

Vital Records

Marriages

Marblehead

BASSETT (Basset)

Sarah, and Samuell Fortune, Oct. 27, 1707
 John, and Charity Curtis, Nov. 26, 1712
 Hannah, and Richard Pearve, 22:7br: 1713
 Meriam, and Thomas Fryar, Dec. 25, 1729
 Mary, wid., and George Wills, May 30, 1737

ANDREWS

Deborah, and Joshua Kembal, Apr. 7, 1737

Lynn

HOOD

Hildah, and Michail Basset of Marblehead, int. Dec. 5, 1719

U.S., New England Marriages Prior to 1700

BASSETT, John (1653?-1736) & Mary ?_ (-1736+); [ca 1675/85?]; ?Lynn

Citation Information:

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BASSETT GENEALOGY.

4

JOHN BASSETT², born in Lynn 9 mo: —: 1653. He was a cooper and shoreman, and lived in Marblehead. He married Mary — before 1729, and she was his wife in 1735. He died in the winter of 1736-7, his will, dated Jan. 16, 1735, being proved Feb. 9, 1736.

Children:—

- 22—I. JOHN³, d. between 1735 and 1757. See 42
 23—II. WILLIAM³. See below (23).
 24—III. MICHAEL³. See below (24).
 25—IV. SARAH³, m. Samuel Fortune Oct. 27, 1707; and d. between 1735 and 1757.
 26—V. MERRIAM³, m. Thomas Fryer of Marblehead Dec. 25, 1729; and was living in 1757.
 27—VI. DEBORAH³, m., first, — Andrews before 1735; and, second, — Kimball before 1757.
 28—VII. ABIGAIL³, m. — Andrews before 1735; and was his widow, of Marblehead, in 1759.
 29—VIII. HANNAH³, m. Richard Pearse of Marblehead Oct. 22, 1713.

42

JOHN BASSETT⁴ was a shoreman, and lived in Marblehead. He married ~~Mary~~ ^{Charity Curtis}; and administration was granted on his estate Oct. 23, 1758. She survived him, and was his widow in 1781.

Children:—

- 63—I. JOHN⁵, mariner and trader; lived in Marblehead, 1781; and m. Mary —.
 64—II. SARAH⁵, m. Philip Lewis of Marblehead Dec. 29, 1738; and was living in 1758.
 65—III. DELIVERANCE⁵, m. Thomas Morgan of Marblehead April —, 1748; and was living in 1758.
 66—IV. REBECCA⁵, m. Robert Harris of Marblehead, glazier, June 11, 1741; and they were both of Marblehead in 1760.
 67—V. CHARITY⁵, unmarried in 1758.

24

MICHAEL BASSETT³ was a fisherman and shoreman, and lived in Marblehead. He owned the schooner "Two Brothers," and one-half of the schooner "Two Friends." He married Huldah —, and died before Feb. 1, 1747-8, when administration was granted on his estate, leaving property valued at £1153. She survived him, and was his widow in 1764.

Children:—

- 42—I. JOHN⁴, eldest son, 1757. See below (42).
 43—II. HANNAH⁴, b. April 29, 1729; m. Benjamin Darling, jr., of Marblehead, Nov. 28, 1751.
 44—III. MARY⁴, b. Oct. —, 1731; m. Samuel Procter of Marblehead, fisherman, before 1756; and they were living in Marblehead in 1767.
 45—IV. MICHAEL⁴, b. Jan. —, 1733-4. See below (45).
 46—V. CONTENT⁴, m. Abraham Roundy of Marblehead, laborer, before 1756; and both were living in 1767.

23

WILLIAM BASSETT³ was a shoreman, and lived in Marblehead. He married Mary — before 1735. She survived him, and married, secondly, — Wills,

John Bassett Lot. William Nick of Marblehead, fisherman, owned this land quite early, and conveyed the lot, with the shop thereon, to John Bassett, ~~jr.~~, of Marblehead, cooper, Oct. 12, 1682. § Mr. Bassett owned it until after 1700.

§Essex Registry of Deeds, book 7, leaf 109.

John Bassett, Jr. as we know him, was not born until a few years later. John, Sr., who as far as I can determine was the only John Bassett in Marblehead in 1682, and was a cooper and shoreman.

The Will of John Bassett

No. 2034

Bassett

John Bassett

1736. Febr. 9.

In the name of God amen
 The sixteenth day of January in the year of our
 Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty five
 I John Bassett of marlehead in the County of Essex
 Shoeman being weak in body but perfect in mind
 and memory thank by Gods grace unto God therefore:
 Going up to mind the mortality of my body,
 and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to
 dye do make and ordain this my last will and Testament
 that is to say principally and first of all I Give
 and Recommend my Soul into the hands of God that
 gave it and my body I Recommend to the Earth
 to be Buried in Decent and Christian manner at the
 Discretion of my Executors, nothing Doubting but
 all the Gods Resurrection I shall Receive the
 Same againe by the Almighty power of God
 And touching such worldly Estate wherewith
 It hath pleased God to Bless me in this Life
 I Give Dispose and Dispose of the Same in the
 following manner and form

Imprimis I Give and Bequeath unto my Dear
Beloved wife all my whole Estate During her
 naturall Life and After her Decease
 what shall be Left to be Equally Divided
 Amongst my Children to the Heirs of John Bassett my son
 To the Heirs of William Bassett my son to Michael Bassett
my son and to my Daughter Sarah Fortune
 and to my Daughter Merriam Fryar and to my Daughter
Deborah Andrews and to my Daughter Abigail Andrews
 Nam I Give to my Daughter Lianna Pearce the Sum of
 five pound to be paid Sum time after her mothers Decease
 I make and ordaine my Sole Executors my young son
Michael Bassett of this my last will and Testament

- John Bassett
- William Bassett
- Michael Bassett
- Sarah Fortune
- Merriam Fryar
- Deborah Andrews
- Abigail Andrews
- Hannah Pearce

And I do hereby utterly Disallow Revoke
 and Disannul all and every other former Testiments
 wills Legacies and Bequests and Executors by me in any
 way before named willed and Bequeathed
 Ratifying and Confirming this and no other
 to be my last will and Testament In
 witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand
 and Seal the Day and Year above Writen

Signed, Sealed, Published
 Pronounced and Declared
 by the Said John Bassett as his
 Last will and Testament
 in presence of us
 The Subscribers
 Sarah Procter
 Grace Bowden

mark of
 The JB
 John Bassett

Daughter, Sarah Bassett

BassettBranches.org
home of the
Bassett Family Association

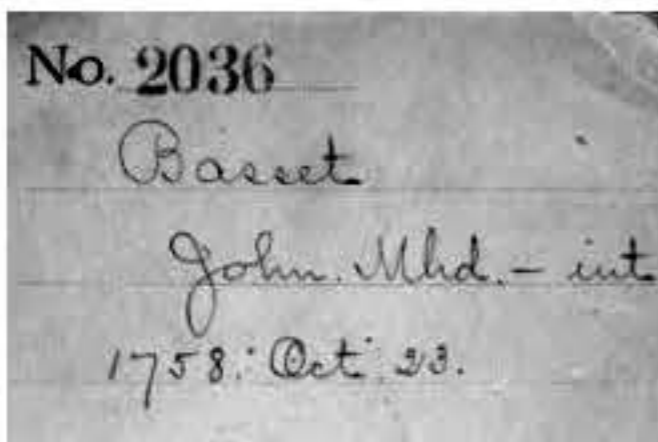
Name	Sarah Bassett	
Born	Abt 1687	
Gender	Female	
_UID	3B4887AE018888418960AA7E8BE9873C7208	
Person ID	185	4B William Bassett of Lynn, Massachusetts
Last Modified	15 Jun 2012	
Father	John Bassett , b. Sep 1653, Lynn, Essex County, Massachusetts ^P	
Mother	Mary	
Family ID	F10	Group Sheet
Family	Samuel Fortune	
Marned	27 Oct 1707	Marblehead, Massachusetts ^P
Children	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Samuel Fortune, b. 22 Jun 1709 2. Sarah Fortune, b. 7 Mar 1711 3. Deborah Fortune, c. 22 Sep 1717 4. John Fortune, c. 11 Feb 1720 5. William Fortune, c. 11 Feb 1720 6. John Fortune, c. 3 Jun 1722 7. Rebecca Fortune, c. 25 Jul 1725 	

Son, John Bassett, Jr.



Bassett, John House 7-9 Lee St MAR.176 1736

This house was built in 1736, the year that John Sr.'s will was probated. I'm guessing it belonged to his son John, Jr.



Speltch. November 13. 1758 This Division of the Real Estate of John Bassett heretofore of Marblehead being probated is accepted and Number one is assigned to and settled the debts only son John Bassett and on his heirs he giving security for the probate office to pay in sixty days from this date twenty - pounds thirteen shilling and four pence to his Sister Sarah Lewis ~~Twenty~~ pounds thirteen shilling and four pence as her share in ^{her} Real Estate, and the like sum of twenty pounds thirteen shilling and four pence to his Sister Deborah margin as her share in said Real Estate, and two pounds six and eight - pence to his Sister Melabah Harris. Also that he give security in the same office to pay ^{the} just proportion of what debts shall appear and be allowed against the ^{probate} Estate more then the personal Estate amounts to deducting Charges

Number two is settled on Chermy Bassett a daughter of the Deceased and on her heirs she giving security as aforesaid to pay her Sister Melabah Harris four pounds six and eight pence and to secure the debts as aforesaid Number three is settled on Melabah Harris a daughter of the Deceased now wife to Robert Harris and on her heirs she giving bond to pay her proportion of ^{the} debts as aforesaid and this to be recorded as a full settlement of ^{the} said Estate ~~from~~ ^{from} her heirs

Order: We the subscribers hereunto being authorized and empowered
 by the Hon^{ble} Thomas Berry Esq^r Judge of Probate of Wills the in and
 for the County of Essex aforesaid to divide and set off one third part
 for Quantity and Quality of all the Real Estate of Michael Bassett
 late of Marblehead Dec^d Intestate unto his Widow Hannah Bassett
 as her Right of Dower in said Estate for her use and Improvement
 during her Natural life Then to Make a Just Appraisalment
 of the other two thirds of said Real Estate and take a careful View
 of the same whether it will admit of a Division so and among the
 Children of said Dec^d without prejudice to or spoiling the whole
 if so to divide it into as many parts as it will bear not Exceeding
 Ten setting out each Division by Bulks and Bounds & Numbers taken
 from one the as by his Commission Dated 4th of January 1756
 Pursuant therunto we have Viewed said Estate Consisting of the
 Mansion House and Land in Marblehead in that part commonly
 Called Newtown Bounded Westwardly on the Street or Highway
 Southwardly on Land late of John Rowdy Westwardly on the Common
 or Middle Division (so called) Eastwardly on the Land of Thomas Swan
 and pieces of Land or fishponds in said Town Bounded Southwardly
 on the Great Harbour Southwardly on Mr Jonathan Proctors fishpond
 Westwardly on a Way and Eastwardly on a fishpond belonging to
 the heirs of Capt John Skinner Dec^d

- of which we set off unto the said Widow as her Right of Dower
 the Southwardly part of a Land or fishpond measuring in Breadth
 thirty four feet Bounded Southwardly on S^r Proctors fish pond Eastwardly
 on the Great Harbour Westwardly on the other part of said Land or
 fishpond and Northwardly on a way with the fish house standing
 thereon Together with the Southwardly End of of the Back part
 of the P^r Mansion or Dwelling house with the Land it stands on
 to the Middle of the Chimneys and the stairs to be in Common
 for each End of said Back part with part of the Land or Garden
 on the Back side measuring at the Back or West side of P^r House
 from P^r Rowdy Land twenty four feet and from thence Northwardly
 ward home to the P^r Common wall and there measuring thirty feet
 with the Land or way to P^r Back part at the Southwardly End of the
 front part of P^r House with the Liberty of the Well which we judge
 for quantity and quality to be one third part of said Estate
 And the other two thirds of said Real Estate we have Appraised
 and Divided as followeth it not admitting of more parts with-
 out Prejudice to or spoiling the whole
- No 1 Front part of the said Mansion or Dwelling house with the Land
 it stands on as it now is Bounded Southwardly on the Highway Southwardly
 on a way to the widows Back part Northwardly on the P^r Back part
 and Eastwardly on the way to the End of the Back part together
 with four foot in Breadth of the Eastwardly part of the Garden
 Bounded Northwardly on the Land of Thomas Swan Southwardly on the
 high way Southwardly on the other part of P^r Homestead or Land
 and Northwardly on the aforesaid Common or Division with half the
 Barn which now stands partly on this Division and Liberty
 of the well where it now is which we appraise at Eighty
 pounds
- No 2 The Northwardly End of the Back part of said House with the Land
 it stands on and the Land behind it Bounded Southwardly on the
 front part of the P^r House Southwardly on that part set off to the
 widow Northwardly on the P^r Common and Eastwardly on N^o 1
 with the other half the Barn which now stands partly on this
 Division which we appraise at fifty three pounds six
 Shillings & Eight pence
- No 3 All the Remainder of the aforesaid Land or fishponds not
 set off to Widow be it more or less Bounded Southwardly
 on the Great Harbour Southwardly on that part set off to
 the widow Northwardly on a way and Eastwardly on the fish
 pond or Land of the heirs of Capt John Skinner Dec^d with the
 Buildings thereon which we appraise at Eighty pounds

Joshua Orne
 Will^m Goddard
 Robert Hooper } Comrs
 Marblehead January 9th 1757

Benjⁿ Stacey
 Geo: Hermon

Feb^r 11th 1757 Then the above Deception and appraisment
 of the two thirds of the Real Estate of Michael Bassett
 late of Marblehead in the County of Essex deceased intestate
 was presented to me for execution And I do hereby allow
 and accept of the same And order Shivers Number one
 and Number three John Bassett the said Depts Clerk do and
 his heirs he do pay his sister Hannah Bassett thirty five
 pounds Eleven Shilling one penny half pence at his full
 share or portion in the said two thirds Also to pay his sister
Mary Bassett the like sum of thirty five pounds Eleven
 Shilling and one penny half penny her full portion in
 two thirds Also to pay his sister Content Rowley seven
 teen pounds fifteen and nine pence

The second share of order to and settle on the
 said son Michael Bassett and his heirs he do pay
 to his sister Content Rowley seven teen pounds
 fifteen Shilling and nine pence to Compted her
 share or portion in 2^d two thirds Also the said pay-
 ments to be paid by the first of June next And this to
 be final settlement of the said two thirds of the said
 Deceased Estate among his heirs
 John Choate J^d p^rts

Daughter, Hannah Bassett

Pioneers on Maine River Muscongus River
PEARCE, RICHARD, carpenter, bought land from Samoset at Muscongus,
 1642; married Elizabeth, daughter of John Brown, of New Harbor;
 children John, born at Pemaquid, 1644. Richard, born 1647, Elizabeth
 (Fulford), Francis, Joseph, Margaret (Ward), Mary (Hamlin), Sarah
 (Stockwell), William and George, born 1666.
 § York Deeds, 16-216.
 * Mass. Col. Rec., 4-2, 696.
 Richard PIERCE born circa 1647, died by 1734, coaster/fisherman, of Marblehead MA as early as 1718, family removed to Marblehead as
 a result of King Philip's War
 Spouse: Mary ?
 Children: **Richard** born circa 1690 married **Hannah Bassett** 7/22/1713; **John** born circa 1696; **Robert** married **Mary Merritt**; **Joseph** ;
Thomas; **Benjamin**; **Mary** married **Edward Surnage** had daughter **Aches** who became ward of Sir Charles Frankland; **Hannah** married
 Joseph Morse
 John PEARCE I, baker, born circa 1696, died 1784
 Spouse: **Elizabeth MERRETT** or MERRITT married 11/30/1715 Marblehead [MA VR]; had other wives per M&NH Daughter of
 870 Nicholas Merritt and Elizabeth Ashton
 Children: **John** baptized 1/6/1717; **Elizabeth** twin baptized 8/16/1719; **Mary** twin baptized 8/16/1719; **Sarah** baptized 7/9/1721; **John II**
 baptized 1/19/1724 married **Elizabeth Dixey**; **Rebecca** baptized 2/6/1726; **Rebecca** baptized 1727; **Jane** twin baptized 2/23/1729;
Mehitable twin baptized 2/23/1729; **Jean** baptized 1/17/1730-1; **Anna** baptized 1/7/1733; **Ruhamah** baptized 1/19/1735; **Martha** twin
 baptized 1/1/1738; **Ruhamah** twin baptized 1/1/1738; **Nathaniel** baptized 9/23/1739

No 2049

Bassett
William
1737. Jan. 24

K NOW All Men by these presents, That we Mary Bassett widow of William Bassett deceased, of the County of Essex, in His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New-England, are

23

WILLIAM BASSETT^s was a shoreman, and lived in Marblehead. He married Mary — before 1735. She survived him, and married, secondly, — Wills,

Son, Michael Bassett

10 John Hood, born May 7, 1664, married Sarah Breed of Lynn. He united with the Quakers before 1690 and from that year until 1720, with others, signed a yearly petition to the General Court for refunding the ministerial tax which was levied also upon Quakers. In 1696, he was imprisoned one month in Salem jail for refusing to pay a tax to support the Rev. Mr. Shepherd. According to the diary of his son-in-law Zaccheus Collins, of Lynn, he died Dec. 4, 1730 and his widow died May 6, 1747. His will dated Dec. 1, 1730; prob. Jan. 2, 1730-1, mentions wife Sarah.

Children of John and Sarah, born in Lynn:

- BARBARA (Barberry, birth and marriage rd.), b. June 10, 1694; m. (int. Mar. 14, 1717-18) Benjamin Bowden of Marblehead.
- HULDAH, b. Nov. 28, 1697 (Hildah Hood, m. Michael Bassett of Marblehead). Int. Dec. 5, 1719.
- BENJAMIN, b. June 14, 1700.
- CONTENT, b. July 25, 1703; m. (int. July 15, 1721), Zaccheus Collins of Lynn. She was not named in her father's will, in 1730.
- BREED, b. July 22, 1706. Breed Hood, buried Nov. 23, 1763, at Marblehead—Z. Collins Diary. Shipwright and lived in Marblehead, where he m. Lydia ^{Phillips}. Will dated Oct. 14, 1763, probated Nov. 24, 1763.
- SARAH, m. (int. Nov. 23, 1729), John Andrews of Marblehead.
- LYDIA, b. Apr. 17, 1714; m. Nov. 30, 1736, Daniel Bassett, husbandman, of Lynn.

No. 2073
Bassett
Michael
1748. Feb. 1.

No. 2012
Bassett
Mary et al. mi.
1749. Sept. 25.

Marblehead Sep^r: 25. 1749

I hereby Inform your Hon^r. of the Age of my three Children viz^t Hannah Mary & Michael
Hannah is twenty years old the 29. April last past
Mary is Eighteen years next October
Michael was fifteen years old last January
Witness my hand this day
Huldah Bassett

Dated the twenty fifth Day of Sept^r Anno Domini, 1749

The Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above-bounden John Bassett Nominated and Allowed to be Guardian unto Michael Bassett a Minor upward of fourteen years of age son of Michael Bassett late of Marblehead in the County of Essex Deceased, shall

The Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above-bounden John Bassett Nominated and Allowed to be Guardian unto Hannah Bassett a Minor upward of fourteen years of age Daughter of Michael Bassett late of Marblehead in the County of Essex Deceased, shall

The Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above-bounden John Bassett Nominated and Allowed to be Guardian unto Mary Bassett a Minor upward of fourteen years of age Daughter of Michael Bassett late of Marblehead in the County of Essex Deceased, shall

Marblehead Sep^r: 25. 1749

We the Subscribers Children of Michael Bassett late of Marblehead deceased hereby signify our desire that your Hon^r. would be pleased to appoint our Brother John Bassett guardian for us and in our behalf in all respects, respecting our parts & portions we may have in our above said Father's Estate
Samuel Chapman
Benj^r: Bowden
Michael Bassett
Hannah Bassett
Mary Bassett
M^r: Perry Prob.

Ipswich 22 April 1761
Sir May it please your Honour we have this day come at your house for to enter a Complaint about one of y^r. Administrators of M^r: Mich^l: Bassett's Estate which is W. John Bassett for his bad management of Greedy mind in taking y^r. left part of y^r. Estate & most all of giving no accounts but has gotten y^r. papers so that we are very uneasy & Desir a fightation & that no business may be settled without we are here present on something from under our hands, your most humble servants W. Abraham Rowndey
Huldah Bassett
W. Bassett

Dated the Eight Day of May Anno Domini, 1757

The Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above-bounden Huldah Bassett Nominated and Allowed to be Guardian unto Michael Bassett a Minor upward of fourteen years of age son of Michael Bassett

Agnes Surriage* was born in Marblehead and was baptized April 17, 1726, by Rev. Edward Holyoke, at that time pastor of the Second Church. Her father was Edward Surriage, a poor fisherman of Marblehead, of whose ancestry we have no knowledge. Her mother was Mary (Pierce) Surriage, a daughter of Richard Pierce, New Harbor, Me., whose family was brought to Marblehead at the time of the King Philip War. She was a granddaughter of the celebrated John Brown, who settled at Pemaquid, now Bristol, Me., in 1625, and bought of the Indians a large tract of land. John Brown was a merchant of London of considerable wealth, of great activity, and of good family; shrewd in his business transactions and just in his dealings. Agnes, at least on her mother's side, was of good stock.

Sir Charles Henry Frankland was born in Bengal, May 10, 1716, while his father, Sir Thomas Frankland, was residing there as governor of the East India Company's factory in that place. His mother was Elizabeth (Cross) Frankland. He was a direct descendant of Oliver Cromwell. He was the oldest of seven sons, was educated in affluence as the presumptive heir to the baronetcy and the estates at Thirkeby and Mathersea. His family was one of the most ancient, (as the name would indicate) wealthy and respectable in the north of England. He was Collector of the Port of Boston from 1741 to 1757, (receiving his commission from the King in spite of Sir William Shirley's efforts to obtain the same appointment). His salary was one hundred pounds sterling and perquisites. He belonged to the Church of England; was a pew owner and regular contributor to King's Chapel.

We cannot, in any degree, justify or palliate Frankland's standard of morals during the earlier part of his life. He tried to make amends for it in his later years.

Marblehead in 1742 was authorized to erect a fortification, now known as Fort Sewall, for the defense of the harbor against the French cruisers, and six hundred and ninety pounds were appropriated by the government for that object. The Collector of the Port of Boston, in a general way, superintended the erection of this fort.

During the summer Sir Harry Frankland, then Collector of Boston, made a business visit to Marblehead, which was then a flourishing town and already a port of entry of great importance, and sought entertainment at the Fountain Inn.

While at the Inn his attention was attracted by a beautiful girl, about sixteen years old, who at the time was engaged in scrubbing the floor of the hall near the stairs. Her dress was scanty and poor and there were neither stockings or shoes on her feet. She was a waiting girl of all work at the Inn. Though her garb was so poor and her employment so servile there was in her form and features gleams of beauty that instantly attracted the attention of the Collector.

One writer has said, "Her ringlets were as black and glossy as the raven, her dark eyes beamed with light and loveliness, her voice was musical; and she bore the charming name of Agnes Surriage."

Frankland, a young man of about twenty-six years, called her to his side, and made some kindly enquiries in relation to her parents and gave her a crown, with which to buy a pair of shoes.

Visiting the town again a little later in the season, as on his previous visit, he drove with his coach and four to the Fountain Inn.

While there, he saw Agnes again in her work, as before, without stockings or shoes; and to his inquiry why she had not purchased the shoes she answered, "I have indeed, sir, with the crown you gave me, but I keep them to wear to meeting." The natural sprightliness of her mind and the artlessness and modesty of her ways, quite captivated the heart of Frankland. He sought and gained permission of her parents to remove her to Boston to be educated.

On her arrival in town Agnes was immediately given the best educational advantages that the place then afforded, not only in literature but also in whatever graces and accomplishments were then thought requisite to make a fashionable and perfect lady.

In acquiring a polite education, she did not however lose the artless simplicity of her childhood. She was industrious and painstaking in all her efforts and quickly mastered the sciences placed within her reach. Thus several years passed, during which Agnes steadily pursued her studies under careful and accomplished teachers.

In 1745 Frankland purchased of Mrs. Surriage a tract of land in Maine which had fallen to her on the decease of her father, for which he paid her the sum of fifty pounds. Mrs. Surriage was at this time a widow, and poor. It is probable that Frankland took this method of assisting her, as there appears no evidence that he ever made any use of his purchase.

In 1746, by the death of his uncle, Sir Thomas Frankland, M. P., and one of the Lords of the Admiralty, the baronetcy of Thirsk devolved on Sir Harry as the nearest blood relative, and he received the title of Sir Charles Henry Frankland, Bart.

Not long after this time Agnes Surriage, having finished her course of study and grown into a beautiful and charming woman, entered the family of Sir Harry Frankland, which in the opinion of sedate and circumspect Boston was, without the matrimonial bond, highly improper. A storm of just indignation rose against such an alliance which neither wealth, nor noble name, nor official power, nor courtly manners could allay. Therefore Frankland resolved to seek a residence for himself and Agnes in the seclusion of the country.

In 1751, Rev. Roger Price, rector of King's Chapel, an intimate friend of Frankland's, had taken up an extensive tract of land in Hopkinton, one of the most romantic towns in Middlesex County, with the intention of building a mission church for such Episcopalians as had, or might, become residents of the place. This circumstance, with the excellent soil and beauty of the scenery, induced Frankland to select this town for his retirement from the annoyance of the busy tongues of Boston.

Accordingly he bought four hundred and eighty acres of land in 1751-2 in the easterly part of the town. The tract lies along the southern and western slope of a hill called in the Indian tongue, "Magunco," (the place of great trees).

On the southwestern slope of this hill Sir Harry selected an eligible site, and erected a commodious manor house and reduced more than one hundred acres of his land to tillage; planted extensive orchards, built a costly barn, one hundred feet long, surmounted by a cupola; a granary which was set upon six wrought, conical freestone pillars which he had imported from England for the purpose; and houses for his servants equal to those of many of the farmers in the neighborhood.

Horticulture being a favorite occupation and one in which Agnes most heartily sympathized, he introduced from England a great variety of choice fruit trees, including apple, pear, plum, peach, cherry, apricot, quince, etc. His eye for beauty led him to set out elms and other ornamental trees upon his grounds and to embellish his walks with the box, lilac, hawthorne and the rose.

Refined taste was manifested within doors as well as without. The mansion was large and strongly built. It stood at some distance from the road, and was approached by an avenue cut through the chestnut forest, and beautified by a flower garden tastefully arranged in front. The spacious hall, sustained by fluted columns, was hung with tapestry, richly ornamented with dark figures on a ground of deepest green, according to the fashion of the times. The chimney pieces were of Italian marble; cornices of stucco-work and other costly finishing embellished the parlor, ante-rooms and chambers.

The grounds around the house were laid out in the most artistic manner, with terraces and walks bordered with shrubs of many kinds; with arbors and cosy retreats in unexpected but beautiful and romantic places, the great trees making this possible as it would not have been where nature and time had done less to aid them.

To this beautiful retreat, in the summer of 1752, Frankland retired with Agnes Surriage and a natural son, born in England, named Henry Cromwell, then about twelve years old.

Here it seems they spent their time in directing the affairs of the plantation, upon which not less than a dozen slaves were employed, in deer and fox hunting, in angling for the speckled trout in the brooks nearby and in reading their favorite authors.

While Frankland was engaged in the pleasures of country life in Hopkinton he did not neglect the duties of his office as Collector of Boston, but scrupulously attended to them.

From the Hopkinton records of March 12, 1753, it appeared that the town voted to grant Sir Harry Frankland's request in respect to a road through the land that was Jeremiah Hobbs' and also that £1. 8s. 1d. be discounted from his rates by reason of his being a churchman.

In the spring of 1754 it was found necessary that Frankland should visit England to attend to some matters relating to the settlement of the estate of his uncle, Sir Thomas Frankland.

Leaving the Custom House in charge of his deputy, he, with Agnes Surriage, embarked for London where they arrived early in the summer. But when he attempted to introduce Agnes into the circle of his distinguished relatives, in spite of his solicitations, she was treated with disdain; but Sir Harry's devotion to her was in no degree diminished by this.

Having finished his business in England, Sir Harry, with his fair protegee, made a tour of Europe, finally stopping in Lisbon, at that time a popular and fashionable retreat. The Kingdom of Portugal was at the zenith of its

prosperity, receiving large returns of gold from its Brazilian possessions in America. Here he hired and furnished a house and entered into the gay round of fashionable life.

From this time to the close of his life the baronet kept a kind of journal or diary, which is in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society. It is a rare and curious duodecimo of about two hundred pages, written in his own hand, and contains an account of current expenses, items of business, memoranda of estates, recipes, proverbs, etc.

In 1755 Sir Harry visited England, sailed June 3d on board the packet Hanover for London and arrived at Falmouth, June 16; came to his house in Cargis street, July 6. In returning he set out from London, September 4th, by the way of Falmouth to Lisbon.

One of the most violent and destructive earthquakes of modern times took place November 1, 1755. The center of the shock seemed to be a little to the west of Portugal, but the agitation of the earth's surface was equal to seven and one-half million square miles. The shock was felt all over Western Europe, Northern Africa and even to the West Indies. The most terrible destruction, however, occurred at Lisbon, which was near the center of the volcanic disturbance.

The city stands on the right bank of the Tagus River, at this point about three miles wide; and at that time was a crowded, costly city, with dwellings, stores, churches, palaces, built of white marble. It had in 1755 almost 250,000 people within its limits, and was the residence of the richest king in Europe. The morning of that terrible day was unusually fine. The golden light of the rising sun was diffused throughout the city, across the valleys, upon the hilltops beyond, and lighted up the river and the ocean that laid before them like a sea of glass with a brilliancy that could not be excelled.

It was All Saints' Day, a day of imposing ceremony. The chiming bells were pealing forth their merry notes; the streets were crowded with carriages and people gaily dressed, people of every class, moving toward the various churches for the celebration of high mass. At 10 o'clock, A.M., the bells are silent; the worshippers are kneeling at the altars and the priests are proceeding with the services, when suddenly a sound is heard like thunder from the bosom of the earth; the solid walls are shaking; the terror of the people is beyond description; nobody cried, it was beyond tears. A moment afterward another shock breaks the awful silence and the fear is realized. The foundations of the churches and palaces are loosened, the walls and the towers rock to and fro, and with a crash topple to the ground, burying nearly thirty thousand of the affrighted people in one common grave! the earth shakes and trembles for the space of twenty minutes—thirty churches and nearly all of the stores and houses are in ruins—in many places the streets are filled with the fallen stones and timbers—the city itself is in ruins.

The King and his court, being at Belem at the time, was saved. (Belem was about a mile southwest of Lisbon.) Writing to his sister, Queen of Spain, he said, "Here I am, a King without a capitol, without subjects, without raiment."

Frankland had gone out upon the morning of that fatal day in his court dress to witness the celebration of high mass. He was riding with a lady on his way, when the earth began to rise and sink like a wave at sea, the walls of the buildings totter, bend and break over him, covering horses, carriage and its occupants in the ruin. The horses are killed, and his companion, in her agony, bites entirely through the sleeve of his red broadcloth coat and tears a piece of flesh from his arm. While thus entombed Frankland made a solemn vow that if he ever reached the outer world again he would live a different life, and first of all atone for the wrongs he had done his best friend and make Agnes Surriage his lawful wife. It would now be no humiliation for him, an English baron, to marry a poor servant girl.

Meanwhile Agnes, who had rushed from the house where she was, at the first warning of danger, escaped harm, and set out in earnest search for Sir Harry. Making her way along the streets now filled in places with smouldering ruins, she fortunately came to the very spot where he lay buried. She heard the smothered accents of his well-known voice, and offered large rewards to men to assist in his recovery. In the course of an hour she had the inexpressible pleasure of seeing him lifted from his living tomb. He was carried to a place of safety, where his wounds were dressed, and was then removed to Belem. Faithful to his vow, a priest was called to solemnize the rite of marriage, and Agnes Surriage rises to take the honored name of Lady Agnes Frankland.

Frankland seized his first opportunity to return to England, and on his voyage thither, there being a clergyman of his own church on board, to make the marriage doubly sure he had the ceremony again performed.

On his arrival he introduced the Lady Agnes to his mother, who received her cordially as a daughter; and others of the family recognizing her rank, her beauty and her elegant manners, made up for past neglect by a generous welcome and many special tokens of esteem.

It was a strange freak of fortune, such as the world seldom sees, that a servant girl, the daughter of a poor fisherman, should come to move in the aristocratic circles of the Franklands, Pelhams, Scarboroughs, Pitts and Walpoles which at that time exercised such influence over the destinies of the most powerful empire in the world.

As soon as the condition of Lisbon would permit, Frankland returned to that city and resumed his journal, as follows: "April, 1756, records from the Second Church in Marblehead, my wife was baptized by the Rev. Mr. Edward Holyoke, the pastor of said church, in name of Agnes Surriage."

"April 26 sailed from Belem to Boston on board the ship Friendship, Captain Eleazer Johnson."

On Frankland's arrival at Boston he introduced to his compeers the lovely and accomplished but once slighted Agnes Surriage as Lady Frankland, who was at once recognized as a star of the first magnitude in the polished circles of the town.

In October of this year (1756) Frankland bought of Thomas Greenough for £1,200 sterling the celebrated Clark mansion on Garden Court street and Bell Alley at the north end of the town. This house was erected by one of the wealthiest merchants in Boston, and was intended to rival in splendor the far-famed Hutchinson house adjoining it. It was of brick, three stories high, and contained in all twenty-six rooms. To this elegant mansion, furnished with regal splendor, Sir Harry introduced his Lady, and here during the winter she presided over the elite of the court end of the town as one of the most charming women of that period. The summer of 1757 was passed in their delightful home in Hopkinton, where they enjoyed all of the pleasures of a quiet country life, visiting Boston as occasion might require, but not always without incident, as we find the New Hampshire Gazette, September 2, 1757, has the following: "Boston, August 20, 1757. Thursday last, as Sir Harry Frankland and his lady were coming into town in their chariot a number of boys were gunning on Boston Neck (notwithstanding there is an express law to the contrary) when one of them discharged his piece at a bird, missed the same, and almost the whole charge of shot came into the chariot where Sir Harry and his lady were, several of which entered his hat and clothes and one grazed his face, but did no other damage to him or lady."

During the year 1757 Frankland's declining health made him seek a milder climate than that of Boston, and as his residence in Portugal had made him well acquainted with the language and commercial regulations, he sought and obtained of King George II an appointment as Consul General of that Kingdom. On his appointment to that office he ceased to be Collector of the Port of Boston, and soon took passage for Lisbon.

(From his diary.) "1758 sailed from Piscataqua in North America for England in the Mermaid man-of-war, Captain Alexander Innis."

"July 4, 1759, attending to the duties of my office in Lisbon."

"August 9, 1763, sailed from Lisbon in the Hanover packet, Captain Sherburn, and arrived at Falmouth on Wednesday, August 17," and from thence to Hopkinton. His health continued to decline and soon, he, with his lady and Henry Cromwell, took passage for Bath, England, for the purpose of enjoying the benefit of its mineral waters.

Though he left Lisbon in 1763 he held his office until 1767.

He died in Bath, January 11, 1768, aged 51 years, 8 months and 1 day, and was buried at Ireston Church in the vicinity of Bath.

The following monumental inscription may be found high against the wall in the nave of the church:

"To the memory of Sir Charles Henry Frankland of Thirkeby in the County of York, Baronet, Consul General for many years at Lisbon, from whence he came in hopes of recovering from a bad state of health to Bath where after a tedious and painful illness, which he sustained with patience and resignation, becoming a Christian, he died 11th January, 1768, in the 52d year of his life, without issue, and at his own desire lies buried in this church. This monument is erected by his affectionate widow, Agnes, Lady Frankland."

Sir Harry Frankland possessed more than ordinary executive ability, a good and discriminating judgment and accomplished and graceful manners; his integrity was above suspicion. He delighted in elegant literature,

*The fourth in a family of eight children: Edward, baptized July 5, 1719; Mary, baptized January 14, 1722; Josiah, baptized April 5, 1724; Agnes, baptized April 17, 1726; Thomas, baptized May 5, 1728; John, baptized June 28, 1730; Hugh, baptized September 17, 1732; Isaac.

in the beauties of nature, in practical gardening, and in social life; and in his beloved Agnes, refined and beautiful above her sex, he ever found the liveliest sympathy and the most cordial assistance. At heart, he was ever true to his friends; as a neighbor, generous and kind; as a citizen, upright and noble.

When Frankland returned to Hopkinton after the earthquake he brought with him the red broadcloth coat with its rent sleeve, the bent and battered sword and scabbard he had worn by his side and other relics of that terrible day, and hung them along the tapestried walls of one of the chambers of his mansion. On each anniversary of his deliverance from that dreadful catastrophe he entered this room, locked the door upon himself, closed the shutters, and in darkness and silence spent the day.

In June, 1768, after her husband's death, Lady Frankland returned from England to Hopkinton and there remained until 1775. She ever had the deepest affection for her parents, her brothers and sisters and their children. Her sister, Mrs. Swain, and her children continued to reside with her.

The arrival of British troops in Boston in 1775 and the consequent action of the Colonists, rendered it necessary in many cases for the Royalists to abandon their estates and seek refuge among their friends.

Lady Frankland, leaving her mansion and estate in Hopkinton in charge of her sister, Mrs. Mary Swain, and her daughter, Mrs. John Dupee, with Henry Cromwell and a few trusty servants set out for Boston, taking the precaution to obtain permission of the Colonial Congress. May 15, she received from the Committee of Safety a permit to enter Boston with her attendants and goods, as follows: "Six trunks, one chest, three beds and bedding, six wethers, two pigs, one small keg of pickled tongues, some hay, three bags of corn and such other goods as she thinks proper." But regardless of her permit, her carriage was stopped on the way by a party of armed men under the direction of Abner Craft and her person and goods held in custody, though she bore the following permit:

"TO THE COLONY GUARD:

"Permit Lady Frankland of Hopkinton, with her attendants, goods and provisions above mentioned, to pass to Boston, with the express orders of the Committee of Safety.

"BENJAMIN CHURCH, JR., Chairman.

"Headquarters, Salem, May 15, 1775."

As Mr. Craft, anxious to serve his country, had captured the lady without regard to the instructions of the Committee of Safety, he was immediately ordered to appear before the Provincial Congress to answer to the allegations made against him in respect to the detention of Lady Frankland. And Congress resolved "that he should be gently admonished by the President, and be assured that the Congress was determined to retain their power over the military." "Mr. Craft was again called and the President politely admonished him agreeably to the resolution of Congress."

It was then resolved "that Lady Frankland be permitted to go to Boston with the following articles, viz.: Seven trunks, all the beds and the furniture to them, all the boxes and crates; a basket of chickens and a bag of corn; two barrels and a hamper; two horses and two chaises and all the articles in the chaises, excepting arms and ammunition; one phaeton; some tongues, ham and veal and sundry small bundles, which articles having been examined by a committee from this Congress, she is permitted to have them carried in without further examination."

May 19th, Congress "resolved that Colonel Bond be and hereby is directed to appoint a guard of six men to escort Lady Frankland to Boston with such of her effects as this Congress have permitted her to carry with her, and Colonel Bond is directed to wait on General Thomas with a copy of the resolves of this Congress."

Defended by a guard of six soldiers, Lady Frankland entered Boston about the first of June, and took possession of her house on Garden Court street, where she was greeted by her old friends, especially by General Burgoyne, whom she had known in Portugal.

From the windows of this mansion she witnessed, in company with many others, the thrilling scenes of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and aided with her own hands to assuage the sufferings of the wounded. She soon after, with Henry Cromwell, sailed for England and resided in the Frankland family until 1782, receiving the love and homage of all who knew her.

In 1782 she was married to John Drew, Esquire, a wealthy banker of Chichester. Her life with him was brief, for taking a sudden cold and inflammation of the lungs ensuing, she died April 23, 1783, at the age of fifty-seven years, and was buried in Chichester.

In the burial ground of St. Pancras Church, Chichester, is a long series of epitaphs for the Drews, the one at the end of their altar-tomb being as follows:

DAME AGNES FRANKLAND

Relict of

SIR CHARLES HENRY FRANKLAND, BART.

and late wife of

JOHN DREW

Died April 23, 1783.

Aged 55 years.

On the death of Lady Frankland the estate in Boston came by will to her sister, Mrs. Mary (McClester) Swain; then to her son Daniel McClester, who devised it to his

uncle, Isaac Surriage* of Hopkinton. (The house was torn down about 1832.)

While other estates of Loyalists were forfeited, on account of difficulties that arose in the minds of the Committee of Safety, the Hopkinton estate was not confiscated, there being at the time so many innocent persons depending upon it. It continued in the possession of Mrs. Swain, Mrs. Dupee and her son until 1793, when it was sold by Rufus Green Amory, Esquire, attorney for Henry Cromwell of Chichester, England, to whom it had been devised by will, to Dr. Timothy Shepard of Sherburn for the sum of £950. Dr. Shepard died in 1803 and left the estate to his widow, who held it in possession until her decease, June 22, 1857, at the age of eighty-seven years.

In 1857, the estate reduced to about one hundred acres, came into the possession of Elias Nason. Unfortunately the house was

*September 5, 1768, Isaac Surriage married Ruhamah Pedrick of Marblehead. He had followed the sea for many years; at length settled in Hopkinton, purchased a farm of sixty-seven acres of John Parker, April 22, 1784, where he died September, 1813. He was short, thick set and pitted with smallpox. He also bought the Rider and Tidd places.

burned by accidental fire, January 23, 1858. After the accident Mr. Nason wrote:

"All is not lost; the well-constructed double walls of stone still enclose the grounds; the terraces upon the sloping hillside; the blocks of skilfully-wrought sandstone on which the granary stood; the lines of box in the flower garden, now some ten or twelve feet high; the avenue formed by Persian lilacs, now grown into noble trees; the snow-ball; the buckthorn, pear and apple trees scattered over the plantation; the lofty and majestic elms that wave their huge branches over the capacious green, falling by gentle inclination to the road; these still remain, attesting to the wealth and taste of the original proprietor."

The house was rebuilt, but with not quite its former elegance. That house, after the lapse of less than fifty years, was destroyed by fire.

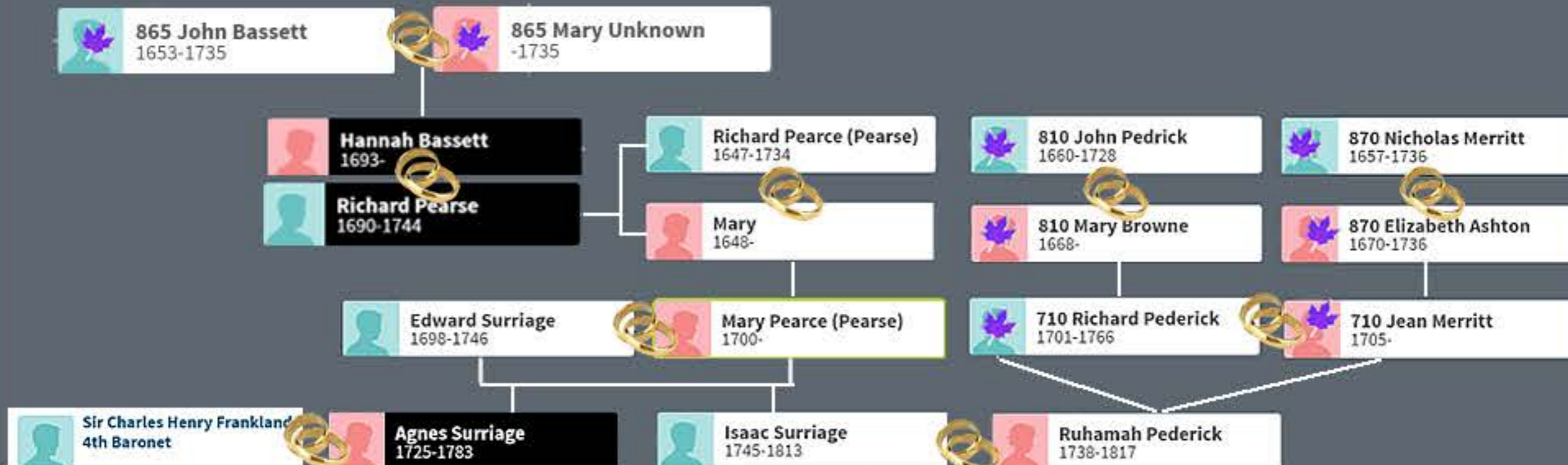
On the 20th day of September, 1904, the oldest* and the youngest members of the Marblehead Historical Society made a pilgrimage to this charming retreat. In a lonely valley on the road from Hopkinton

to Ashland they stepped out of the electric car and entered a path-way through the woods. They found a well-trodden path and in three or four minutes emerged from the wood upon a field of some thirty acres, the former garden of the Franklands. Across this field in plain view was the site of the Frankland house. They followed the path across the field, and as they neared the picturesque country road, on a little knoll at their left, they saw what might have been the foundations of two small cottages, perhaps for workmen or servants. They crossed the road and entered the driveway. There the landmarks were very distinct. The driveway to the house passed around a spacious grass plot and back to the road again. In the center of the grass plot were the remains of a stone and cement fountain, an oval about six by eight feet, which may have brought to Agnes' mind her early days at the Fountain Inn. At the side of the driveway there were three immense elms, certainly of an hundred and fifty years' growth and undoubtedly planted by Sir Harry Frankland. On the right hand side of the way was the cellar of the old mansion. Here is distinctly shown the outlines of the old house. The cellar wall remains almost intact; the front and side steps, where the "coach and four" were reined in for the egress or the reception of the lord and lady of the mansion or their guests, and the sleek but impatient horses pawed the graveled way; here, too, are the stone stairs to the cellar, also the base of the chimneys, in one of which a part of the fireplace still remains, while the bricks from the fallen tops are strewn about the cellar floor. There also remains one section of the frame of the extreme end of the kitchen wing, having passed the ordeal of two fires; the posts, girt and braces stand straight and firm, though charred to almost a coal. It is all that remains of the original Frankland house, but is sufficient to show that the house was built in the most substantial manner. The extension beyond, though charred within from sill to ridgepole, is almost intact without, but is evidently of a more modern build. Standing on the lawn between the fountain and the road is one of the six "elaborately

wrought" sandstone pillars brought from England by Frankland on which to set his granary, and lying upon the lawn in front of the house is another. These pillars are conical, of a diameter of about thirteen inches at the base and seven at the apex, and about three feet in height.

The large barn now standing on the premises is not the original, the one built by Frankland, that was blown down in the terrific gale, September 23, 1815, and was replaced by one not so capacious.

It is a charming place; charming in its loneliness and desolation. Standing upon this eminence you can see no human habitation, and on that day there was not the song of a bird or the chirp of a squirrel to be heard. Looking across broad fields specked here and there with the fragments of an orchard, a decaying tree, a stump in the ground, a clump of bushes, and up and down the grass-grown and wood-lined road you see beyond nothing but trees; trees on every side. It is a beautiful spot; but its life and light went out with the passing of Sir Harry and Lady Agnes Frankland and the Fountain Inn.



DESCENDANTS OF NICHOLAS ANDREWS OF MARBLEHEAD.

NICHOLAS ANDREWS¹ bought house and land in Marblehead in 1676-7, and afterward lived there, being a fisherman. He was made freeman May 16, 1683. His will, dated March 15, 1696-7, was proved Sept. 5, 1698. He married Elizabeth Nicholson before 1672. She survived him, and died before 1728.

Children—:

- 2—I. NICHOLAS².
- 3—II. JOSEPH². See below (3).
- 4—III. THOMAS², in England, if living, in 1697.
- 5—IV. ELIZABETH², bapt. April 14, 1695; d. young (?).
- 6—V. SUSANNA², bapt. April 14, 1695; m. John Sausor of Marblehead, fisherman, before 1730.
- 7—VI. HANNAH², bapt. April 14, 1695; d. young (?).
- 8—VII. MARY², bapt. April 14, 1695; m. William Bartlett, jr., of Marblehead May 9, 1709; coarser; living in 1730; and she died, leaving children, before 1748.

3

JOSEPH ANDREWS² was a shoreman and fisherman, and lived in Marblehead. He married Mary Girdler Nov. 15, 1694. He was deceased in 1744, and she was his widow in 1746.

Children, born in Marblehead:—

- 13—I. HANNAH³, bapt. March 8, 1695-6; m. John Vickery Feb. 25, 1713; and d. before 1746.
- 14—II. NICHOLAS³, bapt. June 12, 1698. See below (14).
- 15—III. THOMAS³, bapt. July 28, 1700; lived in Marblehead, fisherman, 1730; will of Joseph Nicholson devised land to him; living in 1746.
- 16—IV. JOHN³, bapt. Dec. 13, 1702; of Marblehead, shoreman, 1746.
- 17—V. DEBORAH³, bapt. March 18, 1704-5; m. — Goss before 1746.
- 18—VI. JOSEPH³, b. Nov. 27, 1707.
- 19—VII. MARY³, b. Nov. 24, 1709; m. — Severy before 1746.
- 20—VIII. WILLIAM³, bapt. Jan. 27, 1711-2.
- 21—IX. GEORGE³, lived in Marblehead, fisherman; probably d., unmarried; administration being granted on his estate March 24, 1745-6.
- 22—X. ELIZABETH³, m. — Foster before 1746.

14

NICHOLAS ANDREWS³, baptized in Marblehead June 12, 1698. He lived in Marblehead; and married Deborah ~~(Allen?)~~. Administration was granted on his estate Feb. 28, 1736-7. She survived him; and married, secondly, Joshua Kimball of Marblehead April 7, 1737. She was living in 1751.

Children:—

- 24—I. NICHOLAS⁴, m. Susanna —; wig-maker; and lived in Marblehead, 1765.
- 25—II. WILLIAM⁴, m. Ann Cross Jan. 23, 1752; wigmaker; and lived in Marblehead, 1768.

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75 Joshua Kimball⁴ (Joseph³, John², Richard¹) was born in Ipswich, Mass., Dec. 18, 1715; died Marblehead, Mass., 1765; married April 7, 1737, Deborah Andrews. He resided in Marblehead, Mass., and was a wig maker. The following notice shows the date of his death: All persons who have any demand upon the estate of Joshua Kimball late of Marblehead Peruke Maker deceased may apply for settlement to John Kimball Adm., Boston Feb. 25, 1765. His children make a settlement as follows: Daniel Kimball of Marblehead Fisherman and Sarah his wife, Benjamin Hawkes and Deborah, his wife, to John and Joshua Kimball of Narragansett No. 1., Maine, two fifths of a house in Marblehead. Nicholas Andrews and William Andrews of Marblehead Wig Maker to John Kimball of Windham Co. of Cumberland Me. Wiggmaker, Joshua of Marblehead Tanner, Daniel of Marblehead Mariver, and Benjamin Hawkes-Cordwainer all rights in the house of Joshua Kimball late of Marblehead, Wiggmaker, May 7, 1765. John and Joshua Kimball, both of Narragansett No. 1, convey their rights to Benjamin Hawkes, Feb. 25, 1767. We have been unable to find the dates of birth of the children.

CHILDREN.

- 302 i. Daniel⁴, d. 1769, Marblehead, Mass.
- 303 ii. John⁴. Went to Narragansett No. 1., Me.
- 304 iii. Joshua⁴. Went to Narragansett No. 1. This town was afterwards called Buxton, Me.
- iv. Deborah⁴, m. Jan. 31, 1760, Benjamin Hawkes of Marblehead, Mass.