



*J. B. Hackett*



# LINEAGE AND HISTORY

OF

WILLIAM BLACKSTONE,

FIRST SETTLER OF BOSTON, AND OF HIS DESCENDANTS,  
FROM HIS BIRTH-1595, TO THE CLOSE OF THE  
REVOLUTION-1783, WITH A CONTINUATION IN  
THE LINE OF STEPHEN FOOT BLACK-  
STONE, GREAT, GREAT, GRANDSON OF  
WILLIAM, DOWN TO THIS DATE,

BY

JOHN WILFORD BLACKSTONE,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



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**TO  
HENRY ROGERS  
OF  
NEW HAVEN, CONN.,  
MY GRANDFATHER'S FRIEND, THIS BOOK  
IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED  
JOHN WILFORD BLACKSTONE.**



“BLACKSTONE CREST”

## FAMILY CHAT.

When an author essays biography he should have all his materials well in hand before he begins. He can then select, arrange, balance and polish until some measure of literary charm shall embellish and adorn his recital.

In the history of William Blackstone in this work, the writer has followed closely the life of Blackstone as given in Mr. Daggett's work on Attleborough, R. I. (1892). While that writer deprecates the want of continuity in his sketch, owing to the interpolation of new matter as his work proceeded, the form as given in this work, has rather added to, than removed the cause of criticism.

The real burden of biography is to lay bare character. The words, writings, deeds and the human relations of the person are the working tools of the biographer. Daggett has been industrious in equipping himself.

Let the reader then content himself, if the facts as given by Mr. Daggett shall show William Blackstone rather than Roger Williams to be the true prototype of religious freedom in America. Aside from all other things there is apparent, such an earnest spirit of sympathy in Mr. Daggett's work, that we are carried happily along with him though historical vistas are sometimes interrupted, and staid Clio sometimes retires behind the wings, while smiling Thalia trips before the footlights to beguile the listener with romantic fancies and rose tinted legends.

Deep as is the indebtedness to Mr. Daggett, and to those to whom he has given credit, in the literary part of this book, in the geneological part, the credit due to Mr. Henry Rogers of New Haven, Conn. is simply expressed, by saying, without him it could not have been done. That there should be errors in a work like this goes without saying.

The great lapse of time—the discrepancies between town, church and tombstone records, make absolute certainty impossible.

If an undue prominence shall seem to be given

to the nearer relatives of the writer, the apology lies in the fact that he has spent his three score years and ten in their closer communion, and that his family has been written up in local records for many years.

Hoping that this work of love and pride will be a right incentive to all who bear the Blackstone blood, and that some of our ancestors may have received justice long overdue, I bid all the clan Hail and Farewell.

The Author.



## **PART 1.**

**Lineage and history of William Blackstone of Boston and of his descendants, from the date of his birth-1595 to the close of the Revolution-1783.**

1st Generation  
Blackstone

William

William Blackstone	born	1595
	died	May 26, 1675
Sarah Stevenson, Widow	born	
	died	June 1673
	Married	July 4, 1659
Children		
John Blackstone	born about	1661

2nd Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John

John Blackstone      born about      1661  
died

Catherine      born  
died

Married about      1692

Children

John Blackstone      born    Jan. 18, 1699

**LINEAGE OF  
ELIZABETH (FOOT) BLACKSTONE.**

**1st Generation  
Foot**

**Nathaniel**

<b>Nathaniel Foot</b>	born	1593
	died	1644
<b>Elizabeth Deming</b>	born	July 28, 1595
	died	July 28, 1683
	Married	1615

**Children**

<b>Nathaniel Foot</b>	born	1620
<b>ROBERT</b> “	“	1629
<b>Elizabeth</b> “	“	1616
<b>Mary</b> “	“	1623
<b>Frances</b> “	“	1629
<b>Sarah</b> “	“	1632
<b>Rebecca</b> “	“	1634

2nd Generation  
Foot

Nathaniel  
Robert

Robert Foot	born	1629
	died	1681
Sarah	born	
	died	
	Married	1659

Children

Nathaniel Foot	born	April 13, 1660
Sarah	"	Feb. 12, 1662
Elizabeth	"	March 8, 1664
Joseph	"	March 6, 1666
Samuel	"	May 14, 1668
John	"	July 24, 1670
STEPHEN	"	
Isaac	"	
	} twins	" Dec. 14, 1672

3rd Generation  
Foot

Nathaniel  
Robert  
Stephen

Stephen Foot	born	Dec. 14, 1672
	died	Oct. 25, 1762
Elizabeth Nash	born	Jan. 15, 1680
Daughter of John Nash.		
	died	Jan. 15, 1739
	Married	1705

Children

Sarah	Foot	born	Oct. 4, 1706
ELIZABETH	"	"	Nov. 19, 1709
Lydia	"	"	Sept. 1, 1712
Mary	"	"	Sept. 27, 1715
Rebecca	"	"	1723

3rd Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John

John Blackstone	born	July 18, 1699
	died	Jan. 3, 1785
Elizabeth Foot	born	Nov. 19, 1709
	died	May 12, 1733
	Married	April 2, 1727

Children

JOHN BLACKSTONE JR.	born	May,	1733
Abigail	"	"	April 29, 1728
Elizabeth	"	"	Dec. 12, 1731
Stephen	"	(single) "	Feb. 15, 1729

**LINEAGE OF  
REBECCA (BALDWIN) BLACKSTONE.**

1st Generation  
Hoadley

William

William Hoadley	born	1630
	died	1709
1st wife unknown	born	
2nd " Mary Farrington	died	May 12, 1703
3rd " Ruth Frisbie	"	April 26, 1736
Married Mary Farrington, 1686		

Children, 1st marriage

William Hoadley	born	
SAMUEL	"	1662
John	"	
Mary	"	
Elizabeth	baptized	Feb., 1668
Hannah	"	Nov. 1790
Abraham		

2nd Generation  
Hoadley

William  
Samuel

Samuel Hoadley	born	1662
	died	1714
Abigail Farrington	born	April 30, 1668
	died	Feb. 26, 1745
	Married	Mar. 6, 1689

Children

ABIGAIL HOADLEY	born	Jan. 5, 1690
William	"	Dec. 10, 1692
Hannah	"	Dec. 16, 1694
Samuel	"	Feb. 20, 1696
Gideon	"	April 17, 1699
Lydia	"	Dec. 23, 1701
Benjamin	"	July 24, 1704
Daniel	"	Dec. 9, 1706
Timothy	"	July 14, 1709

3rd Generation  
Hoadley

William  
Samuel  
Abigail

Abigail Hoadley

born Jan. 5, 1690  
died

Joseph Frisbie

born 1688  
died

Married Dec. 5, 1711

Children

REBECCA FRISBIE

born 1712

4th Generation

Hoadley  
Frisbie

William  
Samuel  
Abigail  
Rebecca Frisbie

Rebecca Frisbie	born	1712
	died	1806
Noah Baldwin	born	March 20, 1710
	died	Nov. 20, 1799
	Married	March 21, 1733

Children

REBECCA BALDWIN	born	May 20, 1734
Noah	"	" Nov. 18, 1738
Ebenezer	"	" Sept. 28, 1741
Lucy	"	" Feb., 1744
Lydia	"	"
Abigail	"	" Dec. 15, 1749

1st Generation  
Frisbie

Edward

Edward Frisbie

born

died

Abigail

born

died

Married

1649

Children

JOHN FRISBIE

born

1650

Edward “

“

1652

Benoni “

“

1656

Samuel “

“

1654

Jonathan “

“

1659

Caleb “

“

1653

Hamcah “

“

Josiah “

“

Ebenezer “

}

twins “

Silence “

1672

2nd Generation  
Frisbie

Edward  
John

John Frisbie	born	1650
	died	
Ruth Bowers	born	
	died	
	Married	Dec. 2, 1674

Children

John	Frisbie	born	1676
Edward	"	"	1677
Rebecca	"	"	1679
Hannah	"	"	1681
Samuel	"	"	1683
Ruth	"	"	1685
JOSEPH	"	baptized	1688
Mary	"	born	
Lydia	"	"	

3rd Generation  
Frisbie

Edward  
John  
Joseph

Joseph Frisbie

baptized 1688  
died

Abigail Hoadley

born Jan. 5, 1690  
died

Married Dec. 5, 1711

Children

REBECCA FRISBIE

born 1712

4th Generation  
Frisbie

Edward  
John  
Joseph  
Rebecca

Rebecca Frisbie	born	1712
	died	1806
Noah Baldwin	born	March 20, 1710
	died	Nov. 23, 1799
	Married	March 21, 1733

#### Children

REBECCA BALDWIN	born	May 20, 1734
Noah	"	Nov. 18, 1738
Ebenezer	"	Sept. 28, 1741
Lucy	"	Feb., 1744
Lydia	"	"
Abigail	"	Dec. 15, 1749

1st Generation  
Baldwin

John

John Baldwin                      born  
   died

1st wife Mary

2nd " Mary Bruen

Married

Children, 1st marriage

John	Baldwin	born	1640
Joseph	"	"	1642
Samuel	"	"	1645
Nathaniel	"	"	1648
Elizabeth	"	baptized	1649
Joseph	"	born	1651

Children, 2nd marriage

Mary	Baldwin	born	Sept.,	1654
Sarah	"	"	Dec. 25,	1655
Abigail	"	"	Nov. 15,	1658
Obediah	"	"	Oct.,	1660
GEORGE	"	"	so said	1662
Hannah	"	"		1663
Richard	"	"	June,	1665

2nd Generation  
Baldwin

John  
George

George Baldwin	born	1662
	died	Oct. 28, 1728

Deborah Rose	born
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Daughter of Robert Rose.

died

Married

Children

John Baldwin	born	June 30, 1690
Phoebe "	"	Nov. 7, 1692
Israel "	"	Dec. 13, 1694
Elizabeth "	"	Dec. 20, 1697
Deborah "	"	Dec. 27, 1699
Martha "	"	Jan. 13, 1702
Daniel "	"	July 1, 1705
Rebecca "	"	Oct. 28, 1707
NOAH "	"	March 20, 1710
Tillah "	"	1712

3rd Generation  
Baldwin

John  
George  
Noah

Noah Baldwin	born	March 20, 1710
	died	Nov. 23, 1799
Rebecca Frisbie	born	1712
	died	1806
	Married	March 21, 1733

Children

REBECCA BALDWIN	born	May 20, 1734
Noah	"	Nov. 18, 1738
Ebenezer	"	Sept. 28, 1741
Lucy	"	Feb., 1744
Lydia	"	"
Abigail	"	Dec. 12, 1749

4th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.

John Blackstone Jr.	born	May,	1733
	died	Aug. 18,	1818
Rebecca Baldwin	born	May, 20,	1734
	died	Aug. 18,	1799
	Married	May 19,	1757

Children

Ann	Blackstone	born	Oct. 14,	1759
John	"	"	April 24,	1763
Timothy	"	"	Nov. 7,	1765
Abigail	"	"	July 10,	1768
Edward	"	"	Sept. 2,	1770
STEPHEN FOOT	"	"	Dec. 3,	1772
Ebenezer	"	"	June 25,	1775
Ralph	"	"	July 5,	1778

**HISTORY OF**  
**William Blackstone of Boston, from his birth-**  
**1595, and of his descendants to the close of the**  
**Revolution-1783.**

## WILLIAM BLACKSTONE.

The name Blackstone is a historical one both in England and in this country.

There is on the border of England and Scotland a range of hills, called Blackstone hills. They are no doubt so named from the color of the rocks and cliffs which are found there. While William Blackstone and his descendants have given the name to many natural objects and numerous artificial ones as well, in these modern times, the rule in ancient times was reversed. The family or clan owning or occupying the Blackstone hills, would be known as John or Charles of Blackstone. In time the preposition would be dropped and the

family would take the surname Blackstone. We can thus determine among many forms, the true spelling of the name, and the form "Blackstone" will be used in this sketch except where records are copied in which other forms are used. Recent researches have located the Seat and great Estates of the Barons of Blackstone in the County of Durham in the north of England.

William Blackstone the subject of this sketch was the first settler within the limits of Attleborough in the colony of Plymouth. His name has become celebrated wherever the early history of New England is known. He was a man of many peculiarities and of singular history. He was also the first settler and sole proprietor of Shawmut now the site of the great city of Boston. There were two or three individuals at a distance on Maverick and Thompson Islands in Boston Harbor apparently having no connection with him. Everything relating to the unique life of this ec-

centric though amiable man, must be interesting to all who feel an interest in the ancient history of the colonies.

He came to this country from England soon after the Pilgrim Fathers as early as 1625-26, though some place the date at 1623, and settled first at Boston called by the indians "Shawmut", meaning a spring of water. Here he commenced his solitary life, built his house, cultivated his lands and planted the orchard where the first apples in Massachusetts were grown. He had undoubtedly occupied the peninsula several years and alone before the arrival of Governor Winthrop and company in 1630.

Sir Ferdinand Gorges, whose son had the original grant of Mass. Colony, being ten miles along Mass. Bay and extending inland thirty miles, was largely interested in lands further north. Being anxious to develop these grants he induced his son to relinquish the Mass. Charter, which he did

about 1628. In 1629 all of Mass. except Plymouth Colony, and extending back to the western ocean, was granted to Winthrop and his associates. It was without doubt from this son that William Blackstone obtained his grant of eight hundred acres of land at Shawmut, though he claimed also by possession and occupancy.

John Blackstone a member of parliament appears to have taken an active part and interest in the infant colonies. He was one of the parliament committee for the colonies and in 1642 he invited Cotton, Hooker and Davenport to come to England for consultation on the state of the realm. As one of the council he joined in a power to William Blackstone to deliver seisin under one of its patents. That there was relationship between them is now admitted and John's position in parliament may have led William to take up his residence in New England. He probably aided in enforcing William's claim to Shawmut under Gorges and

caused Winthrop to pay him for, at least a small part, of it. If William owned the whole peninsula of eight hundred acres as Amory asserts, the greed and injustice of Winthrop and his followers are very manifest. Winthrop and his followers first located themselves at Charlestown. They found the water there bad, many were sick and some died. Blackstone in his kindness of heart invited them to his side of the Charles River where there was plenty of good water. History shows how this generosity was requited.

Mr. Blackstone had been in England, trained for the Established Church, whether he ever took orders is not shown by any known record. He was a well educated man and received his degree from Emanuel College, Cambridge—Bachelor of Arts in 1617, and Master in 1621. What was the special reason for his leaving his own country and coming here is not wholly known.

The efforts to trace William Blackstone to his

birth place, or any home in his native country were long without results, for the name is not a common one in England. He lived however in an age of religious bigotry and persecution, and not being able as he said to endure the power of the "Lords Bishops" he left his native land and sought an asylum in the wilds of America, where he might enjoy his own opinions unmolested. The peninsula was called "Blackstone's Neck" and as first occupant he claimed the whole as his property. After residing a few years with the settlers of Shawmut he found there was the same intolerant and overbearing spirit among those new associates. They attempted to eject him from his lands under pretence that they were entitled to them under grant from the English King. Mr. Blackstone declined to have his rights taken from him even by a Sceptered hand, saying in his independent and characteristic way; "The King asserteth Sovereignty of this New England because John and

Sebastian Cabot sailed along the coast, without even landing anywhere; and if the quality of Sovereignty can subsist upon mere inspection, surely the quality of property can subsist upon actual occupancy, which is the foundation of my claim." Becoming thus naturally discontented with the power of the "Lords Brethren" he felt compelled to seek another retreat. His claim was recognized by Winthrop and his followers to the extent of fifty acres, which they purchased and six acres which included his garden, orchard and dwelling they generously permitted him to retain, Amory says twenty acres.—This property is said to have been sold by Blackstone to Sir Henry Vane, who was governor in 1636. He soon returned to England, became prominent during the commonwealth, and lost his head after the restoration. According to "Prince's Chronicles" his house stood "on the south side of Charles River mouth, on a point of land called Blackstone's Point and near a

spring.” Mr. Blackstone must have been a man of substance, for in 1628, his share of a levy to defray the expenses of the campaign against Morton at “Merry Mount” was twelve shillings, a large sum for those days, which though the smallest of several levies made, was more than a third of that of the whole town of Salem.

With the purchase money for his lands he bought a stock of cows which he took with him when he removed to his new settlement on Pawtucket River. Instead of contending with his enemies he fled from their society and persecutions. It was in 1634 that he sold his right and title in the peninsula to the inhabitants of Boston, each one paying six shillings or more. The following document in “Shaws history of Boston” gives some of the particulars of the purchase. “The deposition of John Odlyn aged 82, Robert Walker aged 78, Francis Hudson about 66 and William Lytherland aged 76, these deponents be-

ing ancient dwellers and inhabitants of the town of Boston from the time of the first planting thereof, do jointly testify and deposed that on or about the year of our Lord 1634 the inhabitants of said town of whom the Hon. John Winthrop Esq. Governor of the Colony was chief, did treat and agree with Mr. Wm. Blackstone for the purchase of his estate and right in any lands lying within said neck of land called Boston, and for said purchase agreed, that every householder should pay six shillings which was accordingly collected, none paying less, some considerably more, and the said sum was paid to Mr. Blackstone to his full content, reserving to himself about six acres on the point commonly called "Blackstone's Point" on part whereof his then dwelling house stood. After which purchase the town laid out a training field which ever since and now is for that purpose and for feeding cattle." Mr. Blackstone received thirty pounds for his rights to the peninsula as

will appear by the following record. "The tenth day of the ninth month 1634 voted that a rate be made namely—a rate for thirty pounds to Mr. Blackstone." Reckoning March the first month, this assessment was made in November. The purchase was of course made at a previous date, and Blackstone in all probability removed the subsequent spring. We can hardly conceive the difficulties of such a journey at that time. No highways opened a pathway for him, and the indian paths led in different directions. No sign posts pointed a guiding finger to the traveller. He must find his way and guide his wayward cattle and transport his household goods. It was successfully accomplished. He had resided at Shawmut ten years. One Lechford, an Englishman who visited America in 1637, and published his writings in London in 1641, says; "One Master Blackstone, a minister, went from Boston, having lived there for nine or ten years. He lives near

Master Williams but is far from his opinions.” In 1635 then he removed about thirty five miles to another retreat still farther in the wilderness. This place was on the banks of the Pawtucket River, which is now called Blackstone River, and his lands were on the east side of the river, and adjoined it. It was within the ancient limits of Attleborough in that part called the “Gore” from its shape, now Cumberland, Rhode Island.

Blackstone never lived in Rhode Island. After his removal from Boston he located, lived and died within the territory of Plymouth, or Old Colony. The boundries are now different from what they were when he lived and died. Cumberland was not set off to Rhode Island until 1747 more than one hundred and ten years after he located in Rehoboth, North Purchase. It was seventy years after his death before the change was made in the lines between the two states. The Pawtucket River was the boundary between the two colonies,

and Blackstone was on the east side of it. The territory which he occupied, and cultivated and which contains his grave was in Massachusetts.

The time of his settlement, 1635, was about ten years before the settlement of Rehoboth, and a few years before that of Providence for it was not until 1636 that Roger Williams first came to Seakonk. This place being within the limits of Mass. Governor Winthrop invited him to move across the water, and he went to the place which was later Providence.

Deep in the primeval forest at the crossing place of the river, among people untamed as the game they hunted, Blackstone found a congenial home and knew the "pleasure in the pathless woods". Here he built himself a home surrounded by a garden and an orchard both surrounded by a native park for his daily walk. Here he laid out his fields. Here native fountains quenched his thirst. Here he tended his flocks. Here

his studious soul read the great book of nature spread out around him, or caught again the inspiration of Roman and Grecian refinement and culture from the volumes which with unchanging friendship and fidelity, made his lonely cabin seem filled with smiling friends. Here he lived for forty years, here was buried and has slept in the silence of the grave for more than two hundred years. His dwelling which he called "Study Hall", was a few rods from the bank of the river near the hill which ascended by a gentle slope, and his orchard was just east of the hill. This he called "Study Hill" a name it long retained. The place is about three miles above Pawtucket in the present town of ~~Donsdale~~<sup>Donnsdale</sup>, where the late Simon Whipple resided. The indian name of the place was "Waurvepoonseag"—the place of nets or snares—"Waurvee" meaning a goose. This name is mentioned in the Plymouth records, in describing the boundary of the North

Purchase in 1661. "From Rehoboth, ranging upon the Pawtucket River to a place where our Blackstone now sojourneth called by the natives, 'Waurvepoonseag' ". His title to the lands he occupied was respected by the Plymouth government. According to the Old Colony records, "On March 5, 1671, Mr. Stephen Paine Sen. of Rehoboth and Mr. Nicholas Tanner were appointed by the court to see Mr. Blackstone's land laid forth according to the grant." After his death the government ordered them "recorded to him".

For many years Mr. Blackstone must have lived in complete isolation and seclusion, for his dwelling was far from the haunts of his fellow man. Stray indians may have visited him in their hunting and fishing excursions but beyond this he was perhaps companionless. He certainly tasted the benefits—if such there be—of a solitary life. At last because perhaps of approaching age, but more probably because he was true to the

instincts of our nature, and the dictates of the human heart, he decided "that it is not good for man to be alone," and he sighed for some one to enjoy the solitude with him. What soft persuasions he whispered in the ear of Sarah Stevenson, which induced her to forsake the society of relatives and friends in Boston, to become the constant companion of the "Sage of the Wilderness" history has not revealed. Ancient records have told us that they were married July 4, 1659, by John Endicott, Governor. She came from the same district in England as Blackstone and they were probably acquainted there. Blackstone's lonely dwelling was thus cheered and enlivened by the presence of woman, and one son was the fruit of the union. The life if retired, and far from such markets as the town afforded was not necessarily unvaried or frugal. Milk and meat were obtained from the herds, fish from the river, game from the forest, and these with the grain,

fruit and vegetables from the garden and orchard and fields afforded varied and abundant food. Mrs. Stevenson was the widow of John Stevenson of Boston. She had by him three sons—Ouesimus born 26th, 10th month 1643; John born 7th month 1645; James born Oct. 1, 1653.

The second son John Stevenson lived with his mother after her marriage with Mr. Blackstone, and after their death continued at the same place during the rest of his life.

Mrs. Blackstone died June 1673. The following is found in the Rehoboth records—"Mrs. Sarah Blackstone the wife of William Blaxton was buried about the middle of June 1673." Many of the ancient records mention the day of burial but not that of death.

Mr. Blackstone survived his wife only about two years, and died May 26, 1675, a few weeks before the commencement of the great indian war, thus having escaped witnessing the horrors of that

awful period, and the complete destruction of his "fair domain". He was always on friendly terms with the indians. Miantonoma, the nephew of Canonicus, King of the Narragansetts—Ocomsequin—Massasoit, King of the Wampanoags—Canonicus and King Philip were his friends, and through his influence they remained peaceable. He was of the age of four score at the time of his death, and the record on the Rehoboth book of his burial is, "Mr. William Blaxton buried the 28th of May 1675. The name has been written in many ways. Blaxton is the form he chose. As written now it has been so much used, and has become so fixed in the records of the country that it would be inexpedient to change it and the modern orthography is not only correct but is the most agreeable.

Blackstone had lived in New England about fifty years. Ten at Shawmut, and forty at Attleborough. He was quite advanced in years. A

brief notice of his death furnished by his friend Roger Williams, at the date of June 13, 1675 is in these words.—“About a fortnight since your old acquaintance Mr. Blackstone departed this life in the four score year of his age. Four days before his death, he had a great pain in his breast and back and bowels. Afterwards he said he was well—had no pain and should live; but he grew fainter and yielded up his breath without a groan.” Thus perished this “Patriarch of the Wilderness.” Around him was still the wilderness when death snatched him from the sylvan retreat which he loved; though the footsteps of men were fast approaching. How would he be astonished to behold the region around it. The place which he thought secure from the haunts of men, is now swarming with an industrious and thriving population. How would he grieve to find the stream whose placid waters as they flowed by his dwelling, he delighted to contemplate, now in-

errupted by numerous water works, and the silence which then surrounded him disturbed by the whirring of thousands of spindles. To what ignoble use is his classic stream now devoted? What a contrast! It is a change which the peace-loving spirit of Blackstone could not endure. Did he seek for solitude today, he must drive his herd for many a weary mile,—beyond the “Great Lakes”—over the “Father of Waters” never resting till he reached the wilds of the “Rocky Mountains” or some spot in the “Great Deserts” of the West.

Mr. Blackstone left considerable property, as will be seen by the following inventory taken May 28, 1675. “This was taken but two days after his death.” says Mr. Bliss in his history of Rehoboth, “and was a common practice owing to the condition of the times”.

Sixty acres of land and two shares of meadow in Providence.

The West Plain.

The South Neck.

Land about the house and orchard amounting  
to two hundred acres.

The meadow called Blackstone's Meadow.

Personal Property.

3 bibles 10s., 6 English books in folios £2.-----	£2 10s.
3 Latin books in folios 15s., 3 do large quarto £2.-----	£2 15s.
15 small quarto £1 17s. 6d., 14 small do 14s.-----	£2 11s. 6d.
30 large octavo £4, 25 small do £1 5s.-----	£5 5s.
22 duodecimo-----	£1 13s.
53 small of little value-----	13s.
10 paper books-----	5s.
Other personal property-----	<u>£15 12s. 6d.</u>
Total-----	£56 3s. 6d.

“This estate (the movables) was destroyed and  
carried away by the natives.” says a marginal note  
on the Plymouth Colony Records. This library

contained one hundred and eighty-four volumes, certainly a large library to be in the possession of a private gentlemen of that day in the wilds of America. The historian will always painfully regret the destruction of those paper books. These were no doubt manuscript writings of this student and thinker himself. If there were among them which is probable, a journal of events as they occurred both in England and America, as viewed by this original genius, no sigh or regret of the historian will measure the loss. Would it be too much to say that that regret should be equalled by the odium resting on the names of the indifferent guardians who permitted the destruction

Such a journal might have revealed the mystery of his strange residence in the new world.

How interesting is the mere inventory of those volumes, the associates of his retirement, the joy and solace of his long life. We know that his was a mind and spirit that could not brook the

tyranny of men, but what causes other than those known, contributed to his removal to this country will always perhaps be a profound secret. We can hardly imagine what strong influence there was which could have moved him to forsake his home and all his kindred without hope of meeting them again. What could have induced such a man with his tastes and pursuits to leave the halls of learning, and the cultivated society of old England to become a hermit in the wilds of America?

He was by no means a misanthrope but a man of benevolence who took this mode of indulging in his love for solitude, and of securing the unrestrained enjoyment of his sentiments and tastes. He did not shun man because he hated him but because he loved solitude more than society. He was fond of study and contemplation and here he could enjoy both. His independent mind and character held nothing in common with the dogmatical and persecuting spirit of the age, and he

determined to escape the presence and influence and avoid the theological controversies of the day. He was not idle though alone. He cultivated his garden and reared his orchard with his own hands. He is said to have been devoted to his books, and though meditative in his habits, was yet cheerful in his disposition. Though for a long time a hermit, he was certainly not morose nor disagreeable and enjoyed intercourse with his kind, if it could be peaceable. He frequently visited Roger Williams at Providence being only about six miles from him. A few words will not be out of place concerning the relations existing between William Blackstone, and Roger Williams and the colony of Rhode Island. Roger Williams was a puritan and preached in the puritan churches in Salem, Blackstone was a dissenting clergyman of the Church of England. Both were educated men. Williams knew Blackstone well. He knew his mental training, his breadth of mind, his inde-

pendent spirit, his dominant will, his piety and his humanity. When Roger Williams received his order of banishment it was William Blackstone's voice he heard—the voice of one crying in the wilderness; and he went to him as to his leader. He did not go to England as directed. He did not strike out as Blackstone did, new paths for himself in the wilderness. He settled first at Seakonk, and then at Providence because Blackstone was there. Their relations were intimate, but they were the relations of the teacher and the pupil.

The puritans brought with them the most malignant error that ever cursed mankind. They believed, fostered and upheld the doctrine that the state was dependent on the church—that civil matters were, and ought to be subservient to religious matters—that the authorities of the church, should control and regulate the civil and social life of the individual. It was their inheritance from the centuries. That solitary thinker at Study Hill

saw the error in all its past baleful history; and had felt the sting of its tyrannical application. There grew up in his brooding mind the glowing conception of a free state, made up of free citizens, where Statecraft and not Priestcraft should govern, guide and control. The helpmeet and handmaid of this state should be religion, but the religion of conscience, and not the religion of dogma nor creed. It was to be the religion of churches formed on free choice and free sentiment and looking to themselves for support and maintenance, and not to the state. Roger Williams was banished from Salem not because he was a tolerationist, but because he attacked the greedy land monopoly embraced in the charter of Winthrop and his followers. It was the same greed which made William Blackstone's holdings in Shawmut vanish away until with a faint show of justice, and after compulsion failed, they bought him out.

Roger Williams went to Seakonk in 1636.

The next year by invitation of Governor Winthrop he moved nearer to Blackstone and settled at Providence. In a few years the settlement began to grow. All shades and forms of religious belief were represented. It was under the compelling will, the mental force and the tactful guidance of William Blackstone, who often addressed them, that these discordant elements were shaped and moulded, until the whole colony stood squarely and firmly upon the platform of civil and religious liberty. It was Blackstone's thought, and Blackstone's words and Blackstone's example that were wrought into that charter that Roger Williams brought back from England with him. Blackstone had no civil ambitions. He cared nothing for place or position, nor for the power which they gave. With the vision of a seer he read the uncut pages of Destiny. He saw this America. His aspirations led him only to the building and shaping of those great principles

which form the foundation stones of that mighty edifice which today shelters and protects ninety millions of men and women, not yet free, but looking out through portals which open on their road to freedom. It is Blackstone's spirit linked with that of Calvert which breathes out from that first amendment—the chiefest article in our great bill of rights—"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion; or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." These words should be the legend beneath the cross on William Blackstone's monument in the millyard at Donsdale. William Blackstone died two hundred and thirty years ago. Eager, earnest research and study has thrown new light upon his life, and on the times in which he lived. The unprejudiced verdict now is, that the muse of history shows upon her tablets no figure more unique, elusive and romantic, no mind more profound, vigorous and virile, no soul more pure and exalted and no

prescience more far reaching among all Americans of his time, than is shown, in the record of the hermit sage of "Study Hill."

Blackstone is said to have been a frequent visitor at Richard Smith's fine old mansion at Wickford on the Narragansett shore which was also a favorite resort of Roger Williams. It is understood by all antiquarians that Blackstone preached for Mr. Williams to his audience and people at Providence. They differed on certain theological points but both being decided "tolerationists" they "agreed to disagree" and so harmonized. Their relations were of the most intimate and friendly sort. One says of Mr. Blackstone—"though a nonconformist and detesting prelacy his canonical coat, which he continued to wear shows he was still attached to the English church, and regarded himself as a teacher of its tenets". In Johnson's "Wonder Working Providence", the writer speaks of him as "retaining no simbole of his

former profession but a canonical coate”

The Episcopal church very naturally claimed him as her son, though while here it was to be presumed he was not within its fold as episcopalians could hardly have been numerous enough, at that time in his vicinity to have formed an exclusive audience and there seems no reason to doubt his having joined with that of his friend, preaching there and in the neighboring towns.

It has been thought by some that he settled in the “Gore” with the special design of planting or extending the church of England. There seems to be no proof to substantiate such an idea. There is strong evidence that the same motives which partially at least caused him to emigrate from England, caused him to migrate after reaching these shores. Among other anecdotes related of Blackstone it is said that he tamed a bull which he used to ride in his old age. This however must not be taken as a proof of eccentricity, as in

those early days it was common for the settlers to avail themselves of this only means of locomotion in the narrow paths of the forest, there being no horses in those early days or at least very few.

At the wedding of John Alden to Priscilla Mullen,—whose words spoken from her heart have encouraged many a love-lorn damsel since, to put courage in a timid suitor, “Why don’t you speak for yourself, John”—at this wedding it is said, “On proceeding to the nuptials he covered his bull with a handsome piece of broadcloth, and rode on his back—but on his return he seated his bride on the animal and walked by her side, leading the bull by a rope fixed in his nose ring.”

Mr. Blackstone was remarkable for his love of children—Bayliss memoirs of Plymouth Colony—When he visited Providence he carried apples from his orchard which he gave to the children, the first they had ever seen,—Callenders discourse,—and the first raised in what is now Rhode

Island. At a centennial celebration once held in Boston, by the Mass. Historical Society a present of apples was sent to their table from Cumberland said to have grown from the trees which grew from the sprouts of those planted by Blackstone. Some of the trees planted by his hand were living one hundred and forty years after they were set out. In Historical records, Vol. 2 page 332, Aug. 12, 1646.—“Blackstone’s apples gathered.” Some writer says, “He had the first of that kind that were ever in the world called, “Yellow Sweetings, perhaps the richest and sweetest apples of the whole kind.” He is said also to have been fond of roses, which he grew at Shawmut.

In 1836 three apple trees were standing in the meadow near the site of Study Hill and two of them bore apples.

The quiet of Study Hill was unbroken for many years, but after awhile its lonely dweller heard the distant footsteps of the approaching multitude.

He suffered some encroachment from pioneer settlers. His situation at the "Wading Place" on the Pawtucket river was a pleasant one and excited the cupidity of men. John Allen laid claim to some part of the west plain, which Blackstone himself claimed as his own, and occupied as part of the territory on which he settled. Allen had probably laid out and enclosed a part of the occupation of Blackstone and the pulling up of his fence &c. was to test the claim of Blackstone to the title. Allen did not appear, probably not recognizing the jurisdiction of the court. The following is a record of the complaint from the "Old Colony Records, B. 7. page 155". "John Allen senior of Swansey complains vs Mr. William Blackstone in an action of the case to the damage of twenty pounds for molesting him in his just rights by spoyling of his grass, pulling up of his fence, and destroying of his hay upon his land which he had of the county lying on the

westerly side of the western plain from the said William Blackstone, which was done in the latter end of November in the year 1667, the jury find for the plaintiff six pounds damage and the costs of suit. Judgment was granted to the plaintiff according to the verdict."

It is hard to see how Allen could get a verdict if he did not appear.

Blackstone when he settled at Wauwepoonseag on emigrating from Shawmut supposed he was within the limits of Mass. Colony, though on stating the boundaries it fell within Plymouth Colony. Such claimants disturbed him and he complained to the government of Mass. that the inhabitants of Plymouth Colony were interfering with his rights, and petitioned for protection from intruders. The difficulty whatever it was, was soon adjusted, for we hear of no further complaint, or interference. Plymouth Colony treated him with the utmost

courtesy in regard to his rights. It recognized his title to these lands.

Blackstone had occupied his lands more than thirty years before the Rehoboth settlers purchased the indian title to the Attleborough Gore in which he lived. This was about ten years before the settlement. It is reasonable to suppose that he satisfied the indians for his claim to his premises. The region was a favorite one for hunting and fishing by the natives and was on the indian trail to the crossing of the Pautucket, or "wading place" of the river. Blackstone was always on friendly terms with the indians.

Just how soon settlers began to intrude upon his solitude is not positively known. After the establishment of Seakonk the inhabitants of that place occasionally passed this way to Providence, crossing the river near Blackstone's house.

At a meeting held December 1650 it was voted "to have a convenient way four rods wide to be

made by Edward Smith, to be for the town's, use, of any that shall have occasion to pass from the town to Providence or to Mr. Blackstone's." The old Mendon road also passed here, this place affording the only fordable crossing of the river.

Previous to his death lands were laid out adjoining his estate, as the names of several appear on the records. John Fitch and John Fitch Jr. had lands near, and the former's grave is mentioned.

The history of the stern realities of the old colonial times had now and then a spicing of romance. It was long believed that Blackstone had an only daughter, who was born away from the abodes of society and educated by her father alone. She had grown up in communion with nature, and was graced with the simplicity of nature's charms, a child of the forest and field, a flower of the wilderness, and it was supposed that she was married to John Stevenson. This state-

ment is erroneously made in the Mass. Historical Collection.

This was too tempting a subject for the novelist. It is a fictitious work in two volumes. It was published many years ago, and was called "Humors of Utopia". A daughter of Blackstone was one of the principal characters. It seems almost sacrilege to lay hands on such a picture. In this matter of fact world the "mere frost work of fancy" must often be dissolved by the sunshine of truth. She had no existence except in imagination. John Stevenson was called the son-in-law of Blackstone instead of stepson, and that is the only foundation for the supposition that he had a daughter.

Mr. Blackstone left one son who settled near New Haven and bought land at a place called Blackstoneville and followed the sea, adding to his lands from time to time, according to tradition, and became the founder of the Branford family of Blackstones. In "Old Colony Records" for June

1st 1675 is the following, "Lieut. Hunt, Eugene Smith and Mr. Daniel Smith are appointed and authorized by the court to take some present care of the Estate of William Blackstone deceased, and of his son now left by him, and to see that at the next court, he do propose a man to the court, to be his guardian; which in case he do neglect, the court will then see cause to make choice of one for him."

In the same records of date Oct. 27, 1675—  
"Mr. Nathaniel Paine and Mr. Daniel Smith are appointed and approved by the court to be the guardians unto John Blackstone the son of Mr. William Blackstone, deceased."

The name of Blackstone is inseparably connected with that noble river which flowed past his ancient and solitary dwelling. It is also preserved in streets and towns, in buildings, banks and factories. A magnificent building in Branford bears the name "James Blackstone Memorial Library"

and a splendid branch library in Chicago a similar dedication to Timothy B. Blackstone. The former was erected by Timothy B. Blackstone and the latter by his wife who survives him.

Mr. William Blackstone has become a prominent character in the history of the colonization of New England and a striking figure upon the canvas of the past in American history. The baffling mystery of his life is made far more interesting, and antiquarian research far more eager, by the thought that possibly untold riches of manuscript perished by the hand of the ignorant savage.

The valley of the Blackstone river has become celebrated as a manufacturing district, and contributes by the advantages of its water power to the wealth of New England.

Hardly could Blackstone the lover of undisturbed solitude, have dreamed when he forsook the peninsula of Boston and built his lonely dwell-

ing on this placid stream, that his peaceful retreat would so soon be the scene of industry, and the abode of a numerous population, and its silence broken by the busy works of art. Were his spirit permitted to revisit the scene of his former enjoyments, he would be obliged to penetrate a new wilderness, to form a new garden, and plant a new orchard, and to seek in a more distant region a spot congenial to his tastes.

Everything in relation to William Blackstone is of increasing interest to the public; therefore this relation is intended to include the smallest known minutiae of his life. It could never have occurred to him, who to avoid the notice of men, sought the shades of solitude, that future ages would take so deep an interest in his history; that he would be an object of minute research to the antiquarian; and that every circumstance connected with his life, which could be rescued from the hand of oblivion, would be sought out with so much avidity.

The place which he chose for his abode was truly a beautiful and romantic one, such as a recluse and a lover of nature would select. The place where his house stood was a small hill, the surface of which would make about an acre. On the east side was a gradual ascent. On the west side it rose abruptly from the river to the height of sixty or seventy feet. The Blackstone river wound gracefully at the base of the hill, and formed a slight curve a short distance south of it. The margin of the river was formerly some distance to the west. The summit of the hill commanded a fine view of Blackstone river, and the valley to the south for more than a mile. To the east was a fertile and delightful valley which opened to the south on the border of the meadow. It was bounded on the east and northeast by a gentle eminence, on the top of which was the meadow road, so often mentioned in the ancient records. This valley was cultivated by the hands of Black-

stone. Here were seen within the memory of men the stumps of apple trees, cut down in their time, which were said to have grown from the sprouts of the trees first planted by the hermit. His well too, was long pointed out at the southern border of this valley. Long after it was filled with moss and weeds the pure water still bubbled up from its fountains. His grave was also pointed out—although with less certainty—in the orchard about two rods east from the foot of the hill, and north of the well. The flat stones which are said to have marked his grave finally became invisible, likely through removal.

After his death, and after many years, the spot on which he lived returned to a state of nature. Heavy timber grew on “Study Hill”, and less than one hundred years ago its surface was covered with a thrifty growth of young trees. Oaks of a hundred years had been cut from the “Hill”.

Some few years since an interesting paper on

Blackstone was read in Boston. The results of recent investigation, as then shown, have thrown new light upon the possible parentage and birth-place of Boston's first inhabitant. They are history mingled with conjecture. It was supposed that there might be relationship between William of Boston and the celebrated law commentator Sir William Blackstone. The compiler of this record has heard his father, who resided some time in Canada, say, that at one time a certain John Blackstone, a descendant of Sir William held a government position in Canada, that correspondence passed between him and the American family, and that he said he had no doubt that the family was the same.

Some years since, two men well acquainted with the American family were looking through a well known gallery of portraits in London. Coming before a picture, both remarked the strong resemblance to a certain member of the Branford Stock.

Upon looking for the name, they were informed that it was the portrait of Sir William Blackstone.

According to Mr. Amory, until recent years the only promising clue to the parentage and birth-place of Boston's first inhabitant, is a power in 1653, of Sarah Blackstone—Suffolk Deeds—to collect money advanced, in which she is described as of "New Castle upon Tyne", and which mentions the name of Stevenson the first husband of Blackstone's wife. Later investigators have opened other clues, and there may be a solution of this question. Whether true or not these clues are possessed of much interest. Mr. Amory, on good authority makes William Blackstone, a near kinsman of John Blackstone, the close friend of Cromwell. This John Blackstone died just before the restoration and was one of the regicides. Close to this John who was a member of the long parliament, and one of the judges of Charles the first, was Nathaniel Blackstone who settled in Mary-

land in 1623. He is said to have been descended from the Regicide. Relationship between the New England, and the Maryland families has always been suspected. Nathaniel settled in Maryland the same year given by some, as the date of William's settlement in Boston—1623. He was proprietor of a large island in the Potomac river called "Blackstone's Island". Branches of this family settled in early times in Ohio, passed to Indiana, Illinois and further west, while many still remain in Maryland and Virginia. A family of Scotch Irish Blackstones probably driven out of Ulster during the horrible massacres of 1642 settled in Nova Scotia. Upon the outbreak of the Revolutionary war they migrated to Mass. and took an active part, John, Benjamin and William being enrolled there. Mr. Amory says, "It seems reasonable to suppose that all of the name of Blackstone descend from the well known stem in the Palatinate of Durham—the earliest of

whom mentioned Sir Hugh—was proprietor of “Blackstone,” about six miles from the Episcopal Cathedral City. “Few families of private gentry”—says Surtees in his history of Durham—“have spread more widely or flourished fairer than Blackstone; but all its branches have perished like the original stock. One family can trace its blood, without hereditary possessions.” The family of Blackstone was one of great wealth and honors according to the history, above referred to, and reached the highth of its prosperity under one John, probably the one mentioned elsewhere as of the time of Queen Elizabeth. He had fifteen children, for all of whom he was able to make a liberal provision. His eldest son was Sir William born in 1553 and married to Alice Claxton in 1581. They had nine children, and all of the six sons were living in 1624. William was the name of the fifth son. He it is who is supposed to be the first settler in Boston. Through this Sir

William and the son who inherited the title, "the last sweepings of the great Blackstone estates were swept away," both father and son being wild and reckless in character and life. Alice Claxton however brought her husband a fine estate, and upon it "in the house at Wynyard" they seemed to have lived most of the time after their marriage. Here their children probably were born. The estate is described as beautiful, and the house one of the most convenient and handsome in the district. Mr. Amory says, "Knights and beneficed clergymen abounded in the family," and if as suggested William of Boston was the son of Alice Claxton, his declining in the impoverished condition of the family and after having obtained a collegiate education, to conform to the Ecclesiastical requirements and be beneficed may explain the tradition in the Connecticut line, that their first American ancestor left home from some misunderstanding with his parents. The name has

been variously spelled, "Blackstone" is most common. William adopted the name Blaxton as appears by his signature on receiving his degrees at Emmanuel College—called the puritan college—because many eminent puritan divines graduated there. This mode follows the spelling of his mother's name which was no doubt originally Clackstone. She changed her married name as her maiden name had been changed, and that William so spelled his name suggests that Alice (Claxton) Blaxton was his mother.

His taste in horticulture and woodcraft, and his skill therein and in all accomplishments of a similar nature, tend to confirm the conjecture that he was brought up on a large manorial estate, and the chase and field sports which he as the son of an English country gentleman would undoubtedly participate in, "prepared his constitution to cope with the exposure and privation of a forest life, and gave him the knowledge and experience re-

quired to obtain his food and take pleasure in its pursuit". There were many fine old Manor houses in the Blackstone family. That of Blackstone proper, standing in an attractive situation, was taken down during the last century. The most celebrated of all was "Gibside", which remained in the name until the death of the last Baron, Sir Francis Blackstone in 1713. It lies between New Castle on the Tyne, and Ravensworth Castle on Derwent water. Historians speak of "the beautiful and magnificent scenery of the place, rendered more beautiful by the landscape which surrounds it. The park is four miles in circumference and the drive to the "stately Banqueting House seated on a noble elevation" is described as "through the bosom of a thick forest sometimes on the brink of a deep ravine, and at intervals descending on the easy inclination of the hill, but still embowered with venerable oaks". The gardens, the pasturage, the cultivated lands and the Mansion House

itself, were in keeping with the magnificence of the great park, and form together an estate and a home, such as only a family of wealth, cultivation and distinction would possess and occupy. This place, there is every reason to believe, belonged to near kinsmen of William of Boston, and he was here a frequent and welcome visitor. Such was the home and such the friends he left.

The character he ever sustained, proved him to have belonged to a family of education and great culture. These recent developments only add to the interest and mystery surrounding his life. What was the real underlying cause of his self-imposed exile? Powerful indeed must have been the influence, and urgent the conscientious necessity which compelled him to leave some of the fairest of earth's scenes, and the intercourse of refined and cultured friends, for the deep solitudes of the American wilderness. On the one hundred and eightieth anniversary of his death, an effort

was made to arouse public interest in the raising of funds to erect a suitable monument to William Blackstone. A few weeks later on July 4, 1855 the anniversary of his marriage, quite a number of people gathered at his grave. The spot was then "designated by two small boulders of semi-crystalized quartz rock." An association was formed called the "Blackstone Monument Association." Officers were elected and a constitution adopted. Any person by presenting his name, and subscribing ten cents was thereby made a member of the Association. An oration was delivered by Mr. S. C. Newman a lineal descendant of the first minister of Rehoboth.

The monument was but a shadowy mirage. The grave of the sage of "Study Hill" was neglected and its site almost unknown for many years. We who live in the hurry and rush of the twentieth century should pause long enough to think upon the men who first gave us the blessings of our

land of freedom, that we may keep their memory, and the principles they established fresh within our hearts. At last the mirage becomes real, but the peaceful valley is no longer there. "Study Hill" has been entirely taken away, and in its place stands a large cotton mill. While this work of demolition was going on the bones of Mr. Blackstone were disinterred in the presence of Mr. Lorenzo Blackstone of Norwich, Conn. and of President Gammell of the Rhode Island Historical Society. These were placed in an appropriate box and again buried under the building. How strange is what we term the irony of fate! The would be recluse, disturbed in life, is disturbed in death also. Intruders coveted his pleasant domains while he occupied them. To-day the Demon of Manufacture seizes upon them, even removing the soil in which his remains were placed. He is denied his own grave. Instead of waving branches above his head, and the sighing of soft

winds, is heard the noise of hurrying feet and the voice of shouting multitudes. The sculptured shaft rears itself not amid the giant trees beside his flowing river, but near the giant engine by whose mighty power the hum of whirring spindles is heard unceasingly. The spirit of the gentle sage could scarcely reconcile itself to such a change, and must have passed saddened away from its accustomed haunts forever. When the grave of Mr. Blackstone was discovered, there were fragments of a coffin, hammered nails such as were made in those days, and pieces of bones. The sides of the grave were plainly visible. That the grave found was that of William Blackstone is assured. The monument stands a very few yards from the grave, and in a line with it. The precise spot is covered by Lonsdale Co's. Ann and Hope Mill. The monument was erected by some of the descendants of William Blackstone, and the in-

scription was written by a member of the Lonsdale Co.

It is of granite about twelve feet high, and about six feet square. It is within the enclosed grounds of the mill, and is the only object on a beautiful green lawn.

On the southerly or front face, beneath a cross carved in the stone, is this inscription.—“The grave of the Reverend William Blackstone, founder of the town of Boston, and the first white settler in Rhode Island.”

On the east side.—“A student of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, he took holy orders in the Church of England, in whose communion he lived and died.”

On the west side.—“Coming from Boston to this spot in 1635, he died May 26, 1675, aged over eighty years and was here buried.”

On the north side.—“Erected by the lineal descendants of William Blackstone A. D. 1889.”

## JOHN BLACKSTONE.

Record evidence concerning John Blackstone is extremely meager.

After the death of his father May 26, 1675 three persons were appointed by the Plymouth Colony Court to take charge of "William Blackstone's estate and of his son left by him."

He was ordered "to choose a guardian". He was mentioned in 1688 in the list of those "who owned or occupied lands in the North Purchase".

"He leased his lands and cows to Mr. Dailey in 1692."

He sold his lands or some of them, with his

mansion, in 1692. In this deed he is designated a "Shoemaker".

He was banished from Attleborough in the year 1714 "as likely to become a public charge".

In addition to this, we have traditions. All traditions are founded on facts. They may be family traditions and relate to an individual. They may be of a place and relate to and are concerned with its early settlement and existence, before written records began to be reliable. They may relate to and associate both the individual and the place, and their vital characteristic is persistency. Like the comet they have a nucleus, and like it they have appendages sufficiently attenuated.

Romulus and Rome will be forever associated in the minds of men, but the manner of his nourishment is decidedly filmy.

In the town of Branford, Connecticut, there is network of marriages, between the Foots, Baldwins, Wilfords, Hoadleys, Frisbies and others

with the Blackstones. Among them we find the following tradition. About the year 1700 or prior thereto John Blackstone with his wife, came in their own ship from Rhode Island, and bought land in Branford, Conn. and the place is called Blackstoneville to this day. He sailed the seas and added to his holdings. He once went back to his former home to look after interests in lands that he had in Rhode Island or Attleborough.

These are scant data upon which to attempt a biographical sketch of a man who was born two hundred and fifty years ago, in a new and almost unsettled wilderness, and a territory still under the fearful threat of savage ferocity and its butchery and devastation.

John Blackstone grew to adolescence in the home of his father and mother. That father was a man of culture, of independent spirit and kind and benevolent heart. The companion and friend

of Roger Williams. The mother a loving guide and counselor, to the boy who was her latest born, and the only fruit of her marriage with an educated and eminent man.

How soon was this happy home to pass away! The fates were weaving baleful fibers in his thread of life. The loving mother died. In two short years the aged father followed to that land "from whose bourn no traveler returns", and in the year of his death King Phillip's War began and the fair patrimony to which the young son fell heir, was devastated by the savage foe. Houses, barns, books, furniture,—everything became a prey to devouring flames. This estate of William Blackstone which fell to John his only heir as will appear by an inventory taken two days after William's death, was as follows:

Sixty acres of land and two shares of meadow in Providence.

The West Plain.

The South Neck.

Land about the house and orchard amounting to two hundred acres.

The meadow called Blackstone's Meadow.

Personal property consisting of books, manuscripts and other personal property, fifty six pounds three shillings and six pence. A marginal note in the Plymouth Colony records says; "This Estate—the movables—was destroyed and carried away by the natives."

The following entries appear in the "old colony records" of date June 1st, 1675, six days after the death of William Blackstone. "Lieut. Hunt, Eugene Smith and Mr. Daniel Smith are appointed and authorized by the court, to take some present care of the estate of William Blackstone deceased, and of his son now left by him, and to see that at the next court, he do propose a man to the court to be his guardian, which in case he do

neglect, the court will then see cause to make choice of one for him."

In the same records of date Oct. 27, 1675, we find;

"Mr. Nathaniel Paine and Mr. Daniel Smith are appointed and approved by the court to be the guardians unto John Blackstone, son of Mr. William Blackstone, deceased."

We now approach a period in young John Blackstone's life which is obscure, and which, reared as he was, must have been a very unhappy period for him. We find him designated in his deed to Whipple as "Shoemaker". Now we know that in those days a boy learned a trade by being indentured by his parents or guardian to some master workman until his majority. Such undoubtedly was the case with young Blackstone. It certainly was a sad change from the tender loving kindness of such a home as he had, to the

legal custody and control of a strange and perhaps harsh and exacting taskmaster.

Some pertinent questions suggest themselves. Why did not these guardians out of a splendid estate, rebuild the home, renovate the fields and thus provide a sufficient income for the support and education of their ward? Why did not John Blackstone choose John Stevenson for his guardian? Why did not John Stevenson ask for the appointment for himself? Because he was jealous of his half-brother. He coveted his estate. He would get it if he could, or as much of it as he could. Blackstone's guardians were Stevenson's friends.

John Stevenson lived with his mother and step-father from the date of their marriage, July 4, 1659, until the death of his step-father. Up to November 7, 1666, he was a minor and owed his services to his parents. From his majority to his step-father's death he was either employed by his

step-father and undoubtedly paid for his services, or he rented the place, and the rents of this large and productive place would amply provide for the frugal wants of the aged couple during their lives.

Now in neither case could he have had a legal or equitable claim in any part of those lands. But he did claim and he did get. What had he to fear from that young boy whose guardians had shown both indifference and unfriendliness to their ward.

Blackstone's lands were held by him without survey or record until 1671, when according to the old colony records on March 5, 1671, "Mr. Stephen Paine Sr. of Rehoboth, and Mr. Nicholas Tanner are appointed by the court, to see Mr. Blackstone's land laid forth according to the grant." It must have been sometime prior to this that fearing for his possessions in Plymouth Colony he cast an anchor to windward by buying the "sixty acres and two shares of meadow" in Rhode

Island or Providence. It does not appear when Stevenson received his slice of the Estate but it was probably when as noted the lands "laid out" to William Blackstone were recorded. The lands taken by John Stevenson from his half-brother are recorded in the records of the North Purchase, Book 1, page 47, and are as follows; "Fifty acres of upland lying upon Pawtucket River, most of it upon the south neck and being part of that land that was left by William Blackstone and granted by the court to John Stevenson; bounded to the eastward the land of John Fitch and the common—westerly Pawtucket River and southerly—To the northward the land of John Blackstone. It being 106 rods long.

Two acres of meadow adjoining to said lands, lying in two pieces, one piece within the former tract of land, and the other by the riverside, upon the southernmost end of it. Three acres of fresh meadow lying in the northeast corner of the

meadow commonly known by the name of Blackstone's Great Meadow, often called the Parson's Meadow, from a white oak tree, and so through the breadth of the meadow to the river; the run bounding it to the northwards—westward to the meadow of John Blackstone—eastward the swamp—southward the upland.”

William Blackstone was an eminently just and conscientious man, as will as kind hearted. If he had felt that there was some compensation due to John Stevenson for his care of his parents during the few last years of their lives, knowing as he did that John Blackstone was his sole heir at law, and would inherit all of his estate, would he not have provided for Stevenson either by will or deed during his lifetime? Was not such provision made for him? Where else did he get the land recorded to him, and described as follows: “Fifty acres of land more or less, described as follows; bounded east, the land of Ensign Nich. Peck and

and Rob. Miller, north the land of Sam Carpenter, west a highway four rods wide, between John Blackstone and this lot, and a little piece of common land, south coming near John Fitch's grave, to the common. There is to be taken out of this lot a highway two rods wide next to Sam Carpenter's land, to meet with the highway at the end of said Carpenter's lot. Likewise two acres of land that I have taken up adjoining my own land on the southerly end of it, that I had in exchange with my brother John Blackstone". These lands were undoubtedly part of William Blackstone's original estate.

The following is a description of John Blackstone's portion of the estate: "One hundred and fifty acres of upland, swamp and meadow ground more or less, containing the west plain—commonly so called—and land adjacent. Bounded to the northward, the land of Isaac Allen—To the southward, the land of John Stevenson—To the

westward the Pawtucket River—To the eastward the land of John Stevenson, the highway and the undivided land, there running a country highway through it to Pawtucket River, being four rods wide.

Likewise a parcel of fresh meadow commonly known by the name of Blackstone's Meadow, being eight acres, bounded to the eastward the meadow of John Stevenson &c &c. Likewise twenty acres laid out to John Blackstone, granted to him by the King's Jury for a way taken through his farm, to Pawtucket River, running 76 rods N. W. and by west, and 42 rods S. W. and by south, bounded round by the undivided land, this tract lying by the new road to Dedham.

Likewise two acres of land be it more or less which he had upon exchange with his brother John Stevenson, lying adjoining to his farm; being bounded to the highway easterly, and his own farm westerly—and southerly by a small run of

water. This land lies on the westerly side of the highway, next to the house, and in consideration of it John Stevenson has two acres of what John Blackstone was to have allowed by the King's Jury for the highway through his land to Providence, and John Stevenson had his two acres to the southerly end of his fifty acre tract." R. U. Purchase B. 1. Page 153.

The foregoing probably are the boundaries of those lands "laid out" in 1671, March 5, by Stephen Paine and Nicholas Tanner to William Blackstone but they were not recorded to him until after his death in Attleborough, Plymouth Colony, and it was at this time that Stevenson received his slice of the estate, and this no doubt was with the connivance of Blackstone's guardians.

The following is a copy of the deed from John Blackstone to David Whipple and the original is

now in the possession of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

### Deed.

“To all to whom this deed of sale shall come, John Blaxton of Rehoboth in the Co. of Bristoll, formerly in the Colony of New Plymouth but now of Mass. in New England—Shoemaker—Sending Greet’g. For a reasonable—of this county in hand and paid to him by David Whipple, husbandman, of the town of Providence in the Narragansett Bay in New England sells &c his house and lands—that is to say—his mansion house and land—on the east side of the river and lying and being within the precincts of Rehoboth aforesaid 150 A. and is situated on the plain c. d. the west plain b. d. to the northward, the land of Isaac Allen—To the southward the land of John Stevenson—to the w. d. Pawtucket river—To the eastward part of it to the land of John Stevenson, and part of it to the highway, and part of it to the

undivided land, with 20 A. allowed for a highway  
&c &c the latter bounded southward by a small  
run of water—and 2 A. on the westerly side of  
the country highway next the house.

Dated Sept. 10, 1692.

John Blaxton.

Witnessed by

Thos. Oliver.      Acknowledged Oct. 26, 1692.

Anthony Sprague.

Rec'd Dec. 7, 1692.

As has been said there is always a nucleus of  
truth in mouth to mouth history. Branford tradi-  
tion says that John Blackstone came there from  
Rhode Island in his own ship. When did he be-  
came a sailor? Did he break the irksome bonds  
of his apprenticeship and run away to sea? Did he  
purchase his vessel with the proceeds of the sale  
of his farm? Would he have so invested his  
money unless he was familiar with seafaring life?  
If he had been a sailor he no doubt was often at  
Branford which was a thriving seaport town and

he would, as the owner of a vessel, be attracted to such a place. Savage says he rented his lands and cows to Dailey in 1692. No doubt he had rented them before while he followed the sea. If such was his life he no doubt returned from time to time, and had time and means to rebuild the wasted home and stock the farm. There was a mansion there when he sold. There were cows there the same year.

Branford tradition states that the cause of his leaving Attleborough was dissensions with his brother-in-law concerning his marriage which was opposed. It is again said that they were concerning land. The Mass. Colony records mention John Stevenson as William Blackstone's son-in-law, instead of step-son. An easy continuance of this error and he would be called John Blackstone's brother-in-law. There is no wife's signature on Blackstone's deed to Whipple. He probably was not married then. There were no doubt

quarrels which led to the sale of his lands, probably with Stevenson and his friends. If these quarrels did not cease with the sale of the lands they would soon cease with Stevenson, for he died Sept. 16, 1695. We may safely place the date of his marriage between Sept. 10, 1692 the date of the Whipple deed and Jan. 18, 1699 the date of his son John's birth, probably a year or two before Stevenson's death. He had a wife when he came to Branford. We may thus fix the date of his arriving at Branford between 1692 and 1700.

Let us return again to Branford traditions. The story has for generations been current that after many years John journeyed from Branford to his former home to look after some landed interests that he had there. The date is unknown, but it may well coincide with the only other written record of John Blackstone's presence in Attleborough; the date 1714, when he was banished. Whether John left lands unsold at his former

home is not certainly known. There seems however to be no record of the disposal of the sixty acres and two shares of meadow in Providence which were mentioned in William Blackstone's inventory. Did John Blackstone still retain some interest? But leave out these uncertainties.

John Stevenson died Sept. 16, 1695. He left no widow nor children. His natural heirs were Onesimus or his children, James who was alive and made out his inventory, and his brother John Blackstone who though of half blood, would inherit with the other brothers, and perhaps be sole heir to those lands of John Stevenson which he received from the estate of William Blackstone. Blackstone did not probably know of his interest for a long time: and when he did he no doubt attributed to a Just Providence the return to him of some portion of those lands, of which we must assert, he was through John Stevenson most unjustly deprived; but he had waited too long. When

he returned to Attleborough, he found his lands in the possession of the heirs or grantees of his brothers. They had nine points in the law. If some of those Attleborough Selectmen were as no doubt some of their relatives or friends were, possessors of the lands in which Blackstone thought he had an interest, we can understand the celerity and finality of their judgment against him, by which they settled the other tenth point in the law.

It recalls the story of the man, who being accused of stealing a pig and being plainly proven guilty, was yet acquitted by the jury. To his own dumfounded lawyer he said. "It's nothing, each one of those jurymen had a piece of the pig."

We must however—we are constrained to note the pitiful, tender and almost divine grace by which they restrained themselves from declaring this apparently impoverished man a beggar, but only "likely to become a public charge". We

will note also that this distinction did not change the decree. Stripped without equity of his property he was banished for not having any and the reason given was the infamous subterfuge that he was destitute.

We seem to see that rugged old sailor standing before his judges, and with a Blackstone twinkle in his grey eyes, saying, "Masters, I'll go! You're right! I am likely to become a public charge!" When Charles the Second came to the throne, his court was assailed by the cries and complaints of those who had been banished by colonial puritans and on this side "the woods were full of them". The God-fearing puritan seemed to think he was not fully armed and equipped unless he had a blunderbuss on his shoulder, a cutless by his side and a decree of banishment tucked under his belt.

There is an Attleborough tradition that John Blackstone was a dissipated man. This seems to

have no more tangible foundation than the decree of banishment, and that other elusive and unanswerable argument, that "he was a minister's son". Now when we read some of the accounts charged against certain conventions of puritan ministers, which, like that against Falstaff, included an "intolerable deal" of liquid refreshment, and reflect that those ministers were as continent, at least, as Attleborough Selectmen, we shall conclude that Blackstone's offense in their eyes was that he took plebeian "straight" whiskey, while they only indulged in aristocratic "highballs" of hard cider and New England rum.

John Blackstone has been called "Spendthrift". There is not one spark of evidence to substantiate any such charge. It is true that he sold his lands and moved away from Attleborough, as his father had done from Boston before him, and no doubt for similar reasons. The Blackstones did not belong to the Puritan Church. But while

his father could oppose to the spirit of puritan tyranny, intolerance and greed, the strong, trained and cultured intellect of a priest of the church of England, and his own superior innate force of character, his orphaned son had none of these defenses. We assert that that tender orphan boy was wronged, cruelly wronged both in person and estate, and "grievously wounded in the house of his friends". We assert further, that never has man or men wrought a cruel wilful injury against a fellow human being but that in justification of the act, there has been invoked the spirit of falsehood. This evil spirit has brooded over the moldering dust, and shadowed the name and fame of William Blackstone's son long enough, too long.

John returned to Branford and followed his seafaring life until his death. There is no record of church nor town nor graveyard, showing the time or place where he completed his pilgrimage,

and his obituary record like that of some of his descendants and thousands of others, may be summed up in the little phrase, "lost at sea". Of his wife the single word "Catherine" tells all her short pathetic history. Of his estate we can only surmise that his son John owed some part of his rapid rise in prosperity and wealth to the means left him by his father. Whatever may have been John Blackstone's character, whatever his faults and failings, he is claimed as an ancestor by as strong, stalwart and high minded a body of descendants as ever represented New England, either there or elsewhere and there are many of them. If there have been doubts, that the Branford families are descended from John the son of William, it is to be said that for many years it was utterly denied that William ever had a son. The records of his time now brought to light leave this question no more the subject of dispute. Antiquarian opinion in New England is settled

that John Blackstone the son of William settled at Blackstoneville near Branford and gave a name to the place. That the Branford families are descended from him. This opinion is confirmed by legend and tradition while negative testimony however unsatisfactory shows that except as herein set forth no Blackstone from any part of the earth ever settled at Branford. Savage whose authority is not questioned gives the line. William, John 1st, John 2d, and the residence Boston, Rehoboth, Providence and Branford.

### NATHANIAL FOOT.

Nathaniel Foot was the first settler of Weathersfield, Connecticut, (1639) was married in

England about the year 1615 to Elizabeth Deming, sister of John Deming, who was one of the first settlers of Weathersfield. After the death of Mr. Foot, his widow, about the year 1646 married Thomas Wells, Magistrate, afterwards Governor of the colony, whom she likewise survived. Nathaniel Foot died 1644, aged fifty one years. Elizabeth died July 28, 1683, aged about 88. They had seven children of whom Robert was the fourth, born about 1627.

### ROBERT FOOT.

Robert Foot, first of Weathersfield Connecticut, then of that part of New Haven, in the same state, now known as Wallingford, and from 1668 until his death a resident of Branford was the son

of Nathaniel Foot of Branford. His wife was Sarah—who after his death married Aaron Blatchley. Robert Foot bore the title of lieutenant.

### STEPHEN FOOT.

Stephen Foot, of Branford, was the son of Robert Foot. He was married to Elizabeth Nash daughter of James Nash of Branford. His daughter Elizabeth was married to Capt. John Blackstone, grandson of William Blackstone of Boston. The Connecticut records give the names of thirty-five Foots who were in the Revolutionary war.

## JOHN BLACKSTONE.

Capt. John Blackstone—as he was usually designated—the grandson of William Blackstone, was born July 18, 1699. This date is arrived at from the obituary record on his tombstone. It is probable that both his father and himself were sufficiently disregarded by the puritans by whom they were surrounded that no church records of them would be preserved. Of the Church of England there were none. Whether Capt. John had brothers or sisters is not certainly known. Amory says that John the son of William had sons; he says also, that one of his sons lost his life at the siege of Louisburg, during the war with France in the year 1746. We have

not been able to verify the statement. There is an old record at Branford which purports to give the wife and family of Ralph Blackstone the son of John Jr. This record gives Jerome Blackstone born Dec. 18, 1715. Ralph was not married until the year 1802. Now if any Blackstone was born in the year 1715 he could not by any possibility be other than a son of the first John; but the date may be wrong. It can only be taken as the faintest confirmation of Mr. Amory's statement.

Capt. John Blackstone is described as having held a lieutenant's commission at the siege of Louisburg. It is also said that he lost several ships there. He did not however lose his life there, as he died at Branford Jan. 3, 1785.

By the records of the general court of Connecticut immediately prior to 1746 it appears that in preparing to assist the mother country in the war against France she raised a regiment of

soldiers and appointed officers for it. She also appointed three commissioners who should have summary power, to provide uniforms, guns, ammunition &c, and were authorized in the same manner to provide ships to transport the troops and supplies, the colony having but one coast guard ship, which they could not spare. No doubt John Blackstone's ships were there, and no doubt he was there with them. A faint tradition has percolated through the generations that a Blackstone ship manned by relatives and friends from Branford, attempted in a fog off the coast of Nova Scotia to capture a large merchantman which proved to be a man of war, and vessel and crew were sent to Davy Jones' locker. This legend doubtless grew out of the loss of some of Capt. John's ships at Louisburg. In what manner the loss took place whether by storm or battle can not now be said. The ships owned in the colonies were used in the coast and West India

trade. Capt. John followed this trade and amassed a large fortune for those days. It was during the period when silver advanced from eight shilling an ounce to more than fifty shillings. The only place to invest money was in land. John became possessed of a very large estate, adding to the land and vessels left him by his father from whom he learned the mariner's art. Capt. John lived to see the Colonies free and independent states.

His son John was in the coast guards and no doubt took part in the defense of the Colony when Tyron plundered New Haven and burned East Haven, Fairfield and Norwalk.

His grandson served two years or more in the Colonial army and was pensioned by Congress in 1832. The Blackstones at Branford owned all the wooded islands off the coast. These became a hiding place for raiders from New York, where they might conceal themselves until a favorable

opportunity offered to loot and pillage the defenseless homes, in the absence of the organized coast guards. The Blackstones cut and burned the timber on the islands at their own loss and expense making the islands deserts.

Capt. John was married to Elizabeth Foot by whom he had John Jr.—Abigail—Elizabeth—and Stephen. Stephen died without issue. Elizabeth married Isaac Hoadley, March, 31, 1757. Abigail married Abraham Hoadley Dec. 17, 1750. Capt. John married 2nd Rebecca Harrison, no living issue. He married 3rd Sarah Huggins. No issue.

## WILLIAM HOADLEY.

Captain William Hoadley was born in England about 1630. He first appeared at Saybrook, Connecticut in the year 1663. In 1666 he bought the home lot of the Reverend Abraham Piersons of Branford when the latter removed to New Jersey. This lot was on the west side of the Public Green where the Potoket House now stands, and there he conducted his business as a merchant. His name appears on the New Plantation covenant of Branford January 1667—8. He was admitted a freeman of the Colony of Connecticut Oct. 1669. Of his first wife nothing is known, but by her he had seven children. Capt. Hoadley about the year 1686 married Mary Farrington, widow of John Farrington and daughter of William Bullard, all of Dedham, Mass. She died May 12, 1703. He then married Ruth Frisbie widow of John Frisbie and the daughter of the Rev. John and Rebecca Greyson Bowers.

### SAMUEL HOADLEY.

Samuel Hoadley was the son of Captain William Hoadley. He was married to Abigail Farrington, daughter of John and Mary (Bullard) Farrington. Samuel Hoadley's birth is unknown but April 1683 he was appointed to a town office which probably would make his birth about 1662. His estate was inventoried in the year 1714 and amounted to one thousand and eighty seven pounds, a large estate in those times. He was great grandfather of Gov. Hoadley of Ohio, through his son Timothy.

### ABIGAIL HOADLEY.

Abigail Hoadley was the daughter of Samuel Hoadley and Abigail Farrington. She was mar-

ried to Joseph Frisbie, Dec. 5, 1711. She was the great grandmother of Stephen Foot Blackstone.

### EDWARD FRISBIE.

Edward Frisbie settled in Branford in the year 1644.

The name of his wife and the date of his marriage are unknown.

### JOHN FRISBIE.

John Frisbie was the son of Edward Frisbie. The name of his mother is not known. He was

married to Ruth Bowers daughter of John Bowers and Rebecca (Greyson) Bowers who was the daughter of Thomas Greyson, date of marriage 1674.

### JOSEPH FRISBIE.

Joseph Frisbie was the son of John Frisbie and Ruth (Bowers) Frisbie, who were married December the 5th 1711.

### REBECCA FRISBIE.

Rebecca Frisbie married Noah Baldwin on the twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord

One thousand seven hundred and twenty three.

Their daughter, Rebecca Baldwin, married John Blackstone Jr. May the 19th in the year seventeen hundred and fifty seven.

### JOHN BALDWIN.

John Baldwin came to Branford with the other Milford settlers.

He married first Mary—and had seven children.

He married for a second wife Mary Bruen, daughter of John Bruen of Stapleford England.

He was the father, by his second wife, of seven children.

## GEORGE BALDWIN.

George Baldwin settled in Branford in the year 1686. He joined the church in 1693. He married Deborah Rose, daughter of Deacon Jonathan Rose of Branford. He was a blacksmith and was held in high esteem by his fellow citizens. George was the son of John Baldwin and Mary Bruen.

## NOAH BALDWIN.

Noah Baldwin was the son of Deacon George Baldwin and upon his father's death he inherited his estate.

Noah had a son Noah—and he had a son Edward—and he had a son Noah—and he had a son John who now in his eighty second year owns

the place, and has a son and grandson there, making eight generations living and dead upon the same farm.

There were sixty-two Baldwins in the Connecticut list of Revolutionary soldiers.

### JOHN BLACKSTONE.

John Blackstone, great grandson of William Blackstone and son of Captain John was commonly known as John Jr. He was beyond the age limit for military service when the Revolutionary war broke out. He was no doubt a member of the coast guard and defended the coast against British raids with the bands of patriots who were organized into platoons of twelve, and patrolled the coast for defense. On one occasion when he was absent from home on guard at some other

place the British troops from near New York landed at his home which was near the coast. They drove off cows and sheep, took pork and beef and every kind of provisions. They stripped the place. Mrs. Blackstone had just baked several loaves of bread for her family. The soldiers took every one. The good wife and mother, with the spirit of John Hampden, whose blood was in her veins, cried out against their inhumanity in leaving her nothing for her helpless little children. One of the men moved, with pity at her situation, threw her back one loaf of bread. Among those children was Stephen Foot Blackstone, a boy yet under ten years of age. The whole scene was so impressed on his childish memory, that though he died at the age of over eighty-nine years, to the last of his life, he could relate the incident as is herein given, which the writer of this record, his grandson, has often heard him do.

John the son of John Jr. and the eldest, was fifteen when the war broke out and served in the army for two years or more, being pensioned under the law of Congress of 1832, though his name cannot be found in the Connecticut rolls. No coast guard records were ever kept to show the service of John Jr. Two descendents of John the son of John Jr. the revolutionary soldier occupy portions of the old estate at Branford—Charles Augustus, and Reuel.



## PART II.

Lineage of Stephen Foot Blackstone and Anna  
Wilford Blackstone and of their descendants.

1st Generation  
Wilford

Richard

Richard Wilford	born	1653
	died	1734
Elizabeth	born	1693
	died	1758
	Married	

Children

Richard Wilford	born	
John	"	"
JOSEPH	"	" Feb. 3, 1715
Elizabeth	"	"
Lydia	"	"
Mary	"	"
Sarah	"	"
Anna	"	"
Abigail	"	"

2nd Generation  
Wilford

Richard  
Joseph

Joseph Wilford      born Febr. 3, 1715(16  
died      Sept. 8, 1770

Elizabeth How      born  
died  
Married Dec. 19, 1750

Children

Joseph Wilford      born May 26, 1755

John      “      “      Febr. 11, 1762

Abigail      “ (M. Benjamin Maltby) Mar. 11, 1752

Hannah      “ (Farrington Harrison) Febr. 9, 1754

Elizabeth      “ (Russel Barker)      July 12, 1757

Rebecca      “ (Wareham Williams)      Oct. 12, 1765

ANNA      “      born Apr. 24, 1767

5th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.

Stephen Foot Blackstone	born Dec. 3, 1772 died Jan. 14, 1862
Anna Wilford	born Apr. 24, 1767 died March 7, 1813 Married Jan. 23, 1793

Children

Stephen Blackstone	born March 16, 1794
John Wilford “	“ Oct. 18, 1796
Beverly “	“ Apr. 2, 1802
Franklin “	“ July 31, 1808
Joseph “	died (single)
Ralph “	“ “
Anna “	“ May 17, 1817

“

“

6th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen

Stephen Blackstone

born March 16, 1794

died Dec. 5, 1878

Elizabeth Terryberry

born Dec. 2. 1799

died Sept. 5, 1887

Married Jan. 4, 1818

Children

William Blackstone

born Nov. 27, 1818

Harriet “

“ Nov. 16, 1822

Luzette “

“ June 5, 1830

Anna “

“ Sept. 9, 1820

Edward “

“ July 24, 1824

Sarah “

“ April 23, 1832

Mary E. “

“ Dec. 12, 1837

Beverly “

“ Apr. 11, 1826

Eliza Jane “

“ Oct. 13, 1840

Stephen “

“ Dec. 4, 1835

“ “

(single) died Feb. 28, 1858

6th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
John W.

John Wilford Blackstone	born Oct. 18, 1796 died Oct. 15, 1868
Catherine Hammond, wid. born Tomlinson	born Dec. 26, 1806 <del>died Oct. 18, 1865</del> Married Apr. 4, 1833

Children

Theodore E. Blackstone	born Jan. 4, 1834
John W.                   “	“ Dec. 22, 1835
Joseph                   “	“ Dec. 17, 1839
Augustus               “	“ Dec. 21, 1841
Janette                 “	“ Aug. 31, 1844
Isabel                  “	“ Aug.. 1837
	(single) died
Eugene                 “	born
	(single) died

6th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Beverly

Beverly Blackstone

born Aug. 2, 1802

died Jan. 3, 1861

Elizabeth Blissett

born July 30, 1817

died Aug. 16, 1887

Children

Stephen Blackstone

born Jan. 17, 1838

Martha Ann “

“ Sept. 11, 1839

Abba Jane “

“ Jan. 27, 1844

Mary “

“ Sept. 8, 1840

“ “

died Aug. 16, 1841

6th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Franklin

Franklin Blackstone

born Apr. 22, 1808

died Nov. 1, 1885

Elizabeth Parker

born June 9, 1812

died Nov. 19, 1886

Married March 6, 1830

Children

Anna Blackstone

born Apr. 25, 1834

Mary “

“ Nov. 5, 1835

Betty J. “

“ March 18, 1838

Harriet “

“ Dec. 28, 1845

Evert “

“ Sep. 3, 1851

Frank E. “

“ May 17, 1846

Joseph R. “

“ Jan. 28, 1837

“ “

died March, 1849

Stephen F. “

born Feb. 16, 1840

“ “

died 1859

7th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
William

William Blackstone	born	Nov. 27, 1818
	died	March 27, 1883
Eunace A. Ryckman	born	July 29, 1819
	died	
	Married	Sept. 26, 1839

Children

Elizabeth Ann Blackstone	born	Sept. 26, 1840
Clara Maria	"	June 13, 1842
Rachel Ryckman	"	June 15, 1844
Sara Jane	"	March 21, 1846
Stephen	"	July 30, 1848
Leeman E.	"	Jan. 20, 1857
James Madison	"	Feb. 17, 1860
Silance Ward	"	Jan. 26, 1853
Harriet Josephine	"	Sep. 8, 1851
George	"	July 30, 1848
"	" (single) died	May 1, 1896

7th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
Harriet

Harriet Blackstone

born Nov. 16, 1822  
died

George Van Every

born Sept. 23, 1821  
died June 8, 1899  
Married Sept. 19, 1841

Children

William Van Every

born March 1, 1845

David “

“ March 18, 1852

Keziah “

“ May 14, 1842

7th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
Anna

Anna Blackstone	born Sept. 9, 1820
	died Feb. 14, 1854
John C. Smith	born March 24, 1821
	died Oct. 23, 1897
	Married Sept. 19, 1841

Children

Margaret E. Smith	born Dec. 24, 1842
A. Wilford      “	“ Sept. 3, 1844
Mary J.          “	“ Jan. 1, 1851

7th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
Beverly

Beverly Blackstone

born Apr. 11, 1826

died Nov, 29, 1904

Anna E. Crossley

born May 18, 1841

died

Married Feb. 2, 1859

Children

Mary Jane Blackstone

born Dec. 12, 1859

Edyth Penelope “

“ June 1, 1863

Raymond “

“ Sept. 1, 1867

Anne Josephine “

“ March 15, 1861

“ “

died in infancy.

7th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
Edward

Edward Blackstone      born    July 24, 1824  
                                 died    Apr. 16, 1866  
Mary Matilda Kirkendall    born March 29, 1827  
                                 died    Nov. 7, 1883  
                                 Married Dec. 28, 1847

Children

Elbert Leroy Blackstone	born	Aug. 6 1849
Medora Amilda      “	“	Jan. 26, 1852
Amilda Jane          “	“	Aug. 8, 1853
Otis Irvine           “	“	May 6, 1855
George Wesley       “	“	May 10, 1857
Charley Sylvester   “	“	Jan. 22, 1860
Warren W.           “	“	Feb, 22, 1862
Nancy Elizabeth     “	“	Apr. 17, 1864
Charlotte Ann       “	“	July 12, 1865
Edward               “	“	Aug. 28, 1866

7th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
Mary E.

Mary E. Blackstone

born Dec. 12, 1837

died

Jakob Blaine

born

died

Married about 1857

Children

7th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
Eliza Jane

Eliza Jane Blackstone

born Oct. 13, 1840  
died

William Crossley

born  
died Aug. 15, 1887  
Married

Children

7th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
Luzette

Luzette Blackstone

born June 5, 1830

died

Smith

born

died

Married

Children

7th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
Sarah

Sarah Blackstone

born Apr. 23, 1832  
died March 25, 1876

William Dingman

born  
died  
Married

Children

Celina E.  
Edgar

born Jan. 11, 1853

7th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
John W.  
Augustus

Augustus Blackstone	born	Dec. 21, 1841
	died	
Mary Jane Richardson	born	May 29, 1848
	died -	
	Married	Sept, 1, 1870

Children

Adelbert L. Blackstone	born	Nov. 16, 1871
Bertrand A.       “	“	Nov. 25, 1873

7th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John jr.  
Stephen F.  
John W.  
John W.

John W. Blackstone      born   Dec. 22, 1835  
died

Ellen E. Hardy      born   Oct. 28, 1843  
died

Married June 20, 1861

Children

Roccabel Blackstone      born March 28, 1862

Jessie E.      “      “      Oct. 28, 1867

John W.      “      “      Oct. 29, 1870

Ralph H.      “      “      Apr. 16, 1880

7th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
John W.  
Jeanette

Jeanette Blackstone

born Aug. 31, 1844  
died

Henry A. Beckwith

born Nov. 3, 1840  
died

Married Dec. 22, 1869

Children

Frank H. Beckwith

born Feb. 3, 1872

Charles A. “

“ April 23, 1874

Joseph W. “

“ May 1, 1876

Ethnel A. “

“ May 17, 1877

Henry G. “

“ Nov. 8, 1881

Blanche B. “

“ June 6, 1883

Maude J. “

“ Sept. 6, 1888

David D. “

“ Feb. 12, 1891

7th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
John W.  
Joseph

Joseph Blackstone

born Dec. 17, 1839  
died

Mary Emma Poole

born Feb. 23, 1848  
died

Married Jan. 3, 1867

Children

Wilford R. Blackstone

born Nov. 11, 1868

Jeanette “

“ Sept. 16, 1867

Herbert L. “

“ Aug. 13, 1870

Joseph R. “

“ Aug. 29, 1874

Eva M. “

“ May 27, 1873

Samuel L. “

“ Jan. 18, 1877

7th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
John W.  
Theodore E.

Theodore E. Blackstone	born	Jan. 4, 1834
	died	
Mary E. Hardy	born	1833
	died	
	Married	1855

Children

Ernest W. Blackstone	born	1857
Harry R.       “	“	Apr. 1, 1861
John D.       “	“	1863
Mary B.       “	“	1865
Daisie       “	“	1867
Katherine I.   “	“	Sept. 16, 1871
Theo. E.       “	“	1873
Leroy       “	“	1879
Josie E.       “	“	1878

7th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Beverly  
Stephen

Stephen Blackstone

born Jan. 17, 1838  
died

Mahala E. Smith

born Jan. 25, 1843  
died

Married March 2, 1866

Children

Elizabeth Blackstone

born July 6, 1868

George R.       “

“       Dec. 14, 1875

Nettie G.       “

“       Jan. 24, 1877

Beverly       “

“       Dec. 27, 1866

Clara       “

“       Sept. 14, 1880

7th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Beverly  
Martha Ann

Martha Ann Blackstone	born	Sept. 11, 1839
	died	
John White	born	
	died	

Married March 15, 1860

Children

Wilford B. White	born	June 12, 1861
Phoebe	“	“ Apr. 11, 1863
May	“	“ Aug. 1, 1865
Malissa	“	“

7th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Beverly  
Abba Jane

Abba Jane Blackstone	born Jan. 27, 1844
	died
Norris H. Johnston	born Aug. 27, 1843
	died
	Married Feb. 10, 1869

Children

Stephen E. Johnston	born Dec. 13, 1870
Sara L.           “	“   May 8, 1873
Charlie G.       “	“   July 27, 1875
Oliver P.       “	“   May 1, 1877
Mary B.       “	“   Aug. 18, 1879
Anna           “	“   March 18, 1884

7th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Franklin  
Evert

Evert Blackstone      born    Sept. 3, 1851  
died

Alice Binns      born    Sept. 9, 1870  
died    Jan. 14, 1897  
Married March 26, 1889

Children

Nina L. Blackstone	born	Feb, 21, 1890
Betty L.      “	“	Aug. 14, 1893
Florence H.    “	“	Aug. 1, 1896
“      “	died	Dec. 26, 1896

7th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr  
Stephen F.  
Franklin  
Harriet

Harriet Blackstone

born Dec. 28, 1845  
died

Homer Miller

born June 27, 1835  
died  
Married Feb. 4, 1873

Children

7th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Franklin  
Anna

Anna Blackstone	born	Apr. 25, 1834
	died	Feb. 1896
James M. Irving	born	May 20, 1825
	died	June 2, 1890
	Married	Apr. 4, 1855

Children

James M. Irving	born	July 21, 1867
	died	May 26, 1870
Elizabeth “	born	Dec. 25, 1864
	died	Apr. 24, 1865
Jennie A. “	born	Jan. 4, 1856
	died	Apr. 25, 1879
George Blackstone	born	Aug. 10, 1869

7th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Franklin  
Mary

Mary Blackstone

born Nov. 5, 1835

died

Emery

born

died

Married

Children

Hattie Emery

born

Gay “

“

Evert “

“

May “

“

Ernest “

“

Edgar “

“

Sherman “

“

Josie “

“

Alta “

“

7th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Franklin  
Frank E.

Frank E. Blackstone      born    May 17, 1746  
                                 died

Nancy Emeline Hardgrove    born    Oct. 10, 1858  
                                 died

Married Oct. 10, 1877

Children

Hattie May Blackstone      born    Nov. 22, 1881

7th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Franklin  
Elizabeth

Elizabeth J. Blackstone      born March 18, 1838  
died      Feb. 20, 1896

David A. Black      born      Oct. 27, 1834  
died  
Married Oct. 29, 1854

Children

Tangor T.		born      Oct. 23, 1856
Milt Reuben	(single)	“      1858
Dora B.		“      July 17, 1860
Silvia May		“      1862
Joseph S.	(single)	“
Stephen	(dead)	“
David	(dead)	“
Bessie H.		“      Jan. 22, 1873
Frank	(dead, single)	“

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
William  
Stephen

Stephen W. Blackstone	born	July 30, 1848
	died	
Harriet A. Simmons	born	Jan. 13, 1856
	died	
	Married	Nov. 4, 1873

Children

Isabel Blackstone	born	Nov. 2, 1874
Leone	"	Nov. 18, 1876
Nettye	"	July 2, 1882
Ada	"	Sept. 1, 1884

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
William  
Elizabeth

Elizabeth A. Blackstone	born	Sept. 26, 1840
	died	
1) Joseph Ryan	born	Aug. 31, 1843
	died	
	Married	Feb. 17, 1874
2) Samuel Atkin,		Dec. 23. 1896
Children		
Sarah Josephine Ryan	born	Jan. 27, 1877
Eunice Augusta    “	“	Jan. 12, 1881

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
William  
Silance W.

Silance Ward Blackstone	born	Jan. 26, 1853
	died	
Wm. H. McMillan	born	May 1, 1851
	died	Nov, 4, 1906
	Married	Dec. 24, 1874

Children

Harry A. McMillan	born	Sept. 28, 1875
Frank W.     “	“	Apr. 9, 1877
William C.   “	“	July 18, 1879
Chauncey C.  “	“	July 17, 1881
Clara C.      “	“	Feb. 21, 1888
Alvah A.      “	“	Aug. 8, 1890
Eunice A.     “	“	March 5, 1894

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
William  
Clara M.

Clara M. Blackstone      born   June 13, 1842  
died

William Thompson Adams   born   Aug. 21, 1838  
died

Married Dec. 25, 1864

Children

George W.      Adams      born   Oct. 3, 1865

John Q.      “      “      Nov. 8, 1867

Charles Blackstone “      “      Dec. 24. 1870

Clara Josephine      “      “      Nov. 21, 1877

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
Beverly  
Edyth P.

Edyth P. Blackstone

born June 1, 1863  
died

Everett J. Doolittle

born July 2, 1859  
died  
Married Dec. 20, 1883

Children

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
Edward  
Warren W.

Warren W. Blackstone	born	Feb, 22, 1862
	died	
Clara N. Sawyer	born	Aug. 31, 1865
	died	
	Married	July 2, 1889

Children

Nellie Pearl Blackstone	born	Apr. 2, 1890
Earl Glenwood “	“	July 9, 1892
Gracie Leone “	“	Sept. 27, 1893
Elbert L. “	“	March 27, 1892
Charles S. “	“	Oct. 13, 1896

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
Beverly  
Mary Jane

Mary Jane Blackstone

born Dec. 12, 1859  
died

Charles C. Abbott

born March 13, 1853  
died

Married Jan. 29, 1881

Children

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
Edward  
Charles S.

Charles S. Blackstone	born	Jan. 22, 1860
	died	
Jennie D. Castlow	born	Jan. 27, 1864
	died	
	Married	Nov. 26, 1885

Children

Clyde L. Blackstone	born	Nov. 3, 1886
Walter E.       “	“	Aug. 18, 1888
Nellie M.       “	“	June 15, 1892
“               “	died	May 3, 1894
Charles S.       “	born	Oct. 30, 1895
“               “	died	Apr. 7, 1896

8th Generation  
Blackstone  
Dingman

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
Sarah  
Celina Dingman

Celina E. Dingman

born Jan. 11, 1853  
died

Silas W. Allen

born June 9, 1845  
died  
Married March 8, 1870

Children

George E. Allen

born Nov. 28, 1870

Frank “

“ March 24, 1873

Sarah S. “

“ Jan. 11, 1874

Willie D. “

“ Oct. 15, 1884

Charles W. “

“ June 25, 1879

Roy E. “

“ May 17, 1882

Hugh S. “

“ May 27, 1890

8th Generation  
Blackstone  
Dingman

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
Sarah  
Edgar Dingman

Edgar Dingman

born about 1857  
died

Wife unknown

born  
died

Married about 1880

Children

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
William  
Rachel

Rachel Blackstone	born June 15, 1844
	died
Marion Hamilton	born March 31, 1846
	died
	Married Dec. 24, 1865

Children

Thomas Blackstone Hamilton	born	Dec. 11, 1866
Gussie	“ “	Feb. 20, 1868
Clara Alma	“ “	Aug. 10, 1871
Mary Olive	“ “	Jan. 22, 1875
Fanny Gail	“ “	Dec. 23, 1878
Ward Ryckman	“ “	Nov. 11, 1880

8th Generation	William
Blackstone	John
Van Every	John
	John Jr.
	Stephen F.
	Stephen
	Harriet
	William Van Every

William Van Every	born March 1, 1845
	died
Armina C. Williams	born Oct. 18, 1847
	died
	Married Aug. 30, 1863

#### Children

George W. Van Every	born	June 7, 1865
William E.	“	Nov. 26, 1868
Hattie	“(died single)”	Feb. 5, 1867
Luther	“(died single)”	Oct. 5, 1870
Ella	“	Nov. 4, 1873
Frank A.	“	July 24, 1877
Lewis E.	“	Oct. 16, 1880
Emery	“	Apr. 8, 1875

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
Beverly  
Raymond

Raymond Blackstone	born Sept. 1, 1867
	died
Rose Anna Flurie	born May 17, 1870
	died
	Married Sept. 15, 1892

Children

Leroy Blackstone	born Aug. 1, 1893
Leslie “	“ Jan. 4, 1896
Lawrence “	“ Feb. 14, 1899
Anna “	“ Sept. 5, 1901
Raymond “	“ March 22, 1904

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
William  
Sarah J.

Sarah Jane Blackstone      born March 21, 1846  
died

Charles Crossley      born June 10, 1843  
died

Married Dec. 16, 1868

Children

Charles W.      Crossley      born Nov. 30, 1869

Fred Allen      “      “      June 28, 1871

William Blackstone      “      “      Nov. 5, 1877

Sarah Helen      “      “      Apr. 17, 1881

8th Generation	William
Blackstone	John
Van Every	John
	John Jr.
	Stephen F.
	Stephen
	Harriet
	Kesiah Van Every

Kesiah Van Every	born	May 14, 1842
	died	
William Reed	born	
	died	
	Married	1859

#### Children

George Reed	born
James	“ (died in infancy) “
Angus	“ “
Ida	“ “
Hattie	“ (died in infancy) “
Unknown	“ “

8th Generation  
Blackstone  
Van Every

William  
John  
John  
John jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
Harriet  
David Van Every

David E. Van Every      born March 18, 1852  
died

Annie Goldsborough      born Nov. 25, 1856  
died

Married Aug. 30, 1872

Children

Hattie M. Van Every      born Sept. 29, 1873

George W.      “      Apr. 9, 1875

Josephine      “      March 2, 1877

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
William  
Leamon

Leaman E. Blackstone	born	Jan. 20, 1857
	died	
Elizabeth Glindnining	born	Aug. 17, 1858
	died	
	Married	Feb. 1880

Children

Lloyd	Blackstone	born	Nov. 7, 1880
Harry Ward	"	"	May 1, 1882
Maud	"	"	Aug. 8, 1883
Frank Leaman	"	"	July 27, 1885
William Glindining	"	"	June 12, 1887
Josie	"	"	June 5, 1889
Gladys Ione	"	"	July 16, 1891
"	"	died	Nov. 15, 1896
Alvin	"	born	June 3, 1893
Earl Paul	"	"	Jan. 9, 1896

8th Generation  
Blackstone  
Smith

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
Anna  
Margaret E. Smith

Margaret E. Smith

born Dec. 24, 1842  
died

Abraham Bradshaw

born Apr. 2, 1836  
died

Married Dec. 31, 1859

Children

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
John W.  
Joseph  
Jeanette

Jeanette Blackstone

born Sept. 16, 1867

died

William H. Look

born Nov. 23, 1863

died

Married Sept. 18, 1888

Children

\* Frederick Look

born June 27, 1889

\* Florence “

“ Aug. 28, 1895

8th Generation  
Blackstone  
Beckwith

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
John Wilford  
Jeanette  
Charles A.

Charles A. Beckwith

born May 1, 1876  
died

Ellen E. Woodworth

born Aug. 26, 1875  
died

Married Feb. 13, 1895

Children

Berenice Beckwith

born Sept. 18, 1904

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
John W.  
John W.  
John W.

John W. Blackstone	born	Oct. 29, 1870
	died	
Isabel Blackstone	born	Nov. 2, 1874
	died	
	Married	July 24, 1900
Children		

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
John W.  
John W.  
Roccabel

Roccabel Blackstone

born March 28, 1862  
died

Edward S. Prince

born Jan. 10, 1860  
died

Married Oct. 22, 1884

Children

Edward Blackstone Prince

born Dec. 21, 1889

Wyman Wilford

“

“

Sept. 15, 1893

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
John W.  
Theodore E.  
Leroy D.

Leroy D. Blackstone

born Apr. 6, 1879  
died

Sarah McKibbon

born  
died

Married Aug. 26, 1906

Children

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
John W.  
Theodore E.  
Harry R.

Harry R. Blackstone

born Apr. 1, 1861  
died

Myrtle R. Whitters

born Sept. 18, 1871  
died

Married Dec. 20, 1890

Children

Elmer R. Blackstone

born Sept. 30, 1892

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
John W.  
Theodore E.  
Josephine E.

Josephine E. Blackstone	born	1878
-------------------------	------	------

died

Herbert Wescott

born

died

Married

Children

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr  
Stephen F.  
John W.  
Theodore E.  
Catherine

Catherine Blackstone

born Sept. 16, 1871  
died

James Gilpatrick

born Sept. 27, 1871  
died

Married Dec. 27, 1893

Children

Mary L. Blackstone

born Dec. 4, 1896

Georgia B. “

“ Oct. 7, 1898

Edyth J. “

“ March 3, 1901

8th Generation  
Blackstone  
Beckwith

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
John W.  
Jeanette  
Blanche B. Beckwith

Blanche B. Beckwith

born June 17, 1883  
died

Rufus L. Dutcher

born Nov. 7, 1872  
died

Married June 8, 1903

Children

Joseph Everett

born Feb, 23, 1906

8th Generation  
Blackstone  
Beckwith

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
John W.  
Jeanette  
Annie Ethel Beckwith

Annie Ethel Beckwith

born May 17, 1879  
died

Joseph Metcalf

born May 18, 1864  
died

Married Feb. 18, 1903

Children

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
John W.  
Augustus  
Bertram A..

Bertram A. Blackstone

born Nov. 25, 1873.  
died

Anna Marie Brahm

born July 27, 1880  
died

Married Nov. 9, 1905.

Children

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
John W.  
Augustus  
Adelbert L.

Adelbert L. Blackstone

born Nov. 16, 1896  
died

Maude Ann Everett

born Sept. 1, 1875  
died

Married Oct. 9, 1901

Children

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
John W.  
Joseph  
Herbert Lee

Herbert Lee Blackstone	born	Aug. 13, 1870
	died	
Bertha Frieda Baumann	born	Sept. 13, 1878
	died	
	Married	June 9, 1901
Children		

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
John W.  
Joseph  
Wilford R.

Wilford R. Blackstone      born    Nov. 11, 1868  
   died

Effie ~~Thompson~~      born    July 20, 1876  
   died

Married Aug. 23, 1900

Children

Charles Wilford Blackstone born    June 25, 1901

\* Joseph Blackstone      “      July 2, 1903

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
John W.  
Joseph  
Samuel L.

Samuel L. Blackstone      born    Jan. 18, 1877  
   died

Helen E. Dresser            born    Jan. 25, 1880  
   died

Married June 25, 1902

Children

Joseph L. Blackstone      born    May 26, 1903

 Kendall A.      “      Nov. 25, 1906

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
John W.  
Joseph  
Eva M.

Eva M. Blackstone

born May 27, 1873  
died

Geo. B. P. Kruger

born June 8, 1875  
died

Married Aug. 28, 1907

Children

8th Generation  
Blackstone  
Johnston

William  
John  
John  
John jr.  
Stephen F.  
Beverly  
Abba Jane  
Charlie E. Johnston

Charlie E. Jonhston

born July 27, 1875  
died

Ella M. Barry

born June 24, 1881  
died

Married July 9, 1899

Children

8th Generation  
 Blackstone  
 White

William  
 John  
 John  
 John jr.  
 Stephen F.  
 Beverly  
 Martha Ann  
 Malissa White

Malissa White  
  
 Samuel G. Puryear

born  
 died Oct. 23,  
 born  
 died  
 Married Sept. 28, 1882

Children  
 Genevra Puryear

born Oct. 23, 1885  
 died Oct. 25, 1885

Arwilda “

born Sept. 2, 1886  
 died Jan. 1, 1887

Erwin “

born Nov. 29, 1889

8th Generation  
Blackstone  
White

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Beverly  
Martha Ann  
Mary White

Mary White

born Aug. 1, 1875  
died

O. M. Olson

born Apr. 2, 1870  
died

Married March 28, 1897

Children

Arlean Ol on

born Nov. 16, 1899

8th Generation  
Blackstone  
White

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Beverly  
Martha Ann  
Wilford B. White

Wilford B. White

born June 12, 1859  
died

Lillie Tyler

born 1875  
died July 1, 1900  
Married Feb. 15, 1899

Children

Lillie White

born June 30, 1900  
died Sept. 1, 1900

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Beverly  
Stephen  
George R.

George R. Blackstone

born Dec. 14, 1875

died

Olive Smith

born June 5, 1874

died

Married June 12, 1900

Children

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Beverly  
Stephen  
Nettie G.

Nettie G. Blackstone

born Jan. 24, 1877

died

J. W. Ferris

born July 6, 1871

died

Married May 23, 1900

Children

8th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Beverly  
Stephen  
Beverly

Beverly Blackstone

born Dec. 27, 1866  
died

Maud Sholl

born Apr. 12, 1877  
died

Married Sept. 30, 1897

Children

8th Generation  
Blackstone  
Johnston

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Beverly  
Abba Jane  
Sarah L. Johnston

Sarah L. Johnston

born May 8, 1873  
died

John A. Cushing

born Nov. 22, 1862  
died

Married March 2, 1894

Children

Ella J. Cushing

born July 9, 1895

Morris P. “

“ March 24, 1898

8th Generation  
Blackstone  
White

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Beverly  
Martha Ann  
Phoebe White

Phoebe White

born Apr. 11, 1862  
died

Herbert Puryear

born March 7, 1858  
died  
Married Oct. 26, 1880

Children

Pearl Puryear

born Nov. 2, 1884

Hazle “

“ Apr. 17, 1892

John “

“ Dec. 28. 1895

Grace “

“ Aug. 20, 1900

8th Generation  
Blackstone  
Black

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Franklin  
Elizabeth Jane  
Dora B. Black

Dora Belle Black

born July 17, 1860  
died

Chas. H. Richardson

born Oct. 3, 1856  
died

Married Oct. 21, 1885

Children

David H. Richardson

born Aug. 8, 1886

Charles A.       “

“     Apr. 18, 1890

8th Generation  
 Blackstone  
 Black

William  
 John  
 John  
 John Jr.  
 Stephen F.  
 Franklin  
 Elizabeth Jane  
 Bessie H. Black

Bessie H. Black

born Jan. 22, 1873  
 died

Jesse A. Gray

born Feb, 19, 1872  
 died

Married July 14, 1897

Children

Harland H. Gray

born Oct. 27, 1898

8th Generation  
 Blackstone  
 Black

William  
 John  
 John  
 John Jr.  
 Stephen F.  
 Franklin  
 Elizabeth Jane  
 Sylvia M. Black

Sylvia M. Black

born 1862

died

John V. Byrne

born July 2, 1866

died

Married 1892

### Children

Ruth Byrne

born June 4, 1894

David “

“ Jan. 15, 1896

John V. “

“ Feb. 20, 1899

Lucy “

“ Feb. 12, 1900

Frank “

“ Jan. 1, 1905

8th Generation  
 Blackstone  
 Black

William  
 John  
 John  
 John Jr.  
 Stephen F.  
 Franklin  
 Elizabeth Jane  
 T. T. Black

Tanjor T. Black

born Oct. 23, 1856  
 died

Mary Jane Cherry

born Oct. 20, 1857  
 died

Married Dec. 8, 1877

#### Children

Nina Black

born Oct. 14, 1879  
 died May 14, 1900

Lilly “

born May 31, 1881

Jennie “

“ Apr. 28, 1883

Kate “

“ June 8, 1885

died Nov. 2, 1902

Verena “

born Oct. 21, 1887

Sylvia “

“ May 25, 1889

Tanjor T. “

“ March 24, 1893

Jessie “

“ Aug. 24, 1897

8th Generation  
Blackstone  
Johnston

William  
John  
John  
John jr.  
Stephen F.  
Beverly  
Abba Jane  
Charlie G. Johnston

Charlie G. Johnston

born July 27, 1875  
died

Ella M. Barry

born June 24, 1881  
died  
Married July 9, 1899

Children

9th Generation  
Blackstone  
Van Every

William  
John  
John  
John Jr  
Stephen F.  
Harriet  
William Van Every  
William E. Van Every

William E. Van Every

born Nov. 26, 1868  
died

Elizabeth Selix

born June 6, 1874  
died

Married Oct. 7, 1893

Children

Walter Van Every

born Oct. 14, 1895

Fern “

“ Jan. 7, 1898

Elgie “

“ May 9, 1900

9th Generation  
Blackstone  
Hamilton

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
William  
Rachel  
Mary O. Hamilton

Mary O. Hamilton

born Jan. 22, 1875  
died

Charles A. Levitt

born Oct. 21, 1870  
died

Married Dec. 12, 1893

Children

Shelly Trelour Levitt

born Feb. 24, 1895

9th Generation  
Blackstone  
Hamilton

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
William  
Rachel  
Fannie G. Hamilton

Fannie G. Hamilton      born    Dec. 23, 1878  
                                 died

Harry R. Davenport    born    July   4, 1876  
                                 died

Married March 1, 1897

Children

Georgia Claire Davenport    born    Apr. 29, 1899

9th Generation  
Blackstone  
Crossley

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
William  
Sarah J.  
Fred. A. Crossley

Fred. A. Crossley

born June 28, 1871  
died

Edith J. Young

born Aug. 12, 1878  
died  
Married Jan. 8, 1896

Children

Fred. R. Crossley

born Oct. 17, 1897

Wm. Allen “

“ Dec. 28, 1899

9th Generation  
Blackstone  
Adams

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
William  
Clara M.  
John Q. Adams

John Q. Adams

born Nov. 8, 1867  
died

Cecilia F. Palanch

born Apr. 25, 1876  
died

Married May 28, 1896

Children

Lilian F. Adams

born June 1, 1900

9th Generation  
Blackstone  
Adams

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
William  
Clara M.  
George W. Adams

George W. Adams

born Oct. 3, 1865  
died

Iva E. Buford

born Dec. 1, 1871  
died

Married Feb. 20, 1896

Children

Florence E. Adams

born May 29, 1897

Kathryn B. “

“ May 21, 1900

9th Generation  
 Blackstone  
 Van Every

William  
 John  
 John  
 John Jr.  
 Stephen F.  
 Stephen  
 Harriet  
 David Van Every  
 Harriet M. Van Every

Harriet M. Van Every

born Sept. 29, 1873  
 died

Fred. B. Hill

born Dec. 23, 1872  
 died

Married 1895

Children

Bryan C. Hill

born Apr. 27, 1896

David B. “

“ July 8, 1897

Margarite “

“ Aug. 18, 1899

9th Generation  
Blackstone  
Van Every

William  
John  
John  
John jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
Harriet  
David Van Every  
Geo. W. Van Every

George W. Van Every

born Apr. 9, 1875  
died

Elizabeth C. Crawford

born Jan. 3, 1877  
died

Married Oct. 22, 1892

Children

9th Generation  
Blackstone  
Van Every

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
Harriet  
David Van Every  
Josephine Van Every

Josephine Van Every

born March 2, 1877  
died

John L. W. Hazleton

born Feb, 3, 1874  
died

Married 1898

Children

Marion E. Hazleton

born May 6, 1900

9th Generation  
Blackstone  
Van Every

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
Harriet  
William Van Every  
George W. Van Every

George W. Fan Every

born June 7, 1866  
died

Emma Demars

born Sept. 17, 1874  
died

Married Oct. 22, 1892

Children

Lottie Van Every

born Oct. 3, 1894

Glen “

“ Feb. 7, 1897

Olive “

“ May 15, 1900

9th Generation  
Blackstone  
Van Every

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
Harriet  
William Van Every  
Emery Van Emery

Emery Van Every

born Apr. 8, 1875  
died

Emma Vanston

born Apr. , 1880  
died

Married July 9, 1898

Children

Clinton Van Every

born May 24, 1899

9th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
William  
Leamon  
Lloyd

Lloyd Blackstone

born Nov. 7, 1880  
died

Inez Hall

born May 24, 1881  
died

Married Dec. 24, 1903

Children

Stella Mae Blackstone

born Oct. 9, 1904

9th Generation  
Blackstone  
Crossley

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
William  
Sarah Jane  
Sarah Helen Crossley

Sarah Helen Crossley

born Apr. 17, 1881

died

Charles E. Kolf

born

died

Married Nov. 21, 1900

Children

9th Generation  
Blackstone  
Hamilton

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
William  
Rachel  
Gussie Hamilton

Gussie Hamilton

born Feb. 20, 1868  
died

Charles C. Miner

born Apr. 13, 1867  
died  
Married Feb. 1, 1893

Children

Scott Hamilton Miner

born May 3, 1895

9th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
William  
Stephen  
Isabel

Isabel Blackstone	born	Nov. 2, 1874
	died	
John Wilford Blackstone	born	Oct. 29, 1870
	died	
	Married	July 24, 1900
Children		

9th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
William  
Stephen  
Leone

Leone Blackstone

born Nov. 18, 1876  
died

William Finnegan

born May 30, 1868  
died

Married Jan. 4, 1900

Children

9th Generation  
Blackstone  
Adams

William  
John  
John  
John jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
William  
Clara M.  
Clara J. Adams

Clara J. Adams      born    Nov. 21, 1877  
                             died

George McC. Churchouse    born    July 14, 1872  
                             died

Married Nov. 19, 1902

Children

Clara Helen Churchouse    born    Dec. 24, 1903

9th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
William  
Stephen  
Ada

Ada Blackstone

born Sept. 1, 1884  
died

Augustus Stephans

born  
died

Married Sept. 27, 1905

Children

9th Generation  
Blackstone

William  
John  
John  
John Jr.  
Stephen F.  
Stephen  
Edward  
Charles  
Clyde L.

Clyde L. Blackstone	born	Nov. 3, 1866
	died	
Beulah Frances Wilde	born	Jan. 15, 1888
	died	
	Married	Nov. 29, 1906
Children		

**HISTORY OF**  
**Stephen Foot Blackstone and of Anna Wilford**  
**Blackstone and their descendants.**

## RICHARD WILFORD.

Richard Wilford was the agent of John of London, probably a relative. John of London was the nephew of the first John Wilford, who settled in New Haven in 1644. He was a merchant. He removed to Branford some time prior to 1663. He was a member of the General Court (Legislature) of Connecticut in 1665 and served nineteen sessions. He died in 1678. By his will he gave his property to John Wilford of London, after the death of his wife. Richard was sent over by John to look after the estate. He died in 1734, and left a widow, Elizabeth, three sons and six daughters. He was a surveyor and held the title of "Salter". He bequeathed his instruments to his son Richard. His son Richard died single, and his son John without issue.

## JOSEPH WILFORD

Joseph Wilford was the son of Richard Wilford and married Elizabeth How Dec. 19, 1750. He had a son Joseph Wilford who was a lieutenant of the 3rd Camp (Branford) 2nd Reg. Coun. Militia. These were commonly known as "Minute Men", and were to answer immediately, any alarm. His daughter Anna Wilford married Stephen Foot Blackstone.

## STEPHEN FOOT BLACKSTONE

Since the day that historians moulded tablets of clay and burned therein the carved records of their times, the history of the world has been but the chronicle of anointed kings, human and inhuman, and their creatures and satellites. Countless millions of human beings were but as dust under their feet, and their record is dust.

For centuries a principle lies germinating in the mental and moral subsoil of the human race and

then at length it springs to beneficent flower. The record is in the depths below. So also from that lower plane after cycles of gestating human thought and passion is born the child who in time shall tread the path of statecraft, or of science, or of art, or any path that leads to human advancement or progress with a instinct that men call genius. His record is also below. The principle and the man are the stalk and the fruit. The roots are in humanity. Every record of the individuals who compose that mighty germinating soil beneath is of vital interest; and so also if the writer shall in this relation recite incidents seemingly trifling and insignificant, he has no apology to offer.

Stephen Foot Blackstone was born at the town of Branford, Connecticut on the 3rd day of Dec. 1772. The home in which he was born is still standing in good preservation. There he grew to manhood in a family of eight children, six boys and two girls. One of the chief incidents of his boyhood is related in the life of his father.

The nest was becoming crowded. Some of the fledgelings must find a new home. In the year 1792, while he was yet in his twentieth year, Stephen with a companion, a Mr. Lindsley, made his way to the town of Madison, in Madison Co., New York. It was a wilderness place, some twenty or thirty miles south west from Utica, which at that time was a bare hamlet. Here they spent the summer, and cleared a small field. They built a log house on the land, and perhaps cut some fodder and stored it for future use. Blackstone must have worked diligently; but every sinew of his powerful frame — he was over six feet in height — was stimulated by that hope and that passion which moves the world. Late that fall he returned to Branford and on the 23rd day of January 1793 he led sweet Anna Wilford to the Altar. He was barely turned twenty one, while she was five years his senior. Now began the battle of life. Few in these days of prosperity even among those who call

themselves poor are not housed, clothed and fed luxuriously compared with those of only one hundred years ago. In one large sled, probably built by himself, Blackstone loaded the furniture, food, clothing and tools that should equip them in their first campaign. A yoke of strong oxen moved them to that lonely cabin in the forest.

It was a primitive beginning; but Oh! the love and courage that made winter winds seem pleasant and steep hills as level ground. It was surely a simple homely wedding tour that Anna Wilford took. Days were spent in the tedious journey. Rude wayside inns sheltered them at night, and hope brightened the day.

When at length the lonely cabin in a wintry forest marked the end of their pilgrimage, it took all their love and courage to enable them to look through the dark veil of the present to the happy prosperous future beyond. It is such strength as theirs, such love and courage as theirs, that has

hewed away the forest, bridged the rivers, planted homes and reared men and women until there is no more frontier, and has given Uncle Sam's domain the proud title "America".

Soon the long prepared faggots blazed in the wide fireplace. The high piled conveyance was unpacked, and table and chairs, bed and bureau, and the hundred little furnishings, which thoughtful foresight, or the loving kindness of parents, brothers and sisters, and faithful friends had provided, brought the old home and the new close together. Here for twenty one years these faithful hearts wrought. The dark present that met them passed away, and the happy prosperous days were theirs. Brothers and sisters filled this home, as they had helped to fill the homes they had left. The forests moved away before the echoing stroke of the axe. A new home more pretentious and more comfortable took place of the humble roof which sheltered their beginnings. Then the faith-

full friend of all mankind called to the loving wife and mother, and she went to another new home not built with hands.

In those first days as patch after patch of land was cleared it was planted to wheat and rye and corn and furnished food for man and beast; vegetables for summer and winter use; and some favorable acre or two was planted to hops, and these with the yearly output of cheese, furnished all the ready money the first settlers saw. For apples they went miles away to where missionaries among the indians had planted orchards, and bought of them their winter's supply. The forest furnished abundant honey. When a bee tree was found it would be chopped down at night, and a section containing the swarm would be cut out, the ends covered and it would be carried home and set up, and became what all frontier lads knew as "bee gum". One swarm found on a bush was carried home in grandfather's hat tied up in his bandana

handkerchief. At another time he discovered bees passing and repassing from a hole in a tree not far distant. A day or two later a swarm left the home hive and made directly for this tree. The bees seen first were an advance guard preparing a home for the swarm.

The writer relates these simple things because he too was raised so far on the frontier that he never saw a locomotive until he was eighteen years old, and when a lad has seen his father carry home a swarm of bees found in the wilderness, and yet he learned the greek alphabet on that same father's knee.

The grand children will read these things if the gray beards do not, and this is a family record, for the family. When the "Cotters Saturday Night" and "The Deserted Village" shall cease to be classics such homely records will cease to have readers.

When the wheat and rye and corn were cut and

bound, a place was cleared, and on it a platform of rails was laid, and on this the unbound grain. Then was heard the whir and muffled beat of that primitive thrashing machine the "flail". When grain and chaff was separated from the stalks, it was winnowed in a favoring breeze, until the clean golden grain lay upon the sheets spread to receive it. Yonder miles away on some lonely stream, some enterprising millwright had built a gristmill. The writer when a lad has visited such a one built seventy years ago in the frontier wilds of Illinois. Wheel and shaft, driver and pinion in fact everything about the mill except the bolt for separating the flour from the bran and shorts, and a very few pounds of metal, was carved out of hard seasoned oak or maple. From here went out the flour and rye and "injun" to all the settlers for miles around.

When grandfather had finished his "thrashing" of perhaps twenty bushels each of wheat and rye, a bag of each was tied to the yoke on his oxen, and

they were led to mill through the forest where the only sign of a road was the "blaze" on the trees, to such a mill as I have described. Again the bags were filled with flour and meal, and stored where neither hunger should come in at the door nor love fly out at the window.

In a few years the country became settled. Many came from Connecticut. Edward Blackstone, Stephen's brother settled in Oneida County near Clinton where some of the family still live.

Ebenezer settled in Jefferson County near Wattertown and is buried at East Rodman, and is still represented there. One of his descendants is the noted evangelist William E. Blackstone of Oak Park, Chicago. James Barker, a nephew, settled in Madison. Barker's wife was a Thompson. Mrs. John Gray of Darlington, Wis., was her sister. Mrs. Gray was the mother of H. H. Gray of Darlington, Wis., who was state senator and well and favorably known all over the state.

As the county of Madison grew, Blackstone grew with it, or rather in advance of it. He was broad and liberal in his views, and every enterprise looking to public benefit and involving public spirit, found in him a firm and steadfast advocate. He helped build schools and churches, and was an ardent promoter and patron of Hamilton College established at Clinton, Oneida County, not many miles from his home. During many years he was magistrate for his county. In those days it was the law or custom for the presiding district judge when he held court in any county in his district to call two of the leading magistrates of the county who sat with him on the bench and presided with him in open court. For many years Mr. Blackstone so sat and thereby earned the title of Judge.

The writer has heard his father relate an incident which occurred on that home farm which caught his boyish memory, and showed what stuff was in the blood. The father was going with the two

eldest boys Stephen and John to a timber lot to direct some cutting. As they crossed a wide treeless meadow, the father a few paces in advance, they suddenly heard behind them, the fearful roar of a maddened bull. Turning quickly they saw the huge beast charging down upon them. The axes quickly slipped into the hands of the boys. By stages the frightful thing advanced, stopping at intervals to fill the air with the dust of his pawings and with blood curdling bellowings. Then the father's command rang out clear and strong: "Boys, stand a little apart and stand firm, when he reaches you he will pause a second and drop his head to charge, then strike." The last twenty yards he came straight on, head and horns and tail swinging in the air, the very embodiment of brutal rage. On he came and they felt his breath as for one short second he dropped his head to charge. In that second like a flash the boys darted forward and two gleaming axe blades were buried

out of sight in the angry swollen neck of the frothing monster. He sank to his knees. The battle was over. Those boys of fifteen and seventeen heard the command and obeyed. It is the spirit which makes the American soldier and sailor behind the gun dangerous, invincible.

There was something else. Deep down in the subconsciousness of those two lads was the thought of the father a few steps away and defenceless.

When the Erie canal was projected Blackstone was one of its most ardent advocates. To his friends who opposed it on account of the great time it would take to build it, and the immense sum it would cost he said,—“Gentlemen I will live to see this canal built, and will see grain from beyond the Mississippi river floated by here to a market in New York City.”— And he did. Some years after the death of his wife, he took for a second wife, a Mrs. Cook who had sons of her own, and on relinquishing to his son Franklin the charge of the

old homestead, he removed to the village of Clinton, where he lived many years in the companionship of friends, and the care of his garden.

At length Franklin with his family found a home in the west not far from his brothers Stephen and John, and at the age of over eighty years the father followed. For some time he lived with his son John. It was more congenial for him at his son Stephen's on account of religious matters and there the evening of his life was spent. He died at the age of eighty nine years, two months and eleven days.

At his son John's even at that age he assumed exclusive charge of the wood house and garden, and woe to the grandson who intruded at either place. An abundance of vegetables was brought to the house, but the boy who got a melon or other vegetable except as grandfather pulled it, got it as boys sometimes do, and tried to leave no trail. He was a man over six feet in height, spare and

muscular, his forehead was high, his eyes gray blue with bushy hanging brows, a nose like an eagles beak, a firm projecting chin, the two latter features in latter life, suggesting to lads who had read Holmes, a certain description which he gives; the smile provoked however, still left in youthful hearts the veneration, which such a strong rugged character inspires. He lies in the little grave yard of Mt. Hope Church with many of his people.

### STEPHEN BLACKSTONE

Stephen Blackstone, the eldest son of Stephen Foot Blackstone, was born on the old homestead in Madison Co., N. Y. He assisted his father in clearing the home farm which was heavily timbered and followed the usual life of a farmers boy until he reached the age of eighteen years. He then started out to seek his fortune. He located near

the city of Hamilton, Canada. Whether he went by boat from Watertown, Jefferson Co., where he had relatives or across the country, is unknown. The place where he located is between Hamilton and Dundas, and near the foot of the mountain, so called. He was married here to Elizabeth Terryberry Jan. 4, 1818. A family of ten boys and girls followed this union, four boys and six girls. About the year 1853 Stephen sold the fine property which he had accumulated in Canada, and moving to Wisconsin near his brother John, he bought about six hundred acres of splendid land. He improved it by a fine stone house, built and repaired out buildings, made gardens and planted orchards, and soon enjoyed the ownership of one of the very finest farms in the country. All the children except Luzette came with him or followed and surrounded the central home. What sources of contentment and happiness a man may have, he had, and he was cheerfully thankful for it. He

was a man of deep religious feeling, and the family altar fires were never suffered to die out. He was largely instrumental in building upon his farm a neat stone church where the neighborhood might worship. His wife shared his religious feelings; his children and grandchildren and his nephews loved to be there. Several grand children were almost reared by aunt Betsy. Stephen loved horses, and took risks too great for a man of eighty years. At the age of eighty four years, seven months and nineteen days he passed away and sleeps peacefully in Mt. Hope churchyard, beside his father and faithful wife, who passed to meet him at the age of Eighty seven years, ten months and three days.

## JOHN WILFORD BLACKSTONE

John Wilford Blackstone in the history of whose life is interwoven much of the early history of

South Western Wisconsin was born in Madison Co., N. Y., the second son of Stephen Foot Blackstone, a descendant of William Blackstone, the first white settler on the site of the city of Boston, Mass. He assisted his father in clearing a heavily wooded farm in the town of his birth and received his early education as opportunity offered. He prepared for college with the resident minister, and entered Hamilton college at Clinton, N. Y., in 1815. His diploma shows that he was graduated 1819. In the last year of his college life he engaged with a merchant by the name of Hart, and together they loaded keel boats at Olean Point, N. Y., with merchandize and proceeded down the Allegheny river, the Ohio and the Mississippi as far as Vicksburg selling their goods at the small towns along the way. Cincinnati was at that time a small town of about twelve hundred inhabitants. The return trip was made by skiff and on horseback.

On his return Mr. Blackstone studied medicine

after having received his degree from Hamilton College. He also studied law and was admitted to the bar. He made his first location at Hamilton, Canada, whither his brother Stephen had already preceeded him, and where his brothers Ralph and Joseph died unmarried. After some two or three years he again started from Olean Point at the head waters of the Allegheny river, this time in a skiff in company with James Hammond. They passed down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers until they reached Shawneetown, Ill., where at that time there was quite a settlement, and a plant for the manufacture of salt. Just about this time the lead mines at Galena, Ill. and vicinity including all South Western Wisconsin, North Western Illinois and portions of Iowa opposite across the Mississippi river, began to attract wide attention. Great numbers of men were flocking thither in the hope of speedily winning fortunes. Blackstone, and Hammond who had now become united in marriage

with Miss Catherine Tomlinson, joined the army of adventurers and passed the first winter near Elizabeth, Jo. Daviess Co., Ill. Blackstone's mining partner at that place, whose name cannot now be given, was also a college graduate and fortunately had brought with him his college text books. These furnished the young men with their only reading, and with much profit to themselves, they reviewed their College work during the long winter evenings.

After varying fortune in mining both good and bad, but mostly bad, about 1834 Blackstone purchased a farm, with quite a large two story log house upon it, in the town of White Oak Springs, La Fayette Co., Wis. For several years this house was the only convenient rendezvous for social functions in that early day, and men and women came miles mostly on horseback, to meet and greet old friends. Music and dancing sped the time, and sometimes three days would elapse before all

the guests parted. Blackstone met with success at farming, and at his death owned 1500 acres of fine land, much of it valuable mining land, the royalties from which was the chief source of his fortune.

Mr. Blackstone was associate judge under the territory of Michigan of the large mining district included in Iowa Co. He was elected to the territorial legislature of Wisconsin in 1837 from Iowa Co. and was speaker of the first territorial legislature held in Madison, Wis., in 1838.

For many years he was chairman of the town board of his town, and often chairman of the county board. He was justice of the peace nearly all the years he lived in White Oak Springs.

During the Blackhawk war he held a lieutenant's commission in Capt. Clark's Co. and was stationed at Galena.

On April 4, 1833 Blackstone was married to Mrs. Catherine Hammond, widow of his former companion, James Hammond. She was born in

Rockingham County, North Carolina, and passed her early life in that state and in Tennessee and Kentucky. Her maiden name was Catherine Tomlinson and her father and two of his brothers were with Jackson behind the cotton bales at New Orleans where general Packingham received such a bloody repulse. Mrs. Hammond brought him two step sons Alexander and Charles and one step daughter who was afterwards the wife of Samuel Henderson Scales of the North Carolina family which furnished that state a governor. She brought Mr. Blackstone five sons and two daughters.

John Wilford Blackstone was prominent in all the affairs of his part of the state from its earliest settlement to the time of his death Oct. 15, 1868. As one of the men who helped to lay the foundation for the great state of Wisconsin, men of broad minds, wide experience and in very many cases of high scholastic attainments, his name often appears on the records of his town, county and state. He

was a man of great self control, and of calm cool judgment, and through a long life he enjoyed the confidence and respect of all good men with whom he came in contact. Of powerful build physically, and of resolute courage he won from the wilderness a handsome competency, and at the ripe age of seventy two, entered upon his last pilgrimage, honored and beloved by all good people.

### BEVERLY BLACKSTONE

Beverly Blackstone was born on the old homestead in Madison Co., N. Y. He grew to manhood there and remained there until about the age of thirty five years. He never was in robust health. About the year 1837 he was married to Elizabeth Blissett and gathering his belongings he migrated to La Fayette Co., Wis., and made his home for two or three years on the farm of his brother John, where his children Stephen and Martha were born.

He removed again to McDonough Co., Ill., and located at a place now called Pennington Point. He followed the business of drover, and brought herds of animals into the Galena lead mine district where a ready market was found. He brought the first steel plows to that region that were ever seen there. He died at his home aged 58 years, 5 months and one day.

### FRANKLIN BLACKSTONE

Franklin Blackstone was born on the old homestead in Madison, N. Y., and lived there until about the age of 45 years. In the year 1853 he moved with his family to the home of his brother John in Wis. Soon a farm was found for them. The brothers came and brought their boys, a field and garden was ploughed and planted, the wife and girls, with some help, moved in their belongings and soon they had a new home. Grief came too. Joseph a fine handsome lad of eleven years

was stricken with brain fever and died. The next year a place was bought near Millville, Ill., and the family moved thither. He was married March 6, 1830, to Elizabeth Parker. Eight children were born to them of whom five are living. This Aunt Betsey was a lovely woman. Franklin ended his journey at the age of seventy seven years six months and nine days.

### WILLIAM BLACKSTONE

William Blackstone was the eldest son of Stephen Blackstone and was born near Dundas, Ontario, Nov. 27, 1818. He married Eunice A. Ryckman Sept. 26, 1839. He came to Wisconsin some time after the family came, and bought a farm near his father where his family grew to maturity. Later he moved to Chapin, Iowa. He died there and his widow still lives there at an advanced age with her unmarried daughter Josephine who takes care of her.

## HARRIET BLACKSTONE

Harriet Blackstone is the daughter of Stephen and grand daughter of Stephen Foot Blackstone. She was married in Canada to George Van Every Sept. 19, 1841. She came to Wisconsin some time after her father and settled near him. The family have all left and moved to other states, but she has a little home in Apple River, Ill. and a little income. And she lives by herself as contented as the first Blackstone did at Rehoboth and has all of his independence at eighty odd years of age.

## ANNA BLACKSTONE

Anna Blackstone was the daughter of Stephen Blackstone and was born in Canada Sept. 9, 1820. She was married to John C. Smith near Hamilton, Canada Sept. 19, 1841. Her husband was the son of Dr. Smith who several times represented his district in the Canadian Parliament. She died at Monticello, Wis. Feb. 14, 1854 and is buried at

Mt. Hope churchyard. The husband died Oct. 23, 1897, in Canada.

### BEVERLY BLACKSTONE

Beverly Blackstone was the son of Stephen Blackstone. He was born in Canada, Apr. 11, 1826. He married Annie E. Crossley Feb. 2, 1859. He was always in feeble health, but lived to be nearly Eighty years of age. He was a farmer, machinist and inventor. Two married daughters and a son together with the widow survive him. Their address is Sioux City, Iowa.

### MARY E. BLACKSTONE

Was born in Canada. She came west with the family. She was educated at the common schools and at Platteville Academy, Wis. She returned to Canada and was there married to Jacob Blaine. She died soon after without leaving issue. She was daughter of Stephen.

## EDWARD BLACKSTONE

Edward Blackstone was married to Mary M. Kirkindall Dec. 28, 1847; of ten children but one now survives. He came west with the family and was always in feeble health. He is buried at Mt. Hope churchyard.

## LUZETTE BLACKSTONE

Was born in Canada, and was the only one of the family who remained in Canada, when the family migrated. Her home is at Ancaster, Ontario. The name of her last husband is unknown.

## ELIZA JANE BLACKSTONE

Born in Canada, was married in Monticello to William Crossley. They lived some time near La Mars, Iowa. Her present address is unknown.

## SARAH BLACKSTONE

Sarah Blackstone, daughter of Stephen Blackstone was married to William Dingman and lived in the town of Monticello near her father until her death March 25, 1876. Two children are known to survive, Celina Allen of Wathena, Kansas and Edgar, residence unknown.

## AUGUSTUS BLACKSTONE

Augustus Blackstone, fourth son of John Wilford Blackstone was born on the home farm in White Oak Springs, and is now the owner of it. He followed the usual life of a farmer's boy and attended an Academy at Hazel Green. Greatly enlarged the home farm by clearing off heavy timber. After his wife died in 1904 he has made his home with his sons Adelbert in Waukesha, Wis. and Bertram in Chicago.

## JOHN W. BLACKSTONE

John W. Blackstone was born at the old homestead Dec. 22, 1835. He married Ellen E. Hardy, sister of his brother Theodore's widow, June 20, 1861, and has four children. Jessie E. is principal of the Prescott school, Anaconda, Montana. Ralph H. is freight conductor on the Milwaukee R. R. from Minneapolis to La Crosse, Wis. He provides the home for his aged parents. John Wilford Blackstone was elected Judge of La Fayette Co., Wis. at the age of twenty five years and held the office eight years. Was elected States Attorney for two years. Was assemblyman for the county in 1879, and was State Senator for the years 1880-81. He was educated at Platteville Academy, Beloit College and Brown University R. I. Has been engaged in the practice of law, and in mining and farming. Served the government three years in the pension office. His Post Office address is 1909 15 Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn.

## JEANETTE BLACKSTONE

Jeanette Blackstone was the daughter of John W. Blackstone and was born on the old homestead in White Oak Springs Aug. 31, 1844. Upon her mother's death she took care of the household and of her father until he died. After his death she was united in marriage with Henry A. Beckwith whose mother was a member of the Proctor family of Vermont and New Hampshire. After the marriage they made a home for themselves on 320 acres of the old farm. Joseph, a son is a veterinary surgeon and stock man, has a section of land in Canada, and runs the farm with Henry and Dave. Maud is yet at home with her mother.

## JOSEPH BLACKSTONE

Joseph Blackstone was born in the town of White Oak Springs, Wis. on the 17th day of Dec. 1839. He was educated in the home schools and at Platte-

ville Academy, Wis. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. K., Wis. Inf. Vols. He was sergeant major of the Reg. and was elected lieutenant of Co. B. His first engagement was at Prairie Grove, Ark., not far from where his southern uncles and cousins lived. He was severely wounded in that engagement, a ball having passed from the right shoulder to the elbow, fortunately not shattering the bone. He did not leave the regiment. He was through the siege of Vicksburg. His regiment was one to receive the surrender of Fort Morgan in Mobile Bay, was at the capture of Fort Spanish and was mustered out at Galveston, Texas, July 14, 1865. On his return he was married to Emma Pool and engaged in farming, and afterward in mining and lumbering at Shullsburg, Wis.

His son Ray is in the office of the Amalgamated at Anaconda. His daughter Eva is accountant in the large business of her brother-in-law Wm. H. Look.

## THEODORE E. BLACKSTONE

was the eldest son of John W. Blackstone and Catherine Blackstone. He followed farming in Wis. until 1890 when he removed to Chinook, Mont. He was educated at Platteville Academy. In 1855 he was married to Mary E. Hardy at Platteville, Wis. There are nine living children of this union. On his marriage he engaged in farming. He also studied Medicine and for some time conducted a drug store at Shullsburg, Wis. About the year 1890 he migrated to Chinook, Mont. and took a homestead. He died there shortly after, and is buried at Helena, Montana. Of the family, Ernest is advertising agent for a medicine firm in Portland, Oregon, Mabel and Daisy are teachers in the public schools in Helena, Mont., Mintie is stenographer in the public institution at Hot Springs Mont., John D. conducts the ranch at Chinook. At that place the family have about 2600 acres of land. His wife is sister to his brother John's wife. He was very religious and a man of great energy.

## STEPHEN BLACKSTONE

Stephen Blackstone was the son of Beverly and was born on the farm of his uncle John W. Blackstone, White Oak Springs, Wis. With his father he settled in McDonough Co., Ill. He grew up on the home farm with primitive opportunities for education. He was in his twenty third year when his father died. His sister Martha was already married, and his mother, himself and sister Abba formed the household. In 1866 he married Mahala E. Smith. He followed the bent of his father, dealing largely in live stock and today a one thousand acre farm with splendid improvements attests his good judgment and industry.

## MARTHA ANN BLACKSTONE

Martha Ann Blackstone was married to John White March 18, 1860, and settled in Nebraska in the neighborhood of Brunswick which is their Post Office address. She has led the life of a pioneer settler and four children came to this union, all of whom are now married and settled near the first home.

### ABBA JANE BLACKSTONE

Abba Jane Blackstone is the daughter of Beverly Blackstone of McDonough Co., Ill. Feb. 10, 1869, she was married to Norris H. Johnston and moved to Nebraska. They are largely interested in farming. Their P. O. address is Curtis, Nebraska.

### EVERT BLACKSTONE

Evert Blackstone was born on the old Stephen Foot homestead in Madison Co. N. Y. He came west with the family and grew up in their new home at Millville, Ill. On his fathers death he remained on the home farm adding thereto. He was locally prominent and represented his town several terms, on the county board of supervisors. He was there married to Alice Binns by whom he had three children, Nina, Betty and Florence, the latter dying in infancy. His wife died Jan. 14, 1897. He sold his farm and engaged in business

in Warren, Ill., making a home for himself and children with his sister Harriet Miller. He has remarried. Address Warren, Ill.

### HARRIET BLACKSTONE

Harriet Blackstone was born in Madison Co., N. Y. and settled in Millville Jo. Daviess Co., Ill. with the family. Feb. 4, 1873 she was united in marriage with Homer Miller, and now make their home in Warren, Ill. Mr. Miller is a veteran of the civil war. They have no family. Address Warren. Ill.

### ANNA BLACKSTONE

Anna Blackstone was born at the home in York State. She married James Madison Irving of Apple River, Apr. 4, 1855. Mr. Irving was a successful merchant. Of all the family there is none now surviving, except the son George Blackstone Irving, who is a Real Estate dealer and ranch owner in Aztec, San Juan Co. New Mexico.

### MARY BLACKSTONE

Mary Blackstone was born in Madison Co., N. Y. She came west with the family. Her husband followed farming, but later removed to Warren, Ill., and engaged in business. She was married to Mr. Emery and is the mother of a large family. Address Warren, Ill.

### FRANK E. BLACKSTONE

Frank E. Blackstone was born in New York May 17, 1846. On Oct. 10, 1877 he was married to Nancy Emeline Hardgrave. They have one daughter Hattie May Blackstone. He is a farmer by occupation. His address is Stearns, Montana.

### ELIZABETH J. BLACKSTONE

Elizabeth J. Blackstone was born at the home of her parents in Madison Co., N. Y. She was married to David A. Black, Oct. 29, 1854. A family

of nine children followed this union. Mr. Black has long been in commercial pursuits in Chicago, Ill. Their address is 959 S. Sawyer ave., Chicago.

### STEPHEN W. BLACKSTONE

Stephen W. Blackstone was born in Canada near Dundas. With his father William he came to Wisconsin sometime in the sixties, and lived in the town of Monticello. As he grew up he went to live with his grandfather until he grew to manhood. His people all having migrated to the vicinity of Chapin, Iowa, he went thither and followed farming, having married Harriet A. Simmons, Nov. 4, 1873. He then returned to Apple River, Ill. and has there remained in business until the present time. His only unmarried daughter Nettie is principal of a school in Lincoln, Central Ill.

## ELIZABETH A. BLACKSTONE

Elizabeth A. Blackstone, daughter of William returned to Canada and was there married to Joseph Ryan Feb. 17, 1874. There were two children Sarah Josephine and Eunice Augusta. Mr. Ryan died and she subsequently on the 23rd day of December 1896 married Samuel Atkin. She lives in Hamilton, Canada, which is her present P. O. address at 64 Victoria Ave. Her second husband is now deceased.

## SILANCE W. BLACKSTONE

Silance Ward Blackstone was married to Wm. H. McMillan Dec. 24, 1874. Mr. McMillan carried on a large farm at Chapin, Iowa and was largely interested in breeding fine stock. He sold his lands at Chapin and removed with his family to Topeka, Kansas. Seven Children followed this union, all of whom were unmarried at the last advices. There are five voters in the family. Address Topeka, Kansas.

Since this was written Mr. McMillan has died.

## CLARA M. BLACKSTONE

Clara M. Blackstone was born in Ontario, Canada June 13, 1842. She came west with the family, and Dec. 25, 1864 was united in marriage with William Thompson Adams. Four children followed this union all of whom are now married. Mr. Adams followed farming in Monticello, Wis., until about the year 1870, when he removed to Chapin, Iowa and bought a large farm, which he conducted for many years. He is now, and has been for some years engaged in the grain trade, and is now County treasurer. His Post Office Address is Chapin, Iowa.

## EDYTH P. BLACKSTONE

Edyth P. Blackstone is the daughter of Beverly Blackstone and Annie E. (Crossley) Blackstone. Her home is at Sioux City, Iowa, and that is her P. O. address. She was married to Everett J. Doolittle Dec. 29, 1883. He is an engineer.

### WARREN W. BLACKSTONE

Warren W. Blackstone and Clara N. are the parents of three living children, Nellie Pearl, Earl Glenwood and Gracie Leone. He is engaged in warehouse work and his address is Ackley, Iowa.

### MARY JANE BLACKSTONE

Mary Jane Blackstone, daughter of Beverly and granddaughter of Stephen Blackstone, was married to Charles C. Abbott, Jan. 29, 1881 and their P. O. address is Sioux City, Iowa. Her mother is Annie E. (Crossley) Blackstone.

### CHARLES S. BLACKSTONE

Charles S. Blackstone was married to Jennie D. Castlow Nov. 26, 1885. Clyde L. and Walter E. alone survive of this family, of children. Chas. S. resided at Lake Preston, S. Dakota. He is now dead.

### CELINA E. DINGMAN

Celina E. Dingman is the daughter of William Dingman and Sarah (Blackstone) Dingman. She was married to Silas W. Allen March 8, 1870. Seven children were born to this union only three of whom survive. P. O. address Wathena, Kan. Their son R. E. Allen is a practicing physician at Doniphan, Doniphan Co., Kansas.

### RACHEL BLACKSTONE

Rachel Blackstone married Marion Hamilton Dec. 24, 1865. They have six children, three of whom are married. P. O. address Chapin, Iowa.

### EDGAR DINGMAN

He is great grandson of Stephen Foot Blackstone through Stephen Blackstone, and through Sarah Blackstone, daughter of Stephen. His residence and his family are unknown.

### WILLIAM VAN EVERY

William Van Every is the son of Harriet (Blackstone) Van Every and was married to Amina C. Williams Aug. 30, 1863. Is a farmer. They have a family living of seven children. P. O. address Chapin, Iowa.

### RAYMOND BLACKSTONE

Raymond Blackstone is the son of Beverly and Annie E. (Crossley) Blackstone, married to Rose A. Flurie Nov. 4, 1873. They have five children, Leroy, Leslie, Lawrence, Anna and Raymond. P. O. address Sioux City, Iowa.

### SARAH JANE BLACKSTONE

Sarah Jane Blackstone is the daughter of William Blackstone and Eunice A. (Ryckman) Blackstone. She was born in Ontario, Canada, was married to Chas. Crossley Dec. 16, 1868. They have four Children. P. O. address 61 Kennard Block, Lincoln, Nebraska.

### KESIAH VAN EVERY

She was the daughter of Harriet (Blackstone) Van Every and Wm. Van Every. Married Wm. Reed. George, Angus and Ada of their children survive. P. O. address unknown.

### DAVID E. VAN EVERY

David E. Van Every was the son of Harriet (Blackstone) Van Every and Wm. Van Every. He was married to Annie Goldsborough Aug. 30, 1872. Hattie M., George W. and Josephine are their children. P. O. address Chapin, Iowa.

### LEAMON E. BLACKSTONE

Leamon E. Blackstone, son of William, married Elizabeth Glindinning, Feb. 1880. Lived many years at Arlington, S.D., where he has a fine farm. On account of his health he moved to Grand Junction, Colorado, where he conducts a successful business in the manufacturing of cement. P. O. address Grand Junction, Colorado.

### MARGARET E. SMITH

She was the daughter of Anna (Blackstone) Smith and John C. Smith, was married to Abraham Bradshaw, Dec. 31, 1859, residence Ontario, Canada. P. O. address unknown.

### JEANETTE BLACKSTONE

Daughter of Joseph Blackstone and Emma E. Blackstone, married Wm. H. Look Sept. 18, 1888. Mr. Look is a merchant, runs cheese factory and is widely interested in real estate and many forms of business. They have two children, Frederick and Florence. P. O. address Shullsburg, Wis.

### CHARLES A. BECKWITH

Charles A. Beckwith is the son of Jeanette (Blackstone) Beckwith and H. A. Beckwith, was married to Ellen E. Woodworth in 1895. Beckwith has always been a railroad man, and was recently dispatcher on the Milwaukee R. R. at Savanah, Ill., now of Byron Ill.

## JOHN WILFORD BLACKSTONE

John Wilford Blackstone is the son of John W. Blackstone and Ellen E. (Hardy) Blackstone. Is Editor and Publisher of the "Frederick Star", Polk Co., Wis. Married Isabel Blackstone July 24, 1900. He is great grandson of Stephen Foot Blackstone through John Wilford. His wife is great great granddaughter through Stephen. P. O. address Frederick, Wis.

## ROCCEY BLACKSTONE

Roccey Blackstone is daughter of John W. Blackstone and Ellen E. (Hardy) Blackstone, was educated at Platteville and Madison. Was married to Ed. S. Prince Oct. 22, 1884. Has two boys, Edward Blackstone Prince and Wyman Wilford Prince. Mr. Prince like his wife is of a very old New England stock. He was educated at the State Normal in Whitewater, Wis. He has followed bookkeeping for many years and now

is in the employ of the great implement house of Deere Webber & Co. P. O. address 420 E. 16th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

### LEROY D. BLACKSTONE

Leroy D. Blackstone is son of Theodore E. and Mary E. (Hardy) Blackstone. He was graduated at the High School at Helena, Montana and afterward at the law school at Ann Arbor, Michigan. He has an office in Chinook, Montana. Was married Aug. 26, 1906 to Sara McKibbon. Address Chinook, Mont.

### HARRY R. BLACKSTONE

Harry R. Blackstone is the son of Theodore E. and Mary E. (Hardy) Blackstone. Has followed railroading all his life and is now claim clerk and adjuster in the Burlington offices at Aurora, Ill. Was married to Myrtle Whitters Dec. 20, 1890. They have one son, Elmer R. Post Office address Burlington General offices, Aurora, Ill.

### JOSEPHINE E. BLACKSTONE

Josephine E. Blackstone is the daughter of Theodore E. and Mary E. Blackstone. Her husband is Herbert Wescott, son of the Master Mechanic of the Great Northern R. R. Address Helena, Mont.

### CATHERINE I. BLACKSTONE

Daughter of Theodore E. and Mary E. (Hardy) Blackstone. Her home is in Seattle, Washington. Her husband is James H. Gilpatrick, son of Collins Gilpatrick, first settler in Helena, Montana. They have three girls. Address Seattle, Washington.

### BLANCHE B. BECKWITH

Daughter of Henry A. Beckwith and Jeanette (Blackstone) Beckwith; was married to Rufus L. Dutcher, June 8, 1903. He is engaged in dairying. They have one son. P. O. address White Oak, Wis.

### ANNA ETHNEL BECKWITH

Daughter of H. A. and Jeanette (Blackstone) Beckwith. Married to Joseph Metcalf. Are farmers. P. O. address Shullsburg, Wis.

### ADELBERT L. BLACKSTONE

He is the son of Augustus Blackstone, was born on the old homestead in White Oak Springs, Wis. Graduated at the high school in Shullsburg, Wis. Later attended Northern Ill. normal and business College, was graduated from Law department of Wis. University in 1897. Practices law in Waukesha at the present time. Married Maude Ann Everett Oct. 9, 1901. His wife was born at Smithfield, N. Y. She graduated from Carroll College, Waukesha in 1893. She graduated from Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, Ill. in 1898.

## BERTRAM A. BLACKSTONE

Bertram A. Blackstone was born at the old Blackstone homestead in White Oak Springs. He is the son of Augustus Blackstone and grandson of John W. Blackstone. Was educated at the high school at Shullsburg, Wis. He learned the photographic art when young and followed it some years. Later he went to Chicago and became a pupil of the noted Cartoonist McCutcheon. He is at present engaged in different lines of drawing and sketching, and illustrating books and catalogues. Address 488 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

## HERBERT LEE BLACKSTONE

Herbert Lee Blackstone is the son of of Joseph and Emma E. Blackstone. He has always followed railroading, and is now station agent and freight solicitor for the Great Northern at Fernie, Canada. His wife is Bertha Freda (Bauman) Blackstone of Minneapolis. They were married June 9, 1901.

## WILFORD R. BLACKSTONE

Wilford R. Blackstone is the son of Joseph and Emma E. Blackstone. He was born in the town of White Oak Springs, and educated at the high school at Shullsburg, Wis. He attended dental college at Atlanta, Georgia and received his diploma. He married Effie Thompson Aug, 23, 1900. They have two boys. He has a large and lucrative practice. P. O. address Shullsburg, Wis.

## EVA M. BLACKSTONE

Eva (Blackstone) Kruger is the daughter of Joseph, son of John W. Blackstone of White Oak Springs, Wis. Graduate of Shullsburg High School, was manager of the mercantile business of W. H. Look. Her husband is engaged in the stock business at Apple River, Ill., which is their P. O. address.

### CHARLES E. JOHNSTON

He is the son of Abba Jane, and grandson of Beverly Blackstone. He was married to Ella M. Barry July 9, 1899.

### MALISSA WHITE

Daughter of Martha Ann White and granddaughter of Beverly Blackstone, was married to Samuel Puryear Sept. 28, 1882. One child survives. P. O. address Carson, Iowa.

### MARY WHITE

Mary White is the daughter of Martha Ann (Blackstone) White. She was married to O. M. Olson Mar. 28, 1897. They have one son, Arlean White born Nov. 16, 1899.

### WILFORD B. WHITE

He is the son of Martha Ann (Blackstone) White, and grandson of Beverly Blackstone. He was married July 1, 1900. One child was born. The mother died at its birth. The child died soon afterward.

### GEORGE R. BLACKSTONE

George R. Blackstone is the son of Stephen Blackstone and grandson of Beverly. He was married to Olive Smith June 12, 1900. He is engaged in merchandizing at Pennington Point, Ill.

### NETTIE G. BLACKSTONE

Daughter of Stephen Blackstone. Was married to J. W. Ferris May 23, 1900.

### BEVERLY BLACKSTONE

Grandson of Beverly Blackstone and son of Stephen. Married to Maud Sholl Sept. 30, 1897. Residence Pennington Point, McDonough, Ill.

### SARAH L. JOHNSTON

Daughter of Abba Jane (Blackstone) Johnston, married to John A. Cushing March 2, 1894. Have two children Ella J. and Morris P.

## PHOEBE WHITE

Daughter of Martha Ann (Blackstone) White.  
Was married to Herbert Puryear Oct. 26, 1880.  
They have four children, Pearl, Hazle, John and  
Grace.

## DORA BELL (BLACK) RICHARDSON

Dora Bell (Black) Richardson is the daughter  
of David A. Black and of Elizabeth Jane (Black-  
stone) Black. They have two children. Mr.  
Richardson was born in Chicago. He is manu-  
facturer of tools. Their residence and P. O. ad-  
dress is 1111 16 Street, Rock Island, Ill.

## BESSIE H. (BLACK) GRAY

Bessie H. (Black) Gray is the daughter of Da-  
vid A. Black and Elizabeth (Blackstone) Black,  
and granddaughter of Franklin Blackstone.

Jesse A. Gray is European agent of the Bick-  
more Medicine Co. He was born at Old Town,  
Maine, which is his Post Office address.

### SYLVIA M. BLACK

Is the daughter of Elizabeth Jane (Blackstone) Black and David A. Black. Granddaughter of Franklin Blackstone. Married to John V. Byrne 1892. Has five children. P. O. address 1347 74th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### TANJOR T. BLACK

Son of Betty (Blackstone) Black and David A. Black, grandson of Franklin Blackstone and great grandson of Stephen Foot Blackstone. He was born at Apple River, Ill., moved to Chicago in 1862, to Missouri in 1868, to Montana 1882, and lived there since. Taught school about 20 years. Engaged in Agriculture and Horticulture. Member State board of Horticulture, and Farmers' institute Corps. Family all Methodists and Good Templars.

### FANNIE G. HAMILTON

Daughter of Rachel Blackstone and granddaughter of William. Was married March 1, 1897 to Harry R. Davenport. Have one child, Georgie Claire. Address Chapin, Iowa.

### FRED A. CROSSLEY

Grandson of William Blackstone through Sarah Jane. Was married to Edith J. Young June 8, 1896. Have two sons, Fred R. and Wm. Allen. Address Lincoln, Neb.

### WILLIAM E. VAN EVERY

Grandson of Harriet (Blackstone) Van Every was married to Elizabeth Selix Oct. 7, 1893. They have three children, Walter, Fern and Elgie. P. O. address, Chapin, Iowa.

### MARY O. HAMILTON

Daughter of Rachel Blackstone, granddaughter of William, was married to Charles A. Levitte Dec. 12, 1893. Have one child, Shelly Trelour.

### JOHN Q. ADAMS

John Q. Adams is the son of Clara M. (Blackstone) Adams and grandson of William Blackstone. He was married May 28, 1896 to Cecelia F. Palanch at Sioux Falls, South Dakota. He is practicing Attorney and is located at Flandreau, Moody Co., South Dakota. He has been twice States Attorney for Moody Co. They have one child, Lillian F. P. O. address is Flandreau, S. D.

### GEORGE W. ADAMS

George W. Adams is the son of Clara M. (Blackstone) Adams, and grandson of William Blackstone. He is Attorney and Counsellor at law and is located at Estherville, Iowa. He was married Feb. 20, 1896 at Los Angeles, Cal., to Iva E. Binford, who was born at Marshalltown, Iowa, Dec. 1, 1871. They have two children, Florence E. and Katheryn B. P.O. address Estherville, Iowa.

### HARRIET M. VAN EVERY

Granddaughter of Harriet (Blackstone) Van Every, was married to Fred B. Hill in 1895. They have three children, Bryan C., David P. and Margarite. Address Chapin, Iowa.

### GEORGE W. VAN EVERY

Grandson of Harriet (Blackstone) Van Every. He was married to Elizabeth C. Crawford Oct. 22, 1892.

### JOSEPHINE VAN EVERY

Granddaughter of Harriet (Blackstone) Van Every. She was married to J. L. W. Hazleton about 1898. They have one child born May 6, 1900, Manon E. Hazleton. P. O. address Cuba City, Wis.

### GEORGE W. VAN EVERY

Grandson of Harriet (Blackstone) Van Every, was married to Emma DeMars Oct. 22, 1892. They have three children, Lottie, Glen and Olive. Address Chapin, Iowa.

### EMERY VAN EVERY

Grandson of Harriet (Blackstone) Van Every, born Apr. 8, 1875, was married to Emma Vanston, July 9, 1898. They have one child, Clinton.

### LLOYD BLACKSTONE

Lloyd Blackstone is the son of Leamon Blackstone now of Grand Junction, Colorado. He married Inez Hall 1893. Stella Mae is their only child. Inez Hall is a direct descendant of David Williams, who with Isaac Van Wert and John Paulding captured Major Andre.

### SARAH HELEN CROSSLEY

Sarah Helen Crossley is the granddaughter of William, eldest son of Stephen Blackstone. She was married to Charles E. Kolf Nov. 21, 1900. Address Lincoln, Neb.

### GUSSIE HAMILTON

Daughter of Rachel Blackstone, and granddaughter of William, was married to Chas. C. Minor, Feb. 1, 1893. They have one son, Scott Hamilton. Address Chapin, Iowa.

### LEONE BLACKSTONE

Leone Blackstone, daughter of Stephen and granddaughter of William, was born at Chapin, Iowa Nov. 18, 1876. Moved with her father to Apple River, Ill., and was there married to William Finegan, Jan. 4, 1900. Address Apple River, Ill.

### ISABEL BLACKSTONE

She is great great granddaughter of Stephen Foot Blackstone through his son Stephen. Was married to John Wilford Blackstone, great grandson of Stephen Foot Blackstone through his son John Wilford Blackstone. Address Frederick, Wis.

### CLARA JOSEPHINE ADAMS

She is the daughter of Wm. T. Adams and Clara M. (Blackstone) Adams. Great, great granddaughter of Stephen Foot Blackstone. She was born at the town of Monticello, Wis. Her husband is George McChurchouse, born in Fon DuLac, Wis. They have one Daughter, born at Kanawha, Hancock Co., Iowa, Dec. 24, 1904.

### ADA BLACKSTONE

Ada Blackstone is the youngest daughter of Stephen Blackstone and great great granddaughter of Stephen Foot Blackstone. She was married Sept. 27, 1905 to Augustus Stephans of Scales Mounds, which is their P. O. address. They are merchants.

## SAMUEL L. BLACKSTONE

Son of Joseph Blackstone and Mary E. (Poole) Blackstone, grand son of John W. Blackstone, was born in White Oak Springs, Wis. Has always followed railroading. Has two sons, Joseph and Kendall. He is now located at Allen, Neb., on the line of the Great Northern Railway. Address Allen, Neb.

## CLYDE L. BLACKSTONE

He is the son of Charles, who was the son of Edward, who was the son of Stephen, who was the son of Stephen Foot Blackstone. Was married Nov. 26, 1906 to Beulah Frances Wilde. Is Freight conductor on H. & D. Division, C. M. & St. Paul R. R. Lives at Milbank, S. D., which is his Post Office address.

THERE is no excuse for faulty proof reading; we simply plead guilty and beg for pardon.

# CORRECTIONS.

- Page 15 read Robert Foot born "1627".
- " 36 lines 8, 10 and 17 read "parliament".
- " 43 line 13 read "boundaries".
- " 45 " 15 " "Lonsdale".
- " 45 " 17 " "Wauwepoonseag".
- " 45 " 18 " "Wauwee".
- " 46 " 4 " "Wauwepoonseag".
- " 48 " 4 " "Onesimus".
- " 59 " 12 " "Lonsdale", line 15 "have".
- " 72 " 3 " "nature".
- " 79 " 5 " "divines".
- " 84 " 13 " "visible".
- " 90 " 9 " "destroyed".
- " 95 " 9 " "well".
- " 2 preface 20 " "discrepancies".
- " 115 line 13 " "Tryon".
- " 120 " 7 " "Joseph Frisbie and Abigail Hoadley married Dec. 5, 1711".
- " 206 " 6 " "Stephen".
- " 215 " 10 " "Van Every".
- " 100 " 15 " "Apprenticeship".
- " 250 " 1 " "Stricken".

# SUPPLEMENT.

Page	290.....	.....	Annette Blackstone
"	291.....	.....	Chas. W. Crossley
"	292.....	.....	Chas. B. Adams
"	157	line 9 .....	read "Feb. 20, 1906".
"	174	" 8-9-18 ..	" "Leeman".
"	174	" 11-19...	" "Glindinning".
"	183	" 15 .....	" "Gilpatrick".
"	189	" 11 .....	" "Effie Oates".
"	216	" 8 .....	" "Van Every".
"	20	" 15 .....	" "1670".
"	277	" 13 .....	" "Orlean Olson".
"	232-3	" 16-3....	" "Swarm".
"	105	" 16 ....	" "Cutlass".
"	157	" 22 ....	omit "dead".
"	192		omit.
"	186-275	" 9, 1-2 ..	read "Bertrand".
"	37	" 16 .....	" "Emmanuel".
"	74	" 11 ....	for descendant read "relative".
"	163	" 18-19...	omit.
"	146	" 17 .....	read "1879".

