

HISTORY
of
JOSEPH TRACY
Pioneer of Humboldt County, California

By
Joseph Prince Tracy

typed by
Mary Harriet Tracy DeLong

INTRODUCTION

The following manuscript was found among the papers of Joseph Prince Tracy about 10 years after his death in 1953. From letters and notes which were with this manuscript, it is evident that it was written during the years between 1927 and 1947. It was started when a request was made by Sherman Weld Tracy of Chicago to outline available information on the Joseph Tracy branch for his genealogy of the Tracys of Plymouth, published by Tuttle Publishing Company, Rutland, Vermont in 1936. During the depression years of the 30's when Joseph Prince Tracy's own work as a title examiner for Belcher Abstract & Title Company at Eureka California was slack, he began compiling this family history in earnest.

As a little girl, living with my uncle and aunt, Joseph Prince and Eleanor Ethel, I remember hearing lengthy discussions of various family branches and seeing long letters arrive from Sherman Weld Tracy.

The portion concerning Joseph Prince Tracy's father, Joseph Tracy, was still in the process of revision at the time of the death of Edith Tracy Gregory in 1947 as evidenced by the fact that it was found among her own papers many years later. During the summer of 1947, just a few weeks before Edith's death, they had traveled to Oregon to visit me at Corvallis, and during that time they took a trip to Lebanon, Oregon to see if there was any record of their father's short stay there. As I recall, they found nothing.

Much of this history is taken from a very fascinating collection of letters written by the Tracy family, starting in 1840. They are now in my possession, as are many of the antiques and books mentioned.

It is to be hoped that in future this history of the Tracy family can be expanded to include the stories of Joseph Tracy's children and grandchildren. Among the notes were brief sketches of the lives of three of the children: Edith, Harriet, and Morris, but since they were written early (about 1929), I did not include them in this project.

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EARLY TRACY ANCESTRY

The Tracys, at least those who lived in the west, knew little of their origin and ancestry until recent years, when they began to study the family records. The old traditions were few and faint.

It was understood for a certainty, however, that the Vermont Tracys were of the old New England Yankee Stock and had come there from Connecticut, the very district where the Yankees were reputed to have developed. Further, the Tracys were believed to have descended from the Plymouth colonists of the 17th Century; - a tradition that has since been proven true. Indeed it now becomes plain that we are descended from several, or we may say many, of the old families of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay, and that the ancestor from whom we take the name Tracy arrived at Plymouth on the ship *Ann* in 1623.

The ancestry of the Tracys had not been a novel subject to the family in New England the early part of the last century. A letter by Joseph (6) Tracy to Sarah C. Prince dated May 21 1845 details the whole of his descent from Stephen (1) Tracy, with names of the wives of the successive Tracy ancestors, and dates. The whole agrees closely with the account below, worked out from other sources the best part of a century after. He must have searched old records himself to get the detail so exactly. The Tracy descendants in the West however, knew none of this detail.

To return to tradition: There was an old chest among the family possessions in New England which was supposed to have come over from England on the *Mayflower*. Joseph (7) Tracy of Eureka told his boyhood recollection regarding it and its supposed source: that it was a large chest of drawers, too large to be taken aboard the ship whole, and had therefore been cut in two and afterwards pieced together again. It now appears that the old chest was at the Thomas (4) Tracy farm at Hartford (center of town), some miles from where Joseph (7) Tracy stayed. It passed down among the descendants of Thomas Tracy at Hartford until it came into the hands of Kate (Tracy) Williams, who, being hard pressed for money, sold it sometime before 1898 to Jeremiah Everts Tracy of New York City for \$100. It is now in the hands of his son Howard Crosby Tracy of Plainfield, New Jersey. Sherman W. Tracy, who has seen it, says he noticed no marks of its having been divided; also that antiquaries have considered it more likely of early American make than English. It may be that there has been a confusion of traditions; that there was more than one chest told of, or that the story of dividing the chest related to some different one.

In the years from 1890 on, a number of members of the family have searched records, compared notes and collected information regarding the early history of the Tracy family in America. Some of this I have obtained second-hand through letters of Aunts Ruth and Sarah Tracy of Beverly, Mass., who for many years were a clearing house of information regarding movements of their branch of the family. Among those from whom such information was reported through these aunts are "Everts" Tracy (mentioned before), "Will" Tracy (son of Stephen (6)) and Harwood Tracy. More recently Sherman Weld Tracy of Chicago, Illinois has gathered such items, and I am particularly indebted to him for many important facts. In 1927 he undertook to gather together the scattered information with a view to its preservation and eventual publication. Some items have been gleaned from old letters to Joseph (7) Tracy at his old home at Eureka; some of these letters go back as far as 1840. The following accounts take all these sources into consideration.

The published History of Hartford, Vt. (Tucker, 1889) and History of Royalton, Vt. (Lovejoy, 1911) contain much genealogical and other information relating to the Tracys and their collateral relatives, and are important sources.

Aunt Ruth's letters (1894-1902) reported that three of the Tracy ancestors had lived to be over 100 years old; and that at Windham Conn. cemetery records and other records of the early Tracys had been located. The 100 years proves to be an exaggeration; but many of the Tracys were long lived.

The Tracys in England had arms which were blazoned thus:

Arms: Or, an escallop in the chief point sable, between two bondlets gules.

Crest: On a chapeau gules, turned up ermines, an escallop sable, between two wings or.

Motto: Memoria pii aeterna. (The memory of the faithful is eternal.)

Harwood Tracy in 1914 had paper printed and distributed to members of the Tracy family embellished with the arms above described. But the connection of our line of American Tracys to the English families bearing these arms has not been proven; nor has it been shown that our branch of the Tracy family had any connection with the descendants of Thomas Tracy of Saybrook and Norwich, Connecticut (about 1673), who were supposed to have established their connection with the English Tracys of Gloucestershire. On the other hand the probability of a connection with the English families bearing these arms is strong enough that we may not criticise their use by members of our branch of the family.

The name Tracy is probably of Norman French origin but the Tracys had evidently been domiciled in England too long to be looked upon as French in any respect. It has been claimed that the ancestry of Thomas Tracy of Saybrook has been traced back 19 generations in England. It should be noted too that not all who bear the name Tracy or Tracey in America can claim an relationship. The name seems to be a rather common one among Irish immigrants in America. "De Tracy" is also found. This form of the name confirms the French origin. To pursue this further is too far afield, as this paragraph is based only on letters by Aunts Ruth and Sarah Tracy mentioning Harwood Tracy's work (1914) and an isolated paragraph under the heading "Tracy" reprinted from a work on American Heraldry, of some date about 1900. This includes colored engraving showing the Arms, and references for the Genealogy of the Tracys of Saybrook, as well as their supposed connection to ancient and noble families in England.

The following paragraphs are of quite definitely established facts. They are based mainly on letters from Sherman Weld Tracy, and upon History of Hartford, Vermont by William Howard Tucker, published 1889, p. 467-470 re Tracy genealogy. This latter work in whole should be read by those interested in the activities of the Tracys in Vermont.

The Tracys first set foot in America in 1623, when STEPHEN (1) TRACY with his wife and child came to Plymouth Colony on the Arm. His father was STEPHEN (0) TRACY who married AGNES ERDLEY. STEPHEN (1) TRACY was baptized at Great Yarmouth, England December 28 1596. He was of the company of pilgrim non-conformists who went to Holland. Married January 2 1621 TRYFOSA LEE at Leyden, Holland. He returned to England about 1653 and died soon after. He had 4 daughters and a son, John.

JOHN (2) TRACY son of Stephen (1) was born at Duxbury, Mass. in 1633, and lived there. Moved to Windham, Conn. about 1706 and died there May 30 1718. Married MARY PRENCE, daughter of Governor THOMAS PRENCE of Plymouth Colony and his wife MARY COLLIER. Had 2 sons and 4 daughters. Stephen (3) the younger son is our ancestor. JOHN (3) TRACY, the older son, moved to

Providence about 1720. His son JOHN (4) TRACY went to North Adams, Mass 1785-90. Among descendants of the latter is General BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TRACY, who was Secretary of the Navy 1889-1893. His descendants live at Owego, New York.

STEPHEN (3) TRACY, born at Duxbury Mass 1673, settled at Windham, Conn. about 1706. Died there Dec 19 1769. Buried there with his wife, with inscriptions still legible, as reported by Will Tracy in 1894, and by others since. He was a prosperous farmer. Married June 26 1707 DEBORAH BINGHAM, daughter of Deacon THOMAS BINGHAM and his wife Mary Rudd. They had five sons and two daughters. Besides our ancestor, Thomas (4) who was the youngest child, descendants of his brother JAMES (4) TRACY and of REV. STEPHEN (5) TRACY, who was a grandson of Stephen (3) have been traced. PRINCE (4) TRACY, another son of Stephen (3) was one of the charter proprietors of Hartford, Vt., but never moved there, living at Windham Conn. He left Windham in 1793 and moved to Tunbridge Vt. He had a son, Prince (5) Tracy, Jr., who also moved to Tunbridge. His descendants have not been traced.

THOMAS (4) TRACY was born at Windham Conn. Aug 19 1725. He married ELIZABETH WARNER there Oct 28 1751 and they had four sons and four daughters. According to letter of Ruth C. Tracy (1894) Will Tracy reported that Elizabeth Warner's ancestry had been traced back to 1632 at Cambridge. She was daughter of Lt. JOSEPH WARNER and his wife ELIZABETH ALLEN, was born Nov 9 1727 Windham Conn., died March 25 1801, at Hartford Vt. The Andrew Warner Genealogy has been published by Dr. L. C. Warner, 9 Ashburton Pl., Boston; and should be consulted as a probable source of further information of her ancestry.

Thomas with his family moved to Hartford Vt. in 1774. He was one of the original charter proprietors, and by buying up the rights of others, obtained about 1400 acres of land. He took a prominent part in the town business (see History of Hartford). He was a lieutenant of militia in Connecticut, 1764. In Vermont he served in several of the frontier expeditions in 1780 and 1781, as appears from the Vermont Revolutionary Rolls. He died Jan 28, 1821, at age 95. Gravestones for him and his wife are in Center of Town Cemetery, Hartford.

Our descent is from his son Joseph. Two others of the sons and three of the daughters had large families. Many of them remained in the vicinity of Hartford through the first half of the 19th century. From mention of some of the Tracys in letters, we infer that the descendants of Joseph Tracy were acquainted with many of these cousins. Among those mentioned at Hartford and Royalton, Vermont, 1840 to 1850 are George Tracy and John Tracy, whose exact relationship is not stated. John Tracy first brought to Royalton the news of the injury to Joseph (7) Tracy's hand in the railroad accident (1850). Ruth (7) writes of "Cousin Storrs Tracy, Elisha Tracy's son from Tunbridge who married Mary Pierce of Royalton. He once lived beside Grandma Washburn." (Letter in 1867) This cousin was perhaps a descendant of Prince Tracy mentioned in preceding paragraph. Kate Florence (Tracy) Williams, with whom Edith and Morris Tracy visited in 1930 at Hartford Vt, is a granddaughter of James (5) Tracy, one of the sons of Thomas (4).

The children of Thomas (4) Tracy were:

Mary 1752-1824 Unmarried

Andrew 1754-1802 Numerous descendants at Hartford.

Deborah 1756-1818 married Gen. Joseph Foster, Barnard Vt. No children

Susanna 1758-1820 married Asa Hazen; among their children was Rev.

Austin Hazen who married Lucia Washburn. From this union are sprung those Hazens with whom we claim a relationship. So that we are doubly related to them on the Tracy as well as the Washburn lines. The Hazens were one of the most numerous families at Hartford.

James 1760-1834 Numerous descendants at Hartford, including Kate Florence (Tracy) Williams above mentioned; and Andrew Tracy who was Congressman from Vermont, 1853.

Thomas 1761-1788 Not married
 Joseph 1763-1829 "Deacon Joseph" our ancestor. See next paragraph
 Elizabeth 1765-1800 Married Josiah Tilden. Several children at Hartford.

JOSEPH (5) TRACY, Son of Thomas (4), born July 18 1763, at Windham, Conn., lived at Hartford, Vermont, and died there April 10 1829; known as Deacon Joseph Tracy, and thus commemorated on his gravestone, which is conspicuous in the cemetery at Center of Town, Hartford. See History of Hartford for his affairs. Ruth (7) wrote that she remembered her grandfather and how he looked. She thought (1904) that she could see some resemblance in her brother Joseph's (7) pictures. The old Tracy homestead was on the hills north of White River. "Strong's Mills" was not far off, perhaps the nearest point on the main roads. After the death of Joseph (5) the old homestead was maintained by his son Samuel (6) Tracy until he went west in 1854, when it passed out of the family. For a long time it was owned by Harper T. Hazen. It is now (1930) the home of Herbert R. Runnals, and is handled largely as a maple sugar plantation.

RUTH CARTER was the wife of Joseph (5) Tracy of Hartford; born Dec 7 1772, married Dec 26 1792. She was from Fryeburg, Maine, daughter of EZRA CARTER and his wife MARY FIFIELD. Ezra Carter was son of EZRA CARTER and his wife RUTH EASTMAN. The genealogy of the Carters has been studied by Helen Gertrude Mayberry, 17 Portland Street, Lynn, Mass. Some records regarding the family relationships of Ruth (Carter) might be obtained there. These Carters were descended from Dr. Carter of Concord, N. H., known as the "Peace Maker". The children of Ruth (Carter) and Joseph (5) Tracy of Hartford were:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Joseph (6) | 1793-1874 |
| 2. Ebenezer Carter | 1796-1862 |
| 3. Myron | 1798-1855 |
| 4. William Warner | 1801- |
| 5. Ira | 1806-1875 |
| 6. Samuel | 1808-1889 |
| 7. Stephen | 1810-1873 |
| 8. Ezra | June 5 1812 - August 5 1813, Hartford |

All but the last are considered further elsewhere.

Ruth Carter Tracy, "grandma Tracy", lived on the old place at Hartford with her son Samuel (6) after her widowhood. In the fall of 1844 she went to Ohio to visit those of her sons who had moved into the Western Reserve country. She died at the home of her son Myron (6) Tracy at Hudson, Ohio on February 20 1845 from influenza complications; suddenly, after drinking four cups of tea. The harrowing details are given in a letter from her grandson, Myron L. (7) Tracy to his cousin Joseph (7) Tracy. She had with her in Ohio her own bed, evidently prized. This was given to Joseph (7) who was then in the west, attempting to get a schooling at the Western Reserve Academy at Hudson.

To "Grandmother Tracy" is attributed this saying: "She always plead for relatives to be cognizant of each other as such." (Quoted from a letter by Ruth C (7) Tracy.)

The old family bible of Joseph (5) Tracy has a history. It evidently was used until the binding gave out. Then it was rebound in a "raccoon" skin shot by Grandpa Tracy; according to Ruth (7). Samuel Mills (7) Tracy, who probably had better sources of information says "woodchuck" skin, shot on the Tracy farm. This bible which belonged to Joseph (5) remained with

his widow Ruth Carter Tracy, and after her death was in the family of Samuel (6) Tracy when the latter succeeded to the old farm at Hartford. When the farm was sold and Samuel went west, he gave the bible to his brother Joseph (6) at Beverly, who was anxious to have it, and, as the oldest son of the original owner, felt entitled to it. It remained at Beverly until 1914, when it was given by his daughters Ruth (7) and Sarah (7) (or one of them, perhaps Ruth at the time of Sarah's death) to Samuel Mills (7) Tracy of Biloxi, Miss., who made a more eager appeal for it than the Tracys of California. It had been expected, however, that the bible would go to Joseph (7) as successor to the family name. (Ruth writes him May 15 1874: "Do you want the old family bible? All that father had of Grandma Tracy's things.") The bible was for a time in the hands of the Beverly Historical Society; and being no longer there was supposed to be lost; until in 1928 Sherman Weld Tracy discovered that it had been given to Samuel Mills Tracy, and located it in the hands of his daughter, Mrs. Alice (8) Tracy Welch of Laurel, Miss. The account of the Bible is from letters by Ruth and Sarah Tracy, 1874, 1899, April 23 1914; Samuel Mills Tracy 1914; and Sherman Weld Tracy, 1928.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY, D. D.

JOSEPH (6) TRACY was born at Hartford, Vermont, November 3 1793 and died at Beverly, Massachusetts March 24 1874. Married (1st) Eleanor Washburn July 12 1819; (2nd) Sarah C. Prince June 5 1845. The name appears "Joseph Carter Tracy" in the list of Dartmouth College Alumni in History of Hartford, page 387; but the middle name, if correct, was not ordinarily used. The name is Joseph alone everywhere else.

He was the eldest of a family of 8 boys. His father, like him, was named Joseph Tracy and his mother was Ruth (Carter) Tracy. The brothers, in order, were:

JOSEPH TRACY
EBENEZER CARTER TRACY
MYRON TRACY
WILLIAM WARNER TRACY
IRA TRACY
SAMUEL TRACY
STEPHEN TRACY
EZRA TRACY

These brothers all had families bearing the Tracy name, except Ezra, who died in infancy. Joseph was one of three of these brothers who were educated at Dartmouth College. He graduated in the year 1814. That he made a good record as a student is evidenced by his election to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. His Phi Beta Kappa key is one of the heirlooms in possession of his grandson Joseph Prince Tracy of Eureka, California. (1928) (Ed. note: this key is now (1963) in possession of Dr. Joseph Tracy Gregory of Berkeley, California.) He was granted the degree A.M. by Dartmouth. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was awarded him by the University of Vermont, later, after he had won fame. (1859)

He had to help himself by work during or between his college terms. He told how he earned the means to go through his second year at Dartmouth, instead of teaching, which would not give him enough return to take him on through the year: His father said "Joseph if you will fell that piece of timber I need to put in wheat next spring and draw the logs to the mill, you shall have the money for the boards, and I will keep you instead of a hired man." This he did and studied evenings. (Letter from Ruth C. Tracy about 1900.)

Like many other college graduates, he first supported himself by teaching; first at Albany, New York. In 1817 he was chosen as principal of Royalton Academy, Vermont, being highly recommended by Rufus Nutting of Randolph, Vt., who wrote of him as follows: "I know him to be one of the best linguists and classical scholars in general who have been this number of years at Dartmouth College. His moral character is unblemished and I doubt not that if you offer him a sufficient consideration to induce him to tarry with you, you will find him to be not a fine gentleman nor a showy pedagogue but a useful instructor." (History of Royalton, p 321)

He remained at Royalton two years, 1817-1819, and his incumbency strengthened the position of the Academy. Here he met Eleanor Washburn, who became his wife (1819). He not only taught, but studied as well. At Royalton he studied law with Judge Jacob Collamer, but finally gave up this ambition to study for the ministry.

Mr. Tracy studied theology with Dr. Asa Burton of Thetford, Vermont, then a Nestor among New England theologians, and was admitted to the ministry of the Congregational Churches. Ordained June 26, 1821.

From 1821 to 1828 he held the pastorate of two churches, one at Post Mills and the other at West Fairlee, Vermont. These are both villages near Thetford, and during this period his residence was at Thetford. No doubt he appeared occasionally in other churches at Thetford, Royalton, and vicinity during this time.

By 1828 it was apparent that his true work lay in a different branch of church activities. He was appointed in the autumn of that year by the Vermont Convention of Ministers to take the editorship of the Vermont Chronicle published at Windsor, as an organ of the Vermont Congregational Churches. Under his hand it obtained national note, and became one of the ablest journals in the country. This position he held five years, 1829-1834, residing at Windsor, Vt.

He then exchanged positions with his brother, Ebenezer Carter Tracy, and became editor of the Boston Recorder. (In later years the name was changed to the Congregationalist.) He served also for a short time in 1837 as editor of the New York Observer. These were all periodicals fostered by the Congregational Churches. He moved his home to Boston in 1834. During and following this time he contributed extensively to various religious publications, and published several books, including:

"The Three Last Things", a sermon or essay on resurrection, judgment and final retribution; Boston May 1 1839.

"The Great Awakening" 1842

"The History of the Missions of the American Board" 1842

He became intensely interested in the slavery question which was then agitating the United States, and was one of the leading members of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, and from 1842 to his death in 1874 was its secretary, maintaining an office at Boston. This he considered his main life work. This society was a branch or affiliated organization, of the American Colonization Society, which had been founded January 1 1817, and undertook to solve, or alleviate, the slavery question by acquiring freedom for negro slaves, and transporting them by ship loads back to Africa where a home was provided for them. The colony known as Liberia on the west coast of Africa was thus founded and maintained by this society. Rev. Joseph Tracy was appointed as a director of the American Colonization Society in 1858, and attended its annual meetings at the Washington headquarters. Particularly notable of these meetings was the fiftieth anniversary meeting, 1867. The "Memorial of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the American Colonization Society", published 1867, contains a historical account by him of the work of the society. His judgment was very much depended on by his associates, and he was of particular service in founding the College at Liberia and carrying it into successful operation. Although the 13000 negroes (or thereabouts) transported by the society and its affiliated workers and colonized in Liberia were but a drop in the bucket compared with the total of negro slaves in America, the society nevertheless made a lasting impression and was one of the influences which finally resulted in the abolition of slavery. The society's colony known as Liberia, whose government was modeled on that of the United States, still remains as an independent and respected, though small, state in Africa.

Rev. Joseph Tracy was also deeply interested in the missionary work of his church, and for many years was a corporate member of the American Board. His historical writings before mentioned included one on the history of this work. The missionary spirit was strongly developed in the family, and several of the collateral relatives both on the Tracy and Washburn sides served in foreign missionary fields.

He was interested in the music of the church as well as the sermons and spoken worship. He had more musical appreciation than the average minister. There is a tradition (not definitely verified) that he could himself play the pipe organ acceptably. His children inherited the appreciation of music and aptitude for it, especially Sarah, Ezra and Joseph.

Besides these activities, all of which were related to religious and philanthropic ends, Rev. Joseph Tracy was greatly interested in educational and cultural matters in general. He had an extensive fund of general information. Businessmen had the custom of asking questions of him on any subject. It is related that one time a Mr. Rice, a minister, was talking with a friend in Boston, who wished to know about a certain kind of copper used in England. Mr. Rice said to his friend: "Mr. Tracy could tell you if he were here"; or "I would like to know if he could tell you"; then looking up he exclaimed: "There he is! Across the street. I'll ask him." He stepped over and said "Mr. Tracy, what is a Bungtown Copper?" The latter answered at once "That name is shortened from the original Birminghamtown Copper. It was first Birminghamtown Copper", and went on to explain the meaning of the expression. Rev. Mr. Rice often mentioned this, to show how much general knowledge Rev. Tracy had. As some of his associates told his daughter, Sarah, "Your father was the man who never forgot anything." (Quotations from letters of Ruth and Sarah Tracy)

Another tradition in the Tracy family illustrates Joseph Tracy's versatility. It is told that when Samuel F. B. Morse had planned his invention of the telegraph, an alphabet of signs became necessary that could be transmitted by signals over the wire. Mr. Morse and Rev. Tracy occupied at the time offices in the same building, one directly above the other. The new invention was often discussed between them, and the sort of alphabet that would be suitable. The Tracy tradition is that the symbols of the "Morse Code" still used were mainly developed from the ideas of Rev. Joseph Tracy, whose extensive learning readily turned in a new direction; and that the code was perfected by trials in sending messages between the offices of the two men. In confirmation of the probability of this story is the fact that Morse's father, Jedediah Morse, was a Congregationalist divine, and two brothers, S. E. and R. C. Morse, were founders of the New York Observer in 1823. So it is likely that the Morises and the Tracys were acquaintances and friends. This incident probably occurred while Rev. Joseph Tracy was in New York as editor of the Observer.

From the time of his college life, Rev. Tracy was closely associated with the New England group who were leaders in the development of political feeling in the north; among these we may particularly note Rufus Choate and Daniel Webster, both Dartmouth graduates. Of this association the following story is told in the Tracy family: On the occasion of one of the returns of Daniel Webster from Washington, an informal clambake on the beach was arranged by this group of political leaders. When the chowder was served, to the amusement of the men, it appeared that the spoons had been forgotten. Not to be beaten by the oversight, the Hon. Daniel Webster picked up an empty clam shell, and began to eat his chowder with it. Rev. Tracy, with an apt remark, offered to do better. He split a stick and inserted the shell in the split, thus making an improvised spoon with handle and ample bowl. With such spoons the chowder picnic was merrily disposed of.

Further impressions of his character are given in the following paragraphs from a letter by his granddaughter, Edith (Tracy) Gregory:

"There is one impression that I feel should be added to your account: Letters to father and references in the early letters of father's brothers show their father to have been a man of insight and forbearance. He left his sons free to make their own decisions. And they consulted him of their own free will and respected his judgment even when they did not follow it. I think this outweighs all the praise of his daughters, trained as they were in the doctrine of female obedience. In this he was two generations ahead of his time. Also, he attended to the "higher education" of his daughters in an age when public opinion was opposed to giving women any share in intellectual matters at all. I think I should have liked him.

"On the other hand, he was of his own times; and his education and wide knowledge made him in some ways more of a New England Puritan than ever. Did I ever tell you Aunt Sarah's story that her father, always enthusiastic observer of the New England Thanksgiving Feast, would never take any part in Christmas observances, saying Christmas was a heathen celebration, and the only Christian thing definitely known about it was that the day was not the birthday of Christ? So he always went to his office and worked as usual. But he did not interfere with his family participating in Christmas celebrations at home or in the church. He was a tolerant man."

The family home at Beverly was first at the old Prince home on Water Street. After the death of Granda Prince (Sarah Prince Tracy's mother) in 1856, the old place was sold, and in 1857 Rev Joseph Tracy purchased a new home at 29 Abbott Street which continued in the family and was the headquarters for information about the family till the death of the last member, (Ruth) in 1920.

Of this house Sarah speaks in a letter (March, 1867): "Father and mother have just bought a place, house and bit of land up farther in town, but very retired with a beautiful sea view. It is a new house, not quite finished. I suppose we shall move in about two months perhaps sooner." Ruth writes June 1863: "A beautiful house up town that father purchased the year after Grandma Prince died; back of Washington St. Church where we go to meeting." The place included land enough for apple and cherry trees, besides the house.

During the last years of his life, Rev. Joseph Tracy is reported by his daughters as in rather poor health and as showing his age. The year 1864 he had very poor health, and in August 1865 he fell through a trap door and broke his leg. He recovered, however, and continued to be able to attend to his business, including his writings, and to make the trip between Beverly and Boston daily. He was failing from old age, nevertheless, and died at the Beverly home March 24 1874 after about a week's illness, being 80 years of age. His brother, Dr. Stephen Tracy, was family physician and attended him when necessary but died in 1873, a year before Joseph.

He was buried at the Beverly Cemetery. Joseph Tracy, his son, furnished means for marking the grave with an appropriate stone; and the widow and two daughters attended to its construction, inscription and placing. The inscriptions chosen, besides the name and dates, are:

"Forever with the Lord"

"Faithful in the cause of God and philanthropy
and in all the sweet relations of domestic life."

The photographs of Joseph (6) Tracy and prints extant are all reproductions of one original, taken about 1864. There was an early daguerreotype taken February, 1847 which was said to be excellent, but it has disappeared. A silhouette of Rev. Tracy, made evidently at the same time as that of his wife (therefore, probably 1820-1830) is among the possessions of the Beverly Historical Society.

The following paragraph from a letter written by Joseph Tracy to Sarah C. Prince May 21 1845, is a brief autobiography of the earlier part of his life:

"At my earliest recollection, I found myself under the care of the above mentioned Joseph Tracy and his wife Ruth, in the town of Hartford, in Windsor County, Vermont. I do not recollect that anybody ever told me where I was born; but as they always lived in that town, and on the same farm, from the time of their marriage, I have somehow taken it for granted that it was there. I have often heard the said Ruth say, that it was about noon, on the third day of November; and from her statements concerning my age at different times, I infer that it must have been in the year 1793; so that at this present time of writing, my age must be fifty one years, five months and eighteen days.

I was a farmer's boy and student alternately, or sometimes both at once, till I graduated at Dartmouth College in 1814; then pedagogue, law student, and student of theology, licensed preacher, and pastor of the Congregational Church in West Fairlee, in Orange County, Vermont, till the autumn of 1828; when I was dismissed, at the request of a Committee of the General Convention of Congregational Ministers in Vermont, to become editor of a religious paper called the Vermont Chronicle. I have since been editor of the Boston Recorder, and the N. Y. Observer; then maker of books, and maps, and general literary loafer; and have now been, for nearly three years, Secretary and General Agent of the Massachusetts Colonization Society. I was married July 12 1819 to Eleanor Washburn, who died February 14 1836, leaving six sons and two daughters."

ELEANOR WASHBURN

Eleanor Washburn became the wife of Joseph Tracy at Royalton, Vt. July 12 1819. There were eight children of this marriage, namely:

Royal Washburn Tracy, born at Royalton July 14 (?) 1820

Ezra Carter Tracy, born at Thetford February 25 1822

Ruth Carter Tracy, born at Thetford February 10 1824

Joseph Tracy, born at Thetford February 28 1826

Sarah Skinner Tracy, born at Thetford July 15 1828

George Hopkins Tracy, born at Windsor May 22, 1830

Ira Tracy, born at Windsor September 17, 1832

William Warner Tracy, born at Royalton October 27 1835

All but the last of these children grew to maturity. (See separate chapters.) William Warner Tracy died at Royalton March 21 1836, five weeks after his mother's death, and is buried at North Royalton Cemetery. His inscription reads "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord".

Eleanor (Washburn) Tracy was born March 9 1803. She died February 14 1836 at Royalton, and is buried at North Royalton Cemetery, with the inscription "Strong faith in her Redeemer enabled her to live as taught in Titus II:4,5 and to die in peace and hope".

Her father was a minister at Royalton, and on both sides she was descended from old New England families. In another chapter more detail of this will be found.

She was reputed to be a handsome woman. The silhouette drawing of her which has been preserved bears out that reputation. Photograph copy of it is with the Tracys of Eureka. (Ed. note: Now (1963) in possession of Mrs. Philip DeLong, Arcata, California.) The original is (or was) with the Beverly Historical Society. In a letter in 1950, Sarah writes: "I dreamed a while ago that I was in the old brick house at Windsor, though so small when we left it. It seems to me that I can see our mother moving around so gently with her soft voice and pleasant smile. I never recollect hearing her speak in an irritated tone of voice, though with the care of so many children she must have had much to try her patience." She had long brown hair; (some say auburn, but certainly not distinctly "red"). Joseph, her son, tells that when her hair was loose it was of such length that she would sit upon it. She was of very small stature, like her daughter Sarah.

A teaspoon, of her wedding set (1819), is among heirlooms in possession of her granddaughter, Eleanor Ethel Tracy of Eureka, California. She was most highly esteemed by all her people, and this esteem is kept in memory by the large number of Tracy descendants who bear her name, Eleanor.

For her day she was a well educated woman. Her husband taught her Latin, and said of her that she was one of the best Latin pupils he ever had. She also began the study of Greek. But home duties soon occupied her so closely that she could not pursue these advanced studies far.

The one letter of hers preserved bears the date August 6 1834 and is addressed to her husband, Joseph Tracy, at Boston. It was evidently written soon after breaking up housekeeping at Windsor, and while she was visiting with her sisters and relatives before establishing a new home. It is well written and full of home events among the various families, a good example of what a friendly letter should be under such circumstances. It also mentions the incident of her son, Joseph, then 8 years of age, while traveling on the stage to Royalton, amusing the stage passengers with his ready answers to their questionings.

After the death of Eleanor (Washburn) Tracy, the family of small children were left with various relatives for care. At first for some time all were apparently with "Grandma" Washburn, their grandmother. Ruth remained there most of the time for the next 10 years or more. The two oldest boys, Royal and Ezra Carter Tracy, were probably looked out for mainly by their father. Among others who had the care of various of the children were their Aunt Laura Maynard, who had Joseph for some time and probably others; Aunt Lucia Hazen; Uncle Samuel Tracy, of Hartford; and John Newton of Hartford, who was a brother of Samuel Tracy's wife. He hired Joseph, and at times Ezra, George and Ira, as farm hands or apprentices, as soon as they were old enough to earn anything. With their father in the midst of a busy career at Boston, the children thus missed the personal attention of a father as well as of a mother. Both the father and the children recognized that this was a real loss, as is evidenced by many remarks in their letters.

SARAH C. PRINCE TRACY

Sarah C. Prince Tracy, the second wife of Rev. Joseph Tracy, was not young when married (42 years old). She was well educated and intelligent, and greatly interested in religious matters. But she was a proud woman, used to service and set in her ways; and her health was feeble. Sarah, the younger daughter of Joseph Tracy, returned to the new home from school at Amherst when her father remarried, dutifully serving her stepmother, Sarah Prince Tracy, who presided over the household.

Joseph (7) Tracy (of Eureka) told that every morning after the meal had been cleared away, a "tub of warm water" was set before her and she washed and counted her silver before she left the table; and if one of the boys rattled a glass or clinked a knife against his plate or made any such slight noise at table, she would say "Why Joseph!" or "I am surprised at you", in the sweetest, gentlest manner, and the boy would be overwhelmed with embarrassment. There were many stories of her strict rules as to the manners and behavior of the family. Her letters, written with a fine pen in the smallest handwriting, in words chosen with punctilious exactness, correspond with these stories.

When Rev. Joseph Tracy remarried and set up a new home with Sarah C. Prince Tracy at Beverly, they attempted to bring together again the family of Joseph Tracy. Sarah came home from school at Amherst. Ruth was at Royalton, Vt. with Grandma Washburn, and joined the new family with evident reluctance, more than a year after the home had been set up. For the next twenty years she was away at least half the time. Royal had been with his father in Boston and seems to have fitted well into the new scheme. His ill health made a definite home welcome. George and Ira were young boys and lived at the Beverly home for several years, but being of a mischievous age and temperament, they chafed under strict supervision and broke away from the home as early as possible. Ezra and Joseph were older and were already on their own responsibility. They visited at the Beverly home. Ezra was never more than a visitor there. Joseph was there temporarily, and sometimes may have "lived" there, but never long. After Royal's death in 1855, none of the boys of the family were at the Beverly home excepting for short visits. From about 1857, Martha K. Tracy, George's

daughter, lived with the family and there grew to womanhood.

Altogether, notwithstanding her strict manners, the Tracy children had the highest respect and admiration for their stepmother, and admitted that they liked her, although her ways did not always fit in with youthful spirits. When the daughters served her, it was willing service. Joseph honored her by adding her name (Prince) to that of his oldest son, Joseph Prince Tracy.

The verse of the 51st Chapter of Proverbs assigned to her birthday, the 23rd, she often remarked was in her case particularly appropriate: "Her husband is known in the gates, when he sitteth among the elders of the land."

PRINCE RELATIONSHIPS

Sarah C. Prince Was born July 23 1803, died Feb 7 1891 at Beverly, Mass. from an apoplectic stroke. Buried at Beverly. No children.

Her father, Josiah Prince, was the son of Joseph Prince, who was a blind preacher, and said to have been a very good and devout man.

Her mother, Joanna (Batchelder) Prince, was born Aug 13 1765, married 1786, died 1856 (probably at Beverly); was known as "Marm Prince" and "Grandma Prince" and was a great religious and philanthropic worker; with her daughter, Joanna Prince (later Mrs. Everett) and a Miss Hannah Hill, she organized the first Sunday School, calling the children from the street to her home at Beverly, in the year 1810. A new institution was thus started which was quickly adopted and became an established part of the work of the Protestant churches. This old Prince house was on Water Street in Beverly and was the same occupied by the Joseph Tracy family 1845-1856. It was built in 1765, the same year that Grandma Prince was born. The "Wellspring" published a picture of the old house and an account of the first Sunday School by Rev. Mr. Ballard sometime about 1898. "The Beverly Beacon" issue of Nov 1 1913 also contains a short account of this.

The Batchelders were one of the oldest families of Beverly. Joanna (Batchelder) Prince's parents were Josiah Batchelder Jr. (born Sept 25 1737, died Dec 1809) and Hannah (Dodge) Batchelder, born Feb 7 1740, married Feb 17 1760. The latter was daughter of Caleb Dodge and Hannah (Woodbury) Dodge, thus connecting with two other of the old Beverly families, the Dodges and Woodburys. See Genealogy of the Dodge Family of Essex County, Massachusetts, page 57, under Caleb Dodge. Several other relatives of Sarah C. Prince Tracy are mentioned in her letters and were of interest to the Tracys, being looked upon as relatives by marriage. The information regarding them is too fragmentary to reconstruct their relationships completely. Those most frequently mentioned were her sisters and their families.

Joanna, later Mrs. Everett, has been mentioned before in connection with the origin of Sunday Schools. She lived (1847) at Brunswick. Her daughter Sarah Ellen died there Feb 5 1847. Charles, her only other child was then in college. He seems to have achieved distinction; for as late as 1886, Sarah C. Prince Tracy speaks of writing to "Prof. C.C. Everett" who was then in Europe.

Mrs. Nourse, "Auntie Nourse" was another sister. Her husband lived in San Francisco and was one of the early settlers there; had been there 25 years in 1873 when he visited at Beverly. A son Joseph Nourse died of consumption at San Francisco about September 1876. Another son Stephen Nourse was deputy paymaster U.S.A at San Francisco 1875. The names George Nourse and Ann Augusta Nourse are also mentioned but it is not clear whether they are names of children of Auntie Nourse and her husband. Auntie Nourse boarded at the Tracy home in Beverly from May 1874 till just before her death Oct 1876. The family of eminent California jurists by the name of Nourse may be this family but we have not proven any connection.

Another relative (probably a niece) of Sarah Prince Tracy was Annie Prince

Safford, wife of Dr. James Safford. A letter from Sarah C. Prince Tracy dated July 29 1848 tells of their sudden death near Hong Kong, China. She and her husband were enroute to Shanghai, "1000 miles in the interior of China", but were compelled to wait over at Hong Kong several weeks. During the wait they took a pleasure trip to Canton, and on the return trip in the schooner Paradox, a sudden squall arose and overturned and sunk the craft, within 10 miles of Hong Kong. There was no opportunity for the passengers to save themselves.

There are many relics of the Prince and Batchelder families in the museum of the Beverly Historical Society, and several of the ancient relics in the hands of the Joseph Tracy family of Eureka have come from this source. These latter include some very good "willow ware" plates; a large and badly worn pewter platter (Ed. note: this given in 1962 to Clarke Memorial Museum, Eureka, Calif); an ancient communion cup of pewter. The spinning wheel was a Washburn possession.

REFERENCES

Lovejoy: History of Royalton, Vt (1911) especially p 321; photo print opposite p 330; p 1015.

Tucker: History of Hartford Vt (1889) p 387.

Joseph Tracy: "The Three Last Things" (1839) Copy with the Tracys of Eureka.

Joseph Tracy (and others): "Memorial of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the American Colonization Society" (1867) Copy with the Tracys of Eureka.

Funeral address for Rev. Joseph Tracy, D.D. by Rev. Edward A Lawrence, D. D. Printed 1874. Copy with the Tracys of Eureka.

Ebenezer Carter (6) Tracy, brother next younger than Rev. Joseph Tracy, was born June 10 1796 at Hartford, Vt. He died May 15, 1862 at Windsor, Vt. He married September 13 1832 Martha Sherman Evarts, daughter of Rev. J. Evarts of Boston, Massachusetts and granddaughter of Roger Sherman, and she survived him.

He was one of the three Tracy brothers who graduated from Dartmouth College (1819), and one of the four of them who were in the ministry. He studied divinity in Andover Theological Seminary two years and was licensed to preach but never ordained.

Like his brother Joseph, he was early connected with the publications of the church. He founded the Vermont Chronicle April 14 1826, which was published at Windsor, Vt. In 1829 he surrendered the editorship of that paper to his brother Joseph and went to New York, where he was connected with the New York Journal of Commerce, and the New York Observer; later he edited the Boston Recorder. In 1834 he exchanged positions with his brother Joseph and went again to Windsor, Vt. as editor of the Vermont Chronicle, which had become a leading newspaper and religious organ of the Congregational Churches. He continued in this influential position the rest of his life.

His children were:

1. Martha Day Tracy, who died about 1852
2. Jeremiah Evarts Tracy, known as Evarts Tracy. In 1863 he was in the law office of Wm. M. Evarts, New York City. Lived in New York City. Married before 1863. His wife and two of their five daughters visited the aunts, Ruth and Sarah Tracy at Beverly 1898. He had the old chest that was supposed to have come on the Mayflower. This is now in the hands of his son Howard Crosby Tracy, of Plainfield, New Jersey. Mary Evarts Tracy, a daughter, was a missionary in Japan; was once reported killed in the great earthquake of 1923, but that was a mistake.
3. Anna Tracy. Married George Byington, a minister, sometime after 1863. Lived in Massachusetts and Connecticut. In 1928 she was still living at Ballardvale, Massachusetts, probably the last survivor of the 7th generation of the Tracys, unless possibly some of the children of Stephen (6) still survive.
Martha Day Byington, her daughter, is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, some time between 1894 and 1898 and studied physical culture at Cambridge, 1899.
4. William Tracy. Entered U. S. Army at beginning of the Civil War and in 1863 was First Lieutenant. Reported by Aunt Ruth as killed in the battle of Bull Run but there seems to be some error; probably it was in a later battle.
5. Roger Sherman Tracy. Was an eminent physician of New York City. In 1863 he was teaching at Poughkeepsie. Among his publications is Tracy's Physiology, a textbook for academies and higher grammar grades, published 1884 and widely used in the next decade. We (Edith, Joe and Ethel Tracy) studied this book in grammar school without fully appreciating that it was written by our father's own cousin. The full title of the book is The Essentials of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene and the author mentions his previous Handbook of Sanitary Information for Householders and describes himself as Sanitary Inspector of New York City Health Department.
6. John Jay Tracy. Attended Dartmouth College in 1863.
7. Charles Tracy, of Green Bay, Michigan

MYRON TRACY

Myron (6) Tracy, third son of Joseph Tracy of Hartford was born April 20 1798. He was raised in Vermont.

He married Sarah Weld, whose people appear to be of Stow, Vt., for Myron (7) writes in the late 40's of "Grandfather" and "Uncle" at Stow. He also mentions "Cousin Emily" who had a baby girl born about Feb 1 1850 in Ohio; and "Cousin Waldo Flint" who had a nursery in Wisconsin.

Myron (6) died at Hudson, Ohio, March 27 1855. His wife survived him. Both are buried at Hudson, Ohio.

Myron (6) was one of the Tracys who emigrated to the Western Reserve in Ohio about 1841. He made his home at Hudson, Ohio, where the Western Reserve Academy and College was located. He was an ordained minister; but apparently engaged in other business besides; particularly in 1845 he was in the nursery business, in which his nephew Joseph (7) Tracy (son of Joseph (6)) assisted. The latter probably lived some of the time with Myron while he was at Hudson about 1845.

Myron's children were:

1. Myron Lewis Tracy, born Dec 15 1829. He attended the Western Reserve Academy at Hudson about 1844 with his cousin Joseph and was in school at Talmadge Ohio 1847, but was not a successful student. He went to Vermont the spring of 1848 and worked at miscellaneous jobs, including breaking colts. During this time he was at Hartford among the Tracy relatives, particularly his Uncle Samuel, and at Stow with his grandfather and uncle (doubtless his mother's people). He remained at Vermont about a year at this time. He returned to Ohio and ran a horsepower wood-sawing outfit there 1849-1850. He was a store clerk for E. B. Ellsworth at Hudson 1850. He served in the army in the Civil War (1863). He corresponded with his cousin Joseph 1845-50 as a schoolboy friend.
2. Sarah Ruth Tracy, born May 1832. Taught school at Elzria Ohio 1850. Said to be an excellent singer. She married E. C. Scudder and went to India in missionary service about 1855. Rev. C. H. Hudson of Eureka, California, who was himself in missionary service in India for several years about 1910, was acquainted with the Scudders. There were two brothers Scudder who went with their wives to South India Mission at Arcot about 1855. They went in an ice ship, carrying ice from Boston to the tropics. The other brother was John Scudder; and his wife "Grandma" Scudder was well known to the Hudsons. They had children Walter and Harry Scudder. Of the other branch of the family, presumably the E. C. Scudders, the Hudsons had little acquaintance. There was a Lewis Scudder, probably son of E. C. Scudder; and Lewis had a son Dr. Galen Scudder, a famed physician in India. There was also a Dr. Ida Scudder, who was a physician and hospital worker, widely known in the missionary service in India, probably a daughter of E. C. Scudder.

From letters of Aunt Ruth C. Tracy we learn that Sarah Ruth Scudder (wife E. C.) eventually returned to America, and in 1884 was living at Upper Red Hook, Dutchess Co., New York, and remembered to send love to Carter and Joseph (sons of Joseph (6)), especially the latter "for he was my favorite cousin." At that time she had a son, married, serving as missionary at their old field in India; also other sons preparing to go in missionary work; and daughters in school. He daughters went to Mt. Holyoke College and graduated, prior to 1898.

3. Samuel Joseph Tracy, born 1835. He served in the army in the Civil War, 1863. Died at Fostoria, Ohio 1881.

His children include Sherman Weld Tracy, 745 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois, president of the Chicago Tunnel Co and Chicago Terminal and Warehouse Co operating underground freight tunnels in the central business district of Chicago. He has been collecting material for publication of genealogy of this branch of the Tracy family. One son, Oswald Tracy, of Chicago, wife Mary: one child Deborah Ann (10) Tracy born 1930. Mildford Tracy, a nephew of the last is with Richfield Oil Company at Los Angeles California (1928). Residence 349 West Elm Street, Compton, California

4. Laura Tracy, born at Hudson, Ohio, about March 1 1845. In 1863 was living with her mother at Hudson. She married and became Mrs. Barrows and lived at Kent, Ohio.

V
WILLIAM WARNER TRACY

William Warner (6) Tracy was born Dec 12 1801, fourth son of "Deacon" Joseph Tracy of Hartford, Vt. Comparatively little is known of him and his family. He was apparently the first of the Tracys to go to Ohio. He lived at least for a time at Steubenville, and may have died there or at Cambridge. In 1844 he ("Uncle Warner") and his wife and son Isaac visited Hartford, Vt., returning to Ohio in June. He died at least before 1875, as by that time Samuel was referred to as the only surviving one of the Tracy brothers. His wife was Rebecca Jenkinson of Ohio.

His children were:

1. Isaac Jenkinson (7) Tracy, born in the early 1830's. He was with his cousin, Ezra Carter (7) Tracy some of the time in Iowa, but was reported to be a shiftless fellow and addicted to drink. In 1855 he was associated with Ezra Carter Tracy "in the land business" at Monticello, Iowa, and lived some of the time in the latter's family. April 1865 he "came back to Monticello and rented a farm." He associated also with the Skellys, Ezra's wife's brothers. He visited at Ezra's home at Ottawa, Kansas the fall of 1874. This is the last reported of him. (from letters by Ezra's family.)
2. Mary A. Tracy. She married (before 1866) Allen Borroughs, who was principal of a high school in Wisconsin.
3. Joseph Carter Tracy

VI
IRA TRACY

Ira (6) Tracy, fifth son of "Deacon" Joseph Tracy of Hartford, Vt., was born at Hartford January 15 1806. He died at Bloomington, Illinois November 10, 1875. His name is given as "Ira Carter Tracy" in History of Hartford, page 390, but he was always known as Ira, and if the name Carter belonged to him, it was not used. See above reference in History of Hartford for an extended account of his work, from which the paragraph below is largely taken.

Ira Tracy was a graduate of Dartmouth College, 1829, standing first in his class. He studied theology at Andover, 1832, and was ordained as a missionary at Hartford, Vt., Sept 28 1832. He was sent to Singapore, and arrived there July 24 1834. His work was considered successful there, but overwork and the heat broke down his health and he found it necessary to leave in 1839, first going to India, and then back to the United States in 1841. He was with the Tracys in the Western Reserve settlement at Hudson, Ohio in the 1840's; visited Vermont in 1844. His health recovered sufficiently so that he took up home missionary work in 1846 in Ohio, and in 1851 at Patch Grove and Bloomington, Wisconsin. From 1856 to 1861 he was minister at Spring Valley, Fillmore County, Minnesota. His health again failed, and he gave up preaching and returned to his farm at Bloomington. For a time in the late 50's or early 60's he was partner in farming with his brother Samuel Tracy, who had recently come out from Vermont and settled at Tafton, Grant County, Wisconsin. He died at Bloomington Nov 10 1875 from a sudden stroke of paralysis.

He was twice married. The first wife was Adeline White, of West Brookfield, Mass. She went to Singapore and was married there to Mr. Tracy January 15 1835. She died about 1850, before he went to Wisconsin.

The second wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Charlton Gleason of East Windsor Hill, Conn., married October 1852. She had some means of her own. After Mr. Tracy's death she lived with Ruth and Sarah Tracy at Beverly, Mass., beginning 1878, and died there Dec 27 1885. Ruth sometimes referred to her as "Aunt Ira".

Ira's children, all of the first marriage, were:

1. Edwin Allen Tracy. Born at Singapore Jan 29 1836. Died on the ocean, May 1841.
2. Ira White Tracy. Born at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept 2 1841. He was a small boy in 1844 when his father visited Hartford, Vt. Served in the army in the Civil War and died at Montgomery, Alabama May 2 1865, in 33rd Wisconsin Volunteers.
3. Alfred Edwards Tracy was born July 2 1845 at West Brookfield, Mass. Died about Sept 1909 in California. He was at the Beverly home of Joseph (6) Tracy much in his youth. He became a minister in the Congregation Church. He was at Wilton, N. H., 1884 and some years before and after. He came to Ontario, California as minister in 1888. He returned to Wilton, N. H. in 1899 but stayed only a year or two, being back in California by 1903. In the years 1905-1907 he was minister at Chula Vista, California. His health was poor in his later years. He died about Sept 1909, his last official act being the marriage ceremony of his son, Harwood. His photograph is among our records.

Katherine Harwood became the wife of Alfred Edwards Tracy. They were married in the 1870's. She was still living in 1928 at 237 West 4th Street, Claremont, California. A letter from her Jan 1 1900 gives her ancestry and relatives. Her mother's family name was Haswell. Her mother died Nov 29 1899, 100 years old, being daughter of Anthony Haswell, a soldier of the Revolutionary War. She had two brothers: Haswell, who came to California in 1851; Charles Harwood, a nephew of Mrs. Tracy was in the University of California at Berkeley, 1900.

Alfred Edwards Tracy had three children:

- a. Alfred Edwards Tracy, born about 1878. He attended Pomona College. He lost his life in a drowning accident during a summer vacation in New Hampshire, shortly after his graduation from college.
- b. Hiram Harwood Tracy was born about 1883. He attended Pomona College 1905-07 (while Morris Tracy was a student in the preparatory department.) He graduated there and became a high school teacher. He also took postgraduate work at Stanford University. He has taught many years at Fullerton High School, California, beginning at least as early as 1913. In 1928 he was head of the biology department of Fullerton High School and Junior College. He has made a special study of California ferns. He has a field of 8 acres of bulbs, and has given some attention to plant breeding, some of his crosses having been given national certificates of merit. He has made some studies of the Tracy ancestry, and in 1914 printed letter heads embellished with the Tracy coat-of-arms.
- c. Gertrude Tracy, born about 1890.

VII
SAMUEL TRACY AND THE NEWTONS

VII-1

Samuel (6) Tracy, the sixth of the sons of Joseph Tracy of Hartford, Vt. was born April 14 1808. He died August 9 1889 of paralysis at Platteville, Wisconsin. He married May 7 1833 Emeline Newton of Hartford, sister of John Newton and daughter of Sheldon Newton and Nancy (Wilder) Newton; born Sept 23 1815, per family bible.

Samuel Tracy lived on the old farm of his father at Hartford, and after his father's death in 1829, succeeded to the management of it and ultimately the ownership. His mother, Ruth Carter Tracy, made the old farm her home with her son. The children of his brother Joseph visited frequently there; and Joseph (7) later of Eureka lived for some time with his Uncle Samuel, during the years about 1840. He was a deacon in the Congregational Church at Hartford upwards of twenty years. (1832-1854)

Samuel Tracy sold out the old farm in 1854 and moved to Platteville, Wisconsin where he engaged in farming. The address is given in some early letters as Tafton, Grant County, Wisconsin. His brother Ira was a partner with him for a time in this undertaking. In 1864 while in this partnership, he took a trip back to Vermont to buy sheep. He is then reported as coming from Iowa, and may have farmed for a time in that state. But at the time of his death he was in Wisconsin and still owned the farm at Platteville, Wisconsin. His wife, Emeline (Newton) Tracy survived him and lived part of the time with the daughter, Martha Bingham, in Iowa and part of the time with the son, Samuel Mills Tracy, of Mississippi. She was blind from cataract for about the last ten years of her life. She died about 1900 while in care of the Bingham in Iowa.

The children of Samuel Tracy were as follows:

1. Lucia Maria Tracy, born Feb 20 1834; died April 22 1842 per family bible.
2. Martha Everts Tracy Bingham, born Dec 29 1836. The story of her cousin, Joseph (7) Tracy helping her out of a scrape by taking her on a buggy ride which ended in a runaway is related in his chapter. It is recalled in a letter from Mrs. Bingham dated Nov 5 1902. This incident happened in 1851.

She married in 1858 Lemuel Rothwell Bingham, who was born about 1831 and came to Wisconsin from Ohio. In 1863 they were living in Grant Co. Wisconsin, but moved later to Swan Lake, Iowa, which became the Bingham residence. In 1902 they sold out their home and business in Iowa and retired. They visited California the winter of 1902-03, spending a month or so at Berkeley, where we (Edith and Joseph Tracy) met them. Excellent photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Bingham taken at this time are among our keepsakes.

The Bingham had seven children; five of them were living in 1902, four of them married. The second daughter then lived in Lawrence, Kansas.

The youngest child was Walter Van Dyke Bingham, a noted psychologist and musician; born at Swan Lake, Iowa Oct 20 1880. He was teaching at Beloit, Wisconsin in 1902. Married in 1920 Millicent Todd, herself a distinguished geographer. He is head of psychology department of Carnegie Institute of Technology. Address, 110 Washington Place, New York City. (1930)

3. Mary Wilder Tracy, born July 30 1838; died Oct 30 1839, per family bible.
4. Elizabeth N. Tracy, born March 25 1841. Married Rev. Charles Melvin in 1861; died, winter of 1862-63, suddenly of lung fever.

5. Samuel Mills Tracy, born April 30 1847. A well known Botanist. In 1882 was "professor in an agricultural college", and married to Mattie Terry. She was a distant relative of the Washburns, being a daughter of Edward Terry, who was a grandson of Eleanor (Porter) and Zebulon Lyon. (History of Royalton, page 869.) Samuel Mills Tracy later was at Biloxi, Mississippi, Professor of Botany. He was one of those who distributed the extensive sets of plant specimens known as the Baker, Earle, and Tracy collections, about 1900. He died between 1914 and 1927. Among old heirlooms which he had was the old chair used by his three uncles, Joseph, Ebenezer Carter, and Ira Tracy while they were at Dartmouth College. The old family bible of his grandfather Joseph Tracy of Hartford also came to his hands, as related in another chapter.
A daughter of Samuel Mills Tracy lives at Laurel, Mississippi and still has the old bible (1928). Her name is Mrs. Alice Tracy Welch. He may have had other children. A letter in 1914 says "Your letter goes to my daughter in California tonight."
6. Alice E. Tracy, born Aug 11 1852. Died Jan 25 1878 if we correctly refer here an account in letter from Sarah Prince Tracy. "Alice was a very sweet girl and lovely Christian...Alice had been a teacher, but her father's poor health she thought required her presence at home. But after an illness, scarlet fever, of only a few days, died on 25 of January (1878) 25 years old."

THE NEWTONS

The Newtons of Hartford, Vt. were closely associated with the early life of Joseph (7) Tracy and may be treated here, as Samuel's wife was a Newton. They were one of the old families of the settlement and are well represented in the old cemetery. See History of Hartford page 452-454 for more extended account.

Sheldon Newton, son of David Newton and Mary (Hazen) born July 1 1774, died Jan 2 1849. Twice married; 9 children. Emeline and John were children of the second wife, Nancy Wilder. "Old Man Newton" was a party to many of the stories which Joseph Tracy told of his early life in Vermont, and was looked up to as an authority on farming methods.

Emeline Newton became wife of Samuel Tracy and notes regarding her will be found in his chapter.

John Newton was born October 13 1818. John is particularly associated with the life of Joseph (7) Tracy. For Joseph worked as an apprentice and farm hand for John Newton whenever not otherwise employed, which was at least half the time from 1841 to 1848. He probably got along better here because the two had somewhat similar religious ideas and disliked the extreme of puritan piety practiced and professed by the Samuel Tracy family.

John Newton's first wife was Martha S. Dutton of Hartford, born Sept 23 1823, married Jan 2 1843, died July 4 1844. Daughter of Thomas Tracy Dutton. The latter was a son of Asahel Dutton of Hartford and his wife Naomi (Tracy). The last was daughter of James Tracy. Relationship to our branch of Tracy family is not clear.

His second wife was Mary Jane Dutton of Norwich, Vt. born Nov 4 1826, married June 6 1849, called Jane. She was a remote cousin of the first wife, each being a great-granddaughter of Thomas Dutton. Most of the intermediate ancestor in both families had been residents of Hartford or nearby. Joseph Tracy said he couldn't see how any man could love two women so different as the first and second wives of John Newton. Mary Jane Newton died Sept or Oct 1889.

John Newton was kicked in the head by a horse and severely injured Nov. 1844, but recovered. In 1879 he failed in business and became bankrupt. Norman (a son?) bid in his maple sugar outfit. He suffered in his later days of heart trouble and one daughter remained at home and cared for him. He died about 1896. Three of his children were then still living at Hartford. Photograph of John Newton, taken apparently in the 1860's, is among our possessions.

John Newton's children, according to History of Hartford, were:

1. William D. Newton. 1850-1874
2. Almira Louise Newton, born April 1 1852. Evidently the one referred to as "Alla" by Aunts Ruth and Sarah Tracy. She was a nurse at Providence Asylum for Insane. In 1886 she came to San Francisco as travelling companion with a Mrs. Sanford who had been a patient at the asylum. In 1890 she was "still with that rich lady she travels with so much."
3. Caroline Newton, 1856-
4. John L. Newton, 1862-
5. Louis Newton, 1871-

Jasper Newton went up to Winooski, Vt. and worked in the freight yards of the Vermont Central Railroad with Joseph Tracy in 1850, and continued with Joseph at Burlington, 1851. He was of a different branch of the Hartford Newtons, a cousin of John Newton. He was born Dec 20 1825, son of David Newton, Jr. and and Sabriel (Tracy) Newton. Relationship of last to our branch of the Tracy family not shown.

VIII
STEPHEN TRACY

VIII-1

Stephen (6) Tracy was the seventh son of Joseph Tracy of Hartford, Vt., and the youngest of the sons excepting one who died in infancy. Stephen was born Feb 25 1810. He died Jan 13 1873 at Andover Mass of consumption. He was a physician, but at times engaged in other business.

He was one of the brothers who went to Ohio, but unlike the others, he returned to New England after some years. He went to Hudson, Ohio about 1841 and remained till 1848 when he returned to Worcester, Mass. His nephew, Joseph Tracy, lived with him at Hudson for a year or so in 1844-45; and Stephen always was interested in Joseph's welfare. At Worcester, Mass. Stephen evidently had other business ventures besides the practice of medicine. In Dec 1848 he was trading in stoves, perhaps as a side line. The most important venture was an interest in a coal mine (1851). These businesses, however, were failures. About 1853 he moved to Andover, Mass. where he practiced medicine till his death. For many years here he was family physician for his brother, Joseph Tracy of Beverly and the latter's wife, Sarah Prince Tracy.

Stephen's wife was Alice Hewett Dana, of Pomfret, Vt. Upon Stephen's death his widow and the younger children went west to live with the elder son, William W. Tracy, who was apparently already established in the "west" (perhaps Michigan?). Later the widow lived with a daughter, Rebecca McCallum, of Lansing, Michigan, and she died there about 1898.

Photographs of Dr. Stephen Tracy and his wife, Alice (Dana) Tracy are among those preserved by the Joseph Tracy family of Eureka, California.

The children of Stephen Tracy were:

1. Martha Everts Tracy. Married in 1860 Rev. W. W. Livingstone, a missionary of the American Board (Congregationalist), who served at Sivas, Turkey, in the interior of Asia Minor. Martha died in the summer of 1874 at Beverly, Mass., if we rightly interpret references in letters of Ruth and Sarah Tracy to the death of "Cousin Mattie" saddening their brother Joseph's visit that year.

The Livingstone children were raised in America and boarded much of the time with their Aunts Ruth and Sarah Tracy at Beverly.

- a. Alice Livingstone, born 1861. Mentioned as being at the Tracy Thanksgiving dinner, 1875. Lived at Lynfield Centre, Mass.
- b. William Farrand Livingstone, born about 1862. He lived 4 years, 1875-78 at Beverly and attended High School. He became a minister and was Rector of the Episcopal Church at Augusta, Maine for several years, including 1897-1901. He traced his ancestry back to General Israel Putnam of the French and Indian War, of whom he is a great-great-great-grandson. He wrote the book Israel Putnam of the American Men of Energy Series published by G. P. Putnam & Sons, 1901. Now dead.
- c. Stephen Tracy Livingstone, born between 1863 and 1866. Lived at Beverly, Mass. with his aunts while attending school in the late 1870's. Graduated from Williams College, and was an "Acting Professor" there (1899). He became a Congregational minister. In 1906 he was minister at Fryeburg, Maine. He then had a family of several small children. He is still living at Thompson, Connecticut. Has written some poems of marked excellence.
- d. Rebecca Livingstone, born 1867. Came to live with Aunts Ruth and Sarah Tracy at Beverly about 1878 and was a great pet, known as "Little Becksy". Died 1889.

2. Rebecca Dana Tracy, born about 1841. Married Ed. McCallum, after 1866. Lived at Lansing, Michigan. Was living there at least as late as 1898.
3. William Warner Tracy, born about 1845. Served in the U. S. Army in the Civil War, 1862-63, in North Carolina. Returned and in 1866 was attending Agricultural College at Lansing, Michigan. In Edith Tracy's lists taken from Aunts Ruth and Sarah he is listed as "New York and Washington". This leads me to believe that he is the source of the Tracys coming from Washington State. "Will" Tracy, presumably this one, worked many years for Ferry's Seed Company in the 1890's and 1900's. He also made some investigation regarding the Tracy ancestry and visited the ancestral places in Connecticut. Of his children, we have heard of the following:
 - a. Stephen Woodbridge Tracy, who resides at Los Angeles, Cal. (1928)
 - b. Jonathan E. W. Tracy, who is in the employ of Landreth Seed Co., Bristol, Penn. Home address (1928) at 725 Radcliffe Street, Bristol, Penn. His work apparently includes inspection of seed fields, as he comes west to Washington and California on business trips each season.
 - c. Mary H. Tracy, who was for several years instructor at the California State School of Manual Arts and Home Economics at Santa Barbara, California--probably belongs in this family. She was instructor there in 1911-12, when Harriet Floss Tracy was a student and met her there. More recently she has married and lives in California (San Francisco?), but we do not have her name.
 - d. Marguerite Tracy was a sister of the last. (according to Edith Tracy)
4. Alice Tracy, born about 1847; died at age of 2 years.
5. Edward Atwater Tracy, born about 1850. Lived at Detroit, Michigan.

IX
ROYAL WASHBURN TRACY

Royal Washburn Tracy (7), oldest son of Joseph Tracy and Eleanor Washburn Tracy was born July 14 1820 at Royalton, Vt. He died October 14 1855 at the family home at Beverly; buried at Beverly. (History of Royalton gives date of death February 12 1855, which is wrong. The date October 14 1855 is fixed with certainty by letters from his sister, Sarah, shortly after the event.) He left no descendants, was never married.

He was a bright and intelligent boy of great promise, but was always weak physically. He was sent to Dartmouth College where he was very studious, but his health broke down and he was compelled to abandon college work in 1838. Some of his family supposed that overstudy was the cause of his weakness. At any rate he was thereafter a sufferer from epilepsy, and was compelled to restrict his activities to tasks of a minor character. His letters to his brother Joseph, 1841-1851, are interesting and indicate that he was doing what he could in his condition, the seriousness of which he fully appreciated. At times for some weeks or months he was unable to work. He was in his father's care, at Boston, and after the Beverly home was established in 1845, lived there. He did such work as sweeping and running errands for his father's office (1844), caring for gardens at Beverly, and working in the fish-drying yards. Royal was a steadfast Christian and church member.

His disease ultimately caused his death, in a particularly severe spell after a season in which his health had been no more affected than usual.

Ezra Carter Tracy (7), the second son of Joseph Tracy and Eleanor Washburn Tracy, was born Feb 25 1822 at Thetford, Vt. He died at Ottawa, Kansas, May 18 1883. His brother, Joseph, usually called him "Ezra", but he was also known as "Carter", by which name his sisters always referred to him.

He was already 14 years old when his mother died in 1836. With the breaking up of the family after this event, there is no definite record where Ezra was. It is probable that he was with his father at Boston a part of this time. In the winter of 1841 he was working for John Newton at Hartford. He was in that vicinity in 1842.

His father would have had all his sons study for the ministry, but Ezra preferred a more roving life. He, however, studied music at Boston--under Lowell Mason, the founder of American Church Music, had a good tenor voice, and was a great help in local musical circles wherever he lived. He had the rather unusual gift of recognition of absolute pitch. In his singing classes, he started the tunes without the aid of an instrument, and if others wished to test the pitch with the tuning fork, they found it absolutely true.

Ezra left New England for the West in 1843. He located first in Illinois, where he taught a singing school at Rockford the winter of 1843-44 and the next winter at Grand Detour, Ogle Co., Ill. He remained at or in the vicinity of these places till the spring of 1847, probably farming, or working out for farmers during the summers, and teaching singing schools during the winters. He was a great horse fancier, and probably spent a good part of his time caring for, breaking, and training horses. In May 1847 Ezra went to Hudson, Ohio where his uncles, Stephen and Myron lived, and made arrangements to go to Iowa. He had already been there and spied out the country. Daniel Bartholomew, a friend from Hartford, had already settled there and was doing well raising cattle. This is where we first hear of the Bartholomews associated with the Tracy's. In a letter by Ezra to his brother Joseph dated at Hudson, Ohio, May 6 1847, he suggests that Joseph (then in Vermont) accompany him to Iowa. Joseph did not do so at the time, but in the fall of 1847 came as far west as Hudson, Ohio.

Ezra moved to Iowa, arriving at Monticello, Jones County, which was for the next several years his home, on Nov 7 1847. That winter he taught school (probably singing school). At his school there he met Mary, who later became his wife. We presume her name was Mary Skelly but nowhere find it directly so stated. Ezra's children, however, write of their Uncles Skelly, especially Jimmy Skelly. They lived in Iowa, apparently near Monticello. Henry Skelly, one of them, died in 1863.

The first few years at Monticello Ezra was cramped by old debts and accumulated nothing. He married May 21 1848 and soon had a rising family of children to care for. He made gradual headway, however, in clearing up old indebtedness and in a few years was independent. In 1851 he was chosen Township Trustee of Monticello Township. This country was then at the frontier, mainly government land. Ezra at first avoided taking land because of the debts outstanding against him. In April, 1851, however, he was starting to break land and getting lumber to build. That summer or fall his brother Joseph came to Iowa, and spent the next two years there with Ezra. The two brothers were evidently good pals.

The tradition is that their business during these years in Illinois and Iowa included making ox yokes and axe handles (which were then made by hand), and that they earned the reputation of making the best to be had; also that the route of many emigrants for California passed their way, and that they found ready market for such articles among these people; and being about the last outpost of civilization before the uninhabited Great Plains, they also traded horses and oxen with emigrants, supplying new animals to replace jaded beasts tired with the journey from the east.

Finally the Tracy brothers got the Oregon fever too. Their experience in outfitting parties and their respect for and faith in horseflesh led them to plan a quite different scheme than was usually followed. Instead of the cumbersome ox wagons, with three or four yoke of oxen and one or two extra yoke for emergencies, the Tracy boys set out with a light spring wagon drawn by horses. Both were lovers of good horses, and we may well imagine that those which drew their light outfit were selected for their nerve and stamina and in perfect condition. Possibly they had other horses with them for sale or trade, besides those which drew their wagon.

With this light outfit, and contrary to the advice of their elders, they set out in the spring of 1853 to make a quick dash across the plains, figuring that with a light and fast-moving outfit they could cross to the Oregon settlements before the food problem became serious. They were successful in this undertaking. They went by what was then the northern route, through southern Wyoming and Idaho and then northwestward through the Umatilla country and into the lower Willamette Valley in Oregon. They settled first at Lebanon, Marion County, Oregon. Joseph remained in Oregon and eventually worked southward into California. But Ezra had left a wife and babies in Iowa, and felt impelled to return as quickly as possible to them. He went back, again with a light outfit, to Iowa, in the fall of 1853. Ezra's letter of June 14 1863 says "I stayed a short time and left you there which the health of my family made it appear to be my duty to do". He says, "in 1862 we crossed the plains together", evidently an error of years; but Joseph was always uncertain on the dates of his early life. Might he have meant 1852?

After Ezra returned from Oregon, he remained at Monticello, Iowa, farming and trading until 1863. His success is indicated by the fact that he had 45 cattle in the particularly hard winter of 1856-57 and lost none.

In the fall of 1863 he sold out the place at Monticello and bought a larger farm of 258 acres in the vicinity of Hazel Green, Iowa, some seven miles from Monticello, and out in the country. One reason of the move was to get his boys out of bad influences of the town life.

In October 1866 the family again moved, to Ottawa Kansas, which remained the family home thereafter, as late as 1908. Ezra was a prosperous and well-to-do farmer, had a large establishment there, and always had good stock. He was particularly proud of his good horses. In 1873 he was also engaged in a lumber yard business at Ottawa. Built himself a new house 1873-74. He took time for a few visits to the east, visited Beverly August 1871, again fall of 1876.

Ezra died at Ottawa, Kansas May 18 1883, of typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of ten days. He is buried at Ottawa.

His wife Mary continued to live at the farm at Ottawa as late as 1908 with her son Joseph. They considered moving to Oregon with the Bass family in 1908, and may have moved there soon after that. She died at Ottawa, July 21 1915, buried at Baxter Cemetery.

Photographs of Ezra and his wife Mary, taken in the 1850's, are among those preserved by his brother Joseph's family at Eureka, California. A letter in 1880 indicates that a photograph of the Ottawa home had been sent, but we fail to find it here now.

Ezra Carter Tracy was the father of eleven children.

- A. Eleanor Tracy, the oldest was born 1850, July or earlier, at Monticello, Iowa. She died in 1904, about May. Married to Charles Woodward sometime in the early 1870's. She had two sons and two daughters by 1880. Lived at Lyndon Kansas (1899).

One of her daughters, Rose Woodward, was married early in 1894. (name not given.) Watson?

Another daughter, Sadie Eleanor Wadsworth Bass (at least she was probably Eleanor's daughter though nowhere directly stated) married Earl Agell, a Methodist minister. Lived in New Jersey for a time (about 1902). Had 3 sons. Later (1906) lived at Topeka, Kansas. We hear again by letters (Jan 1910) of one of Carter's granddaughters in Tacoma, Wash, married a second time and very well. (Husband's name not given). Has three boys by her first husband, who was a minister. Supported herself for a time at milliner's trade. Sadie Bass visited her at Tacoma. This is probably the same Sadie Eleanor.

- B. Alice Tracy, the second child, was born about 1853. She married Stephen Wadsworth, about 1876. She had three children by 1880, a son and two daughters; the youngest was Sadie Eleanor Wadsworth. They were living (1883) at Eureka Springs, Arkansas. In 1884 they returned to Ottawa, Kansas and bought 80 acres off her father's old farm, and made their home at the building known as the "Cheese Factory." Her younger daughter married 1899 or early 1900.
- C. Ezra Carter Tracy, the third child, was born 1851 at Monticello Iowa. After reaching his majority he did not get along well with his people. He was a shiftless young fellow, and wandered about here and there. He had trouble with his father, and left home to make his own way. He was at various points in Kansas. In 1880 was in Colorado. In 1883 he left Kansas and came west to California. He worked for a time on the Leland Stanford estate, caring for horses. He visited with his Uncle Joseph Tracy's family at Hydesville in May 1883, when the blue violets were in bloom. One of the earliest definite recollections of Edith, Joseph, and Ethel Tracy is of Ezra visiting for a few days, standing on the back porch talking with his Uncle Joseph. I recollect my saying, when fine gardens were under discussion, "Oh, Cousin Ezra, my garden is all blue violets!" Just why I should say this is beyond my recollection now. Ezra was in California when his father died, and his Uncle Joseph had to lend him money enough to get back to Kansas; which his mother repaid later. He returned to Ottawa after his father's death. In 1885 he again left the family, and went to live with his Uncle Skelly in Iowa. We have no record of his marriage or later movements.
- D. Harriet Tracy, the fourth child, was born about 1854. Married (probably Fall of 1876) one Edward Wadsworth, a brother of Alice's husband. Lived (1879) at Michigan Valley, Kansas. Had by 1880 one son and one daughter. Died summer of 1900.
- E. Joseph Tracy, the fifth child, was born late in 1856 or early 1857. His sisters and his father praised him as a good and industrious boy. He lived on the farm at Ottawa. After his father's death he took charge of the farming operations and managed the farm. He was still living there in 1908; and after Mamie married (about 1904) he and his mother were alone on the farm. Died Feb 17, 1923, dearly beloved by all.
- F. Rose Tracy, the sixth child, was born about 1859. She had back eyes and dark curly hair. When a girl she studied music, played the reed-organ, taught music (1879), and used to sing with her father. She married Charles E. Turner (who was raised at Quincy, Ill.) about 1881. They lived first near Ottawa. Their first child, Maude Turner, born Dec 1882, married in Okla. winter of 1906-07.

Rose was married a second time before 1902 to Curtis Phillips and they made their home at Blackburn, Oklahoma. October 5 1901, her son Joseph Carter (probably Phillips) died at age of 5 years. Rose was still living there 1907.

Rose, Alice, and less frequently, Eleanor, corresponded with their Uncle Joseph from 1863 to 1885. Photograph of Rose, a handsome girl in her teens, is in the Joseph Tracy album at Eureka, California.

- G. Ira Tracy, the seventh child, was born about 1861. He was a frail boy and from 1880 to 1885 was almost constantly reported in poor health. Was in San Bernardino Co May 1886, apparently travelling and looking for a location. Married about 1895. Possibly settled in California, as Aunt Sarah speaks as if the California relatives should see him. (1895)
- H. Sarah Ruth Tracy, the eighth child, was born 1864. She was more usually known as Sadie. After finishing her schooling at Ottawa, she spent two years at Beverly, Mass, Sept 1883 to July 1885. She lived with her Aunts Ruth and Sarah. Studied music and high school subjects. The Aunts considered her a wild young thing from the wild west. They failed to understand her spirit, being so different from the New England girls of their day. After returning to Kansas, Sadie taught for a short time. She was married the next winter (1885-6) to John L. Bass. They lived at Ottawa, Kansas on a farm 4 miles out of town till July 1908, when they moved to Ashland, Oregon, making the trip by train with their four children and their belongings. In December 1927 we had word that John L. Bass was living at Albany, Oregon, but no word regarding the family; the inference is that Sadie is dead. Their four children are:
 Ellen Bass, born Aug 8 1890
 Sarah Ruth Bass, called "Mama", born Oct 5 1893
 Walter Bass, born about 1897
 John Bass, born March 24 1905
 Mrs. O. T. Tinkle, Baker, Oregon, corresponded with Sherman Weld Tracy, 1928, and is probably one of the above daughters (Ellen).
- I. Mary Tracy, the ninth child, was born about 1867. When her Uncle Joseph visited in 1874 she was a little girl and rode on his foot "to Ashtabula." She was married about 1904 and lived near Ottawa.

This account is based mainly on letters preserved by Joseph Tracy at Eureka, California. The portions relating to the association of Ezra with Joseph are, however, from recollections of the stories told by Joseph (7) of Eureka to his children

(ED. NOTE: The account of Ezra's children is extremely confused in the original manuscript. Several years after this account was written, Sherman Weld Tracy published his genealogy, Tracy Genealogy of Plymouth. In this volume will be found a more accurate list of Ezra's descendants. This was furnished by Sadie Bass's daughter, Mrs. O. T. Tinkle.)

XI
RUTH CARTER TRACY

Ruth Carter Tracy (7), daughter of Rev. Joseph Tracy, was born February 10 1824 at Thetford, Vt. She was never married. She lived to the age of 96 years and died at Beverly Massachusetts August 8 1920. Buried in the Tracy plot at Beverly cemetery.

Ruth's life work was preeminently the care of other members of the family and relatives. She was 12 years old when her mother died (1836) and writes that she helped care for her mother in her sickness. During the dispersal of the family which followed, Ruth probably was at Royalton with her Grandmother Washburn the greater part of the time, and went to school there. Her letters from 1841 to 1846 were from Grandma Washburn's at Royalton. She was attending school there part of this time, probably at Royalton Academy.

Upon her father's marriage to Sarah Prince Tracy (1845), Ruth was invited to join the new family group at Beverly, but she accepted with obvious reluctance and did not come to live at Beverly till May 9 1846. She remained this time only about two years and then returned to Grandma Washburns at Royalton, before January 1849. She was there at the time when her brother Joseph returned from Burlington (September 1850) with an injured hand due to an accident in coupling railroad cars; she helped care for his hand that fall.

In 1851, January to July, or a little later, Ruth taught in a school for young ladies at Lynnfield, about 10 miles west of Beverly, Mass. The location was also known as Lakeville, being situated on Lake Suntang. Sarah, Ruth's sister, taught music at this school.

From this time till Grandma Washburn's death in 1865 (March 20), Ruth was caretaker for her at Royalton, the most of the time. Thus the years of her young womanhood were nearly all spent in caring for the aged. Grandma Washburn willed Ruth her property.

After this Ruth was at Beverly for several months. She went in the summer of 1866 to Brookfield, Vt. and kept house for more than a year for her "Uncle Wild," Rev. Daniel Wild, husband of Huldah (Washburn) Wild. He was a widower, his wife who was Ruth's real Aunt Huldah having died Dec 8 1865, suddenly, while preparing breakfast. Ruth remained here for a year and a half, before returning to Beverly. Uncle Wild remarried, June 1867 to a Miss Bates of Waterbury.

It was thus not until the winter of 1867-68 that Ruth became a permanent member of the Beverly family. At this time her father, while still active in business, was failing from old age. Sarah Prince Tracy, her stepmother, was in feeble health and required care. Mattie Tracy, her niece, was a growing girl in the family and required considerable attention. There was thus plenty to do to keep both Ruth and her sister Sarah busy.

After the death of Joseph Tracy, the father of the family, Ruth and Sarah continued to live at the family home at 29 Abbott Street, Beverly, till their death. Ruth lived there til 1920. In 1899 they sold the orchard for a building lot, reserving besides their house a garden lot and five apple trees. Ruth had some means from her inheritance from Grandma Washburn, and Sarah had about as much from her father's estate. Neither had enough for a living however. They therefore kept boarders, as long as they were able. These boarders were mainly elderly ladies, relatives or friends of the family, "semi-invalid ladies", they say. This continued until 1905. Among those who thus lived and boarded with them were:

Mrs. Hourse, sister of Sarah Prince Tracy, May 1874 till her death Oct 1876.

2. Sarah Prince Tracy, widow of Joseph Tracy, was practically an invalid from about 1870 till her death in 1891, and required increasingly the care of Ruth and Sarah, who always waited upon and cared for her willingly. She is therefore listed here though properly a member of the family at the same time.
3. Willie Livingston (a nephew) from summer of 1874 to 1877 or later and his brother, Tracy Livingston from fall of 1876. Also their sister, known as "little Becksey" for several years. She died when still a school girl. They boarded with Ruth and Sarah and attended school while their parents were in Turkey as missionaries.
4. "Aunt Lizzie", widow of Ira Tracy, their Uncle, 1878-79 and at times till her death Dec 27 1885.
5. Sadie Tracy (later Bass) a niece, who lived at the Beverly home 1883-1885 while attending school.
6. Miss Anna Porter, who was a summer boarder for many season, 1879 to 1885 and later.
7. Mrs. Farenholt, wife of Admiral Farenholt, U. S. N.

In the earlier days of the household, the Tracy sisters had the aid of a negro maid. "Mary Wood" in the 1860's or early 70's; "Margaret" 1875 and earlier; "Julia" in 1875 were some of these servants.

An important event in Ruth's life was her visit to Washington, D. C. with the Maynard's. Horace Maynard had been prominent in political affairs for many years, and in 1880, under the Hayes administration, he came into the cabinet as Postmaster General. His wife, Laura (Washburn) Maynard was Ruth's aunt. Ruth was in Washington with them through the winter of 1880-81. At another time Ruth visited the Maynard's in New York City. She was thus the more traveled of the two sisters, though Sarah was considered the more accomplished.

Ruth was an earnest Christian throughout her life, and the church work was always an important part of her activities. The missionary service, both foreign and home, was included. A large number of the relatives both on the Tracy side and the Washburn side were in the ministry and many of them in the foreign missionary fields.

By 1905 Ruth and Sarah needed help. An arrangement was made by which Rev. William Hazen and his family moved to the Tracy home at Beverly and helped care for the old ladies through their declining years. Rev. William Hazen was their cousin, being a son of Rev. Austin Hazen and Lucia (Washburn) Hazen, the latter a sister of Eleanor (Washburn) Tracy. This arrangement proved quite satisfactory, though it was at first difficult for Ruth and Sarah to adjust themselves to the change of living arrangements. They spoke kindly of the treatment they received. Rev. William Hazen died Oct 31 1911. His wife continued to care for Ruth and Sarah.

Ruth lost sight of one eye in 1913 and thereafter could not read nor write. After Sarah's death (1916) Ruth became helpless, but lived to the advanced age of 96 years. Died at Beverly, August 8 1920.

The will was probated in the probate court of Essex County, Mass. (1920) The old home at 29 Abbott St was deeded to the Hazens, when arrangements were made with them in 1905 or 1906, Ruth and Sarah reserving a life lease. Mrs. Hazen died early in 1925, leaving Martha M. Hazen the sole survivor of that family. She had no need of the Beverly house and sold it. Thus it passed from the hands of the family. The relics left by the Tracys there had been picked over and what seemed of value either given to various other members of the family or to the Beverly Historical Society. The remainder consisted only of papers, letters, trinkets, and supposedly worthless articles and were destroyed.

Ruth was a woman of moderate stature; she became quite stout after middle life. One of her prominent characteristics was the "Washburn nose"; a pronounced aquiline

or Roman nose, like that of many Washburn descendants. She was associated so much with Grandma Washburn and other relatives on the Washburn side that her interests were very largely with the Washburn relatives, who were numerous and lived nearer than the Tracys. But she was a good correspondent with her distant Tracy relatives, and many of her letters are preserved. She was a good penman. There are pronounced similarities in her handwriting to that of her brother, Joseph, and a great dissimilarity from her sister, Sarah's, penmanship. Ruth was of a rather militant disposition, insistent on her own ways. But after her health failed so that she was dependent upon the care of others, she became more yielding and gentle.

There are several photographs of Ruth in the Tracy albums, taken at various times between 1870 and 1910.

The above account is written from recollections of Edith and Ethel Tracy, who visited the Beverly home, Edith in 1905-06; Edith and Ethel in 1910. Ruth's own letters and Sarah's have been very largely used as sources as to the years 1841-1900.

XII
SARAH SKINNER TRACY

Sarah Skinner Tracy, the younger daughter of Rev. Joseph Tracy, was born at Thetford, Vt. July 15 1828. She was never married. Died at the age of 88 years at Beverly, Mass July 18 1916. Buried in Beverly Cemetery, in the Tracy plot.

Sarah was not yet 8 years old when her mother died (1836.). We have no record of where she was during the dispersal of the family which followed. She was living with some of the relatives, at least a part of time with her Grandmother Washburn at Royalton, and received good schooling. She attended a young ladies' school at Amherst for a time (1843-45, perhaps earlier), leaving this at the time when her father remarried (1845) and set up a new home at Beverly. In this home she was the housekeeper; for while the new wife, Sarah Prince Tracy, was the lady of the house, she expected the younger members of the family to do the menial work. Sarah continued as housekeeper here throughout her life and was considered by her neighbors and friends to be an accomplished housekeeper, and an especially good fish cook.

The verse assigned to her birthday in the 31st Chapter of Proverbs was considered particularly appropriate to her character and usefulness (Prov. 31:15): "She riseth also while it is yet night, and giveth meat to her household, and a portion to her maidens."

Sarah was an excellent scholar in Latin and Greek and read texts in those languages with ease. She helped her father in his work, which included consideration of biblical and church literature in the ancient tongues.

She was also an accomplished musician. She studied piano music early. In the summer of 1848, when Miss Sarah Webber, who had been organist at the Beverly Congregational Church married and gave up the position, Sarah studied organ music and took her place at the pipe organ. She taught music (piano and singing) for a term in the spring of 1851 at a school for young ladies at Lynnfield, about 10 miles west of Beverly; while her sister Ruth was teaching academic subjects there. Sarah was a better musician and had better education than Ruth. Both sang sweetly. Ethel Tracy (their niece) tells that at the time of her visit in 1910 the two, then old ladies, enjoyed singing hymns together, Sarah taking the air and Ruth the alto. They sang clearly and truly, without accompaniment. Sarah played a section from Liszt on the piano, with beautiful expression.

Sarah was a woman of refined and rather handsome features. She was small of stature, her brother Joseph (a man of somewhat under average height) being a ble to hold his arm horizontal from the shoulder while Sarah stood beneath. In later years she became quite stout. There are several photographs of Sarah in the Tracy albums, taken at times between 1860 and 1910.

There is a story, or tradition it might almost be called, in the Tracy family, that Sarah had excellent opportunities for marriage in her youthful days, but renounced them at the wish of her stepmother. There was an early affair, beginning in her days at the Amherst Academy, with a young minister, or student of the ministry. Later during her residence at Beverly she was sought by a respected doctor, an affair which continued a long time but was finally refused. In neither case was there an objection raised against the gentleman, but Sarah was advised against marriage in general by her stepmother, who needed her help at home; and Sarah, being a dutiful daughter, had no thought but to obey. The impression among relatives in later years was that Sarah should have married and would have made a good wife. Mrs. Laura Hazen, who cared for Ruth and Sarah in their later days, confirmed the tradition or story in this paragraph.

Sarah was brought up in the Church. And with her father a minister and editor of church publications, her stepmother a devoted church worker, several of her uncles in the ministry, and relatives on both sides in the missionary fields, she devoted herself to church work largely. She always had an important part in the ladies' societies and missionary societies connected with the Beverly church. And even during the last years of her life Sarah had pensioners among the poor of Beverly whom she visited and helped in her own quiet way.

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The duty of housekeeper at the Tracy home developed to include many cares besides the housework proper. There was hardly a time when the home was not a place for the care of some invalid, or orphaned, or aged member of the family, or relative. Sarah's brother Royal was at the home the first several years of her life at Beverly. He had frequent sick spells and finally died in 1855. Mattie Tracy, her niece, lived with the Joseph Tracy family as if an orphan, from the time she was about 4 years old till she was married. (1857-1876) She was the special charge of Sarah, who gave her most of her schooling. Sarah Prince Tracy always required care and became an invalid in her later days, till her death in 1891. After the death of Rev. Joseph Tracy in 1874, Ruth and Sarah kept boarders to eke out their small income. These were mostly elderly ladies, though they included some of the younger relatives who boarded there during their schooling; such as the three Livingston children, William, Tracy, and Rebecca and Sadie Tracy. More of this is set forth in the account of Ruth, where also will be found arrangements made with the Hazens after Ruth and Sarah could no longer keep boarders.

Sarah received the larger share of her father's estate, apparently by agreement among his other children that she was entitled to it. Ruth had inherited from Grandma Washburn, and Sarah's share from her father made the two on equal footing financially. They owned the Beverly home together, likewise in equal shares, after Sarah Prince Tracy's death.

Sarah's handwriting was very peculiar and individual; very difficult for one not accustomed to it to read; and still she was evidently easy and rapid with the pen. She seldom wrote such long letters as Ruth, though like Ruth she kept up correspondence with relatives in many different lines of the family, so that for half a century or more, the Aunts Ruth and Sarah were the headquarters of information regarding the Tracy family.

Sarah died after a short illness July 18 1916. She retained her faculties up to the final illness, and had for several years been the stronger of the two sisters.

This account is based partly on recollections of Edith and Ethel Tracy, who visited their aunts at Beverly, partly on recollections of stories and facts told by Joseph Tracy regarding his sisters, and partly on letters of Sarah and Ruth Tracy, preserved among the records of the Joseph Tracy family.

XIII
GEORGE HOPKINS TRACY

XIII-1 George Hopkins Tracy (7), sixth child of Joseph Tracy and Eleanor Washburn Tracy was born May 22 1830 at Windsor, Vt. Died May 16 1856, at sea, by accident. Buried at sea. A monument to him stands in the Beverly, Mass. cemetery.

He was a small boy when his mother died, six years old. He was probably at Grandma Washburn at Royalton, Vt. some of the early part of this time. Like the other boys of the family, he was left in the care of various relatives. He was with or in reach of his brother Joseph at Hartford and Royalton at his Uncle Samuel Tracy's. He worked in 1844 for Calvin Skinner at Royalton. Joseph seems to have been expected to look out for his younger brothers, George and Ira.

After his father remarried (to Sarah Prince, 1845) George and Ira went to Beverly and lived in the new home, where their sister Sarah acted as housekeeper. But George did not get along well with his stepmother. He chafed under the restraint of puritan bringing-up, and under the strict rules which the stepmother set up.

Beverly is on the sea coast, and the sea lured him. Finally his father consented to let him go to sea. He took two voyages in 1846-48, the first of 9½ months under Captain Wallace. The second was to Calcutta, as seaman at \$9.00 per month, on the bark "Frederick Warren," Captain Amos La Favour, of Beverly, with Woodbury as mate. He sailed May 11 1847 and returned in Sept 1848.

The next year or so George put in at school, at Beverly and perhaps partly at Royalton. He then turned to teaching. Taught a twelve weeks term, January to March 1850, at Hartford, Vt. The next few months he drove stage to Woodstock, Vt. The summer of 1850 he was at Royalton. He went to Burlington, Vt. to assist his brother, Joseph, after the latter's injury in the railroad yards Sept 1850. He joined the church about this time and seemed to be deeply interested in religious matters. In the spring of 1851 he taught school at New Brunswick, N. J. and in the summer at Cape May, N. J.

George's wife was Martha Delaney Bartholomew, of Hartford, Vt. They were married October 3 1851 (History of Hartford, p 410, has 3 Oct 1854, which is manifestly wrong.). She was daughter of Amos Farnham Bartholomew and his second wife, Delaney Sargent. Her birth date according to History of Hartford was Feb 21 1838, but 1833 or 1835 is more likely. This Amos Farnham Bartholomew lived all his life at Hartford (Jan 1 1796-Oct 12 1871) according to History of Hartford, p 127. He was a very eccentric man, and carried on a wheelwright business in West Hartford for many years. He was son of Luther Bartholomew and grandson of Neah Bartholomew who came to Hartford in 1798 and ancestor of all the Hartford Bartholomews, including the Mitchell Bartholomew group who emigrated to the west.

George became interested in this Martha D. Bartholomew in 1850 while he was staying at Hartford. The Tracy family considered her unworthy of him and would have broken up the match. But George impulsively resented interference and married her in the fall of 1851.

According to History of Hartford, p 410, there were three children of this marriage; but we have otherwise heard of but one, Marth Ruth Tracy, born fall of 1852. Any other must have died as infants.

The marriage proved unhappy. What George worked at for the next few years is not recorded. In the summer of 1855 he again took to the sea, as second mate on a trading vessel on a voyage to Gibraltar and Trieste, returning Feb 1856. During this trip his wife and baby lived at her father's. On the next trip he met his death in a violent storm, as told in a letter by his sister Sarah to Joseph, dated March 17 1857.

"He sailed in March 1856 first mate of a vessel bound to Zanzibar, hoping to be home in about 8 months. The first of October we received the intelligence that in May he was lost overboard in trying to save a sail--only about 50 days out."

There was a photograph of George, which Aunt Ruth had at Beverly in 1911. She says she thinks Morris Tracy (judging by Photographs) looks like him. He was rather short and stockily built.

Martha Ruth Tracy, daughter of George H. and Martha D. Tracy, was born in the fall of 1852. She was usually known as "Mattie." George's wife, after his death, did not come into his father's family. The little daughter was taken and raised in the family of Joseph Tracy, her grandfather, from the time she was about four years old, and was especially cared for by her Aunt Sarah. The grandfather's family were jealous of any interference by Martha's mother, whose influence they did not consider good. At times while Mattie was small her mother did take her away, and for a time she was with the Dunkers or Shakers at Bethlehem, Pa.

Martha Tracy, widow of George, continued to live in Boston or vicinity till as late as 1899. Her daughter Martha occasionally saw or visited her; but she was a poor, wretched woman and not considered fit for association by George's people, particularly his sisters, Ruth and Sarah. She died some time soon after 1899, and her daughter obtained consent that she be buried in the Tracy plot in the Beverly Cemetery, where she lies, and where her daughter was afterwards buried beside her.

Martha R. Tracy (8), George's child, grew to be a strong and vigorous girl. She weighed 100 pounds at 13 years of age (fall of 1865). She was well educated. A large part of her schooling was acquired at home from her Aunt Sarah. She became a teacher in Massachusetts, 1873-75. Taught at Bridgewater.

She married Charles W. Oowler, a printer, in June 1876. He was living at Charlestown, Mass as late as 1897. Martha (Tracy) Oowler appears to have been quite happy at first with her husband. In December 1877 they were living at 67 Russell St, Charlestown, Mass, in an apartment. But later they did not get along well. Mattie, as she was called, had to go out and make her own living. In May 1881 she was teaching at Newton Center, Mass, while her baby son was in care of his father's mother. From 1882 to 1886 or later she taught at Malden, Mass, with apparent success. During this time she united with the Episcopal Church. About this time she finally separated from her husband, but we do not know that she was ever legally divorced. She made her own way entirely and alone after about 1884.

In the latter 80's she took up newspaper work, and became prominent enough that in October 1891 she was chosen correspondent of the New York Herald to report the International Peace Convention at Rome, Italy. After this she continued as a European correspondent of the Herald till 1897, writing weekly articles on art and antiquities under the name "Theo Tracy." She was an interesting woman and of rather striking appearance, but she was a poor financial manager, and at the end of her European contract found herself penniless and in debt in a foreign country. After much worry and many trying experiences she got back to America late in 1897 with the help of the American Legation and her son Charles.

After her return she took residence in New York. Here she found employment during the years 1898-1910 at cataloguing collections of antiquities and fine arts both public and private; for instance for Theodore Starr & Co., for Tiffany's, for Robert Wamnamaker (laces) and for the Metropolitan Art Museum. She published frequent articles in the newspapers, and occasional magazine articles. In 1909 she prepared for publication an elaborate program for the Fulton Centennial Celebration of the Hudson River, managed by the "Colonial Dames."

She was injured when alighting from a street car in the streets of New York City in 1910, being struck down by another car which she had not seen. She never wholly recovered from this accident although she was by no means helpless. She attempted to obtain compensation by legal damages, but failed. She died in Sept 1916 and was buried at Beverly, Mass. in the Tracy plot.

There were two children of Martha R. (Tracy) and Charles W. Owler:

- A. George Joseph Owler, born Jan 27 1877. Died July 4 1877, of cholera infantum.
- B. Charles W. Owler, Jr., born 1879. Still living at a recent date. He was in Europe 1891-97 while his mother was in Italy. Two years of this time he attended a boys' school at Geneva, Switzerland. He was well versed in foreign languages, especially French and Italian. In 1908 he married Sadie Brewster. He has followed the business of agency for educational publication, particularly, for many years, agent for "Stoddard's Lectures." His home for several years was at Syracuse, N. Y., 104 Galen Street, where he was living at last accounts.

He had two children (at last accounts)

1. Eleanor Owler, born Sept 1 1916.
2. Martha Elizabeth Owler, born Nov 3 1918.

This account is based on letters of Ruth and Sarah Tracy and of Mattie Owler, among the Joseph Tracy family records at Eureka. Also upon recollections of Edith and Ethel Tracy who visited their Beverly Aunts, and also met Mattie Owler in 1910.

Ira Tracy (7), seventh child of Joseph Tracy was born September 17 1832 at Windsor, Vt. Of his fate we have no record.

He was baptized at Windsor, Vt., an event which his sister Ruth remembered throughout her long life, by the impression his pleasant childish face and baby actions made upon her then.

He was a small boy, less than four years old, when his mother died. The next several years he had no steady home, living from time to time with different relatives. From 1841 to 1845 he was with relatives at Hartford and Royalton, Vt and attended school there. His older brother Joseph was seemingly expected to look out for him. When his father remarried, in 1845, Ira and his brother George were called to Beverly and formed part of the new family.

Ira attended the Academy there three years, 1845-48. He grew to be a tall strong boy, the tallest of the family. He did not get along well with his stepmother, nor with the puritan surroundings of the home. He was always in mischief and often in trouble.

Finally his father in desperation sent Ira to work out at John Newtons at Hartford Vt, the winter of 1848-49. Ira had brought himself into disgrace by misappropriating the moneys of the Brass Band of which he was treasurer. After working about two years at Newtons, Ira went west to Hudson, Ohio, but got into trouble over money again, and returned to Beverly. Here he was apprenticed to a shoemaker through a large part of the year 1851.

This apprenticeship over, Ira soon after took to the sea, which had long been his ambition. His early voyages were largely with whaling vessels. At least in April 1855 he was on a whaling voyage as sailing master. In 1857 he went on a whaling voyage from North Bedford. He followed the sea for 12 years, 1851 to 1863. The latter part of this time was in merchant vessels.

Ira was married about February 1863, presumably at New York City to Mary McCabe of New York. After that he made his home in New York. For a time he ran a canal-boat. But he was gone three years at sea again, 1865 to 1868. During this time, or part of it, he was on the Panama steamboats. After that he worked as a weigher in the U. S. Customs Service at New York for three years, 1868-1870, but lost the job for political reasons. From 1871 he worked with Sterling & Crane, weigher at New York. In 1875 he bought a partnership interest in the firm, which then had its office at 151 Front Street, Second Floor, New York. He continued as partner till some time in 1879 when he retired from the business. The purchase of this interest took all his means, indeed he borrowed money from his brother Joseph for the purpose. The business apparently never paid very well.

Ira had one child, a son born about June 1876. We have no record of his name. The son died at New York June 1879. For many years his wife's sister (a widow) and her son lived with Ira. The son, whose true name was James Parker, was treated as a member of Ira's family and went by the name of James Tracy. His last address known to us (1888) was James Parker, Room 77, 71 Broadway, New York. His father, according to tradition, served in the civil war and died in the army. His name otherwise unknown to us. James' mother married again after the Ira Tracy family was broken up, as James speaks of his stepfather, Charles Eikenberg in letters in 1884.

Ira was never much of a business success, and with his wife, her sister and child to care for, he was always hard up. His brothers and sisters feared that he was at times in bad company, too. Finally in 1879 and 1880, his child and then his wife died, after a distressing and long continued illness, and Ira soon after disappeared and has never been heard from since. Although he was an excellent and fluent penman, he was a very poor correspondent and often for long periods (3 years or more) sent no word to his relatives. He wrote his sister Ruth in 1881 that if he failed in getting appointed under his Uncle Horace Maynard (then Postmaster General) he should go to Arizona. The appointment failed. That was the last letter from him and all efforts of his brothers and sisters to reach him afterwards were un-

successful. This tragic story may be told in the original words, taken from a letter by Ira to his brother Joseph, March 21, 1880:

"You ask me how are my family. I have none. I put the last one in the cemetery on the 8th of January last. Mary was taken down two years ago with internal cancer and lingered in great suffering till the 5th of January last when she left me all alone and went to join the little boy who preceded her only seven months. Now I have no home, no business, no friends (here) and nothing but that instinctive clinging to things here and obstinacy, which combined, I believe people call pluck. I am here yet and saddled with debts, but if my health and strength is left me, I will be square with the world before I die. I have no plans for the future, but if I form any and change my address, I will let you know at once. My present address is 118 South Street (New York). I have no more connection with the firm of Sterling and Crane. Give my kind regards to your wife and love and kisses to the little ones; and may God spare them to you is the wish of your affectionate brother, Ira Tracy."

And the following from James Parker, also known as James Tracy, in letter of April 25 1884 to Joseph Tracy then at Hydesville, California:

"He (Ira) left Sterling & Crane in the latter part of 1879, and then he went with the United States weighers as extra weigher for about 2 years or about 1881, when he went away from New York leaving different impressions. Some were that he had gone to sea. Others that he had gone whaling for a three years voyage and still others that he had gone to you. His wife died on the fifth day of Jan. 1880 after an illness of 2½ years. He left no family. In regard to any child, it was generally supposed that I was his child. It happened in this way. My mother was a widow and his wife was my mother's sister, and my mother worked very hard to keep a home for us (Mrs. Tracy and myself), and succeeded very nicely in doing so while he was away on a whaling voyage or down to Central America, I do not remember which, but it was over three years before they heard anything from him then. I remember him coming home which was about 1868. He did not do anything for a little while, then he worked in a lumber yard for a short time until he got a position in the custom house as weigher's foreman and he had a very good time of it until he got mixed up in politics when he was dismissed from the custom house after four or five years service. He then went with Sterling & Crane and was with them until the latter part of 1879. During this time and up to the time of Mrs. Tracy's death we all lived together, i.e. my mother, Mr. and Mrs. Tracy and myself. During this time they passed me off as their child and it was generally supposed I was, for I always call them father and mother; and all through school and even now I am known by the name of James Tracy. And most every day some one that knew him asks me how my father is and when I heard from him last."

In closing James states that Charles Eikenberg now is his stepfather, that he is living with his stepfather and his mother. "I will make further inquiries and if I hear anything new I will be glad to let you know." Address Charles Eikenberg No. 3 Attorney Street; or James Tracy, c/o G. Tuckerman, 72 Beaver St., New York City.

This account is based mainly on letters to Joseph Tracy of Eureka, California from his brothers and sister; and confirmed by recollections of statements by Joseph Tracy concerning his brother.

XV
JOSEPH TRACY

Joseph Tracy (7), father of the California branch of the Tracy family, was born at Thetford Vt. February 28 1826. He was the fourth child of Rev. Joseph Tracy and Eleanor Washburn Tracy.

During the son's early childhood, his father was a minister living at Thetford; then the family moved to Windsor, Vt., where the father edited the Vermont Chronicle. In the summer of 1834 the father moved to Boston to take charge of the Boston Recorder. Joseph went to school at Royalton, Vt. for a time this summer, living probably with his grandmother Washburn there.

His mother writes August 6 1834 to her husband. She had been visiting her relatives in Vermont while awaiting arrangements in Boston. "I had a pleasant comfortable ride from Windsor to Royalton although the stage was crowded to overflowing. Some gentlemen in the stage made the company a good deal of amusement by their conversation with Joseph who was very lively and rather surprised me by his faculty of passing well among strangers."

Whether the family went to Boston or not at this time is not clear. But the next year the family was back at Royalton, where the mother died (1836). There were then several children younger than Joseph besides the three older. Joseph seems to have been in childhood and companion and playmate with his sisters Ruth and Sarah, who were nearest him in age, rather more than of the brothers.

The mother's death broke up the family life. For the next several years the children were scattered. Joseph, his two sisters, and the two small boys, George and Ira, probably spent the next four or five years mainly at Grandma Washburn's at Royalton. Joseph may have lived with his Uncle Samuel Tracy part of this time, and possibly with Uncle Stephen Tracy. The family tradition is that Aunt Laura Washburn (later Maynard) considered him as "her boy", that is, her special charge; and there was a tender attachment between them. This care by Aunt Laura was, however, probably a part of the arrangements at Grandma Washburn's home. For Laura was not married till August 1840, and after that was probably far away from Joseph. His Aunt Lucia (Washburn) Hazen also writes of having Joseph in her care. She may have had him for a short time at her own home, as she was married in 1834 and did not move to Berlin, Vt her later residence, till 1837. Joseph seems to have been a special favorite as a child in the family. All those who had him in care spoke in the highest regard for him. Ruth's and Sarah's letters (in later years) say that he was considered the "good boy"; evidently in contrast with Ezra who was itching for a chance to get out into the world on his own responsibility; and with George and Ira, who were continually doing something to cause their father and their caretakers worry.

As soon as Joseph was old enough so that he might work enough to earn his keep, probably about 1840, his Uncle Samuel Tracy took him in charge as a farm apprentice. Samuel lived on the ancestral farm of the Tracys at Hartford, Vt. This farm seems to have been some distance from the village. The nearest point on the stage where letters might be left was apparently at Strong's Mills. The most of the next several years, till Joseph was about 21 years of age, were spent by him on farms at Hartford, where in the latter part of this period his services were eagerly sought.

Here he learned his Yankee farm lore. He especially used to recount the things he learned of "Old man Newton." The soil of that region is full of rocks and boulders. When other work was scarce the boys were set at piling boulders around the edges of the field, making stone fences. The climate is cold, and it requires good husbandry to produce fair crops. Joseph learned thoroughness here. Many habits then formed stayed with him as long as he lived. For instance, the habit of early rising. As long as he lived, and in town where there was no particular occasion for it as well as in the country, he was always up at six o'clock or earlier, year in and year out.

It seems that Joseph did not get along well at his Uncle Samuel's. There may have been more than one reason for this. Probably he was a rather severe taskmaster,

and was very strict in religious observances, including the keeping of the Sabbath. This gave the boy scarce any time for recreation. Anyway, whatever the reason, Joseph finally determined to leave Uncle Samuel and "ran away"; most probably to Royalton, a road which he evidently knew. (For John Newton later asks him to come down from Royalton to a celebration at Hartford in January 1842, on foot if no other transportation were available.) He refused to be persuaded to return to his Uncle's. His father had to come up from Boston. New arrangements were made. Joseph consented to go back to Hartford to work for John Newton, Uncle Samuel's brother-in-law.

While Joseph had a rather hard time in these early boyhood days, plenty of amusing things occurred. Among stories he used to tell were these:

The boys (at Newton's or Uncle Samuel's?) discovered a squirrel's nest in a large tree on the farm. The old cat had a new family of kitten which had to be disposed of. The boys robbed the squirrel-nest of its babies, and substituted them in the cat's nesting place. The old cat accepted the squirrel babies, and scarcely seemed to notice the substitution, until they had grown to considerable size and ran about freely; for they thrived under the old cat's care. One day the boys went to the barn, and there were the squirrels, frisking about on the rafters high up, with the old cat on the floor beneath, looking up with a most puzzled and disgusted expression. The boys thought this a huge joke.

One morning, while Joseph was a small boy, the good grandmother called in the boys (Joseph and another) from their outdoor activities for a mid-morning lunch. She sat them at the table, with a fine bowl of bread and milk before each. Both were hungry and tired. The other boy upon looking at what was before them, burst out crying. The puzzled grandmother asked: "What ails thee child? Don't thou not like thy bread and milk?" He answered between sobs: "Like as not when this is gone, I'll want some more!" Joseph often told this story with hearty laughter. He never had quite so pessimistic a view of life as that.

One fine morning Grandmother Washburn was making mince pies. In those days pies were made by the dozen. Joseph, coming in, watched the pies being removed from the oven, hot and steaming, sending forth a delicious smell. He was too well trained to interfere with the housework by asking for food, but looking at the steaming pies said: "I've eaten hotter pies than tha t."

At Newton's Joseph made good. We do not know just when he began work there, but from the old file of letters preserved by Joseph covering the period from 1841 to 1851 it appears that he was working for John Newton the summer of 1841 and the greater part of the time from then till April 1844. Joseph found congenial company at Newton's. There were children in the family with whom he associated. He afterwards, when railroading, got a place in the freight yards for Jasper, one of the Newton boys. One of the girls was Alta, who was perhaps a playmate or favorite of Joseph. He always had a fondness for tha t name.

During the winters of 1841-42 and 1842-43 Joseph was at Royalton and attended school there. Ruth (his sister) was at Royalton attending school all this time and used her best persuasions to have Joseph there also as much as possible. The amount of time that a boy in Joseph's position could spend in school, in these days, would seem very little to us now. A few months each winter, under the tutorship of some young man with only a grammar school training himself, was all tha t it amounted to. Joseph, however, made good use of these slender opportunities. From these scattering school sessions at Royalton, with what he learned in some months at Western Reserve Academy in 1844-45, and the practical training of the railroad work later, he picked up a good grammar school training. He became a very good penman, though never speedy. His knowledge of arithmetic extended scarcely beyond the fundamentals of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division; but he did these operations well and accurately. He was a good reader, including both silent reading and reading aloud.

Joseph's father, himself a college graduate, was very anxious that his sons should be educated, though he had little means for the purpose. He hoped that one at least of his sons should be prepared for the ministry. Royal, the eldest son, had to give up college on account of ill health. Ezra, the next, had studied music in Boston, but was of a roving disposition and would not settle down to steady schoolwork. He had gone to the west to make his own way. Joseph was the next and was now 18 years of age. In May 1844 arrangements were made for Joseph to go to Hudson, Ohio, there to enter the Western Reserve Academy and prepare for college. His Uncle Stephen Tracy offered to board him there. His Uncle Myron Tracy was also living there. Both were evidently greatly interested in promoting the town and the school, which was a part of the plans for developing the "Connecticut Reserve" country. His Uncles Ira and William Warner Tracy were also living in Ohio.

Joseph arrived at Hudson the latter part of May 1844. He attended the academy that summer and fall, and perhaps for a short time the next spring. But he did not do well at school. He had trouble with his eyes when studying constantly, probably due (if not to mere insufficiency of artificial lights) to the results of a neglected case of measles some years earlier. He had the fever and ague, something he never could endure. And he was very homesick for the Vermont friends. He did seem to find a companion in his cousin Myron, who was of about his own age. But the two were companions in boyish mischief as well as in study, and seem to have kept the instructors in hot water when they could. One of Joseph's stories of his schooling was in answer to the question "How are the rules of grammar determined?" The answer: "By the usage of the best writers and speakers." To which the boys added the clause "which is continually changing." Instead of further pursuing the thought suggested by this answer, the "professor" became very angry at the impudence of the boys in pretending to improve the book answer. From the way the story was told, we judge that the same question was given repeatedly with like a answer.

In one of his school experiences, perhaps at Hudson, Joseph was annoyed by a red headed girl who sat next to him and amused herself by pulling his hair. He used to say that he could feel it if she merely touched the tips of his hair. He had a notion that this little annoyance had something to do with his poor health. Anyway, he always had an aversion to red headed people, especially red headed girls, as long as he lived.

With failure as a student threatening him, Joseph scarcely knew what to do. He took refuge by going to his older brother Ezra, with whom he spent the winter of 1844-45 at Rockford and Grand Detour, Ogle County, Illinois. Ezra was teaching singing school and probably engaged in odds and ends of other business. It may have been here that Joseph and Ezra gained their reputation for making good axe handles and ox yokes; which trade was one of their specialties. On this trip Joseph passed through Chicago, which was then a small but bustling town, as he used to tell. He returned to Hudson about May 1845.

On this return to Hudson Joseph may or may not have attempted to resume his studies. At any rate by midsummer he was engaged not in study but in the nursery business with his Uncle Myron. This however lasted only for a few months. A severe attack of malaria discouraged him completely. His father wrote advising him to return to Vermont unless he could continue his studies.

So, that fall, about October 1845, Joseph returned to New England. He first went to his father's new home at Beverly, Mass. His father had married again during Joseph's absence in the west. The second wife, Sarah C. Prince, was a highly educated woman and deeply interested in religious matters--an ideal choice perhaps for a minister's wife. Joseph respected her, but the younger boys, George and Ira, she did not understand. They developed a liking to be away from home, and especially for the sea. Joseph and Ezra had a different wanderlust, and eventually went into the new west.

After a few months at Beverly, Joseph, as soon as he felt able to work, went up to Vermont again and worked a few months for John Newton at Hartford. He then went up to Snow, Vt. to his Uncle Randolph Washburn's, but didn't like the outlook there and didn't accept the job.

Later he hired out at Squire Thompson's at Hartford the spring of 1846 at \$12 per month. The next spring, 1847, he was again at John Watson's. During all this time his health was rather poor, due probably to results of malaria. He was quite unsettled as to a permanent employment and restless.

In the summer or fall of 1847 Joseph again went to Hudson, Ohio. The exact purpose is not clear, but it probably had something to do with his brother Ezra's preparations to move to Iowa. Joseph did not go on to Iowa this time, but returned to Vermont the next spring, March or April 1848, taking with him some horses, belonging to his brother Ezra, which the latter had left at Hudson and wished Joseph to sell in Vermont. He had with him his cousin Myron as companion or assistant on this trip.

Myron was at Uncle Samuel's (Hartford) the next few months, and Joseph was probably in the vicinity of Hartford, too, a great part of that time, but was not steadily in any one place. His people scarcely knew what he was doing, and his father became worried about him, especially as Myron was looked upon as a rather wild sort of young fellow from the west.

Joseph's next undertaking, and his first really independent job, was on the railroad. The Vermont Central Railroad ran its first regular passenger train through Royalton from White River Junction to Bethel June 26 1848; on Sept 17 the cars ran to Roxbury and on October 10 to Northfield. (See History of Royalton, Chapter XXXVIII.) Governor Charles Fane of Vermont had been instrumental in promoting the line and Joseph Tracy (Sr.) used his influence with the Governor to get a place on the railroad for his son Joseph. The father writes to Joseph July 25 1848: "Gov. Payne told me, about the time of the opening of the railroad, that he had not seen you in Vermont, but had told Mr. Moore to look you up and set you to work. Has he done it?"

Joseph Tracy Junior (as he then was called) was given a job as station and freight agent at the northern end of the road. He worked first at Roxbury, sometime between July and September 1848; then by Dec 1848 at Northfield where he was till Dec 1849; then a month or so at Richmond; then Jan 1850 at Winoski Falls where he remained till the accidental injury of his hand about Sept 1 1850. On returning to work about December 1850 he was stationed at Burlington and remained there till he gave up railroading about July 1851. In those days the different jobs on a railroad were not so sharply divided as they are now, especially on such a new line as the Vermont Central was. The station agent's duties included those of a general rouster about in his locality. He helped load the cars, assisted in switching them around the yards, and generally made himself useful as he could. Joseph may even have acted as brakeman or otherwise on the train crew at times on short runs. He seems to have frequently come down through Royalton to Hartford, and kept in close touch with his people there. His promotions show that he was doing well at the job and was appreciated by the officials of the road; especially the last position, at Burlington, which was perhaps the most important station on the road, the junction of rail and water transportation on Lake Champlain. The occupation of railroading was then a new one, and would naturally appeal to a young man of his temperament, who had not very robust health, and had been held by a rather rigid routine of farm work.

At Winoski Falls and at Burlington, Joseph had Jasper Newton, a cousin of John Newton, from Hartford working with him in the freight yards, beginning Jan 1850. Burlington was a considerable place and the railroad employed several men there. Another employee there was J. K. Pixley, who became dissatisfied and quit in the spring of 1851; took up a railroad job in New York.

Joseph saved his money while working for the railroad, and accumulated a few hundred dollars to his name. His Uncle Stephen Tracy (who was then at Worcester, 1848-51) wished to help Joseph get into some other business, especially after his injury; selling stoves, making ink, a share in a coal mine; and also offered to borrow Joseph's money. These offers were apparently all refused. Another business which Joseph himself was interested in and thought of undertaking was that of daguerrectyping. This was at an earlier time (1847) when the process was first introduced in Vermont. His people were opposed to it. The idea never went further than a dream. But Joseph, notwithstanding all this, was not satisfied with what he was doing. His health was not good, and he hoped for better climate.

The Vermont Central was nearly bankrupt, and he may have felt that his opportunities for advancement would be hampered by its financial difficulties. His brother, Ezra, kept urging him to go to Iowa. His people tried to keep him satisfied in Vermont. Ruth thought a wife was what he needed, and sent by mail a careful description of the girl she chose; one that Joseph had never seen. Others of his relatives thought religion was what he lacked. But though he had not formally accepted Christianity, he was evidently living straight, and his great difficulty did not seem to be that.

Aunt Laura Maynard writes a reminiscence (1894): "Do you recollect that I saw you last at the railroad station in Royalton, Vt? And perhaps you may remember the advice I gave you. You were then undecided what you would do for a livelihood, and I remarked, 'Let your choice be what it may, be sure to do it well. If you choose to be a blacksmith, be a good one--make your standard perfection, in whatever you undertake.' I hope you have done so, and are reaping the reward. You were a very sweet child, truthful and cheerful, and quite a favorite with your Grandmother Washburn." The aim set in this advice seems to have been one of the guides of Joseph's life. He always wished to see things done well, and despised cheap imitations of good things.

After the injury to Joseph's hand, (mentioned below) he was doubly dissatisfied with the life he was leading in Vermont. His Aunt Laura Maynard with her husband Horace Maynard had moved to Knoxville, Tennessee and were doing well there. They wished Joseph to come there and live with them, perhaps study law with his uncle, or go into business there. Joseph had always been a favorite of his Aunt Laura. But Joseph felt that the slavery question was too hot a cause of difference for a New Englander in the South, and preferred therefore the lure of the west.

About the first of September 1850 Joseph met with an accident while coupling cars in the yards at Winoski. He was between two cars making the coupling when others of the crew started the train moving, crushing his right hand through the palm. He did not lose the hand, but it healed crooked and out of shape, so that he never had the full use of it afterwards. In later years it was not dependable. His writing, though clear, was somewhat awkward and rather slow. The weakened hand sometimes let go unexpectedly, as when lifting a cup of coffee at the breakfast table. It was several days before the family heard of this accident, and then through John Tracy (a remote relative) of Hartford who probably had gotten it through Jasper Newton and the train crew. Ruth and George, his brother, were at Royalton. George went up to Burlington and stayed with Joseph till he could be moved. Then they came down to Royalton; and Joseph later went to Beverly. Ruth assisted then in dressing the injured hand. By the end of the year the injury was sufficiently healed so that Joseph could work again. He went to Burlington and worked till about the first of May, 1851, when he gave up railroad work for good, and decided to go west to his brother Ezra in Iowa.

He came down then to Royalton and visited there, and at Hartford, and then to his father's home in Beverly, got his affairs in order, and started west, sometime in the summer or fall of 1851.

At this time he carefully got together his belongings, including his letters, which he folded to uniform size and endorsed like business documents with name and date, and carefully tied up. These endorsements are the earliest specimens of his handwriting extant; some of the peculiar characteristics show, but there is much less emphasis on the strong down strokes, more slant, and a greater tendency to flourish than in his later writing.

While he was at Hartford at this time, a characteristic incident happened. At Uncle Samuel Tracy's, his daughter Martha Everts Tracy (later Mrs. Bingham) had been involved in some "scrap", which was considered very disgraceful, by her people. Ruth in letter of July 8 1851 writes "what a trial they now have." Martha was then a girl of 14 years. As punishment she had been shut up in a close room at home and not permitted to go out. The whole neighborhood knew of it. Joseph had lived at his Uncle Samuel's, and knew well the strictness of their rule and its reaction upon him when he was of her age. He thought to give her a chance to be set right. He (then a good appearing young man of 25 years) got the best rig in

town. Mrs. Bingham recalls the rest in a letter to Joseph in a letter to Joseph in 1902: "Do you not remember a little girl named Martha whom you once asked to ride to church after a young horse named Jerry? That same young horse was frightened by a dog and though you tried to keep him in the road he would not follow his head and put his feet off the end of a bridge and the buggy and you and I went too. Nobody was hurt but the story has been told to my children again and again." The excitement of the runaway overshadowed the former disgrace.

In the summer or fall of 1851 then, Joseph went west to Iowa, and lived with his brother Ezra at Monticello, or within reach of him, for the next two years. Ezra had been urging him to come for a long time. At this time Ezra was married and had two or three babies to care for. But he and Joseph were evidently great pals and got along splendidly together. Joseph heartily enjoyed the freedom of western life, and the opportunity here of working in his own way. They probably farmed some but traded as well. They were good judges of horses and cattle, and particularly fond, both of them, of horses. They were on the line followed by eastern emigrants headed for the gold regions of California, and probably did well at trading stock with passing emigrants, who had to replace tired or weak animals before venturing beyond the settlements; Iowa then being the western limit of civilization. Either here or in Joseph's former trip west into Illinois, they spent much time in making axe handles and ox yokes, and had gained a reputation of making the best, which were always in demand. Possibly Joseph was in Illinois a part of this period. For Ruth in a letter of 1900 speaks of running across an old letter from Joseph written in 1852 from Illinois, and enclosing the rattle of a rattlesnake he had killed.

In 1853 Ezra and Joseph Tracy themselves decided to take the trip across the plains to Oregon (Could it have been 1852? Joseph was always mixed up on dates of his early life. Ezra writes "1862" in a letter of June 14 1863. I am sure my father told me 1853) Having seen thousands of outfits, and heard stories from parties returning as well as those starting out, they decided upon an altogether different outfit. Their place was on the main Overland route from the northern states toward Oregon and California. They equipped themselves with a light spring wagon drawn by horses and carried no more camping equipment or food than could be readily hauled in such a light outfit. They probably had an extra team of horses and possibly a band of several for trade or sale. Contrasted with the huge ox wagons, drawn by three or four yoke, and laden with provisions for several months, and all the family furniture and possessions, the outfit of the Tracy boys brought forth ridicule from every side.

But they were not dissuaded, and set out in the spring of 1853 to Oregon. They made so much faster progress than the ox teams that the food problem did not trouble them. They followed the old "Oregon Trail," and came into Oregon by Fort Hall and the Umatilla country and into the lower Willamette Valley. Here they first settled at Lebanon, Marion County, Oregon (about 14 miles east of Albany). From here Ezra returned to Iowa where he had a wife and small children, either in the fall of 1853 or in the spring of 1854. (At least he was back at Monticello by Oct 1854)

Joseph remained at Lebanon only a short time. He moved to Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon in 1854 and there established the first nursery in that part of Oregon. This point is in the Rogue River Valley and only 5 miles from Medford, which is now a famous fruit district. His judgment is thus vindicated, although he did not himself make a success of the nursery venture. He sent to New England for seeds and material. His father sent seeds to him winter of 1854. The prospect looked fine. But in the summer or early fall of 1855, (or 1856) there came a serious plague of grasshoppers, such as is rarely seen in the Pacific States. They hoppers covered everything, ate every green thing, destroyed his young trees and stock completely. To make things worse, they were so numerous that every pond, ditch, and stream was filled with their decomposing bodies. There was no potable water save in the sources of springs. The air was foul with the stench. Not only discouraged by his failure, which took everything he had, but sick as well from the effect of the surroundings, he gave up the nursery business entirely. This was an art he had probably learned at Newton's and had practiced with his Uncle Myron in Ohio before reaching Oregon. He never took it up again.

In the spring of 1856 there was a serious outbreak of the Rogue River Indians, who threatened to drive the whites from the valley. Joseph Tracy joined the expedition organized to protect the white settlements, and was mustered into the United States Army and served from Feb 27 1856 to May 26 1856 as quartermaster. The company drove the Indians into the fastnesses of the Callapeola Mountains, and closed the campaign decisively and with more speed than the later campaigns in Humboldt County. Curiously, but chara steristically, Joseph Tracy left Oregon without arranging for his pay for services in this Indian war. And actually he did not draw the pay until about the year 1896, when the matter was taken up with the United States government and the long delayed warrant issued. The government in this case made no assertion that the olgin was outlawed. He always felt that the settlers in Rogue River Valley were working in their own interest in the campaign, and he never sought anything in the nature of a bounty or premium for his services there. His original discharge was among his papers but has been lost within the last ten years.

An incident of this campaign which he often told was this: The Indians had been driven far from their territory. A lively battle had taken place, a number of Indians were killed and the rest forced to flee in haste. In going over the battle ground at evening to see that none of the enemy remained in ambush, a solitary small Indian boy was found hidden by a big log. When the soldiers came upon him, he said to them, "Ana moka comtox," with appropriate gestures: meaning, as they rea dily understood, "I am not fighting," that is, in more modern terms, am not one of the belligerents. The boy was spared and taken back to camp.

During his residence in Oregon, Joseph Tracy became quite familiar with the mixed language known as the Chinook jargon, which was used by the trappers and Indian traders throughout Oregon, Washington, and the Northwest generally. As a means of communication between Indians and whites. Occasional expressions of this outlandish tongue were used by him after he came to California. One of these was Sa-ha-lee Il-a-Lee; the meaning of this I have forgotten.

Little more that is definite can be said of Joseph Tracy's life in Oregon. Of the people he was associated with, few names are le ft. There was one E. F. Colby who had money that belonged to Joseph and Ezra Tracy, probably at Lebanon in 1854. In a letter of April 10 1855 Ezra sent Joseph an or der for the money Ezra had at Colby's. There was John C. Davenport, referred to sometimes as Dr. Davenport. He seems to have been known to Ezra and Joseph both, a nd appears to have originally come from the Willamette Valley. Joseph Tracy and Davenport were together liable on some debts and notes, which Tracy afterwards settled in such manner that Davenport took over the whole obligation. It may be that he was a partner to some extent in the nursery venture. Joseph Tracy settled up his business affairs in Rogue River Valley through him at Samuel Colver's place May 28 1856, which is probably when Joseph left Oregon. Dr. Davenport afterwards saw Joseph Tracy at Horsetown, Shasta County, Sept 1856 and made final settlement of the Oregon debts. Joseph ga ve a \$500 note to Mathew Nealy dated Dec 1 1854, which is probably the date when he first went to Rogue River; due in one year without interest. This note was settled up May 28 1856 through D., Davenport. The only other names preserved in papers of this period are E. W. Watson and A. B. Colver, from whom he bought a wagon and two yoke of oxen, for \$270; which was settled through Davenport.

In 1856, probably soon after this settlement of May 28th, Joseph Tracy left Oregon, and came south into California, to Horsetown in Shasta County. This town is no longer on the map. Redding, which is now the principal town in that region, was then an unimportant place. Shasta, 6 miles west from Redding, was then the central town, but it's glory has now departed and it is but a wreck of its former self. Horsetown was about 7 miles south from Shasta in the foothills of the west side of the Sacramento, on Clear Creek, in the district known as the Bald Hills country of Shasta County.

Here he engaged in the stable business, for which his fondness for horses and understanding of them fitted him. At Horsetown he also had a garden and with a partner raised garden truck for market, selling it at Shasta. Among his specialties were tomatoes. His health had been poor when he arrived at Horsetown, but gained

greatly on the wholesome diet furnished by the garden, especially the "bow-wow" (bread covered with stewed tomatoes), which was a favorite dish. Watermelons were also in great demand; raised in the garden, cooled in the cold spring overnight, and hauled to Shasta early in the morning before the heat of the day. One merchant contracted for all the melons he would sell. To his other special customers, however, he donated an occasional melon as a premium with a good purchase of other vegetables. He remained at Horsetown till October 1857. One cause of his leaving this region was without doubt the hot summer weather, with the stories he heard of cool and pleasant weather in Humboldt County, near the coast, and freedom from malaria there. In his residence at Horsetown he met with Seth Chism, with whom he afterwards formed partnership in business in Humboldt County.

So in October, 1857 he sold out what he had at Horsetown, and with what belongings he could carry horseback, set out for Humboldt Bay. (The date October 1857 is as told me by my father; but too much reliance is not to be placed on his recollection of dates of this period.) He came by way of Weaverville and through Grouse Creek basin, and to Hydesville which was then a new settlement, just getting a start. Farming was just getting under way in Humboldt County then, and the natural open prairies on the benches about Rohnerville and Hydesville were particularly attractive to the first farmers.

Joseph Tracy took up his headquarters at Hydesville and engaged in partnership with Seth Chism, an older man than he. The partnership continued for 15 years or more and was known as "Seth Chism & Co." They started a stage route between Eureka and Hydesville, carrying mail, passengers and light freight or "express." This began in the fall of 1857. There is a letter from Henry Rohmer, Postmaster at Rohnerville, certifying that "Joseph Tracy has carried the mail to and from this office from July 1st 1858 to January 1st 1860." Earlier than this, there is an old leather covered memorandum book, labelled "Hydesville Express, Letter List, Chism & Co. 1857." The outside label and the three first names are in other handwriting, but beginning with the fourth name on the front page, a large part of the names are in the characteristic handwriting of Joseph Tracy. The book contains about 60 names of early residents of Eel River Valley, both sides of the river, together with memoranda of items to be attended to by the stage. The accounts show that 25 cents was the charge for bringing a letter out from Eureka, 50 cents for a package, and more for heavier articles.

For several years thereafter Joseph Tracy drove stage on this route. The road was not a highway as it is now. It was merely a way to get through. From Eureka the road went down through Bucksport (then an important rival town) near the bay, followed the sand beach in part, then turned inland and went over the top of Humboldt Hill near the present Golf Club, thence past Stills ("Willow Brook") which was an important stopping place, thence on to Table Bluff Corners, then along the length of Table Bluff and down Singley Hill, thence near the present road past the Slide (later Fortuna) to Rohnerville and by way of Wolverton Gulch to Hydesville.

The stage drivers of those days had many exciting experiences. One of the most exciting which Joseph Tracy told of this route was of the time when a bear suddenly stepped out of the bushes, frightening the horses to a runaway off the road and down the hill through the huckleberry brush. This was either on Humboldt Hill or at one side or other of Table Bluff. He finally got the horses under control without serious damage resulting.

Willow Brook was the station for the first change of horses south of Eureka. In cold or wet weather Mrs. Still always had a hot cup of coffee ready for him here, to refresh him for the next stage of the journey.

Fort Humboldt was then three miles south of Eureka, and was a government military post. One time there was a very pompous officer in command. He gave the order that no one not a member of the company stationed there should enter the parade ground, and directed the sentries to challenge everyone who approached. When Tracy's stage came, (it was carrying the government mail) the sentry challenged, and stated the orders. Tracy, without hesitation, turned his horses about and drove off down the hill to the main road, and on to Eureka, as if the military post did not exist. It did not take long before a modification of orders was made. More than

once in his life he did a trick like this, when those whom he was supposed to serve failed to meet him civilly and do their part.

Additional notes regarding Seth Chism and his family will be found at the end of this chapter.

The earliest mention of the name of Joseph Tracy which I have found in official records of Humboldt County is as a signer to a road petition for a road from Otting's (Alton) to Bear River, dated Sept 22 1858. The signature "J. Tracy" is very like his later writing.

The name of S. Chism is signed to a petition for road from Burnells to Goose Lake Prairie (Hydesville) filed Dec 31 1857. Joseph Tracy's name is not on this, but there is "William Tracy" and "James Bartholomew," persons who do not appear in later annals of Humboldt County. The names are probably mere coincidences, of parties who were temporary residents in the Yager Creek or Hydesville districts. W. W. Tracy is one of the names in Chism & Company's letter list, 1857, next to J. G. Wilson (of Yager Creek).

Being in the stage business, Chism and Tracy were both active in matters concerned with road improvements. In fact Tracy's principal activity from 1858 to 1863, aside from the stage driving, was in the opening up and improving of routes of communication in the southern part of Humboldt County. Seth Chism was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors Sept 1858 and served several years.

In the supervisors records, May 31 1859, is an allowance to "Joseph Tracy for work on and material furnished on said bridge, \$395.66." The bridge was "on the Eel River Road in the Slide District": that is, in the vicinity where Fortuna now is. The amount, which was considered a large outlay in those days, shows that he was already entrusted with important matters.

The mail service into Humboldt County by sea from San Francisco was in those days very irregular. Intervals of a month between mail steamers were not rare. There was an insistent demand in the community for a new mail service by land. Finally, in the winter of 1858-59, a party including Joseph Tracy set out to see whether a feasible land route could be located, and how it should go. This was in the winter, and the undertaking was considered hazardous, as there were then no settlements between Hydesville on the north, and Long Valley (Laytonville) on the south and the country was inhabited only by wild Indians. Many times some of the weak-kneed members of the party wished to turn back in the driving storms, and were only persuaded with difficulty to continue. The party went south by an interior route to the vicinity of Bell Springs, thence to Cummings and Laytonville by approximately the route of the later Overland Wagon Road. They returned by way of Mattole Valley and Bear River Ridge, probably turning off from the ridge near Bell Springs and skirting the north side of Red Mountain, reaching the South Fork of Eel River near Benbow's and thence over the Elk Ridge Country to Mattole. At that time the grassy slopes of Bear River Ridge were knee deep with clover, in which numbers of bears were seen feeding.

As a result of this first reconnaissance, a bill was passed in the State legislature, approved April 18 1859, authorizing the laying out of a state road connecting Mendocino, Humboldt, and Trinity Counties. Poll tax funds were to be used. Mendocino County appointed Robert White, and Humboldt County J. S. Murray as viewers to lay out the road. The report filed in Humboldt County shows that the viewers were engaged in the work from August 21 to November 5 1859, 76 days, for which Murray received \$6.00 per day and "Joseph Tracy assistant, 76 days at \$4, total \$304." Also one Harrison 6 days work, and the bill also includes use of 3 mules 76 days at \$3.00. Also an account of I Mannheim & Co for supplies, dating from Sept 10 to Nov 6. The report (in Murray's characteristic handwriting) is here given in full:

To the Honble the Boards of Supervisors of Humboldt & Mendocino Counties:

We the viewers appointed by the Respective Boards of Supervisors of Humboldt & Mendocino Counties in accordance with Sect 5 of "An Act to authorize certain Counties to retain the State's portion of the Poll tax &c" approved 18th April 1859 make

report that in pursuance of the orders of said boards & agreeably to said act they have viewed out & marked a wagon road from the terminus of the road in Long Valley in Mendocino County to and through a portion of Humboldt County to a point on the western line Trinity County, a description of which follows viz:

Commencing at the terminus of the road in Long Valley 75 5/8 miles from Healdsburg & running thence northerly along a line marked & blazed to the north end of Long Valley, thence crossing a ridge as marked on the ground to Ten Mile Valley, then down that valley near the line of the old Kelsey trail to the point where that trail crosses the ridge between said valley & Rattlesnake Creek, thence crossing the said Ridge following the marks to a point where Kelsey's trail crosses said creek, thence up the west side of said creek on an even grade to Pleasant Spring, thence following the western slope of the ridge as marked to a point on the Kelsey trail, thence following said trail on the top of the ridge to a point four miles north of the Spruce Grove, thence taking the western slope of the hill on to a long ridge putting down to the South Fork of Eel River, thence down the east bank of the South Fork of Eel River to Eel River, crossing the fork at the junction, thence down the west side of Eel River to Eagle Prairie at a small timbered gulch on the north side thereof, thence crossing Eel River & following the bank of same to the present County Road, thence following said road to Hydesville, thence on the county road to Yager Creek, thence across same & in nearly a straight line to a point on Van Dusen's fork of Eel River about one mile above Cuddeback's house, thence through the Redwoods on a grade to a point about one mile from the prairie on the present trail thro the Redwoods, thence following the ridge to a point north of Monroe's house, thence on a grade to the South Fork of Yager Creek, thence following the same to the head, thence on a grade on the south side of the dividing ridge to the top of same, thence following the present travelled trail to a point near Shewers Pass, thence diverging from the main divide & following a spur in an easterly direction to a point on the top of a small gulch which heads at Shewers Pass, thence on a grade across said gulch to the old trail on the top of the main divide, thence following said trail to a girdled oak, thence to the mouth of Pilot Creek (crossing Mad River at the mouth of said creek) thence following up the creek to the forks of same, thence taking the divide between the forks on a grade to the Hiampum trail, thence following on a grade the eastern slope of the ridge on which said trail lies to the Union trail, thence on or near said trail to the east boundary of Humboldt County. And we would recommend that the line as marked out by us & above described be sanctioned by your Honorable Boards in accordance with said act.

J S Murray viewer Humboldt County

Robt White viewer Mendocino County

The name Bell Springs originated with these explorers, in this manner. When the exploring party first passed by, they found a cow-bell buried in the mud of the spring. The explorers took the bell and tied it high up in a tree where it would ring when shaken by the wind. When they next came by, the bell was not in the tree, but they again found it buried in the spring. Thinking that the Indians had hid the bell because of some superstition, the explorers again hung it in a tree. At every subsequent visit, the bell was found in the mud around the spring, and each time was placed in a tree where it would ring. Thus arose the name Bell Springs.

On one of these expeditions the beautiful flat occupied later by the Woods Ranch, on the South Fork of Eel River a mile above Garberville, attracted Tracy's attention as a desirable site for a ranch. It was then in the midst of an Indian country, probably fifty miles from the nearest white settlement. The Indians in this region were friendly then. This is the largest flat on the South Fork, and one of the most beautiful. He had visions of pre-empting it, and hired a man to go out and stay there for a time. The Indians later became hostile, the man left, and all idea of acquiring this place was given up. It was afterwards settled by others.

These expeditions resulted in the establishing of a government mail route from Healdsburg, Sonoma County, to Arcata, Humboldt County, by land: the beginning of the famous Overland Mail Route. J. W. Henderson (Later of the Humboldt County Bank) and J. B. Hinkle got the first contract on this mail route from the government, beginning about January 1861. They stayed at the southern end of the route. Henderson's headquarters were at Cloverdale. Mail was carried by wagons to Long Valley, thence horseback to Hydesville. Seth Chism & Co had been carrying the mail between Hydesville and Eureka, and to them was sublet that part of the Overland route.

They had a great deal of trouble with their superiors, and were always behind in receiving their pay. Some of the pay was in the form of notes against others, and Hinkle went broke in 1866, owing them a considerable sum. Henderson got out of the stage business, and came to Humboldt County at the time of the first Petrolia oil excitement, 1864, and became a wealthy citizen of Humboldt County. But the distrust which Joseph Tracy had of him as a result of the mail contracts never disappeared; and it seems to have been well deserved.

In 1863-64, Seth Chism, Joseph Tracy and William T. McKneel of Hydesville acquired and fitted up the schooner "Ruth" on Humboldt Bay. This venture apparently was headed by Mr. Chism who was an old shipping man, and perhaps had commanded some vessel as he was often referred to as "Capt. Chism." Joseph Tracy's part was principally in furnishing a 1/3 part of the funds, and trying to keep business affairs straight. The "Ruth" was the source of no end of worry and trouble to her owners. She had originally been started at Trinidad (then in Klamath County) in February 1862 by Capt. Joseph Backus and after some dissensions, changes of owners, and lawsuits in Klamath County came to be owned by Joseph Backus, Charles Wilson and Seth Merrill, all of Trinidad. She was not launched till the summer of 1863, and in the fall was towed by the tug "Mary Ann" to Humboldt Bay. Chism & Co bought her as she lay, by the North Peninsula in Humboldt Bay from these owners for \$1025, a part of which was apparently paid by taking over some outstanding notes. A bill of sale with usual warranty was made November 20 1863, which is recorded in Book A of Miscellany, page 125, Humboldt County Records. Chism, Tracy & McKneel spent more money in completing her fittings and furnishing her with supplies. It is not clear what trade she was intended for. She proved, however, to be a complete failure. This was a severe blow especially to Chism. To Tracy it was a financial loss and a vexation. In August 1864 Charles Conklin began suit against the Schooner Ruth and her new owners, claiming a lien for \$1149.75 for work on her at the instance of Joseph Backus & Co her former owners, before the sale. In this he was assisted by Joseph Backus, despite the warranty in the bill of sale. The case was tried before a jury in Sept 1864, and judgment given for defendants. A new trial was granted by the District Judge Wm. R. Turner. The jury in the second trial in January 1865, likewise gave a verdict for defendants. The whole record of this suit, including the testimony of the witnesses, is in the court records of Humboldt County, under District Court Case No. 381, Conklin vs Schooner Ruth.

After conclusion of the suit, about \$220 was spent on work and materials for the schooner, February to April 1865. The total expenditures of the three partners on the "Ruth", according to figures by Joseph Tracy, amounted to \$1743.22. The official measurements certified by Solomon Cooper, inspector of customs, were as follows: "She is keel built, with pointed bow, has one deck, no gallery, no masts (but is prepared to receive two masts); she has a bowspar, a billet head and a square stern; she is in length 73 ft 5 inches, in breadth 19 ft 4 inches, and in depth 7 feet 3 inches, and she measures 91 tons and 21/95 parts of a ton."

Times were very hard in Humboldt County in the 60's during the Civil War; and this was also a period of serious local Indian disturbances. But Seth Chism & Co managed to keep their heads above water apparently without difficulty.

In 1863 there was sharp political division in Humboldt, and Joseph Tracy decided to run for Sheriff on the Republican ticket. He won by the close vote of 356 to 338 against W. T. Olmstead, democrat, in the election held September 1863. The preceding sheriff, Barrant Van Nest, seems to have been on good terms with him. Tracy took office March 1864. He was re-elected Sept 1865 against H. D. Sevier democratic candidate by a vote of 536 to 509. His term as sheriff therefore lasted from March 1864 to March 1868. The next election (1867) W. S. Barnum (Republican), who had been a deputy sheriff under Tracy, was elected sheriff against W. T. Olmstead (democrat) 563-485; and Joseph Tracy acted as under sheriff four years more. Barnum and Tracy had worked together from the first in these political ventures.

Joseph Tracy was always a Republican in politics. He was a member of the "Union League" and secretary of the Hydesville council of same. It took an active part in the 1863 election, and was apparently a subsidiary political organization of the Republican party.

Besides the pressing national issues of the 1863 and 1865 campaigns, there were

probably equally pressing local questions involved. Humboldt County was in the midst of an Indian war, and it is very likely that the conduct of the Indian war had something to do with the campaign for the sheriff's office. The Indian situation had been badly mismanaged. The whites had done many things to aggravate the natives, the most notorious of which was the Indian Island massacre. The campaigns against the Indians had as yet met with doubtful success. Olmstead favored rather the party which believed in immediate extermination of the Indians, or at least driving them entirely out of the country. He had himself been wounded in a skirmish with Indians. Tracy was of a more pacific strain. He could see the Indian's side of the question too; and believed that the question could be settled, if rightly approached, without much bloodshed. In his official career as sheriff, he and his deputies took no part in the Indian wars.

The county jail then was by no means so secure as modern ones. Sheriff Tracy, one time when feeding the prisoners, brought to one man a large bowl of soup. The man took the bowl and broke it over the sheriff's head, causing a painful wound and drenching him with the hot liquid. Tracy managed, however, to get to the door and lock in the prisoner again. During his term of office he never lost a prisoner. There is reason to believe that kind and considerate handling of these men, whether they were desperate or merely unfortunate, was in large measure the source of his success.

While he was in the sheriff's office, he boarded with the Kelsey's, who kept a boarding house at the northwest corner of Third and I Streets in Eureka. This was the headquarters for many of those connected with county business. Among the boarders were one J. H. Mosher who was an associate of Judge J. E. Wyman; John J. DeHaven, then a student of law, afterwards Superior Judge, Representative in Congress, Supreme Justice of California, and a Federal Judge for the District of California. The associations formed at this time were lifelong. Jim Short, County Clerk, was another of this group of friends. J. S. Murray, County Surveyor, was also an intimate acquaintance of Joseph Tracy in these days, though not boarding at Kelsey's. He and his family lived at 5th and I Streets and Tracy was a frequent visitor there, and friend of the younger members of the family as well as the father. The "Maggie" about whom the Kelsey boarders amused themselves with jokes directed at Joseph Tracy, was Maggie Murray, who then taught the Pioneer School, at 3rd and G Streets. This was evidently nothing more than a friendship.

In 1868 J. S. Murray obtained a contract for making the government survey of three townships on Eel River, T1N R1E, T1N R2E, and T1S R2E. These include the region through Rio Dell, Scotia, Pepperwood, and on up to Dyerville and Bull Creek. He selected Joseph Tracy to act as one of his assistants. The work they did still bears out the reputation of the people who did it. Although it is a densely timbered country throughout, all cruisers and surveyors who have been through the country report that the lines are run and the corners set as they are reported, and with no great errors anywhere, and none of the faking that is so common in government surveys in this county. At this time Joseph Tracy reported that elk were still common in these forests and, startled by the approach of the surveyors into their haunts, bounded off between the trees with much noise of crashing of brush and falling limbs.

The spring of 1871 Joseph Tracy spent again in viewing out a proposed overland mail route, in company with T. W. Sweasey. This route was to connect Round Valley with Hydesville by a wagon road. According to the county record (Road Record Book at No 85) they made only an oral report. Their method was to blaze trees on the route. The road was subsequently built on the blazed route from Cuddeback to near Bridgeville. The portion of their route from Bridgeville to Blocksburg and Dobbys Creek was resurveyed, but road followed substantially the line selected in 1871 by these viewers.

In 1873 Eliphalet Bulkeley was elected sheriff, and Tracy was again called in as undersheriff. Bulkeley was an old man and did scarcely any of the work of the office himself. The sheriff during all these terms, acted also as tax collector.

The tax rolls, therefore, are full of the records of tax payments in the handwriting of Joseph Tracy. This position as undersheriff continued until March, 1876 when J. C. Bull, Jr. democrat, took the sheriff's office, the republicans having been ousted at the election the preceding fall.

Joseph Tracy believed in making his way on his own merits and wanted other people to do the same. With that idea he left his people in the east, and for years after coming to California he had no communication whatever with them. As he was young appearing, he passed for being 5 to 10 years younger than he was. He himself lost track of his age and believed himself to be three years younger than he was, representing that his birthday was Feb 28 1829. This mistake he did not find out until by correspondence with his sisters Ruth and Sarah about 1896. His failure to answer any letters for several years led his people to fear that he had met some fatality or misfortune. Communications were resumed in 1863, but he was always a very slow correspondent, and never at ease in a friendly letter.

In September and October of 1874, after his father's death, he visited the family home in Beverly, the only time that he left California after settling there. He helped his sisters there in arranging the business affairs of the family. Among the matters arranged was a provision for erecting a memorial to his father at the Beverly Cemetery, for which he paid, although the widow and the two daughters attended to its erection. He remained only a short time at Beverly. He stopped to see his brother Ira at New York, and stayed some time with Ezra at Ottawa, Kansas. He seems to have had a very pleasant time there. He was accorded the privilege of naming the new baby "Alta." Ezra's older girls kept up correspondence with him for ten years or so after this visit.

About 1875 there was a great mining excitement in the Panamint Mountains, adjacent to Death Valley in Southeastern California. Some of the Humboldts became greatly interested, and thought of moving or investing there. Joseph Tracy was selected to visit the new district and report on it. He found it an exceedingly desolate place, water very scarce, and the ore not promising enough to justify the risks; and the cost of development and working very great. The local people gave up their dreams of desert wealth.

Not long after their settlement at Hydesville, Seth Chism and Joseph Tracy bought a place of about 3 acres from William T. Olmstead, who was the proprietor of the town. The deed dated April 4 1861 was taken in the name of "Seth Chism & Co.", and is recorded in Book D of Deeds, page 360. An additional 2 acres adjoining was bought of Eli Davis, and deeded to "Seth Chism & Co." by deed dated January 18 1860 and recorded in Book D of Deeds, page 258. This 5 acres was, according to their ideas, the best piece of land around the settlement. On May 18 1874 Seth P. Chism deeded to Joseph Tracy his interest in the place for \$750. This deed was acknowledged at Petrolia. (Book M of Deeds, page 791.) Evidently the partnership of Chism and Tracy had broken up before this.

The house on this parcel of land was built about 1860. It was occupied by Seth Chism and his wife Melissa Chism till she died about 1863. Chism moved to Mattole Valley after he married again in 1865. Joseph Tracy kept quarters there but while he was in the sheriff's office lived mainly at Eureka. Mrs. Cuddeback and her children lived there for a short time in the early 60's, when temporarily driven from their own home across Yager Creek by an Indian raid. In 1871 Mitchell O. Bartholomew and his wife, Lucy (Morris) lived there, and Mrs. Bartholomew died there. The place was rented to W. T. Olmstead at \$10 per month, Oct 28 1874, and he remained there two years, till Oct 20 1876. Then Joseph Tracy and his wife moved in, and lived there till the move to Eureka, Sept 19 1890.

Other properties owned by Joseph Tracy in Humboldt County were the following:

The Wolverton Gulch tract of forty acres, being SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 8 T2N R1E. This was deeded by Isaac Mannheim to Seth Chism and Joseph Tracy June 6 1864 (Book

D of Deeds page 627, Humboldt County Records.). Mannheim was one of the pioneer merchandise firm of Spencer, Mannheim and Stern. Stern died and the firm broke up. They owed the stage company a considerable sum. Mannheim went to San Francisco; as he left, he gave Joseph Tracy this deed, as the best he could do toward a settlement. Chism deeded his share to Tracy May 18 1874 (Book M, page 791). This forty acres later served as a wood lot, from which fire wood for the Hydesville home was obtained. Some \$200 or \$300 (stumpage value) worth of wood, mainly pepperwood, was taken from it about 1891 for use firing the railroad engines. It was mortgaged to Elizabeth Ellis for \$500 Aug 1 1903. Finally it was sold in the probate proceedings of the Joseph Tracy estate to William Sweasey for \$1000. Deed dated Dec 16 1907, in Book 101 Deeds page 399. This tract thus did its service in supporting the Tracy family and in helping to clear up the indebtedness which later arose against them.

Another investment in lands was the west half of Block 16, Eureka, fronting east side of K Street from Second to Third, purchased from Amos Hansell, Jan 8 1867, for a price of \$950, according to the deed to Tracy in Book F, page 174. This included "an old time house with its furniture. The place was put in order and sold by Joseph Tracy to Jonathan Freese for \$1200 April 18 1868, according to the deed in Book F, page 662, Humboldt County Records. It was known as the Freese place after that. It was from this house that the old rosewood bureau was taken, which was in the family home at Hydesville and later at Eureka, and now is in possession of Mrs. Edith Gregory. This old piece of furniture doubtless came around the horn. Hansell had owned this property at least as far back as March 1858. He was a deputy sheriff under Joseph Tracy and afterwards went to Rohnerville, and later had a fruit ranch at Camp Grant.

$\frac{1}{2}$ interest in lot 13 of Block 18, being 60 by 110 ft on north side of Third St, 60 ft east of I St, Eureka was another investment. This lot was purchased by Joseph Tracy and John J. DeHaven his lawyer friend, May 13 1872 from Daniel Murray for \$1400 according to the deed in Book K, p 560 of Deeds. It was occupied by an old house and by a small office building used as DeHaven's law office--quite out of the way now, but handy to the old court house, which then was at Second & J Streets. Tracy sold out his half to DeHaven Oct 1 1875 for \$750 according to the deed, in Book P page 698 of Deed, Humboldt County Records.

July 30 1876 Joseph Tracy and Harriet Morris were married at St. Helena, Napa County, California. Rev. Milton Morris, the bride's father, performed the ceremony. They had been acquainted from the year 1871. The acquaintance dates from the time when Mrs. Lucy Bartholomew lived at the house of Chism and Tracy at Hydesville, with Harriet Morris, her sister as nurse. Here Mrs. Bartholomew died July 1872, leaving her young child Mitchell O. Bartholomew. They first met on the stage, when Joseph Tracy was stage driver, and Harriet Morris passenger from Eureka to Hydesville, after the disheartening steamer trip from San Francisco to Eureka.

After a short honeymoon spent in San Francisco, in which they visited a few theaters, and Woodward's Gardens, they returned on the then new steamer Humboldt, arriving at Eureka Aug 14 1876. They went to Hydesville, and took possession of the old house which thenceforth was the Tracy home until Sept 19 1890 when the family moved to Eureka. The five children were all born at the Hydesville home, as follows:

Edith	May 16 1877
Joseph Prince	January 11 1879
Eleanor Ethel	April 9 1880
Harriet Floss	July 12 1884
Morris DeHaven	August 6 1890

The origin of these names is as follows: "Edith" was chosen as a suitable, short and pleasant name, commemorating no one in particular. Joseph Prince, is from the father's side of the family, for his own father and the name Prince is for the child's father's setpmother, Sarah Prince Tracy; also the name Prince is an ancestral name in the Tracy family. Eleanor is for her grandmother, Eleanor Washburn Tracy, Ethel, like Edith, is a name chosen because the parent's liked it, and commemorates

no one in particular. She is usually called Ethel. Harriet is named for her mother, Floss was intended merely as a pretty ornament to the name, and considered when she was a baby particularly appropriate because of her light, soft, hair. Morris is named for his mother's family name. The name DeHaven is for Judge John J. DeHaven, a friend of the family through thick and thin, and especially appropriate because at the time Morris was a child, Judge DeHaven, then representative in Congress, had just helped the family out of a desperate financial situation by turning the appointment to the U. S. Land Office to Joseph Tracy.

During his years in the stage business and in the Sheriff's office, Joseph Tracy had laid up a little money, and at the time of his marriage was considered fairly well to do. In 1869 his assessment was for gold watch and solvent credits \$2400 besides the Chism and Tracy assessment for \$660. His total assets at the time of marriage probably amounted to \$2000.

The five acre place at Hydesville was not large enough to support a family, according to the farming practices and markets then used in Humboldt. It did however, supply a large part of the food of the family. A cow or two, a flock of chickens, and a horse were part of the home surroundings, and there was always a fine garden. Orchard trees, especially the cherries and apples, and berry vines surrounded the house.

Joseph Tracy helped out the family living by odds and ends of work outside, especially in country surveying and timber cruising. He was one of the viewers who in 1878 laid out the road up the south side of the Van Duzen from the ford above Grizzly Creek to the next ford at the Whitmore (later Rogers) place, avoiding the Blackburn Grade. Another roadviewing job was the Wild Cat road, from Bear River Ridge to Ferndale, a peculiarly difficult place to lay out a road because of the extremely broken character of the country, with numerous knife-edge divides. This also was in 1878. He acted as a trustee to settle the affairs of Gray, Burns, and Dinsmore Dec 1881 to Apr 1883. They were a firm of local residents engaged in the butcher business in Eel River Valley, who had made a financial failure of the partnership business. This required many days time in all, but not continuously. He was away from home very little at nights, and if he was away, and there was no neighbor woman convenient to stay with the family, the front door was barred with chairs wedged against it, and the patented burglar alarm (as long as it would work) was set to ring an unearthly rat-tat when the supposed burglar turned the door knob. (No provision was made by the patentee against a burglar's entrance in any other manner.) This item belongs rather to Mrs. Tracy's history, as the circumstance related happened only when she was left alone over night with the little children.

The only land which Joseph Tracy ever took up from the government was a half of a state school section, back of the present site of Scotia, the west half of Sec 16 T1N R1E. This he acquired from the state, soon after the land was opened to entry after the Murray survey was complete. The filing date is Aug 24 1872. The certificate of purchase is dated January 26 1878 but the patent was not issued till March 27 1884. A one-half interest was deeded to William Wallace, former County Assessor and an old associate of Tracy's, probably in return for services and moneys advanced in acquiring this land. (Book 9 of Deeds page 497) The family finances were getting low by 1883, and it became necessary to sell this tract of land. The remaining half interest was sold to John Crockett, a buyer for the Pacific Lumber Company, for \$800. Deed dated August 16 1883, recorded in Book 9 of Deeds, page 714.

In 1886 the three older children were old enough for school. The Hydesville school for several terms had been suffering a bad reputation. Joseph Tracy was elected trustee. The board of trustees at once set out to raise the reputation of the school. Mr. and Mrs. Casterlin, experienced and well known teachers, were appointed. The change was a success.

As early as 1883 it was necessary to mortgage the home to pay current store bills. The first mortgage was to Jeff Varnum for \$800, March 29 1883. It was renewed for \$400 June 24 1887 and released in Sept 1891. Another \$400 mortgage was made Sept 11 1891 to A. W. Randall, which was not paid off till - - - -

Robert Porter, the storekeeper at Hydesville, hired Joseph Tracy in 1887 to keep store. This furnished the family a means of paying grocery bills for a few years. This arrangement continued until the appointment to the Land Office in 1890. The family finances were, however, in desperate straits from 1888 to 1890, and it was considered providential that the Land Office appointment came when it did.

John J. DeHaven was elected to Congress in 1888. From the first he told Joseph Tracy that he should have an appointment in the U. S. Land Office. The Land Office had been during the preceding administrations a source of great scandal in Humboldt County, and the appointment of a trustworthy man was necessary. Joseph Tracy was commissioned by President Harrison as Register of the U. S. Land Office at "Humboldt" (then the official name of the office) on - - - and he took office July 17, 1890, succeeding S. C. Boom. He served until September 10 1894, when John C. Gamble, a democrat appointed by President Cleveland, superseded him. His term in the Land Office is remembered for square dealing, treating all alike, and avoiding the favoritisms, inside cliques, graft and scandal that had made preceding administrations notorious, and which returned again, with some later officers (but not be it said in Mr. Gamble's time.). The term 1890-94 was not a very busy one in government lands in Humboldt County, and the office never during that term was much of a prize. But it served to support the Tracy family during a critical period and cleared up all old debts.

Upon learning that there would be a new appointee in the Land Office, Joseph Tracy sought a local office. He announced himself as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer. The race for the republican nomination in August 1894 was an exciting one, but the other candidates found themselves overwhelmed and withdrew before the convention, leaving Tracy the unanimous choice of the republican convention. The race at the polls in November 1894 was more exciting, with three major candidates and two lesser ones. One of the major candidates was the incumbent, H. S. Turner, who had been turned down for re-nomination by the republican convention. He ran as an independent. Besides the issues of the political parties, and the integrity and reputation of the several candidates, there was a bitter issue known as the "A. P. A." (American Protective Association) which was a form of anti-Catholic agitation. Turner was backed by this clique. Tracy took position against this sort of agitation, especially since it was semi-secret, and he stood on the republican platform. He won by a small majority. His strength was greatest in the country communities, especially in those where there was a large proportion of old-time residents, such as Mattole, Ferndale, Blocksburg, and the more remote sections generally. The official vote was as follows:

Joseph Tracy (Republican)	1775
C. L. Devlin (People's Party)	1649
H. S. Turner (Independent)	1428
W. H. Loheide (Democrat)	382
H. H. Gastman (Prohibition)	75

Joseph Tracy took office as County Treasurer January 1895 and served to January 1899. He was a candidate before the Republican convention for re-election in 1898, but did not spend anything on campaigning. The opposing candidates, especially C. F. Roberts, had conducted an intensive campaign at the primaries in all sections of the county, and had a large share of the delegates pledged for him. Tracy received, therefore, only a small complimentary vote. Roberts was nominated, and won at the following election by a small majority.

During the Tracy administration as County Treasurer, he had no official deputy but was helped in keeping the books and making accounts by Joseph P. Tracy, his son.

After the Land Office appointment the family home was changed from Hydesville to Eureka. On Sept 19 1890, the family came in on the afternoon train from Hydesville. The first residence in Eureka was at the southwest corner of 9th and G Sts., in what was then known as the Mentz house. This house was moved away a few years

later. Here the family lived Sept 19 1890 to July 31, 1891. From August 1 1891 to May 1 1897 the family home was at 1314 J Street. The Tra cy's were the first family to occupy this house, which had just been built by DeHaven and Wood. This was fairly satisfactory quarters. Both these places however were rented houses, and the desire to own one's own home was strong.

In April 1897 during the incumbency of the County Treasurer's Office, the family finances seemed to justify buying a home. Several places were examined. The Axe house at 1004 I Street, Eureka, with a quarter block 120 by 110 feet of surrounding ground was chosen and purchased for \$2200, a very low price. Times were very hard at that time and prices were correspondingly low. The deed from Fred Axe and wife to Joseph Tra cy is dated March 15 1897 and recorded in Book 56 page 588 of Deed, Humboldt County Records. The family took possession of this house May 1 1897. Joseph P. Tracy, son of Joseph Tracy, furnished \$560 towards the purchase, a mortgage of \$1264 was assumed, and the balance paid in cash by Joseph Tracy. The mortgage was paid off the next year, released June 6 1898.

At the end of the treasurership, the Tra cy family were in a fairly good financial situation, owning their own home, and with a little ready money in the bank. The children, however, were all in school. The two older ones were in the University of California in August 1899, and the family funds rapidly became depleted. Money was raised by the sale of the Hydesville place to Mercy Stevens, wife of R. W. Stevens, May 21 1900 for \$1500, Deed Book 72, page 54. Money was also borrowed on the home place.

During the years 1899 to 1902, Joseph Tracy helped at times with the work in the U. S. Land Office under Henry A. Oiestin, Register, but received little pay for it, and no thanks. While his age was telling on him, and he could not handle the work as spryly as younger clerks, he knew more of the rules of the office than the Register. He was however, treated with no consideration, and blamed for everything that went wrong. When the government authorized regular pay for a clerk, someone else was given the job and Tra cy dropped. And he was probably not sorry to get away from the office, and the reputation its holders were then getting.

In May 1903 the oldest daughter, Edith, graduated as B. L. at the University of California. Her father with Morris, then a boy of 12 years, visited Berkeley and attended the Commencement exercises.

After coming to Humboldt County, Joseph Tracy was not often laid up with sickness. Since his marriage his only severe illness had been an attack of la grippe in the spring of 1890, during the last year of the Hydesville residence. During the year 1903 he had some slight kidney trouble. This did not prevent him from being about, doing light garden work and visiting downtown. In December, however, it grew worse and culminated in an attack of acute nephritis from which he died December 30 1903 at the age of 77 years. He is buried at Ocean View Cemetery, at Eureka, California.

Seth Chism was of a seafaring family from Maine, and himself followed the sea in his early life; on long voyages on sailing vessels--perhaps even as captain. When a young man he married and had two children in Maine. But on returning from one of the long voyages, some epidemic disease had wiped out his family. He went as far as he could from the scene of this sorrow to California to settle and gave up the sea. It appears that he left Maine in 1849 or 1850. He next comes to notice at Horsetown where he became acquainted with Joseph Tracy. From there he came to Humboldt, probably at an earlier time and by a different route than Tracy, but the two became partners in Humboldt in the stage business, as elsewhere related.

He married (second) Malissa Mallory (maiden name Malissa Stevens) whose name Malissa Chism is signed with Seth Chism to a deed to Richard Clifford Dec 3 1859, Book U of Deeds page 338, Humboldt County Records. She was a middle-aged widow with a family. One of her daughters became the wife of Rolla Bryant of Sandy Prairie. She was decidedly English. She had poor health and suffered a long illness (consumption) at the Hydesville house of Chism and Tracy and died there about 1863.

He married (third) on Jan 19 1865 Amelia Goodman, a widow with 6 children. She survived Chism by two years. Died July 10 1882 at Petrolia. (Probate Case No. 159. Humboldt County.)

After this third marriage Seth Chism lived in Mattole Valley. He sold his share of the Hydesville place to Joseph Tracy May 18 1874 for \$750 and bought a small place near Petrolia where he lived till his death, Nov 29 1880. He left no other property and no heirs except his wife (Probate case No. 97, Humboldt County)

He was a rather large and stout man; weighed 196 pounds (1862). He was lame from a broken leg which was imperfectly set. The photographs (Ed. note: in possession of Mrs. Philip DeLong, Arcata, California) of Seth Chism were taken in 1863.

He was elected to the Board of Supervisors of Humboldt County in Sept 1858 from the Eel River District, and was re-elected and served till - - - -.

His brothers and sisters, judging from correspondence in the 60's, were these: (Seth Chism's old family home was probably at Alna, a few miles north of Wiscasset, Maine.)

George C. Chism, who also was at Horsetown and was an acquaintance of Joseph Tracy. He remained at Horsetown till March 1861 when he sold out what he had there and went to the mines at Aurora, Nevada. Remained there and in the vicinity of Truckee, California till 1869. In 1870 was building a flume and landing to ship lumber, one mile from Cuffey's Cove, Mendocino County, California. His wife was named Lizzie; her parents lived in Salinas Valley.

Augustus P. Chism, lived at Stockton, California most of the time from 1862 to 1869. Was a laborer. Not married then. Returned to Maine Nov 1869 on account of poor health.

Samuel Chism, lived at Alna, Maine to 1864, then moved to Wiscasset, Maine. A shipbuilder. Wife's name Arletta M. Chism. They had 4 children, born 1852-1865.

Ruth, wife of Edward Weeks, a merchant and trader of Alna, Maine. Several children.

Jane, wife of Elbridge or Eben Baker, of Whitefield, Maine. Several children.

Cordelia, wife of Larkin Woodbridge, of Newcastle, Maine. Two sons.

Susan, wife of Kennedy. Lived somewhere in neighborhood of Alna or Wiscasset. Had a daughter, Ann Lizzie who married Dr. Savage (1865), and two sons, Seth and Frank.

Sally, wife of Kallum Tukey, of Damariscotta, Maine. Several children.

XVI
EARLY WASHBURN ANCESTRY

XVI-1

The Washburns, like the Tracys, were among the old families of New England. The line of ancestors may have been traced definitely back to the first immigrant, but, if so, the word has not reached us. When Edith Tracy lived with Aunts Ruth and Sarah Tracy at Beverly (1905-06), she heard much of the Washburns.

The Washburn tradition is that they trace back directly to John Washburn who was one of the Plymouth colonists who made the Bridgewater treaty with Massasoit. It is said that seven state governors are numbered among his descendants. He had seven sons.

The following definite facts extend back only about to the year 1700. As the earlier connection is lacking I have not numbered the generations.

JAMES WASHBURN (supposed to be the seventh son of above John Washburn) married Elizabeth Leonard. Their children were JONAH, (our ancestor), SIMEON, who lived in Keene, JUDAH, and LEVI WASHBURN, and MARY, who married JABEZ KING.

JONAH WASHBURN was born Feb 16 (O.S.) 1733, at Middleboro, Mass. He served in the Revolutionary War. (no exact data at hand.) Moved with his wife and children to Randolph, Vt in 1786 on horseback, following blazed trees through the wilderness to settle in true pioneer fashion in what was then the frontier. Died at Randolph, March 12 1810. He married HULDAH SEARS, daughter of David and Phoebe Sears, sometime about 1758 or 1759. She was born at Middleboro, Mass Aug 10 (O.S.) 1737 and died March 22 1816. (Phoebe Sears was born 1712, died 1779).

The children of Jonah and Huldah (Sears) Washburn were:

1. Abner Washburn, born Jan 3 1760
2. Josiah Washburn, born Jan 23 1762
3. AZEL WASHBURN, born April 26 1764. (our ancestor)
4. Huldah Washburn, born June 27 1766. She married Abner Weston and raised a large family, one of whom, Susanna, became the wife of Sylvester Morris. This remote relationship explains how the book "In Memoriam of Sylvester Morris" came to be in the Tracy family. This Morris family is of no known connection to Harriet Morris, who married Joseph Tracy of Eureka.
5. Lucy Washburn, born March 16 1796
6. Elizabeth Washburn, born May 3 1772
7. Daniel Washburn, born March 27 1776. He lived in Vermont. Judging by letters from Ruth Tracy, he probably was a physician. At least was with Randolph Washburn at Stow when the latter was suffering with jaundice, Sept 1850. And Ruth Tracy writes (1899): "Uncle Dr. Daniel Washburn gave money to Burlington College" (University of Vermont) "for scholarships by which Austin and William Hazen and Austin's four boys, yes seven boys were aided. And the faculty say 'If you have more such, send them on. We want them.'"

The above data except where otherwise indicated are from the book "In Memoriam of Sylvester Morris," by his granddaughter Kate Morris Cone, printed by Alfred Hodge & Son, Boston 1887. Data in Aunt Ruth Tracy's handwriting from Washburn family records are substantially the same; but add a Jonah as first child in above list, making 8 instead of 7--probably an infant who died early.

Before passing on to the Rev. Azel Washburn, our ancestor of the next generation, it may be noted that the group of distantly related Washburns was an extensive one, and several of them besides the "Uncle Dr. Daniel Washburn" (really a great-uncle) of Aunt Ruth were known to the Azel Washburn descendants. Ruth in old letters (in the 1840's) occasionally mentions some of them. Aunt Ruth wrote in Dec 1903 of Alice Blanche Washburn who died Aug 1903 at Reuben Newton's in Pomfret. (He is related to the Newtons of Hartford.) She was of interest because doubly or more related, though very distantly; thus: Eleanor Lyon, granddaughter of Zebulon Lyon and Eleanor Porter Lyon, married John W. Dana of Pomfret, who was a nephew of Zebulon's second wife (See Porter Chapter). They had one daughter who visited or lived with Ruth and

Sarah Tracy at Beverly, back in the 1870's. This Dana daughter married Hiram Washburn of Bethel, grandson of James Washburn (whom I haven't exactly placed). They had one daughter who was the Alice Blanche Washburn above mentioned. Joseph Tracy of Eureka believed that the Washburns of the Minneapolis flour mills were of one of these distant collateral lines.

AZEL WASHBURN was born April 26 1764 at Middleboro, Mass. Died April 15 1841 at Royalton, Vt. Buried in North Royalton Cemetery.

He received an A. M. degree at Dartmouth College 1786, and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa Society. He studied theology under Dr. Spring at Newburyport, Mass. 1788-9, and was licensed to preach. He preached first at Royalton in March 1788, and was regularly called as minister there at the Congregational Church, 1789-1791. He was ordained as a regular minister with elaborate ceremony at Royalton, Sept 2 1789. He married at Royalton Dec 31 1790 Sally Skinner, stepdaughter of Zebulon Lyon, a leading business man, and proprietor of the town site. His health, however, broke down and he gave up the pastorate at Royalton in 1791. He became a travelling supply minister, but after a time settled down again at Granville, New York, purchased land there and sent for his family (about 1802). He preached in the vicinity as he was able but later returned to Royalton (about 1805?). Thereafter his family lived at Royalton while he acted as an itinerant home missionary for the New England and New York Boards. He preached more or less until 1840, though subject at times to mental aberration. Considerable of his time was spent in Royalton though he was often away on missionary journeys.

The story is told of Rev. Azel Washburn, by Joseph Tracy and others of his grandchildren, that his mind became weakened in his old age; that he stood before the church at Royalton (where he had been preaching) and repeated with great solemnity these lines: "A fine church, and a tall steeple,
A crazy priest, and a wicked people."

This incident was long remembered, because there was more truth in the words than was expected from the old gentleman.

For further details regarding his call to the Royalton Church and services there, see History of Royalton, p 199-202, 1014. Also pamphlet of Centennial (1877) at Royalton of the establishment of the Congregational Church.

Rev. Azel Washburn, our ancestor, should not be confused with Rev. Asabel C. Washburn, who occupied the Congregational pulpit at Royalton, 1828-36. The latter may be a descendant of some other branch from the same original John Washburn; but if related at all to us, we have no definite showing of it. See History of Royalton.

Account of Sally (Skinner) Washburn will be found in another chapter.

The children of Azel Washburn and Sally (Skinner) Washburn were:

1. A son, born July 19 1791, lived 7 hours
2. Sally Washburn, 1792-1856. Married Royal Converse. See following chapters.
3. Azel Washburn, born Jan 4 1796, Royalton. Died Jan 19 1796
4. Royal Washburn, 1797-1833. See following chapters.
5. Randolph Washburn, 1800-1877 See following chapters.
6. Eleanor Washburn, 1803-1836. Married Rev. Joseph Tracy, our ancestor. See Chapter II
7. Huldah Washburn, 1804-1865. Married Rev. Daniel Wild. See following chapters.
8. Lucia Washburn, 1806-1888. Married Austin Hazen. See following chapters.
9. Mary Washburn. Born Feb 24 1809, Royalton. Died Oct 22 1858, probably at

Royalton. Buried in North Royalton Cemetery. A letter from Eleanor (Washburn) Tracy, 1834, speaks as if Mary was a mental invalid, and that preparations were being made to put her in a hospital for insane. She is not mentioned in rather extensive family correspondence 1841-1851 and appears not to have married.

10. Laura Washburn, 1813-1894 or later. Married Hon. Horace Maynard. See following chapters.

XVII
SKINNER ANCESTRY
(including "Grandma Washburn")

Eleanor (Washburn) Tracy's mother was a Skinner, SALLY (SKINNER) WASH BURN, and this chapter is to consider her ancestry and collateral relatives of the Skinner name. This is covered quite fully in the History of Royalton, especially pages 958 to 964, from which the following account is mainly taken, and to which the reader is referred for further information. Photographs of several of the Skinners are reproduced in History of Royalton, page 928 and 752

The Skinner line has been traced back to the arrival of the ancestor on American soil. The line runs: TH OMA'S SKINNER, the emigrant
THOMAS SKINNER (2)
AB RAH AM SKINNER (3)
WILLIAM SKINNER (4)

The last name had at least three sons: CALVIN (5) our ancestor; Isaac Skinner and Luther Skinner. Isaac and Luther both moved to Royalton about 1782 and had large families there.

Calvin Skinner was born October 21 1746 at Woodstock, Conn. He married Eleanor Porter Feb 12 1775. Died Sept 1777 (at Woodstock, probably). He served in the Revolutionary War. He was a private in a company from Killingly, Conn. for the relief of Boston, at Lexington, Mass., 1775. He was in the battle of Trenton Dec 25 1776 and was a corporal in Washington's army in the following campaign in New Jersey and Pennsylvania which led up to the memorable winter at Valley Forge. But he did not live till that winter. He contracted a fever in the privations of the campaign, from which he never recovered. He returned home to Connecticut, and his younger brother (Isaac or Luther) took his place and served through the war and received a pension. Calvin's musket and powder horn are prized relics in the family of his grandson Calvin Skinner of Malone, N. Y. He died in Sept 1777. In some letters Aunt Ruth C. Tracy claims that Calvin Skinner was with Washington at Valley Forge, but that is certainly a mistake. The Valley Forge incident was in the winter of 1777-78, while Calvin's death is fixed in Sept 1777 by History of Royalton, page 960, 869, and also by the fact that Calvin(6) born Nov 23 1777 was posthumous. (page 960; also admitted in Aunt Ruth's letters.)

Calvin (5) Skinner and his wife Eleanor (Porter) Skinner had two children:

1. SALLY SKINNER, born Nov 15 1775, our ancestor, married AZEL WASHBURN, and is known to us as Grandma Washburn. See below.
2. Calvin Skinner, born Nov 23 1777 at Woodstock, Conn. after his father's death. Died Aug 23 1843, Royalton, Vt. Further details below.

In 1782 Zebulon Lyon married the widow, Eleanor (Porter) Skinner and took her with her two little children, Sally and Calvin, to Royalton, Vt. where they were raised. See Porter and Lyon chapter.

Sally Skinner married Rev. Azel Washburn Dec 30-31, 1790 at Royalton. She was scarcely over 15 at the time. He had preached at Royalton March 1788, as a student supply, and was called as regular minister there in 1789. See Washburn chapter for further details regarding them and their family.

Sally (Skinner) Washburn, known to us as "Grandma Washburn", had an important part in the bringin up of her Tracy grandchildren after the death of their mother, Eleanor. Ruth especially was with her grandmother, and in the grandmother's declining years was almost constantly at Royalton with her. She lived to an age of more than 89 years. Died March 20 1865.

CORRECTION:

To be inserted after the 6th paragraph, ending "See Porter and Lyon chapter."

Sally (6) Skinner was born at Thompson, Conn, Nov 15 1775. Died at Royalton, Vermont March 20 1865. Buried North Royalton Cemetery. The story of her father's death and mother's remarriage (to Zebulon Lyon) and the removal of the family to Royalton in 1782 is told elsewhere. Of her childhood this is told (History of Royalton, p 302): "Zebulon Lyon had a step-daughter, Sally Skinner, who was quite a remarkable girl, even in those days, when girls assumed heavy responsibilities much younger than they do today. She was six years old when she came to town with her new step-father, who seems to have been duly proud of her. 'My Sally is as old as most girls of twenty years,' he is quoted as saying, when she was twelve years of age. At that age she was hired to teach the village school, in a log house, no doubt, and she taught it with success. When a rainy day in haying or harvest came the large boys all struck a bee line for "Sally's School". She later said that she dreaded to see a cloud all that summer, for she had to look up into the faces of all those tall boys and teach them to spell and to figure, and that the earth is round like a ball. Sally must have been a winsome lass, for the Rev. Azel Washburn, whose wife she became, fell in love with her almost at first sight. Her summer term of school, when she was twelve, was taught in 1787."

She died March 20 1865. Photograph of Grandma Washburn, taken Feb 1850 is among those which the Joseph Tracy family of Eureka have and cherish.

Calvin (6) Skinner, after being brought by his stepfather to Royalton in 1782, grew up there and spent all the rest of his life at Royalton, being one of the leading citizens. He owned considerable property. And his numerous descendants (who are collaterally related to us, descendants of his sister Sally) with those of his uncles Isaac and Luther Skinner were an important part of the population of the town. Calvin when he became of age made an indenture with his stepfather, Zebulon Lyon to support him and his wife and two half-brothers until of age. He was guardian of his half-brother, Porter Lyon, who was weak mentally; and this way always had the care or support of some one besides his own family. For he died August 23 1843, before his ward, Porter Lyon.

Calvin Skinner married Sarah Billings, an aunt of Frederick Billings Nov 3 1803. She was of one of the old Royalton families. See History of Royalton under Billings family; and also page 638-640 for account of Hon. Frederick Billings, who was of this Royalton family and was one of the leaders in the development of the West; he lived in California 1849-1861.

They had ten children:

1. Susannah Skinner, 1806-1847, married Forrest Adams. Died Jan 9 1847. Left 2 sons who lived at Royalton: Martin Skinner Adams and Frederick Billings Adams.
 2. William Skinner, 1807-1862. Was president of the Royalton Bank and otherwise prominent in business. Married Maria B. Smith 1835. She died 1862. They had 4 children, one of whom was William Skinner, Jr., now deceased, who was also a business man and town officer at Royalton. His widow Katherine (Rix) Skinner was living in Royalton 1927 and Morris and Ethel Tracy visited her there.
 3. Eliza Skinner, 1808-1870. Married Dr. Joseph A. Dennison Dec 24 1829, well known physician of Royalton, who died in 1848, while his children were all young. They had 12 children:
 - a. Eliza Dennison, 1830-1910. Married John Alexander Jameson. They moved to Chicago. 5 children.
 - b. Philander Dennison, 1832-1832
 - c. George Stanton Dennison, 1833-1865 ? Graduate of University of Vermont, 1854. Admitted to the bar at San Antonio, Texas. Was official representative of Secretary Salmon P. Chase and confidential agent of the federal government at New Orleans during the Civil War, 1862-65. Married Mrs. Cordelia Forsyth at Pensacola, Fla, 1856. One son, William Dennison, 1856-1886.
 - d. Eleanor Dennison, 1835-1841. Died of "canker rash." (Scarlet fever)
 - e. James Dennison, 1837-. Became deaf 1841 from the "canker rash." Aunt Ruth C. Tracy writes that she had taught Jimmy easy reading before he became deaf. He was educated at Hartford, Conn where the Gallaudet's had a school for the deaf. He settled in Washington, D. C., and became principal of the Kendall School for Deaf Mutes there.
- Married Lizzie Lindsay of Salem, Mass 1859. One of their children, Lindsay Dennison, 1873- is a well known journalist of Washington, D.C. In 1906 was reporter on N. Y. Sun and Assistant Editor of Everybody's Magazine. Made reputation as one of the best of the newspaper war correspondents.
- f. Alice Dennison, 1838-1904. Not married. Worked in the Treasury Dept at Washington, D. C. but maintained her home at Royalton.
 - g. Franklin Dennison, 1842- Not married. Graduate of University of Vermont, 1864. Served in Civil War. Attorney at Chicago, Illinois.
 - h. Lucy Dennison, 1843-1866. Unmarried. Teacher in schools of Chicago, 1864-5.

- i. Clara Dennison, 1844- Married 1870 to Isaac D. Garfield of Syracuse, New York. Married 1879 to Hon. Robert H. McCellan of Galena, Illinois. One daughter.
- j. Charles Dennison, 1845-1909. Graduate of Williams College, 1867, and M.D. University of Vermont, 1869. Practiced medicine at Denver, Colo, 1872-1909. Connected with the Medical Dept of University of Denver. Specialist on tuberculosis. Married Ella Strong, 1878.
- k. Susan Dennison, 1846-1903. Married in 1868 Edward Miner Gallaudet, president of the School for the Deaf, Kendall Green, Washington, D. C. Aunt Ruth Tracy visited them at Washington, 1880-1881. They had 5 children.
- l. Fanny Dennison, 1846-1859
- 4. Maria Lucretia Skinner, 1810-1867. Married Forrest Adams Dec 30 1846, after the death of her older sister Susan who was his first wife. Two children. Lived at Royalton.
- 5. Lewis Skinner, 1812-1879. Was a farmer at Royalton. Married Julia Ann Kinney 1837. Four children
- 6. Calvin Skinner, 1815-1817
- 7. Calvin Skinner, 1818-1903. Studied at Royalton Academy, University of Vermont, graduate of Dartmouth Medical College. Removed to Malone, N. Y. 1842 and lived and practiced medicine there. Was also a physician in the Civil War. Married Sept 15 1842 Jane Porter Blodgett. 7 children, some of whom continued to live at Malone, N. Y.
- 8. Martin Skinner, 1821-1889. Not married. Lived on the home farm at Royalton.
- 9. Eleanor Porter Skinner, 1823-1841. Married George Rix, April 28 1840. History of Royalton, page 243, tells how she caught cold helping the bucket brigade to combat the fire in the old Royalton Church in the spring of 1840, and never recovered.
- 10. Richard Skinner, 1825-1844.

VIII-1

Grandma Washburn's mother was Eleanor Porter, who married Calvin Skinner. It is thus that our ancestry is connected with the Porters. This chapter is of what we know of that line of ancestry and its collateral branchings prior to the Skinner name.

Lt. SAMUEL PORTER, the first of this line of whom we know, served in the French and Indian War, and died at Fort Edward, New York. In the book Israel Putnam by William F. Livingstone (G. P. Putnam & Sons, 1901) is reprinted a letter by Lt. Porter to his wife written during this war. This book should be consulted for probable additional facts concerning this ancestor of ours. He married Hannah Flint.

ELEANOR PORTER was a daughter of Lt. Samuel Porter and Hannah (Flint.). Born May 1 1753, at Thompson, Conn. Died Sept 15 1813, Royalton, Vermont. She was twice married. First to CALVIN SKINNER February 12 1775. He died in the Revolutionary War, Sept 1777. Skinner children:

1. Sally Skinner, who became "grandma Washburn"
2. Calvin Skinner, of Royalton

See Skinner chapter for further data regarding the Skinners

Eleanor Porter was reputed to be a woman of noble character, and this character was supposed to appear in her descendants. Aunts Ruth and Sarah Tracy were frequently quoting men who testified to the virtues and intelligence of the granddaughters of Eleanor Porter. In particular, Horace Maynard who was connected by marriages both with the Washburns and Lyons was quoted as saying that the descendants of Eleanor Porter had always something of distinction about them.

Eleanor Porter Skinner remained a widow a few years, then married Lt. ZEBULON LYON Feb 7 1782, probably in Connecticut, though he had already settled in Royalton, Vermont before that. For Aunt Ruth C. Tracy writes that he then "took her with her two little children to Royalton to live. There was but one grave in the cemetery then."

Among keepsakes in the Tracy family at Eureka, California is a small fruit knife, which formerly belonged to Eleanor (Porter). It was purchased in Canada by Royal Converse, who was a trader, and presented by him to her in the early years of the 19th Century. From her it passed to her daughter, Sally (Skinner) Washburn, and from her to Ruth C. Tracy, by the latter it was given to Eleanor Ethel Tracy. (Ed. note: this knife is now (1963) in possession of Carl Douglas Gregory, Lafayette, California.)

Zebulon Lyon was one of the earliest settlers at Royalton. He came there apparently in 1779, and was one of the proprietors who received the charter or grant of the land within Royalton Township. Before this, however, he had been in Vermont, and was Lieutenant of the company raised from the scattering settlers in southeastern Vermont in 1777. His house was one of those burned by the Indians in the pillage of Royalton, 1780. From 1780 to 1820 he was one of the most active of the citizens of Royalton. He acquired a tract centrally located, and encouraged business enterprises there, forming the nucleus of the village of Royalton, and sold town lots for business and residence purposes. It is needless to set out in detail here his many activities. The reader is referred to the History of Royalton where it will be found that he was connected with nearly every activity of the town during its early period. In some of his dealings he seems to have had the better end of it; but it apparently was shrewd Connecticut Yankee scheming, which was not looked upon as unfair; unless by the fellow who got the worst end of the bargain. For instance, he donated the first meeting house for the church (1784). After a few years, the congregation complained that it was too flimsily built, with cracks in the board walls through which the cold winter winds whistled. There seems to have been considerable feeling about it, but the citizens failed to raise money for a new building until they added Lt. Lyon to their building committee.

Specimen of his handwriting is illustrated in History of Royalton, page 370, and shows more skill and free use of the pen than usual among his contemporaries.

After the death of his wife, Eleanor (Porter) Lyon, Lt Lyon married Hannah Dana of Pomfret, Vt., April 7 1814. There were no children of this marriage.

Lt. Lyon in his later years lost his whole fortune which had been ample for the time and place. According to History of Royalton, page 867, "by his charitable deeds and by signing with irresponsible parties." He was imprisoned (which might in those days be done for mere failure to pay debts) and spent his last days in the jail at Woodstock, Vt. Died at Woodstock, October 16 1822. Buried at North Royalton Cemetery. Photoengraving of headstones of his and his wife's (Eleanor Porter) graves is in History of Royalton, page 371. He was born March 1750 at Woodstock, Conn., the son of Jacob and Mehitable (Bugbee) Lyon.

Aunt Ruth C. Tracy stated in the genealogical records she furnished to Edith Tracy in 1906 that the Eleanor Porter-Lyon marriage was childless. This, however, was certainly a mistake. Probably this was a line of relatives of which she was not proud. In earlier letters from Ruth herself some of the descendants named below are mentioned and referred to as "Cousin Edward Terry" and "Uncle" Porter Lyon.

The children of Lt. Zebulon Lyon and Eleanor (Porter) were:

1. Oliver Lyon, born May 14 1785, Royalton. Died October 14 1824. Married Martha Moffitt. Oliver was printer and editor of the Northern Budget printed at Troy, N. Y. (See History of Royalton, 869) He had four children: George Logan Lyon, James Lyman Lyon, Eleanor Lyon and a babe who died soon after its mother. The three orphan children were brought up by their grandfather, Zebulon Lyon and educated at Royalton Academy. Eleanor married John W. Dana of Pomfret, a nephew of Zebulon Lyon's second wife. They had one daughter who visited or lived with Ruth and Sarah Tracy at Beverly, in the 1870's. She married Hiram Washburn of Bethel (possibly a remote relative of the Royalton Washburns) and had one daughter, Alice Blanche Washburn, who died August 1903 at Pomfret, Vt.
2. Polly or Mary Lyon, born October 31 1786. Married Capt. Lorrain Terry. They had four children born in Royalton, Vt., namely:
 - a. Edward Terry, born August 21 1813. His daughter Mattie Terry married Samuel Mills Tracy of Biloxi, Miss. See chapter on descendants of Samuel Tracy.
 - b. Lucia Terry, born Oct 22 1815
 - c. Jane Terry, born Feb 2 1818
 - d. Henry Lyon Terry, born March 19 1920.
3. Porter Lyon, born Feb 1791 at Royalton; died March 22 1850, Royalton; buried North Royalton Cemetery. Not married. He was mentally infirm, and was the ward of his half-brother, Calvin Skinner. Porter, however, outlived his guardian. Though considered a "half wit," he was not by any means a complete imbecile, and was able to do some work at the Skinner farm and thus partly paid his way.

This chapter is based mainly on History of Royalton. Some information, however, is from old letters of Ruth and Sarah Tracy and from Edith Tracy's recollections of conversations with them in 1906.

XIX
SALLY (WASHBURN) CONVERSE

Sally Washburn was the second child of Rev. Azel Washburn and a sister of Eleanor (Washburn) Tracy. She was born Dec 3 1792 at Royalton, Vt. and died there August 12 1856. Buried in North Royalton Cemetery.

Married Sept 10 1816 to Royal Converse of Royalston, Mass. He was a trader at Milton, Vt. 1814-16, but went west soon after his marriage, and settled at Logan, Ohio when it was first laid out. Died there Sept 2 1823. Their children, according to the Washburn family records were:

1. Alma Abigail Converse, born at Logan, Ohio, Feb 6 1818
2. Sarah Porter Converse, born at Logan, Ohio, October 11 1819
3. Royal Washburn Converse, born at Royalton, Vt., May 13 1821. Died from an accident in haying, July 23 1849.

The two daughters both died in Ohio, when living with their uncles. One of them died in 1841.

The genealogy of the Converse family is touched upon in the book In Memoriam of Sylvester Morris elsewhere cited, he being a Converse descendant. They were an important family in New England; one Julius Converse was a governor of Vermont. A connection to Royal Converse is not given, but is probable.

XX
ROYAL WASHBURN

Royal Washburn was the fourth child of Rev. Azel Washburn and "Grandma" Washburn, and brother of our ancestor, Eleanor (Washburn) Tracy.

He was born at Royalton, Vermont, Dec 6 1797. Died Jan 1 1833 at Amherst, Mass. He was a graduate of the University of Vermont, with A. M. degree, 1820; and of Andover Theological Seminary, 1824. He preached for the Congregational Church in Amherst from 1826 till his death.

He married August 27 1827 Harriet Williams Parsons. She probably survived him and may have remarried. For "Aunt Harriet Washburn Mack" is mentioned in a letter of Ruth C. Tracy February 25 1890. The History of Royalton, page 1015 confirms above account except the two last sentences. The following is from the Washburn family records, obtained through Ruth and Sarah Tracy, with a few items from old letters:

Royal Washburn had two children:

1. John Henry Washburn, born October 27 1828. Married Jane Ives, October 17 1853. child: William Ives Washburn, of New York City
2. William Parsons Washburn, born April 15 1830. Studied law with Uncle Horace Maynard. Married the widow of Horace Maynard's son, Edward N. Maynard, before 1884. Lived at Knoxville, Tennessee and practiced law there. Died winter of 1903-04 of paralysis. Three children: Edward Washburn, Robert Washburn, Horace Washburn.

XXI
RANDOLPH WASHBURN

Randolph Washburn was fifth child of Azel Washburn and Sally (Skinner) Washburn, and brother next older than Eleanor (Washburn) Tracy.

He was born June 5 1800 at Royalton, Vt. Died in November, 1877. He lived at Stow, Vt. He is often mentioned in letter 1840-1851 and members of the Washburn and Tracy families often visited him there. In 1850 he rented the tavern at Royalton from William Skinner and managed it for a year or so.

He married twice. The first wife was Phebe C. Washburn, married March 16 1832. Died 1841-42.

The second wife was Betsy Warren, married Nov 1 1842. She survived her husband, died Jan 22 1889.

Randolph's children:

1. Royal Cornelius Washburn, son of Phoebe. Born March 18 1833, he was in business 1863 at Cady's Falls, near Stow, Vt. Went west in 1879; in 1884 was in hotel business at Topeka, Kansas. Suffered from asthma. Died about Jan 1902 at Topeka, Kansas. Married Eliza Harper (?). Children: Mary Washburn and William Washburn.
2. Calvin Randolph Washburn, son of Betsy. Born March 18 1846. Merchant at Salem, Mass, a member of the firm of "Almy, Bigelow and Washburn." Full partner in the firm since 1885. He was for many years well-to-do and prosperous, but in his last years he sacrificed everything to save his financial honor, and died a poor man, about 1925. He was financial adviser of Ruth and Sarah Tracy, and was executor of Ruth's will. (1920) Edith Tracy met him and members of his family at Salem and Beverly 1906 and 1910. His wife's name was Mary. Children:
 - a. Walter Sutton Washburn, born about 1876. Married. Had trouble with his wife and was divorced about 1905.
 - b. Frank Randolph Washburn, born about 1878. Married. A child born 1905
 - c. Mary Washburn, born about 1881. She was housekeeper for her mother, who became an invalid many years ago.
 - d. Helen Washburn, born about 1890
 - e. William Washburn, born about 1895

Above account is made up from letters and from statements of Aunts Ruth and Sarah Tracy taken by Edith Tracy, 1906. The dates of marriage and date and place of birth are from History of Royalton, p 1015.

XXII
HULDAH WASHBURN and the WILDS

Huldah was the next sister younger than Eleanor Washburn Tracy. Daughter of Azel Washburn and Sally Skinner Washburn. Born October 8 1804 at Granville, New York. Died Dec 8 1865 at Brookfield, Vt. (She died suddenly, fell dead while preparing breakfast.) Married May 7 1829 to Rev. Daniel Wild, of West Fairlee, Vt.

The Wilds were another extensive family in Vermont but we do not have the record of the connection of Rev. Daniel Wild with others of the name who were in Royalton and vicinity. Daniel Wild was born Dec 16 1801. Died May 14 1873. Graduated from University of Vermont, 1828. Congregational minister at Brookfield, Vt. 1830-1867. After the death of his wife, Huldah, Ruth C. Tracy (her niece) kept house for him at Brookfield for more than a year. He married again in the summer of 1867 to a Miss Bates of Waterbury. In Nov 1867 he was preaching at Fairfield, Vt.

Huldah's children were:

1. Azel Washburn Wild, born June 12 1836. A minister; in 1863 at Pittsfield, Vt., later near Boston. Married (before 1863). Had three children:
 - a. Eddie Washburn Wild, of Keene, N. H. Editor of Keene Sentinel (1894) Married "a Vermont girl." One son (1894)
 - b. Prof. Henry Daniel Wild, of Williams College (1894). He had a son, Henry Douglas Wild, born 1893
 - c. Laura Huldah Wild. Graduate of Smith College before 1894. An ordained minister and secretary in Y. M. C. A. work. In 1910 was at Boston and engaged in preparing the Sunday School lesson papers for publication, according to impression of Ethel Tracy.
2. Edward Payson Wild, born June 4 1839. A minister. Graduate of Middlebury College, 1863 or earlier. In Theological Seminary at Bangor, 1863. In 1866 a minister near Boston, and married. Both he and his wife died about 1897. Left two sons.
3. Daughter, died infant. Born March 16, (1839 per Washburn family record, probably error in the year.)

This account is based mainly on old letters from Ruth C. Tracy. Some names are from accounts given by Ruth and Sarah Tracy written by Edith Tracy (1906). From History of Royalton, p 1015 are some of the dates and records of Rev. Daniel Wild. Dates and names of the three children from Washburn family record.

Lucia Washburn was one of the younger sisters of our ancestor, Eleanor (Washburn) Tracy, being the daughter of Azel Washburn and Sally (Skinner) Washburn. She was born Dec 26 1806 at Royalton, Vt; married Mar 4 1834 at Royalton Rev. Austin Hazen. Died December 1888 at Middletown, Conn. Buried at Hartford, Vt. Cemetery.

"She was with each of the Tracy boys (sons of Joseph) more or less in their childhood and tells stories of them." (Letter of Ruth C. Tracy in 1881) She wrote to Joseph (7) Tracy at the time of the injury to his hand in 1850, offering assistance. After her husband's death (1854) she lived two or three years at Royalton, presumably with her mother, then went to Norwich, Vermont for a time, and spent her later days with her sons in Connecticut.

The Hazens are one of the old families of Vermont, and besides their collateral connection with the Tracys through Lucia Washburn, they are directly connected with the Tracys one generation further back. The seat of the Hazen family was at Hartford, Vt. Many members of the family are buried in the cemeteries there. The History of Hartford devotes 21 pages to the genealogy of the Hazen family, small print, and often but one or two lines to the account of one person. The relationships are complicated and difficult to follow. It is to be hoped that the reader can keep clear the condensed account which follows. This is taken from History of Hartford, 425-446; History of Royalton, p 1015; and additional items from letters of Ruth and Sarah Tracy.

The Hazen of Hartford are descended from Edward Hazen who came from England in 1649 and settled in Rowley, Mass. Thomas Hazen, a fourth generation descendant, (counting Edward as first generation) came from Woodbury, Conn. to Hartford, Vt. about 1771, and became an influential member of the new community. He and his sons acquired about 3500 acres of land there. He had sixteen children.

Asa Hazen, the fourth child of above Thomas, married Susannah (5) Tracy, daughter of Thomas Tracy and Elizabeth Warner, who are also our ancestors. He was born November 16 1749, married December 7 1780, and died March 12 1819. She was born July 2 1758, died November 30 1820. His farm was on the Connecticut river in extreme northeast corner of Hartford Township, and was still in the Hazen family at time History of Hartford was written (1839). There were ten children of Asa and Susannah (Tracy) Hazen, namely:

Elizabeth, 1781-1818, married David Wright, Jr. 3 children, one of whom was Austin Hazen Wright, a missionary at Oroomiah, Persia.
Lora, 1784-1857
Austin, 1786-1854. His second wife was Lucia Washburn. See further on for account of him and descendants.
Thomas, 1788-1870, married Caroline Ensworth. 5 children
Ira, 1791-1868, married Mary Mafsh. 7 children
Asa, 1792-1866. A.M., Dartmouth College, 1812. Practiced law at Olean, New York, New Albany, Indian, and finally removed to Ellicottville, New York. Not married.
Allen, 1795- Married Hannah P. Dana of Hartford, Vt. Was a leading citizen of Hartford. Four children: a. Henry Allen Hazen, 1832- Congregational minister, graduate of Dartmouth College, 1854. Married Charlotte Eloisa Green of Windsor, Vt. 1863. Three daughters. b. Israel Putnam Hazen, 1837-38.
c. Charles Dana Hazen 1842- Lived on the old homestead of his grandfather. Married Abbie M. Coleman. Children: Allen, 1869-, Annah P. 1872-, Louise C, 1877- Charles D., 1881-, Richard, 1887-, d. Emily Hannah Hazen, 1844-.
Susannah, 1797-1824. Not married
Lucius, 1801-1862. Married Hannah B. Downer. 3 children
Andrew Tracy Hazen, 1804- Married Sarah W. Dimick. 5 children.

Returning now to Austin Hazen, who married Lucia Washburn, and considering their descendants: Rev. Austin Hazen, third child of Asa and Susannah (Tracy) Hazen, was born June 26 1786 at Hartford, Vt. Graduated from Dartmouth College, 1807 with A.M. degree; also A.M. (Honorary) Middlebury, 1810. Minister of Congregational Church

- XXIII-2 at Hartford, Vt. 1812-1829, North Hartford 1830-37, and at Berlin, Vt., 1837-1854. He died at Berlin Dec 25 1854. Buried at Christian Street Cemetery, Hartford. He was twice married. The first wife was Frances Mary Dana, of Danville, Vt. She died June 11 1831. There were four children of the first marriage, and seven of the second. The second wife was Lucia Washburn, married March 4 1834 at Royalton.
1. Sophia Dana Hazen was a child of the first wife. Born July 23 1820. Married February 14 1851, Rev. David T. Stoddard, and they went as missionaries to Oroomiah, Persia. He died there in 1857. She married Sept 2 1867 William H. Stoddard, brother of the first husband.
 2. Allen Hazen, a child of the first wife, born April 9 1822. Graduate of Dartmouth College, 1842 and of Andover Theological Seminary, 1845. Went to India as a missionary and served 1847-1872 at Ahmednuggwi and Seroor. (Seroor?) Minister in Massachusetts and Vermont, 1874-1882. Died 1898. Married Martha R. Chapin of Somers, Conn. Their children were born in India and educated in America:
 - a. Henry Allen Hazen, born at Seroor, India, January 12 1849. Graduated at Dartmouth College, 1871. Also studied and gave instruction at Sheffield Scientific School, 1872-7. Entered the U. S. signal service at Washington May 1881 and made studies and published articles on meteorological subjects. Made a genealogical study of the Hazen family, published in New England Historical and Genealogical Register for April 1879.
There is an Allen Hazen who is a distinguished engineer. Among his great achievements is the Duluth (Minn) Water supply system. Probably this is the man.
 - b. William Oliver Hazen, graduated at Dartmouth, 1871. Died 1871 on his way to India.
 - c. Frances A. Hazen, born at Seroor, July 9 1852. Graduate of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, 1875. Married October 20 1875 Rev. L. S. Gates, missionary stationed at Sholapur, India.
 - d. Mary Sophia Hazen, born at Ahmednuggwi November 4 1854, graduate Mt. Holyoke, 1877.
 - e. f. g. three others, 1857-1862 who all died in infancy.
 3. Frances Emily Hazen, 1825-1830
 4. Israel P. D. Hazen, 1830-1831
 5. Austin Hazen, the first child of Lucia (Washburn), born February 14 1835. Died May 22 1895, at sea when starting for a European tour. Graduate of University of Vermont, 1855, and of Andover Theological Seminary, 1859. Ordained as a minister March 29 1860 at Norwich, Vt., which position he held 1859-1864; then at Jericho Centre, Vt 1864-84, and Richmond, Vt. 1875-85. Twice married. First on February 12 1862 to Mary Jane Carlton of Barre, Vt, daughter of David Carlton and Mary (Wheeler) Carlton of Barre, Vt; born October 18 1839, died April 18 1880. Second on June 1 1881 Almira F. Elliott who was born February 21 1838, at Croyden, N. H. and who survived him about 3 years. Children (all of first marriage):
 - a. Austin Hazen, born Sept 20 1863; graduate of University of Vermont, 1885. Studied at Berlin and Halle, Germany, 1893-95. Congregation minister, Thomaston, Conn.
 - b. Carlton Hazen, born June 14 1865; graduate of University of Vermont, 1888, cum laude. Congregational minister, West Rutland, Vt.
 - c. Allen Hazen, born May 12 1867, Jericho, Vt. Graduate of University of Vermont, 1888, cum laude. M. D., Columbia, 1895. Practicing in New York City (1911, per History of Royalton).
 - d. Frank William Hazen, born Jan 7 1869, Jericho Center, Vt. Graduate University of Vermont, 1890. Graduate Hartford Theological Seminary 1897. Ordained Sept 1897. Minister at Pittsfield and Gaysville, Vt. June 1897 to Jan 1902; then at Middletown Spring, 1902-1904; First Congregational Church, Meriden, Conn, 1904-1906; minister at Falmouth, Mass. 1906-; later at Johnson, Vt, Richmond, Vt, and lastly Danbury, Vt. 1928-1930. Died Dec 3 1930. Married in 1904 Mary Crafts Paddock of Craftsbury, Vt, who with their three children survived him.
 - e. William Hazen, born Nov 3 1870 at Jericho, Vt. Graduate of University of Vermont, 1893, magna cum laude. Graduate Hartford Seminary, 1897. Congregational minister, Sherburne, Vt. 1897-99. Missionary in India, with American Board, 1900-; at Marathi Mission, Sholapur. In 1913 was at Bombay.

- f. Robert Hazen, born Dec 2 1872. A. B., University of Vermont, 1896. M. D., 1898. Physician at Boston City Hospital, 1898-- Later practicing physician at Thomaston, Conn.
- g. Tracy Hazen, born July 4 1874. A. B., University of Vermont, 1897, magna cum laude. A. M. Columbia, 1899, Ph.D 1900. Director of Fairbanks Museum, St. Johnsbury, Vt. (per History of Royalton). Was professor of biology, Columbia University in 1918. Studied genealogy of his families. Worked out genealogical records for Sadie Bass.
- h. Mary Hazen, born July 20 1875, died Jan 1876.
6. William Skinner Hazen, second child of Lucia (Washburn) Hazen, born August 18 1836, Hartford, Vt. His preparatory work was in part at Royalton Academy. He probably lived at Royalton some time then, as his Aunt Ruth C. Tracy writes that she cared for him as a baby, as a school boy, and when he was fitting for college. A. M. University of Vermont, 1858. Graduate Andover Theological Seminary 1863. D. D. Andover Theological Seminary, 1891. Congregational minister, Northfield, Vt. from 1863 to 1905, an uncommonly long service in one field. In 1905 retired on account of poor health and was made pastor emeritus. Was Chaplain of Vermont Senate, 1884-86. On his retirement he removed to Beverly, Mass and lived at the Tracy home there, his wife caring for him as well as looking out for Ruth and Sarah Tracy when they needed care. Died at Beverly, Mass October 31 1911. Twice married. First wife was Martha Ann Merrill, married Sept 26 1866, born April 13 1833, daughter of Wm. S. Merrill and Martha Ann Carpenter of Providence, R. I. She died at Northfield Vermont, August 28 1874. The second wife was Laura Maxham of Northfield, born June 17 1845, who survived him and continued to live at the old Beverly home and cared for the Aunts Ruth and Sarah Tracy as long as they lived (to 1920). Died 1925, early in the year. One child only, daughter of the first wife:
- a. Martha Merrill Hazen. Graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, about 1896. Teacher of late at Hackensack, N. J. High School, since about 1912, teaching classical subjects. Edith, Ethel and Morris Tracy have made her acquaintance.
7. Lucia W. Hazen, born April 14 1839. Died October 28 1854. Attended school at Royalton, 1851.
8. Azel Washburn Hazen, born April 10 1841. A.M. Dartmouth College, 1863. D.D. Andover Theological Seminary, 1868. Taught High School, East Randolph, Mass, 1863. Minister at Middletown, Conn from about 1869 till retirement on account of age. Thereafter lived at Middletown. Died 1928. Married Sept 1 1869 Mary B. Thompson, daughter of Prof. Wm. Thompson and Eliza (Wells) (Butler) Thompson of S. Windsor, Conn. Their children:
- a. Frances Elizabeth Hazen, born and died Dec. 5 1872.
- b. Mary Washburn Hazen, born August 4 1874, died Jan 26 1875.
- c. Maynard Thompson Hazen, born Sept 21 1887. Studied at Williams College. Was with Dr. Grenfell in Labrador, and was a friend of Dr. Sayre who married Woodrow Wilson's daughter. Both were associated with Dr. Grenfell's work.
9. Frances Mary Hazen, born February 15 1844. Not married. Graduate of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, about 1863. In 1863 was teaching at Springfield, Mass. For many years head of Latin department at Mt. Holyoke College; "South Ha dley", as the Aunts Ruth and Sarah referred to it. Retired 1907 and received a Carnegie pension. Lived thereafter with her brother Dr. Azel Washburn Hazen at Middletown, Conn. Died 1925. Buried at Hartford, Vt.
10. Lucius Randolph Hazen. Born Feb 6 1848. Bookseller at Middletown, Conn. Aunts Ruth and Sarah Tracy used to tell the story that when he was a boy he declared that he didn't want to be a minister, but "some useful thing or other." Photographs of him and his wife among the Joseph Tracy records at Eureka, California. Married Feb 16 1875 Maria B. Humphrey (born Jan 3 1854), of Jericho Centre, Vt. Children:
- a. Lucia Washburn Hazen, born Dec 18 1875
- b. Harriet Matilda Hazen, born August 31 1875
- c. Edwin Humphrey Hazen, born Sept 15 1882
- d. Helen Bradford Hazen, born May 21 1885
- e. Lucius Randolph Hazen, born Nov 22 1886
- Some of the daughters attended Mt. Holyoke College about 1900. The two oldest were both married between 1906 and 1908
11. Susan Hazen, born May 6 1851, died Nov 14 1851

XXIV
LAURA WASHBURN and the MAYNARDS

Laura was the youngest of the children of Azel Washburn and Sally (Skinner) Washburn, and sister of Eleanor (Washburn) Tracy. Born January 15 1813 and baptized May 2 1813, at Royalton. Married August 30 1840 Horace Maynard. Died 1894 or later.

She attended Royalton Academy 1830. Taught French and Latin at Thetford Academy (1834) for which she received \$2.50 per week.

Joseph Tracy spoke of his Aunt Laura as his particular caretaker when he was a small boy, after the death of his mother; probably at Royalton, at Grandma Washburn's home before Laura was married. There was a bond of affection between them, more than between him and any other of his mother's people. After the injury to Joseph's hand (1850) the Maynard's offered him the opportunity to go to Knoxville, Tenn and live with them, study law or go into business there. But he thought it inadvisable to move to the south on account of the situation regarding the slavery question.

In 1881-82 she had a serious illness during which her niece Ruth C. Tracy cared for her at Washington, D. C. After her husband's death she returned to Knoxville, Tenn. and lived there a few years, 1882-84 or later. From about 1886 she lived with her daughter, Mrs. Kidder, at Newport, R. I. and Washington, D. C. In October 1893 she met with an accident in which her hip joint was broken, but she became able to walk with a cane afterward.

Her husband, Hon. Horace Maynard, was born August 30 1814. His family were of Westboro, Mass. He was educated at Amherst College; was Professor of Mathematics in E. Tenn. University, and became a lawyer of distinction in Tennessee. Their home was at Knoxville, Tenn. They lost most of their belongings when the city was taken by Confederates (1863). He was Attorney General of Tennessee, 1863; Member of Congress, 1857-63, 1866-75; Minister to Constantinople, 1876-80; Postmaster General in President Hayes Cabinet, 1880-81. He died May 3 1882. Ruth C. Tracy writes (Nov 23 1903) that his ancestry way back is said to connect with Cotton Mather, and also with the aboriginal Indian tribes "and he surely looked as if he had Indian ancestry."

Photographs of Hon. Horace Maynard and his wife Laura taken during their stay at Constantinople are in the Joseph Tracy album at Eureka.

The Maynards have illustrious descendants. Their children were:

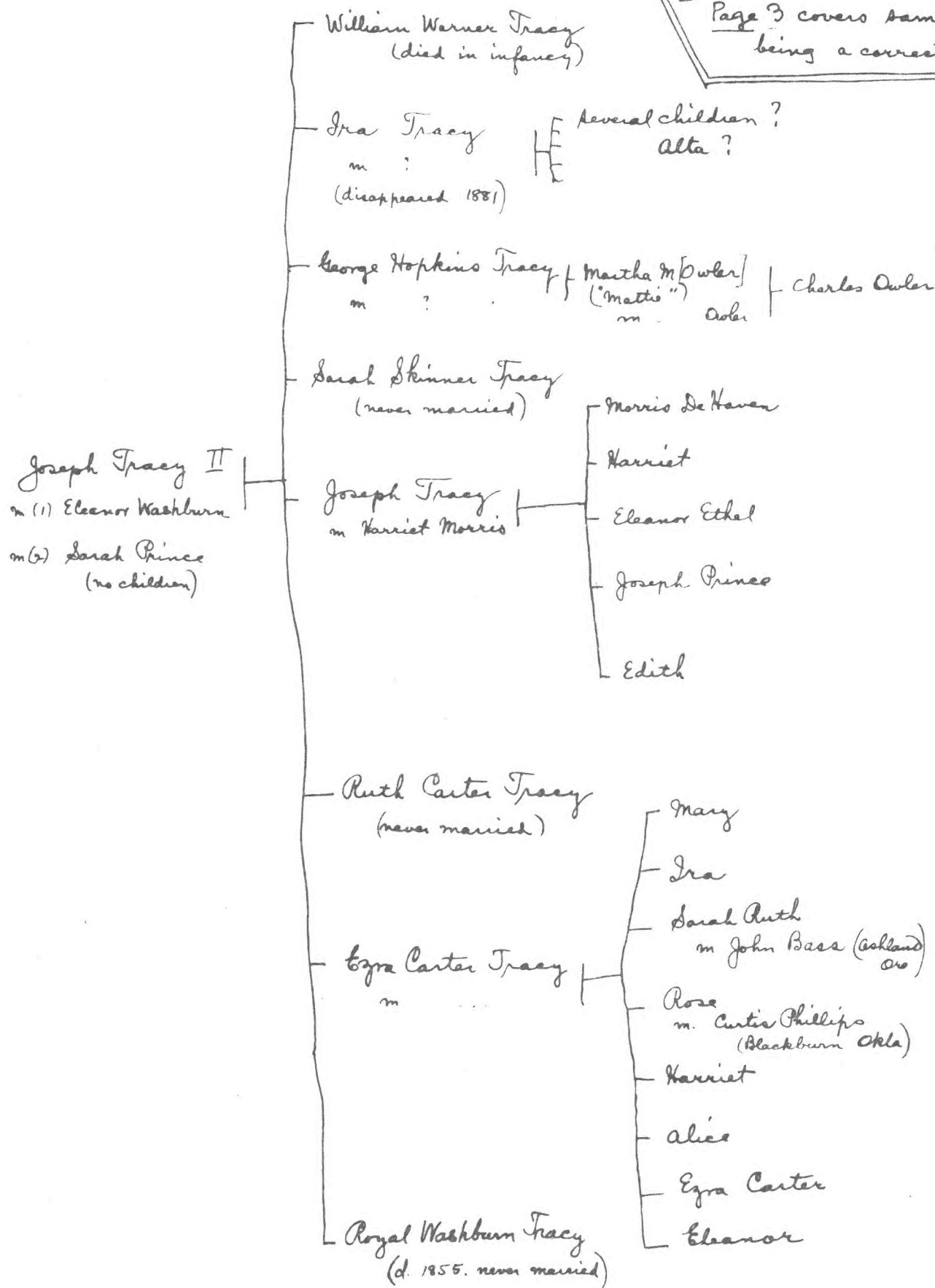
1. Edward N. Maynard, born Feb 3 1843. Served in the Union Army in the Civil War; in 1863 was Lt. Col. 6th Tenn. Vol. Infantry, serving near Chattanooga. "Was sent afterwards as consul to Turk's Island where he died". (History of Royalton, p 1016) His son, James Maynard, was private secretary to his father and became a lawyer in Knoxville, Tenn. Edward N. Maynard's widow married William H. Washburn, a first cousin of her first husband. (See under Royal Washburn chapter)
2. Washburn Maynard, born Dec 5 1844, Knoxville, Tenn. Graduate U. S. Naval Academy of Annapolis, 1866. Rose to Commander, U. S. N. (1894) and later became Rear Admiral, 1902, which was his title when he died. In charge of the cruiser, Nashville, April 22 1898, his vessel fired the first shot of the Spanish War, capturing as prize the Spanish steamer, Buena Ventura, near Key West. His residence was at Murrigansett Pier, R. I. He died 1913, late in the year. His wife was Bessie Brooks, of Newport, R. I. She died 1908. They had three sons. The eldest attended Johns Hopkins College (1894).
 - a. George S. Maynard, New York City
 - b. Edward W. Maynard, Houghton, Michigan
 - c. Robert W. Maynard, Boston, Mass.

3. Eleanor Maynard, born October 27 1846. Died young, as did the next two also.
4. Ephraim Horace Maynard, born Sept 27 1848
5. Laura Maynard, born March 27 1851
6. James Maynard, born February 7 1853. Lived at Washington, D. C. where he was inspector in the Post Office Department (1894). Had two sons before 1894: A. Horace Maynard, B. Edward Maynard
7. Ann Mary Maynard, born February 10 1855. Married about 1878 Jerome H. Kidder, M. D., U. S. N. He died about 1899. Lived at Washington, D. C. Their children:
 - a. Anne Maynard Kidder, born 1880. Married Prof. Wilson (of Barnard College?)
 - b. Henry Kidder, born 1882
 - c. Dorothy Kidder, born 1884
8. The Maynards had also an adopted daughter. She married Col. Felix Reeve, who was Solicitor of the Treasury in 1894. They had 8 children. One of these is Horace Maynard Reeve, Lt, U.S.A. (1894)

Genealogical Table of Tracy family, given orally by Sarah and Ruth Tracy,
taken down by Edith Tracy, at Beverly Mass. 1906. Page 2

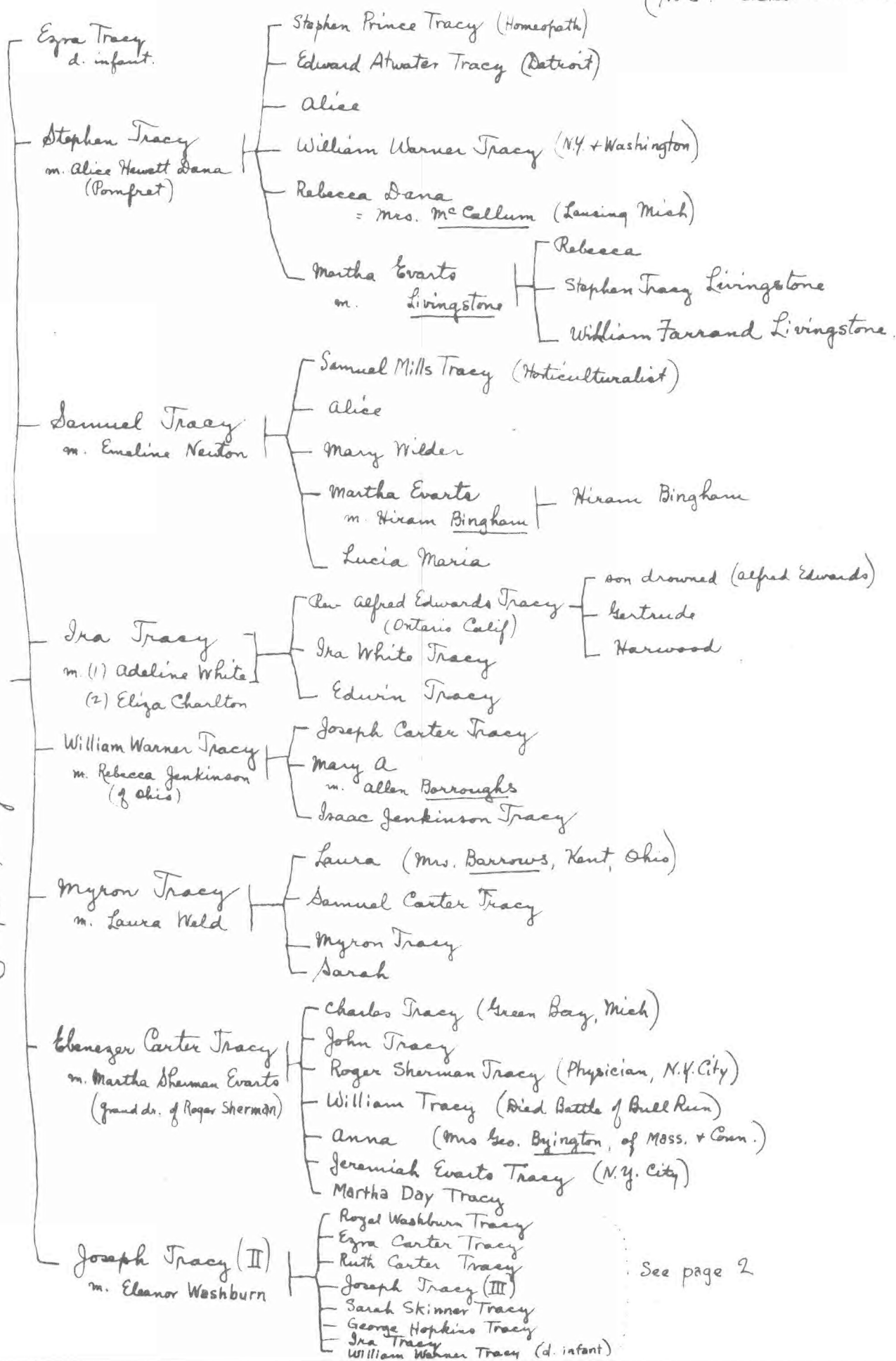
[Note: Oldest child at bottom]

Page 3 covers same ground as this
being a correction of same.



Genealogical Table of Tracy family, as given orally by
 Sarah and Ruth Tracy, taken down by Edith Tracy, at Beverly Mass. 1906
 (Note: Oldest child at bottom)

Joseph Tracy (I) m. Ruth Carter



See page 2

Genealogical Table of Tracy family, continued by Joseph P Tracy
Eureka, California 1927.

(Not identical child at top)

