what street they reside. Going from home will be new to me and I do not know how I shall like it. I thank you for your kindness in giving me the liberty of returning if I do not like the country. Should I never come I shall always be grateful to you for your kindness in making the offer, and regret very much that you could not wait. You mentioned if I come to bring Garden Seeds. What quantity and what kinds should you wish? Please to mention in your next which I would thank you to write as soon as you receive this.

My Mother and Uncle join with me in sending our best respects to yourself and family.

I am Dear Brother your much obliged and

Humble Servant

James E. Brooks.

Cotton Field, Decm. 28th, 1819.

Dear Brother:

Yours of 21st Nov. have received in answer would observe hope you have maturely deliberated on the subject of coming to this Country. Remember you have to leave your Mother and friends far away and reside among Strangers. If you are determined to come you must lay all ideas of Home aside—you will have an opportunity of seeing the world, and if the Country and prospects do not answer your expectations you can return without any expenses. I want a young man of business in whom I can implicitly confide such a young man will please me, and he cannot fail of doing well. I dispose of about \$20000 per year say profit for 33-1/3 to 50 per Cent. The business done on Credit of one year. The Customers live within a range of 50 miles. I have taken about 7 to 8000 \$ cash yearly. I have a Toll Bridge at the store which gives me a yearly income of 2000 to 3000 \$ pr year. I cultivate say 700 Acres of land in Cotton and Corn have upwards of one hundred Negroes. You may well imagine I have my hands full I have five daughters. Two by my second wife and three by my last wife. You will find no difficulty in finding the House of Messrs. McNeill, Fisk and Rutherford in New Orleans, instructions will be left with them to furnish you with anything you want and render you any assistance. 300 miles from Orleans to Natchez which you will come in the Steam Boat say 5 days—when you arrive at Natchez inquire to Mr. Joseph Newman who married my Brother's Oldest daughter. I reside 2½ miles from Natchez. bring what letters of recommendation you can they will be of service. You will get your relations in Medford or Boston to procure you a good vessel to (word indistinct).

Remember you are under the protection of the great ruler of the universe and look to him to guide you thro this dreary wilderness. should you conclude to come write me before you sail and in what vessel you take your passage. tender my best thanks to your Mother and Uncle and to Mr. Gilman and Lady and believe me your friend and Brother

W. Brooks.

P.S. The Garden seeds will be to late. Ask Mr. Gilman to write to me keep particular ac'nt of your expenses.

(In pencil on the letter)

"Memo. Brother Samuel Brooks died at Natchez 1817, aged 64—I think March. J.E.B."

Memo. of expense of trip to New Orleans in 1820:

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Stage from Exeter to Boston | \$3.50 |
| Boston to New York | 20.00 |
| New York to Philadelphia | 7.50 |
| Philadelphia to New Orleans | 100.00 |
| Use of bed to " " | 5.00 |
| Steamboat to Natchez | 25.75 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$161.75 |

James E. Brooks went to Natchez, but returned to Exeter in less than a year, having found his half-brother very sick and having been sick himself while there.

Mary Brooks, a daughter of William and Mary (Ivey) Brooks, married the Rev. Joseph Holt Ingraham, author of "A Prince of the House of David," "The Pillar of Fire," and other books that had great popularity in their day. Their son, Prentiss Ingraham, was a man of adventure, and, in later life, a writer, too. He was born in Portland, Maine, in 1843, and three years later was taken to Natchez, Mississippi.

He was in the Confederate Army; with Juarez in Mexico; in the Austrian Army against Prussia in 1866; in the Cretan Army against Turkey, and in other adventures in Africa and Asia. In Cuba during part of the Ten Years War, he was captured by the Spaniards and ordered shot. Through the help of the British Minister his life was saved and he was allowed to escape. Later he was with Buffalo Bill in the west. In 1870 he began writing stories of adventure, under as many as fifteen names, besides his own. He wrote "Custer's Last War-path" and many dime novels for Beadle & Adams. The writer was entertained by the Colonel in New York about forty years ago. He was a delightful host.

When Prentiss Ingraham was seventeen years old he was wounded in the foot in a duel. He had trouble with this foot all the rest of his life. A friend of his, writing for the "New York Evening Post" (Feb. 7, 1925), said: "He came on from the West just before his death and visited me in Maine. 'I've got good news for you,' he told me. 'The doctor tells me that this bullet wound in my foot isn't going to kill me after all.' 'Fine,' said I. 'Yes,' he went on, 'the doctor says I have heart disease and can't live more than a year.' Eight months later he was dead, but he was satisfied that a bullet hadn't killed him." This was in 1903.

7. MARY BROOKS, born in Exeter in 1767; married Woodbridge Odlin, son of the Rev. Woodbridge Odlin, pastor of the First Church of Exeter. They moved to Philadelphia in 1790, where their only child, Maria, was born; and died when she was eight years old. Woodbridge Odlin was a merchant and was at one time associated in business with Nathaniel Gilman. In 1819 Woodbridge Odlin was appointed United States Consul at San Salvatore (generally called Bahia) in Brazil, then a Portuguese possession. He continued in office until his death at Bahia in 1838. Mary Brooks died there in 1839. The writer has the dress sword worn by Woodbridge Odlin with his consular uniform.

Nicholas Gilman, United States Senator from New Hampshire, passing through Philadelphia on his way from Washington to Exeter, was taken ill and died at the Odlin home May 2, 1814.

8. OLIVER BROOKS, born at Exeter in 1796; entered Phillips Academy in 1806. In the War of 1812 he was one of the Sergeants in a company commanded by Captain Nathaniel Gilman, 3rd, and ordered to Portsmouth in September, 1814. The term of service was about three weeks.

Oliver Brooks followed the sea for a number of years, sailing to Cuba, South America, and Europe. He settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was three times married and had thirteen children.

One of his sons, Newton May Brooks, was a student at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, when the Civil War started. He enlisted as a private in Company "B," Third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, in May, 1861. He lost a leg at Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, in May, 1864. He was discharged, being at the time Captain of Company "C," 12th Regiment, N. J. Volunteer Infantry. After the war he continued in the government service, and was Superintendent of Foreign Mails in the General Post Office from 1890 until he retired in 1908.

A grandson of Oliver Brooks, Brevoort Butler, of New Orleans, La., was a despatch rider in the Confederate Army.

9. JAMES EMERY BROOKS entered Phillips Academy in 1812. He was apprenticed to Joseph S. Gilman, merchant, in 1814, and continued with him until released in 1820 to go to his half-brother William in Natchez. Returning from Natchez in 1821 he followed the sea for several years. At first with his brother Oliver and later as master and supercargo. He went to Cuba, Porto Rico, Buenos Aires and the Cape Verde Islands. When he left Exeter for Natchez, Dr. Abbot gave him the following:

"The bearer, James E. Brooks, while a member of Phillips E. Academy & during his apprenticeship with Mr. Gilman has uniformly sustained the reputation of correct morals & fidelity in the discharge of duty.

Exeter Feb. 27, 1820.

Benj. Abbot."

One of the causes of the "War of 1812" with Great Britain was the seizure of American seamen by British men-of-war on the plea that they were deserters from the British navy. That they were American citizens, and not deserters, made no difference; into the British navy they went, and there they stayed.

Richard Emery, a son of Noah Emery, of Exeter, New Hampshire, and a descendant of Governor Thomas Dudley, through his mother, Joanna Perryman, attended Phillips Academy, entering in 1784, married Liberty Hale, and had a daughter; when he sailed on a ship as supercargo. The ship was wrecked and he was rescued and taken to London. Here the "press gang" seized him and forced him into the navy.

He wrote a letter on board "H. M. S. Triumph" at Portsmouth Harbor, England, in 1804, directed to his brother, Noah Emery, of Exeter, N. H., asking for help to secure his liberation. Every effort was made in his behalf, but in vain, he was never heard from again. He was a brother of Margaret Emery who waited on General Washington when he breakfasted in Exeter. He was also a second cousin of James Emery Brooks.

"Under the administration of Adams and Jefferson several thousand American sailors were pressed into the English service. So desperate did this impressment scourge become that an American could not with safety enter the marine service of his country unless he was able to prove at any moment that he was a citizen of the United States." "Times of Madison," by John Robert Ireland.

This is what James Emery Brooks carried for "Protection," as it was called:

"No. 28264. District and Port of Philadelphia.

I, A. Epplee, D. Collector of the District of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that James E. Brooks, an American seaman, aged twenty-four years, or thereabouts, of the height of five feet seven inches, light complexion, brown hair, grey eyes, a scar on the middle of his forehead, a scar on the left temple, a scar on the end of his left forefinger. A native of Exeter in the State of New Hampshire, has this day produced to me proof in the manner directed in the Act, entitled, "An Act for the relief and protection of American seamen." And pursuant to the said Act, I do hereby certify that the said James E. Brooks is a Citizen of the United States of America.

In Witness where of I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal of Office, this Eighth day of November 1823.

A. Epplee, D. Coll." Seal

James Emery Brooks gave up following the sea and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1827. Here he was married to Mary Chambers by the Rev. William H. Furness, a Unitarian minister from his ancestral home, Medford, Mass. Mary, his wife, died in 1832, and in 1835 he married her sister, Clarissa Macaulay Chambers. He was an importer of china, "Queensware," as it was called, until he retired in 1845, and moved his family to Spring Mill, on the Schuylkill River, in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Here he died in 1850.

One of his sons, Emery James Brooks, entered the United States Navy in 1859, as an assistant engineer. He was on the "Mohican" in the attack on Port Royal and Hilton Head; on the "Richmond," as first assistant engineer and executive officer, in the capture of New Orleans. He brought into port the Steamer "Eagle," a prize, having assumed the command when the commander of the prize crew had given up the vessel as lost.

Another son, Arthur Gilman Brooks, was in the Quartermaster service in the spring of 1862, in Virginia, under General McDowell, with the wagon train in the vicinity of Belle Plain and Fredericksburg. Later he joined the Home Guards at Scranton, Pennsylvania, under Captain Woodward; was camped at Reading and at Greencastle near Carlisle, and was mustered out at Reading, Pennsylvania. Enlisted at Philadelphia in Company "E," 145th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in the fight near Brandy Station.

Another son, Charles Preston Brooks, joined a military company that drilled in Washington Square, Philadelphia, in 1861, when President Lincoln made his first call for volunteers. The number that volunteered was greatly in excess of the number called for, and this company disbanded.

In the spring of 1862 Charles joined his brother Arthur in the wagon train in the Army under General McDowell. The men in this branch of the service were civilians at that time. While in Virginia, Charles was injured in an accident with one of the wagons, and was incapacitated for military service.



ELIZABETH BROOKS THOMPSON

1801 - 1889

10. ELIZABETH BROOKS was born in Exeter in 1801. After James Emery Brooks was born the old deacon wrote his Will. He did not count on the coming of Elizabeth, and it took a long codicil to provide for her. Shortly before he died little Elizabeth was brought to him as he sat in his chair. He took her hands in his and said: "I wonder what these little hands will find to do." He little dreamed of the life of more than eighty-eight years that Elizabeth was to live, and how busy those hands would be. The lives of father and daughter covered nearly one hundred and sixty years, from August, 1729, to March, 1889.

She was the link between the past and present, widely known, loved and admired. Her father, older than George Washington; she was living within a few weeks of the celebration, in 1889, of the centennial of the inauguration of George Washington as first President. At three years of age she was sent to school in Exeter; at eighteen she was visiting her half-sister, Mary Brooks Odlin, in Philadelphia, where she met the handsome sea captain, John Thompson, from Deer Isle, Maine. They were married and went at once to sea, where Elizabeth

suffered many hardships and was exposed to many dangers. Her husband's ship, the brig "Alligator," sailed to Brazil from Philadelphia, May 10, 1820, and afterwards from Boston to Portugal and the Cape Verde Islands in the goat skin trade. In all she crossed the Atlantic sixteen times in sailing ships. Once, north of the Cape Verde Islands, Barbary pirates captured the ship. Before the pirates came aboard, Elizabeth, with food and water, was hidden in a hogshead, to await her fate. Fortunately, only a few hours later, a British man-of-war hove in sight and the pirates were driven off.

Her son William was born while the ship was off the Cape Verde Islands.

Captain Thompson died in Boston in 1828, and shortly afterwards Elizabeth and her two children went back to the Cape Verde Islands, where she visited the family of Sr. Manuel a Martiez. It is believed that he was the Portuguese Governor General of the islands, and that she was employed as his secretary for several years. Her son, William Martiez Thompson, returned to Philadelphia in 1835, and she in 1837, with her daughter Frances, aged nine. The latter could speak only Portuguese when they arrived. For a number of years Elizabeth had a hard time supporting herself and her daughter. She taught school and later kept a boarding house in Girard Row, Chestnut Street, then a fashionable residence block.

The following letter was written while she was visiting the home of Sergeant S. Littlehale, of Boston, whose wife was Ednah Parker Dow, of Exeter, daughter of Jeremiah Dow:

(Postmark) Boston
June 6
10 cents

Mr. James E. Brooks,
No. 206 North 3rd St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Boston, June 5, 1848.

Dear James:

We arrived here the next morning after leaving home & had a cordial welcome from all the Littlehales, and have enjoyed our visit very much, Fannie has been quite poorly some days but is now better. Last week was anniversary week and I attended all the morning prayer meetings commencing at ½ past seven held by the Unitarians, there was liberty for all sects to speak. I went with Lucy Ann Brooks and heard Dr. Gannett preach on the Influence of the Pulpit and Clergy, it was thought a great sermon. I went to the Antislavery Convention and heard Garrison, Wendell Phillips and others, saw Abby Folsom, the celebrated, and heard George Mellen, brother of Harry that used to board with us at Exeter, he is not much of a speaker. I went to the meetings of the Universal Brotherhood and was much pleased you will probably read an account of these meetings in the Register. But I have heard Theodore Parker four sermons, all excellent, and have read his on John Quincy Adams, most excellent pronounced by all I have heard speak of it. The Unitarians have not disowned him, but few dare to exchange with him, and they would be glad to get rid of him, but he will not resign his place among them. He is ahead of them you know. I wish you could hear him yourself. The Melodeon that he preaches in is well filled, and there is almost breathless silence while he is preaching, and every sermon that I have heard is over an hour long. He and his wife

took tea here with other company invited. Charles Brooks called on us and invited us to tea at his house here, we went, he seems a good deal like his Father. Elizabeth and Lucy Ann shut up their house and boarded in Boston last winter but they went out before we came, we have been out to Medford invited by them to meet some other Company and staid all night, we are going out after the middle of the month to make them a visit, Mary B. Hall was there to meet us and I enquired how her Uncle Brooks was, She says he is feeble, and his eyesight fails which makes him more so apparently. Mr. & Mrs. Foster have called on us and we are to visit them this week. I have been out to Roxbury one afternoon and called at James Barnes saw his wife, but he was in Boston and is doing very well. There is a Steam Boat goes from here to Castine and Deer Isle direct and Mr. Foster thinks I should be much pleased with a trip down there, and I think we may go next month perhaps.

I should like you to send me my dividend of Schuylkill Navigation could you not arrange it with Mr. Mason through his correspondent or send it inclosed in a letter, but please send 16 dollars and I will owe you three levys, direct to me care of S. S. Littlehale Esqr. How are you all at home, give our love to Clara and all the rest, the girls must read this and consider it all. We had three warm days in May but the rest of the time has been rather cool, we have had fresh Salmon, and strawberries though *they* are not ripe here yt. Mr. L. says they were from New Jersey. I have seen Ann Smith she enquired after you. She has altered a good deal, she looks like her Mother very much.

The report here is that peace is ratified I suppose you will have an exciting time this week at Philadelphia, and many strangers to make it lively. If you have time I should like to get a letter from you and should like a letter from the girls a page from Clara and one from each of the girls and enclosed in an envelope. I don't know when I shall return to P. yet, Mrs. L sends her regards.

Yours affectionately,

Elizabeth.

P.S. Allen got home before we left, he went to Attleborough and they sent his Father word and he went after him. James says his Father did not punish him.

Attleborough, mentioned in the postscript, is now Langhorne, Pennsylvania. The Littlehale home in Boston is beautifully described in the "Reminiscences of Edna Dow Cheney (born Littlehale)" published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, 1902.

On the 30th of November, 1852, Elizabeth's daughter, Frances Elizabeth Thompson, was married, in Philadelphia, to Thomas J. Boykin, M. D., who took her to his home at Clinton, North Carolina. While visting at Clinton, in 1856, Elizabeth began a diary, in which she made brief daily records for thirty years. After her death these diaries were passed on to the writer, who prizes them greatly.

In the latter years of her life Elizabeth received an annuity from the family of her cousin, Peter Chardon Brooks, of Boston. Relieved of the burden of supporting herself, she spent the rest of her life in helping others.

One of the greatest trials of her life came at the close of the Civil War. She was a strong advocate of the abolition of slavery, but her daughter married a physician from North Carolina and went there to live. A few years later

the Civil War broke out and Dr. Boykin was in the Confederate service running the blockade. Frances accompanied him on these perilous trips. Elizabeth was devoted to her daughter Frances, and it pained her greatly to be separated from her, to have no means of communicating with her, and to think of her daughter's being on the southern side. When the war was over Frances, or Fannie, as she was always called, and the doctor, with their little son, Howard Boykin, had just run the blockade from a southern port, and arrived at Halifax. Elizabeth was visiting at "Woodbridge Hall," Perth Amboy, N. J., where the widow of Joshua Edwards Barnes lived. Dr. Boykin, with Fannie and Howard, went there from Halifax, and the family was reunited. The doctor hurried on to Charleston, South Carolina, leaving his wife and little son with her mother. Six weeks later Fannie died very suddenly; it was a crushing blow.

On Tuesday, October 24, 1865, at Perth Amboy, Elizabeth and her daughter had been to the dressmaker's and the post office in the morning. Her diary continues. "Then after dinner Fannie finished her cushion. I laid down half an hour at her request. I got up and changed my dress and sat down and read to her. Suddenly she rose and passed back of me into her room, about 5 P. M., saying I am faint. I jumped and went to her. She spoke with an effort and said, don't worry, Mother, it will be all right. I called Mrs. Barnes and sent for a doctor. He thought not much ailed her. She said the pain in her head was dreadful, but she grew worse and died at o'clock. Oh, what a scene. My precious daughter gone so quickly from me, and I left to mourn all my days."

She closed her diary for the year 1865 with these words: "Oh! God, help me live a better life, to be less selfish, and more for others." Her prayer was answered, she was never idle; knitting, sewing, writing letters to her many relatives and friends, reading books, hearing the greatest orators and preachers, keeping abreast of the times with the latest news; making a circuit of visits with relatives and friends from Washington to Exeter. She was always welcome, always doing some act of kindness or service, always interested in the welfare of others, always lending a helping hand.

The writer's vivid recollections of his "Aunt Lizzie Thompson" go back to 1874 and 1875, in Scranton, Pennsylvania, when she visited his home. She died in Baltimore at the home of her son-in-law, Dr. Boykin, at the age of eighty-seven years, the last of her generation.

The Succession of Samuels

Samuel Brooks, b. Concord, Mass., 1672; d. Medford, Mass., 1733.

his son

Samuel Brooks, b. Medford, Mass., 1700; d. Medford, Mass., 1768.

his son

Samuel Brooks, b. Medford, Mass., 1729; d. Exeter, N. H., 1807.

his son

Samuel Brooks, b. Exeter, N. H., 1753; d. Natchez, Miss., 1818.

his daughter

Dolly Brooks, Newman, b. Exeter, N. H., 1781; d. Natchez, Miss., 1851.

her son

Samuel Brooks Newman, b. Natchez, Miss., 1814; d. New Orleans, La., 1892.

his son

Samuel Brooks Newman, b. Natchez, Miss., 1843; d. New Orleans, La., 1874.

his son

Samuel Brooks Newman, b. New Orleans, La., 1868; living in 1932 in N. J.

FAMILY REGISTER

THOMAS BROOKS came from England about 1631, probably in company with Saltonstall and others who first settled at Watertown, Massachusetts. He moved from Watertown to Concord, Massachusetts, before 1638. He died at Concord, May 21, 1667. His wife Grace died May 2, 1664.

Their children:

1. Joshua Brooks, born in England; died at Concord, Mass. He has many descendants.
2. Caleb Brooks, lived at Concord until 1680, when he removed to Medford, Mass., where he died July 29, 1696, aged 64 years.
3. Gershom Brooks, lived at Concord, and died there in 1686. He left descendants.
4. Mary Brooks, married Timothy Wheeler.

CALEB BROOKS, son of Thomas, married, first, Susannah Atkinson, daughter of Thomas Atkinson, of Concord, April 10, 1660. She died at Concord, January 19, 1668-9. He afterwards married her sister, Hannah Atkinson.

Children of Caleb and Susannah:

1. Susannah Brooks, born December 27, 1661; died at Medford, October 23, 1686.
2. Mary Brooks, born November 18, 1663; died 1664.
3. Mary Brooks, born April 3, 1666; married Nathaniel Ball.
4. Rebecca Brooks, born November 9, 1667; d. unmar.
5. Sarah Brooks, born December 16, 1668; married Philemon Russell.

Children of Caleb and Hannah:

6. Ebenezer Brooks, born February 24, 1670, in Concord. He married Abigail Boylston about 1693. He died February 11, 1742. He was the grandfather of Governor John Brooks.
7. Samuel Brooks, born September 1, 1672.

SAMUEL BROOKS, son of Caleb and Hannah, married Sarah Boylston, daughter of Thomas Boylston, and sister of Abigail Boylston. He lived at Medford, and died there July 3, 1733. His wife died October 16, 1636, aged 56.

Their children:

1. Samuel Brooks, born September 3, 1700.
2. Sarah Brooks, born April 17, 1702; married Rev. Shearjashub Bourne.

SAMUEL BROOKS, son of Samuel and Sarah; born September 3, 1700; married Mary Boutwell, of Reading, Mass., daughter of Deacon Thomas Boutwell. He lived at Medford, and died there July 5, 1768. His wife died May 25, 1772, aged 74 years.

Their children:

1. Mary Brooks, bap. January 1, 1728; married William Whitmore.
2. Samuel Brooks, born August 24, 1729; went to Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1749, and died there in 1807.
3. Thomas Brooks, born January 6, 1732; married, first, Anna Hall, February 27, 1755, who died August 28, 1757. He married, second, Mercy Tufts, December 29, 1762. He had fifteen children. A grandson, Rev. Charles Brooks was the author of the "History of Medford."
4. Edward Brooks, born November 4, 1733; graduated Harvard College, 1757; married Abigail Brown; died at Medford, May 6, 1781. He had two sons and two daughters. Peter Chardon Brooks was the younger son. Phillips Brooks was a great-grandson.
5. Jonathan Brooks, born August 17, 1735; died in college, 1750.

SAMUEL BROOKS, son of Samuel and Mary, born August 24, 1729; graduated Harvard College, 1749, and went to Exeter, New Hampshire; married, first, Elizabeth Pike, June 27, 1751; she died March 7, 1794. He married, second, Tirzah James, December 6, 1795. He died at Exeter, March 21, 1807. Tirzah Brooks died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1831.

Children of Samuel and Elizabeth:

1. Oliver Pike Brooks, born February 16, 1752; died June 8, 1755.
2. Samuel Brooks, born October 23, 1753; died at Natchez, Mississippi, March 18, 1818.
3. Joseph Brooks, born April 17, 1755; died August 1, 1775.
4. Elizabeth Brooks, born January 17, 1760; died February 19, 1760.
5. Elizabeth Brooks, born December 3, 1761; married William Woodbridge; died November 16, 1787.
6. William Brooks, born January 20, 1764; died near Natchez, Mississippi, 1821.
7. Mary Brooks, born December 23, 1767; married Woodbridge Odlin; died at San Salvador (Bahia), Brazil, February 9, 1839.

Children of Samuel and Tirzah:

8. Oliver Brooks, born August 9, 1796; died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1848.

9. James Emery Brooks, born July 28, 1799; died at Spring Mill, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1850.
10. Elizabeth Brooks, born June 27, 1801; married John Thompson; died at Baltimore, Maryland, March 15, 1889.

SAMUEL BROOKS, son of Samuel and Elizabeth, born October 23, 1753; married Mary Giddings, daughter of John and Mehitable (Gilman) Giddings, December 14, 1779. She died at Natchez, Mississippi, September 2, 1811, aged 60 years. He died at Natchez, March 18, 1818.

Their children:

1. Dorothy Brooks (called "Dolly"), born at Exeter, New Hampshire, June 25 1781; married Joseph Newman; died at Natchez, Mississippi, August 4, 1851.
2. Elizabeth Brooks (called "Betsy"), born at Exeter, New Hampshire, April 1, 1783; married, first, Colonel Towsen, second, John Hutchins; died near Natchez, Mississippi, 1868.

WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE, son of Rev. Ashbel Woodbridge, was born at Glastonbury, Connecticut, September 14, 1755; graduated Yale College, 1780; married four times. His first wife was ELIZABETH BROOKS, of Exeter, New Hampshire. She died November 16, 1787.

Children of William and Elizabeth, twins:

1. Mary Woodbridge, born June 27, 1786; died in infancy.
2. Elizabeth Woodbridge, born June 27, 1786; married James Barnes; she died at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1858.

WILLIAM BROOKS, son of Samuel and Elizabeth, born January 20, 1764; married, first, Tabitha Glover, daughter of Gen. John Glover, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, in 1786. She died at Natchez, Mississippi, August, 1802. He married, second, Elizabeth Maria Celest (Hutchins) Vousdan, widow of William Vousdan, March 31, 1803. She died in 1812. He married, third, Mary Pope Ivey, daughter of Colonel Richard Ivey. She died December, 1861. William Brooks died at "Cotton Fields" plantation, near Natchez, in 1821.

Child of William and Tabitha:

1. William Brooks, born September, 1787; died September 25, 1790.

Children of William and Elizabeth:

2. Ann Eliza Claiborne Brooks, born October 25, 1804; married Elias B. Griffith, license and consent of her father dated February 15, 1821.
3. Charlotte Brooks, born October 13, 1806; married, first, Robert Field, license dated July 10, 1822; married, second, John T. Griffith; married, third, Rev. Dr. W. C. Crane, widower of her half-sister Caroline.

Children of William and Mary:

4. Mary Brooks, married Rev. Joseph Holt Ingraham, of Portland, Maine.
5. Caroline Brooks, born February 4, 1817; married Rev. Dr. W. C. Crane.
6. Laura Brooks, married Benjamin Ingraham, of Portland, Maine.

WOODBIDGE ODLIN, son of Rev. Woodbridge Odlin, born at Exeter, New Hampshire, September 26, 1759; married MARY BROOKS, of Exeter, February 11, 1789. He died at San Salvador (Bahia), Brazil, July 28, 1838. She died there February 9, 1839.

Their child:

1. Maria Odlin, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1790; died 1798.

OLIVER BROOKS, son of Samuel and Tirzah, born at Exeter, New Hampshire, August 9, 1796; married, first, Elenora Lee, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1818, who died May 13, 1826; married, second, Sarah Cornish, at Philadelphia, October 26, 1826, who died August 5, 1847; married, third, Anna Drummond Hood, who died at Washington, D. C., July 27, 1877. He died at Philadelphia November 5, 1848.

Children of Oliver and Elenora:

1. Mary Odlin Brooks, born September 13, 1819; married John T. Butler, near Natchez, Mississippi, in 1838; died at New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1912.
2. Oliver James Brooks, born December 25, 1821; died at Natchez, Mississippi, May 30, 1847.
3. Elizabeth White Brooks, born February 28, 1823; died July 24, 1826, at Philadelphia.

Children of Oliver and Sarah:

4. Samuel Brooks, born September 16, 1828; died April 11, 1839, at Philadelphia.
5. James Brooks, born August 17, 1830; died May 29, 1882; buried at Santa Cruz, California.
6. Thomas Allen Brooks, born January 5, 1833; died August 5, 1851, ~~at Philadelphia.~~ *on Honey Island, Miss*
7. Charlotte Field Brooks, born January 28, 1835; married Edwin Sumner McKeever; died
8. Sarah Cornish Brooks, born May 20, 1837; died July 30, 1839, at Philadelphia.
9. Benjamin Allen Brooks, born October 2, 1839; died October 7, 1839, at Philadelphia.
10. Eliza Griffith Brooks, born September 13, 1840; married Benjamin S. Marston; died
11. Newton May Brooks, born January 29, 1843; married Ella E. Troutman, February 25, 1869, who died December 19, 1919. He died at Washington, D. C., July 2, 1921.
12. Henry Clay Brooks, born April 2, 1845; died in five hours.
13. Frank Howard Brooks, born March 3, 1847; married Evalina McLean Grubb, June 12, 1877.

JAMES EMERY BROOKS, son of Samuel and Tirzah, born at Exeter, New Hampshire, July 28, 1799; married, first, Mary Chambers, daughter of George and Mary (Preston) Chambers, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1827, who died September 22, 1832; married, second, Clarissa Macaulay Chambers, sister of his first wife, March 12, 1835, who died at Philadelphia, October 25, 1854. He died at Spring Mill, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1850.

Children of James Emery and Mary:

1. Mary Harris Brooks, born April 17, 1828; married William Mershon in 1855; died February 25, 1862, at Jersey City, New Jersey; four children (1) William Livingston Mershon, (2) Mary, died in infancy; (3) Samuel Davies Mershon, (4) James Brooks Mershon.
2. Elizabeth Mitchell Brooks, born August 10, 1830; married William Heysham Sayre, Jr.; died at South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1897; three children (1) Ellen, died in infancy; (2) Clara Brooks, (3) William Heysham Sayre, 3rd.
3. George Chambers Brooks, born June 9, 1832; married Harriet Ann Meech; died at Lawrence, Kansas, in 1908 or 1909; four children; three sons died in infancy; one daughter, Elizabeth Meech, living.

Children of James Emery and Clarissa:

4. Emery James Brooks, born December 15, 1835; married Abigail Cooper Carter, August 31, 1863; he died near Newtown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1880; four children (1) Mary, died unmarried; (2) Oscar Lackey Brooks and (3) John Carter Brooks, living; (4) Clara, died in infancy.
5. Arthur Gilman Brooks, born January 30, 1838; married, first, Julia Carrie Borman, who died February 2, 1884, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; married, second, Jane Johnson Hobson; divorced; married, third, Kate H. Hitner. He died March 5, 1911, at Ambler, Pennsylvania; three children (1) Oliver Cromwell Brooks, (2) Estelle Ashton, (3) Evangeline Julia.
6. Frances Chamber Brooks, born April 6, 1840; married Mayland Cuthbert at Scranton, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1863; one son, Allen Brooks Cuthbert.
7. Charles Preston Brooks, born April 30, 1842; married Mary Hurley Matchin at Danville, Pennsylvania, August 31, 1865; four children (1) James Emery Brooks, of Glen Ridge, New Jersey, (2) Ellen, (3) May, (4) Elizabeth Thompson. His wife died at East Orange, New Jersey, June 9, 1909. He died at Bloomfield, New Jersey, March 31, 1925.
8. Alexander Chambers Brooks, born April 4, 1846; married, first, Sarah Ryan Wright, who died November 23, 1887, at Allentown, Pennsylvania; married, second, Emily Wandell Ogden. He died at Ridgewood, New Jersey, March 15, 1920. His children died in infancy.

James Emery Brooks adopted Ellen, daughter of his second wife by a former marriage; she married Horace Ladd, a physician. They had no children.

JOHN THOMPSON, from Deer Isle, Maine, sea captain, married ELIZABETH BROOKS, of Exeter, New Hampshire, at Philadelphia, in 1820. He died at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1828, aged ~~32~~ years. She died at Baltimore, Maryland, March 15, 1889. 39

Their children.

1. William Martiez Thompson, born at sea off the Cape Verde Islands, ^{Sept 28} ~~in~~ 1821; married, first, Sarah J. Nixon, in 1854, who died at Bellview, Nebraska, in 1857; married, second, Mrs. Elizabeth Roach, who survived him. He died at Fort Scott, Kansas, July 10, 1892.
2. Frances Elizabeth Thompson, born in Boston, Massachusetts, April, 1828; married Thomas J. Boykin, M. D., of North Carolina, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1852. She died at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, October 24, 1865.

JOSEPH NEWMAN, son of Ezekiel Newman, of Ipswich, Massachusetts; married DOROTHY BROOKS (known as "Dolly"), of Exeter, New Hampshire, at Augusta, Bracken County, Kentucky, June 2, 1799. He died at Natchez, Mississippi, April 21, 1838. She died at Natchez, Mississippi, August 4, 1851.

Their children:

1. George Brooks Newman, born March, 1805; died January 7, 1806.
2. Frances Brooks Newman, born December 6, 1806; died January 22, 1887; married, first, ———— Babbit; had four children; married, second, John Mosby, and had seven children.
3. Lucinda Newman, born March 26, 1809; died 1865; married, first, ———— Mason; had one daughter; married, second, Fielding Davis; she died at Woodville, Mississippi.
4. Mary Giddings Newman, born September 19, 1811; died 1886; married Joseph Stone, a physician; had nine children.
5. Samuel Brooks Newman, born September 24, 1814; died at New Orleans, Louisiana, February 3, 1893; married Jane Miller, of Natchez, Mississippi, September 27, 1835; had eight children.
6. William Brooks Newman, born November 27, 1817; died November 17, 1852; unmarried.
7. Sarah Jane Newman, born August 18, 1820; married, first, Albert Foster; no children; married, second, Augustus Trask Welch, in 1845, and had ten children.

Col. Towsen, afterwards General, married, probably at Natchez, Mississippi, ELIZABETH BROOKS, known as "Eliza" and "Betsy," daughter of Samuel and Mary (Giddings) Brooks, born at Exeter, New Hampshire, April 1, 1783. He died before 1810. She married again.

Their child:

1. A daughter, married Richard Gaillard Ellis, and had children. A daughter, Eliza Brooks Ellis, was the wife of Braxton Bragg, General of the Confederacy.

SAMUEL BROOKS NEWMAN, son of Joseph and Dorothy (Brooks) Newman, married Jane Miller of Natchez, Mississippi, September 24, 1835. He died at New Orleans, Louisiana, February 3, 1893.

Their children:

1. Ellen Jane Newman, born June 26, 1836; married John W. Henderson, January 30, 1856; seven children.
2. Frances Babbit Newman, born September 21, 1837; died November 30, 1837.
3. Frances Susan Newman, born January 8, 1839; married Arthur Breeze Griswold, of New Orleans, Louisiana, April 28, 1858; three children.
- 4 and 5. Twin sons, born May 24, 1840; died the same day.
6. Mary Miller Newman, born May 27, 1841; married James R. Balfour, of Mississippi; six children. She died July 9, 1879.
7. Samuel Brooks Newman, born July 31, 1843; married Martha Lonsdale, of New Orleans, Louisiana; a son, Samuel Brooks Newman, born December 5, 1868, and three daughters. He died at New Orleans, September 14, 1874.
8. William Joseph Newman, born November 30, 1844; died November 20, 1864; unmarried.
9. Annie Newman, born June 20, 1846; married Charles E. Slaybach, of Missouri; one daughter.

JOHN HUTCHINS, son of Col. Anthony Hutchins, one of the first settlers of Adams County, Mississippi, where he came in 1772, married ELIZABETH (BROOKS) Towsen, widow, in 1810. She died near Natchez, Mississippi, in 1866.

Their children:

1. Anthony White Hutchins, born at Natchez, Mississippi, in 1812; died at Fort Worth, Texas, 1886.
2. John Odlin Hutchins, born at Natchez, Mississippi, in 1814; died near Biloxi, Mississippi, about 1888.

JAMES BARNES, married ELIZABETH WOODBRIDGE (born at Exeter, New Hampshire, June 27, 1786), at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, about 1814. She died at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1858. He died at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, November 15, 1866, aged 87 years.

Their children:

1. James Woodbridge Barnes, born in Plymouth Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1816; married Margaret Fitz Randolph, of Perth Amboy, New Jersey; she died at Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, in 1842. He died at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1851. They had no children.
2. Joshua Edwards Barnes, born October 2, 1818; died February 15, 1858, near Tamaqua, Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Goodyear Woodbridge, his second cousin.
3. Malvina Forman Barnes, born October 26, 1820, in Plymouth Township, Pennsylvania; married Orsemus H. Wheeler, at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1844.
4. Rufus Henry Barnes, born at Kingston, Pennsylvania; married Cornelia Porter White. He died October 25, 1856, aged 28 years. His widow married again. She died September 23, 1865.

JOSHUA EDWARDS BARNES, born October 2, 1818, son of James Barnes and Elizabeth Woodbridge, married Elizabeth Goodyear Woodbridge, daughter of Samuel Edwards Woodbridge, April 27, 1847. He died near Tamaqua, Pa., February 15, 1858. His widow died March 28, 1885, at Williamstown, Mass.

Their children:

1. Edward Woodbridge Barnes, born February 2, 1848; married Idelette L. Hall, August 18, 1880.
2. Walter Crane Barnes, born March 11, 1851; died November 2, 1852.
3. Stephen Goodyear Barnes, born April 2, 1853; married Hannah W. Magoun, June 14, 1881.
4. James Woodbridge Barnes, born January 28, 1857; married Nelly Spence, May 31, 1888. She died at Bloomfield, N. J., May 9, 1929.

SAMUEL EDWARDS WOODBRIDGE, of Woodbridge Hall, Perth Amboy, N. J., father of Elizabeth G. Woodbridge, was born May 29, 1788, and died July 2, 1865.

MALVINA FORMAN BARNES, born October 26, 1820, daughter of James Barnes and Elizabeth Woodbridge; married Orsemus H. Wheeler, a lawyer, at Mauch Chunk, Pa., February 1, 1844.

Their children:

1. A daughter, born and died November 15, 1844, at Mauch Chunk, Pa.
2. Edward Barnes Wheeler, born April 24, 1849.
3. Henry Clay Wheeler, born August 15, 1854; married Mattie Crocker, October 19, 1879, at Williamsport, Pa.

RUFUS HENRY BARNES, son of James Barnes and Elizabeth Woodbridge; married Cornelia Porter White. He died October 25, 1856, aged 28 years. (His widow married ——— Lippincott.) She died September 23, 1865.

Their children:

1. Charles White Barnes, born June 13, 1853.
2. Susan Barnes.
3. Rufus Henry Barnes, born December 18, 1856; married, lived at Perth Amboy, N. J.

MARY ODLIN BROOKS, born September 13, 1819, daughter of Oliver Brooks and Elenora Lee; married John T. Butler, at Anchorage Plantation, near Natchez, Miss., March 17, 1838; by Rev. S. G. Winchester. John T. Butler was born in New York City, September 23, 1815, and died at New Orleans, La., November 14, 1874. His widow died in 1912, at New Orleans, La.

Their children:

1. John Brevoort Butler, born January 6, 1839; died unmarried about 1897.
2. Charlotte Elenora, afterwards changed to Celia Ann Butler, born April 16, 1840; married Victor Gachet de l'Isle, October, 1876. He died in 1910.

- JOHN*
3. Charlotte Brooks Butler, born July 14, 1846; married ^{JOHN}Walter ~~R~~ Scribner, of Charlottesville, Va., in ~~April~~, 1877. Two sons.
 4. Oliver Brooks Butler, born in November, 1850; died 1852.
 5. Frederick Davis Butler, born November 30, 1853; died November 20, 1864.

JAMES BROOKS, born August 17, 1830, son of Oliver Brooks and Sarah Cornish; married Oceana Fisher about 1852, and, second, Emma Christina Trust, daughter of Henry Andrew Trust, of Santa Cruz, California, October 21, 1878. James Brooks died May 29, 1882.

Children of James and Oceana:

1. Walter Brooks, born August 17, 1855.
 2. Lillie Brooks, born January 15, 1860; married.
- James and Emma had no children.

WALTER BROOKS, born August 17, 1855, son of James Brooks and Oceana Fisher; married Rebacca A. Petty, November 19, 1877.

Their child:

1. Oceana Brooks, born April 10, 1884, at Stockton, California.

CHARLOTTE FIELD BROOKS, born January 28, 1835, daughter of Oliver Brooks and Sarah Cornish; married Edwin Sumner McKeever, May 6, 1856. He was born February 18, 1831.

Their children:

1. Ethelbert McKeever, born July, 1857.
2. Frank May McKeever, born December 27, 1858; married Fannie Marie Sherman.
3. Joseph Walter Brooks McKeever, born April 8, 1861.
4. Lottie Brooks McKeever, born March 15, 1864; married John Harry Lane.

ELIZA GRIFFITH BROOKS, born September 13, 1840, daughter of Oliver Brooks and Sarah Cornish; married Benjamin S. Marston, April 28, 1859, at San Francisco, California.

Their children:

1. Josephine Thomas Marston, born March 5, 1860; died December 23, 1867.
2. James Allen Marston, born April 16, 1862; married Helen May Webb.
3. George Henry Marston, born August 22, 1865; died December 7, 1868.
4. Ella May Marston, born April 13, 1869.
5. Jotham Sewell Marston, born November 25, 1870; died November 20, 1871.
6. Oliver Brooks Marston, born March 20, 1873.
7. Ethel Genevieve Marston, born June 26, 1879.

NEWTON MAY BROOKS, born January 29, 1843, son of Oliver Brooks and Sarah Cornish; married Ella E. Troutman, February 25, 1869, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Their child:

1. Minnie Everett Brooks, born November 26, 1872.

FRANK HOWARD BROOKS, born March 3, 1847, son of Oliver and Sarah Cornish; married Evalina McLean Grubb, at Philadelphia, Pa., June 12, 1877.

Their children:

1. Charles Sylvester Brooks, born July 8, 1878; married Effie R. Macdonald.
2. Ida Lucilia Brooks, born June 13, 1880.

WILLIAM MARTIEZ THOMPSON, born 1821, son of John Thompson and Elizabeth Brooks; married Sarah J. Nixon in 1854. She was born near Wooster, Ohio, and died at Pacific City, Iowa, March 18, 1858, in the 24th year of her age.

Their children:

1. William Dakotah Thompson, born November 17, 1855, at Belleview, Nebraska Territory. He married Jennie Todd, near Fort Scott, Kansas, February 2, 1881; six children.
2. A daughter, born a few days before the death of her mother; died in 1858.

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- (Error on page 751: Judith Pike, not Elizabeth Pike, married Rev. Elisha Odlin, of Amesbury, Mass.)
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- New England Hist. and Gen. Register. Vol. 3, p. 249. (Frost Family).

MY GREAT GRANDFATHER'S HOUSE IN EXETER, N. H.

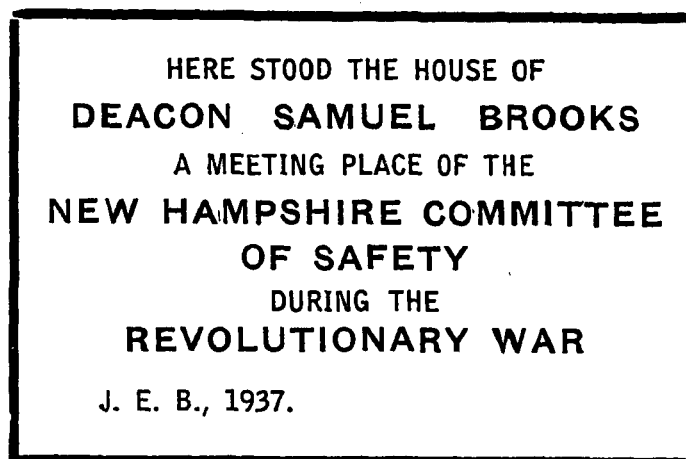
by JAMES EMERY BROOKS, 1932

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS, 1945

CORRECTIONS

- Page 4: Lines 36 and 37—Jonathan **for** Frederick.
- Page 5: Line 15—1775 **for** 1776.
- Page 8: Lines 6 and 7—place "Caleb Brooks" over "m. Ruth Albree."
- Page 10: Quotation marks omitted in several places.
- Page 11: Quotation marks omitted in several places.
- Page 12: Line 2—September **for** August.
- Page 14: Line 31—waiting **for** wating.
- Page 15: Next to last line—pair **for** pairs.
- Page 18: Line 5—Emery **for** Emory.
- Page 18: Line 16—there **for** then.
- Page 18: Line 17—of **for** off.
- Page 36: Line 30—show **for** shows.
- Page 37: Line 14—erase "son".
- Page 43: Line 7—Post Office Dept. **for** General Post Office
- Page 46: Lines 12 and 14—Martins **for** Martiez.
- Page 46: Line 18—433 (old style) **for** in Girard Row.
- Page 49: Line 16—d. E. Orange, N. J., 1942 **for** living in 1932 in N. J.
- Page 51: Line 13—Ezekiel **for** Colonel.
- Page 52: Line 25—on Honey Island, Mississippi, **for** in Philadelphia.
- Page 52: Line 36—February 25 **for** February 5.
- Page 53: Line 29—Chambers **for** Chamber.
- Page 54: Line 6—Martins **for** Martiez.
- Page 54: Line 3—39 years **for** 33 years.
- Page 54: Line 6—Sept. 28, 1821 **for** in 1821.
- Page 54: Line 20—December 27 **for** December 6.
- Page 54: Line 26—Charles Henry **for** Joseph.
- Page 54: Line 34—Trask **for** Trash.
- Page 55: Line 6—Breese **for** Breeze.
- Page 56: Third line from bottom—erase about.
- Page 57: Line 1—John Walter **for** Walter B.
- Page 57: Line 2—Feb. 3 **for** April.
- Page 59: Insert between lines 25 and 26, Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

Preface: A bronze tablet was affixed to the front wall of the Methodist Episcopal Church in June, 1937, reading as follows:



Page 1: This photograph was taken in October 1923. Court Street, mentioned above, is shown on the 1802 map at the back of the book. It is Front Street now.

Page 12: N. H. State Papers, V. 17, p. 80. A letter from Meshech Weare to Gen. Folsom:

"Hampton Falls, Oct. 13, 1776."

"Sir: You will see by the enclosed letter to the Secretary, which I opened understanding it was on public business, that (blank) commissions are wanting, which I believe we can furnish. I suppose they are in the closett where the Secretary's papers are kept at Deacon Samuel Brook's and that you have or may find the key and let the bearer have so many as you think may be conveniently spared, taking his receipt."

"From your obedient humble servant,"

"M. Weare."

Hon. General Folsom at Exeter."

(Hon. Meshech Weare, was chairman of the Committee of Safety. See a sketch of him in Volume V of the Collections of the New Hamp. Hist. Society, page 244).

From New Hamp. Papers Vol. VII p. 572.

Page 12: A letter from Gen. John Sullivan to the New Hampshire Committee of Safety. (Gen. Washington's Headquarters were in the Royall house at Medford, Mass., at the time).

"Winter Hill, Aug. 5th, 1775,"

"Hon'ble Gentlemen—

By order of General Washington I send Major Cilley to wait on you upon a matter that requires the utmost secrecy & Dispatch. General Washington has wrote you (I suppose) fully upon the Subject but we all rely upon your prudence in keeping both the Contents of his and mine a profound secret—We had a General Council the Day before yesterday & to our great surprize we found that we have not powder Enough in the whole army to furnish half a pound a man exclusive of what the people have in their horns & Cartridge Boxes. This Shocking Situation we are Reduced to by the Mass. Committee making a return to General Washington of 485 Quarter Casks, on his arrival which he supposed was then on hand but to his surprise he found that was what was provided Last winter & that there is now on hand but 38 Barrels which with all the powder in the other magazines will not furnish half a pound per man. The General was so struck that he did not utter a word for half an hour. Every one

else was equally surprised. Messengers are dispatched to all the Southern Colonies to Draw in their Publick stocks and I must entreat you to forget all Colony Distinctions consider a Continental Army Devoted to Destructions unless immediately supplied & send us at Least 20 Barrels of powder with all possible speed—Should the matter take air before a supply arrives our army is ruined; you Gentlemen will need no words from me to induce an Immediate Compliance with this Request. You can have no necessity of the Powder in the Country; there is not the most Distant probability or even possibility of an attack upon you. Gentlemen I am with great Respect your most obedient Serv't."

"Jno. Sullivan."

"To the Committee of Safety
at Exeter or Portsmouth."

From, Collection of the N. Hamp. Historical Soc. Vol. VII p. 14.
Records of the Committee of Safety, Aug. 7, 1775.

"Received a Letter from Gen. Washington & another from Gen. Sullivan by Maj. Cilley. In Consequence of which ordered the Maj. to endeavor to have all the Powder (remaining in the Colony which was taken from Fort Wm. & Mary) to be Sent to Exeter."

"Ordered the Committee of Supplies to send twelve bbls. Powder to Medford."

At the same time the committee sent some money.

From, N. Hamp. State Papers, Vol. VII p. 573:

"In Committee of Safety, Exeter, Aug. 7, 1775."

"By Deacon Brooks we have sent you five hundred Pounds L. M. which is all that we can spare at Present as we understand that the Continental Congress have appointed a Commissary General for the whole United American Arm - - - -"

The trip to Medford with the money was a sad one for the deacon. Joseph Brooks, his twenty year old son, had died on August first, a sergeant in Capt. Isaac Sherman's company, encamped near Medford, (pages 9 & 38).

Woodbridge Odlin, a boy of fifteen, ran away from his home in Exeter before the Battle of Bunker Hill and joined Capt. Sherman's company in camp. Writing of his experience in camp that summer, he said: "Many of our Company died and I got sick and was taken home by my father's friend, Mr. Brooks of Medford." Rev. Edward Brooks, the deacon's brother. Edward may have taken care of Joseph before he died. Joseph was buried in the old grave yard at Medford, probably in his grandfather's family vault, under the north wall.

Page 17: After the death of Charles Sylvester Brooks, the tankard passed into the hands of James Emery Brooks, in August 1941. Six photographic views of the tankard have been filed with the Boston Museum of Fine Art.

Page 25: Add to children of Rev. Woodbridge Odlin:
10, Charlotte Odlin, b. Oct. 12, 1775.

Page 30: Francis James, b. May 22, 1677, was a son of Charles James and Anna Collins; m. July 17, 1673, Anna Collins, b. Sept. 26, 1649, at Gloucester, Mass., was the daughter of John and Joane Collins.

ADDITIONS

- Page 32: Nicholas Frost, b. April 25, 1585, was the son of John Frost, b. Nov. 17, 1558, near Carn Brea Hill, Cornwall, England. He m. Anna Hamden, May 10, 1582.
- Page 49: Samuel Brooks Newman (1868-1942) left a daughter Mayetta, who m. P. H. Hartung. They have a son, Samuel Brooks Hartung, b. Nov. 16, 1937; living (1945) in Maplewood, N. J.
- Page 38: Line 40—Mrs. Louisa White was the widow of Canvass White (1790-1834) a distinguished civil engineer. Cornelia Porter White was their daughter (p. 55).
- Page 46: Line 19—The site is now covered by the Wanamaker store.
- Page 50: Line 10—Samuel Brooks and Mary Boutwell were m. March 25, 1725, at Reading. Twin daughters were born and died at Reading. Mary Brooks and Sarah Brooks, b. July 26, 1726. Mary d. Aug. 14, 1726; Sarah d. Aug. 5, 1726.
- Page 53: The only descendants of Deacon Samuel Brooks, in the male line, living in 1945, are: James Emery Brooks (b. 1869 at Scranton, Penna.) of Glen Ridge, N. J., his son Charles Emery Brooks (b. 1904) of South Charleston, W. Va.; John Carter Brooks and his son John Carter Brooks, Jr., of Tamaqua, Penna.

OTHER RECORDS

A series of records of other branches of the Brooks and allied families will be available in 35 m.m. microfilm as soon as war conditions permit. Inquire of the writer. After his death inquiries should be directed to the New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N. J.

ADDITION, 1947

- Page 34: Thomas Webster was born Jan. 20, 1665, and had 5 children, including Deborah.

He was a son of Thomas Webster, born in England, settled in Hampton, N. H., and died there Jan. 5, 1715, aged 83 years.

He was a son of Thomas Webster of Ormsby, Norfolk County, England, who died in April 1634.

Thomas Webster, born in 1665, had a brother, Ebenezer Webster, born Aug. 1, 1667. This Ebenezer had a grandson, Ebenezer Webster, born in Kingston, N. H., in 1739, who had by his second wife, Abigail Eastman, a son Daniel Webster (1782-1852) who became the great statesman.

See: "History of Hampton," N. H., Dow, 1893, Vol. II.

CORRECTION, 1947

- Page 44: Line 27—Mobile Bay for New Orleans.
Emery J. Brooks was on the "Richmond" from Sept. 16, 1863 to July 11, 1865.

James Emery Brooks

40 Wildwood Terrace
Glen Ridge, New Jersey.

928. HANNAH TRACY EMERY
b. 1771, d. 1793
First w. of Dr. Benj.
Abbot of Phillips Ac.

929. ROBERT EMERY
b. 1773, d. 1841
m. three times

930. MARY HALE EMERY
b. 1772, d. 1856
Unmarried

932. NICHOLAS EMERY
b. 1776, d. 1861
m. Ann Taylor Gilman

933. JOHN EMERY
b. 1780, d. 1874
m. twice

934. NOAH EMERY
b. 1782, d. 1813
m. Eliz. Folsom (939)

936. ELIZ. PHILLIPS EMERY
b. 1794, d. 1883
m. Gideon L. Soule
Prof. Phillips Ac.

937. ANN FOLSOM
b. 1781, d. 1837
m. Joseph Tilton

938. SAMUEL FOLSOM
b. 1783, d. 1804

939. ELIZABETH FOLSOM
b. 1785, d.
m. Noah Emery (934)
m. 2nd Rev. Isaac Hurd

940. JOANNA FOLSOM
b. 1787, d. 1875
m. Sam'l B. Stevens

941. THERESA ORNE
b. 1782
m. Charles Norris

942. CATHERINE HALE
b. 1785, d. 1864
m. Boswell Stevens

347. JOHN EMERY
b. 1746, d. 1787
m. Margaret Gookin

348. NOAH EMERY
b. 1748, d. 1817
m. Jane Hale

349. ELIZABETH EMERY
b. 1750, d. 1805
m. Samuel Folsom
his second wife

352. JOANNA EMERY
b. 1758, d. 1827
m. Sam'l B. Stevens

353. THERESA EMERY
b. 1761, d. 1843
m. Dr. Joseph Orne

354. RICHARD EMERY
b. 1762
m. Liberty Hale
Pressed in British Navy

355. MARGARET EMERY
b. 1772, d. 1862
Unmarried. Waited on
George Washington

OLIVER BROOKS
b. 1796, d. 1848

JAS. EMERY BROOKS
b. 1799, d. 1850

ELIZABETH BROOKS
b. 1801, d. 1889
m. John Thompson

103. NOAH EMERY
b. 1725, d. 1788
m. Joanna Perryman

28. NOAH EMERY
b. 1699, d. 1761
m. Elizabeth Chick

138. CALEB EMERY
b. 1763
m. Mary James (163)

32. CALEB EMERY
b. 1710
m. Jane Frost

160. TIRZAH JAMES
b. 1755, d. 1831
m. Samuel Brooks
his second wife

161. CALEB JAMES
b. 1755 (twin)
m. Mary ———

162. JOSHUA JAMES
b. 1757, d. 1825

163. MARY JAMES
b. 1759
m. Caleb Emery (138)

35. TIRZAH EMERY
b. 1717, d. 1759
m. Dudley James
his second wife

EMERY ANCESTRY of some Exeter Families.

The numbers are from the Emery Genealogy
by Rev. Rufus Emery.

DANIEL EMERY was a son of James Emery, who
was brought from England by his father,
Anthony Emery, in 1635.

S. DANIEL EMERY
b. 1667, d. 1722
m. Margaret Gowen

