Walter C. Cuff

The Story of the Family of

JOHN CLOUGH

of Salisbury, Massachusetts

EVA CLOUGH SPEARE
EDITOR

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Dedicated to Walter Cluff

Founder and First President

of

The John Clough Genealogical Society

Who Died at Hartford, Connecticut

April 26, 1943

IDEALS OF THE JOHN CLOUGH SOCIETY

As an organization, philanthropic, uplifting and highly beneficial to every member of our family, our Society has reached the status of full manhood. It gives dignity, culture, refinement, humanitarianism, and particularly, family pride, to everyone who partakes of its spirit.

There is too much of everything in the world today that is opposed to the culture that our family society stands for . . . dignity, refinement, kindness, unity, love . . . all those things are being swallowed up by hate, force, greed and brutality. Whether or not we realize it, those forces of evil are making inroads into our daily lives . . . Many of our friends are losing sight of the importance of the finer things of life, and are beginning to think in terms of avarice and harshness, rather than in terms of justice and right.

No one individual can, of himself, combat these things. He needs the assistance and help and encouragement of personal contact with the real and genuine things of life. He needs, in other words, to come into intimate association with the very things that our family society stands for. This, for each and every one of us, has serious implications.

There is a distinct and outstanding value that is too precious, that means too much right now, for us to forego. Let's not deceive ourselves—we all need these uplifting influences.

Yours sincerely,

Walter Cluff, President.

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Chapter I

FAMILY BACKGROUNDS

A family in New England that has traced its lineage to its progenitors in England is not only exceptional, but, in our estimation, exceedingly fortunate. Although approximately twenty-five thousand persons emigrated to the plantations in New England within the decades between 1620 and 1640, the number who maintained communications with the Mother Country was insignificant, while those who visited in their ancestral homes over seas were a negligible minority, astonishing as this declaration may be.

In this twentieth century when family ties are closely united, specifically in our New England homesteads, this absolute separation from relatives appears inexplicable. Scholars interpret the catastrophe with diverse suppositions. One authority asserts that the emigrants intentionally severed every thread of the fabric of their ancestral existence, in so far as this was humanly possible. They were constrained by many motives. Back in the homeland freedom of thought was forbidden; unemployment and its accompaniment of poverty was widespread; ownership of property was restricted; happiness, unrepressed, was not in existence. Liberty in New England was de-

void of precedent, land was free for the asking, fear of oppression was left behind:—all these privileges were compensations for the price of loneliness and nostalgia. Forgetfulness was welcome; remembrance was intolerable.

Should the above reason be unacceptable, certainly a concrete consideration for the failure to keep in touch with families or friends was the inability of the major part of the middle-class, from which the emigrants emerged, to read or write. Education in even the common branches of learning was not provided for the yeomanry. Perchance the realization of their ignorance of letters was so keenly sensed that this was the impetus for the establishment of the public school at the very beginning of our townships. Furthermore for the literate, communication was practically impossible. No regular schedule of vessels plied between The Old and The New World; a mail service was far in the future; it was a doubtful experiment for relatives on either side of the ocean to entrust a missive to a common sailor who might deliver it if he landed in London or Southampton, or Boston. Journals and diaries were the habit of few men and less women. In consequence personal records are non-existent in our family; the life in Old England is completely forgotten.

Nevertheless, exploring for the roots of our family tree is one of the objectives of the John Clough Genealogical Society, however dubious the prospect of success may be. The logical approach to a solution of this problem is to determine the origin of the family name. In an article by a reliable authority upon genealogical research, found in the New England Genealog-

ical Register, an assertion reads, "According to the custom of ancient times, the family took its surname from the place of residence." This custom obviously applies to the Clough Family.

Based upon the highest English authority, it is safe to presume that among the craggy ravines of the coast of Brittany in France the progenitors of our family were so distinctly established that either they assumed the name or their neighbors called them by their place of residence:—The Ravine Men—Cloughs. Among the Celtic tribes, not only in Brittany, also in all of the northern countries of Europe and in Britain, a ravine was called a clough, a word that was derived from an ancient verb that was translated, "to split." In "The History of the Commoners" by John Burke a statement is given on the authority of Dr. Johnson and other lexicographers, "This family—Clough—its name and arms deduce from the Lords of Rohan in the dukedom." Rohan was a small viscounty, later erected into a duchy, in Brittany or Bretagne in France when William, The Norman, invaded that province about 1050 A. D. This was the ancient Celtic province that Julius Caesar described in his Commentaries. Standing upon the crags of its coast, Caesar caught sight of the shining white cliffs across the channel and found a new territory to conquer in Britain. From John Burke's writings one may learn that the Lords of Rohan were descendants of the ancient kings and princes of Bretagne, titles that, judged by the modern point of view, seem more or less legendary. Yet in those long ago days, only the warriors were chosen Lords and Kings who achieved and then retained their posi-

tions of power by their deeds of valor and courage.

Brittany is described as a rugged region, traversed by beautiful valleys and romantic glens where swift rivers flow into the sea. Even in 1580, a Duke of Rohan was born in Castle Blain who was a famous man of letters and an officer in the religious wars of that century. Blain is a city situated in the Vilaine Valley not far distant from the seaport of St. Nazaire. In this vicinity the Cloughs received their name and arms. During the reign of William, The Norman, the inhabitants of this duchy obeyed the conqueror and the Lords with their clansmen joined his armies in his conquest of Britain in 1066. Gradually the Norman henchmen were assigned areas among the Cheviot Hills along the northern border of England between the estates of the Saxon nobility where they acted as guards to enforce the regulations of William, The Conqueror. Without doubt among these Norman watchmen there were Cloughs, men who loved the highlands and who settled among them. The name survives near the coast of Yorkshire not far from Whitby where a town is called Cloughton; and in Westmoreland County the Clough River flows into the Luna above Lancaster.

Naturally the Norman warriors fell in love with the blue eyed, flaxen haired daughters of their Saxon neighbors and intermarriage wrought confusion with the family name of the Cloughs. Only a philologist would attempt to solve the puzzle of either the spelling or the pronunciation. In Old English the derivation of the word, clough, is from cloeftan, meaning to split, which introduces the letter "f" into the spelling. Also

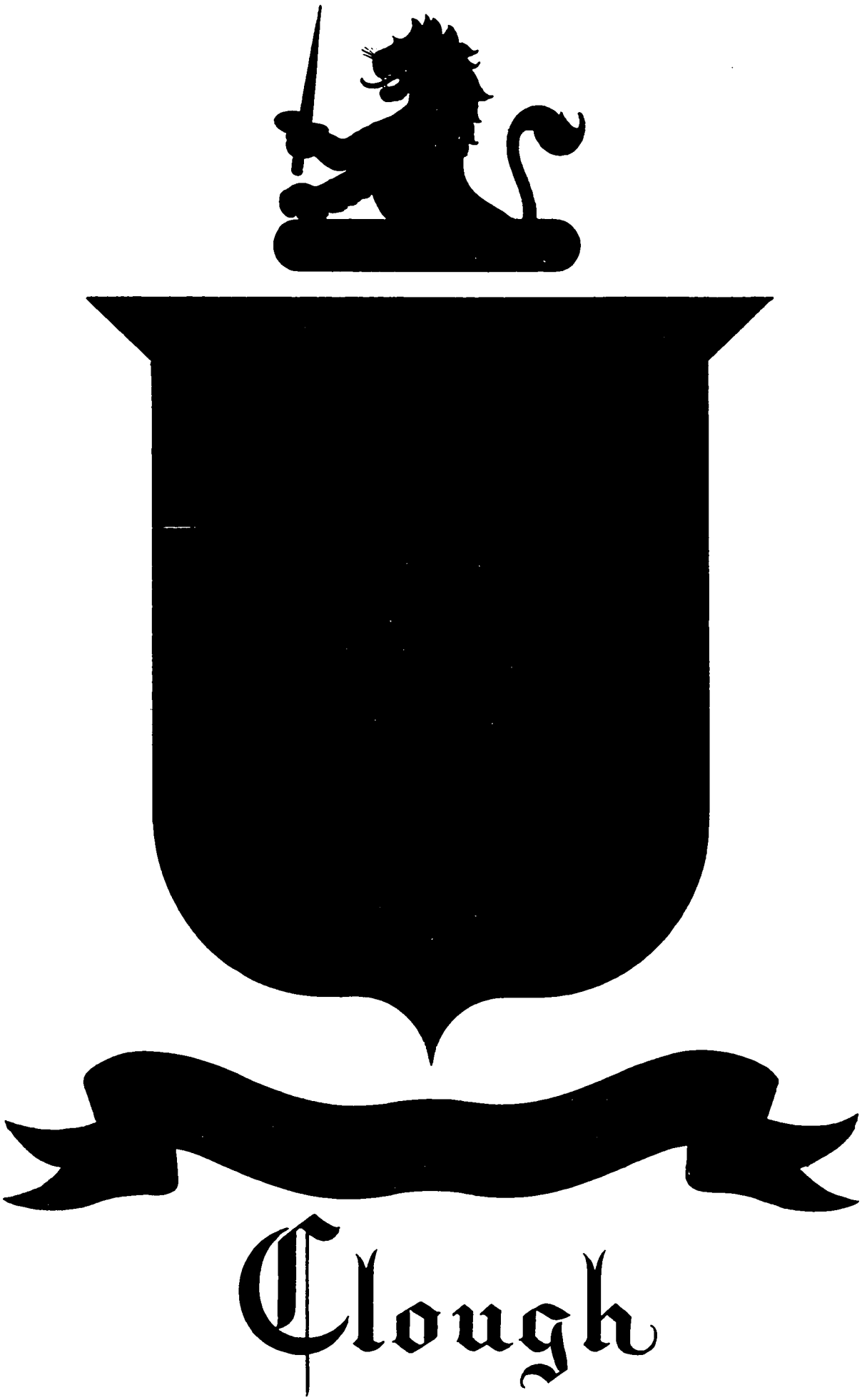
in Icelandic, klofi means a rift in a hillside. The Dutch kloff is a flowery glen. According to dictionaries, the guttural "ch" was originally an "f" in Old English or Saxon and the noun meaning split was spelled "clufe." Middle English, which was the Saxon dialects modified by the introduction of the Norman French, spelled the name, Clough. In addition a Scotch cleugh and an English clove, both meaning to split, helped to influence the pronunciation to clow which in the plural became clewes and clowes. The Ordinance Survey in England altered the spelling of all forms of the name to Clough and in all the books on Heraldry the same spelling is adopted. At present, uniformity does not exist even among persons of the same branch of the family; each person is his own guide according to personal preference.

Again quoting John Burke, "The first settlement in England of this family appears in an ancient deed from Whaley Cartulary bearing the date 1316, being in the northern counties." A cartulary was an official record of a monastery. This deed is evidently the first documentary evidence of the Cloughs in England. Definite records of Robert del Clogh existed in Lancashire in 1332, and of William de Clowe in Yorkshire in 1379, and a Henry de Cloghe in Yorkshire about the same time, which is an indication that branches of the family were among the landed gentry in the fourteenth century.

Although this narrative about the origin of the name is convincing, the arms of the family offer additional proof that the Lords of Rohan were its original progenitors. It is common knowledge that picture

writing was the first medium that was evolved to convey messages by signs in prehistoric days. Later men devised emblems to distinguish the identity of a family or an individual. The ancient emblem or mark of the Cloughs was a mascle, and their war cry was "Sine Macula Macla." John Burke quotes as his authority for the above assertion from an ancient article on the Science of Heraldry by Colomtriere which states, "I am of the opinion that the Lords of Rohan, who I believe are the first who bore these figures on their arms, assumed them because in the most ancient viscounty of Rohan there are an abundance of small flints which being cut in two, this figure appears on the inside of them; the carp too which are found in fish-ponds, exhibit a similar mark on their scales peculiar to this country or duchy of Rohan and Extraordinary. These circumstances so very peculiar to the country, and at the same time extraordinary, the ancient lords adopted the figures for their arms and transmitted them to their posterity, giving them the name of mascles from the Latin word macula whence some of the houses have taken for their motto, 'Sine macula macla —a mascle without a spot'." From the above quotation, this figure and the motto belong to the Clough Family as a whole and are valid emblems for any member to assume.

In shape the mascle is a rhombus or diamond which in England is called a lozenge. The steel plates of mediaeval armor were lozenge shaped; the panes of many old casement windows were lozenges. In English Heraldry, a lozenge or mascle was a bearing in the form of a lozenge perforated or voided so that



Clough

the field appeared through the opening. This bearing was never charged with any other.

To understand the significance of the "Mascle without a Spot," some explanation about the customary use of this figure is necessary. Among early merchants the mascle, meaning a spot, was adopted as a sort of trade mark to indicate an imperfection, such as a blemish in a fabric or a flaw in a jewel. The spelling is an erroneous form of the French macle, derived from the Latin macula, meaning a spot. When ancient symbolism developed into Heraldry, first on the Continent of Europe, later into English Heraldry, as a science, the old war cries became the mottoes of the Houses. "Sine macla" explained that the mascle that was charged upon the escutcheon did not suggest dishonor, rather that the family was without disgrace and no sinister stain was imputed by this ancient figure.

The coat-of-arms that is included among the illustrations in this book cannot be claimed as the insignia of the John Clough Branch of the family. From present knowledge, this is the earliest device that was assumed by a Clough. Either late in the twelfth or early in the thirteenth century Heraldry was introduced into England and Wales. After 1300 Hugh Clough of Wales was granted this insignia which descended to Sir Richard Clough at Llewene Green in Denbigh in northern Wales before the fifteenth century.

No claim to a coat-of-arms is valid unless authorized by the Officers of Arms either in London, Edinboro, or Dublin, and the right to the armorial bearings has been registered in the Bureau of Heraldry in one of these cities. To display arms without proof of own-

ership is a form of forgery, since in the days of chivalry the coat-of-arms was the device by which a knight in armor was recognized and the crest was equivalent to his legal signature.

The first famous Clough in English history was Sir Richard, The Hen. Because he lived during the reign of Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, he was called by this title of respect, The Hen, meaning The Old. He was married during the reign of Henry VIII and resided on his estate at Llewene Green. Five sons and a daughter were born. His fifth son received the title, Sir Richard, a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, an honor conferred after he made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. With knighthood he was granted a right to an augmentation to his escutcheon, a recognition that was never bestowed except by the sovereign under a royal warrant, never by the Officer of Arms, and was a coveted mark of royal favor. On his shield he was granted a chief of silver charged with the Jerusalem Cross between four cross-crosslets in red, on either side a crusader's sword upright with gold handle, and below a lion passant.

After his return from the Holy Land, Sir Richard was associated with Sir Thomas Gresham, a wealthy merchant in London and a special financial representative of Queen Elizabeth on the continent. His manipulation of the pound sterling in Antwerp was said to have been transacted by unfair methods, nevertheless he was popular at court because the royal coffers were over-flowing from these rates of exchange. John Burke states that, at the suggestion of Sir Richard

Clough, in 1565 Sir Thomas Gresham erected the Royal Exchange building in London. Previously, the foreign and English merchants transacted their sales in a narrow street, exposed to all sorts of weather, rain or shine. The venture proved profitable to Sir Thomas who derived an annual income of seven hundred pounds from rents of shops that occupied rooms above the Exchange, but were not opened until a year after Sir Richard died.

Sir Richard accumulated a considerable fortune. On his paternal estate in Denbigh he erected his mansion, Plas Clough, now occupied by his descendants. He presented other estates to each of his two daughters, one of them at Bachecrag near Denbigh. Sir Richard died at Antwerp in 1570. His descendants were Richard—3; William—4; John—5; Hugh—6; Hugh—7; Richard—8; James—9 who resided at Liverpool; Arthur Hugh—10 the famous poet, born in Liverpool, educated at Oxford, was tutor of Orvill College and Head of University Hall in London. He traveled widely, was at Charleston, South Carolina for a time, but returned to England where he died in 1861. This lineage was copied from papers that were sent to the editor by Miss Nell E. Swain of DeKalb, Illinois who received the information through Mrs. Anna E. Pratt Armstrong of Shushan, New York, an aged member of the John Clough Family.

Other branches of the Cloughs possessed estates at Llwyn Offa and at Estyn, in Wales. In Shropshire estates bearing arms were established about 1400 at Minstereley, and in Yorkshire at Clifton House and Thorp Stapleton, the latter where Richard Clough of

Salisbury was granted arms in 1612, the year before John Clough was born. These bearings were charged upon an escutcheon that in no manner resembled the arms of the other houses. Mr. Willis B. Clough of Newton Center, Massachusetts exhibited at the meeting of this Society at Hotel Kenmore in Boston on July 31, 1941 a copy of this device painted on wood which came to Mr. Clough from Nottingham, England. This shield was sable with a fess, humettee ermine between three leopards' heads argent. The crest was a demi lion rampant holding in the dexter paw a battle ax handled sable, headed argent. No motto appeared with this device. In the "General Armory of England, Scotland and Wales" by Sir Bernard Burke, this coat-of-arms is said to have been assumed by John of Salisbury, England, from Thorp Stapleton, County York. These bearings prove that the Cloughs were prominent landed gentry in certain counties of England and Wales at the time when John Clough emigrated to Massachusetts.

This general history of the family in England and Wales furnishes a foundation for the opinions that well informed genealogists have expressed and for certain deductions from the biography of John Clough:— that the most promising region for exploration for the roots of our family tree is in northwestern England and in Wales. Perchance a baptismal record may lift the veil of mystery, or an inscription on a tomb stone in a quiet church yard may prove to be the missing clue. Such a possibility is an incentive for future research that may justify the name of the John Clough Genealogical Society.

Chapter II

JOHN CLOUGH, THE FOUNDER

In the custody of the Master of the Rolls at the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane, London, is filed the list of passengers who arrived at Charles Town in the Plantation of Massachusetts on the ship, Elizabeth, about mid-summer, 1635. There in London during the past three hundred years the following line has been preserved, "John Cluffe—22."

The above record of the founder of a family in New England is disappointingly brief; not one of his progeny will dispute that statement. Nevertheless one can truthfully declare that these few words complete the only authentic knowledge that can be proved, beyond the shadow of a doubt, concerning the biography of John Clough during the twenty-two years of his youth in England. His birthplace is unknown. His parentage has not been discovered.

Although family records are missing, from a general knowledge of history, however, glimpses of the probable course of events in the boyhood experience of John appear. The first clue to his educational advantages—perhaps to state his case in clearer terms, his early training—is the authentic record that John was a "housecarpenter." Competition among the ranks

of labor is not a problem exclusive to the twentieth century; the quarrels of the mediaeval gilds rival the disputes of present day unions and congresses of workers. After several centuries of warfare among the free craftsmen, a routine of practice was evolved in the gilds which every applicant was compelled to pursue before he was registered a master-craftsman in his chosen trade. From five to seven years of apprenticeship was demanded; then one or more years in the capacity of a journey-man or day laborer followed. At the age of fourteen a boy was bound under definite obligations to a master-craftsman to serve as an apprentice. Fortunate, indeed, was the fellow whose parents were financially prepared to provide for the instruction of their son. Too often a lad was actually a slave to his master and received the ruthless treatment that is proverbial in tales of that period. During his journey-man's service his day-wages might be collected by the master for remuneration for the living of his apprentice. Succeeding events point to the probability that John Clough was the son of a prosperous family that supplied the compensation for his apprenticeship, because at the age of twenty-two John was not an indentured emigrant; he arrived in this country with his freedom unlimited. Either he hoarded his wages, or his purse was filled with funds from his family's resources, perhaps both; he not only purchased an expensive passage on the Elizabeth that spring of 1635, he also established his financial credit in the New World.

Another inference is that John possessed excellent health. A voyage of ten or more weeks, even in sum-

mer, taxed the vitality of a well person. The experience of fifteen years had taught the emigrants that a diet for a tedious ocean voyage should include foods that recent discoveries about vitamins explain, although these modern capsules have appeared three hundred years too late to benefit our suffering ancestors. The hold of the Elizabeth was stocked with casks of ale and lime juice and sacks of lemons to prevent scurvy. Otherwise the general menu was not conducive to comfortable digestion, not to mention the ever present seasickness that is described in narratives of the voyages of long ago with too vivid suggestiveness. Only those persons who qualified for this test of endurance were acceptable to the captain of the ship. Evidently John's vitality satisfied the requirements for the voyage.

Because of the brevity of his record on the passenger list of the Elizabeth, a suspicion might be intimated that John wished to conceal his identity, since many of the passengers stated the town where each had lived and some of them also registered their occupation. If any surmise should arise that John desired to escape unnoticed from England, this thought must be dismissed without a question. John was a man of exemplary character; the Privy Council of the king intended to make certain of the uprightness of every emigrant. Because a rascal might incite sedition against the government of His Majesty or proclaim dangerous doctrines in the Plantation across the sea, every emigrant was obliged to submit recommendations of his moral character either from his parish rector or from a justice of the peace when each appeared

before the Privy Council to swear his oath of allegiance and supremacy before he was granted permission to leave the British Isles. A passport was just as necessary in 1635 as that document is today.

The following lines are copied from "The Founders of New England", by S. G. Drake, 1860:

> "Xjo die Aprilis, 1635. In Eliz. pred. W^{m} Stagg M^{r} bound for New England: the p'ties vuder written have bought Certificates according to order.

W^{m} Whitteredd, carpenter	36	Jo: Wild	17
Elizabeth vxor	30	Samual Haieward	22
Tho: whittredd	10	Jo: Duke	20"
Jo: Cluffe	22		

According to the above copy, John was not certified by a rector of his parish. Because his name appears with others is no proof that either of the parties were acquaintances. The date, April eleventh, was doubtless near the time of sailing; possibly all of these persons arrived from a distant locality and embarked immediately aboard the ship at London.

The Whitridge-Whitteredd-Family has been traced to the Parish of Lilley in Hertfordshire in the Banks Manuscript, while another authority states that the family emigrated from County Kent. On arrival in New England, William Whitridge settled as a proprietor in Ipswich, Massachusetts in 1636. He died in 1668. Both he and Samuel Hayward—Haieward—were carpenters. The latter came to Boston. John Wild was a kinsman of William Wild who also sailed on the Elizabeth, and they settled in Ipswich.

If the story about the method of spreading the news that the Elizabeth was sailing in April could be

told today, the tale would be exciting. The list of scattered localities from which the passengers emigrated proves that busy rumors penetrated into counties remote from London. Often the advertising about the departure of an emigrants' ship was circulated by word of mouth, or sub rosa, in certain districts. Since unemployment was widespread and the food supply inadequate to satisfy the hunger of the population, a subtraction of thousands from the working class should have been welcome relief.

On the contrary misunderstanding prevailed. There was opposition because the wine ships that plied their trade between England and Italy became popular for these voyages across the Atlantic Ocean. These boats were solidly constructed with hulls curved in such a manner that the swells rocked them with reduced violence, because the wine casks must not roll and burst their pipes in the hold. Naturally this transfer from importing wine to transporting emigrants and cattle became unpopular in England. Also, the sight of tons of food disappearing into the hull of a ship, loading for a foreign land, distressed the starving populace of London. For these and other reasons, such as a religious intolerance toward the Puritans and a distrust in their motives across the sea, a captain did not wish to risk the fury of a mob of tipsy ruffians on a dark lane in London or Southampton as he picked his way to the tavern for his glass of ale. Instead he preferred to quietly advertise his projected voyage, in whispers perhaps, among groups of probable customers. Thus one speculates about where and how and why John concluded that the promise of one hundred acres of

free land in Massachusetts might be an investment to his advantage. Historians have stated that the desire for land was the prevailing reason for this migration, especially from the southern counties of England. Unlike the settlers at Salem and at Boston, the passengers on the Elizabeth were not an organized company; they did not escape because they feared religious persecution. Their subsequent actions substantiate the conjecture that ownership of land was their incentive, a permanent home was their hearts' desire.

The Elizabeth sailed in April,—the season when storms are least frequent on the Atlantic. In due time the first guiding landmarks, the Azores, were passed. Toward mid-summer, the cliffs of Nova Scotia were in sight. Then William Stagg, master of the ship, watched for Pemiquid Point off the Maine shore; next for the hazy outlines of Mount Agamenticus and the Isles of Shoals. At last, Cape Ann was rounded; soon Boston Harbor was eagerly sighted. No warning bell tossed and tolled from the half-submerged reefs; no lighthouse sent its beams across the waves; only the white breakers were the signals to veer away from dangerous shoals and reef where today Graves Light and scores of gas-buoys and painted floats guide the mariner. Nevertheless, to the skill of those daring seamen is credited the record that during that twenty years of migrations not one life was lost on the ocean.

With what emotions did John watch the shore as the boat approached the wharf at Charles Town? There was no picturesque beauty in the tide-water marshes or the sand dunes at the mouth of the Charles

River. Only the tri-pyramid summit of Beacon Hill, and the other two elevations, Fort and Copps Hills, across the river in Boston varied the landscape. Over there a town of a thousand or more Puritans had recently moved from their temporary dug-out quarters to their rude dwellings, after three years of residence in their new home. Charles Town, a small village, nestled under the shelter of Breeds and Bunker Hills. The one story houses with thatched gable roofs and wooden chimneys were a rude contrast to the weather-beaten docks of London. The Elizabeth docked at a wharf on the spot where the Young Men's Christian Association building stands today. In the three centuries, Boston and Charlestown have leveled the tops of their hills and utilized the earth to elevate the tide-water mud flats, now covered by well-paved streets and building-lots of a busy metropolis.

Stepping warily over the gang plank on uncertain sea-legs adjusted to a wavering deck during that ten weeks' voyage, no doubt John shouldered his baggage and proceeded toward the tavern, a shelter which, by vote of the General Court, had been erected in every port for the reception of travelers. Doubtless he had claimed his kit of precious carpenter's tools before leaving the wharf;—no house-carpenter would arrive without this equipment. In the distance, pine forests fringed the horizon, raw materials for his trade.

The following three years of his career remain no less withdrawn from our knowledge than the days of his youth in England. Several authors assert that John Cluffe is mentioned in the records of Charlestown. A searching check of those three years failed

to disclose a trace. It is true that a John Cluffe and his wife, Jone, became members of the church in 1652; too late for our ancestor to be living there. Another John Cluffe, a tailor of Watertown, is frequently confused with John of Salisbury. The former was admitted freeman in 1642, purchased land in 1650, was married to Susanna between 1630-40, and produced a family of sons followed by grandsons with Ebenezer a popular given name among them. A third John Clough married Elizabeth of Boston and died in 1668. Several more men bore this name; fortunately all were married to women whose names were either Mary, Martha, Priscilla, or Margaret, facts that distinguish each from our ancestor. Among them was a manufacturing firm of felters and late in the century appeared among the records of the courts of Massachusetts this amusing data:

> "In ans^{r} to the petition of John Clough, John Tapping, seuerall others, hatters, the Court judgeth it meet to declare, that when the hatters shall make as good hats & sell them as cheape as are affoorded from other parts, they shall be willing & ready to answer their peticon."

That summer of 1635, the peace of Boston and the eighteen settlements up and down the coast was disturbed by the unpopular philosophy that Roger Williams was proclaiming about freedom of conscience for every man. The General Court was holding sessions—two representatives had been elected from the freemen of each town—to decide what measures should be enacted to combat these sacrilegious doctrines. Worse still, that upstart woman, Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, was teaching more un-puritanical ideas and holding her

own in arguments with the masculine preachers. Apparently John was not concerned by quarrels about religion. Instead he found happiness in those attractions that youth has and always will seek: he found Jane———.

No oversight seems more unpardonable today than the ancient custom of omitting the maiden name of a married woman in the records of a family. Jane was an emigrant to New England, but where she first settled may never be discovered.

Some research has been attempted to separate our ancestor from approximately one hundred twenty other Janes who are listed among the inhabitants of the Plantation of Massachusetts in 1635-39. Many would be eliminated for valid reasons, but time did not permit the thorough study that this search will demand. Here is a fascinating hobby for a member of the Society to adopt in her leisure time. The assertion is included in several books about the pioneers that John and Jane came on the Elizabeth, also that they were married before leaving England. No foundation has been discovered for these statements. Since this would signify that eight years elapsed between their marriage and the birth of their first child, for biological reasons if for no others, such claims may be rejected.

Meanwhile a group of twelve men from several towns in New England had petitioned for the privilege to "begin a plantation at Merrinack" on September 6, 1638. A charter was granted by the General Court to these proprietors "with power to add to their number." At the very limit of the Plantation on the

northern boundary, on the east bank near the mouth of the Merrimac River they planned the new township and named it Colchester on September 4, 1639, but changed the name the following year to "Salsbury."

Merrimack included an extensive territory of uncertain boundaries; the Atlantic Ocean and the Merrimac River definitely determined the eastern and southern limits, the Hampton River flowed on the northern line, but the pathless wilderness northward to Haverhill and into the present State of New Hampshire was the undefined western boundary. This was a favorable terrain for a settlement where natural, grassy meadows lined the river and the uplands were forested with pine, spruce and oaks. Several of the petitioners were large land-owners in Newbury, the township directly across the river. Without doubt they personally explored the territory before they proposed the venture to their associates. Among the men who were added to their number was Christopher Batt, "gentleman" who with several others, soon arrived from Salisbury, England. Through the influence of these recent comers the name became Salisbury.

Evidently these proprietors were speculating in land. Three of the original twelve were of the family of Governor Dudley of Massachusetts; one was a wealthy malster in Salem; while most important of all for our story, five of them were from Wiltshire, England and three of these were from Salisbury, cathedral town of Wilts County. Only two of these lived and died in Salisbury on the Merrimac,—Mr. Henry

Biley, and Mr. Samuel Winsley—note the "Mr." a title of distinction in that century. The list of proprietors increased to seventy-one, each subscribing to the stipulation that every man must "put in" at least fifty pounds of personal property in the new township. These men actually owned the township. Six of these additional proprietors also emigrated from Wiltshire and there seems to be a weighty reasoning that adds John Clough as a twelfth from that county.

It may be only the vagaries of a woman's intuition, yet after considering his career and comparing his positions of trust and responsibility with others in the new township, there seems to be convincing proof that John Clough was not unknown to the influential founders of Salisbury. One suggestion arises in a sentence that is placed in quotation marks in several books about the original settlers of Salisbury where William Holdridge—Holdred—is mentioned. On the passenger lists of the Elizabeth this William Holdred, tanner from St. Alphage Parish, Cripplegate, London, aged 25, was registered with several other persons from the same parish. He went to Ipswich after landing at Charlestown, and was one of the later additions to the proprietors of Salisbury. In Hoyt's history of Salisbury he is said to "have come with John Cluffe on the Elizabeth" a suggestion that this association with John was a recommendation for William to the original grantees. At least six other proprietors were also in Ipswich, a township adjoining Newbury, and the possibility that John was there also between 1635-39 is, therefore, a reasonable thought. Otherwise, he either knew of the plans for this settlement before

he emigrated from England, or learned of them from his associates in the place where he stayed in Massachusetts.

William Holdridge was a rolling stone; he remained in Salisbury a few years, then was in Newbury, Haverhill and Exeter, New Hampshire, and moved to Hampton, Connecticut in 1676. His friendship with John Clough was not so intimate that he wished to remain in the same town for life, neither are their names connected in any of the affairs of the settlement. Among the proprietors, John and two others were "housecarpenters," one was a "carpenter," another a joiner—certainly necessary artisans in a new town. John Carr was a shipwright, a valuable craftsman in a community where the only exit to the south was either across a mile-wide river or out to sea.

Historians state that these men arrived at Newbury in the spring of 1639. There they loaded their utensils upon scows and pushed across the Merrimac River and into the tide-water creek that winds through the salt marsh to a spot on the high bank that became "the town landing," long the outlet for trade until a bridge across the Merrimac was constructed in 1793. That summer these men felled trees, built rude shelters and dug wells. The natural water supply of the coastal region is found in cold underground streams that seep from the uplands, and to this day, many old oaken buckets swing on long well-sweeps above the mossy cobble stones that wall the wells.

Writers about the early domestic architecture of New England assert that log cabins of the design that

became famous in the next century were unknown to the first settlers of Massachusetts. Make-shift shacks were either one roomed dug-outs or thatched huts with log framework covered with planks that were laboriously cut with pit-saws. Wooden chimneys, lined with plaster composed of clay and pulverized sea-shells, carried the smoke from the fireplaces of native stone. The food was chiefly fish and clams, during that first summer.

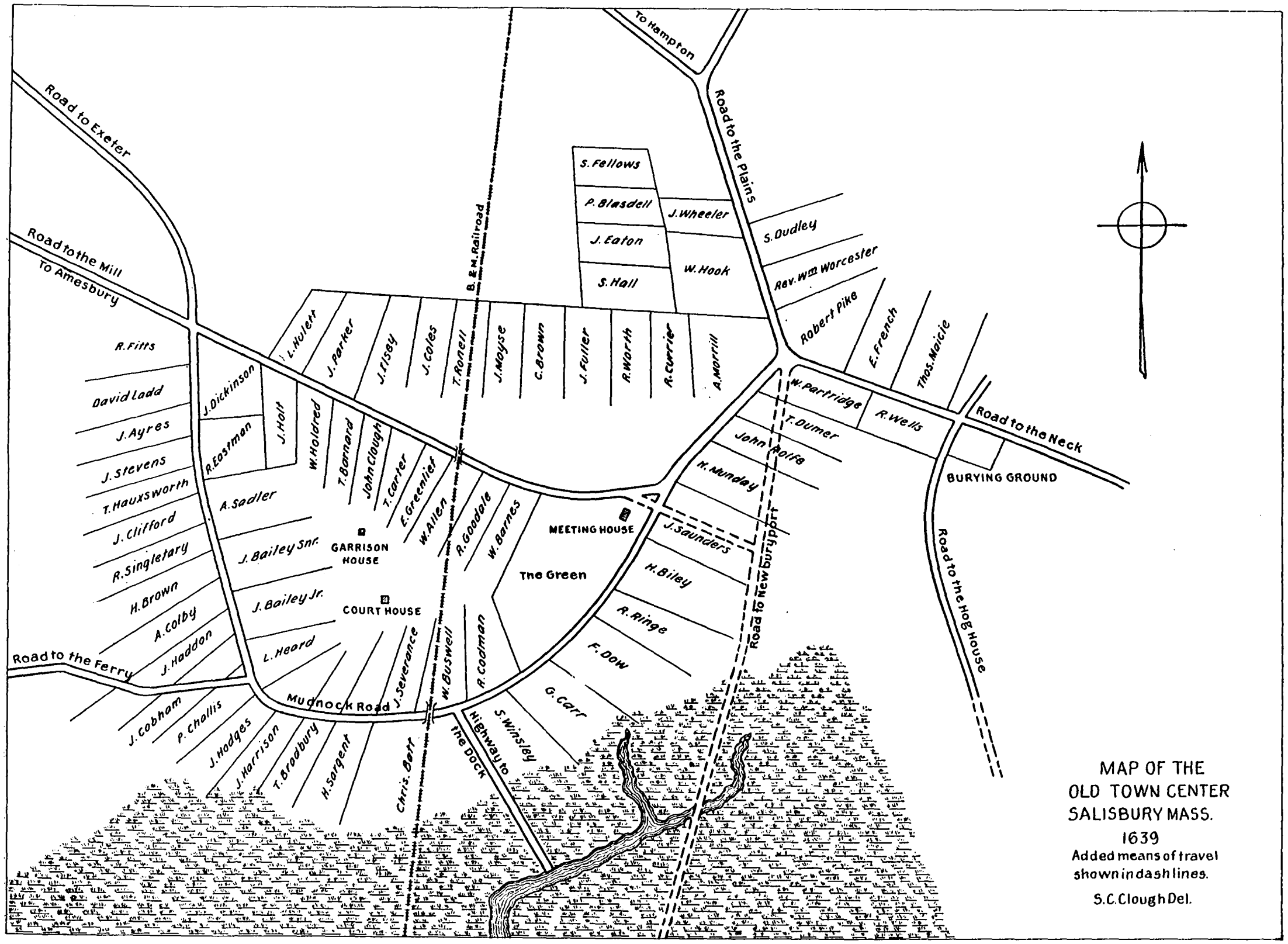
The men returned to the southern towns for the winter. In the spring of 1640, sixty-eight families moved to Salisbury. Unaccustomed to the vast wilderness, these people from populous English towns were in constant fear. Two watchmen were appointed to patrol the settlement during the night lest savages or wolves invade the tiny hamlet. Although in reality the Indians were friendly, a block house of hewn logs, chinked with mud except for openings for gun barrels, was ready for a refuge should the alarm of a drum and three musket shots be sounded and a heavy fine awaited the man who did not immediately respond.

Every man was compelled to drill in the militia under command of Mr. Batt, although his previous military achievements are unknown. Mr. Pike, highly educated, wealthy and most influential proprietor, wrote to the General Court, "We are a frontier towne and we souly need help. More men." A barrel of powder was apportioned by the Court to Salisbury in 1642 and John Elsey was appointed to guard "Bullets, powder, and match." Richard Goodale, a famous hunter, was hired "to rid the town of wolves and foxes;" these animals were the most dangerous ene-

mies at this time, although the settlers thought otherwise. Men carried arms into the fields.

The village was planned according to the European system, the customary method of past centuries. On both sides of a semi-circular road, two to five acre lots were assigned to proprietors who "put in" fifty pounds or more of personal property. To connect the northern end of this road with the southern and on toward the ocean, the Beach Road was built, and at the cross roads was the village green, within the semi-circle. On the green the meeting-house of hewn logs was erected; close by was the pound and the block house or fort, and on a rise of ground was the whipping-post and the stocks. That some idea of landscaping prevailed is proved by the article that was passed at town meeting of 1641, "No peeson could fel aine tree on anie highway or street in ye towne or on ye green except he have permission from the freemen," under penalty of twenty shillings per tree.

A church was organized, but the records of the first three years of its existence have been lost. From Salisbury, England, a bell was sent by Rev. William Worcester, and Ralfe Blesdale—Blaisdell—was granted four acres of mowing land on the meadow for keeping the ordinary and voted fifty shillings to ring the bell for two years. Mr. Worcester, Oxford graduate and a man of large property, soon arrived to become the pastor of the Salisbury church. On the Beach Road, the minister and Robert Pike received many acres for their homesteads; also, on the Beach Road the cemetery was located. After Salisbury became the shire town for Norfolk County in 1649, a court house



MAP OF THE
OLD TOWN CENTER
SALISBURY MASS.
1639
Added means of travel
shown in dash lines.

S.C. Clough Del.

was erected on the green. It should be noticed that no physician was living in the township, although Dr. Clark was among the twelve original proprietors, said to have been a skilled practitioner living in Newbury.

Into this environment came John and Jane to remain as long as each survived. During the first year, John was voted a freeman, an honor that convinces one that he was a trustworthy proprietor. The General Court had voted, "No man shall be admitted to the freedom of the body politic but such as are members of some of the churches within the limits of same."

Only by vote of the General Court at Boston was a man admitted a freeman after he had sworn to the following oath:

"I—John Clough—being by God's providence an inhabitant and freeman within the jurisdiction of this commonwealth do freely acknowledge myself to be subject to the government thereof and, therefore, do here swear by the great and dreadful name of the Everlasting God that I will be true and faithful to the same and will accordingly yield assistance and support there unto, with my person and estate, as in equity I am bound; and I will also truly endeavor to maintain and preserve all the liberties and privileges thereof, submitting myself to the wholesome laws and orders made and established by the same, And further that I will not plot nor practice any evil against it, nor consent to any that shall so do, but will truly discover and reveal the same to lawful authority now here established for the speedy preventing thereof. Moreover I so solemnly bind myself in the sight of God, that when I shall be called to give my voice touching any such matters of this state wherein freemen are to deal I will give my

> vote and suffrage as I judge in mine own conscience may best conduce and tend to the public weal of the body without respect of persons or favor of any man; So help me God in the Lord Jesus Christ."

A freeman was permitted to vote for members to represent the town in the General Court, also in all county and town affairs and could hold any office in the colony or town. In the beginning of the Plantation of Massachusetts, only a minority of the male settlers were admitted freemen. Both John and Jane were members of the Salisbury church and signed petitions to the General Court concerning affairs of the organization.

On the site now occupied by the railroad station in Salisbury, the home was established and seven children were born. Elizabeth came in 1642, followed in nineteen months by Mary who died young. In about two years, Sarah appeared. From his name, John, Jr. and the repeated title "eldest son" it may be supposed that this first boy was most welcome in 1649. Another son, Thomas, came in 1651; a daughter, Martha two years later. Finally, Samuel was born in 1654; seven children in about twelve years. No doubt John built a framed house as the children were added to the family and was also busily employed with construction for other people. It is noted that the town fathers fixed the price for carpenters' work:—eighteen pence per day in winter, twenty-two in summer—number of hours of work not stated—winter to be November to February. For comparison the price of butter was quoted at six pence per pound—a luxury at a third of a day's wages—and milk was three half pence

per quart. Since cattle were imported at great difficulty and expense, these prices were reasonable.

The little settlement prospered. In 1641 a grant of sixty acres was voted to William Osgood if he build a saw-mill "for the use of the town." This he erected on Little River—a tide-water mill—and added a grist mill also. The following year Abraham Morrill and Henry Saywood were permitted to construct a grist mill on the falls of the Powow River, north of the village, "sufficient to grind all the grist of ye towne," and a saw-mill where pipe staves were manufactured. Many of the men of the village found employment in these mills.

George Carr began to build boats and in 1644 he was granted an island in the Merrimac River, known as Carr's Island, where he lived and was appointed "to keep ferrie Pvidid yt hee finde a suffitient horse boate & giue diligent attendance." The fare was fixed at "man, 3d; horse, 8d; great cattle, 8d; clause & yearlin 3d; goates 2s; hogges, 3s." If a man allowed his horse to swim beside the boat, no fare could be charged for the horse.

Another essential business was the manufacture of salt from sea water. Mr. Samuel Winsley improved the methods, making this one of the leading industries of that day. Mr. Pike, a cooper, owned vessels that traded the pipe staves in the Indies for molasses that was distilled into New England Rum. Since the timber belonged to the proprietors, this vote in a town meeting is interesting, "Liberty be granted to John Clough, Left. Pike, & Henry True to transport so many plank as will serve for the deck of a vessel build-

ing in Boston." No further evidence was found that John Clough was participating in the coasting trade.

With manufacturing, commerce and cultivation of its acres, Salisbury offered occupation for every man. One communal plan assisted everybody,—in 1641 three hundred acres of land toward the beach was enclosed for the "ox common," later a cow common was fenced. This system of pasturage for all the cattle persisted into the next century.

The determination by the proprietors to discriminate in the management of their common business is in evidence when they ordered sixteen families to move beyond the Powow River.

Ten busy years passed while our ancestor was helping to found a town before he became prominent in its public offices. The year 1650 marked the beginning of these services. On December 3, at a town meeting a list of "commoners" was presented. It was voted that, "all those whose names are underwritten, shall be accounted townesmen and Commoners, but them to this present." A townesman was entitled to participate in town affairs, he could vote in town meeting, and serve on jury. A commoner was one of the list of forty remaining owners of the common or undivided land that was granted to the original proprietors in 1638. John Clough was one of those so underwritten and he received his allotment in several subsequent divisions of the common land.

The names of the several allotments are peculiar:— The Batts Hill Division, Goodale Swamp Division, Barbarries Meadow Division, Higgletepigglestus Division, later called Pickleties. Although he took the

Freeman's Oath in 1640, John Clough subscribed to the Oath of Fidelity in 1650. This oath was demanded of all residents in Massachusetts as a pledge of their loyalty in time of danger. At this time, John was appointed on the "Jury of Tryals," a two year term, and he filled the office eight times before 1677. In the Archives Department in the State House in Boston this petition is recorded:

> "Clough, John May 14-28
> having done 'weary service' as juryman at Salisbury court, petitioned for bare expenses since they had been public servants; request of, was granted."

The county tax rates of this same year are revealing. Mr. Munday, supposed to be a wealthy land owner, paid one pound, three shillings, and eight pence; John Clough paid nine shillings and five pence,—a little less than half the amount paid by Mr. Munday. The following list, of two years later, shows John Clough paid twelve shillings and five pence; eight others paid more than he. Thus it seems clear that within ten years after the settlement of the town, John Clough was established as a citizen with increasing wealth and prominence both in the town and in the county.

In 1647, the General Court passed a law that every township with fifty families must maintain a school. Mr. Thomas Bradbury was paid twenty pounds per annum in 1652 as a teacher, although Salisbury gained the reputation of frequently being "presented" at the General Court for failure to obey this law. Mr. Bradbury continued in the position many years, also was clerk of the town's records during his life time. Eliza-

beth Clough was ten years of age and Mary and Sarah were of school age. Although girls were not supposed to attend school as were boys, evidence exists that indicates that John's daughters were taught some knowledge of the three R's. No school house was erected at the crossroads at this time, instead the pupils gathered in private homes.

Strict religious observance was always expected in Salisbury. The records state that Thomas Rowell was fined for being at John Bourne's house at the time of public ordinance on lecture day, and Bourne was also fined because he was absent from the meeting. Salisbury organized its church according to the Presbyterian constitution of church management, and the lecture day was as important a religious obligation as attendance on the Sabbath. Today at Rocky Hill in Salisbury stands a meeting-house that was erected in 1785. The colonial pulpit consists of three sections; on the level of the floor is a small pew for the deacons; behind this and raised about two feet is a larger pew for the ruling elders, usually twelve in number; ten feet above and behind the elders' pew is the sacred desk which is entered by a balustraded stairway, and above all, suspended from the wall, is the sounding-board. Outside of the limits of the Scotch-Irish townships in New England, a pulpit that contained a pew for the ruling elders was uncommon.

About the time that this meeting-house was raised, the lament was expressed that as our town is now divided in religious affairs it seems that there will be no religion soon. It was always said that our forefathers came into this land for religious sake and they

were Presbyterians. The Presbyterian constitution of church government is the nearest to the Scripture rule of any denomination of Christians. A Court Record:

(Note that the minister was called Teacher.)

"Jn° Clough aged 72 years testifieth . . . y^t^ upon 25 feb: 1669 the Church being met togather att a Church meeting appointed by our Elders: The Elder desired if there were any p^r^esent y^t^ was not of y^e^ Church they would with draw for the Church desired to bee alone then Some being there still after y^e^ Notice, the Teacher desired if there were any other men or women that were not of y^e^ Church they would withdraw but Arthur Mason did yet sit still & withdraw nott . . .

Sworne in Court 28^th^ 2m/o. 1670 Jn°: Clough"

The attitude toward Quakers was unusually tolerant. Three Quaker women were brought into the town in 1666 and the constable was supposed to flog them on their bare backs through the streets. The opinion of Robert Pike was asked before the cruel punishment was inflicted. Mr. Pike indignantly refused the order and received the women into his house. For this disobedience to Court's orders he was brought before the General Court where he defended his action with vigor. He was removed from office by the Court, but a petition, circulated for his reinstatement, received so many signers that the Court withdrew the order. Whittier's poem, "The Exile" describes the banishment of Mr. Moyce because he sheltered Quakers; that trip in an open boat should be noticed by the members of our family.

Excitement in town meeting was common. Mr. Samuel Hall, "gentleman" received the same treatment

as any commoner because he cut trees on the common land without permission. When he rudely protested the fine, and freely expressed his opinion of the voters, the meeting fined him a second five shillings for "abusive speech in town meeting."

Although a salary of sixty pounds was voted for the minister, Rev. Worcester, the sum was not always paid. In 1666 a committee was appointed to build an addition to the barn for the ministry, to lay a threshing floor, to stone a well, to finish off a Library Room in the attic and other finishing work for the minister's house. At another period two hundred acres of land was voted to the minister when his annual salary was not forthcoming. Mr. Worcester served the parish for a term of twenty-three years; he is buried in the Beach Road cemetery.

Mr. Hall decided to sell his farm of one hundred acres to the town. This desirable land was divided into lots and John Clough paid over two pounds—one of the highest prices—for lot number thirty-four which was willed at his death to his first grandson, Benoni, the "eldest" son of John, Jr. Then a division of the mowing land toward the Beach increased the holdings of our ancestor,—land that he willed to his youngest son, Samuel. Two years later Christopher Batt, who had gone to Boston to reside, sold his acres on Batt's Hill near Salisbury Plains. When Andrew Greeley defaulted in payment of two hundred bushels of wheat for one lot, John Clough purchased this plot. Then he and John Gill, jointly, bought ninety additional acres on the Plains paying eighty-eight pounds sterling for them.

Immediately these two friends made an unusual decision which apparently caused comment in the community,—John Clough sold his home in the village to Henry Brown and erected a home on the Plains and John Gill followed his example. These men were leaving the protection of the closely settled village for the exposed wilderness. A highway was constructed, now almost a forgotten pathway, but Gill's Corner is still a name for a junction with the road to Exeter from Salisbury.

Six years passed, while both the Clough and Gill families became well established upon the Plains. John Gill built his house at the end of the road and John Clough gave him a right of way to pass by his own house to the Gill home. Then the first break in the family circle disturbed the usual daily existence; the eldest daughter, Elizabeth married William Horne of Dover, a man of some property. Whether John Clough desired to prevent his daughter from remaining apart from the family, or for another reason, in 1665 John sold his entire holdings to William Horne. The inventory disclosed the assets of the farm on the Plains:—two hundred acres of land, twenty-seven head of cattle, two horses, and seventeen swine, for the sum of seven hundred pounds. The following year when William Horne defaulted in his payments, he deeded the whole transaction back to his father-in-law, and the Cloughs continued to reside on the Plains, and the Hornes at Dover where both were killed by Indians.

Now an exciting event disturbed the family. John sued Cornelius Conner for defamation of character. The case seems to have been decided in favor of the

plaintiff and his reputation suffered no stain from the affair, since positions of trust were voted to him by the town in successive years. He was appointed attorney for the town in a suit with Edward Gove about laying out a division of land.

The Records in the State House preserve this:

"Case of Gove & Pike for Salisbury, Aug. 1674. 1321.
The depositon of Jn^{o} Clough aged about (50) years This depont testifieth y^{t} I bought one of y^{e} higledy pigledy lotts now in Controversy and the additon belonging to it at M^{r} Halls farme for three pound & ten shillings farther saith not:
Sworn before y^{e} Court held att Salisbury y^{e} iith 2^{d} m^{o} 65
Tho: Bradbury rec^{r} "

One can easily imagine this busy farmer astride his horse, riding about his estate or assuming his responsibilities as a "townesman." Among his duties as a Prudential man was his care of the Town's property. He was voted the guardianship of the Cow Common and Ox Common and the town herd of cows "to provide watering places for cattle on common"—no easy task without fresh water brooks—"divided so that every inhabitant have his right just and equal property." In 1670, "Full power voted to John Clough and Wm. Osgood to lay out the common to any one of his proportion." In 1672, John Clough was ordered "to use all lawful ways and means for securing ye said town from damage by any other town's cattle in their commons."

In 1667, the second daughter, Sarah, married Daniel Merrill of Newbury and for a few years the young couple lived in that township. Later they purchased

a house in the village of Salisbury, where their four sons and two daughters were born. Until the later years of the nineteenth century, grandchildren of this Merrill Family occupied this same homestead, the last descendants of John in the town.

Meanwhile John continued to serve as attorney for the township and engaged in many responsible transactions about titles to lots that were in dispute. In 1674 a double wedding brought greater changes to the family group. The eldest son married on November 13th Mercy Page and daughter Martha married her brother, Cornelius Page. John presented his son with twelve acres of land for his homestead and John, Jr. took the Oath of Fidelity to the Commonwealth in 1677, a necessary act before the deed of his land could be recorded. Martha and family finally settled in Haverhill where she died before 1684 after three sons and three daughters were added to her family within the period of ten years. About this time, King Philip began his Indian warfare which doubtless brought terror to the homes on the Plains. Before this war had closed over six hundred persons were slain in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The year 1679 and 1680 must have been sad and difficult for John. The youngest son, Samuel married Elizabeth Brown on August third and removed to Amesbury where as the years passed, four sons and five daughters were born. On January eleventh, 1679, Jane died. Several months later Thomas married Hannah Gile, from Haverhill and his father gave him six acres of land near his own home where Thomas built a house on the site of The Plains Schoolhouse,

a building now approximately seventy-five years old.

At the age of sixty-eight, John was left alone; all of his children were married and established in their own homes. Many records prove that he continued actively with his usual public and personal business affairs another twelve years. Meanwhile in 1686, seven years after the death of Jane, he married Martha Blaisdell Cilley, daughter of Ralph Blaisdell, the tavern keeper and near neighbor in the beginning of the town. Martha's name was not listed in the vital records of Salisbury, an indication that she was born before 1640; she was twice a widow and possessed both children and property before she married John. His subsequent records are few; the last public service pertains to Robert Pike's land, dated March 30, 1691.

Three months later John made his last will being "weak of body but of perfect memory," and the witnesses were Henry Blaisdell, brother of Martha, born in 1632 and John Tucker whose mother was Elizabeth Gill, a neighbor.

The will that is printed here is a photostat copy of another photostat of the original will which has been lost; this copy is preserved in the Registry of Probate at Salem, Massachusetts; record of probate is dated November third, 1691. The exact date of John's death is not recorded:

In the name of God Amen, I, John Clough, senr of ye town of Salisbury, in ye County of Essex, in their Majesties' Colony of ye Massachusetts in New England being weak of body but of perfect memory & understanding: doe hereby revoke & make voyd all former wills by or me att any time heretofore made or

written And do make this my last will & testament in manor as followeth: viz Imprimis I do commend my spirit to God who gave it and my body to the dust decently to be buried in hopes of Joyfull Resurrection to life Eternal through the perfect writs of Christ, my Redeemer. Nexly all my Justly due debts being duly and truly first paid & satisfied together with my funer-all charges, I dispose of my Worldly goods and Estate in manner as followeth; viz. I give and bequeath unto my grandson Benoni: eldest son of my eldest son John Clough all the land which I have in Salisbury at a place commonly called Hallos Farm both upland and meadow to have and to hold as a fee simple estate of Inheritance to himself his heirs and assigns forever in consideration of tenn acres of swamp which I formerly had of Benoni's father

I give and bequeath unto my son, Sam L Clough my lott of meadow at ye beach in Salisbury to have and to hold as a good sure and perfect fee simple Estate of Inheritance to himself his heirs or assigns for ever:

I Give and bequeath unto my son in law Daniell Merrill of Newbury my lott of meadow in the barbery meadow in Salisbury to have & to hold as a good sure and perfect fee simple Estate of Inheritance his heirs or assigns forever; ye sd Daniell Merrill paying or causing to be paid within two years next after my decease all such legacies & every of them unto ye respective persons their heirs or assigns at ye places respectively where said persons now live as shall be in this my will & testament particularly bequeathed & disposed of or ordered to be paid out of sd. Barbury lott; out of ye value of it, viz. to my eldest son John

Clough five shillings to my son Thomas Clough tenn shillings to my son Saml tenn shillings to my daughter Elizabeth Horne tenn shillings, to my daughter Sarah, wife to sd Danll Merrill tenn shillings, to the children of sd Danl & Sarah ten pounds.

I give and bequeath to ye children of my daughter Martha wife to Cornelius Page of Haverill farms viz: John Amos & Elizabeth Page all my land which I have in ye township of Haverhill, both upland and meadow together with two commonages in sd town— to have and to hold as a good sure and perfect fee simple estate of inheritance to themselves, their heirs or assigns for ever to be divided with respect to quantity and quality ye one half to sd John ye eldest son: ye other half equally betwixt sd Amos and Elizabeth when they come at age according to Law:

I give and bequeath unto my grandsons Saml and Ebenezer sons to my son Saml Clough of Amesbury to have and to hold as a good sure and perfect fee simple estate of inheritance to their heirs or assigns for ever all ye land which I have in the township of Amesbury equally to be divided betwixt them in respect of quantity & quality when they come at age of twenty one years.

I give and bequeath unto my now wife Martha Clough her heirs or assigns tenn pounds and four shillings in New England money being the contents of a bill of so much due unto me from Samll Fellowes Junr of Salisbury as may appear on sd bill under ye hand of sd Fellowes or what may be procured or legally obtained upon ye acct of sd Fellowes instead there of Either in my life time or afterward as her or their

proper estate forever: As also one third part of all ye land I have and stand now possessed of during the terme of her natural life.

Finally I make constitute & ordain my loving wife Martha Clough to be sole executrix unto this my last will & testament unto whom and after payment of debts and funerall charges as above sd I give and bequeath all ye rest of my estate of what sort so ever undispossessed of in this my last will and testament: and in confirmation of ye promises I have subscribed my hand & seal this third day of July An: Dom: one thousand six hundred ninety and one, in ye 3rd year of their majesties' reign, signed, sealed and delivered to be his last:
will and testament in presence:
of us John Clough and a seal
Henry Blaisdell
John Tucker

In court of Ipswich November 3, 1691. This last will of John Clough being presented by Martha ye executrix for probate, was proved by ye witnesses Blaisdell and John Tucker who gave oath that they did see John Clough signe seale and declare ye same as his last will & Testament & that they signed as witnesses & that he was then of a disposing mind and well composed suitable for such work according to their best apprehensions & and is thereby allowed to be entered into Record attest

Thos. Wade Clerk.

This will reveals many characteristics of its author. First, the English background was indelibly fixed in the consciousness of this father whose first bequest is

to the "eldest son of my eldest son" the Hall's Farm both upland and meadow, perhaps a suggestion that the grandfather desired above all else that an estate might be established after the English custom. A careful reading notices that no considerable bequests were included to either the "eldest" son, John or to the second son, Thomas, neither is there mention of houses, cattle, horses or swine, items that were in the inventory of the estate when the sale to William Horne took place. Probably these chattels had already been shared with his sons when John divided his farms between them. Son Samuel received land in Amesbury, and the children of Martha lands in Haverhill, a revelation of the widespread holdings of John.

Widow Martha was well remunerated for the five years of married life in Salisbury; the sum of ten pounds and four shillings in New England money was a considerable legacy and the third of John's land for her natural life was no insufficient provision for her comfort when the extent of the entire estate is estimated. One characteristic of this aged grandfather is most commendable: his thoughtful care for the three eldest children of his deceased daughter, Martha. This will is the expression of a man who had lived well, who wrote his final message of good will to his God and to his descendants attesting his faith in his future and exemplifying the systematic order of his daily life and the altruistic elements of his character.

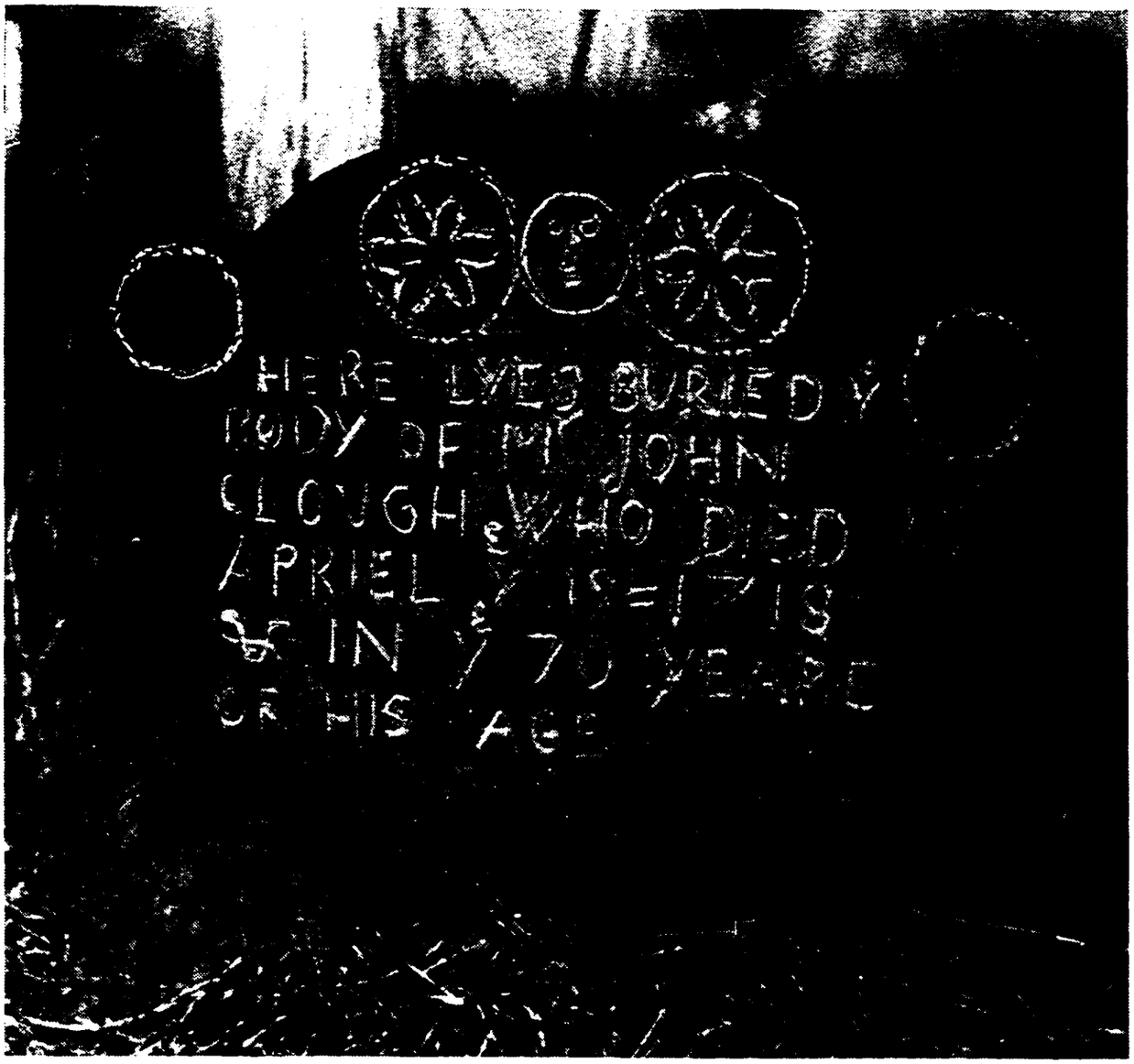
If John had experienced the events of the following decade, no doubt he would have suffered a bitter disappointment: his grandsons forsook Salisbury, migrations that are described in the chapter about the

Cloughs in New Hampshire. John would have deplored the scandal in 1692 while the wife of his friend, Thomas Bradbury was accused of witchcraft in the court at Salem. A son of Robert Pike related the story in his book, "The New Puritan" about how courageously and ably Major Pike defended Mary Bradbury before the court. Although Mrs. Bradbury was convicted and confined in prison for several months, she was finally released and died in Salisbury eight years later. That a woman who was held in high esteem and the mother of a numerous family could be subjected to a cruel ordeal "because of malice of some of her neighbors" presents the state of society in Massachusetts at the close of the seventeenth century. A petition in favor of Mrs. Bradbury was signed by many persons among them the names of John Clough and his wife, Mercy Page and Thomas and his wife, Hannah Gile; three were former pupils of Schoolmaster Thomas Bradbury.

Another disaster which must have terrified the entire neighborhood occurred in 1697. Seven years old Samuel Gill and Luke Wells, a farm-hand went berrying. Darkness came without the return of either picker. John Gill aroused the countryside, called for the militia to aid in the search. During the night Wells met the searchers with the story of capture by Indians. Realizing the impossibility of overtaking the redskins, the chase was abandoned. The boy was carried to Canada with the daughter of a minister from a village in Maine. Years later Samuel married this captive girl and they became the parents of the Gill Family in Montreal. No doubt the three Clough brothers, John,

Thomas and Samuel, joined in this search. All three were the fathers of children who were the same age as Samuel Gill, their neighbor's child. Samuel lived two or three miles over the line in Amesbury. He was a "snow-shoe" man, so called because in winter or summer the militia was prepared to immediately respond to a call to arms to protect the inhabitants from Indian raids. "We have taken a view of our armes amonison & snow hose (shoes) magsons & find them genralye well fixed" was an item in the annals of Amesbury.

During the preparation of this chapter a trip was enjoyed to Salisbury. Among the pictures that were taken is the schoolhouse on the lot where Thomas erected his home and lived throughout the remainder of his life. Half a mile west is The Plains Cemetery, an acre in size, and many ancient slate headstones mark the graves of early families on The Plains. In the center of this God's Acre is a twenty foot square area where Cloughs are buried. The stone that is at the head of the grave of John Clough, Jr., is chiseled with a pattern of rosettes surrounding the inscription and bearing the date, Apriel ye 19 — 1718. In the next line of graves to the west are two headstones, one inscribed, "Here lies buried ye body of Mr. Aaron Clough. He died Jan. ye 20th 1781 in ye 86 years of his age & his 2nd wife Rebekah in ye same grave in her 72nd year." Rebekah died on January 22, 1781. Beside this stone is a smaller granite marker inscribed, "Mrs. Abigail Clough ye wife of Mr. Aaron Clough died Jan. 26, 1743 age 46." Scattered about this lot are several field stones, one beside the grave of John Clough, Jr. which may mark the grave of his



Gravestone of John Clough, Jr. at Salisbury Plains Cemetery. This Is the Oldest Marker of the Family and Is in a Good State of Preservation.

wife, Mercy Page who died three months before her husband's death.

Mr. Charles A. Clough of Bristol, New Hampshire a descendant of Aaron furnished the information that another Aaron, grandson of Aaron—3 was the last member of the Clough Family to reside in Salisbury in the year 1846. One hundred eighty Cloughs were born in the township within the two hundred years (1640-1846) after John Clough the Founder established his home in Salisbury, Massachusetts.

The editor, Eva Clough Speare, is a descendant of Samuel—2. Her husband is Guy E. Speare, a member of the staff of Plymouth Teachers College, at Plymouth, New Hampshire. She is the author of several historical books about New Hampshire.

In the preparation of the first two chapters, the editor wishes to acknowledge the generous assistance of the late Miss Edith Shepard Freeman, the expert librarian of the New Hampshire Historical Society; and the continual aid of the assistant librarian, Miss Florence Fulford of Concord, New Hampshire.

When visiting Salisbury, Mrs. Frances L. Pettingill graciously helped in verifying the historical data about the Clough Family, and guided to the sites that were occupied by Cloughs.

The records in Massachusetts and much more data was copied by an expert in historical lines at the Genealogical Library in Boston. The details of the coat-of-arms were verified by the artist at Goodspeed's Book Shop in Boston.

In the brief months of study, an exhaustive reading of the Records in the Court of Probate in Salem, or of the annual records of the Town of Salisbury was impossible. Much data should be discovered by later research. Exploring the lines of the property rights of the Cloughs in two centuries in Salisbury, tracing the early pathway to the homestead on the Plains, and investigating the records of The Plains Cemetery are essential work before the complete Story of the John Clough Family is written.

A List of Descendants of John and Jane Clough of the first generation

Second Generation

Elizabeth, 1642; Mary, 1644; Sarah, 1646; John, 1648 Thomas, 1651; Martha, 1654; Samuel, 1656.

Third Generation

Elizabeth married William Horne, no children are recorded.
Mary died while young.

Sarah married Daniel Merrill. Children—Daniel, John, Ruth, Moses, Martha, Stephen.

John married Mercy Page. Children—Benoni, 1675; Mary, 1677; John, 1678; Cornelius, 1680; Caleb, 1682; Joseph, 1684; Sarah, 1686; Jonathan, 1688; Mercy, 1690; Moses, 1693; Aaron, 1695; Tabitha, 1697.

Thomas married Hannah Gile. Children— Samuel, 1680; Thomas, 1681.

Thomas married Ruth Connor. Children— Jeremiah, 1688; Ebenezer, 1690; Ebenezer, 1691; Zacceus, 1692; Isaac, 1694; Rebecca, 1696; Hannah, 1698; Judith, 1700; Martha, 1702.

Martha married Cornelius Page. Children— John, Amos, Elizabeth, Joanna, Mehitable, Cornelius.

Samuel married Elizabeth Brown. Children— Sarah, 1680; Jemima, 1681; Hannah, ; Samuel, 1687; Ebenezer, 1689; Elizabeth, 1693; David, 1696; Rachel, 1700; Jacob, 1700 (Twins).

Chapter III

MIGRATIONS

In Hotten's list of emigrants to New England we find the following entry: "Jo: Cluff 22 having bought a certificate allowing him to sail from the Port of London in the ship Elizabeth bound for New England." This was dated April 15, 1635. He landed in Charlestown, Massachusetts and took up a residence in Watertown.

There have been several persons who have attempted to collect data about him prior to his settlement in Salisbury and very naturally have found records of a John Clough in the immediate vicinity of Boston.

In the Boston Town Records there is the following entry, "June 29, 1657, John Clow having served an apprenticeship, hath liberty to follow his calling in this Town." Both his wife and he joined the First Church of Boston that same year. A daughter Priscilla was born to John and Elizabeth Clough June 28, 1655, so recorded in the vital records. Apprenticeship was accorded to young men for a period of seven years after which they might follow their calling and receive full benefits of township.

In 1650 John Clough of Salisbury was firmly established in that town and was thirty-seven years old.

Boston during the seventeenth century and most of the eighteenth was a progressive community and the most important English town in America. Thus to one who had a trade there was no inclination to migrate and change to the labor of farming.

The Boston John Clough family remained here for many generations and two names, Ebenezer and Samuel seemed to be quite prominent. One Ebenezer was a noted clock maker and another Ebenezer established the first printed colored wall paper factory in America.

Regarding John of Salisbury, there is a supposition that he came from Salisbury, England. Those towns which were named from those in England undoubtedly were so called because quite a number of the leading original settlers came from those towns, but this cannot be said of all the early settlers.

In my genealogical correspondence I received a very interesting letter from a George A. Clough. An ancestor of his was born in Bolton, Lancashire, England in 1802 and died there in 1872. A question might be asked, "Where is the connection with John Clough of Salisbury?" Examining a map I found that Bolton is about fifty miles from Denbigh, Wales. Denbigh is the locality of the family which all authorities claim our John descended from and the family which bears the coat-of-arms which we have adopted.

The name in Welsh is spelled "Clough" and pronounced "Clow." As there are about six different pronunciations of "ough" in the English language, the name could be pronounced Clow, Cluff or Clew. The

English pronunciation appears to be "Cluff" even when spelled "Clough." It is therefore possible that John Clough so pronounced his name when embarking from the Port of London.

A map of the United States which would clearly illustrate the migrations of the descendants of John Clough would be so large that it would be impossible for book publication. In order to make a fair presentation there are three charts representing the migrations of the descendants of the three sons of John: namely John—2, Thomas—2 and Samuel—2. These charts are not true geographically although a certain amount of care is shown as to this relative position of one town to another.

The congested portion has been opened or extended so that the charts are in reality diagrams. It will be noted that the congested portion is in central and southeastern New Hampshire and probably seventy-five or eighty per cent of the descendants are living in this state today.

In tracing out the migrations they do not in general extend beyond the sixth or seventh generation and the reader must understand that this story only deals with the changes in location of the various branches of the family. Therefore there is no opportunity to make any variation in the mode of description and if it appears stilted, there is no alternative to make it different. For brevity such expressions as "moved to," "went to" and "settled in" are condensed to the simple word, "to."

Migrations

Benoni—3 son of John—2 to Hampton, N. H.
His son, Ichabod—4 to Kingston, N. H.
Zaccheus—5, son of Ichabod to Lee, then Durham.
His son William—6 to Danville, Canada, returned to Durham.
David—7, son of William started West to New York and settled in Utah. From here his descendants branched out, settling in Arizona, California, New Mexico and other western states.

Nathan—4, son of Benoni to Kensington, N. H.
Winthrop—6, grandson of Nathan to Weare, N. H.
Nathan—6, grandson of Nathan to Weare, N. H.
Gilman—8, grandson of Winthrop to Hopkinton, N. H.
His descendants to Strafford and Vershire, Vermont, Concord, N. H., and Worcester, Mass.

Joseph—4, son of Benoni to Salem, N. H.
Jonathan—5, son of Joseph to Loudon, N. H.
Nehemiah—5, son of Joseph to Loudon, N. H.
John—6, son of Nehemiah to Canterbury, N. H.
His son, Baxter—7 to Boscawen, N. H., then to Ohio.
Henry H.—7, son of John—6 to Concord, N. H., then Boston, Mass.
Benjamin—5, son of Joseph—4 to Boscawen, N. H.
David—5, son of Joseph —4 to Henniker, N. H.
His son, John—6 to Muscatine, Iowa.

John—3, son of John—2 to Amesbury, Mass.
His son, John—4 to Brentwood, N. H.
Amos—5, son of John—4 to No. Yarmouth, Maine.
Simeon—7, grandson of Amos to Madison, Maine
Brier—7, grandson of Amos to Garland, Maine
His two daughters, Nancy—8 and Abbie—8 to Mapleton and Monson, Maine respectively.
Moses—8, son of Brier to Abbott, Maine
His daughter, Sadie—9 to Guilford, Maine
Levi—7, grandson of John—5 to Cumberland, Maine
His grandson, Capt. Josiah in Cumberland, Maine
His son, Henry K. to Lawrence, Mass.

Levi—7, grandson of Amos to Gray, Maine
Frederick A.—8, son of Simeon to Falmouth, Maine

Cornelius—3, son of John—2 to Kingston, N. H.
Caleb—4, grandson of John—2 to E. Kingston, N. H.
Joshua—4, grandson of John—2 to Epping, N. H.
Joseph—3, son of John—2 to Kingston, N. H.
His grandson, Jacob—5 to Hopkinton, N. H.
His son, John—6 to New London and Sunapee, N. H.

Jonathan—3, son of John—2 to Thompson, Conn.
His son, Timothy—4 to Middleton, Conn.
Ithamer—5, son of Timothy to Strafford, Conn.
Jonathan—5, son of Timothy to Strafford, Ludlow, Conn., then to Belchertown, Mass.
Elijah—6, son of Ithamer to Belcher, N. Y.
Reuben—6, son of Ithamer to Cossayuma, N. Y.
Arden H.—6, son of Ithamer to Hartford, N. Y.
Elijah—7, son of Arden to Ticonderoga, N. Y.
Ephraim—4, son of Jonathan—3 to Belchertown, Mass.
Benjamin—5, son of Ephraim to Homer, N. Y.
Luther—5, son of Ephraim to Madison, N. Y.
Calvin—5, son of Ephraim to Ashfield, Mass.
Amasa—5, son of Ephraim to Belchertown, Mass., then Chardon, Ohio

Moses—3, son of John—2 to Greenland, N. H.
Abel—5, grandson of Moses to Gilmanton, N. H.
His son, Aaron—6 to Groton, N. H.

Simon—4, grandson of John—2 in Salisbury, Mass.
His son, Simon—5 to Gilmanton, N. H., and Barnston, Canada
Chase—6, son of Simon to Mt. Vernon, Maine
Willoughby—7, son of Chase to Readfield, Maine
Fred M., son of Willoughby to Los Angeles, Cal.
Simon—6, son of Simon—5 to Gilmanton, N. H.
Daniel—7, son of Simon—6 to Salem, Mass.
Herman W.—8, son of Simon—7 to Farmington, Maine.
Nehemiah—6, grandson of Simon—4 at Gilmanton, N. H.

Lewis O.—7, son of Nehemiah to So. Chester, Vt.
Henry—8, son of Lewis to Springfield, Vt.
Elbridge—8, grandson of Nehemiah at Gilmanton, N. H.
Clarence F.—9, son of Elbridge to Storm Lake, Iowa
Carl G., son of Elbridge to Madison, Ohio
Russell W.—9, son of Elbridge to Guilford, N. H.
Guy S., son of Elbridge to Southwick, Mass.
Russell W.—8, grandson of Nehemiah to Redwood, Minn.
Albert N.—7, son of Nehemiah to Manchester, N. H.

Pearly—5, son of Aaron—3 to Alton, N. H.

Samuel, son of Thomas—2 to Salisbury, Mass.
Theophilus—4, son of Samuel to Kingston, N. H.
Richard—6, grandson of Samuel to Enfield, N. H.
Henry—6, grandson of Samuel to Tamworth, N. H.
Samuel—5, grandson of Samuel—3 to Belmont, N. H.
Jonathan—5, grandson of Samuel—3 to Northfield, N. H.
Ransom F.—7, grandson of Jonathan—5 to Elk Grove, Ill.
Ransom, Jr., to Wilmer, Minn.
John T., son of Jonathan—6 to Kettle Creek, Ga.
Jeremiah S.—7, grandson of Jonathan—5 to Arlington Heights, Ill.
William H.—7, grandson of Jonathan—5 to Northfield, N. H.
Joseph W.—7, grandson of Jonathan—5 to Evanston, Ill.
Joseph—6, grandson of Samuel—4 to Alton, N. H.

Daniel—4, grandson of Thomas—2 to Whitefield, N. H., then Henniker, N. H.
John K., grandson of Daniel—4 to Meredith, N. H.
His son, Edwin H.—7 to Manchester, N. H.

Capt. Jeremiah—4, grandson of Thomas—2 to Loudon and Kensington, N. H.
His son, Leavitt to Canterbury, N. H.
His great-grandson Edwin D.—8 to Concord, N. H.
Thomas—4, grandson of Thomas—2 to Durham then Canterbury, N. H.
His grandson, Philip—6 to Sanbornton, N. H.
His great-grandson, Lucian B.—7 to Manchester, N. H.

His great-grandson, Thomas V.—7 to Franklin, N. H.

Joseph—6, grandson of Thomas—4 at Canterbury, N. H.
His grandson, Joseph—8 to Nashua, N. H.

Zaccheus—3, son of Thomas—2 to Fremont, N. H.
His grandson, Moses—5 to Deerfield, N. H., and Andover, N. H.
Jabez—5, grandson of Zaccheus—3 to Readfield, Maine
Daniel—5, grandson of Zaccheus—3 to South Weare, N. H., and Haverhill, Mass.
John—5, grandson of Zaccheus—3 to Phillips, Maine
His grandson, John H.—7 to Linneus, Maine
Daniel—6, great-grandson of Zaccheus—3 to Portage, Wis.
Benjamin—4, son of Zaccheus—3 to Monmouth, Maine

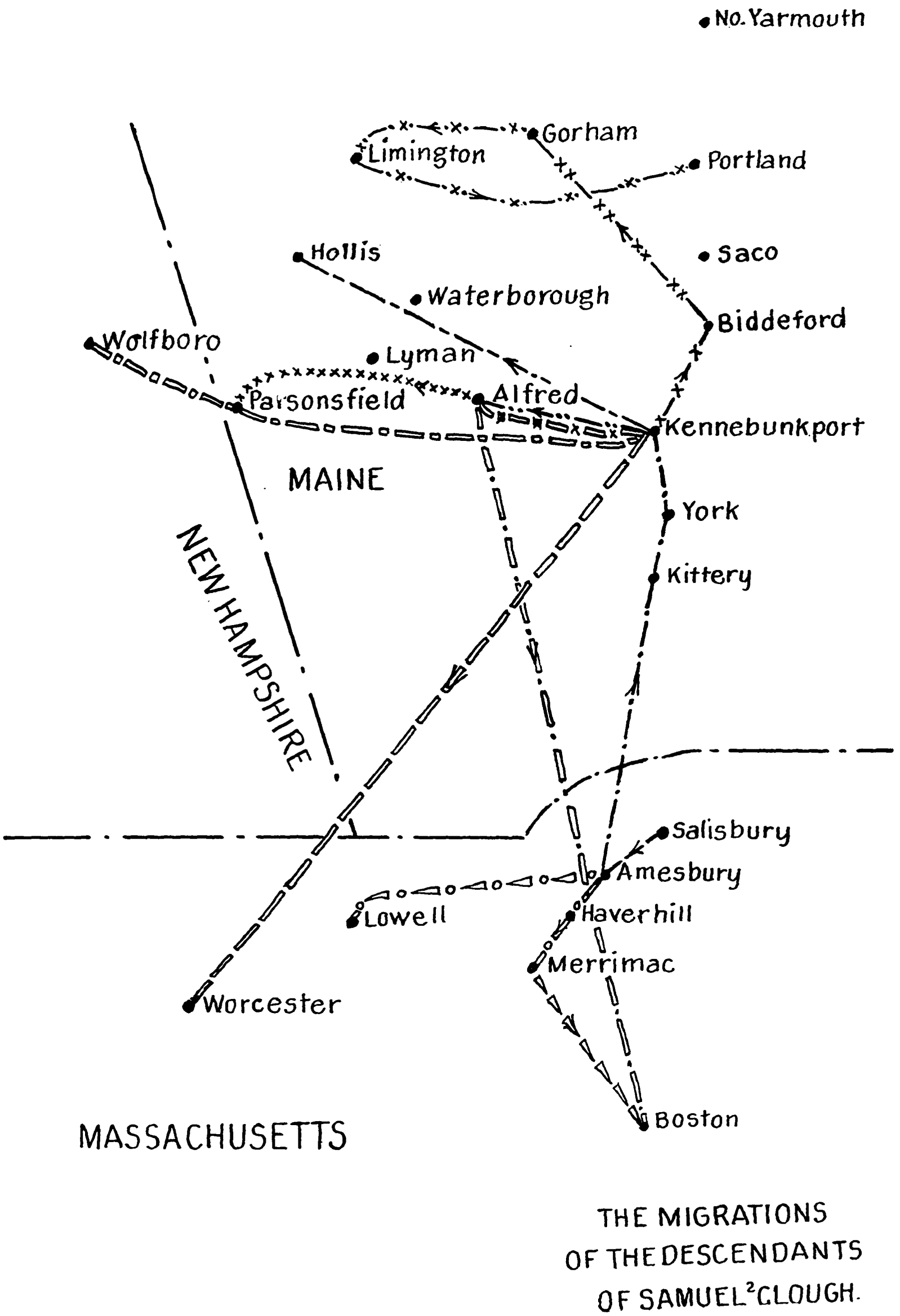
Isaac—3, son of Thomas—2 to Salem, N. H.
James—4, son of Isaac—3 to Hopkinton, N. H.
William—4, son of Isaac—3 to Lyman, N. H.
Stephen—5, son of James—4 to Boscawen, N. H.
Jeremiah—5, son of William—4 to Landaff, N. H.

(Zaccheus is also spelled Zacceus.)

The following is the Legend for Chart III on the Migrations of the descendants of Samuel—2.

Samuel—2, son of John—1 at Salisbury, Mass.
Samuel—3, son of Samuel—2 to Amesbury, Mass.
Samuel—4, son of Samuel—3 to Kittery, York, then Arundel, now Kennebunkport, Maine
Joseph—5, son of Samuel—4 to Hollis, Maine
Samuel—5, son of Samuel—4 to Alfred, Maine
Simon—6, son of Samuel—5 to Parsonsfield, Maine
Ivory—7, grandson of Noah—5 to Biddeford, Maine
Hartley—8, son of Ivory—7 to Gorham, Maine
Burton—9, son of Hartley—8 to Limington, Maine
David—5, son of Noah—5 at Kennebunkport, Maine
George S.,—8, grandson of David—6 to Worcester, Mass.
John—5, son of Samuel—4 to Parsonsfield, Maine then Wolfeboro, N. H.
Joel—5, son of Samuel—4 at Kennebunkport, Maine
Samuel—7, grandson of Joel—5 to Alfred, Maine
Josiah—7, grandson of Joel—5 to Alfred, Maine then Boston, Mass.
Cyrus—7, grandson of Joel—5 to Alfred, Maine then Boston, Mass.
Davis—3, son of Samuel—2 to Amesbury, Mass.
David—5, grandson of David—3 at Amesbury, Mass.
Henry—7, grandson of David—5 to Haverhill and Merrimac, Mass.
Frank—8, son of Henry—7 to Boston, Mass.
Alfred—6, grandson of John—4 (son of David—3) at Amesbury
Charles—8, grandson of Alfred—6 to Lowell, Mass.

By Samuel C. Clough,
Genealogist of the Society



THE MIGRATIONS
OF THE DESCENDANTS
OF SAMUEL[2] CLOUGH.

Chapter IV

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Cloughs in New Hampshire were pioneers just as their parents and grandparents had been. They fanned out from the seacoast town of Salisbury in the second and third generations. This chapter tells of the Cloughs and their struggles in the unsettled wilderness; their attempts to build houses, establish town governments, build churches, provide education for their children and to obtain independent security.

The migrations of the Clough Family followed the general trend of the settlement of New Hampshire after each of the five Indian Wars: King Philip's, 1675; King William's, 1689; Queen Anne's, 1702; Lovewell's, 1725; French and Indian, 1745.

This chapter includes four general groups of Cloughs: John—2 and his sons; Benoni, Joseph, and Aaron who clung to the comparative security of the seacoast and settled a short distance inland: second, Thomas—2 whose sons Zacceus, Isaac, and Jethro went further inland along the Merrimac River and some of its tributaries: third, Samuel—3 son of Thomas, and his sons Daniel and Theophilus who went to Kingston, Candia and beyond: fourth, Thomas—3 whose sons Jeremiah and Thomas went to Canterbury.

New Hampshire and Massachusetts cannot be entirely separated in the early days. The coast had been explored, but relatively little was known of the interior. Consequently when the king made grants of land, the proprietors were given territory that was claimed later by others. Capt. John Mason and Sir Fernando Gorges in London were granted land between the Merrimac and Piscataqua Rivers.

The Massachusetts Bay Company received a grant three miles north of the Merrimac or any parts thereof which presupposed that the river followed an easterly course during its entire length. When the country was explored and the Merrimac found to flow southward in part of its course, Massachusetts claimed land three miles north of the river at its source in Mason's grant. In 1641 the General Court issued a decree claiming territory as far as the Piscataqua.

In the meantime settlers had organized town governments on land which they obtained from deeds from the Indians, paying them with blankets and trinkets and granting them the right to hunt and fish. Thus three parties thought that each owned the same territory. The dispute was not settled until 1741 when New Hampshire became a separate province from Massachusetts and the wars with the Indians ceased. This contention involved the Cloughs repeatedly.

John Clough was a little too young to be a first settler of New Hampshire, but as a lad he probably heard the tales that were going around England. Capt. John Smith explored the coast in 1614 and pronounced it a fair land with rich opportunities for those who were brave enough to cross the sea. The young

blades of that day were anxious for adventure and young John's blue eyes must have danced as the tales grew ten times more glorious with each telling. He'd go to this land when he was big and join the "merchant adventurers beyond the sea" as the secretary of the Laconia Company of John Mason fondly called his companions.

The first settlers came to New Hampshire in 1623. David Thompson settled at Ordiorne's Point which was the foundation of Portsmouth and later became the capital of the Province; two brothers, Edward and William Hilton, settled at Cocheco, later Dover. Thompson soon went to an island in Boston Harbor which now bears his name while William Hilton crossed the Piscataqua River to Kittery Point in Maine.

Salisbury and Hampton, New Hampshire were founded in 1639. In 1640 twelve men left Ipswich and Newbury, already becoming crowded, to move up the Merrimac a short distance to Pentucket or Haverhill. Two of these, Samuel Gile (Guille or Guile) and James Davis, Sr., will occasionally be mentioned in the Clough Story, for they were ancestors of several Cloughs' wives.

Unfortunately no individual story has been preserved of how the pioneer Cloughs lived. Presumably they were much like others of their period. They were middle class English and had little or no money. They lived simply without class distinction among them. All ate corn meal mush and milk at the morning and evening meal; pork and beans or peas were frequent fare. Coffee and tea were not yet introduced, but homemade beer and a little later cider were much

used. Bread was made from rye or Indian corn meal. Dress was simple; only if a person could afford it, was he permitted more expensive clothes. One woman was accused of wearing a silken bonnet; fortunately she proved that she possessed some money or the law would have punished her. A man was accused of wearing great boots; he too was able to prove he could afford them. Life was very strict and very simple in those days.

No story of romance exists in the early family annals, yet there is no doubt that the young folks did pair off to go wandering over the bleached white sands of Salisbury to watch the foam-frosted rollers come tumbling in or to clamber over the pebbled beach at Hampton or Rye where the fashionable summer colony now lives.

By 1661, John's eldest daughter, Elizabeth had married William Horne of Salisbury. They went to Dover, thirty miles northward, to make their home, thus Elizabeth has the honor of being the first Clough to live in New Hampshire. Here William had bought two hundred and forty acres of land between "Cocheco" and "Tollend" from Elder Edwin Starbuck on September 27, 1661. They lived on Horne's Hill on what is now Sixth Street near "Whitcher's" or "Tollend Falls."

Although John Clough has been called a real estate dealer, his name does not appear on early lists of lot owners in Haverhill, yet he mentioned in his will, land which he owned in both Haverhill and Amesbury.

At first, Hampton extended from Salisbury to Portsmouth and inland to the limits that hostile Indi-

ans determined for the boundary line. The present towns of Kingston, Hampton Falls, Kensington, Rye and Seabrook were contained in this territory. Defenders of these far flung coastal villages were Samuel Clough of Amesbury, Thomas Clough, and two men of families in which intermarriages occurred, Captain William Marston and Sergeant William Swain.

KINGSTON

Seven miles west of the meeting house in Hampton, the township of Kings-town was organized in 1694. Following the customs of their fathers, the founders planned their village according to the arrangement of Salisbury with an extensive common in the center of the settlement and the home-lots surrounding it. To this day this village green remains, called the training field during the Revolution.

Three sons of John, Jr.: Benoni, Cornelius and Joseph settled here. The settlement did not succeed at first—how many of these first ventures did not—the Indians drove the inhabitants away at least twice. During the terrible onslaughts of Queen Anne's War, Salisbury men were sent to Exeter and other places; Jona and Benoni Clough both joined the militia and Caleb was enrolled in 1710.

The church at Kingston was organized in 1725. Cornelius, Joseph, and Benoni's son, Ichabod were early members and their children were baptized here and were recorded on the church lists. A later minister, Rev. Joseph Secomb, indirectly connected with a later branch of the Cloughs, performed seventeen marriages among the Clough men and women. One was

that of Elisha who went to North Yarmouth, Maine* to Mary Welch; also Stephen Webster of Chester to Widow Sarah Clough† whose daughter married David Webster and went to Plymouth in 1760. The name Clough was joined with Sleeper, Satterly, Sanborn, Wadleigh and Brown, families that were among the well known town fathers that are perpetuated to this day.

Ten years later an epidemic of "Kanker Quinsy," a form of diphtheria broke out in the family of a Mr. Clough of Kingston. He examined the throat of a hog which died of throat distemper, contracted the disease and died in a few days. The epidemic spread causing a high mortality among young people. The eldest and youngest daughters of Cornelius Clough were victims.

This fatal disease was alleviated to a degree by a treatment that was discovered by Dr. Josiah Bartlett of Kingston who was sent from New Hampshire to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The scourge spread into towns further north, was carried to Vermont by settlers and claimed the lives of hundreds of children and young persons.

All of the twenty-three sons and daughters of John, Jr. and his brother Thomas became the parents of numerous children in the fourth generation and only those who were conspicuous founders of new townships in New Hampshire can be included in this chapter. If the lists in Chapter Three are consulted, the lineage of subsequent names will be easily fixed in their proper family groups.

Ichabod's son, Zacceus was a blacksmith in Kings-

ton in 1728. He married and went to Lee, a few miles north. He was a second lieutenant in the Revolution. His son, William married Susanna Runnels and moved on to Durham where he owned a farm near what is now the railroad station. Later the family went to Canada, but returned to Durham after several years. Then David emigrated to Utah where a numerous progeny survive today. This is the ancestral line of Walter Cluff, the late President and Founder of the John Clough Genealogical Society.

Benjamin, the eldest son of Benoni, settled in Boscawen; Ezekiel went to Epping, and John left the state for Salem, Massachusetts. John's son, David, born in Salem in 1750, married a girl, Demaris Smith, from Marlborough and lived in Sudbury where a daughter and twin sons were born. When the Revolutionary War began, David enlisted in April, 1775, served for nine months and was discharged at Mt. Independence in 1776. Again enlisted, he fought another five months, and was again discharged at White Plains, New York, February 1, 1777.

In the following year, this young couple took their babies on horseback over the trails to Henniker, New Hampshire, a distance of one hundred miles, where they became the first settlers on Proctor Hill. Their family increased to ten children.

From the time he went to Henniker David was an influential man in town affairs. He was a justice of the peace, town clerk for nineteen years and deacon of the church from 1802 until the time of his death. He was by trade a blacksmith and one of the products of his handiwork was the iron scroll work around the

sounding board in the old town house which he made in 1788. He applied for a pension, May 11, 1818 through Hon. Joshua Darling, one of the justices of the court of common pleas of Hillsborough county. The petition was considered and rejected because "there were no enlistments prior to Dec. 1775 for so long a term as nine months." His grandson Charles was a man of powerful build and was for several years standard bearer of the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, N. H.

Another son of Benoni, Joseph, the brother of Ichabod, went to Salem, Massachusetts; his son Jonathan, however, went to Loudon, New Hampshire. He was a blacksmith and manufactured scythes and axes. In 1771 he settled on Clough's Hill in Loudon. Two sons were prominent: Joseph who served in the Revolution, and Jonathan who married his cousin Betsey Clough, daughter of Ezekiel, son of Benoni, of Epping. Their son, born in 1792 became Rev. Jeremiah Clough, an elder of the Baptist church and prominent leader around Canterbury.

Joseph had a second son, Nehemiah, born in 1741 who also married a cousin, Sally Clough. He was a joiner by trade and became the owner of a large farm in Canterbury which he divided among his three sons. He was a deacon in the Congregational church. One son, John married Judith Gerrish and lived on his part of the farm about a mile from the Congregational church and followed in his father's footsteps to become deacon for fifteen years. Among his fifteen children was a daughter Judith who married Samuel Hills, the grandparents of Dr. Elsa P. Kimball, vice president

of the Society and professor in MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Illinois. On the outskirts of Canterbury Center the family homestead stands, still owned by descendants of Nehemiah who built it.

A third son of Joseph was Reuben. He married Love Sanborn, a fortunate daughter of this period since she inherited a legacy of one hundred pounds from her father. These two were parents of ten children. One of the sons, Joseph born in 1751, at the age of twenty-six enlisted in Capt. Gordon Hutching's Company in the regiment of John Stark in 1775 and fought behind the rail fence at Bunker Hill. Three years later he received four dollars for a regimental coat, was company clerk and in later life was awarded a government pension.

Two other children of John, Jr. besides Benoni and Cornelius lived in Kingston. Joseph, mentioned before, produced ten children there. A daughter, Martha married Jacob Flanders and moved to Boscawen, forty miles north on the west bank of the Merrimac River.

After Lovewell's Indian War, the Penacook Indians that had occupied the meadows many centuries, retreated from the "Sugar Bowl"—the name applied by the English to the Indian Village of that most famous Indian leader, Passaconaway—thus leaving these fertile meadows safe for occupation. Jacob was on the committee to build the first log meeting-house, always the original public building in every township. The long village street soon felt the tread of marching feet when John Stark, Indian fighter and later a famous commander at Bunker Hill, cut the first military road from Boscawen to the Connecticut Valley and

marshaled the colonial troops for the French War.

Many famous names centered here, but most distinguished of all was Webster. The mother of Daniel, Abigail Eastman, came to the adjoining town named for her native Salisbury, Massachusetts, and her lawyer son occupied an office in one of the colonial homesteads on Boscawen street. At the southern end of the village is the two story home of the Gerrish Family, also related to the Cloughs by marriage.*

Aaron, ninth son of John—2, was born in Salisbury Dec. 16, 1695. He married first, Abigail Moulton, great granddaughter of John Moulton, famous founder of Hampton. She died in Salisbury at the age of forty-six. She was a descendant of Edward Hilton, who was the founder of Dover. She had eight children. Aaron married second, Rebecca Brown and one child was born, Edward. He died Jan. 20 and she on Jan. 22, 1781 and both were buried together, in the cemetery on Salisbury Plains. (See page 50.)

Simon, son of Aaron and Abigail (Moulton) was born in Salisbury April 20, 1738, married Patience Chase and six sons were born to them. He signed a petition of Hampton Falls residents in 1765 to be set off as a separate parish. He went to Gilmanton about 1775 where he had a six hundred acre grant of land and was among the first settlers. He built a one story house, overlooking Crystal Lake, which was remodeled by his survivors. The home was kept in the family until recent years. He signed the Association Test in 1776, a paper widely circulated in the American colonies during the Revolution to determine who were loyal to the American cause.

Gilmanton is situated among the hills just south of Lake Winnipesauke and was not accessible until in 1770 the Province Road was extended from Durham to Meredith, a large township that included the present city of Laconia, Lakeport and the Weirs. The first settlers walked through the drifts of an early snow storm to their log houses that had been erected during the summer.

A son, Simon was born at Hampton Falls in 1759. In Gilmanton he married Mary Avery. At an early age he enlisted for one year as a private in the Revolution in 1776, was at the Battle of Bennington when Burgoyne's forces, seeking stores and ammunition, were routed by the American militia from New Hampshire and Vermont. There General John Stark made his famous address to his men before the battle, "There are the red-coats. Before night they must be ours or Molly Stark is a widow." Doubtless Simon Clough listened to this exhortation.

Simon re-enlisted and fought at the Battle of Sartoga when Burgoyne and five thousand men surrendered to the Americans. Later Simon was promoted to sergeant and served under Colonels Scammel, Dearborn and Reid, three brave officers from New Hampshire. He was discharged in June, 1783.

Forty-six years after the war was over, when he was seventy-one years old, Simon applied for a pension which was not allowed until 1841, when he was eighty-three years of age. He moved from Gilmanton to Barnston, Lower Canada where one of his sons lived, but he survived only two years to enjoy his pension.

One son, Nehemiah lived at the old home in Gilmanton and served in the War of 1812. Another son, Chase* went to Maine; Moses lived in Barnston, and Jonathan went to Moultonboro.

Descendants of this branch of the family have been prominent in New Hampshire. Today, Mrs. Elvira F. Veasey of Reading, Massachusetts, assistant genealogist, and Clarence F. Clough of Storm Lake, Iowa, a member of the Board of Governors in the Society, are descendants of Simon of Gilmanton.

Aaron—3 was the father of nine children, six daughters and three sons, of which Aaron, Jr. was the sixth child. He was a soldier in the Crown Point expedition in the French and Indian War. His son, Aaron lived in Salisbury until 1846, the last of the name in the town. A second son, Abel went to Gilmanton with his wife, Naomi where several children were born before he was killed by an accidental fall. One of his sons became a settler in Wentworth and his grandson, Charles is now an aged man of eighty-five living in Bristol. He was the oldest Clough to be present at the first meeting of the Society in Exeter in 1940.

THE MERRIMAC VALLEY

We now turn back to the second group of Cloughs, mentioned in the outline at the beginning of this chapter. Grandsons of John left Salisbury to settle in the Merrimac Valley, fifteen miles inland, after the close of King William's and Queen Anne's Wars, when the Indian dangers had been removed from southern New Hampshire. The ancestor of this group was Thomas,

son of John—1, who was born in Salisbury, May 29, 1651. He was probably living as late as 1737. Thomas was a farmer in Salisbury, was listed as a yeoman in 1730, signed the oath of allegiance in 1677 and was a soldier in the defense army of that time. His father-in-law, Samuel Gile, granted to him in his will the land he received in the fourth division of 1659, located on the Spicket River, now in the town of Salem, New Hampshire. In 1728 Thomas deeded this land "for love and affection" to his son, Isaac, except forty acres, which he reserved for his son Jethro. This land was then a part of Haverhill, which was a frontier town for seventy years. Haverhill suffered heavily from Indian troubles in King Philip's War and later in the French and Indian Wars.

The citizens, as in other towns that had suffered from Indian marauders, had training bands of militia and had built fortifications and garrisons. One of the old garrison houses was at Deacon Onesipherous Marsh's (frequently spelled Mash), a constable of Haverhill. He came from Hingham and was the uncle of Mercy, wife of John—2 Clough.

The garrison houses were sometimes built of brick and those which were not, had a layer of brick between the inner and outer walls. There was but one door so small that only one person could enter at a time. The windows were very small, two and one-half feet high and eighteen inches wide, secured by iron bars. The panes of glass in them were very small and thick and fastened with lead instead of putty. These houses were two stories high with two rooms on the ground floor and the upper chambers were reached

by a ladder which could be pulled up after the occupants ascended. The fireplaces were so enormous that sled length logs could be burned in them. Huge ovens were built at one end of the building usually behind the chimney which opened to the outside and could provide for a company of hungry men.

For some time no Indian attacks had been experienced by the English settlers. To the north French immigrants had sought to establish colonies and had enlisted the aid of the Indians to help drive the English out. The French had taught them to build better forts and gave them better firearms. When King William's War broke out between England and France in 1689, the French in the new world seized upon this excuse to attack the colonists here. Dover was attacked and completely wiped out.

William Horne, husband of Elizabeth Clough, was killed in this massacre on the 28th of June, 1689, at the Waldron garrison house where the Dover Court House now stands. The inventory of his estate included two hundred acres of land, sixteen cattle etc., and was attested July 16, 1699 by the widow Elizabeth. She had the distinction of being the only woman among a large number of signers of the petition of New Hampshire towns to the Massachusetts government, February 20, 1689 for help against these Indian attacks. The settlers in Maine also petitioned the Massachusetts government to be taken under its protection.

Elizabeth Clough Horne was killed by Indians on September 30, 1707. From the journal of Rev. John Pike of Dover we learn that, "Old Widow Horne was

taken by the Indians near the Lower Corner of Capt. Gerrishes field, as she traveled the Road—the same day several troops passed the Road, both bef; & after she was taken." Such was the fate of John Clough's oldest child.

There were reports that Indians were massing to attack Hampton, Exeter, Salisbury, and Amesbury but this did not occur. Lonely farmhouses and small villages were in most danger because the Indians always attacked stealthily. Women and children went to the block houses at night and the men went everywhere armed. When they went to church the men always entered last so they could rush out first in case of attack. Even small boys learned the use of small arms and bows and arrows.

The year 1697 witnessed the bloodiest raid of the war. The Indians fell upon Haverhill, plundering and burning homes, murdering men and women and carrying off prisoners to be sold to the French in Canada, or to be held for ransom by their relatives.

The savages attacked the house of Thomas and Hannah Dustin first. Thomas was at work in a field and ran to protect his wife, but he found he was too late to save her. He then gathered his children, aged two to seventeen years, to take them to a place of safety. Sending them ahead of him and using his horse as a barricade, he stood the Indians off with his gun. From the best authority obtainable it would seem that he took them to the garrison house of Onesipherous Marsh.

Hannah and her nurse were forced to go with the Indians many miles up the Merrimac. Her escape

is one of the best known of all the tales of these terrible wars. Her young babe was cruelly murdered. One of the children who escaped, Nathaniel Dustin, became closely connected by marriage with the Clough family in a later generation.

After the Indians had attacked the Dustin home they scattered and attacked other houses, burning nine in all, and killed many of the owners who defended them. Among those killed were John Kimball and his mother, Hannah Marsh Kimball. She was the daughter of Onesipherous Marsh and cousin to Mercy (Page) Clough. One of her descendants, Sarah Hall, married Wimon Clough.

When peace was declared between England and France, the governor of Canada told the Indians he could no longer support their war against the English and advised them to make peace immediately. This was done at Casco. As soon as peace came the settlers returned again to the cultivation of their lands.

In 1700 the towns were again troubled by the French and Indians who were plotting to ruin the frontier and drive out the English. This was known as Queen Anne's War and resulted in the capture of Arcadia from the French. The New Hampshire settlers, alarmed by this second bloody outbreak offered a reward for the scalps of Indians and sent rangers to their villages to capture them. Finally their leader was killed and that put an end to the attacks upon southern New England. The Indians signed a peace treaty at Portsmouth, agreeing to let the English have their former settlements and the Indians were to have the right to hunt and fish as before.

About this time a band of Scotch immigrants came to Haverhill looking for a place to settle. They were descendants of a group of Scotch Presbyterians who had gone from Argyleshire to Ireland in the middle of the seventeenth century to escape the persecution of King Charles I. They landed in Boston in 1718 and were given permission to settle in the interior.

They came up the Merrimac searching for a place called Nutfield because of the abundance of chestnut, butternut, and walnut trees. They sent scouts there and liked so well that they built a few huts and established sixteen families. In 1720 they purchased the title from the Indians and in 1722 incorporated the town as Londonderry. They were never troubled by Indians. They provided many fine families, among them the Rogers family, one of whom founded the famous Rogers' Rangers. They also introduced the potato and linen cloth in the new world. Flax grew well in this region and soon many settlers used it. Some of the early Cloughs had flax, linen cloth and "linning" spinning wheels, as is discovered in the inventories of estates.

Several years after the Scotch settled Londonderry, men from Salisbury, Amesbury and Newbury came to settle upon the fourth division lots. These were laid out upon the Spiggott (now Spicket) River, a tributary of the Merrimac, in what is now Salem, New Hampshire. This was part of Massachusetts Bay territory at the time and was considered part of Haverhill. Since the fear of Indian attack had passed, the settlers felt it was safe to cut the hay in the meadows and cultivate planting land.

The fourth division was bounded on the south by the Merrimac River, north by Shatswell's Pond, west by the town's bounds and east until all the lots were drawn. These were laid out one mile in length and the Isaac Clough homestead was located in the center of what was once Samuel Gile's* lot. He built a house during the fourth division, but records do not say whether it was built upon the fourth division lot or not.

Three of the sons of Thomas went to Salem, Zacceus, Isaac, and Jethro. Zacceus once owned a lot there and sold it to his nephew, Isaac, Jr. History does not say whether he ever lived there. He was born in Salisbury, Feb. 17, 1692 and on Jan. 21, 1714 married Sarah Page. He went to Poplin, now Fremont, a town a few miles from Kingston, where he spent the rest of his life. They had twelve children. One of the daughters, Hannah, married Nathaniel Whittier descended from the same ancestor as the poet, John Greenleaf Whittier.

Jabez, son of Zacceus, was baptized in Salisbury, April 5, 1724. He married first at Poplin, Nov. 12, 1741, Miriam Brown who was the mother of four children. One son, Moses, married Molly Cram and lived in Deerfield and Andover, New Hampshire. He was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War. Jabez married, second, Sarah Young. Among their eight children were Joseph who married Susanna Folsom and resided in Epping; Jabez who went to Maine; Zacceus a Revolutionary soldier; and Daniel who lived in Weare not far from Concord.

* See page 73.

Jabez's son, Daniel was born in Fremont in 1763. He went to South Weare before the Revolution and enlisted from there at the age of seventeen. He was mustered out June 27, 1780 by Major William Scott having served five months and sixteen days, for which he later received a pension. He was a blacksmith.

In Haverhill, he married Abigail Atwood where he lived for some years. Then with his wife and children, he moved to Weare on horseback. In later life the family returned to Haverhill where Daniel died in 1840.

The Daniel Clough home in Weare was built prior to 1770 and is still standing. Among its furnishings was a grandfather's clock bearing the date of 1725. The family still tells of seeing stones on the farm where Indians once cooked their fish and hollowed out mortars used to prepare corn meal and other food. On cold fall and winter nights the hunters of long ago gathered here to go hunting for coon and fiercer game. They were hardy and adventurous men and looked dangerous with their guns, rough skin coats, high boots and pine knots for torches.

From this house Daniel departed for the war. It is a typical structure with the one story, steep pitched roof of early New Hampshire design. The characteristic architectural marks are the position of the windows, the central chimney for two fireplaces, and a doorway that doubtless opens into a narrow entry from which doors permit entrance to the two lower rooms. (See illustration.)

A son, Daniel was born in Haverhill; was eighteen years of age when his parents moved to Weare. Like

his father, he became a blacksmith; he also developed considerable talent as a violinist in his later years.

While riding past the Clough home one day, Mary Colby, a young lady who lived in Weare saw the stalwart Daniel chopping wood. The romantic spark which was kindled then and there resulted in their marriage. She was the daughter of Philip and Ruth (Lufkin) Colby, was born in Weare in 1791 and died in 1880. They were the parents of twelve children.

Nature provided abundantly for these pioneer families and the alewives or herring in the streams supplied many a meal for a numerous and growing family. Angling and hunting, once a necessity for our ancestors, has since become a popular sport in New England.

The descendants of Daniel—5 have brought fame and honor to his branch of the family in Weare and its vicinity. A great-grandson, John, a noted tenor singer, affixed his name permanently to the landscape at East Weare when he presented to the New Hampshire Department of Forestry three hundred thirty-nine acres of woodland on the banks of the Piscataquog River, now called, "The John Clough Reservation."

An estimated eleven thousand campers, Boy Scout Troops and picnickers annually enjoy the privileges of this area.

Another great-grandson, Gilman Clough, in his young manhood organized an extensive business in manufacturing and contracting for lumber products and became renowned for his ready wit and financial ability. He was one of the best known and most in-

fluential men of Manchester during the latter part of the nineteenth century. His granddaughter, Mrs. Franklin N. Rogers of Manchester, was chairman of the committee which arranged the first meeting of the John Clough Genealogical Society at Exeter, New Hampshire in 1940 and was elected vice president of the organization.

BEGINNINGS OF SALEM

We have told previously about the land that was deeded to Isaac in the fourth division of Haverhill. These divisions—it may be well to explain—were sections of the wilderness in a township that were allotted to settlers by the proprietors from time to time, and this was the fourth section that was set off from Haverhill.

Isaac was born in Salisbury on January 24, 1694. At Hampton he married Sarah Swain, whose father has been noted as a soldier in the early militia. William and Mary Swain, the parents, were kindly, benevolent people who were persecuted for sheltering Quakers. Sarah's grandmother was Prudence Marston, daughter of Captain William Marston, a Quaker who was often fined for helping those of his own faith.*

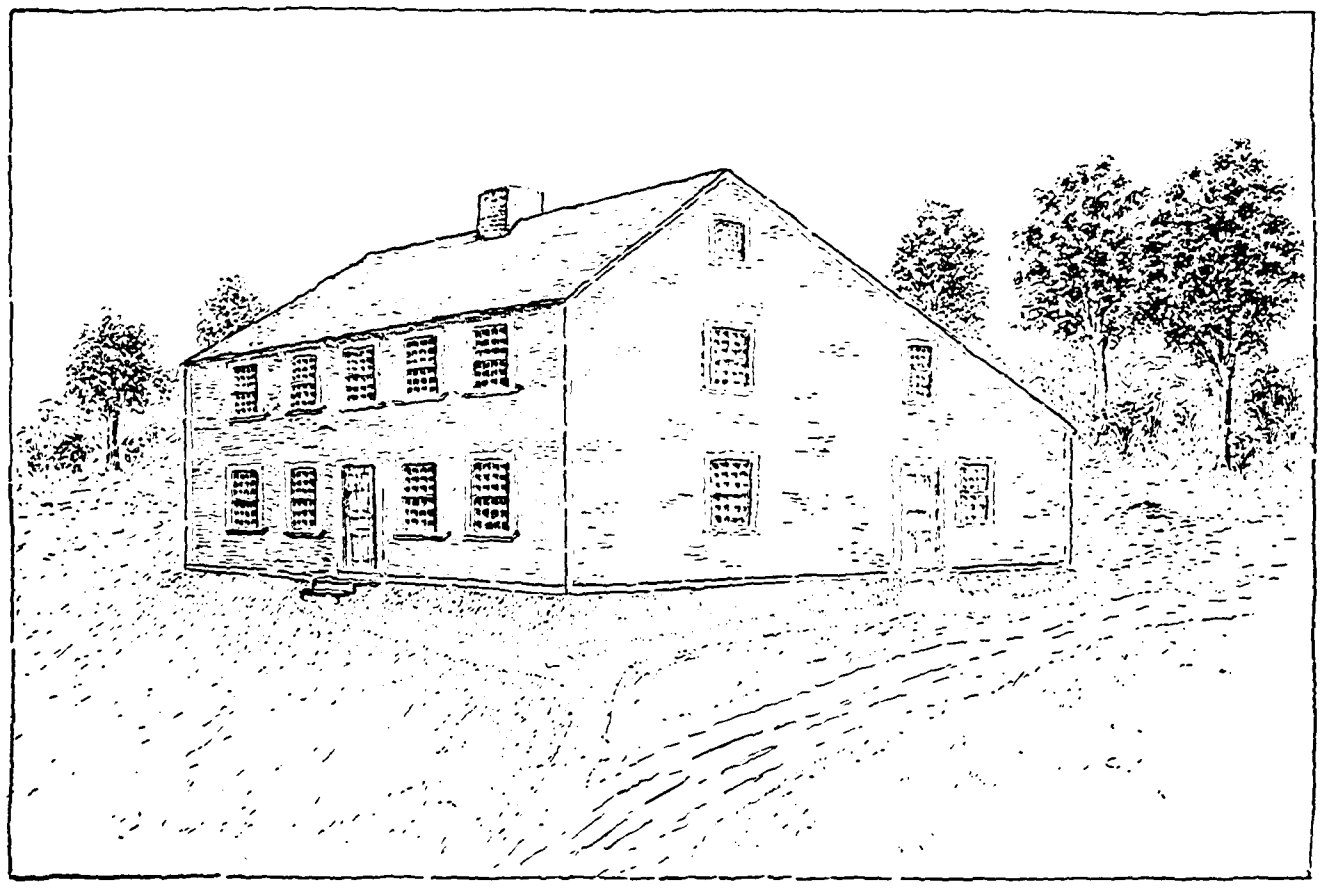
Isaac and Sarah were admitted to the Salisbury church in 1725 and four of their children were born in Salisbury: Josiah, Isaac, Jr., Mary and Wimon. Two sons, James and William were probably born after the family moved to Salem in 1728.

Salem was a pioneer village, established in 1726, and Methuen was the nearest town government. Few records of births were kept, others may have been lost

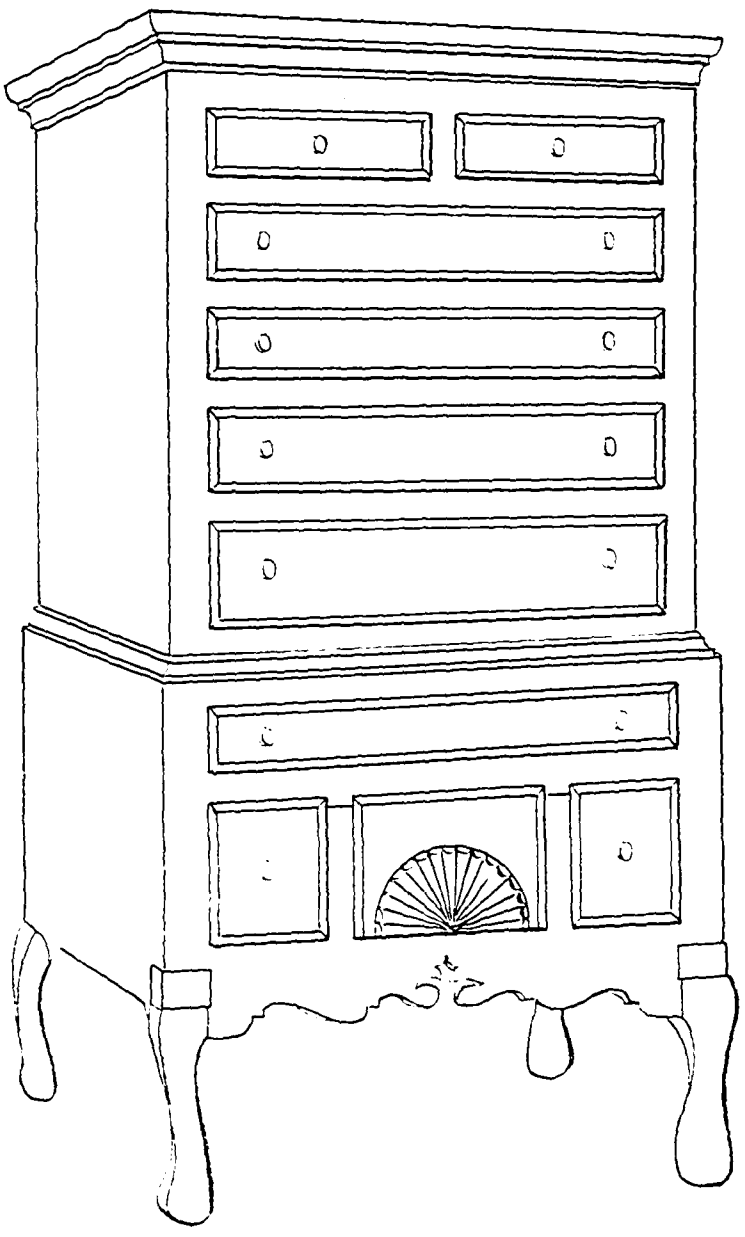
in these early days. Isaac Clough deeded land to the two boys in 1760, calling them his sons and later deeds of these sons call him "Honored father." These deeds are on file in Exeter.

The original home where Isaac lived was situated on the road now called Cluff Road, in Salem. No one now living remembers who built the house but it was described as very large with a sloping roof. It was doubtless typical of the houses of its day on the fourth division lots. They were two stories high with an upper story jutting out a foot or so above the lower. (The Clough house probably did not conform to this detail.) The roofs were generally high and steep and hipped or gambreled. The frames were of white oak with much larger timbers than are used in modern houses, and the beams in the finished rooms were exposed both in walls and ceilings. The windows were small, diamond shaped panes until 1750 when seven by nine inch panes were introduced. Lime was little known, and clay mixed with straw was daubed on walls or a plaster made with clam shells. Inside walls were whitewashed; wall-paper was not used until 1783. The roofs of better buildings were shingled, although some cottages had thatched roofs until 1690.

Before 1700 houses had one central chimney, with a large fireplace in the kitchen where a whole family could sit conveniently on two forms or settles placed at the corners. Thirty cords of wood a year were considered sufficient for a family. There were smaller fireplaces in the other rooms. Paint was not used either inside or out. The old Clough house was burned about 1850 and a typical New England cottage was



ISAAC CLOUGH HOUSE AT SALEM



THE HIGH-BOY FROM SALEM

built on the same site. This is another homestead that has been in the hands of many generations of the same family.

Mrs. Lord sketched the picture of the original house. The long roof at the rear gave the name "salt-box" to these ancient designs. The Cloughs possess heirlooms as the sketch of the two century old high-boy proves.

Behind the house, Clough Hill, so called in by-gone days, rises in two steep pitches, wild and rocky as any storied mountain glen, although not so large. About a thousand feet to the south the thread-like Spicket wanders through the meadows.

Isaac Clough was a prominent man in the pioneer community. The inhabitants of Methuen had finished their first meeting-house in 1729 and established a minister there. One pew was built for the use of the minister's family, the rest of the house was filled with long seats. The next year they voted to spend seventeen shillings for "fethers and lining (linen) for the minister's Cushern." On October 29, 1729, twenty-four men signed the covenant of the church. One of these was Isaac Clough. On the following November 30, twenty-seven more persons were admitted including Sarah Clough, by letter from the Salisbury church.

The people at Spicket Hill (the highest elevation in Salem) were soon dissatisfied because the Methuen church was some distance from them. They petitioned the Haverhill proprietors several times to be set off from the parish to form one of their own. They were refused because the parent town would lose taxes but in 1735 their petition was finally granted. By 1738

they had erected their meeting house and the church was formally dedicated in 1740 with Rev. Abner Bayley as minister. Isaac Clough signed the covenant of this new church and thus became the founder of the two earliest churches of this region. The Salem folks were not as generous as those in Methuen had been because they voted not to buy a cushion for their minister; (a protection for the top of the pulpit-parapet, not for the seat).

For one hundred years Massachusetts had claimed almost all the territory of New Hampshire. The province had grown rapidly, and the government had taken up the differences over the boundaries with Massachusetts. The king in council in 1740 declared that the northern boundary of Massachusetts should be three miles distant from the north side of the Merrimac River from the Atlantic Ocean to Pawtucket (Lowell) Falls, and then in a straight line due west until it met his majesty's other governments. The line was surveyed in 1741 and is essentially the same today. (See page 2 of this chapter.)

This settlement of an ancient argument brought local troubles in its wake. The Methuen folks lost a large share of their taxable inhabitants while the Spicket Hill people were without local government. The governor of New Hampshire recognized the need and authorized a temporary organization of those sections of towns which were in New Hampshire into districts, called Haverhill District, Methuen District, and Dracut District after the towns to which they once belonged. On April 21, 1742 the citizens of Methuen District, (now Salem) journeyed to the meeting-house

in Methuen, which was eight miles from Haverhill, to hold their first town meeting. Isaac Clough was one of the three selectmen elected and served as late as 1744.

On Jan. 3, 1743-4, a sum of money was voted for the Rev. Abner Bayley's salary. The selectmen either believing the appropriation illegal or ill advised took no steps to assess the parish to raise it. The collector being asked about the matter complained that the selectmen had never made the rates. The townspeople were indignant and named a committee to find out from the selectmen the reason for this oversight. In 1745 a vote was taken to see if the town should prosecute the "Selectmen" for "neglect," namely Lieut. Isaac Clough, Ensign John Ober and Mr. Josiah Gage. After some time the affair was settled and the townspeople voted not to punish the selectmen. The accusers and accused took hold together to raise the sum. For nearly a decade the citizens petitioned Benning Wentworth, the royal governor, for a parish and a town charter, which was granted in 1750. The town was given the name of Salem, the Biblical word for peace.

Even this peaceful name did not wholly smooth away the troubles of the Salem folks. Others were coming into town and taking land to which they had no right. On March 8, 1759, a quit-claim deed was granted by the proprietors of the lands purchased of John Tufton Mason in New Hampshire, so that the inhabitants had a clear title to their claims and the town had the legal right to the undivided lots. Isaac Clough and the Widow Mary Clough were grantees.

Salem was not troubled by Indians but the citizens provided for their protection by organizing a militia company and building garrison houses. Isaac Clough was evidently one of the defense soldiers of that time, because he is frequently called Lieutenant. Fortunately the record for this has been preserved in the New Hampshire State Papers: a list of commissioned officers of the sixth regiment of militia in the province of New Hampshire, the fifth company of Methuen and Dracut; Richard Kelly, captain; Isaac Clough, lieutenant and John Ober, ensign.

Another man, Lieut. Ebenezer Ayer, was a near neighbor of the Cloughs, and came to Salem about 1730. He was an Indian fighter from Haverhill, where he had been a "Centinel" or scout in a band of volunteers under Capt. Lovewell during the Indian troubles known as Lovewell's war. He was a very prominent citizen and served as selectmen after the town's incorporation. He built a garrison house of heavy logs, since torn down, and many are the tales, tall or otherwise, of the valorous deeds of our ancestors about this historic place which lend romance to it. His granddaughter, Mary Howe, married William Somes Kelly, uncle of the Rev. Francis Brown, D. D., third president of Dartmouth College.

When Ebenezer Ayer died in 1762, his widow and son gave bond for settlement of his estate and the two witnesses were Nathan Hazeltine and Mehitable Secomb. It is important to note this woman's name; first, because she was evidently fairly well educated and intelligent or she wouldn't have signed such a document and, second, to place her in Salem at this

time since little is known of her and she is mentioned only once in the town history. Later she is connected with the Clough family.

Isaac Clough died at the age of seventy-five and is buried in the old burying ground at Salem under a huge pine tree. His tombstone is a slab of fieldstone, carved with some attempt at elaboration topped by a winged face. The carver wasn't fussy when he reached the end of the stone because he placed letters above the line when he didn't have room. Next to Isaac is the grave of his second son, Isaac, Jr., who died three years before his father. A short distance away are many unmarked plots, said to be the last resting places of many other Cloughs. The story of these unmarked graves is the tale of a family feud which lasted to the grave and beyond. Some of the Cloughs during the succeeding generations have had occasion to change either the spelling or pronunciation of the name. In many cases the reason has been forgotten. The Salem branch wished to change the spelling to Cluff probably to distinguish themselves from others of the same name but of more recent arrival in the town. The younger men were willing to make the change; not so with their fathers. The old spelling was good enough for them and they never changed. The sons were so incensed that they refused to put up any gravestones for the previous generation. This lamentable dissension between fathers and sons lost many a bit of genealogical data which would be valuable today.

Josiah, Sr., eldest son of Isaac, married Sarah Hastings, great-granddaughter of James Davis, Sr., men-

tioned previously at Haverhill; and likewise the same relation to Richard Bailey from Bishopstowe, England, said to have been one of a company who set up the first cloth mill in America. About the time Josiah married, his father set him up with thirty acres of land a short distance to the east of the family home. His house stood on the corner where the Province Road from Methuen curved around Clough's Hill toward the meeting-house, newly erected in the village square. The corner was known as Clough's Corner in the early days, the bridge over the Spicket near there was Clough's bridge, and there several generations of his family resided. He died in early manhood, leaving seven children. The administration of his estate has been preserved and carefully lists all the simple tools and belongings necessary for a pioneer family. There were no frills unless two chests can be called treasured possessions. An ancient high-boy estimated to be two hundred years old is believed to have come from this family.

A son, Josiah was born in Salem October 13, 1747. He is called Junior once in the records but this was soon dropped since his father died when he was eight years old. He married Martha Currier of Methuen. They were admitted to the Salem church in 1770. They lived where his father had lived but perhaps not in the same house. A number of houses were built at this location and one after another they have burned. How relics of this family remain is a mystery, yet there are several. A small religious tract has been preserved entitled, "The Rare Jewel of Christian Contentment," Jeremiah Burroughs, Boston; printed for

Benjamin Gray No. 2 at the head of the Town Dock, 1731, and is inscribed with the name, "Esther Gage, hir book," on the inside cover. Another book has four generations on the cover; Esther Currier, Martha Clough, Sally Cluff and Lydia Cluff.

Josiah signed the Association Test in 1776. They had twelve children; descendants are naturally numerous, scattered into Vermont, Ohio, Illinois, Delaware, New York and California.

A son, Jonathan went to Methuen, near Spicket Falls. His house in the mill yard, one of six houses in the village in 1800, is standing today. He and his wife made an agreement with Henry Nevins for use of the water rights at that place. Descendants still live in Methuen; also a daughter, Abigail* married Albert Gallatin Emery and went to Kansas. They settled on a grant of land the deed of which was signed by Abraham Lincoln in 1861. The farm in Marysville is still owned by Frank Williams, a descendant and a story about Abigail is found in the last of this book.

Daniel, son of Josiah above had twelve children. Among these was a Josiah who married Asenath Silver and second, Mehitable Palmer; a second Daniel was married to Lucy Ann Webster. The latter's son, Milon O. Cluff was a well known genealogist and was president of an earlier Clough organization around Canterbury. Clarence B. Cluff of Ohio, son of Milon, came to Exeter in 1940 to assist in this Society; his height makes him a conspicuous figure in the picture that illustrates the wreath ceremony found later in this volume.

A most prominent and influential leader was Levi, son of cousins who married—Wyman and Sally—a town treasurer for a term of fourteen years, selectman, representative in the legislature and clerk of the church for twenty years. The only daughter, Lydia married a grandson of Paul Foster who with his brother Samuel was famous among the members of the regiment from Marblehead who ferried Washington and his army across the ice-filled Delaware in 1776 to capture Trenton.

Isaac, second son of Isaac the founder, had his birth recorded both in Salisbury and again in Salem. He died at the age of thirty-nine after participating in the Indian War with the following record which probably belongs to him. "Capt. Goffe's Company Oct. 1745. A muster role of twenty four men under command of John Goff, Jr., scouting from the Merry Mack River to the Connecticut River begun to enlist the 10th of Oct. 1745. Isaac Clough, time of entry, Oct. 15, dismissed Nov. 26, time in service, 6 weeks, 1 da." This service must have been during King George's War, the great event of which was the capture of Louisburg, the chief stronghold of the French in America. Isaac was of military age at the time but it is difficult to say exactly which Isaac is meant, as his father was living at the time. The odds favor the younger.

Isaac, Jr. lived in a two story house with a convenient road near his father's and owned thirty acres of land. He also purchased the piece of meadow which Isaac, Sr. bought from his brother, Zacceus. This deed was witnessed by his brothers, Wimon and Jos-

iah. Isaac's house was northwest of his father's place; the exact location of the site is not known, yet the convenient road may still be followed. Many families lived along this old highway; the traces of such dwellings have mostly disappeared. One of Isaac's descendants still lives in Salem and others reside in Methuen.

An interesting story is told of one of the descendants who lived about three miles from the meeting house in Methuen. One Sunday he hitched up his horse and took his children to set out for church. In those days church was an all day affair. The old horse stopped and would not move out of the yard. "Well, Old Kate, what ails you? Come on!" he urged. But the horse seemed to shrink and still would not budge. "Well, Kate, you may have only 'horse sense' but perhaps you know better than I." So he unhitched the horse, put her back in the stable and took the children back to the house. Before long a blizzard set in and before night so much snow had fallen that had he gone to church he would have had a difficult time reaching home. So Kate's "horse sense" proved wisdom after all.

The third son of Isaac, Wimon, married Sarah Hall from Bradford near Haverhill, although not until her father's will was read and the History of Merrimac Valley also was her lineage proved.

Wimon (named spelled Wiman, Wimen, Wyman, Weyman; he spelled it Wimon) also had thirty acres of land from his father. This deed made in 1754 was witnessed by Josiah and Isaac Clough, Jr. It is not known just where he resided but he may have lived

with his parents. He and his wife were said to be very quiet, thrifty, and religious people. His will is on file but was never probated. Sarah was admitted to the church August 31, 1760, and he signed the covenant but was not admitted to full communion. This is sometimes called "the halfway covenant." Wimon did not take part in the Revolution, the family tradition being that he was too old and his son too young. But one of his exploits staggers the imagination and has been handed down by tradition for many generations in his family. It is a tale of brotherly love and devotion which led a young man to make a long and lonely journey approximately three hundred miles from his home to the city of New York to bring back his youngest brother and reunite him with his family again after he had been made a prisoner in the French and Indian War. Miss Edith G. Frederick, a lineal descendant of Wimon Clough tells this story best. "One day in Salem, news was received that some American soldiers held by the French had been exchanged and landed in New York. Wymon Clough, thinking that his brother, William, might be one of the prisoners exchanged, mounted his horse and rode to New York to look for him. On his way he sometimes met travelers from New York and of them he inquired about the exchanged prisoners. From the information gained he decided to continue on to New York and found his brother. William had been very ill and still was. As soon as he was able to travel a few miles a day, he and Wyman mounted the horse and started for home. They traveled from four to ten miles a day and finally reached their New Hampshire

home in about two months time. Here tender care restored William to health." This story was told to Miss Frederick by her uncle, Levi Cluff, Jr., when she was a child of nine. Wimon had six children, of whom, Wyman, Jr. married Lydia Kelley to whom the family home descended. The old house was destroyed by fire when Wyman, Jr. was an old man and his son, Levi, Sr. built a typical New England cottage on the same site. He also was one of the first to spell his name Cluff. His great granddaughter, Vivian Sutherland Lord, cooperated with Walter Cluff of Kansas City, Missouri, in organizing the John Clough Genealogical Society at Exeter in 1940.

As far as can be determined, Isaac's son, James was married twice; first, to Mehitable Secomb, noted previously in Salem in 1762. She was born in Derryfield, November 16, 1738 and died in Salem, aged twenty-six years. She was the daughter of Simmons and Elizabeth (Rand) Secomb who lived in Boston, then removed to Derryfield, now Manchester, about 1736. He died in 1740 and his wife and daughter must have gone to Salem before 1762.

This family was a well educated and prominent one. Elizabeth was the daughter of Robert Rand of Charlestown and was baptized in the Old North Church June 20, 1714. Joseph, a brother of Simmons was graduated from Harvard College in 1731 and ordained as missionary to the Indians with whom he spent three years teaching. He was installed as minister in Kingston where he died in 1760*. He married but left no children. Is this a coincidence that among

* See page 65.

the Clough papers are a few yellowed pages entitled, "Instruction for the Indians?"

A brother of Mehitable Secomb, Simmons, Jr., resided on his uncle's place in Kingston. In the town he was justice of the peace, town clerk and postmaster for many years and was universally respected. Another brother, Joseph, resided in Danvers and his diary has been published. On August 26, 1764, he made the following psychic entry, "I put up this day a not for the death of my sister, Mehitable, who died, yesterday was a week ye 18 instant." This date, "ye 18 instant" corresponds exactly with the date of Mehitable Clough's death, August 18, 1764. Her baby was baptized by Rev. Abner Bayley in Salem, "Mehitable Secombe Clough, father, James Clough, wife dead," on November 4, 1764. Other mysterious entries are found in the old diary. The second marriage of James was to Ruth Webster of Haverhill, in 1769. They had eight children. One son, Stephen married a cousin of Ralph Waldo Emerson and a grandson was Moses Tenny Clough, a famous jurist of the State of New York.

By tracing deeds the location of the home of James and Ruth is definitely known. About five hundred feet from Isaac Clough's house on the old road running north from there is a little clearing with a cellar hole in the middle of it. This is known to be the residence of Moses Poor, a Revolutionary soldier from Salem, who was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. In 1771 James and Ruth Clough deeded their land in Salem to Moses Poor of Atkinson. Ruth signed with a cross.

A little more description is to be had in an order from the court, apportioning to the Widow Hannah Poor, her share of the estate. She was to have a third share of the land and buildings, ten feet in the east end of the barn, a privilege in the cellar, the well, and the brick oven, and two lower rooms in the south part of the house. The house and barn must have been quite spacious but all are gone today except the cellar, the driveways and the old well, now filled with stones.

In 1774 James bought fifty acres of land in Hopkinton and moved to that town.

Perhaps no family was more influential in Hopkinton than the Cloughs. They lived in the northern section of the township near a beautiful lake that was named Clough Pond. Down the hill a sluice-way was constructed of heavy planks at the sides and bottom, which carried the water from the pond to mills that were operated by several generations of Cloughs. One was the manufactory for wooden tubs and buckets, another a saw mill. Today the hand-made wooden tubs from Hopkinton are famous articles in "New Hampshire Industries," thus perpetuating the Clough products of many years ago.

Isaac's youngest son, William lived through a varied career of sixty-four years. Born at Salem in 1734, by the time he was twenty he was fighting in the French and Indian War. He was the brother whom Wimon brought home after his imprisonment in the Bastille at Paris one bitter year.

He married Mary Austin who died after William, Jr. was born. His second wife was named Abigail,

mother of twelve children at Salem. In 1775 William entered the Revolution without enlistment and was at the Battle of Bunker Hill. The land that his father granted to him in 1760, he sold to his brother James.

William operated a grist mill located on Hedgehog or Policy Brook. One of his mill wheels is now in the bottom of this stream and the other is used for the door step at the house that was the home of Benjamin Clough, grandson of William.

The desire for ownership of land was certainly intense in the mind of this William; at the age of fifty he removed to Lyman, a distance of at least one hundred twenty miles. Perchance he had seen the White Mountains on his journeys north during the French and Indian War and learned about the towns that were being organized by proprietors who were offering farms at small cost in Grafton County in 1784. With his ox team, he and his wife slowly traveled northward to Gilmanton, then along the Province Road to Plymouth, Haverhill, Bath and into the hills of Lyman. Before the forests were cut the soil was fertile and here was the last frontier in New Hampshire.

This old Indian fighter had not seen the last of the red men. Here he or another Clough. set up a grist mill as in Salem, and one day he found three or four Indians prowling around the mill. He promptly dispatched them to happier hunting grounds with blows from an iron pipe and threw the bodies into the river. His descendant, Mrs. Eda C. Martin tells how the redmen were accustomed to cross her Grandfather David's land and would smell to see if they could scent

where the other Indians had gone. They would also come to the house for food and kiss his hand for his kindness. Bears, wolves and catamounts were common enough in those days and were very destructive. William often found it convenient to send one of the boys out to drive the bears out of the wheat.

No descendant can point to the exact spot where he erected his house although "The Rock," a large boulder will always mark the Clough farm. The name has been perpetuated in Mt. Clough, a sizable elevation in Benton, near Lisbon the home of John S. Clough, member of the board of governors of the John Clough Genealogical Society and descendant of William.

After a century and a half has past, this John S. Clough told the group at the Hotel Kenmore in Boston at the reunion in 1941, "Many of the Cloughs from my way are farmers. Some are Republicans and I fear some are Democrats, but they are all loyal Americans. Truly it was a lucky break for all of us that back in 1635 John Clough settled in New England instead of Germany or Russia, and started to raise a family." Two of John's brothers, Samuel and William, own a seven hundred acre farm in Haverhill and the products of the West View Dairy Farm are famous in the viciniity. Many descendants of William of Salem are scattered about Haverhill and Lisbon and have been influential citizens of northern New Hampshire.

William, Jr. married a Hannah Clough, perhaps the daughter of Isaac—4 and they lived at Policy Brook near his father's homestead. He lies in the old Burying Ground at Salem Center where his grave has been

decorated on Memorial Day for many years as a soldier of the American Revolution. He enlisted in Capt. Jesse Page's company in 1777; he also signed the Association Test in 1776. Miss Ruth Wheeler, assistant treasurer of the John Clough Genealogical Society is a descendant as well as Miss Helen Fogg whose records have recently been accepted by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Jethro (Thomas—2) the third son to settle in Salem, was born in Salisbury, June 26, 1705, and married Mary Dustin, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Ayer). She was the granddaughter of the famed Hannah Dustin, previously mentioned. Jethro was a soldier from Haverhill in the French and Indian War, who went on the expedition to Fort Ticonderoga and Crown Point. His name was on the muster roll of Capt. Timothy Parker's Co. July 26, 1756 at Fort Edward, a wooden fort near the Hudson River erected in May 1756 and on the muster roll of the company on the expedition to Crown Point. The spelling in each case is very odd—Jethro Clugif and Jethrew Clugf. The return of the company reported his death. His widow, Mary, is listed among the grantees when the quitclaim deed of the town of Salem was given. They had ten children.

Customs which seem very crude and ludicrous to us were common enough to our forefathers. Schools were provided in Salem from the very earliest times when in 1744 it was voted to hire a man to keep school. These were very different from those of later years. Probably the first schools were held in someone's house but by 1800 schoolhouses had been built al-

though little is known about them or their location. A pupil writing in later years of one of the old district schools where the Clough family went to school describes it as having no stove but a huge fireplace, and a big woodshed, "all out of doors within a quarter of a mile." There were benches running across the room on which the children sat. They played on the bog meadow which would roll like the ocean.

Postoffices were established when the first distribution of mail was made in 1786. There were two postriders from Portsmouth riding a regular route every two weeks. When the Londonderry Turnpike was opened the mail came from Boston to New Hampshire cities and towns. The first postoffices were kept at the convenience of the postmasters. In Salem the office was at the tavern of Phineas Gordon. The mail was usually placed in a table drawer; here the postoffice was an old Winsor soap box, eighteen inches long by eight inches wide.

Necessity was a stern teacher of these pioneers. There was no doctor in the town until after 1800 and they used such medicinal plants as ginseng, peppermint, witch hazel and tansy. Some were remedies which they had learned from the Indians. One Clough daughter was taught by her mother to smoke mullen and grape leaves to cure toothaches when she was young. She kept the habit until she was an old lady and her family were quite ashamed of it. There is no need to hush it up in the twentieth century.

Cloth and shoes were made at home. Things made by a man's skill were cherished and cared for. One Clough walked to church barefoot carrying his

shoes in his hand and sat down on a rock to put them on before he went into the meeting house. This is clear evidence that shoe leather was more valuable than hide.

There was romance in early days too. One Clough swain presented his bride of 1799 with a ring as a token of affection and engraved on this ancient bit of jewelry were these words, "Let us agree and married be." This may not be the earliest wedding ring ever given to a bride but it is certainly one of the earliest known in the Clough family.

The Cloughs prospered and were held in high esteem wherever they lived. They had a high sense of honesty and integrity and above all they had a sense of humour and quick wit. Those possessors of this quality were very proud of it and missed no chance to indulge in repartee. Those who didn't were constantly nettled by their smarter cousins and did their best to cultivate it themselves.

They loved their farms and many of their homes were owned by descendants long after the original owners had passed on. The more adventurous of them struck out for new scenes but many of them remained for generations in this town. Horses and ox carts provided the chief means of travel over rough paths. Needless to say that inducements for travel were not forthcoming until modern transportation was available. Even until recent times travel in one's own town was not common.

One Cluff daughter was once asked where she would travel if given her choice. Thinking rapidly she replied, "Why I haven't seen all of my own town

yet. I would like to see all of that." She didn't have a bad idea since Salem with its many beautiful lakes, rolling hills and historical background is worthy of a pilgrimage at any time. The Clough Family contributed both to the population and community life of this ancient township, and many descendants of Zacceus, Isaac or Jethro are now dwelling in Salem.

INTERIOR TOWNSHIPS

Our third group begins with Samuel—3, the next son of Thomas to leave Salisbury for Kingston, who married Sarah Robie (Roobe). He was called Sergeant, doubtless for service in the defense company against the Indians. Ten children were born before Samuel died at the age of forty-eight. Two sons were prominent in inland townships: Daniel and Theophilus. Daniel married Sarah Baker of Salisbury and they moved to Kingston where four children were born. After Daniel died his widow married Stephen Webster and her daughter, Elizabeth married Stephen's son David.†

This David Webster was in Chester where he joined Robert Rogers' Rangers to fight the Indians and he and Elizabeth married there in 1761.

Elizabeth and David Webster lived in Hollis two years but decided not to remain there when they learned of the fertile meadows far to the north where the Pemigewasset and Baker Rivers meet. The scouts who went there had brought back the most promising tales and young Capt. David was eager to try his luck. He drew a fine section of meadow and erected a log

† See page 66.

cabin, then returned to Hollis for his family and possessions. In the fall of 1764 he set out with his household goods in an ox cart for Plymouth as the new settlement was called. There was a highway as far as the place now called Franklin but beyond that a trail led the way along the rivers. Elizabeth gave her husband a few weeks to get to Plymouth, then taking her little boy in her arms, she set out on horseback for her new home.

She was but a day's journey from her destination, when her horse slipped while crossing a river, tumbling both mother and baby into the water. The chill fall night was coming on so she stopped to build a fire with flint and tinder from her saddle bags and tried to dry the baby's clothing as best she could. She heard strange sounds in the woods which might be wolves or other savage beasts, and she remembered only too well that there were still bands of Indians roving through the forests, who were not friendly to the English settlers. The French in Canada had seen to it that bitter animosity was stirred up on every occasion. Soon she hurried on but dusk fell before she could reach Plymouth.

She tied her horse by the river and carried her son up to a small cave high up on the cliff, where she raked together some dry leaves on which they went to sleep. A bright leaping light awakened her a few hours later. Eyes instantly wide she stared with heart pounding with terror, while she heard above her the weird clamor of Indians only a few feet above her refuge. She crouched over her babe, praying that he would not cry, and that her horse would not neigh.

Soon the redmen passed on leaving the trembling woman exhausted by her terror.

The next morning she climbed the cliff but not an Indian was in sight, only a few ashes and blackened sticks where they had built their camp fire. She took her baby, mounted her horse and hurried on until she reached Plymouth where she was greeted by Capt. Webster, to whom she told the tale of her fright. "Just a band of redskins stopping to eat and get warm by the fire," was his comment, "they wouldn't hurt you if they had seen you." She wasn't so sure but she was glad to be safe and to have someone with whom she could share her worries. She was soon at home in her new abode but her experience was never forgotten and the place where she spent the night is still pointed out to strangers. Captain Webster served with Gen. Stark at Bunker Hill, was made a colonel and had charge of procuring troops and supplies during the war. Their descendants are prominent in Plymouth today.

The other son of Samuel, Theophilus was born in Salisbury in 1703. His marriage to Sarah French produced eight children. This was a prolific branch of the family and the name Theophilus was common in several generations. A son by this name was born in Kingston and after his marriage to Elizabeth Currier of South Hampton, they moved twenty miles northward into the wilderness to Candia, or the north parish of Chester sometimes called "Charmingfare."

Legend has it that some Chester men killed and roasted a deer and while eating the venison one of them exclaimed, "This is charming fare." The word

subsequently became applied to that vicinity. Candia like so many early towns was many miles from the meeting house and other places of business and found it more convenient to form an independent town.

Theophilus signed a petition to the governor, Benning Wentworth, for a charter which was granted December 2, 1763. The first town meeting held, as many of the first ones were, in someone's dwelling house, saw Theophilus Clough elected deer inspector. The British in 1758 passed a humane law which forbade the killing of bucks, does, and fawns between December 1 and August 1.

During the Revolution three Cloughs, Samuel, Richard, and Theophilus, of Candia signed the Association Test in 1776, while Theophilus and Richard were Revolutionary soldiers. At first the men from Candia served in the vicinity of their homes but later some were sent to New York, Delaware, New Jersey, and Virginia to fill up other armies. Some were with Washington at Trenton and Princeton while others were at Valley Forge. Theophilus Clough served in Capt. Titus Salter's Co., at Fort Washington, 1777 and in the Rhode Island Expedition under Capt. Joseph Dearborn.

Then Theophilus with his wife, two sons (Stearns gives a third son Richard) and seven daughters went to Enfield where they were among the first settlers. He erected a tavern after the fourth New Hampshire turnpike was built, later called Mills Tavern. After his death his son, Henry, kept the tavern and shared the land with his brother, Theophilus, who was to take care of his mother while she lived.

Enfield was one of the central frontier towns of New Hampshire. After the destruction of Louisburg in 1758, four Connecticut soldiers were on their way home across Maine to the Connecticut and passed through this place. The beauty of the rugged country pleased them so much that they came back to settle and in 1761 the Enfield charter was issued.

In 1800 the tax lists in Candia contain the names of four Cloughs: Samuel, Samuel, Jr., Elijah and Theophilus. Samuel, Jr. died in Montville, Maine. Theophilus moved to Enfield and another of the same name, as stated in the History of Candia, lived in Springfield, a town adjoining Enfield, and he is listed in the vital records of the town of Springfield. Among his children was a son, Enos, who invented a horseless carriage in 1869. He worked upon this device fourteen years and the engine is now in Lakeport, New Hampshire and a picture of the automobile hangs in the library at Laconia.

CANTERBURY

The last group of our outline at the beginning of this chapter became Founders of Canterbury.*

Thomas, son of Thomas—2 was born in Salisbury in 1681. He was a shoemaker and remained in Salisbury until 1738 when he moved to Kingston. Two of his sons, Jeremiah and Thomas were among the earliest settlers of Canterbury. Jeremiah was born in Salisbury in 1710. He married Deliverance Leavitt who died in 1736. His second wife was Sarah Elkins.

* See page 68, Nehemiah.

Probably no one except his brother Thomas was more instrumental in shaping the town of Canterbury, which was founded in 1727, and caring for the existence of the early settlers than Capt. Jeremiah Clough. Neither he nor his brother were listed among the early proprietors but they came soon and both were founders of families who were identified for many generations with Canterbury and those parts of it which were set off as separate townships, Loudon in 1773 and Northfield in 1780.

The early proprietors became speculators of land and exchanges frequently took place. They did not intend to be pioneers in the wilderness and only conformed to the terms of the charter to escape forfeiture. Capt. Jeremiah Clough was the first selectman to be elected in the town in 1738 and his son, Jeremiah, Jr., was said to be the first male white child born in Canterbury. One of the first town meetings was to determine the size of the grant. The men who bounded it and laid it out were voted pay of forty pounds with twenty additional shillings for drink after they came home.

Among the earliest demands of the town were a settled minister, a saw-mill and a "passable way" between Durham and Canterbury. The town grew slowly as did most frontier towns. The men went ahead to construct their log cabins; then returned for their families. Furnishings were meager until they could be brought from the settlements. By 1742 not more than thirty families had settled there.

There is evidence that some provision was made for the support of the ministry but not until 1750 did

they select a committee to attend to the raising of the meeting house. Six years later Thomas Clough was one of the committee to receive the building in behalf of the town as far as completed. The outside was finished and the floor doubly laid. This was the first frame meeting house in Canterbury and is now used as a town house. There was an earlier log building used for a meeting house. Later pew ground was sold to provide for building the parsonage pew, the pulpit, and finishing the inside of the church.

Early in the history of the town the inhabitants were obliged to make defenses against the Indians. They had not been troubled much before the outbreak of King George's War in 1744. The Indians had asked for a trading post but the whites became suspicious of trouble and in 1744 a fort was built near Capt. Jeremiah Clough's residence and he was in command of soldiers placed there for the defense of the settlers. The fort was the center for the provincial government also and they sent out scouting parties from there as far as "Winnepesaukee Pond" or the Pemigewasset River.

While Capt. Jeremiah was on one of these trips the Indians attacked Canterbury. The settlers were accustomed to cultivate land on the banks of the Merrimac. One stood guard while the others worked and they hurried home before dark. One day two men were attacked by Indians and one of them was scalped while the other escaped. After this the provincial government stationed a group of men at the fort during the winter of 1746-7.

Among them were Sergt. Jeremiah Clough and

Ezekiel Clough. Abner Clough, company clerk of Capt. Daniel Ladd's Company kept a diary and told of scouting expeditions on which they discovered places where the Indians had lain in the grass or roasted corn. During the year 1747 forty-eight Indians were seen, cattle were slaughtered and white men killed, but Canterbury suffered less severely than other towns. Scout and garrison duty was required of settlers until King George's War ended and peace came again for four years.

Capt. Jeremiah Clough was a leading man of the town and his influence continued during his entire life. He possessed the confidence of the settlement as well as the provincial government. He represented the town as deputy to the Provincial Congress which met at Exeter, May 17, 1775. In military and civil life he was highly esteemed. After the Revolution people distinguished between him and his son, Capt. Jeremiah, Jr., who was a noted man in his own right, by calling the elder Esquire, and the younger Captain. He had one child by his first wife, Jeremiah, who will be listed next, and ten by the second wife, among them Martha who married Henry Gerrish of Boscawen, Leavitt who will be included later, Henry who joined the Shakers at Mount Lebanon, New York, Sarah who married Obadiah Clough, and Abner of Loudon.

Capt. Jeremiah, Jr., born Aug. 10, 1736, was said to be the first male white child born in Canterbury. He died July 10, 1819 and is buried near the old fort where his descendants have erected a monument to his memory. He married Abigail Kezar and had five children. His second wife was Martha Hoyt.

Ezekiel was also a brother of Jeremiah who was closely connected with the Canterbury Cloughs although he lived in Epping.

Events were rapidly marching on to the rebellion of the colonies against the exploitation of British rule. The Continental Congress adopted a nonintercourse resolution pledging the colonies not to import anything from Great Britain and urging them to be economically independent of the mother country. The Boston Tea Party was one inflammatory outburst against the unjust tax on tea, and plenty of trouble was to follow from hot headed and impetuous patriots. The British march to Lexington and Concord to seize stores and supplies collected there touched off the spark of the American Revolution. The pick of the king's forces were routed by the "embattled farmers." Among these was Capt. Jeremiah Clough who headed a Canterbury company who went on the Lexington alarm. The town voted to pay Widow Susannah Moore for a blanket lost on the expedition.

The Cloughs of Canterbury who signed the Association Test in 1776 were Thomas, Obadiah, Jeremiah, Nehemiah, Henry, Leavitt, and Thomas, Jr., and Jonathan of Loudon was also a signer. Capt. Jeremiah Clough, Sr. was on the Canterbury committee of Safety in 1777 and had charge of raising a company of men for Col. Thomas Stickney's regiment.

In such times malicious persons taking advantage of feeling which ran high sometimes put disloyal interpretations on chance remarks made by people and Capt. Jeremiah Clough, Jr., became the victim of such gossip when he was arrested and put in jail on the

suspicion of disloyalty. In a letter appealing for assistance he said he had always faithfully served the interests of the United States. He was finally discharged and returned to his home where his fellow townsmen soon vindicated him by electing him selectman in 1782 and 1783 and in the latter year elected him representative in the state legislature. In 1785 he was appointed justice of the peace and lieutenant colonel of the 11th Regiment of Militia and served four years. There can be no doubt that he was a loyal patriot.

In 1775, the Fourth Provincial Congress of New Hampshire appointed Enoch Poor of Exeter colonel, John McDuffie of Rochester lieutenant colonel, and Joseph Cilley major of a regiment known as the 2nd New Hampshire regiment who were authorized to enlist men. Jeremiah Clough, Jr., was one of ten men who received a commission as captain and raised a company which was in service from May 27, 1775 at Winter Hill near Boston and included Capt. Jeremiah Clough, Sergt. Joseph Clough and Obadiah Clough. In the enlistments of 1776 was Henry, son of Jeremiah, who engaged to march to New York and join the Continental Army there. In 1779 Joseph Clough was enlisted for the defense of Portsmouth.

During the Revolution the government of New Hampshire organized the militia into twelve regiments. Provisions were made for two classes of soldiers,—a training band which consisted of all able bodied males between the ages of sixteen and fifty years of age, and the alarm list which included all men from sixteen to sixty-five except those in the train

band. Plans were made for equipping these men and providing stores in case of danger as well as regular meetings or musters as they were called. The Canterbury train band included six Cloughs.

After the Revolution attempts were made by Canterbury citizens to secure a settled minister. Since the acceptance of the meeting-house in 1756 nothing had been done to keep it in repair or to finish it. The sides were not clapboarded, there was no plaster, nor sheathing and no way of heating it. After a quarter of a century it must have been as comfortable as a barn and probably the roof leaked both from summer showers and melting snow. Repairs were so slow being made that in 1785 the town was asked to decide if they should repair it or tear it down and build a new church. Nehemiah Clough was on the committee to repair it and remove it across the road. Apparently nothing was done as the same questions again arose but finally the building was repaired and removed across the street eventually to become the town house.

Near the first meeting-house was the cemetery which might be called by the family name,—lines of headstones mark the myrtle covered graves of many Cloughs who sleep there under the spreading elms. A new church was erected in 1825 with Cloughs prominent members of the building committee. In April 1943 a fire consumed this building and several others near it; the old meeting-house was saved and again is the only public building in Canterbury Center.

Thomas, brother of Jeremiah, (Thomas—3), was born in Durham in 1717 and married Mary Call at Canterbury in 1741. He was a housewright and built

the first frame house in the town in 1740, which is the ell of the present dwelling built in 1777. This property has always been in the possession of his descendants. The architecture is unusual,—a three story gable roofed homestead, and chimneys for thirteen fire-places. Joseph L. Clough, treasurer of the Society, of Nashua is the present owner. (See illustration.) Thomas first purchased land in 1740. The first sawmill was erected on a brook near his home. In 1756 he was one of a committee to accept the meeting-house. Jeremiah and Thomas were petitioners to have their tax remitted in 1755-6 because the war and the Indian dangers to which they were subjected in a frontier town made it difficult to support themselves.

The French and Indian War broke out in 1754 but not until 1757 were the people so alarmed by Indians that they went to the garrison for protection. When none appeared they went back home to perform necessary work. Four Indians of the St. Francis tribe entered the house of Thomas Clough not far from the fort and took a small quantity of meal. Captives, not plunder, was their object and soon they spied a nephew of Mr. Clough and Dorset, his negro man, hoeing in the orchard. Two seized young Jackman, the nephew, while the others pursued Dorset. He resisted and yelled so loud and so long despite the terrific pummeling they gave him, that some youngsters passing near heard him and carried the news to the fort.

Men were sent out to try to overtake the captives but failed to do so. They were taken to Canada where they were sold. Jackman was released in 1761 at the close of the war and was escorted back to his old home.

THOMAS CLOUGH HOUSE AT CANTERBURY

DANIEL CLOUGH HOUSE AT EAST WEARE

Thomas Clough redeemed his servant for a small sum but Dorset lost his way on his return and was frozen so badly in the bitter weather that he lost both his feet. He was brought back to Canterbury where his master cared for him until he died at an advanced age.

Mrs. Clough had a narrow escape from falling into the hands of the savages that same day. She had returned to her home to do some baking and prepare for the return of her family. She discovered marks of the Indians and fearing their return, resorted to strategem. She called for the boys to come quickly and immediately set out for the garrison house. All the way she kept calling as though several people were with her, until she was near enough to the fort to be out of immediate danger.

During the time of the Indian troubles the townspeople discovered that their copy of the town charter was without attestation. They knew that the house of Richard Waldron, secretary of the Province had been burned and supposing that their charter was among the papers destroyed they petitioned to have their charter confirmed lest their descendants lose their land. Thomas Clough was a signer of that petition. He was as distinguished in civic affairs as his brother was in military. He served for many years as town clerk and selectman besides acting on important committees. Several times he was entrusted with missions for the welfare of the community making journeys to Durham and Portsmouth. He appears to have discharged his duties with tact and discretion and to have succeeded in all his public undertakings. His descendants have been prominent to the present.

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, was born in 1750 and married Dr. Philip Carrigain who came from New York to Concord, to practice medicine in 1763. His son, Philip, became secretary of state of New Hampshire and made the earliest map of the state in 1816. Dr. Carrigain was one of those falsely accused of disloyalty during the Revolution. The romantic story goes that Dr. Carrigain escaped from the Sons of Liberty in Concord and hid in Capt. Jeremiah Clough's barn where he was given food and shelter. He was later discharged as he evidently had been falsely accused. This is typical of other incidents of the Revolution in other New Hampshire towns where prominent people were maliciously branded as traitors to the American cause because of unguarded or distorted remarks.

Obadiah, son of Thomas, was born in Canterbury in 1753 and married Sarah, daughter of Jeremiah. Their son, Philip, lived in Sanbornton, and many of his descendants lived in Ohio. Another son, Joseph, married Mehitable Ambrose Chase, was known as "Squire" and was one of the most prominent men in political, business and religious life of Canterbury. Since the town had no lawyer he advised many of his neighbors in matters of conveying property, making wills, settlement of estates, and dispensed generous hospitality in his home where he entertained men who later became governors of states, congressmen, senators, judges of the Supreme Court and even a president of the United States, Franklin Pierce. He was ordained a minister of the Freewill Baptist Church and preached in Canterbury and surrounding towns.

In a short history of the family in New Hampshire it is not possible to carry out each line in its entirety. This chapter has indicated the early generations and given some description of the towns in which they settled and some of their descendants.

By the end of the eighteenth century the pioneer Cloughs taking advantage of the widening frontiers had spread over most of New Hampshire. They did not stop with the boundaries of the state but kept on and three centuries after John Clough landed in Boston his descendants have scattered over the whole nation. From Maine to California this family has given fine and talented citizens to many communities.

But how has Salisbury fared all these years? A few years ago the town celebrated the tercentenary of its founding and placed commemorative markers in honor of her early founders. One of these bears the names of all the men who were first settlers and John Clough is included among them.

One of his descendants went there to see this memorial not long ago. Not finding it readily he made inquiries at a little shop in Salisbury Square. "Clough," said the proprietor, "I don't know anyone of that name. Maybe there is a marker over there somewhere." Turning to the ancient citizen who sat smoking his pipe near the window, he asked, "You ever hear of any Cloughs around here?" Taking his pipe out of his mouth for a brief instant he replied, "No. I have lived here man and boy for eighty years and never heard of the name." Truly John Clough is a forgotten man in Salisbury today.

Vivian Sutherland Lord, the author of this chapter is a descendant of Isaac of Salem, and from her personal historical papers has compiled the story of her family. She is the wife of Erskine Daniel Lord, graduate and former member of the staff at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a descendant of English Cloughs. His paternal great grandmother was Harriot Clough who married James Hyde in 1837 and came to America about 1850.

Mr. and Mrs. Lord have two sons, Daniel Fred, a student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Robert Sutherland Lord.

Mrs. Lord is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, was formerly a teacher and later, staff reporter on a daily newspaper (Evening Tribune) in Lawrence, Massachusetts. Her home is in Marblehead, Massachusetts. She is prominent in the work of Samuel Adams Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of which she is now regent.

Chapter V

THE CLOUGHS IN MAINE

In previous chapters a picture has been focused in our mind's eye of the Cloughs in the first century of their existence in New England when the first and second generations remained in the vicinity of Salisbury. The grandchildren of John, the founder, stretched the radius of the widening circle another ten miles or more into New Hampshire. In this chapter about the Cloughs in Maine the great and great-great-grandchildren—the fourth and fifth generations—are "trending into Maine" over the old Indian trails; first, along the coast; then, up the Kennebec Valley to the site of the present state capital of Augusta. Their children dispersed into the tributary valleys or along the bays of the northward coastline where they cleared the forests, produced large families, fought wars, and, as the Good Book says, rested from their labors.

If any family characteristic is demonstrated here, certainly it is the restlessness of the Cloughs. During the second century a Clough cleared a home in the wilderness, then successive descendants migrated still farther into the interior. In many towns that once knew the family during two generations, not a person remains of the name today. Like the migratory birds

that fly over this region to seek nesting grounds at distant stations, so the children of the seventh, eighth, and ninth generations have scattered far and wide. Some are living on the prairies of Wisconsin and of Iowa, in sunny California, and even in cold Alaska. But there are Clough Neighborhoods still in Maine following the customs of their ancestors, dwelling together in clustered homesteads as in Kennebunkport or occupying their ancestral farms as in Monmouth. Let us trace these founders of townships while they lived their busy yet mostly commonplace lives among the pine forests of Maine.

Scattered throughout the population of the State of Maine are hundreds of people who bear the name Clough. Many are descendants of John of Salisbury; others are the offspring of several early emigrants to New England from various branches of the Clough Family.

The earliest record of a Clough in Maine is found in a history of the town of York where Ebenezer and Nathaniel are listed as sentinels in Capt. Harmon's Company during 1721-2 at the time of the Fourth or Lovewell's Indian War against Norridgewock, the stronghold of the French and Indians on the Kennebec River. No further information about either man is found. Ebenezer is a common given name among the descendants of Ebenezer Clough of Boston, Massachusetts, and in all probability they were soldiers from that state in the colonial militia.

York was the earliest English settlement in Maine in 1623 and a thriving port developed, although Kittery and Berwick, founded in 1631, were better known

during the century that followed. Kittery, situated half-way between Portland and Boston, is famous today for the location of the Portsmouth Navy Yard. It was the first incorporated town in Maine and had a population of about two hundred souls ten years after the godly Pilgrims landed at Plymouth.

The marriage of Anne Clough of Salisbury to Benjamin Hutchins is recorded in 1729 and four years later that of Hannah Clough to John Perkins. Both men lived in Kittery. Names like those of the immediate descendants of John of Salisbury are therefore found in the records of this town. The eldest daughter of Samuel—3, the son of the youngest son of John, was named Anne, born in 1709. Since no other woman among the descendants of Salisbury bears this spelling of her name, it seems safe to presume that the first Clough of our branch of the family to settle in Maine was a woman. Perhaps Hannah is a cousin, the daughter of Thomas, the second son of John who married a Hannah and their daughter born in 1715 was named for her mother, although these are conjectures rather than proved records.

Among the eighty-five different papers that are in the possession of Samuel C. Clough of West Roxbury, Massachusetts, which were preserved by his great-great-grandfather, Joel Clough of Arundel, is found a Power of Attorney, which is the oldest of the collection. Note that Samuel 3rd was a "cordwainer" meaning in the ancient custom, a worker in "Cordova Leather" or a shoemaker. "This paper was executed at York and it may be likely that he was living there when this instrument was drawn," writes

Mr. Clough. "Richard Cutts was the attorney and Thomas Cutts and Tobias Fernald were witnesses. My wife and I spent our honeymoon at Kittery and a Fernald family lived next door to where we were stopping. In Kittery, still standing, is the old Cutts' Mansion. If Samuel were living in Kittery it would not seem likely that he would go to York to have this instrument drawn. The Cutts were men of Kittery and not of York, so there is a possibility that it meant York County. Note that Samuel signed 'Clough' and not 'Cluff'."

Based upon conclusions that are substantiated by the inserted copy of this document that was issued two hundred years ago, there is no denying that the first male member of the family of John of Salisbury to settle in Maine was his great-grandson, Samuel 3rd. His descendants may be counted by hundreds today, especially in the vicinity of Kennebunkport, called Arundel in the beginning of the settlement. A remarkable tradition that may, indeed, be accepted without hesitation has been handed down through the years to Jane Jernigan of New York City, a direct descendant of this branch of the family. Although Samuel 3rd had ten brothers and sisters, the names of Marcy, John, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Ebenezer, all born between 1717 and 1736, cannot be traced in later records.

At this period the Indians were exceedingly menacing and attack after attack harassed the border townships until over seven thousand persons had been slain. The tradition has its source from a daughter of Jemima, Hannah Currier Stickney, that during a raid Jemima was hidden in a churn and her small

I Samuel Cloff of Kittery in ye County of York
Cordwainir do Constitute Thomas Huchens of Sd Kittery
yeoman my Attorney in all Causes Moved or to be
moved Real Personall or Mixt wherein I am or
may be Concerned as Pet or Deft or otherwise
in my Name to appear Plead and Persue to find
Judgment & Execution Cum facultate Substituendi
Witness my hand & Seal this 21 Day of February
anno Domini 1744 Samuel Clough
Attest
Thomas Cutt
Tobias Fernald

York ss Febr 21 1744
This Day ye above named
Samuel Clough Personaly
appeared & acknoledg'd ye
above instrument to be
his free act and Deed
before me Richd Cutt J Peace

FACSIMILE OF THE OLDEST HANDWRITTEN DOCUMENT

brother, probably Jonathan, was shut into a clock. There the redskins found them before the house was burned and all the other members of the family were killed, with the exception of the four older children who were married and living elsewhere. The Indians carried the two children to their village where both became so well loved by their captors that when a scourge wiped out almost all of the entire population of the Indians' village, Jemima and her brother were returned to Amesbury. Such tragedies often overwhelmed the Indians; either smallpox or a malignant fever depopulated the coast of New England immediately previous to the arrival of the English at Plymouth and Portsmouth.

Perhaps the two children found shelter in the home of Brother Peter, who was killed in 1755, or with Sister Mary who married Ebenezer Currier. On August 29, 1751, Jemima married John Currier of Amesbury, later of Salem, and then of Hopkinton, New Hampshire. Inserted is the copy of a letter that John Currier* wrote in May, 1778 to Jemima's brother, Samuel 3rd, which shows that while in captivity the advantages of an education in the common branches were denied to the children at the age when others were going to school. There was preserved with this copy another letter which Jemima's son, John, wrote at her dictation in which he states that his mother told him that she and Samuel were all who were left of a large family.

The owner of the letters, Samuel C. Clough, writes that he wishes it were possible to know what was in the return letters if they were really sent. Mr. Clough

* See page 95.

states that the list of children in the letter agrees with the records to 1778 found in Lord's story of Hopkinton, although he does not mention the twins, but one of them probably died and he gives only the names of living children. Daughter Alice married John Hall in August, 1778 after this letter was written. This privilege of exchanging letters was a rare opportunity for relatives in widely separated sections of New England. The postscript describing the children seems to be an indication that previous correspondence had been infrequent. The address "Kennebunk" shows that the Curriers had but little idea of the actual residence of Samuel. Arundel was never known as Kennebunk, and was not called Kennebunkport until 1821.

On February 14, 1736, Samuel 3rd and Hannah Hutchins were married and began housekeeping in Kittery. This Hannah was the daughter of a family of first settlers in this town, and the niece of Benjamin and Anne (Clough) Hutchins. She, too, could relate gruesome tales about her grandparents. Grandfather Hutchins was murdered by Indians and Grandmother was carried to Canada among the very first captives to suffer that torment.

During the twenty years following Samuel's marriage, at least four sons and two daughters were born in Kittery. What an exciting environment in which these four brothers were growing up together! The town was frequented by sailors who could spin marvelous yarns of their voyages; the shipyards were busy. The boys, however, did not become sailors although this environment exposed them to a love for the sea. Instead, in 1756 the entire family moved to

Arundel, thirty miles eastward where second cousins, John and Abel Merrill of Salisbury, and three of their sisters and brothers-in-law were among the first settlers. One speculates about that journey. If it were made when Samuel purchased his land, baby Lydia was only five months old and little Noah exactly a year more than that. Perchance the trip was made over the ancient trail that Algonquin Indians blazed in centuries of long ago. Or did Samuel load all of his goods and chattels aboard a sailing craft and voyage in a few hours down to the mouth of the Piscataqua River, then up the coast to the Arundel River, now called the Kennebunk? Perhaps they were accompanied by some of the Hutchins and other families who migrated from both Kittery and York at about this time.

Samuel settled several miles beyond the present town of Kennebunkport, not far from Cape Porpoise —so named by Captain John Smith in 1614 when he saw a school of porpoise off the point—then the center of the wealth and business of Arundel. On April 12, 1756, Samuel purchased one hundred acres of John and Benjamin Burbank. Soon after Samuel and Hannah had built their new home son Enoch was born, followed by John and Joel, as well as another daughter. An abundance of food must have been easily obtained with seven sons to help in the cultivation of the farm, and the beans and corn meal mush could be varied by the catches of pollock that ran in the winding streams or by cod and lobsters that were found off the rocks of the Cape.

When one drives about this picturesque tidewater

country now threaded by hard-surfaced highways that wind through the pinelands and salty marshes to the rockbound shore, he cannot imagine a picture of that lonely dwelling of Hannah and Samuel two miles from the sea. Dense pine forests, giants in comparison to the present old growths, covered the coastal plains. Fog and tidewater creeks brought the ocean to their very doors. That scholarly author of historical novels, Kenneth Roberts, has vividly described the customs and stirring events of the following years in his books, "Arundel" and "Rabble in Arms."

According to the records of the town, Samuel participated in the affairs of the meeting-house; he was tythingman March 2, 1762. As a cordwainer his judgment was sought and he was appointed sealer of leather, March 9, 1772; was made constable, March 5, 1771; and sealer of leather and surveyor, March 8, 1773. On the latter date another record is found:

> "Mr. Samuel Cluff marks all his chattel with top cut of the left ear and two slits in same."

The sons of Samuel and Hannah have inscribed their names in the history of Arundel by their deeds of valor on land and sea. Five of them—Noah, Enoch, Joseph, Samuel, and John—fought in the War of the Revolution and Enoch and Thomas sailed upon privateers that preyed upon the shipping of the British, a service record of which any family might be truly proud. Even today only a few service flags contain so many stars.

Noah is an interesting character whose records have been preserved. He was born in Kittery October 28, 1753 and before he emerged from his teens, he was

fighting in the French Wars. At the age of twenty-two he enlisted for eight months, "crouched behind the rail fence at Bunker Hill," says Kenneth Roberts in "Trending into Maine," then tramped through the forests of Maine northward to Quebec with Benedict Arnold. There in 1776 he was seriously wounded while scaling the walls of the fortress, was "captivated" by the British and held in a cheerless prison until May when he was released by an exchange of prisoners and tramped back again to Arundel. Certainly Noah and Sile Abbott who married Noah's sister, Lydia Clough, were heroes among the common soldiers of that disastrous journey to Canada.

Between his expeditions, Noah had married a girl with a famous Maine ancestry, Mary Goodwin, while his brother, Thomas, married her sister, Hannah. These sons of pioneers selected their wives with sagacious discrimination. Without doubt the union with the daughters of prosperous families is responsible for the perpetuation of many characteristic virtues that persist in our family traits. Great-great-grandfather Daniel Goodwin was a surveyor, innkeeper and large landed proprietor of Kittery; his wife, Margaret, was the daughter of Thomas Spencer equally prominent in Berwick where he was a planter, lumberman and tavernkeeper.

His wife, Patience, was the daughter of William Chadborne who came to Boston in 1631, and to Kittery in 1634 on the vessel, "Pied Cow." He was a carpenter and, with two others, was under contract to work for Capt. John Mason for five years, after which they were to be allowed fifty acres of land on lease for

a term of three lives—generations—paying an annual rental of three bushels of corn. These engineers set up a dozen sawmills at the natural waterfalls within the following two years, while later Mary's father and uncle established the Goodwin's Mills known even today.

Mary Goodwin Clough managed her family during the absence of her soldier husband. Shadrach was born in 1777, probably during the enlistment of his father. Not satisfied with the treatment he suffered from the British while in prison, Noah marched again to Lake Champlain to relieve his friend, Capt. Jacob Wilds, Jr., who was a mariner and homesick for the sea. As was the custom in this war, men enlisted for certain periods, and Noah was in Rhode Island for six months in 1777, at Fishkill, New York in 1778, and in 1780 at the age of twenty-six again enlisted for six months.

Probably Mary had to contend with rising prices in Arundel; ceiling prices were fixed in 1779 to combat the high cost of living. A vote was passed regulating the prices of various articles, also the wages of laborers:—"all who bought or sold at a higher price than the fixed were to be considered enemies to the United States of America, and to be treated with the contempt their conduct deserved." Some of the articles enumerated were rum; molasses; coffee, 18s. per pound; brown sugar, 15s.; Indian corn, L5 per bushel; rye, L6; barley, L4; wheat, L9; and hay L30 a ton.

The second son, David, was born in 1780, a daughter, Naomi, in 1784, and Obed in 1790. John A. Clough of Worcester, Massachusetts, the second president of

this Society, is one of David's descendants. Little is known about Noah and his family. An ancient house that had always been called the Noah Clough House was destroyed in an extensive fire in 1941. In the court records at Alfred, among the pension applicants appeared, "Noah Cluff, aged 65 years, a laborer, on July 18, 1820. Private in Capt. William Guttridge's Co., in Col. Benedict Arnold's Regt., Mass. Original declaration April 9, 1818. Certif. 13206. Reason, bodily disability from a wound received in scaling the walls of Quebec, where I was taken prisoner. Wife, Mary, age 63 years, able to do but little; Dau. Naomi, age 36 years, has been sick two years under doctors. Granddau. Polly, age 14 years, well. Estate. I own no house, nor land, nor any other property, except 1 cow, 4 old chairs, 1 table, a few knives and forks, plates, spoons, cups and saucers—enough to feed with —also, 2 pigs." Signed by a mark, Noah Cluff. Sworn to July 18, 1820. Total value, $16.00.

Brother Enoch, in a way, rivals Noah, but his career was the most picturesque and interesting of them all. He, too, was in Cambridge during the early part of the war, marched to Quebec and was captured and imprisoned. A quotation from "Rabble in Arms" reads, "These people around here, they won't fight unless you guarantee 'em half a dozen cows bounty, and some not even then." The thrifty Enoch waited until the offer was nine cows, then stipulated that this number should be doubled in four years. Enoch fought at White Plains against General Howe, and General Burgoyne at Saratoga, but returned safely to Arundel.

To explain the seeming selfishness of these Maine soldiers, a record from Bradbury's "History of Kennebunkport" quotes the following about John Deshon from whose family one of the grandmothers of this line was born.—"To Mr. Benjamin Downing, Treasurer. Sir—Please pay to Thomas Perkins, Jr. five hundred and ten pounds, it being for a cow delivered to John Deshon for six months service in the Continental Army, last campaign and the same shall be allowed to you out of the town's money. Signed, by the selectmen, March 7, 1781." It is evident that English currency was not of much value in the newly-created country when it required about twenty-five hundred dollars to pay for a cow.

Samuel C. Clough writes, "After reading over Bradbury's and Kenneth Roberts' version of Enoch, I find that he should deserve a better story but know that I have the only material to give him a better position in the Clough history.

"In addition to what has been said, Enoch enlisted again after White Plains in 1777 and served as aid-de-camp for Maj. Gen. Baron DeKalb until the latter died of his wounds received at the Battle of Camden, S. C. in 1780. I possess a copy of Enoch's discharge in 1780 stating that it was for three years service in the Army.

"On arriving home he was not content to settle down on a farm and shipped aboard a privateer bound for Bilboa. A year later, arriving at Salem, he again shipped aboard another privateer which was probably sunk by a British Man-of-War. With no established men-of-war, many of these privateers were fit-

ted out to prey on Great Britain's shipping, thus doing what they could to help win the war. From the time Enoch first enlisted and fought, as already has been published, he also served three additional years in the army and one and probably two years at sea, all for the interests of his Country. I think he has the best record of any of the Cloughs."

The following are the Enoch Clough Papers with comments by Samuel C. Clough. He writes, "Bradbury places Enoch in Cambridge (1775), then to Quebec, and later at White Plains. Bradbury found a record of three years service in Captain Hitchcock's Co., but that record must be for the last three years of which I have the discharge—Nov. 27, 1780. His war record then was five years in the army, and later two years service on a privateer."

Enoch's First Letter

Newburyport, Decem. 7th 1781.

Honored father and Mother I imbrace the opportuy with pleasure to Inform you that I am well at Present Blessed be God for it hoping these few lines will find you and all Brothers and Sisters as well as they . . . . Me at Pleasant & Beg your Pardon for Disobaying you in Going further then York But when we came to York that Ship had sailed and so we Came here and Shipt aboard of the Sconer Success Lettermark Mounting Eight Gunes Comanded by Capt Philip traft Bound for Bilboa and expect to Return the last of May Next if wee have Good Luck so I Beg you would Give my Kind Love to All Neighbours and Inquiring friends I have Nothing Strang to write but I Still Remain your Dutyful Son til Death

Enoch Cluff

Wee Expect to Sail in a few days

"In this letter is found the approximate time he sailed on the privateer from Newburyport for Bilboa on the 'Schooner Success Lettermark'. He came back and did not go home but wrote another letter from Salem, June 23, 1782 either on the day of or shortly after his arrival. Salem was probably the most energetic port in fitting out privateers at this time and he shipped aboard one of them." (See note at end of the second letter.)

Enoch's Second Letter

Salem June 23rd 1782

Honored father and mother. Imbrace this oppertuy with grate pleasure to inform you that am well Blessed be God for it hoping these Lines will find you well as they leave me at present in my letter by Mr Smith I inform you of my arival and what I Sent by him and Did not Send word what you would Do the best with it but I beg (lac?) if you would Do the best with it that you Can and use what you want and Sell the Rest of it by the pound as others Sell as good as that I have Sent you Som Rum for haying and I hope it will be made good use of I hope you will Provid for my Cattle the best you Can and Satisfy your Self and mother. I hope that you be Able to make that Cloath before I com home and if Capt Ross is not paid alredy pay him as soon As you Can and try to get that of Eastman. Remember me to all Brothers and Sisters and all other friends So no more at present but I Remain your Dutyful Son til Death

Enoch Cluff

"This letter would seem to indicate that he sent some instructions when Mr. Smith brought the goods home to his father. There is a receipted bill for making a suit for Mr. Enoch Cluff, signed, Mr. John Foss. This must be the 'Capt. Ross' mentioned in his letter.

"His mother was probably alive when the letter was written, or at least, when he left home in 1780."

Sir Arundel May 14 1783

It has pleased divine Providence to take from me my Son Enoch Cluff by Death.

You will therefore do me a very great kindness in my trouble if you will be so kind as to get and receive whatever was and is justly due to him of the Prize taken by the Ship he was aboard of and whatever things belonged to him and you shall be Satisfied for your trouble out of said Effects and you will oblige your Friend & Sevt

Samuel Cluff

Mr. Daniel Lebetter
Salem near the Rope-Works.
Arundel May 14th 1783

Mr. James Miller Sir please to apply to Mr. Daniel Lebeter in Salem near the Rope-Works and receive for me whatever was due to my Son Enoch of the Prize taken by the Ship he was in at his hands and you will oblige yr Friend & Sevt

Samuel Cluff.

"It would seem that the second vessel that Enoch shipped aboard did return and was not sunk. He either died of sickness or was killed in an engagement. The term 'lost at sea' seems to mean—'vessel lost' but as Samuel was asking for Enoch's prize money the ship must have taken a prize and had come back to Salem."

Joel, probably the youngest of the family, also remained in Arundel.

Samuel C. Clough writes, "It is not with much pride that I take my pen to write about my great-great-grandfather, Joel. He must have been of a gar-

rulous disposition, looking for trouble and, if the various writs and summonses that I have about him are true, he received just what he deserved. However, the Court never mentions the good things a man does but records only the misdemeanors. He never committed murder or any very serious crime but he is sort of a skeleton in our closet.

"As I stated before, Joel was probably too young to enter the Army and stayed at home taking care of the farm and his father and mother while the other children married and left Arundel for other localities. There is no Kittery record of either Enoch or Joel, so I naturally consider Enoch a few years older than Joel. Samuel probably settled in Arundel shortly after buying his land in 1756, for in those days a shack provided means of shelter until the real farm house was built. Accordingly, the birth date of Enoch was probably between 1756 and 1760, enabling him to enlist in 1775.

"John was born in 1758, and Joel may have been born shortly after 1760. The date of his marriage to Dorothy Hutchins was in 1784. The first mention of him is in a note signed by his brother, Joseph, asking Mr. David Hutchins to pay Joel twelve shillings, dated April 21, 1780. The next is a summons to his brother-in-law, Paul March, to appear in Court in a suit wherein Joel was the plaintiff and Gideon Walker the defendant, October 13, 1783. Joel was not the aggressor in this case.

"On Feb. 2, 1788, he bought the homestead of his father, Samuel. There was a condition in this deed whereby Joel should pay all profit or income derived from the farm. This would include anything sold out

of the farm production. He would, also, give his sister, Rhoda March, one cow, and his sister, Lydia Abbott, one cow after the death of his father, Samuel.

"Nov. 3, 1794, Joel was made Town Surveyor. Then follow several writs or summonses to appear in Court for various actions, some of them for assault and battery. On Jan. 8, 1800, Joel purchased thirty-three acres from William Jelleson of Wells, the said land being in Arundel. On May 13, 1805, there is a receipt by James Harrison to Enoch Cluff for $100, so it seems my great-grandfather was of age at that time.

"At one time Joel must have lost his house by fire, as I have a part subscription list toward building a new home, Feb. 8, 1819. On Aug. 3, 1819, Obed Cluff sold Joel a ledge of rocks near the Town Road. This may have been for the stone with which to build a cellar.

"The birth dates of both Enoch and Samuel are not registered; nor have I the birth dates of my great uncles and grandfather. Until 1800, the Town Records were very lax in recording births, deaths, and marriages. I have many other instruments including nearly all the brothers of Joel which relate to notes and payments.

"I can find nothing about John, but I am sure he was a brother of Joel, as so many of the records place him in Arundel and no other Cloughs or Cluffs were there in the 18th century. He probably left Arundel when a young man and entered the Army."

One Revolutionary War manuscript for York County lists the equipment of the train band (militia)

in Capt. Joshua Nason's Co. on August 19, 1774. In this Joel Cluff has "1 Powder, 30 balls, 8 flints" while brother Samuel Clough has "1 gun, 1 bayonet, 1 powder, no balls, 6 flints, no cat. Boxes, 1 cutting sword."

HOLLIS

Most of the research about the other sons of Samuel of Arundel:—Joseph, Thomas, John and Samuel—has been accomplished by Miss N. Josephine Sweet of Blue Hill, Maine. These young men purchased land in new townships about ten miles inland, directly north of Arundel.

Joseph, a sergeant in the Revolutionary War, was a founder of Little Falls Plantation, (now Hollis) a new township about ten miles from Arundel. He married Elvira Hutchins—a familiar name in this family—was the father of eleven children, and his descendants are doubtless living in Waterboro and Lyman to this day, although their exact genealogy has not been verified. Mrs. Hannah Cluff Soule of Gray and Mrs. Edward Brackett of Saco have provided complete data for the Daniel Cluff who married Grace Tyler and who is probably Joseph's grandson, but the connecting link of proof still evades them. Their search of many years will soon be ended,however, and this Society will have aided in a unique manner.

The day before this chapter was sent to the printer, a letter arrived from a lawyer seeking heirs to an estate. Among the papers of the deceased, Samuel Cluff, Jr., were a partial genealogical record of the Cluff family showing that Daniel's grandson was of the ninth generation, and also a letter from Mrs. Hilda

To Mr
Samll Clough
in
Kennebunk

Hopkinton may y^e 25: 1778 Loving Grother
I Right to you to Let you no that no
I and your Sister an ours are well and all our
thers of our frinds was yo the Last News wee
had from them wee ave got a great way of
from you all wee wants to hear from you
and all our finds in them parts and your well.
June wee are in a comfitiabel fittuation as to this
wovlds ingoyments witch I hop you are so wee
wants to see you wons mor but how that
may be god only nows but I pray god that
you and wee may Live so to god glory
that wee may mat togather in that blesd
abod witch he has prepaird for his own this
from your ever Loving frind and boother
Til Death us parts John Cuvier

wee have no children married but
have five grouen up men and weman I
I have one son in ye army that is thomas
and John is a Docter and Live with me
Alice and the tweens Jtil Lives below &
Samuel Lives in this town on a place of
his own so no more but I remains your
ever weel wisher & so forth ——
Jn Jand me a Lette by ye baver witch will return
in a week and he will resive it at mr Kimbels

Lincoln written on a Society letterhead. At the attorney's request she has sent a genealogical tabulation which proves that the nearest surviving relatives are two own cousins, Mrs. Soule and her sister. Now to learn those missing names of the fifth and sixth generations!

Brother Thomas is listed among the more prominent early townsmen of Little Falls Plantation who had settled there before 1800, and later lived in Waterboro. Other early settlers included his father-in-law, Benjamin Goodwin, and the latter's brother, Nathaniel. They were the first proprietors of Goodwin's Mill (just six miles from Biddeford) which was the early business center of Hollis. Perhaps the families settled there together—or it may have been the home of Hannah and Mary before their marriage to the Clough brothers, Thomas and Noah. At the first recorded plantation meeting, March 27, 1781, Thomas Cluff was chosen one of the four Surveyors of Highways.

In nearby Waterboro the first school in 1784 was held in a barn and five years later the sum of sixty pounds in lumber was voted to support the schools. Kittery, which had supported one in 1714, had advanced to such an extent that now teachers had to have certificates of "Morrell Carrictor."

Thomas seems to have had a pioneering spirit and evidently wanted to avoid crowded conditions. By 1790 Arundel was a prosperous community of two thousand people and Hollis had a population of six hundred and seven, while Waterboro had only one hundred and eighteen people in 1784. Although that

was the first year it had been possible to survey the township, lumbermen and hunters had settled there earlier. Perhaps Thomas, as a younger man than the Goodwins, sought good lumber for their mills.

In the unbroken wildernesses prior to 1620 the first paths were made by the Indians who traveled along the banks of streams, shell-fishing to the sea. Later, when the hunters came, gradually they made a few trails across the country from one river to another. Shipbuilding was ever a prosperous industry, then as now, and the best of timber was easily obtainable. Because of the demand for it, log roads soon were leading from the nearest and most convenient stands of timber to the water-courses, down which logs could be floated to the nearest mills. And thus by 1784, Waterboro was able to boast of two principal roads.

This story has been told and retold among the Cloughs of Maine. Thomas was returning from Kennebunk where he was accustomed to walk through the forests a distance of fifteen miles for supplies. The trip required a day to reach his destination and another for the return; perhaps more, with his load of necessary articles and an up-hill trail. He crossed the river on a boom of logs. On this particular trip, he had purchased among many other things, several whole salted codfish. When he was deep in the woods alone, he heard the howl of a wolf; soon he saw several skulking along on his trail. He dropped a salt fish. The wolves stopped and fought over it, tearing it into pieces and devouring it. Then they started to follow again. Thomas knew that he was not far

from the river, and would be safe if he could reach it before the wolves overtook him. Bolder and bolder the wolves became, drawing nearer and nearer to his back. Then he dropped another fish. Finally he caught sight of the stream, and tossing his third and last fish behind him he ran for the boom of logs. Stepping out upon the first logs, he pulled them far away from the bank into the water. Wolves did not like water; they would not swim. Thus Thomas made his escape and arrived home without further mishap.

Thomas Cluff (Clough in the 1790 census) saw service on a privateer ship, "The Lion," of Newbury, Massachusetts which was at Boston in July 1781 and which later was captured by the British. He died in 1795 at the age of forty-three, thus was in Waterboro less than five years. His will is dated June 1, 1795 and filed at the Court of Probate held at Waterboro on August 25th of that same year. He requested that his wife was to manage the estate until their son Thomas was of age, as he felt that she could best bring up his children.

Son Thomas was to have all the real estate on which he lived excepting two acres, and the farming utensils and one twenty-fourth part of the sawmill standing on "Swan Pond Falls called Goodwin Mills." Son Enoch was to be given two acres and bound to a trade at fourteen years, and when of age he was to be paid L6 by Thomas. When they were of age daughter Sarah was to receive one cow and three sheep, and daughter Lydia, one cow and six sheep. He directs Thomas, Jr., to the care of his mother, Hannah, and if Thomas dies before he becomes twenty

years of age, Enoch should have Thomas' share. Thomas died in 1828. His brother, Enoch, carried on his line, and a direct descendant, Percy R. Cluff, of Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts is the present secretary of the John Clough Society.

Two inspiring examples of present desire for service are those of Percy's twenty-year-old son, Roy, Jr., who enlisted in the Coast Guard and asked for escort duty with convoys, and his cousin, Donald Morgan Sprague, of Milton, Massachusetts who enlisted in the Navy and has been officially reported "missing in action"—probably in the South Pacific, though where has not yet been revealed. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leon S. Sprague, and he enlisted in April, 1942 when a sophomore at Milton High School. The parents are members of this Society and all the Cloughs sorrow with them for a brave member of this family who displayed the same courage as his ancestors of Maine.

Living in Hollis and near-by Dayton are many descendants of Enos Clough who was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill. His son, Noah, lived in Effingham, New Hampshire before he settled in Hollis. Miss Sweet is tracing this lineage, at present. The name, Enos, is found in the line of descent from Thomas—2.

Son John was a rover. Although his first marriage has not been traced, he is known to have been in Arundel working for James Kimball in 1783, and according to the census rolls he had a son, Joseph, born in 1784. Three years later he was at Waterboro, where his marriage to Mehitable Coffin, descendant of Tristram Coffin of Newbury, Massachusetts, is recorded in 1787.

Then he moved on to Newfield, a region that is described as a "land of fertile soil with many trees from which maple syrup could be made."

When the census was taken in 1790, John was located in Parsonsfield, but his second son was born that same October in Arundel. About half of the pioneers were single or recently married when they became citizens, and the majority spent one or two summers before bringing a wife, and John probably did likewise. At this period paper money was nearly worthless, silver was scarce, and there was no gold. Many of the Revolutionary soldiers sought homes in the Maine woods, and Parsonsfield was a favorite locality. Although there were only sixty people there in 1785, nine years later the town numbered one hundred and fifty families. Farms sold at twenty-five to one hundred dollars a lot, to be paid in installments, if desired and this liberal policy probably accounts for the rapid settlement of the town.

The first burdens were borne on human shoulders and the backs of horses, as a horse could wind in and out among stumps and logs better than yoked oxen. Usual livestock consisted of a yoke of oxen or a horse, a cow, a pig, a dog for protection, and a cat for company. Corn was planted in ashes with a stick and hoed with a mattock; fodder was in stacks; the barns were mere hovels for cattle; and the first houses were simply temporary shelters, similar to logging camps today. In 1794 John was married to Susanna Brown of Parsonsfield, and in about 1818 he removed to Wolfeboro, New Hampshire where his descendants are living today.

Two outstanding descendants of John have carried on the line in Wolfeboro. A grandson, Stephen Whitten—1855-1935—was for many years a teacher, farmer, owner and operator of a large saw mill and box shop and active in politics all of his life. He married Carrie Canney and they had three children. Stephen held town offices, was one of two men to walk to town meeting in the Great Blizzard of 1888; and represented his town in the State Legislature and on the Governor's Council. He was an authority on the history of his section of the state; at one time owned the larger portion of the estate of the last Colonial Governor, John Wentworth and restored the well to its original condition. Included in this estate is an extensive beach on the shore of Lake Wentworth which Stephen Clow presented to the State of New Hampshire for recreational purposes—his last public service.

A son, Fred Ellsworth Clow, 1881-1941, graduated from Harvard Medical School and engaged in practice in Wolfeboro. He did post graduate work at the Mayo Clinic; made two trips to Europe for study; and developed one of the superior rural health centers in the country at Wolfeboro at Huggins Memorial Hospital. He received the honor of membership in the American Medical Association, also the distinguished recognition:—Fellow of the American College of Physicians, together with other positions in many medical societies. His hobby was a collection of Lincoln documents and relics and he was an authority upon the life of Lincoln. He was deacon in the Congregational church, in demand as a speaker on old books, and on Lincoln. As a physician, his reputation

was outstanding throughout New Hampshire and elsewhere among his colleagues.

He married Bessie Beless. Two sons and two daughters were born in Wolfeboro. The sons, Stephen in business, and Dr. John, a dentist, live in Rochester; both are interested members of this Society.

Samuel—5, the fourth to receive the name in this line, was baptized October 7, 1750 at the Third Parish Church, Kittery, Maine under the name of "Saul." He was married at Wells, Maine, June 7, 1770 to Lucy Wakefield, daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Godfrey) Wakefield of Wells, who died at Alfred, Maine in 1820. His second wife was Abigail Noble, widow of John Noble of Alfred, by whom he had no children.

In answer to a resolve passed April 23, 1775 by the Second Provincial Congress of Massachusetts to raise a regiment, Samuel enlisted in the Revolutionary War at Sanford, Maine as a Corporal, May 3, 1775 in Col. James Scammon's 30th of Foot Regiment, Capt. Joshua Bragdon's Company. His three brothers enlisted in the same regiment at Arundel, Maine on May 8th; Joseph as a sergeant and Noah and Enoch as privates.

Samuel Cluff is recorded as coming from Kittery Point to Alfred, and living on what is still known as the "Back" or "Cluff" Road in the oldest Clough home in Maine that is still standing. Probably the house (now owned by Mabel A. Ricker) was built by Samuel himself as the deed for the twenty-seven-acre lot for which he paid one hundred and seven dollars mentions no buildings as do the later ones for this same plot

which remained in the Cluff name until 1827. Across the road he also owned sixty-nine acres more.

Samuel was living in Alfred, then the North Parish of Sanford, when he enlisted in 1775. After the war he was a member of the Militia; the town reports in 1798 mention him as Capt. Samuel Cluff, and from 1799 until his death in 1827, he is always named Major Cluff.

No doubt he is buried in the family lot with his wife, Lucy, and his two sons, James and Nathan. This area is located in the field just beyond the house and barn, set off by four granite posts. There are no markers, but in the back of the lot are the graves of the Fergusons who were the next owners, and came from Kittery, as did Samuel.

Records show that Samuel acted as surveyor of roads and lumber, and was a tax collector. Figures prove that he was among the most liberal supporters in the early days of the Congregational Church. Both his name and his son, Simion's, are found in the very early church reports. Samuel owned considerable land in Alfred, Lyman, and Waterboro. No records of dates or the places of birth of any of his children have been found; Hannah was baptized at Wells, June 25, 1775, probably while Lucy was staying with her parents during Samuel's enlistment in the army. It is known that Samuel and Lucy had eight children and probably had more.

Hannah, Susanna, and Lydia all married and lived in Lyman; Simion and Nicholas married and lived in Parsonsfield; Samuel, Jr., Nathan, and James were residents of Alfred where their farms adjoined their

father's land. Hannah—6 married Nathaniel Knight. Through their daughter, Susan—7, the descendants of both Stephan Clough and Asa Cluff of Alfred trace their line back to John—1. Perhaps the male ancestry may be traced to Joseph, brother of Samuel, but this has not been verified.

For this Arundel group (Samuel—4 and his seven sons, as well as Anne and Jemima) more complete biographical details have been available than for any other Maine Cloughs. Doubtless the others, too, have interesting stories, and more may be learned about them with the passing of the years.

Continuing along the coast of Maine to the next county, more may be learned about the story of other Cloughs in the Revolutionary War.

FALMOUTH

In 1775 at Fort No. 2 in Cambridge, Massachusetts was the 31st Regiment of Foot of Col. Edmund Phinney, the first one to be raised in Cumberland County, Maine. Among those enlisting in Capt. David Bradish's Co. on May 12, 1775 were Ebenezer and John Clough, both of Falmouth. Until July they were in and about the town guarding the exposed towns on their own seacoast. While arrangements were being made for the formation of the regiment, the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought. On July 8, 1775 at 11:30 A. M. they started from Falmouth Neck and arrived at Cambridge Common on the 14th at 5 P. M. according to the detailed journal of one of the soldiers. The average march was twenty miles a day, with a pay allowance of a penny a mile. During their

entire service they saw no great nor decisive battles fought, but were proud of the time when they guarded the headquarters of General George Washington.

Both Ebenezer and John had an order for a bounty coat or its equivalent in money, dated October 28, 1775. It is belived that Capt. Bradish's Company returned home at about this time when the British fleet bombarded and almost completely destroyed Falmouth. The few soldiers stationed there thought that the enemy wanted cattle or hay, so were protecting these.

The only American wounded in the engagement was Reuben Clough who lived on the corner of what is now Plum and Fore Streets, then called Jones' Lane. The following spring he enlisted and saw service as a private in Capt. Tobias Lord's Seacoast Co. which was stationed mainly in this vicinity. He was reported taken prisoner at Bennington, Vermont in July 1777, and died three months later.

Reuben married Miriam Deering who belonged to a very prominent family, and there were two children, Moses and Esther.

Throughout the eighteenth century Cloughs were in Portland which was then a part of the thriving town of Falmouth. No definite knowledge of either their ancestry or descent has been ascertained although their names are common to the line of Joseph, Thomas, John. In 1742 Moses and Rebecca (Graves) Clough joined the First Church of Falmouth and probably their oldest son was Reuben, although John is the only one whose birth date is on the church records.

At present there are several representatives of the name of Clough living in Portland. As recently as

1942, living on Woodford Street alone, were Isaac Clough, descended from the line of John—2; Edwin, from the line of Thomas—2; Albert and his sister, Hilda Clough Lincoln, from the line of Samuel—2; all living within a half-mile's distance of each other.

In the nearby town of North Yarmouth, Ebenezer Clough married Anna Webber in 1736, and they had a large family of eleven children. Beyond the fact that he was taken to Canada as an Indian captive in 1748, nothing is known. Not one of the family is listed in the Maine Census of 1790, yet a numerous progeny is in the records of the early nineteenth century. Presumably Ebenezer of Falmouth, soldier in the Revolutionary War, was the son of Ebenezer Clough of North Yarmouth.

NORTH YARMOUTH

The next known descendants of John of Salisbury are *Elisha and Amos Clough, also of North Yarmouth. Miss Myrtis Mae Clough of Lawrence, Massachusetts has done considerable research in connection with their ancestry and has established the line as John 1—2—3—4, Amos—5, with *Elisha—4 as his uncle. If Elisha lived here at all it was only for a few years, because Kingston and Bow, New Hampshire were his residences after his marriage in 1740. He and his brother John married sisters, Mary and Tabitha Welch. The Benjamin Welch in the following quotation is their brother.

In OLD TIMES of North Yarmouth, Amos Clough, then ninety-one years old, says: "I was born

* See page 66.

in Brentwood, New Hampshire. Benjamin Welsh of this town was my uncle. He came from Kingston, New Hampshire. I came to North Yarmouth to see my uncle the next year after the meeting house was enlarged in April (1763) and worked at Col. Powell's until the fall of 1765. I was married to my present wife the spring before (May, 1765), and moved to the farm I now live on the next fall (1766). I bought my land from Powell."

Miss Marian Bradford Rowe, assistant librarian at the Maine Historical Society, has done much in tracing the lineage of this family in North Yarmouth, Cumberland, and surrounding towns. To supplement this she has many family papers, letters, and newspaper clippings which have been saved through the years. Of the four sons of Amos, little is known of Amos, Jr. and John. Simeon was a housewright, and was taxed in 1794 on seventy-seven acres of land and some buildings. Descendants of many of his fourteen children still live in North Yarmouth and Cumberland, and most of the others are in various parts of Maine. Jane and Simeon were twins. Jane married her second cousin, Capt. Josiah Bradford Clough, who will be discussed in another chapter.

Two years later the triplets were born, two of whom lived only four months. The Portland Eastern Argus for October 12, 1819 carried this article: "The wife of Simeon Clough of North Yarmouth was in one hour made the mother of three fine children—a boy weighing seven and one-half pounds, one girl, six and one-quarter pounds—the other, five and three-quar-

ters pounds—making in all nineteen and one-half pounds. The children are perfectly healthy."

Amos' son, Levi, married Abigail Small, who has gravestones in both Gray and Cumberland, Maine. Of his children, sons Capt. Simeon and Capt. John are discussed in "The Cloughs at Sea." Three of Capt. Simeon's great-grandchildren are Miss Myrtis Clough, Miss Marian Rowe and Capt. Neal Bradford Farwell. Miss Clough is also the granddaughter of Capt. Bradford Clough.

Capt. Simeon Clough married Mary Wyman. Their children and grandchildren began gathering for yearly reunions and family picnics in about 1875 and continued to do so until a decade ago. Sometimes each woman contributed her specialty in cookery, and all partook of and enjoyed the abundance of goodies. At other meetings the menu included some of the famous chowders for which Maine is so well-known. The name of the first president of this group has been forgotten, but the last one was Mr. Henry Kelsey Clough. Many newspaper clippings with the names of those attending have been preserved. These gatherings were of a purely social nature and were eagerly anticipated by all.

Another son of Levi, but one not interested in the sea was Beriah. He bought land in Garland both for himself and for his brother, Capt. Simeon, but the latter never lived there. Included among the interesting letters in the possession of Miss Rowe is one written by Beriah which relates a business transaction in which the mail service proved trustworthy.

To Cap. Simeon Clough
Cumberland Centre

Garland 1834

Dear brother, I now wonce more will try to inform you of our healths which is vary good at present and I hope this may find you as it leavs us I received your letters I found enclosed in your letter the half of a hundred an ten dollar bills and I found the remainder in luthers (?) —and I recieved a letter from Joshua which informed me of prudence death which was solom news to us may we and all the rest of her folks live here on earth so as to go and meet her in heaven whare we hope and trust she is gone to rest — you informed me in your letter that you wanted me to get a warranted deed. Mr. coombs will not give a deed till the remainder is paid I have got a good bond and it says When it is paid he will give a good warranted deed this bond is signed and cieled by him and son i have given my notes to be paid one half in one year and the rest in two years all to be paid in stalk but if you think it best you can send it down and I will get a deed you mentioned in your letter that you wanted to know the number of acres it contains 182 and 12 rods and the remainder that is to pay 1:17:64 cents

I have bought me a yoke of oxen and gave 47 dollars and paid in ? year and part in boards. if you can send me that forty dollars so that i can finish paying for mi land. i can pay for your land as fast as it come due in stalk. So you can keep your money and that will save transporting it back and forward, and I want you to write me as soon as you receive this and let me know what you will do. I have nothing more in particular to write so i will close by wishing you well I remain your affectionate brother

Beriah Clough

The assembly of miscellaneous data on Maine Cloughs was begun nearly fifteen years ago in an effort to locate the parents of a Nancy Lincoln born in 1835, married to Joseph Lincoln in Garland in 1855, and buried in Presque Isle in 1872. Nothing else was known. After the first meeting of this Society the search was renewed with an increased vigor. Eventually Mr. Maurice E. Clough was located in Garland, and the reply to a letter of inquiry included this: "My grandfather's name was Brier Clough. He came from Cumberland County and father understood his family were sea-faring people. My father said that his father (Brier) ran away from home when a small boy and eventually came to Garland and bought a farm. He married Tryphenia Stewart of Garland and there were six children in this family: Nancy, Levi, John, Abbie, Moses and Herbert. I am quite sure Nancy was the oldest and she was married to Joseph Lincoln a year before Herbert was born. When Herbert was four or five years old the family moved to Mapleton in Aroostook County, and when Herbert was five or six years old his father (Brier) died there; I also think Nancy died in Aroostook County and is buried in Mapleton. —I never heard that Nancy had any children.—

"I found inscribed on grave stones in Hathaway Cemetery, Garland, the names of Enoch Clough, Died June 1, 1843, age 64, and Enoch J. Clough, Died August 27, 1856, age 34 years, 4 mos., 7 da. That is all that is given on the stones."

This Enoch Clough came from Lee, New Hampshire about 1805.

Thus, at last, the pieces of the puzzle formed a com-

plete picture so that Nancy Clough Lincoln was traced back to John of Salisbury. Perhaps, she might have wished to know this because her brother-in-law Matthew Lincoln of Corinna, Maine had the family Bible which immigrants, Stephen and Margaret Lincoln and his mother, Joan, brought with them to Hingham, Massachusetts when they came on the "Diligent" in 1638. The only remaining fragment of the flyleaf states it was printed "in London, 1599, by Christopher Barker, printer to His Majesty." A maternal Lincoln grandmother was Abigail whose brother, Mordecai Lincoln, was the great-great-grandfather of President Abraham Lincoln.

The story of Joseph and Nancy Lincoln, and Nancy's father, Beriah Clough, will be continued in the Aroostook section.

DURHAM

Near North Yarmouth and only a few miles from Brunswick, seat of famed Bowdoin College, is the town of Durham. Today it is practically unknown, whereas formerly it was a thriving town. Even before its settlement, there were lumber roads from North Yarmouth and Freeport made by shipbuilders who were penetrating this wooded section for masts and timber. Nearly parallel with and perhaps a mile distant from the oldest Mast Road is the old unused Quaker Road which once ran over the hills from the Friends' Meeting House to the County Road. On lot 16 at the corner of the Brunswick and Freeport townlines lived Samuel Clough. He and his father-

in-law, Edward Estes, purchased land here, June 10, 1771, with the second group of settlers.

Nearly all those in this southern part of the town were Friends, and the Estes family was very prominent in this faith. They, as well as many other Durham families, came from Harpswell while other neighbors were from Falmouth or parts of Massachusetts. Maine was famous for Quaker immigrants at this time and it is doubtful if any other section of the country, except Pennsylvania, had as many.

The first record books of the Falmouth Friends were made and sewed by hand. They had paper covers, and the leaves were eight by twelve and a half inches in size. Later the volumes, although the same size, were covered with calfskin. The first Durham records began in 1790 with the name of Isaiah Clough, son of Samuel, appearing twice on the first page. Previously, representatives from Durham and Harpswell (usually Patience Estes, wife of Edward, for the women) reported to the Falmouth Monthly Meetings.

Four items seem to chronicle the affairs of Samuel and Sarah Clough. The first is her birth: "Sarah Estes daughter of Edw^{d} & Patience Estes was Born at North Yarmouth the 16th of 4^{m} 1752." The second is the marriage of her brother Edward—according to the custom. Because the third is the most interesting of all, an excerpt is given from "the Book of records of the Women's monthly Meeting of friends for Herpswell and Falmouth first set up the 25 of the eighth Month of 1759. At our Monthly Meeting held at Falmouth ye 28th of ye 3rd m^{o} 1772 the Preparitive Meeting Cald upon their appeard for Falmouth Hope

Winslow and Sarah Goddard on account from herpswelle whereas Sarah Cloof has gone Contrary to the good orders used amongst friends on the account of her marring with one not of our Society and in so doing hath Denyd Membership with us Sarah Clouf hath sent in a paper to this meeting by the way of acknolegment friends refers it for further Consideration—."

The Men's Records began "11.21.1772," and so one gains no further insight into the matter. All this data was unearthed only the week before this book went to press; consequently, further study may disclose new facts. After only a few more entries a different clerk records the meetings and the writing is so fine that a magnifying glass is needed to decipher the notes. Somewhere between 1772 and 1789 is recorded an explanation of the fourth notation—that of the birth of the first seven children of Samuel and Sarah at Royalsborough, and Isaiah, the eighth of twelve, at Durham after the changing of its name.

The story to be interpreted from these gleanings is that Sarah Estes was the daughter of a family of Friends who were loyal to their faith; that she was married only a short time before March 28, 1772; that she was "disowned" because she married Samuel Clough who was not a Friend; that since his children's names are on the records, he and Sarah were admitted to the church sometime before 1789; and that an exhaustive search must be undertaken to learn more about Samuel. All that is known is that he came to Durham from Berwick in 1771—and his descendants have names which predominate among the fourth and fifth generations from Samuel—3.

After Isaac's marriage to Mary, daughter of David Crossman, he lived three and one-half miles north of Brunswick on the river road. Of his thirteen children, five settled near him and were given land, while sons Isaac, Jr. and Franklin, who went to the city, received money for their portion of the estate. The others must have died during infancy or childhood.

Mary's mother, Sarah Bounds, was from Maryland, and had three slaves as a part of her dowry—the only ones ever owned in Quaker Durham. The records for the Men's Monthly Meeting of October 11, 1779 tell about them, especially Jane who was thirteen and a half years old. David and Sarah Crossman signed a paper wherein they "set free and finally & forever discharge the above said Negroes from us when the males should reach twenty-one and the females eighteen years of age."

For most of the genealogical data on Samuel's son Isaiah, plus several of the other children, this Society is deeply indebted to Miss Daisy E. Cannon of West Gardiner, Maine. Isaiah, one of the pioneers at Litchfield Neck which later became a part of West Gardiner, was always prominent in the Friends' Church. He is buried in the Clough Family Cemetery, a part of which was his farm, as also are most of his family, including his parents. (His mother, Sarah Estes, died just before her ninety-seventh birthday.) From one of his windows Isaiah could look out and see the black bears saunter across the road, and his wife's parents, who lived nearby, often spoke of seeing the animals from their home.

Isaiah's wife was Mary, daughter of Capt. William

and Sarah (Pinkham) Haskell of Harpswell, and she lived to the age of ninety years and one day. At the age of forty—an age comparatively young in these modern days—she donned her "old lady's cap." She certainly must have felt that she was entitled to it then as she had borne children and lived a pioneering life for a long time.

For the most part, the descendants of the Durham Cloughs have remained in Maine; one family went to Iowa and Mr. Albert L. Beane of LeGrand was instrumental in locating the original Friends' books.

NEWCASTLE

Twenty miles along the coast across the Kennebec River, the town of Newcastle was settled very early in the history of Maine. A part of it was known as New Milford from 1794 until 1811, but now is Alna. Across the Sheepscot River is Wiscasset, famous for the colonial architecture of the homes of wealthy sea captains, and the harbor of Boothbay whence sailed Capt. Stephen Clough to rescue Marie Antoinette, mentioned in another chapter.

From Henniker, New Hampshire came Daniel Clough, Jr. (Daniel, Samuel, Thomas, John) who, in 1790, married Judith Greeley who became the mother of his ten children. In the "Genealogy of the Greeley Family" many intermarriages with Greeleys and Cloughs are recorded and the history of this branch of the family can be studied only in its pages since town records are very meager.

The most prominent son of Daniel and Judith was Samuel; village storekeeper, farmer, livery stable

keeper and examiner of land titles. In a day book, preserved by Mr. Dexter Earle Partelow, a descendant in Providence, Rhode Island, many items are charged to Cloughs, and many disclose the prices of 1830 in Maine. Hay was six dollars a ton, beef sold at three and one-half cents a pound in fifty pound quarters, cider brought two dollars a barrel. The Clough brothers did not hesitate to charge their purchases; Daniel, Dr. to 5¼ pounds of iron @ $.37; Joel, Dr. to ¼ pound tobacco @ $.07; Joseph, Dr. to 1 qt. rum @ $.31. John Clough, however, was always found on the credit side; 3 bu. red top seed, credit $5.76; 9 bu. herds grass @ $15.86 Cr.

In another chapter a letter from a descendant tells the story of the family now in Tingley, Iowa. After two generations in which twenty-five Cloughs lived at one time in Alna, they scattered widely to Iowa, Rhode Island, and many other localities in Maine.

Another family from Samuel—3 lived nearby and also remained for only a short time before the name completely disappeared from the town annals.

CAMDEN

Continuing northward, other Cloughs finally arrived at about the turn of the nineteenth century at Camden, then known by the simple local name of Clam Cove. Today Camden is an unusually impressive seaside resort. The large white two-story houses, embellished with the artistry of the ship-carpenters, are surrounded by spacious green lawns that are shaded by the tall elms that arch the wide streets. This region is rightly named "The Norway of America." The

mountains, like palisades, extend inland from the sea for miles as do the fiords of Norway, and at their feet lie narrow lakes that reflect the lights and shades of the surrounding woods and crags. No wonder that no passable road existed through this plantation before 1790! There were only bridle paths marked by spotted or blazed trees.

Here came Joseph and Sally Clough from Salem, Massachusetts. Their lineage is John, Benoni, Joseph. Of their nine children, four married Jamesons and one an Upham—names of prominence in the early history of the town. Among the first settlers were people by the name of Thorndike, and two of Joseph's grandsons married daughters of John Thorndike. Today, Dr. Dexter Jameson Clough of Portland, and his brother, Dr. Herbert Thorndike Clough of Bangor, are well known throughout the state, and the latter's daughter, Miss Ruth Thorndike Clough, is one of the six women in the House of Representatives in the Maine Legislature. The house which Joseph and Sally built is still standing and occupied, but not by the Cloughs.

Camden was close to the excitement of the War of 1812; no doubt early members of the family listened to the roar of the guns when the British Brig Boxer and the American Enterprise fought off Monhegan Island and the enemy occupied Belfast and Castine. Paul Thorndike of Camden was captured on a privateer, carried to Dartmoor Prison in England, and incarcerated there until the end of the war. When queried about the rebels in America, he is said to have replied, "Why, Sir, every stump is a place of defense and

every pile of rocks is a fortification, and you might as well think of subduing Satan in Tophet as to try to subdue the Yankees by fighting them."

Other branches of the family were sailing on northward where are found descendants of John of Salisbury at the village of Blue Hill and in surrounding towns.

BLUE HILL

Penetrating farthest to the east of all the Cloughs were three who came to Blue Hill toward the end of the eighteenth century. These were Asa and John, and Benjamin who is supposed to have been an older brother. Just the reason that brought them to this rocky shore of the sea, many miles distant from their relatives, may never be known for they were born in Dracut, Massachusetts. Their lineage is not proved although data made available too recently to be checked before this publication tends to show that their ancestry is through the lines of Thomas to John.

For the most part, their descendants are still in Maine. Many are found in Sedgwick, Islesboro, and Ellsworth, geographical names that belong to one of the most picturesque sections of the coast of Maine. In her books, Mary Ellen Chase, a resident of Blue Hill for many years, has portrayed many a vivid word-picture of the beauty and grandeur of this part of the country. The views overlooking the ocean and indentations of the rocky shoreline, studded with tree-clad isles—as observed from the hills surrounding Sedgwick—can never be forgotten. Far in the east are the peaks of Mt. Desert; to the south is the long peninsu-

la that leads to Deer Isle on which the village of Blue Hill literally seems to hug the cliffs at the head of the bay.

As would be expected, several of the sons followed the sea. Capt. Daniel Clough commanded the three masted "Magnolia" built in Blue Hill a century ago, and said to have been the second vessel of that rig known. Capt. Clough played the flageolet which was a source of pleasure "to the boys who had an ear for fancy music." Asa, Jr. was a ship-carpenter and master builder of vessels.

In the book, "Sketches of Blue Hill," by R. G. F. Gandage, Asa, Sr. is described as being "hardworking and industrious, as it was necessary for one to be with a family of ten children and the owner of a large farm." Another Clough in the same book was "a hard-working, good-natured man whom all the boys in the neighborhood were fond of." A sunny-natured joker at the death of a brother-in-law remarked, "a death in the family has its favorable feature, as it enables relatives to procure a new suit of clothes to wear to the funeral," a suggestion that intimated longevity was frequently known in this family.

After reading the following story of these Cloughs in Maine, no one will dispute the assertion that the word "restless" applies to many of their offspring. There are some members belonging to this branch of the family who may be the most eligible to bear this title, for they have traveled most widely of all. You may find them in Colorado, California and there is one in Alaska.

This man, David, went first to Aroostook, but is

now managing a road house at McGrath, Alaska, where he often serves fresh milk to his customers rather than the usual canned product that has been diluted with water. He says, "You see, a real Aroostook man can't get used to canned milk any more than he would like canned potatoes." For thirty years David drank from the can. Then he decided he would have a cow even if he must pay her fare in a plane. This he did. After a long boat ride, Daisy flew the last two hundred and fifty miles by airplane. She seemed a little skeptical about getting on, but with much coaxing and pushing, David persuaded her to enter the freight compartment of the Alaska Express. At the end of the flight he again pushed her out. And has he enjoyed his fresh milk! Here is an example of the stubborn Cloughs, so-called. Nothing prevents them from realizing their objectives, once they set their wills to achieve them.

KENNEBEC COUNTY

In the preceding chapter has been told the migration of the sons of John of Salisbury into New Hampshire. This story follows the Cloughs as they invaded the interior of Maine. Meanwhile the French and Indian Wars had progressed, Quebec had been captured, and the Indian village at St. Francis had been burned in 1759 by Robert Rogers and his Rangers. Then the interior of Maine was safe for a lonely scout to explore the valleys in search of fertile meadow land and stands of primeval timber. To explain the reasons for long journeys into the wilderness, an enumeration

of the number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren that belonged to the John Clough Family will be sufficient. Every man desired a farm, but arable land was not available for all in the vicinity of Salisbury. As the conquests of the Indian Wars dispelled the enemies, a land-rush followed that compared in volume and speed with the gold-rush to California in the year of 1849.

A group of foresighted men incorporated a township that occupied the greater part of Kennebec County in 1771, and called the settlement, Hallowell. Here was not an unknown wilderness. Within its borders was the trading post of Kousinoc, established by the Pilgrims of Plymouth, Massachusetts, where they traded in furs and accumulated the funds to settle their debts for the rent of the Mayflower that transported them to New England in 1620. The Pilgrim Proprietors had erected Fort Western in 1754 for the protection of the inhabitants against the French, a permanent settlement that remains to this day, Augusta the State Capital.

The exact date when Jabez Jr., of Fremont, New Hampshire* arrived in Hallowell is not known, but he came early enough to pursue a courtship and to marry Mary Savage, daughter of a prominent family there in 1774. Without doubt an older brother, Joseph, had accompanied Jabez, since marriage intentions between Joseph Clough and Mrs. Susanna Davenport were recorded on October 7, 1775. After this record is written, "Bans forbidden by reason of her having another husband alive October 12, 1775." The following year

* See page 78.

Jabez and Mary cleared a tract in Winthrop, now in Readfield, where they produced numerous offspring whose present lineage has not been traced.

Jabez, Sr. had a brother, Benjamin, who lived in Fremont and married Meribah King. Four children were born—one died young—before the father and mother died in 1742 during an epidemic*. Diaries of that period record the ravages of a malignant "throat distemper" or diphtheria, small pox, and scarlet fever that caused the death of scores of young persons and small children.

The oldest son of Benjamin, named John, had an unusual career. His story has been related by a descendant in Portage, Wisconsin, Willoughby Goewey Clough, who over a period of years collected very complete data on the descendants of John's line. Mr. Willoughby Clough's son, Dr. Paul B. Clough of Baltimore, Maryland, has kindly made all of this information available for the John Clough Genealogical Society. Mr. Willoughby Clough wrote that after the death of the parents, "These orphans were left to the pitying care of relatives and friends. It is not known into whose hands it was the lot of John to fall, and we know nothing of him from the age of five to seventeen. Early in 1777 or before, when he was under seventeen he appeared before a camp of New Hampshire soldiers and tried to enlist. He was rejected because of his small stature; but he hovered about the camp until he caught the eye of the Colonel of the regiment who interviewed him and then took him into his tent and made him an errand boy.

* See page 66.

"When Burgoyne came down from Canada on his invasion of New York, there was great need of troops in American camps, and the lad was allowed to enlist. He was placed in Capt. Michael McClarey's company in the 3rd regiment of the New Hampshire militia under Colonel Alexander Scammell in whose tent the boy had been finding refuge. The regiment was immediately sent to meet Burgoyne. With it John Clough fought at both Stillwater and Saratoga where Burgoyne surrendered. Then the regiment was sent to reinforce Washington in Pennsylvania. Here John, with the New Hampshire troops, wintered at Valley Forge where they suffered hunger and cold and nakedness. In the spring, he fought at Monmouth, where his regiment played an important part. Later the regiment was sent to chastise the Indians that had committed the Massacre of Wyoming.

"And so John Clough marched on and fought on until 1780, when after three years service he was mustered out, still under twenty years of age.

"Before 1784, he had gone to that part of Readfield, Maine which is now called Winthrop, where he married Elizabeth (Betsey) Savage, daughter of Captain Daniel Savage of Hallowell. (Elizabeth was a sister of Mary Savage, the wife of Cousin Jabez.) In Readfield he brought up a large family and in about 1810 he removed with them to Phillips—fifty miles up the valley of the Sandy River toward the Rangeley Lakes—where he continued to live until 1850. From 1818 to his death he was a United States pensioner. In addition to his Revolutionary record he was in service for a time in the War of 1812 as were four of his

sons, John, Daniel, Moses and Benjamin. Moses and Benjamin moved to Portage, Wisconsin, and John died there while on a visit to his brothers in 1855. He is buried in the Old Fort Winnebago Cemetery there."

Among the daughters of John were Matilda who married Rev. John Dyer, and Betsey who married Warren Dyer. Their brothers, John and Benjamin, went to Aroostook County, Maine, as did Sister Matilda. Other children of John remained in Phillips. At the first meeting of this Society in Exeter in 1939, one of the happiest men there, and next to the oldest, was Charles Dyer of Madison, Maine. Not until that day had he ascertained the given name of his grandfather, John; he did know that an uncle of his grandmother was named Zaccheus, lived at Pottsville, Iowa, and was blind. His grandmother was Sibyl Howard, but the grandfather died before Charles was born. Another son of John, David, died in New Orleans. So the family scattered widely.

Today, the town of Readfield is famous for the Kents Hill Seminary associated with the Methodist Conference. Although the population of Maine had increased to ninety-seven thousand souls in 1793, not a Methodist was among them. In that year came Jesse Lee, Methodist preacher, and two years later the first Methodist church in Maine was organized. Three years later the New England Conference of Methodist Churches was held in Readfield, and Bishop Francis Asbury described the journey there in his diary: "We had to break through woods between Winthrop and Readfield which are as bad as the Allegheny Mountains and the shades of death." Never-

theless, from a thousand to eighteen hundred persons attended this meeting in the wilderness of the Maine woods.

The settlers in Kennebec County believed that the title to their farms was their own. However, as happened many times in the colonial period, the same lands were granted to different proprietors, and this was the situation here. In 1775 when Benedict Arnold made his famous expedition to Quebec, he was accompanied by General Henry Dearborn, descendant of the prominent founders of Hampton, New Hampshire, who was afterward Secretary of State in President Jefferson's cabinet and later Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army. General Dearborn must have observed the meadows around Hallowell, for after the Revolution he exchanged a large tract of land granted for his war services in New Hampshire for five thousand acres in Kennebec County. In about 1782, there came to Monmouth,—one of the townships carved from this tract—two brothers of General Dearborn and six of their neighbors who were people of property. They brought horses, cattle, and sheep to their extensive farms as well as large sums of money for investment in Maine.

Perhaps because of these uncertain titles, John Clough left Readfield for Phillips in the unbroken wilderness. For many years the grist had to be carried to Farmington, twenty miles south, for grinding. Continental money was worthless, and people just barely made a living. There were no plows nor carts, and necessary utensils were scarce. When the incorporation of the town was proposed one man said, "Some of

you will vote for this measure who are so poor and shirtless that when you raise your hand to vote, the tail of your shirt will come out here at the arm-hole of your jackets." Fifty families settled in the town before 1812 when the fear of Indians was still dominant, and John Clough, in the East River school district, made his house a sub-garrison.

Had the salmon and trout not been plentiful, starvation would have overcome the inhabitants in those "Starving Years" when frost killed the crops in 1816, followed by a devastating drouth in 1825. In a diary, preserved since 1816, the temperatures of that unusual year have been described: "January—so mild as to render fires almost unnecessary in parlors; February—except for a few days was like January; March—the first half of the month was cold and boisterous, the latter part was mild; April—began warm and ended cold; May—ice formed half an inch thick; June—frost and ice were common, green things were destroyed, and snow was seven inches deep in Vermont and Maine." When the Northwest Territory was opened for settlement, no wonder that the sons of John and many more discouraged farmers abandoned their wilderness tracts and trekked west to a brighter fortune. Among these were two sons, Moses and Daniel, who migrated in the early forties.

MONMOUTH

Now this tale returns to Fremont, New Hampshire, to resume the biography of John's brother, Benjamin. It is believed that this orphan boy was brought up in the home of a Quaker named Beebe. Very early

in his boyhood, he, too, enlisted in the armed forces of the Revolutionary War, and returned to Fremont after his discharge. Shortly afterward he joined Samuel King on a journey through the forest to Readfield, Maine where his relatives had already settled. Miss Mary Elizabeth Clough of Norris Hill in Monmouth, a direct descendant, relates how Benjamin decided to clear land in this township in the southern part of Kennebec County, where General Dearborn had made his home. (See page 81.)

There in this wilderness, Benjamin rolled up his log cabin, planted corn, and harvested it into the shelter of his snug little home. Then, he returned to New Hampshire. At Deerfield, Mary (Molly) Marston was watching for his coming. Here is an interesting series of marriages that add to this story, full details of which are given in the Marston Genealogy. First, in Hampton, New Hampshire, Simon Marston's daughter married Simon Dearborn; Gen. Henry Dearborn was their son; a son of Simon Marston, Daniel, married Sarah Clough, a daughter of Samuel the son of Thomas, second generation; they became the parents of a son, Simon, whose daughter, Molly, was to marry Benjamin Clough of the log cabin at Monmouth.

Benjamin and Molly were married on March 13, 1791, and their honeymoon journey must have been romantic although somewhat difficult from the present viewpoint. Mary rode a horse while Benjamin walked and led their prized possession, a cow. Consider this trip of at least one hundred and fifty miles slow enough to accommodate the pace of a cow! There were trails to follow, and doubtless, shelter in homes

along the way through the settlements. Finally, the last of the miles were through the forest beyond Lewiston where the stars must have been their canopy at night and a blazing camp fire their protection from the beasts that roamed the woods.

Before leaving Deerfield Mary had cut a branch from an English willow in her father, Simon's yard, for a switch to urge along the horse. On arrival at Norris Hill she stuck the twig into the ground, where it grew into an immense tree, still in evidence. The daring of youth must have possessed Benjamin as he cleared the land for his farm without a deed to the property. Two years later, General Henry Dearborn signed the deed to Benjamin Clough, dated August, 1793.

The beginning of a framed house in 1806 has received additions as the years passed, and a son, Asa, occupied this homestead; then, George Marston Clough lived in the old home place; now, two great-great-grandchildren, Elizabeth and Richard, enjoy the shelter of its roof.

Benjamin and Mary had three children; Simon, born in 1793, settled in New York City after years of travel organizing the Christian Church, and died there in 1844. Asa was born in 1794 and lived on the home place. He married Mary Griffin and they were parents of eleven children, including Captain Benjamin Clough of the Sharon adventure, related in the following chapter. George Marston, a second son, remained in Monmouth and kept the farm in the family and so it remains to this day.

A great-great-grandson of Benjamin and Mary,

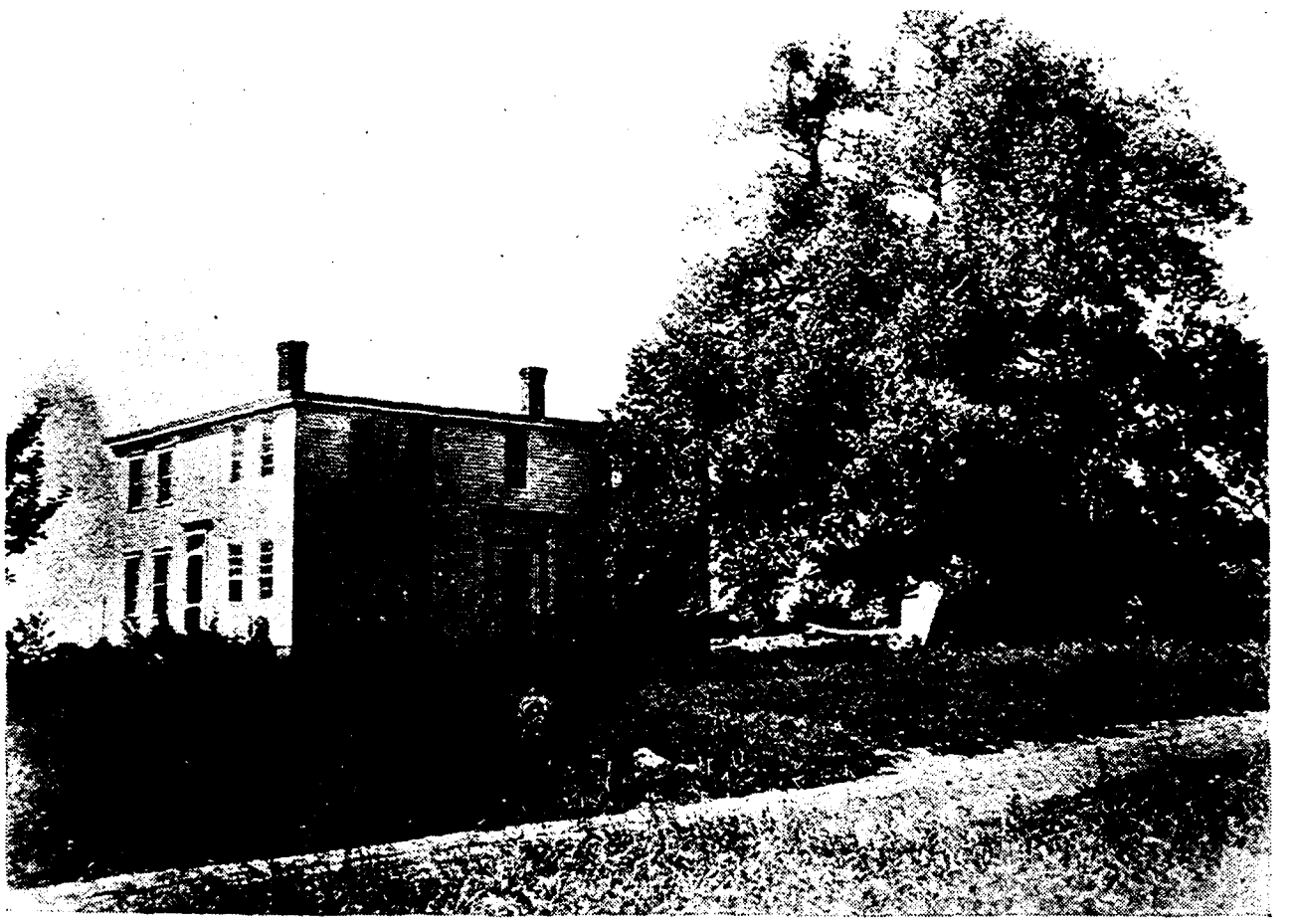
Professor Benjamin C. Clough of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, is preserving a collection of family heirlooms that any lover of antiques might envy.

In 1795 the second Methodist chapel in the state was erected at Monmouth on a lot that was donated by Major Daniel Marston. Very soon after the advent of the first settlers, itinerant pedagogues appeared. In a barn, in a chamber, or from cabin to cabin, they taught the rudiments of an education. Some of the adults grasped this opportunity to learn to read and write.

The first schoolhouse in Monmouth was built on Norris Hill in 1798. Five years later a so called "Grammar School House" was erected about a mile from the Hill and occupied immediately. In 1809 this school was incorporated as Monmouth Academy. All of the Clough Family attended this academy as they grew up and the majority of them began their life work by teaching school.

Many tales of the whaling ships could be related by the aged of this township. Youths of seventeen and eighteen, among whom was George Marston Clough, sailed on voyages that lasted two or three years and explored the seven seas that either brought adventure and sometimes wealth to these daring sailors or a grave in the briny deep.

For a short time there was in Monmouth another branch of the Clough family, but these pioneers from New Hampshire returned to South Lewiston where they are buried. Mrs. Bessie Clough Cole of Lewiston writes: "My great-grandfather, whose wife was a



BENJAMIN CLOUGH HOUSE AT MONMOUTH

SHADRACH CLOUGH HOUSE AT ARUNDEL

Straw, and one of the upper class at that time, came from Loudon, New Hampshire. They brought all their possessions in carts hauled by oxen, and instead of goads used willow whips which the women planted in the dooryards where they are now immense trees. My great-grandfather settled in Monmouth and part of the family went, I should say, to Mt. Vernon and nearby towns. After a while my grandfather's people came here to South Lewiston.

"One of great-grandfather's four children was Josiah S., born in Monmouth in 1810. He married Mary Crowley.——

"Evidently the name, Bessie Mae came down from one generation to another, as did the name, Mary Elizabeth, on the other line.

"The Cloughs at one time owned a great part of what is now South Lewiston or Crowley's Junction. I suppose this is why the cemetery and school—now called Crowley's—were named Clough Cemetery and Clough School. This school was before my remembrance and was located opposite from what is now Crowley's School."

Before leaving Kennebec County and its settlers, this story should include another branch of the Clough Family that came from New Hampshire when Jonathan and his wife, Mehitable, settled in Fayette, a town in the northern section of the county. Meager town records give few accurate dates, but their son, Merrill, named his four sons,—George Washington, born in 1820; John Adams, 1823; Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, twins born in 1825. Later Lorin missed a presidential given name because there were

then no more to offer. Merrill's brother, Jonathan, had eight children all of whom lived to be ninety years or over—a truly remarkable record in a period when life spans were known to be rather short.

For longevity in the Clough Family the town of Mt. Vernon, named for the home of George Washington and bordering on Fayette on the east, claims the honor. To this town came Chase Clough from Gilmanton*, New Hampshire. He was in the sixth generation of the branch of John—2. He married a girl in this town, Lydia Taylor, and fought in the War of 1812. Nine children were added to the family and some of them went to dwell in California.

For obvious reasons, interest centers in a granddaughter of Chase, Mrs. Rose Palmer Gile, who lived at the foot of Kents Hill in Mt. Vernon where she came as a bride in 1863. A gifted son was born with natural artistic ability, but he died when only twenty-six. At the age of eighty-two, Mrs. Gile visited her two sisters in California, "the greatest event of her old age," but she returned to Maine with exciting memories of the trip, and exceedingly glad to be at home again. She was up-to-date, a regular attendant at the meetings of the Three Quarter Century Club, and participated actively in the programs at ninety-nine. The magazine, "Life," honored her and her braided rugs in a sketch in one of the spring issues in 1941. Many of her family lived to the age of ninety, but Mrs. Gile surpassed them all in vigor for she died on February 25, 1942 at the ripe old age of one hundred three years, lacking one month.

* See page 72.

The following letter was read before the afternoon session of the Society in 1941:

"The John Clough Genealogical Society,

I wish to send my best wishes and am very sorry I am unable to go so far as Boston to attend the meeting.

I would like to be there and sing and dance for you. When I was 95 years old I danced at the Maine Three Quarter Century Club and won the first prize.

I know you will have a wonderful time. If I am not there in person I shall be thinking of you all the while.

'Tis a blessing to live, but greater to die,
And the best of the world is its path to the sky.

Rose Palmer Gile
102 years old and 4 mo.

July, 1941"

MONTVILLE

About sixteen miles west of Belfast are the adjoining towns of Montville* and Liberty. To these towns from Candia, New Hampshire came Samuel and Mary (Clay) Clough. One is able to form a rather clear-cut picture of Samuel from his will which was probated June 7, 1830 at Belfast, Waldo County, Maine.

"In the name of God amen. I Samuel Clough of Montville County of Waldo and State of Maine, being weak in body but of sound and perfect mind and memory blessed be Almighty God for the same, do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following viz.

First, I give and bequeath to my eldest son Elias Clough five acres of land to the value of twenty dollars adjoining

* See page 105.

the land I have sold him and running parallel with the same. To my Daughter Mary Clough fifty dollars to be paid on her wedding day and she is to have all her Mother's household furniture including two beds and bedding, and if she is never married in lieu of the above mentioned fifty dollars she is to have a room in the house and a privilege of going up Chamber and down Cellar as she may need so long as she remains unmarried.

To my son Samuel Clough twenty dollars to be paid in two years.

To my son John B. Clough all my real and personal estate including all my neat stocks and sheep, farming tools and Blacksmith tools and Cooper tools and he is to pay all the debts that I now owe and all the legacies that I have above made and those I now make.

To my son Nathaniel W. Clough five dollars to be paid when he becomes twenty one years of age.

To my son Jesse A. Clough five dollars to be paid when he is twenty one years of age and if he shall live with John B. Clough till he is twenty one years of age he is to be paid one hundred dollars.

To my son John B. Clough all the rest residue and remainder of my personal estate goods and chatels of whatsoever name or nature.

Samuel Clough L. P."

His son John Brown Clough married Sally Copp, descendant of William Copp who was born in Honely, England. Their great-granddaughter, Mrs. Hilda B. Brennan of Forest Hills, New York, has six silver spoons which Mrs. William Copp brought with her from England to Boston.

AROOSTOOK—THE LAST FRONTIER

In 1800 Maine still possessed a northern wilderness about the size of the State of Massachusetts, a tree-covered country sloping northward known as Aroostook County. The woods and swamps beyond Bangor were so dense that the early migrants sailed up the coast to the St. John's River in New Brunswick, then followed the stream inland and across the border into Maine. As settlers increased in numbers, the boundary between Maine and Canada was in dispute. Men of the Dominion, considering the northern part of this county as their property, cut from the tracts of fine timber that abounded in that territory great loads of lumber and carried it back to Canada. This timber was likewise claimed by an expanding United States which at that time decided to build a military road from Bangor north to Houlton, then the largest settlement in Aroostook County. The influx of workmen brought prosperity, and the highway brought more settlers.

The threat of a border war ceased in 1839, and three years later the boundary dispute was settled by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty. After the garrison was removed from Houlton, depression and hard times overtook the people. The townsfolk had been supplying the needs of the soldiers and workmen, and when these were withdrawn the chief source of livelihood stopped. Also the flow of immigration ceased for about twenty years.

Among those who helped construct the Military Road, completed as far as Houlton in 1830, was a

grandson of John of Readfield and Phillips, John Holman Clough, who spent most of his life in Houlton and nearby Linneus. After the completion of the road he lived for a few years at his birthplace in Freeman, Maine. When he returned again to Houlton, a brother, Benjamin Decatur Clough, must have accompanied him, for both brothers had children born to them there in 1842. A sister, Matilda, was married a few years later. If the records had been preserved in Aroostook County, or its history written, perhaps it could have been learned whether or not Dyer Brook was named for her and her husband. Some of the children of these three Maine pioneers lived in adjoining towns in southern Aroostook, and others scattered into the west, especially to Wisconsin, where cousins had already settled.

In about 1860 Nancy and Joseph Lincoln moved northward. Nancy's father, Beriah Clough, probably accompanied them. Beriah and his family pushed on to Mapleton, a settlement west of Presque Isle, where Nancy and Joseph had decided to remain since this was the largest town beyond Houlton in the county, and prospects of business were bright. There they purchased a one hundred and sixty acre farm at the current price of fifty cents an acre, land that could be paid for in labor on their own roads. This was on the Center Line Road in what was practically a wilderness. Clearing this land was a gruelling task of cutting down huge trees and hauling the logs by ox team to piles where all were burned in order to open the clearings for cultivation.

In later years Joseph employed Indians to help him.

At one time he used to haul his produce to Bangor over the Military Road which had been continued to the north of Maine. The distance was about one hundred and sixty five miles, and three weeks were required for the round trip, made by caravans of four and six-horse teams. Probably many of the loads were of shaved cedar shingles as potatoes were not sold to the local starch factories until 1871, nor for general table use until a decade later.

Nancy had no children; but admitted a boy into her home where he lived until his high school days were completed, and later Joseph reared and educated several others in addition to his own son and daughter. This pioneering life proved too severe for Nancy's health, and she died at the early age of thirty-seven. Joseph's second wife was a daughter of a prominent Presque Isle family, Henrietta Irving, by whom he had two children. Their grandson, Isaiah Lincoln of Portland, is the husband of Hilda, author of this chapter on the Cloughs in Maine.

SHADRACH CLOUGH

A picture of one of the oldest homes now standing, and erected by a Clough, seems a fitting climax to complete this chapter. The original owner, Shadrach Clough, son of the famous soldier, Noah, was born at Arundel in 1777. His second wife was his cousin Lydia, daughter of Corp. Silas and Lydia (Clough) Abbott.

Situated far back from the present highway to Biddeford from Kennebunkport, the natural tangles of bushes and trees almost conceal this house, yet it is in a fair state of preservation. In this scene, Mrs.

Billings, mother of Luella Campbell, is standing by the pump that replaced the ancient well sweep. Mrs. Campbell loaned this picture of her birthplace, telling how the ell is an addition of so many years ago that nobody can recall when it was built. A large chimney and fireplaces, long since removed, once filled the center of the old building. Mrs. Campbell and her cousin, Mrs. Inez Cluff Wildes, of Kennebunkport, both great-granddaughters of Shadrach, are the only members from Maine who have attended all three reunions of the John Clough Society.

Mr. William H. Jeffrey, a great-grandson of Shadrach, recalls the legend that his great-grandfather had a remarkable voice with unusual carrying quality. This house is approximately three miles from Goose Rocks beach, and low marsh land extends from it to the seashore. "In the olden days when the wind was from the west in the morning and the atmosphere was just right, persons on the beach gathering seaweed and kelp could hear Shadrach Clough calling his hens and chickens, 'b-i-d-d-i-e, b-i-d-d-d-i-e'. I have heard this statement vouched for over and over again. In fact, so many times have I heard it that I no longer doubt the truth of the statement."

Ivory Clough was the son of Shadrach, born in this old homestead at Kennebunkport in 1820. He received the usual rural education, remained on the farm for a time, then went to the shipyards at "the Port" where he learned the trade of a "spar maker," a line of work that required a skill and degree of accuracy not generally found among carpenters. The masts, booms, and yard arms must be perfectly round, also taper in size;

the masts, from their base to their tops and the yard arms, from their middle, to be in perfect balance. In his boyhood, Mr. Jeffrey remembers hearing the old ship masters say, "Ivory Clough could lay his hand on a sixty-foot mast and, without looking, walk the entire length of the stick and note the slightest flaw or variation."

Ivory Clough married Phoebe Jane McKenney of Baldwin, Maine. Her grandson, William Jeffrey who lived for ten years in the home with his grandparents until the age of fourteen says, "My grandfather was a good man, never addicted to the use of tobacco, liquor, or profanity. Grandmother was an unusual housekeeper and her home was always orderly and clean. A custom of those days I can well remember: after the floors received their usual scrubbing, they were, for a day, generously sprinkled with the wonderful sea sand brought from Goose Rocks three miles away. As they were walked upon, the fine sharp sand scoured the floors to a snowy whiteness that would be the envy of any modern, country housewife."

Mrs. Emma Peterson, in a letter to her niece, Mrs. Isaiah Lincoln, relates the story of the first experience with the telephone which was then but recently invented. "Grandfather Ivory Clough went to Biddeford one afternoon and came back in a state of undue excitement. He had been to the post office and had heard a group of men talking about the telephone that had been installed between the post office and the Hotel Thatcher across the street. He simply would not believe that a voice could travel that far on a wire, so one of the men told him to try it for himself. This

he did, and afterwards burst out, 'He heard me! He heard me!' Both Grandfather and the man in the hotel must have been standing by windows, because Grandfather said, 'I told him if he could hear me, to thumb his nose at me, and he did.' Grandmother was greatly amused over his recital."

Again Mr. Jeffrey states, "I do not remember the exact date, but it was in the late '70's, when one day Grandfather, who had been to town four miles away, came to the house before unharnessing his horse, a most unusual thing for him to do. It was easy to see that he was laboring under some great excitement. He took from his pocket two small tin cups, the bottoms of which, as I recall it, were a sort of parchment. Between these two cups was a green silk cord about thirty feet long. He bade Grandmother take one of the cups, go to the further bedroom, and place the cup to her ear. He would remain in the kitchen, thirty feet away, with the doors as nearly closed as possible, whisper to her, and she would be able to hear him. With a look of incredulity on her face she silently obeyed him. The test was made. It succeeded and Grandmother reappeared in the kitchen exclaiming, 'Will wonders never cease!' Whereupon Grandfather explained that 'uptown' a man had used one of these 'contraptions' to talk from one building to another. 'And do you know, Phoebe Jane,' he said, 'that very soon they will be able to talk from Biddeford away over to Saco'—a distance of a mile.

"I think it was in about 1879 that the great P. T. Barnum circus came to our city and the principal feature of the advertising that year was a great scare

head setting forth that the 'show will be under our own tents, illuminated with a light brighter than the noon day sun'. We went and saw the first electric arc light ever seen in that section."

The above incidents are copied from a most valuable book of typed recollections compiled by Mr. Jeffrey which is now in the possession of his cousin, Hilda Lincoln. Would that all might follow his example, and preserve on paper the impressions and events of the present! Let us hope that diaries have been kept among the emigrants who traveled into the West from the forests of Maine, and events of the daily lives of the Clough Family have been recorded that another volume may present the family with their experiences on the trails over the prairies of a century ago.

Author: Hilda Clough Lincoln: Mrs. Isaiah W. Lincoln of Portland, Maine. Mrs. Lincoln attended Wheaton College; received her B. S. degree from Boston University in 1927 and A. M. from Brown in 1930; specialized in the Spanish language in Puerto Rico; taught languages and education until her marriage in 1935. She is the mother of four children, yet finds time to devote to genealogical research. This chapter is compiled not only from available books, but also many manuscripts (often nearly illegible) as well as hundreds of letters and pages of material contributed by various descendants. Her able assistants have been Miss Marian B. Rowe, assistant librarian at the Maine Historical Society, and Miss N. Josephine Sweet of Blue Hill, a skilled research specialist who has given weeks to digging out unpublished data in town and county offices as well as cemeteries and other source records.

Chapter VI

ON THE SEA

"The Cloughs at Sea" is a wonderful topic. It seems almost unlimited in scope, because all the way down the line from our ancestor, John Clough, who came to America in the ship "Elizabeth," to those members of the eleventh and twelfth generation who are serving in the Armed Forces Afloat, we have members of our family of every generation on all the Seven Seas.

The honor of the assignment to write on this topic is very great and deeply appreciated. One cannot help but feel like an explorer entering a broad and fertile valley that stretches as far as the eye can reach. He sees only the surface, but realizes the riches that await the hands of the tiller of the soil. The story of the "Cloughs at Sea" is like that new and untouched valley.

There are hundreds of tales of our ancestors who have followed the sea in peaceful trading voyages and in warfare in defense of their country. What little we have been able to gather together will be given in this chapter, knowing full well that we are only scratching the surface. It is hoped that those who read these lines will search through their personal papers

and send in any items they are sure to find in regard to our nautical ancestors; these to be published in later editions of our book.

Captain Simeon Clough, eighth generation, son of Levi and Abigail Small, who was born September 28, 1796, comes first to mind as he is the great-grandfather of this narrator. He is perhaps the only one of his generation with whom we, of our generation, have a direct, living contact. Simeon's grandson, Herbert Bradford Farwell, now living, has told his son, the narrator, of the old sea captain.

Upon the death of Neal Dow Farwell, his wife, Nancy Abigail (Clough) went to live with her father, Simeon. Herbert was a small boy, but recalls his grandfather very distinctly. He was a tall, very erect, austere type of man, but withal very kindly at heart. He used to pace the kitchen floor as he did his quarter deck and was very nautical in his mannerisms and conversation. Details of his life are unfortunately very meager. He was born at Cumberland, Maine, the oldest of eight children.

One of his brothers, John, became a sea captain and may have made his first voyage with Captain Simeon. As a boy, Simeon lived at the home of his grandfather, Amos Clough, on the Tuttle Road in Cumberland. On the next farm lived Captain Joseph Wyman whose wife, Nancy Bradford was a descendant of Governor William Bradford. Nancy came from Plymouth to Yarmouth in a coasting vessel before her marriage. Mary Wyman, the daughter of Captain Josiah and Nancy, became Simeon's wife.

At that time Cumberland was a part of North Yar-

mouth, a flourishing shipbuilding center. From there ships sailed to the West Indies for cargoes of rum, sugar and molasses. In later years Yarmouth ships were known in every port of the world. Simeon must have seen many launchings, and listened to the talk of far countries. Probably nearly every able-bodied man in Yarmouth followed the sea; it was inevitable that Simeon should become a sailor.

From two old log books and two small account books and a number of family letters we learn something of Captain Simeon's career as a shipmaster. In 1825 he was in command of the Brig Union bound on a voyage to the Verde Islands and Africa. The log books are completely lacking beginnings and endings, but they indicate that he touched at Goree, Bonavista and Cape Mesurado. On one voyage the entry is as follows, "At 10 A. M. Philip Sweetser departed this life at 11 do bury him in the fathoms deep when deth calls wee must go deth like an ever flowing stream sweeps us way our life a empty tale a morning flower cut down and withered in an hour." Later he notes, "This old pashinder I have on board is very difficult Wish he was on the coast of Africa again."

Between the leaves of the second log book was found a letter of instruction from the owner of the ship as follows: Captain Clough's instructions were to "proceed with every possible despatch to Funchall, Madeira, to St. Jago, Bellisle, and then to Boston or Portland. Respting smugling you must run no risks whereby the vessel is liable to be seized." The cargo to be sold was tobacco, flour, butter, and candles and the proceeds to be used to buy hides and skins of the

Captain Simeon Clough
North Yarmouth, Maine

best quality. "I have taken great panes to get you first rate mate and crew You have 4 prime men and a good cook. Hope you will like Mr. Brooks he is recommended to be a superior man. I like him, but think he talks little more than is for his advantage."

In a letter to his wife, 1827, from Funchall, Captain Simeon writes, "have a good mate I lke Mr. Brooks much better than I thout I should. Also a good crew." The second journal begins October 9, 1827, on the ship, John, October 17 at 10 A. M. "Spake the ship Thomas 27 days from Doublen bound to New York with Irish pashenders." On the 29th he sighted Madeira Islands. On January 10, 1828 he was at the Cape Verde Islands; the journal ends abruptly before the return to Boston.

From Havana March 18, 1831, Capt. Clough writes in a religious vein and praises God for restoring his health and other blessings. Mrs. Clough writes her husband in 1837, "I am so lonesome that if God ever permits you to return I shall use all the means i possibly can to keep you at home for I think it wears on my constitution." He was sailing the Brig Cumberland with a cargo of boards and shook worth two thousand three hundred forty dollars.

In 1840 Captain Clough on a trip to the West Indies took his son, Josiah Bradford Clough. He writes from Guyama, Porto Rico, "Bradford learns quite fast the dutys of a sailor he steers a good trick, can take the sun and git his Lattitude and can work the chronometer and get the longitude with a very little showing—oranges getting too ripe to bring home. I do not allow Bradford to eat any fruit." Two months

later, "I think I shall send Bradford home. I have wrote nothing about our farming affairs. John must manage them the best way he can. Try to git some good girl to help do the work." Bradford wrote, "I lke the sea very well and should not come home if I did not want to see you and my little sisters so much. You must not expect no fruit for there is none in porto rico. Father broke his rist stoing shuger but it is gitting better now."

Captain Clough was master of the Brig Portland in 1844, listed John B. Brown et al, owners, 218.82 tons. John Bunday Brown was head of a wholesale house on Merrill's Wharf, established a private banking business and built the Falmouth Hotel in Portland. Today the Brown Company is also famous in Berlin, New Hampshire, owned and managed by descendants.

An old clipping dated 1899 about the annual reunions of the relatives and descendants of the "late" Capt. Simeon and Mary Wyman Clough gives high praise to Capt. Clough: "Capt. Clough was a well known sea captain of Maine, and can even now be remembered by our oldest citizens as one of the best sea captains that ever sailed from Portland. He made many voyages from Portland to the West Indies, bringing home cargoes to this port for many of our large business firms, especially the J. B. Brown and Co. He also made five successive voyages to Africa."

Nancy A. Clough Rowe used to tell a story about one of the voyages to Africa. In the vicinity of the coast of Liberia, her father's ship was boarded by a slaver and he and his crew were robbed of clothing and everything they owned. They put into Liberia

and the American agent there, Mr. Ashmun, fitted them out as best he could. It was cold on the way home and Capt. Clough was forced to make clothes for his crew out of sail cloth. Afterwards one of his sons, born in 1839, was named Frederick Ashmun Clough for Jehudi Ashmun.

An account in "Africa and the American Flag," a book by Commander Andrew H. Foote, U. S. Navy, "a brig from Portland and a schooner from Baltimore were robbed of a large amount of specie by a vessel mounting twelve guns, manned principally by Spaniards" seems to corroborate this story.

Captain Clough must have retired from the sea about 1849. The last mention of a voyage that he made was in a letter from his daughter to her sister-in-law, "have not heard from Father, Mother feels very anxious." He took much interest in town affairs, served as surveyor of highways in Cumberland and collector at two different periods.

After leaving the sea he lived on his farm until his death on February 10, 1870. One of his four daughters, Nancy, married Neal Dow Farwell; and second, Jonathan Parsons Rowe; three sons included Simeon and the two mentioned above.

In the following letter the religious feeling and family affection that were characteristic of Captain Simeon, are indicated:

Ponce, May 31, 1845

Dear Wife

I suppose by this time you think we are on our way home, but I have been weighting for Molasses to fall, it has falen 2 cents on a gallon and I shall now fill up as

fast as we can git it. I'll want about 150 Hhds to complete our cargo. I am in hopes we shall git that in Six or Eight days. I expect we shall make a fast voyage. If Molasses does not rise in the States, you will have to live so to keepe the works along. I am in hopes by the Blessing of God we shall be at home in time to git the hay. Frute of all kinds is plenty here now as it was the last time we were here. Bradford has invested his money mostly in Shugars. The weather has been delightful ever sense we have been here, oranges are very plenty. Bradford and I shall by a quantity. It is probable they will pay if we can git them home sound. there are 4 vessels that will sail for New York tomorough morning which will leave only 4 American vessels in port.

So I am in hopes to be ready to sail for Portland the last of next week I would feel thankful to God for his giving to us improvement in health ever sence we left our homes, I hope this will find you and all our children injoying health which God alone is able to afford.

your Ever affectionate husband
Simeon Clough

Captain John Clough was a younger brother of Simeon. Too little is known about him. He was master of the Barque Ontario in 1845. He spent a winter once at Stockholm, Sweden where his ship was frozen in. There he met and married his wife; his mate also married a Swedish wife.

Captain John's wife was named Eleanor but the rest of her name is not known. The following letter reveals the life of a sailor:

Dear Brother

it is now with a weak hand I now attempt to inform you of our last voyage. We had a passage of twenty days out. We ly there only 8 days takin Ballast and . . . down the

river bound to this port. We left the land on the 19 of September and all well and harty on board as when we left N. York their was no sickness at Darien whatever on the 20 of said month Capt. Blanchard Mr. Haven the boy and three men was taken verry violently with a pain in their hed and back on the 2nd day Cap. Blanchard sickness and Mr. Haven's they were deprived of their sences the last thing Capt. Blanchard sed to me was that he should give the Brig up to me and went Bellow to his berth where he remained until we arrived at Querentine. I had a verry heavy gail of between Cape Lookout and Cape Hattaras from the S E the Brig being in a light set of Ballace. I was some afraid of her capsising their being a verry bad sea. I put two double reeft top sails on her and kep her head to the northward. I had a verry good offing. This gail continued blowing and raining two days when on the 7th day the wind hauled to the S. W and fine weather at 12 oclock.

I got an obs and found myself 30 miles to the northward of Cape Hatteras. Now having a fine wind I shaped my course for Sandy hook and put every sail on that would draw . . . the gail abated on the 30th day. Made Sandy hook light at day light. I was abreast of the light under short sail a pilot came aboard and at 7 o'clock we came to anchor at the Querentine

I was taken sick on the 30 of the month the same as the rest We all came to hospital to get rested Capt. Blanchard died in same ward i was in about 24 hours Mr. Haven and I now is getting better very fast I have no one to comfort me but my tender and kind little wife She has been with me ever since I ben in the hospital

Dear Brother

I am most getting sick of the sea if there was any way else for me to git a living I never would go no more. Captain Blanchard is now dead I expect the Brig will be

sold and my prospects now here is small but Capt. Prince want me to stay and go with him.

But my wife cannot bare the thought of my going any more. I think sometimes of coming home and take what little money I have and go to Eastward and by some wild land and go to work on it that would suit my wife verry much for she don like the city. She was brought up in the country.

I have nothing more in particular to write so I must conclude by wishing that this may find you all well. My wife was verry much pleased at her letter that you took so much notice of her. She sends her love to you all and say she long to see you. She think you all good Please to write as soon as you receive this

Your affectionate brother

John Clough

John is buried in the old Eastern Cemetery in Portland, Maine.

Captain Josiah Bradford Clough was the oldest child of Captain Simeon. He went to sea with his father in 1840. When hardly twenty-one Bradford was placed in command of a vessel. He made a number of trips to the West Indies and to the Cape Verde Islands.

He commanded the Brig Portland which was also one of his father's ships. Other ships under his command were the Brig Oscar, Emeline and Watson. The Emeline was built in 1825 and owned by Hiram Jordan.

The Oscar, built in 1847, 164.25 tons, was owned by J. B. Brown & Co. This ship was wrecked at Scituate in a snowstorm in 1849. Evidently Captain Clough was not in command at that time.

In 1850 Captain Bradford was in command of the Brig Watson owned by Messrs. Moulton, Rogers and Jewett and George Jewett of Portland. On the fifth day of May, 1851 Captain Clough was returning with the Watson from a voyage to Matanzas with a cargo of molasses. It was night. The weather was thick and hazy with an easterly wind blowing. Nearing Portland Harbor the ship struck Half Way Rock and all the crew were lost but one man, Benjamin Houston, a young Falmouth man who was found on the Rock the next morning. Among the wreckage was found the desk from the Captain's cabin with papers in it.

Half Way Rock at that time had no lighthouse on it as it has today and many bad wrecks occurred there. The Watson is described in an old clipping as one of those tight and saucy little brigs which carried the United States' flag to many distant ports but this particular brig was engaged in the Cuban trade.

Another clipping dated 1901 contains a short letter from Captain Alvin Hall of Deering in which he mentions the above account. Mr. Hall says, "He and I were born and brought up boys together at Cumberland. Bradford was a noble boy. His father was Captain Simeon. He was one of Maine's best shipmasters." Captain Hall commanded the Brig Carrie Bertha.

Bradford was survived by his parents, his wife Jane who was his cousin, four sisters, two brothers, and his son, Henry who was born in 1849.

A letter to his mother from St. Jago, April, 1844 says:

"We have had a verry short and pleasant passage of 14 days . . . farther has been onshore and says it is verry healthy here at present. We have come to a good market, all our cargo is in demand."

1845, Baltimore. To his sister Nancy:

"We arrived here last Friday and are now all discharged and commence taking in corn for Bangor . . . Oh Nancy, you can't conceive what pleasure it gives me to hear from home."

"We may touch at Portland on our way to Bangor. Tell Father I almost dread the cold weather there for I expect we shall have to take lumber for Boston which will make it late home."

To his father, 1846, Boston.

"The new Tariff bill caused great excitement here and Merchants did not know what to do with the shugars which has caused me all this detention. I have had no letters from the owners since I left New York. They have ordered me through Mr. Greeley to come to Portland with the Brig."

November 16, Bangor. To his sister Nancy:

"I have some idea of going to Garland. I came across a man last night who is well acquainted with Uncle Berier and if I wish to go he will accompany me."

—Capt. Bradford Clough

CAPT. STEPHEN CLOUGH

Perchance the most captivating tale of a Clough on the sea is related about the alleged attempt of Captain Stephen Clough to rescue Queen Marie Antoinette and other members of the royal household in 1793 and transfer them to Wiscasset, Maine before the guillotine claimed them for victims.

The lineage of Captain Stephen has not been established. The conjecture that he was not a descendant of John of Salisbury is based upon the probable location of his birthplace in Massachusetts. However, other evidence points to John Clough possibilities; certainly his name provides an excuse for including his exploits in this chapter.

Captain Clough was in command of the ship "Sally," owned by him and Joseph Decker, Matthew Bridge, the Lees of Wiscasset and Swans of Boston. Col. James Swan managed the shipping business in Paris, a salt and spar trade between Wiscasset and France, and a Swan family record states, "Col. Swan was in Paris during the revolutionary terror under Robespierre and actively engaged in aid of the victims of revolutionary vengeance." In cargoes he sent to Wiscasset furniture, tapestries, family plate and valuable paintings which the French, who intended to emigrate to America, had sent on board his vessels for safe keeping. When the victims of the guillotine failed to claim their property, Col. Swan as contract agent was entitled to his share of the goods which were divided among the owners of the ships.

Late in the autumn of 1793, the Sally started for Havre with a load of timber. Captain Clough went to Paris while his ship was at Havre and was an eye-witness to the execution of the Queen. But for the discovery of the plot to save her life, Queen Marie Antoinette would have escaped on the Sally along with her dresses and furniture which Captain Clough did bring to Wiscasset.

A great-grandson of Captain Clough, Rev. William

Cushing Adams, wrote, "Captain Clough as tradition has it, was in the continental army in the American Revolution. Therefore good reason is found why he and other Americans with like experience would become royalist sympathizers especially if in France during the French Revolution."

James Baxter says "Tradition is that the Marie Antoinette sideboard once had a home in the Tuileries. The Queen had been interested in the success of the American Revolution and when the royal family was no longer safe in France, she naturally turned to the new country whose cause had been espoused. Having gained the consent of Mirabeau to the flight of herself and family, arrangements were made to transport them on an American ship to America. The plan to save the royal family and their friends failed. They sailed without the Queen, but with the royal furniture, furnishings, and other valuable articles in the cargo.

"It was in the reign of Marie Antoinette that Lafayette assisted the American colonies in their fight for freedom, fitting out a battleship and manning it at his own expense. And it is well-known that Lafayette, Talleyrand and many others were in no sympathy with the harsher aspects of the French Revolution and were continually watched by the radicals and were compelled to leave France until the Reign of Terror was over."

Several authorities are convinced that Talleyrand and his protege, who accompanied him were passengers on the Sally in 1794. One author refers to the protege as the Duke of Orleans, later Phillipe, King of France. Family traditions in Wiscasset state that

Talleyrand was a guest for several days at the Old Clough House where a room and bedstead still bear his name.

Rufus King Sewall wrote "A Refuge for Marie Antoinette in Maine" published in Maine Historical Society Proceedings for 1894 and this address is a veritable mine of trustworthy information. Sewall states: "There remains now a relic of this tragedy to be found in the Old Clough House and as an heir-loom in the family of its owner Captain Clough becomes pertinent. It is a carefully preserved fragment of the white death robe of Marie Antoinette with the legend inscribed within a knotted loop of its alleged trimmings, viz: This was taken from the dress which Queen Marie Antoinette wore at her execution by an eye-witness, Captain Stephen Clough. This relic of alleged royal wardrobe is authenticated by the earliest family tradition of the highest respectability, socially and other ways."

Among other articles of apparel shipped on board Captain Clough's vessel was a satin robe of the royal household goods, which it is said the king wore on state occasions. This was cut over for the use of the Captain's wife.

Other relics including the inlaid French mahogany sideboard, surmounted with a large silver urn—Marie Antoinette's household furniture—found their way into the family of General Henry Knox of Thomaston, Maine. General Knox was one of the prominent officers in the army of the American Revolution and was selected by George Washington for Secretary of State in his cabinet. The son of Colonel Swan mar-

ried the daughter of General Knox and the sideboard was a part of her wedding furnishings.

The home of General Knox at Thomaston was burned. A replica has been erected and is maintained by "The Daughters of Maine," a beautiful mansion at Thomaston. Within the spacious rooms may be seen many of the royal possessions of Marie Antoinette together with other priceless articles that belonged to the family of General Knox.

The Clough House was built in 1744 for Captain Joseph Decker, a well-to-do ship owner of Wiscasset, who died in 1792. When the estate was settled Captain Clough bought the titles and succeeded to the family homestead and shipping interests.

This house, originally on Squam Island, near the west shore of the Sheepscot expansion into Wiscasset Bay, became known as the "Old Clough House" and was a landmark to the Wiscasset harbor entrance, attractive to all passers up and down the river on account of its storied relation to the unfortunate Queen, its adornment of French tapestries and paper hangings, costly and royal furnishings. In 1838 it was rolled onto big flatboats and ferried across the river to The Eddy, and drawn to its present site by long strings of oxen.

Captain Clough married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Decker. He was about thirty and she just under twenty. A daughter, Sarah, was two and a half years old when her father went to France and was there about three years during the French Revolution. Madam Clough was a woman of remarkable health

and vitality. At forty she said that she did not know the sensation of being tired.

On his return in 1794, the family lived in the so called Marie Antoinette House, or the Old Clough House. Later they moved to Thomaston. Captain Clough made and lost a fortune. He died in sea service on the Mississippi River, it is said, and no papers or effects ever came back to his home.

Rev. Jonathan Adams mentions three daughters: Sarah D.; Elizabeth L. St. Barbs; and Hannah Antoinette, 1798-1864, who married Rev. Jonathan Adams of Woolwich, Maine. Several children were born to this family. The name Antoinette has appeared in successive generations.

Antoinette Adams married Judge Keniston; her sister, Sarah Adams married Captain Enoch Chase. The latter's daughter, Antoinette Chase married George Huff and still owned and was living in the historic Clough House in 1935.

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN CLOUGH

Although Monmouth was situated twenty miles inland, the adventures of a sailor's life enticed many lads early in the nineteenth century. From the house where he was born on the top of Norris Hill in Monmouth Benjamin Clough set out at the age of sixteen for New Bedford where he shipped aboard the whaling schooner, Laspar. Later he was a member of the crew of the Friendship, the Rajah and the General Pike. In May, 1841 he had advanced to the status of third mate on the Sharon out of Fairhaven and was off on a whaling voyage that continued into 1843.

In a letter to either his father or brother, Asa, the adventures of this expedition in the Pacific Ocean, hunting whales, were vividly described.

The Sharon was in command of Captain Norris, a brutal officer whose methods of discipline consisted in applying the lash and confinement in irons whenever he saw the slightest provocation. The victim of this custom was the steward, a mulatto named George Babcock. Frequently this poor fellow was tied to the rigging and beaten "in a most barbarous manner" to quote Benjamin Clough. Evidently he was an example to the other members of the crew, should a man venture to disobey the regulations on the ship.

One day in December the captain was so severe in his brutality that eight of the crew refused to obey orders. For fear of mutiny, these men were put in irons and two were beaten with two dozen lashes. All that winter the luck for whales was disappointing and, because the temper of the captain was consequently irritated, the steward suffered constant cruelty. When the vessel anchored at an island port, nine of the crew left. Ten others were shipped, among them four natives.

"This season the devil appeared to have entered our Captain with double force," wrote Benjamin. Every day the steward was beaten with brutalities that seemed impossible for a human being to endure. Finally on the first day of September, the Captain was unusually severe, beating the poor man at intervals, and kicking him in the face. Meanwhile the brute insisted that the deck be scrubbed and brass guns be polished by the half fainting man. By mid-afternoon the tor-

ture was unendurable and the victim succumbed. At sunset his body was hove overboard, the result "of as cold blooded a murder as ever was recorded."

Then the Captain turned his vengeance upon the four natives, "Keeping drunk nearly all of the time." On October twenty-seventh sperm whales were sighted and two boats lowered, leaving the steward, three natives and the Captain, "half drunk" on board. "We struck a whale, killed him and continued chasing the School when we saw the colors at the main-top-gallant head set at half-mast.

"We then pulled for the ship. The man at the Mast-Head said that the natives had killed the Captain and got possession of the ship, having gathered all weapons and tools to keep off the boats." All day the natives prevented the whalers from coming near the ship.

After dark, wrote Benjamin, "I took a knife in my mouth to keep off the sharks and swam for the ship. I got hold of the Eye bolt in the rudder and then into the cabin window." Armed with two cutlasses and two muskets with extra powder and balls, Benjamin fought the natives, standing at the bottom of the narrow stairway that descended to the cabin. Although seriously wounded in the arm from the thrust of a long handled spade by a native, Benjamin succeeded with difficulty in killing three men; the fourth was concealed forward.

The men in the boats were called aboard and the mate put a bullet through the last mutineer. The struggle had been so fierce that Benjamin was suffering from fifteen wounds altogether. The Captain was

buried at sea and the ship headed for Sydney, Australia. By the time this port was reached, Benjamin's wounds were healed and five hundred barrels of Sperm Oil were on board.

The letter ends with the news that the first mate had assumed command, Benjamin advanced to second mate and a good crew was assembled at Sydney. Since the ground was "good for whales" the ship resumed the voyage.

The insurance company displayed its gratitude to Benjamin for his brave fight to preserve the vessel by presenting him with a watch and a marine glass suitably inscribed with his service. Both of these mementos are included in the collection of heirlooms that are in the possession of a grandson, Professor Benjamin C. Clough of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

In 1854 Captain Benjamin Clough married Charlotte Downs of Vineyard Haven, the daughter of a sea captain. On her wedding day Captain Charles Downs' ship was sighted, arriving unexpectedly after a three years' voyage.

Subsequent voyages followed. The Niagara, one of the first of the extreme "Clipper" ships, was especially built for Captain Benjamin to command. After twenty-seven years on the sea, Captain Benjamin retired in 1868. His home was at Vineyard Haven on Martha's Vineyard Island. He participated in the affairs of his times, was a member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1878-79. A descendant of Captain Benjamin is Myrtis Mae Clough of Lawrence, Massachusetts, a member of the Board of Governors.

CHARLES BRADFORD FARWELL

Lieutenant Commander Charles Bradford Farwell, U. S. Navy—12, the son of Neal Bradford Farwell—11 and Charlotte Van Ausdal, was born at Washington, D. C., October 14, 1911. Due to his father's active duty in the Navy, he attended various schools in the United States. He prepared for the United States Naval Academy at the Severn School near Annapolis and graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1934. His first duty was in the USS Enterprise, one of the first Aircraft Carriers. Due to the War he remained on sea duty instead of being assigned to shore duty at the end of his first seven years at sea. He has served in destroyers and cruisers and at this writing (1943) is assistant Gunnery Officer of the USS Columbia. Details of his War service may not be given at this time but may be written for a later edition of this book.

NEAL BRADFORD FARWELL

Captain Neal Bradford Farwell, U. S. Navy—11, the son of Herbert Bradford Farwell—10 and Mary Estelle Brann, was born at Walnut Hill, Maine, October 23, 1882. He entered the Navy, January 15, 1904, with the rank of Ensign and was promoted to the rank of Captain in June 1924. He has served in all types of ships and on the staffs of the Commander-in-Chief of the Scouting Fleet and the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Battle Fleet. During World War No. 1, when he held the rank of Lieutenant Commander, he was attached to the USS Leviathan and was at Liverpool when the Armistice was

proclaimed. Since World War No. 1 he has served in various ships and at various Stations in the United States and also two years' duty at the U. S. Naval Station, Cavite, Philippine Islands. He is now (1943) on duty in the Third Naval District, New York.

As stated in the opening paragraph of this chapter, it is felt that only the surface of a rich field has been scratched. In later editions of the Book it is hoped to have a more complete chapter on the "Cloughs at Sea."

Grateful appreciation is due Mrs. Hilda C. Lincoln, Miss Myrtis Clough and Miss Marian Bradford Rowe for the material they collected.

Neal Bradford Farwell

Chapter VII

IN OTHER STATES

IN CONNECTICUT

Genealogical research is often a two way procedure: forward from the beginning into the future and backward from the present to the days of long ago until the twain shall meet. Such a process is necessary in Connecticut. Under the leadership of Gertrude L. Clough, the president of the Branch of this Society that was organized in 1942 in Connecticut, this process of untangling the threads of the Clough tapestry is continuing from today back to yesterday.

The credit for what knowledge is available is largely due to Mrs. Anna E. Armstrong of Shushan, New York, an aged member of this Society who published in 1935 her findings about her lineage which she discovered in Connecticut, after years of patient investigation.

The first member of this family to seek a home in Connecticut was Jonathan, the grandson of John of Salisbury, the seventh son of John, Jr. At the home on Salisbury Plains Jonathan was brought into the world on April 11, 1688. His mother was Mercy Page of Haverhill, descendant of four of the twelve men who founded that town. The year after Jonathan

was born, Daniel Bradley, the grandfather of Mercy, was killed together with his wife and two daughters by Indians on the Parsonage Barn Road near where the depot at Atkinson now stands. Life was dangerous and the Indian menace increasingly terrifying.

Nothing of personal importance about Jonathan is known until he married Hannah Gile of Haverhill. The Cloughs and Giles intermarried frequently. Both became members of the Salisbury church in 1715. Seven years later Jonathan purchased in Thompson, Connecticut of Henry Ebenezer Green one hundred acres running southeast of a little footpath from Fort Hill to Simon Bryant's, according to records in Windham County. This tract in the northeastern corner of the state, was formerly called Quinatisset and was in the "Long Swamp" area in which both Thompson and Killingly were organized in 1708.

Jonathan became one of the proprietors of the town and was eighth on the list of founders of the Thompson church. With him and Hannah and their six children were Ephraim and Judith Gile, brother and cousin of Hannah, who joined Henry Green who had married Hannah's sister, which completed a Gile-Clough neighborhood in this new settlement.

Three more children were born, the last a son, John on November 11, 1727, when Hannah died. Fifteen months later, Jonathan married Mary Gile, a cousin to Hannah, and they were parents of three children within the following three years. Jonathan was prominent in the affairs of the colony. He represented Killingly in the provincial assembly "at Hartford in His Majesties English Coloney of Connecticut in New

England in America" in 1738-1742. When the Cape Breton expedition sailed to capture Louisburg in 1745, Jonathan was a lieutenant in the militia. Later he was again deputy for the town in the assembly at Hartford, until 1756.

The twelve children scattered into surrounding townships. Mehitable married and lived in Middletown; Hannah and Lydia went to Pomfret; Ruth remained unmarried and her mother deeded to her "part of her honored father's estate" February 18, 1783, doubtless after the death of Jonathan. Elizabeth married and went to New Rochelle, New York.

The eldest son, Jonathan joined the church at Thompson in 1738. He married and removed to Belchertown, Massachusetts where he died at the age of ninety-four. His son, Timothy was born in Thompson about 1740 and when grown to manhood, lived at Ludlow and then Belchertown. In 1806, a grandson, John was born in Ludlow and became a blacksmith. In 1824 he married Elmira Levens and also went to Belchertown. Among John's eleven children was Jefferson Moody Clough, born in Gerry, New York where the family lived for a time and then returned to Massachusetts. This son became one of the foremost mechanical experts of his time. A grandson, Leon Jefferson Barrett supplied the following story about his grandfather.

"Jefferson Clough first became prominent while superintendent of the Remington Arms Company at Ilion, New York where he perfected the famous Remington Typewriter, for which he received a royalty of fifty cents on every machine made for many years;

later he perfected the Hammond & Yost Machines and was paid handsomely for his service.

"Among other inventions was the first practical cotton-gin which brought cotton within the reach of all classes of people; also his ability manifested itself in the manufacture of firearms.

"He was for many years, after leaving the Remton Arms Company, associated as superintendent of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company in New Haven at a very large salary. He was offered at one time a large sum of money by the Chinese Government to undertake the building of firearms in China; this he did not accept.

"His life was busy and fruitful; in his seventy-fifth year he built and perfected the Clough Mauser Gun which was bought up for the purpose of preventing its manufacture. He retained a large interest in it however, but did not live to see it exploited. He died January 16, 1908 at Belchertown, Massachusetts.

"He married in 1852 Ellen Elizabeth Debit at Springfield, Massachusetts and a son and a daughter were born. The daughter, Adella, married John Bunyan Barrett in 1875 and her son, Leon Jefferson Barrett is now living in Worcester, Massachusetts."

Again this narrative returns to another of the children of Jonathan and Hannah Gile, Timothy probably the last of the children to be born at Salisbury in 1720. He married into a family in Middletown of Mayflower descent from Mary Chilton, the girl who first stepped upon Plymouth Rock. Mary Washburn was the daughter of Joseph, a blacksmith and she and Timothy lived for a time in Middletown then moved to

Hartford, New York and other towns in the Hudson Valley. Miss Nell E. Swain, first recording secretary of this Society, living in DeKalb, Illinois, is a descendant of Timothy and Mary Washburn Clough. Miss Swain is now city treasurer in DeKalb.

Another son of Jonathan—3 who deserves a place in this story was Ephraim, born soon after the family went to Connecticut, in 1724 at Thompson. After his marriage he lived at Stafford Springs until 1772 and owned and sold land there. Then he too went to Belchertown where he enlisted in the Revolutionary War, first in 1777 and again in 1787. Five children were born in Stafford, one of them, Luther served in the Revolution. One of the active members of this Society is a descendant of Ephraim,—Charles Seaver of Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts.

A son by Mary Gile, Jonathan's second wife, was Obadiah who enlisted in Company 9 of Connecticut in the Revolution and later was chosen representative for Killingly in the legislature at Hartford.

If a backward look is taken in this somewhat genealogical narrative, the death of Hannah, the first wife of Jonathan—3, will be noted, soon after John was born in 1727. John married Susannah Wilson in 1751 at Stafford where his older brother Timothy was then living. Stafford was about twenty miles due west from Thompson and the Cloughs moved there and then often times to Belchertown in Massachusetts, Timothy being one who lived in both places.

Susannah Wilson Clough was the mother of five children named Sarah, Susannah, Hannah, John who died soon, and Joseph. John was born February 7,

1760 and died November 20, 1762, and his mother did not live many years as records show that by a second marriage, John—4 had two or three children, one named John, born in 1777.

In a clipping from the "Boston Transcript collection" headed "John Clough, 1777-1827" the assertion is found that no record of Susannah's children is preserved. No doubt this statement is incorrect, since Mrs. Armstrong lists them as above in her publication. This second son, John born in 1777, mentioned in the Boston Transcript clipping, was probably named for the child who died in 1760, a custom that was found in many families where a child died in babyhood. This John was brought up in the family of Troop Chapman in Belchertown and in Readsboro, Vermont where the Chapmans were listed in the 1790 census, and John married the daughter, Mary Chapman in 1799. They moved to Madison, New York in 1810.

The clipping from the Boston Transcript states that John Clough's tombstone in Nelson, Madison County, New York has the inscription that he was born in Massachusetts. Although he was said to be an orphan, tradition also says his father lived opposite his home in Nelson and was married again when over ninety years of age and "rode away in the sleigh with his bride as merrily as if he were a youngster." The father was believed still living in 1821 and may have been named John.

John purchased a farm of Major Green and moved to Nelson in 1813. The Clough house stood on a rise of ground south of the road called Cherry Valley Turnpike, running from Albany to Buffalo. The center of

the house was two stories high with a wing on both east and west sides and a kitchen and wood house in the rear.

In the New England Historical and Genealogical Register is the statement that John Clough, born November 7, 1777 in Massachusetts, together with his father who was married three times, moved to Madison County, New York and settled in 1813 in Nelson. The elder was thought to have been named John and was living in 1821, over ninety years old. His elder son was named Chester. Son John also had a son Walter and his youngest son was named Chester.

All of these genealogical facts were traced by Mrs. Lord, one of our editors in her research for other data. They are of interest because from the two sources the lineage of a prominent member of the Board of Governors, S. DeWitt Clough, President of the Abbott Laboratories in Chicago, may be established. The Boston Transcript clipping states that Walter with his brother, Simeon DeWitt Clough went to Racine, Wisconsin in the 1840's. President Clough's grandfather was named Simeon DeWitt Clough and a check with the records in Madison County may definitely connect the two with the line of Jonathan—3 in Connecticut.

James L. Clough was left an orphan in his birthplace at Westfield, Massachusetts when about eight years of age in 1815. He became a cabinet maker before his marriage in Suffield, Connecticut and about the time of the Civil War settled in Tolland. He was a poet and published for his children "Father's Keepsakes," really his life story in verse.

A son, James Hurdis, born in 1845, became an architect, "walked to his office in Boston daily wearing a tall silk hat." He drew plans for the old railroad station at Worcester. In 1879 he married and moved to Tolland. There he built a greenhouse and went into the florist business. Later he manufactured baskets in a small factory. He designed many of the private buildings in Tolland, also the county-house and the Methodist church. Both he and his wife were prominent Grangers. Late in life a hobby of oil painting developed and before he died at ninety years of age he produced some excellent works, as well as carrying on the family love for wood carving and handmade furniture.

Among the four children of James H. was a son, Harvey B. who was determined to earn an education. After graduating from Rockville High School he rode his bicycle to Amherst and worked his way through college. He entered the teaching profession in Huntington, Massachusetts and held positions in Wrentham and Springfield before he married and moved to New York City. He taught in the High School of Commerce, the biology department at Flushing and in 1936 transferred to the newer Bayside High School in New York. His hobby is wood carving with excellent results.

The family planned summer homes in Tolland and five or more farms about a mile north of Tolland village were owned by Cloughs a few years ago.

Two children of Harvey B. are a son, William James who is thoroughly educated in his profession and is now an officer in the service of the Medical De-

partment, United States Army, stationed at the Intensive Treatment Center in Chicago; also a daughter, Doris, who is teaching in Roxbury High School at Succasunna, New Jersey.

This family deserves to be placed on the honor roll among the group of Cloughs in Connecticut and elsewhere for the integrity and high ideals of service that every member has displayed throughout his life.

IN VERMONT

After the white men expelled the red men from Vermont, both New York and New Hampshire claimed this territory while Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys contested for every inch of soil until the Revolution. Not until Vermont was an organized state government was a legal title to a farm guaranteed to a settler in many sections of this disputed region.

In consequence, the uplands were not cleared for planting until the beginning of the nineteenth century. Then over the 4th N. H. Turnpike from New Hampshire and up the military trails from southern New England the creaking of ox-carts proclaimed that families were moving with their furniture, featherbeds, cradles and utensils into Vermont. Men walked beside the teams, women rode horseback, boys led cattle and children were tucked into any spot where they could safely ride. Such is the vivid picture that aged grandmothers of the present heard from the lips of their grandmothers when memory brought to mind their personal experiences on the long trails.

Among these emigrants were Cloughs. From Weare in New Hampshire descendants of John, Jr. went to Strafford and Vershire up the valley of the White River. A grandson of Simon of Gilmanton settled in Waterbury, farther north in the Winooski Valley. Thaddeus, (Aaron, Simon, Aaron, John, John—1) drove his oxen to Brookfield and on to Waterbury where the Clough Place is marked by a line of six English willows, off shoots of the original tree that grew from the ox-goad that urged the team on as the patient yokes plodded slowly from Gilmanton over the one hundred thirty miles to the new home.

What a tale the English willow trees that are scattered through Vermont and Maine might relate. Like the hollyhocks and lilacs, the Scotch roses and blue bells, these trees are living witnesses of the acute longing of English women who departed from Old England with cuttings or seeds from their English gardens which they nurtured until they could transplant them into alien soil.

Thaddeus and his wife, Carissa Morse, built a house in this Vermont wilderness that is still called, "The Clough Place." This was the birthplace of their son, Storrs, and a grandson, Guy Allen. The latter settled in Randolph, a growing village in the White River valley.

Guy married Elsie Farnsworth, a daughter of a substantial family that came from Charlestown, Massachusetts in 1820. They had several children in Randolph. Then they purchased the Strawberry Hill Farm in Braintree, an adjoining town. There they developed a prosperous dairy farm.

RAY WILLIAM CLOUGH

Ray W. Clough, son of Guy Allen, was born in Randolph in 1885. He was educated in the rural schools, then graduated at the State Normal School at Randolph Center in 1903. After teaching a brief time, he entered Tufts College where he worked as assistant in the chemistry laboratory throughout his college course from 1904 to 1908. He became instructor in chemistry at Tufts and obtained his Master of Arts Degree in 1909. Then he followed the example of other Cloughs and went west to Seattle, Washington to a position in the United States Bureau of Chemistry at the Food Station until 1919. Since that time he has been connected with the Northwest Branch of the National Canners Association. He lectured at the University of Washington where he acquired his degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of Biological Chemistry in 1922. Dr. Clough has been interested in the salmon fisheries both in Washington and in Alaska.

In 1913, Dr. Clough married Mildred E. Nelson of Park River, North Dakota and two sons and two daughters were born between 1916 and 1926. The elder son, Ralph Nelson was educated in International law in Lingnan University, Canton, China; he received a Master of Arts at the University of Washington in 1939 and the same honor from the Fletcher School of Diplomacy at Tufts in 1940; is now Third Secretary and Vice-Consul at the American Legation in Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

The elder daughter, Harriet Elsie, possesses a degree in Home Economics from the University of Washington and is married to Howard Hamilton Waldron, a photogramatrist in the United States Navy.

The second son, Ray William, Jr., educated in Civil Engineering, is in the Army Air Corps, trained at the California Institute of Technology. He was married last year to Shirley C. Potter.

The younger daughter, Phyllis Jean, is a student in high school.

Dr. Clough is engaged in many lines of community life: deacon of the University church, leader of Boy Scouts, a member of several scientific societies, several of national scope, a genealogist and one of the enthusiastic supporters of this Society.

With all of this busy career, Dr. Clough has found the time to write many scientific articles for medical and public health journals and for the magazines of the Canners Association, especially on the topic of the salmon fisheries. He is also the author of numerous poems that have been published in nature magazines and in "The Vermonter," the latter a proof that this native son of Vermont still remembers his eastern hillside home although he devotes his life to the scientific production of foods on the Pacific coast.

LAURANCE L. CLOUGH

From the branch of the family founded by Thomas—2, another Clough Family resides in Randolph. (Thomas—2; Zaccheus; Jabez; Moses; Moses; James; Lyman; Dana; Laurance.) Jabez died in Andover, New Hampshire and his son, Moses went to

Vermont. This is the branch that first went to Strafford and Vershire, hill towns east of Randolph.

Dana R. Clough lives at Randolph Center and has two sons, Maxwell Lee Clough who is a clergyman at Castleton, and Laurance L. now in Elsmere, New York. The latter attended the Vermont Agricultural School at Randolph Center, then graduated at Cornell University, in 1929. He became Research Director in the Milk Industry in the State of New York and is now Administrator of the Rochester Milk Marketing Order.

His hobby is coins and he was the first president of the Albany Numismatic Society. He was married to Harriet R. Potter of Amherst, Massachusetts in 1929 and two daughters and a son are now added to this family that resides at Elsmere, New York.

IN IOWA

In Iowa there are two established branches of the family: Clarence F. at Storm Lake in the northwestern section and the descendants of Daniel—4, Samuel—3, Thomas—2, around Tingley in the southern region of the state. This group at Tingley have organized a Society of Cloughs with John Clough its president, who kindly wrote the story of his father, the pioneer of Union County.

If the reader will turn back the pages to the brief sketch of Newcastle, Maine, there the branch of Daniel—4 is located from 1794 to 1850. In Sheepscot Daniel—5 was born in 1764 and lived on a farm in one of the villages in the town. Samuel—7 was the son of the storekeeper in Alna, born in 1824. At the

age of twenty-two he shipped aboard a schooner out of Boston bound for Liverpool, England at wages of seven dollars and eighty cents per month, "making the trip barefoot." At Liverpool, a pair of shoes was made to order at the price of eleven dollars.

On the return to Boston, again he shipped on a voyage around Florida to New Orleans, but on arrival there the Captain refused to pay his wages. Stranded in a strange city, Samuel found employment in a hardware store and thriftily hoarded his earnings. Suddenly he received word that his father was dead. Borrowing two dollars to add to his meager savings, he purchased a few maps and pictures which he sold for lodging and food on his way afoot back to Maine. Later he was employed in stone-cutting in the construction of a drydock for the United States at Brooklyn, New York and on a dam for water power on the Potomac River. In time Samuel accumulated three thousand dollars which he invested in government land in Henry County in Iowa. Married to Mary Finley Morley, they erected a house and barn and fenced their section. There five children were born between 1850 and 1865: Exy Louisa, Samuel, Jr., Merritt, Laura Lavinia, and Richard.

Samuel must have inherited the hunger for land from his ancestor John—1, because in 1865 he sold his farm and moved to Union County, Iowa where as the years passed he improved twelve farms. At the time of this migration, The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad extended to Ottumwa, one hundred miles from the homestead of Uncle Daniel Clough who had settled there previously. In ox-cart and wagon Sam-

uel and family traveled this distance and lived with Daniel while several months were required to cut logs and frame timbers for a new home on the lonely prairies in a "sparcely settled" region just after the Civil War. Eight more children were added to the family: Hannah Iowa, Grace Eliza, John, the author of this sketch, Joseph, Leonard, Mary Ann, Otto and Sarah Amy. Samuel died in 1905 at Ridgeway, Missouri, but lies in Union County near his own home.

Son John recalls how his father described the small farm on the hill at Alna in Maine and one of the anticipated periods of his boyhood when he and his brothers were carried twenty miles by the tide down the Sheepscot River in their boats to gather seaweed for fertilizer for their fields. While the tide was out they hurried to load their boats with the dark brown leathery seaweed that was washed ashore by the waves. Then, when the tide turned and came rolling up the narrow inlet, the force carried them back to Head Tide without effort of rowing. To a son who was brought up far inland on the plains of Iowa this tale had sufficient fascination to be remembered to John's old age.

In 1943 ten of the thirteen children are living with an average age of seventy-four years; the eldest is eighty-seven and the youngest is sixty-five. The Cloughs in the East suggest that every recollection of the ox-cart and wagon period be written for the second volume of the History of the Cloughs which we trust that the western Cloughs will compile.

An interesting letter was received from Samuel Clough, De Quincy, Louisiana, who was eighty-seven

years old January 20, 1943. He was born in Scott Township, Henry County, Iowa in 1856 and four of his children, three sons and a daughter reside in that state; another daughter lives in St. Louis, Missouri.

In this family there are twenty-three grandchildren; thirteen girls and five boys are in the United States Service. Eleven great-grandchildren are "all stout and healthy." Mr. Clough is a trustee of the First Christian Church in De Quincy and his wife is the clerk. The Clough Family has reason to be proud of this record.

IN ILLINOIS

Attending the third meeting of this Society were Mrs. Electa G. Hyde and her daughter from Aurora, Illinois. They are descendants of the branch from Thomas—2 that went to Northfield, New Hampshire in the fifth generation.

Mrs. Hyde's father was Thomas Stephen Clough born in Northfield on May 23, 1825. He received a fine education and taught school several winters. When the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad was constructed he became superintendent of culverts and stone work and a paymaster. He received the honor of first Republican representative from Northfield to the state legislature in 1855.

The following year he moved to Mendota, Illinois where he farmed extensively, then became a traveling salesman for a New York House. In 1875 he changed his residence to Pawpaw, Illinois where he died in 1892. Mrs. Hyde has given a son to the armed forces in the present war.

IN KANSAS

The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in Congress in 1854 began a series of events which led to the settlement of the eastern part of the new territory by groups of zealous Anti-Slavery people from New England. Abigail R. Clough*, her husband, Albert Gallatin Emery and two children, Albert, Jr. age thirteen and Mary E. age six were among those who helped to make Kansas a Free State. The new law organized the territory of Kansas but repealed the Compromise of 1850, leaving the Slavery question to be decided by the settlers. New England was aroused and determined that this territory should not be added to the Slave States. Groups of settlers to migrate to the new territory were organized, especially in Massachusetts. Then followed the bitter warfare between the Free State settlers from New England and the Pro-Slavery groups from Missouri and the South. Abigail's husband was a staunch abolitionist. He and his family joined one of these groups who made the long journey westward to that land which Whittier had designated as "Bleeding Kansas." They began the trip in the spring of 1858. They reached the river settlement of Leavenworth on the Kansas-Missouri border by September. That winter was spent in Seneca, Nemaha County where Albert, Jr., attended school. In the spring, May 1, 1859, the family settled on a farm, six miles north of Marysville, Marshall County in the valley of the Big Blue River. On this farm, Abigail R. Clough and her family lived, and

* See page 89.

worked to build a state from the prairies; to establish a home, schools and churches; to develop civic and social life comparable to that which they had left in their old home in the East.

Abigail R. Clough was born in Methuen, Massachusetts, November 20, 1812. She was the seventh of the eight children of Jonathan and Mary Sargent Clough. She married Albert Gallatin Emery in 1833. He was born in 1805 at Concord, New Hampshire, the son of Isaac and Esther Tay Emery. They lived at Exeter, New Hampshire, then at Methuen. In 1848 they moved to Derry, New Hampshire where A. G. Emery was engaged in the manufacture of hats.

Church letters show they were both members of the First Universalist Church of Methuen in 1840. They were the parents of seven children. Two lived to settle in Kansas, in 1858.

The home in Kansas for several years was a rude log cabin. A. G. Emery had never farmed. The great drought of 1860 brought sickness and hunger, but with help from loved ones in the East, they endured the privation and loneliness in the new land. By July 31, 1861 they had fulfilled the obligations and were granted the patent right to the homestead, signed by Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. During the years of 1863 and 1864, Albert, Jr. carried the mail from Marysville to Nebraska City, Nebraska. The trip was made by horseback and it took six days to make the round trip. Albert, Jr. died from lung fever in 1870. In 1872 another tract of land was homesteaded and added to the original farm. A frame house was built on the new acreage. A. G. Emery, Sr. died

on August 2, 1876 from injuries received in an accident while attending a Fourth of July Celebration in Marysville. The widow and her daughter remained on the farm. Mary was married to R. J. Williams, January 5, 1879. Abigail continued to live on the farm, now her daughter's home, until, in 1899, the family made a trip to Colorado for the benefit of Mary's health. Abigail died June 23, 1899 in Lyons, Colorado. She was buried in the Marysville cemetery. Twenty-one living descendants honor her memory. Two great-grandsons are in the service of their country: Royal F. Williams, in the Army; Clifford Williams in the Marine Corps. The Emery Homestead has remained in the possession of the family and is now owned by a grandson, Frank Williams.

IN MONTANA

From the postmaster in Hinsdale, Montana came "a few words for the Clough Book." Mr. L. H. Rutter is the grandson of John Clough who traveled west through Wisconsin and Minnesota and his mother's name was Elsie M. Clough. There are two sisters living in Great Falls, Montana and four children in the Rutter Family between the ages of eleven and five years, all girls.

"I am very anxious to see one of these books when they are finished. Conventions are too far away for any of us to ever attend."

This family pride among the widely separated members of this Society has proved gratifying to all of the editors of this book, who have devoted many months to this story of our common heritage.

IN UTAH

Harvey H. Clough in Salt Lake City writes as follows: "My grandfather, David was born in 1795 in Nottingham, New Hampshire. He came to Utah with his family of twelve sons and a daughter in 1850 and at that time changed the spelling of the name to Cluff. My father, Samuel S. was the seventh son. He married Frances Worsley and established a homestead on vacant sage brush land a mile north of Provo City and there in a two-room frame shanty I was born October 24, 1872. My boyhood was on the farm with the only opportunity of attending school during the bad weather in winter.

"My parents were members of the Latter Day Saints Church. They saw to it that I was called to a Mission in the southern states when I was twenty-three and before I had completed my course at the B. Y. University in Provo. After serving in Kentucky and West Virginia for three years, I began reading law in 1900. I married Freda Johnson and left for Des Moines, Iowa where I entered Highland Park College of Law. Miss Johnson was teaching Physical Culture in the Latter Saints College in Salt Lake City and continued while I was at college.

"I graduated in 1902 with a degree of Master of Laws, returned to Provo and formed a partnership with A. D. Booth. In 1908, I was elected District Attorney for the fourth Judicial District of Utah. From 1912 to 1920 I engaged in private practice in Provo. I was then elected Attorney General of Utah

and served two terms until 1929. Since that year I have been in private practice in Salt Lake City.

"Two daughters were born before Freda died; in 1930 I married my present wife. I have been Past Master in several positions in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Have always been active in lodge work and in the church."

IN CANADA

"Mildred Cluff was born at Laie, Oaho, Hawaii on April 20, 1866, during the term which her parents, Benjamin, Jr. and Mary Ellen Foster Cluff served as missionaries on that island. She came to Utah when only four years old, able to speak only the Hawaiian tongue. She endured the privations of pioneer life in Utah, the family living most of the time at Center Ward where the children received their early education.

"At the age of fifteen Mildred was qualified to teach school and assumed her first position at Center. She followed this vocation until 1866 when she married Richard Coope Harvey in the Logan Temple. They lived at Heber where their first three children were born.

"In 1890 Richard was called to go on a mission to the Southern States. He responded to the call, leaving Mildred with the responsibility of caring for the family. She taught school again, attending to her small children at the same time until his return three years later.

"Some little time after their reunion, Richard became enthused with the stories of the possibilities that

Canada offered. In 1890 they gathered up their effects, sold their property in Center Ward and brought their five children to Southern Alberta, settling on a homestead south of the town of Stirling.

"Here they went into the business of cattle raising and a few years later changed to sheep, developing a fine breed of wool and mutton producing animals specially adapted for range conditions on the prairies. On their three ranches they ran at one time over twenty thousand sheep. As the country became more densely populated they cut down their holdings, eventually moving to British Columbia for range for the small band left. They bought a home in Vernon where they are comfortably situated in 1943.

"They have been active in church work, he having been engaged in the Sunday School in their early life in Canada and she having served in both Ward and Stake Relief Society, acting as president of the Letherbridge Stake."

Accompanying her article, Mrs. Harvey wrote a letter expressing the interest in this Society "of the only Cluff in Canada."

IN INDIA

Rev. John Everett Clough

Among the distinguished members of the Clough Family was John Everett Clough who resided in Ongole, India, a missionary associated with the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. Many years ago the editor's father, Rev. George W. Clough, returned from a convention in Boston bringing a photograph of this missionary and the news that they had

REV. JOHN E. CLOUGH
ONGOLE, INDIA

decided that they were cousins; from that day any article about Ongole was read for family information.

John E. Clough was descended through the line of Thomas—2, Zaccheus, Jabez, Daniel, and Cyrus. In his autobiography, "Social Life in the Orient," published by The Macmillan Company in October, 1914, he states, "I was born in a block-house on a farm near Frewsbury, Chautauqua County, New York, July 16, 1836. My grandfather shouldered his gun under Washington during the Revolutionary War."

"My father and mother sailed for India," writes their daughter, Mrs. Gratia Clough Upjohn, "on November 30, 1864. He retired from active service in 1905, and died November 24, 1910." Meanwhile he pioneered among the Telegus around Madras and into the hills in India. In an article published in "The Saturday Evening Post" November 1, 1941 John Clough is called, "The most energetic missionary of his times." He and four other missionaries "set a world record in baptisms—2,000 in a single day." This missionary was determined to firmly plant the Christian religion before he organized a church at Ongole. Finally, after he had translated the Bible into several dialects and taught his converts the principles of the Golden Rule, he formed the largest missionary church in the world admitting two thousand the first day and ten thousand others before he completed his life work.

He was known in India by the title, "The Great Leader" and in this country, "The Apostle to the Telegus." He is buried in Newton Center, Massachusetts next to the grave of Dr. S. F. Smith, the author of "America," his life-long friend.

His children became influential citizens. Modestly, Mrs. Lawrence N. Upjohn related before the Society in Boston in 1941 some of the hardships that her parents endured while carrying the work of a wide-spread mission and training a family. Mrs. Upjohn was born in Ongole and several brothers and sisters. Her eldest brother, Allen Everett Clough, born in 1863 in Colesburg, Iowa became a member of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters and was an adjuster of the claims in the famed San Francisco fire. He died in South Orange, New Jersey January 5, 1943. Mrs. Upjohn is the wife of Dr. Lawrence N. Upjohn, president of the famous Upjohn Company, druggists and chemists of Kalamazoo, Michigan. Her sisters and brother are Mrs. L. E. Martin, Granville, Ohio; Mrs. A. L. Curtis, New York City; and Warren J. Clough, Havana, Cuba.

The story of the family of Cyrus—6 includes a daughter who married Robert Runnels Williams, another missionary who responded to the summons of her brother John for assistance in India. Mrs. Williams died from the hardships of the life in this foreign land. Her husband married again and among the children of this second wife was a son, Robert. This boy received a Master of Science Degree from the University of Chicago, and became the scientist who isolated Thiamin B-1 molecule and introduced the vitamin to cure the disease of beriberi that was the scourge of India where his father and John Clough labored to introduce the influence of both religion and education into the lives of the native population.

IN ENGLAND

Beatrice Clough Wright

It is given to few young women of thirty to be in a position of such conspicuous responsibility as is the case with Beatrice Clough, daughter of Roland and Frederika Clough of Boston.

She was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1910 and was descended from John—1 through his youngest son, Samuel.

In December, 1940 at the death of her husband, John Rathbone, a member of the English Parliament from Cornwall who was killed in action, she was elected unanimously by that district to fill his post as a National Conservative representative. From the beginning she took her duties seriously and has been a leader in many reforms.

Due in large measure to her first-hand acquaintance as a child with several foreign countries on account of her father's business connections in Moscow, Vladivostok, and Peking, she early became an unconscious cosmopolitan and learned to think internationally because of her close contact with and interest in alien peoples. This was a great help to her in her later life in England.

In her 'teen years she attended private schools in Boston and Simsbury, Connecticut, with special courses at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, and completed her education at Oxford where she met her future husband, John Rankin Rathbone of London, marrying him in 1932.

Their two children, John and Pauline, born in 1933 and '35, were sent to America in September, 1940, for safety and are living with an uncle and aunt in New York devotedly cared for by their English "Nannie." They have accepted this great change in their life with surprising ease and happiness.

Her mother is living near her in London.

During the height of the Blitz in 1941, her London home was struck by bombs twice and she spent fourteen successive nights on the roof "spotting Nazi planes and dousing incendiaries with sand," to quote from a letter written at that time.

In May, 1942, she married Capt. Paul Wright of the King's Royal Rifle Corps. On April 23, 1943 a daughter was born, Faith Beatrice. Mrs. Wright is the first woman in the history of the House of Commons to become a mother while a member of Parliament.

Some of her government activities have been helping to evacuate to America seven hundred fifty British children in 1940; taking a leading part in "Bundles for Britain" movement in England; assisting in establishing schools to train young women in the care of children whose mothers are war workers.

Feeling that English children should be better acquainted with their American cousins, she has been interested in helping to arrange a number of short courses on United States history and current problems for teachers in all types of schools. Our Ambassador, John Winant, has been of great assistance in this.

She is an indefatigable worker and a woman of intelligence and charm.

PHOTO COURTESY OF CROWELL-COLLIER CO.

BEATRICE CLOUGH WRIGHT, M. P., AND CHILDREN

We are proud to have Beatrice Clough Wright an honorary member of the John Clough Genealogical Society.

Jane S. Clough

The lineage of this line is Samuel—2, David, John, David, David, George, and Roland.

David—6 was a philosopher and poet when he wrote the following:

THE CLOCK

Could but our tempers move like this machine
Not urged by passion nor delayed by spleen;
But true to nature's regulating power
By virtuous acts distinguished every hour:
Then health and joy would follow, as they ought,
Laws of motion and the laws of thought.
Sweet health to pass ye pleasing moments o'er,
And everlasting bliss when time shall be no more.

David Clough, 1822

ORIGINAL OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

Photo taken at Exeter Inn, Exeter, New Hampshire,
July 31, 1940

Seated from left to right: Miss Nell E. Swain, De Kalb, Illinois; Secretary. Walter Cluff, Kansas City, Missouri; President. Mrs. Franklin N. Rogers (Bernice Clough) Manchester, New Hampshire; Second Vice-President.

Standing from left to right: Mrs. Erskine D. Lord (Vivian Clough) Marblehead, Massachusetts; Board Member. Joseph L. Clough, Nashua, New Hampshire; Treasurer. Samuel C. Clough, West Roxbury, Massachusetts; Board Member. John A. Clough, Worcester, Massachusetts; First Vice-President. Prof. Benjamin C. Clough, Providence, Rhode Island; Board Member. Mrs. Isaiah Lincoln (Hilda Clough), Portland, Maine; Board Member.

First Officers of the Society

Chapter VIII

THE SOCIETY

The story of the beginning of the John Clough Genealogical Society is a most important chapter in this book.

A humorist called New England, "A State of Mind," yet few natives who are bred in this atmosphere pause to think that their birthplace is a gift from the immortal gods. Too many persons, who trace their lineage to Plymouth Rock and the Mayflower or to Boston and the Tea Party, disregard the dry names and dates. "Ought to have written down what grandfather told me; sorry I didn't consider the family story worth remembering." With bitter regret that sentence is reiterated after aged lips are forever silent.

By contrast, the poet who phrased the sentiments about distance that lends enchantment to the view, expressed a wistful yearning by descendants of grandsires who crossed the Blue Ridge in covered wagons a century or more in the past. With the call of New England ringing in their ears, from the West their grandchildren are flying back to explore the trails to the cellarholes and stone walls where their ancestors cleared the forested wilderness for a New England

farm. This longing for the hills of home was the germ for the John Clough Genealogical Society.

About ten years ago Walter Cluff was one of the descendants in the West who heard the call of New England, especially from Durham, New Hampshire, the town from which his branch of the family emigrated westward. Fortunately he corresponded with Mrs. Franklin N. Rogers of Manchester, New Hampshire, a Clough with expert knowledge of genealogical data. Soon Mrs. Rogers supplied not only the facts about the family line in Durham, she also located the homestead near the railroad station.

One summer day in 1939 two automobiles filled with Walter Cluff's family arrived at the home of Mrs. Rogers. The day was spent in conversation about the Cloughs, and included a visit to Warner in the home of other relatives. A suggestion was voiced that a society should be organized to include the Cluffs, Cloughs, Clows or any other spelling of the name in all sections of the United States. This idea was so deeply planted in the mind of Walter Cluff that he initiated plans for a meeting the following summer.

Mrs. Rogers accepted the responsibility for the arrangements. She selected a beautiful New England village and the elm shaded inn at Exeter, New Hampshire for the meeting place. The following extract from a letter by Percy R. Cluff of Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts that he wrote to Hilda Clough Lincoln of Portland, Maine expresses the impressions of every person who attended this happy reunion.

"The trip was made to Exeter after seeing a small news item that the family was to meet there. On

the day of the meeting with a few hours off duty in the afternoon, besides never knowing of but one other family of Cluffs and they were in our section of Maine, I at least wanted to look in at the gathering, quite naturally expecting that it was a local organization. However, on the way down a trainman friend told me of meeting Sam, Priscilla and others on their way to Exeter the day before. I shall never forget the feeling that came over me as I checked over the Exeter Inn register book and then entered the assembly room and saw such a fine looking and appearing body of people and every one so friendly. But with my father and his twelve brothers and sisters having passed on leaving no early records, how was I to establish my line back to John the emigrant of 1635? The organization genealogists in Maine pieced the puzzle together by the old York County records in Maine. All this for a one dollar membership fee and all I could give them was that my grandfather's name was William and grandmother was Hannah." Percy Cluff is an employee of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and Executive Secretary of this Society.

With a half-dozen exceptions, every individual at Exeter possessed little knowledge of the genealogy of his family beyond that of Cousin Percy. Membership requirements demanded descent from John Clough of Salisbury. Cards were passed for every person to inscribe what facts he possessed about his family. This data was placed in the custody of Samuel C. Clough, an experienced genealogist and authority upon the early history of Boston. This information was the nucleus of the Clough Genealogy that Cousin Samuel

is compiling for the Society including over five thousand names in 1943.

Excerpts from the Report of the Secretary follow. Committees had previously prepared a tentative constitution and by-laws at the request of Walter Cluff, for consideration by this assembly.

FIRST MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

A meeting of the descendants of John Clough was held at the Exeter Inn, on July 31, 1940. The morning session opened under the direction of Walter Cluff of Kansas City, Missouri. Miss Priscilla M. Clough of West Roxbury, Massachusetts acted as secretary, pro-tem.

A report of the Constitution and By-Laws was read by John A. Clough of Worcester, Massachusetts who headed this committee assisted by Joseph L. Clough of Nashua, New Hampshire and Clarence B. Cluff of Wyoming, Ohio.

John A. Clough moved that steps be taken to incorporate the Society under the non-profit corporation law of the State of New Hampshire after he had read Articles of Association prepared for this purpose. It was so voted.

Much interest was shown when it was learned that Clarence F. Clough had come all the way from Storm Lake, Iowa to attend this meeting. Charles A. Clough, Bristol, New Hampshire was the oldest member present, eighty-five years young; James A. Clough, Cossayuna, New York was voted tallest and heaviest. Typical Clough woman was Mrs. George R. Locke of South Braintree, Massachusetts with five Clough ancestors.

Samuel C. Clough gave a short talk on his family charts explaining the different methods of recording genealogical information. After adjournment the officers and Board of Governors hastened to the court yard for photographs for local papers. One of these is reproduced in this volume.

SECOND MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

This session convened at Hotel Kenmore in Boston, Massachusetts on July 31-August 2, 1941. Percy R. Clough was official host and Miss Jane S. Clough of Cambridge, Massachusetts presided at the registration desk. All of the officers were present with approximately two hundred members and guests.

President Walter Cluff cemented the ties of family loyalty by his cordial, informal addresses and introduction of speakers. The topic, "Methods of Tracing Family History" was discussed at the afternoon meeting by Samuel C. Clough, Miss N. Josephine Sweet, Blue Hill, Maine, a skilled genealogist, and Hilda Clough Lincoln of Portland, Maine. A social evening permitted conversation and dancing and the spirit was that of friends of a life-time, although few were acquainted with the person's name to whom they were speaking—all were Cloughs.

Friday morning was filled with business and short talks by members: Allan C. Clough, Washington, D. C.; John S. Clough, Lisbon, New Hampshire; Mrs. George R. Locke, South Braintree, Massachusetts; Clarence F. Clough, Storm Lake, Iowa; James A. Clough, Cossayuna, New York; and Professor Benjamin C. Clough, Providence, Rhode Island; representa-

tives of the widely scattered family. Greetings were read from Mrs. Beatrice Clough Rathbone, Member of Parliament in London, England, by her aunt, Jane S. Clough.

During the afternoon, Mrs. Franklin N. Rogers ably presided. Dr. Elsa Peverly Kimball of Canterbury, New Hampshire and MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Illinois read a scholarly paper upon the "Cultural Value of Genealogy."

Miss Eleanor Benedict, granddaughter of Joseph L. Clough delighted the Society by her skill with her cello throughout the afternoon and the evening. Joseph's daughter, Mrs. Eleanor Clough Benedict, accompanied her daughter on the piano and led the audience in chorus singing at all of the sessions.

The presence of a member from the middle west proved the world-wide influence of our family when Mrs. Lawrence N. Upjohn of Kalamazoo, Michigan was requested to relate the story of her famous father, Rev. John E. Clough of Ongole, British India, where she was born. Mrs. Upjohn graciously complied.

The Clough Family dinner was the evening climax followed by informal toasts interspersed with laughter provoking remarks by President Walter.

The family of President Walter attended this session together: Mrs. Cluff with her motion picture camera; the son, Dr. Max Cluff, his wife and two golden haired small daughters; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Evans and Miss Merle Cluff.

The morning program on the third day included a business meeting for committee appointments and a lecture upon Early Boston by Samuel C. Clough.

This was a suitable introduction to the afternoon session. After lunch all who were privileged to remain for this final observance traveled by bus over the Warren Bridge route from Boston to Charlestown. The proceedings are described by Myrtis Mae Clough of Lawrence, Massachusetts:

THE WREATH CEREMONY

When the Elizabeth of London arrived in Charlestown, Massachusetts in 1635 the ship docked at a wharf that was built in the Charles River very near the site where now stands the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association building. One of the passengers was "John Cluffe age 22."

Charlestown, most ancient town of Massachusetts —Salem and Dorchester excepted—as distinct from the Colony at Plymouth, had come into existence in 1629 with about ten people from Salem. In 1630 the number had increased by two hundred who came with Governor Winthrop from Salem.

The first Englishman who is known to have visited its shores was the celebrated navigator, John Smith, who in 1614 spent three months exploring the coast of Massachusetts Bay. He entered the Charles River and named it after Prince Charles who later became King Charles.

By the year 1630 many of the settlers had died and because of the want of drinking water, most of those who had remained during that summer settled elsewhere, several to a place "well waterd" and in 1631 they called it "Wattertowne." Others that same year moved to Boston, Cambridge or Dorchester.

In 1635 Charlestown included Malden, Woburn, Stoneham, Burlington, Somerville, a large part of Medford, a small part of Cambridge, West Cambridge and Reading.

In the Colonial days, Charlestown on the north side of the Charles River was a maritime town and a rendezvous for mariners and venders who came from Europe and the West Indies. Some ships were seventeen and eighteen weeks crossing the ocean. A dry dock, the first of its construction in the country, was built in 1677 above the present draw bridge near the Navy Yard.

A ferry boat called "The Great Ferry" carried passengers back and forth between Boston and Charlestown between the years 1631 and 1786 when the first bridge was opened. The bridge was built over the route of the ferry and its abutments occupied the landings. The present Warren Bridge was constructed in 1828. The channel is six fathoms deep and the distance across the bay is about two miles at the upper end where forty ships could ride at the same time.

It was here on August 2, 1941, that a happy gathering of his descendants paid homage to the memory of John Clough.

A brief but impressive ceremony was held, which consisted of an inspiring talk by the President of the John Clough Genealogical Society, Mr. Walter Cluff who in fitting words extolled the courage that this young man possessed to leave Old England at such an early age. A prayer was said in humble gratitude for the privileges that we have enjoyed as the descendants of John Clough, who possessed integrity, unre-

mitting courage and strength of purpose. He first and foremost relied on a mightier power than man for his guidance.

A large wreath of oak leaves inscribed:

This wreath marks
the spot where
John Cluffe
first landed in Charlestown
in 1635 after his disembarkation
from the ship Elizabeth.

was hung on the door of that part of the Y. M. C. A. building facing the Warren bridge. All of this land which extends for a distance of approximately one-quarter of a mile from the bridge is made land.

This impressive ceremony came to a fitting close with the singing of "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

THIRD MEETING

The Third Annual Meeting was convened at the Hotel Kenmore in Boston from July 23rd to the 25th, 1942.

Our President, Walter Cluff, gave his usual hearty welcome, expressing his great appreciation of the number attending, considering the present difficulties of transportation, and with his own enthusiasm and faith in the future of our Society, inspired us to work more devotedly for its growth and influence.

A cable from Honorary Member, Beatrice Clough Wright, (formerly Mrs. Rathbone) of London, was read, in which she said: "May the understanding with-

in our family be indicative of the understanding between our two countries now fighting and soon victoriously building together a world of Christian Peace."

A roster was read of members in our Armed Forces, which numbers twenty-two now known. Inspiring talks were given during the day by members and there were many opportunities for fellowship and renewal of past friendships.

In the afternoon Mrs. Elvira F. Veasey of Reading, Massachusetts was greeted as the oldest member present and was applauded for her indefatigable zeal in bringing in new members. The youngest member present was Beverly Keith of Sutton, Massachusetts. It was reported that the oldest member of the Society is Mrs. Rose Palmer Gile of Readville, Maine who is one hundred three years old. The youngest member is Joan Estelle, ten days old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Lincoln of Portland, Maine. The name, Joan, was chosen, so her mother wrote, because it was nearest to our ancestor, John. A gift was sent to her from the Society. John Clough of Lisbon, New Hampshire was applauded for his keen interest in the organization as shown by his rising at four-thirty in the morning to attend our meeting.

At six o'clock the clan gathered for dinner in the Crystal Ballroom, where small tables were tastefully arranged. After dinner, music was furnished by gifted members of the Joseph L. Clough Family, of whom four generations attended our reunion.

President Walter Cluff presided at the meeting which followed, and introduced Captain Neal Farwell

of the U. S. Navy, who gave an entertaining talk on some Family Reminiscences. He was at one time Captain of the Leviathan, and paid a fine tribute to the troops of the A. E. F. who went across on his ship in the first world war.

Dr. Elsa P. Kimball read an exceptionally interesting paper on the "Social Significance of the Family." The most delightful occurrence of the evening came when Mrs. Walter Cluff showed a movie of last year's meeting, in color, making our 1941 Convention to live again.

Our President closed with an inspiring and affectionate farewell until another year, followed a Benediction given by Dr. Locke, and the singing of "God Be With You Till We Meet Again."

Jane S. Clough,
Assistant Secretary.

By request of President Walter Cluff, two papers that were read at the meetings in Boston are included in this chapter.

AN ASSOCIATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

An attempt has been made to find out as much as possible about the history of this association, which appears to have been one of the first, if not the first association of members of this family of which there is any record. Inquiry from a number of persons who, it was thought, might know something about the association has failed to bring out anything like a complete record—possibly because the association went out of existence about twenty years ago which is of

course a long time to remember details, and many of those who were active then have since died. However, the following data has been found, mostly from newspaper clippings furnished by Miss Louise Emery of Tilton, who found them among papers left by her aunt Miss Mary E. Clough of Canterbury.

This association appears to have been formed in 1903 and to have held its first meeting in that year. It was formed by members of the Clough family living in Concord and neighboring towns, especially East Concord, Canterbury, Boscawen, Loudon, Tilton, Manchester etc., although members of the family from more distant places also attended. Meetings were held in the summer of each year, usually at the home of some member living not very far from Concord and apparently took the form of a picnic. In 1910 the association was incorporated under the laws of the State of New Hampshire.

The first meeting of which a record was found was the fourth annual meeting, held on August 29, 1906, with about forty persons present from Concord, East Concord, Canterbury, Laconia, Nashua and Manchester. The meeting was at the home of Mrs. Frances Clough Batchelder at East Concord.

The eighth meeting occurred September 1, 1910, at the home of Edwin D. Clough in Concord with about fifty people present. Mr. George E. Wiggin was President at that time, but as he was unable to be present, the Vice-President, Mr. Joseph L. Clough, of Nashua, presided. This was the meeting at which it was voted to incorporate.

The membership dues of the newly incorporated

society were fixed at only twenty-five cents per year.

The tenth annual meeting was held at Rollins' Park, Concord, on August 28, 1912. Most of the former officers were re-elected, except that Sadie Garland Clough was elected clerk.

The eleventh meeting occurred in the summer of 1913 at the home of Harry G. Clough in Canterbury Center. About fifty persons were present, including representatives from Concord, East Concord, Tilton, Loudon, Manchester, Nashua, in New Hampshire, from Boston, Lynn and Haverhill in Massachusetts, and from New York City. The officers were re-elected, including Mr. Joseph L. Clough as President.

The twelfth meeting was in Canterbury at the home of Mr. George E. Wiggin. Members were present from out of the state including Washington, D. C., New York City, Roanoke, Va., and Haverhill, Mass. Most of the former officers were re-elected, including Mr. Joseph L. Clough, as President. This meeting occurred in 1914.

The next meeting of which I was able to secure any record was stated to be the eighteenth, at the home of Mr. Frank Gerrish at Boscawen, on August 31, 1921. If this numbering was correct, one of the annual meetings must have been omitted, possibly on account of the war. Members are stated to have been present from the nearby towns and from Manchester, Shushan, N. Y. and Cambridge, Mass. (See page 70.)

The President, Mr. Milon O. Cluff, died less than three months after this meeting in 1921 and as far as is known no meetings were held after that time.

Other meetings were undoubtedly held besides the

five mentioned, but no record of them has been found. Possibly some of our present members may have attended some of these early meetings of the New Hampshire society and may be able to add information to what has been given here.

None of the names of those mentioned as officers of the New Hampshire society are to be found on our mailing list of today except that of Mr. Joseph L. Clough, our present honored treasurer, who is listed as President of the early society for several years. Most of the others have undoubtedly passed to their reward. This society started as a local gathering of the Clough family, but the records show that it gradually attracted more and more Cloughs from places remote from the locality of its birth. Our present Society has started out on a nation-wide basis, with a much larger membership and let us hope that it may have a long and useful life.

Written by Clarence B. Cluff, Wyoming, Ohio.
Read by John A. Clough, Vice-President

This Society erected the stone above the grave of Captain Jeremiah Clough which is about half way between Canterbury Village and the Depot, adds Joseph L. Clough to the article. He also states that Joseph P. Clough of Nashua, Harry G. Clough of Canterbury and Mrs. Myra E. Osgood of Boscawen are now on the mailing list of this Society.

Certainly the address by Dr. Elsa Peverly Kimball, which was delivered at the third annual meeting of the Society, is a fitting climax to this story of the John Clough Family.

THE WREATH CEREMONY AT CHARLESTOWN

WREATH CEREMONY

The photograph on the opposite page was taken by Erskine D. Lord at the Wreath Ceremony at Charlestown, Massachusetts, on August 2, 1941.

On the left: David Clough, Palmer, Massachusetts; Mrs. Luella Campbell, Kennebunkport, Maine; Miss Jane S. Clough, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Mrs. Inez Wiles, Kennebunkport, Maine; Mrs. Gratia C. Upjohn, Kalamazoo, Michigan; Miss Irma Schmidler, Topeka, Kansas; Mrs. Frances R. Williams, Marysville, Kansas; James A. Clough, Cossayuna, New York; Mrs. L. T. Cookson, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

On right side, next to wreath: Walter Cluff, Hartford, Connecticut; Percy R. Cluff, Melrose, Massachusetts; Mrs. Edith Frederick, Wilmington, Delaware; Miss Myrtis Clough, Lawrence, Massachusetts; Mrs. Vivian C. Lord, Marblehead, Massachusetts; Samuel C. Clough, West Roxbury, Massachusetts; John A. Clough, Worcester, Massachusetts; Clarence F. Clough, Storm Lake, Iowa.

Others who were present are: Mrs. Walter Cluff, Kansas City, Missouri; Miss Nell E. Swain, De Kalb, Illinois; Mrs. Sarah Clough Nelson, Chitina, Alaska; Mrs. Riva Cluff Evans, New York City; Frank Williams, Marysville, Kansas; Guy Clough, Gilmanton, New Hampshire and Storm Lake, Iowa; Erskine D. Lord, Marblehead, Massachusetts, and Robert S. Lord, Marblehead, Massachusetts.

SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Kith and Kin, Descendants of John Clough, last year at our second annual meeting I spoke to you of the social values of genealogical study. To-day, I shall speak of the social significance of the family.

Since the beginning of the twentieth century the family, as a fundamental group, within the tribe, the state and the nation, has received increasing attention by certain branches of the social sciences. Also, since the closing of the frontier (about 1890) Americans, especially of the older settled stocks, have begun to think more of the origins and history of their respective families and to make a profound study of genealogy. This fact in itself is an indication that we are becoming conscious of ourselves and of our past, in other words that America is "coming of age."

The family as a unit is older than civilization, older than culture, older even than marriage, older than man himself since we find rather well-marked family groups among the animals. The family is therefore different in its inception from all other human groups in that it is not only social but is partly biological in origin.

The family group all over the world, until recent times, consisted of a great number of face-to-face relatives. Even to-day in many countries, (which are still little touched by the rapid communication of the machine age), this type of large communal family still prevails.

The "great family" among the Hebrews was called the house, among the Greeks as the gens, among the

tribes of the British Isles as the maegth or the clan; among some of the Germanic tribes of the continent as the sippe and among others as the kith and kin.

Each civilization of maturity has produced some distinctive gift for mankind, the Semitic peoples, religion; the Greeks, philosophy and art; the Romans, law; and the Chinese, social order. Now it has been among the Chinese that the whole vast population even up to recent times has been organized about the stable, unified "great family." Every historian will agree that the Chinese civilization has been one of the great civilizations of the earth not only in social order and stability and in invention but in the many refinements and gracious arrangements of human relationships.

The "great family" of past ages, composed of several generations and of the collateral relatives, each ruled by the oldest one (among some peoples by the oldest father, among others by the oldest mother) lived in close proximity with each other for many generations, in fact, until some crisis brought about their annihilation or dispersion. As I have previously stated, this type still persists in modified form in certain parts of Europe and in a large part of Asia and Africa even up to the present time.

To a certain extent many traces of it could be observed in America until the nineteenth century when the Industrial Revolution caused sweeping and radical changes the end of which is not yet in sight. The large unified families composing communities maintained a common regularized etiquette, morals, education, religion and practical economy. Little diversi-

ty was tolerated. Until the dynamic effects of a philosophy of individualism appeared in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, accompanied by revolutionizing inventions and discoveries, the rise of Protestantism and of nationalism and a laissez faire economy, each person remained in his own class and status and seldom even dreamed of changing his role.

Rapid means of communication with the gradual dominance of industry over agriculture undermined the family as an all-inclusive institution and to-day the two-generation family predominates in America.

Marriage partners in other days were chosen with many other considerations than the romantic. Economic partners of definite heredity and social standing were sought, those who would fit into the family group. Such partners were chosen very largely by the parents or at least with their encouraging approval. Romantic individual views played a very minor role. "Field married field," one might say. Brides expected to live with the kith and kin of the groom or near the ancestral site, to accept the family customs and to be buried at the end in the family cemetery.

To-day brides or grooms often refuse to marry if they think they may have to live with even one older member of either family. How far individualism in a machine age has taken us!

Yet we cannot go backward; neither can we stand still. But we must not lament the passing of the old order; rather we must be bold and clear-eyed to meet inevitable social change. However, in attempting to make adjustments to the life of the mechanical, mass-production age of our time in which "speed is king"

with the attendant breaking of family ties and the separation of family members, it behooves us to inquire whether certain psychological satisfactions are not always the same in all periods of history, whether certain psychological avenues of expression are not always necessary to the mental health and well-being, specifically of men and women and of society in general.

If our answer be "yes" then we must use our intelligence to salvage those virtues and practices from the wreckage of past broken institutions, not only salvage them but give them a suitable environment in which to flourish once more.

This global war from which we are all suffering, and which is only a symptom of a deep-rooted disease of modern times, challenges us to find out what it is that men need to keep them not only "well-fed, and well-clad and well-housed" but sane and normal with their feet firmly placed in the pathway leading to a higher more spiritual existence of brotherhood which shall in time become world-wide. Where is the tap-root of those dissatisfactions that lead men on, as in our time, to spend the painfully garnered wealth of nations in mutiliating and obliterating the materials and immaterial culture of the ages?

Sociologists, psychiatrists, religionists and social reformers always come back to early experiences in the family as the chief factor in all adjustment or maladjustment of individuals. The family is "the primary group" said the late Professor Cooley of the University of Michigan, the first face-to-face group, primary in the sense that the individual is born into the group,

primary in that he gets his most powerful and lasting influences there.

The child must accept the group. He does not create it. He has no choice. He must accept and adapt to the customs of those about him, to their ways of getting a living, to their beliefs and morals. Unconsciously he becomes almost irrevocably "conditioned" long before he knows what is happening to him. How important it is then, how necessary that the older members should know and maintain a high standard, should know where the psychic reservoir is that assuages the thirsts of life and how it may be tapped for well-being, for inspiration and vitality!

If the family is unstable and degraded and brutal, or upright and honorable, the child is likely to be so also. Statistics and studies reveal that a great proportion of unstable marriage partners come from unhappy and unstable homes themselves. In fact a great proportion of all nervous, neurotic persons, whatever their status, come from homes where the parents before them were unadjusted. Likewise a great proportion of adjusted and happy marriage partners appear to be the children of well-adjusted and happy parents.

Individual and social disorganization appears even in peace time to be on the increase. Our system of living chiefly for the profit motive with competition of every sort is a system only about a century and a half old. It appears to give no permanent satisfaction and, in spite of many notable achievements, it seems to be largely responsible for the great restlessness and social wastage of our era. "The economic man" as Adam Smith depicted him in 1776 seems to be doomed and

on the way to extinction. His chief role has been played. What has happened in Europe since 1914 is only one bit of evidence of his gradual disappearance.

Many symptoms in America have appeared in recent years which indicate that the profit motive and its mate, endless competition as aims of existence fail to satisfy—nay more, this economic system, colorfully called "rugged individualism," shows very grave signs of becoming unworkable. The machine age (accompanied with an individualistic philosophy which has become inconsistent with large scale monopolistic practices) has destroyed the satisfactions of stability, security and status. Can these satisfactions be restored? It is a truism to say that material things alone never satisfy. The ceaseless pursuit of them tends, in fact, to foster the most unlovely sides of human nature. In a society in which individuals are judged by the amount of material goods and wealth they possess, one can never accumulate enough, one cannot get power enough. In fact material wants are insatiable. Therefore in such a system, there is perpetual competition and rivalry even to ruthlessness, perpetual dissatisfaction, recurrent warfare either in the economic realm or on the actual battlefield. Yet it would be folly of course to overlook or to deny many distinct advantages of our present system. Nevertheless, we find thoughtful persons everywhere asking: Where can man find permanent satisfaction for life's work?

The answer is: Just where he has always found it: in the love, appreciation, recognition and response of his intimate family members and friends, in the

sharing of common life, religious, social, economic and political with his face-to-face fellow citizens.

The psychic powers, the craving for affectional security and recognition, the capacity for beauty, for religion, for contemplation, for creation find their deepest meaning and significance in communion and fellowship with others.

The stability of world peace can lie only in individuals, which individuals can only be effective in like-minded groups. Like-minded groups are created through common experience and by like response to like stimuli. Stable communities can only come from stable families. Character is created in human relationships; indeed the mind of man would be non-existent were it not for social interaction.

That the family is the key group in society has been thoroughly sensed by Adolph Hitler who has used every means in his power to break up the strong family ties which have hitherto been so influential, so close and cohesive among the German people.

The functions of the family of kith and kin have, for the most part, been gradually taken over by the state, by the church, by the public school and by the factory. Still, as long as society exists the family in some form will be the primary mechanism not only for the moulding of the young as candidates for society but for the healthful functioning of the grown members. Emotional security and the need for response, fundamental to man, can be found nowhere else except in affectional relationships.

Our distinguished cousin, President Walter Cluff, in his very discerning and beautiful letter of June

twelfth says far better than I can what a family society like this can accomplish. I quote:

"There is too much of everything in the world to-day that is opposed to the culture that our family society stands for—dignity, refinement, kindness, unity, love—all those things are being swallowed by hate, force, greed and brutality. Whether or not we realize it, those forces of evil are making inroads into our daily lives. Many of our friends are losing sight of the importance of the finer things of life and are beginning to think in terms of avarice and harshness rather than in terms of justice and right."

A family society like the Clough Genealogical Society is composed of many individuals who have been exposed in the last few decades to diverse influences, and of persons descended, of course from many bloodstreams. Yet, in a way it is surprising, in spite of all these diverse experiences, how even to-day they have a sort of resemblance in points of view and general characteristics.

Nobody knows better than a social scientist how unscientific it is to make generalizations the basis of which cannot be objectively measured. But we also know that we can never hope to measure objectively some of the most potent factors of life. Who can measure faith, hope and love, for example? But just as a pleasant pastime for the moment, I should like to say what seem to me on the surface to be some of the noticeable characteristics of the Clough family. No doubt others would see very differently from what I do. Each person might amuse himself to-night by making a tentative list of the chief traits of this family

as a kinship group which have exhibited themselves in the past. These similar traits are, of course, not due to sameness of blood, of which there is so little because of the mixture of many strains, but to common association and similar cultural experiences inculcated in the relatively stable communities which prevailed in America until only yesterday. We know that it is only within the lifetime of those now living that the great migration of men all over the world has become a most striking population phenomenon of all time.

Although there are many individual exceptions, even in my own experience, the Clough kin (of New Hampshire, at least) seem to me to be marked by the following traits:

The Cloughs show great common sense, practicality, thriftiness and industriousness. They usually possess substantial houses in good repair; are often chosen to hold positions of public and private trust. They exhibit good but cautious judgment, deep but not very expressive emotions. They are prudent, not daring; not interested in taking risks; respectable and self-respecting and people of few words. They possess quiet and self-assured dignity and warm loyalties to the objects of their allegiance. Frequently they have good singing voices; they are usually supporters of the church though not always members; not very spontaneous; not spectacular or showy; dependable, self reliant; deliberate and careful at a trade; keep out of debt and the allurements of speculation. They are determined, even dogged in their views and aims, preferring their own inner sanction to those of the crowd; not seen often in lawsuits or litigation; conspicuously

absent from the divorce court, the almshouse and the insane asylum; safe, sane and conservative.

Although there are a considerable number of the unmarried among the Cloughs those who are married usually stay so and generally live to a good old age and have many children and grandchildren. They are, in general, not marked by the extremes often seen in other equally good colonial families. A family history, for example, quite different from that of persons labeled as Clough, would be the Foster family* which is conspicuous for interesting and often brilliant extremes. The members of this family are often filled with indignation and hence are moved to reform something or somebody. They are often fiery, eloquent, argumentative and fond of public life. They do not hestitate to remind other people of shortcomings and among them are found the restless, irrepressible, undaunted so-called "social lunatics" of former days such as the Non-resisters, the Abolitionists, the Women Suffragists and the like. Women as well as men among them fear neither the scorn nor ridicule of their fellows and they do not shudder at the publicity of the courts of law. Perhaps one might speak rashly and at random and say, suffering and struggle for the public-good becomes the Fosters.

And so I might go on to other families in this pleasant pastime of listing traits real or fictitious, but I am well aware that my game is a bit questionable and can lead to very erroneous conclusions. Those here assembled are descendants of many families and strains. As I remarked to you last year, a name is only a tag held permanently by male members of a family.

Those here called Clough in actuality possess no more biological heredity of the original ancestors than those who have not borne the name for many generations. Yet, even if families do not pass down much common blood inheritance they surely do pass down much common social inheritance which is augmented by the fact that like familites (at least until the immediate past) tended to marry into like families. However, in spite of similar experiences and training in the early centuries of our country, families did differ as I have indicated and markedly so in many instances.

We know that it takes many colors to make a tapestry. In the American tapestry of life such families as the Clough family make a solid foundation of great strength and endurance the members of which are not unduly moved or shaken by every wind that blows.

At this point I must confess to a certain weakness. Although I, myself, do admire strength and stability greatly I have to admit that I pine a bit for the romantic, the daring and the whimsically imaginative. Yet some of the Cloughs do possess in a striking way these more volatile and dynamic qualities also. I can feel right now that you know that among others I am particularly thinking of such persons as our beloved president, Walter Cluff.

It surely took courage and imagination and a sort of romantic idealistic dreaming to attempt to unite from the four quarters of the nation the members of this prolific family.

Cousin Walter's gentleness and courtliness, his abiding faith in the possibility of the formation of this society, his fascinating personality have been as a sort

of magnet to Clough kith and kin. He has endeared himself to the members by his effort and hard work given unselfishly and without stint in spite of much ill health and the disorganizing effects of war. He dreams of the good both to the heart and to the mind which may come from this society. He realizes, in this modern world of increasing impersonality, that a conscious effort must be made for more intimate face-to-face communion that the natural springs of deep inspiration and fellowship may not dry up.

President Cluff's idealism, his devotion for all those things which make for the keenly intellectual, more abundant and beautiful life will always be a memory to warm and to cheer, to stimulate and to inspire. Those of us who have come in contact with his genial creative personality always look forward with pleasurable anticipation to the next meeting with him.

In returning to my original subject, the social significance of the family, I realize that I have very feebly indicated to you the social dynamics of my subject. Families for untold ages have lived without the state but no state has yet existed without families.

And what shall we say of the individual? In what way shall he find courage and poise to meet the distressing, bewildering, baffling issues of our era? For the answer I shall quote again from Cousin Walter Cluff's letter of June twelfth:

"No one individual can, of himself, combat 'the evils of our time.' He needs the assistance and help and encouragement of personal contact with the real and genuine things of life. He needs, in other words, to come into intimate association with the very things

that our family society stands for. There is a distinct and outstanding value that is too precious, that means too much right now, for us to forego. Let us not deceive ourselves; we all need these uplifting influences."

*Note: At the conclusion of this talk, much to the amusement of those assembled, President Cluff arose and said that he would like to announce after this contrast of the Cloughs with the Fosters that his mother was a Foster and that she was a first cousin of Stephen C. Foster!!!!

Dr. Elsa Peverly Kimball, Canterbury Professor of Sociology, MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Illinois