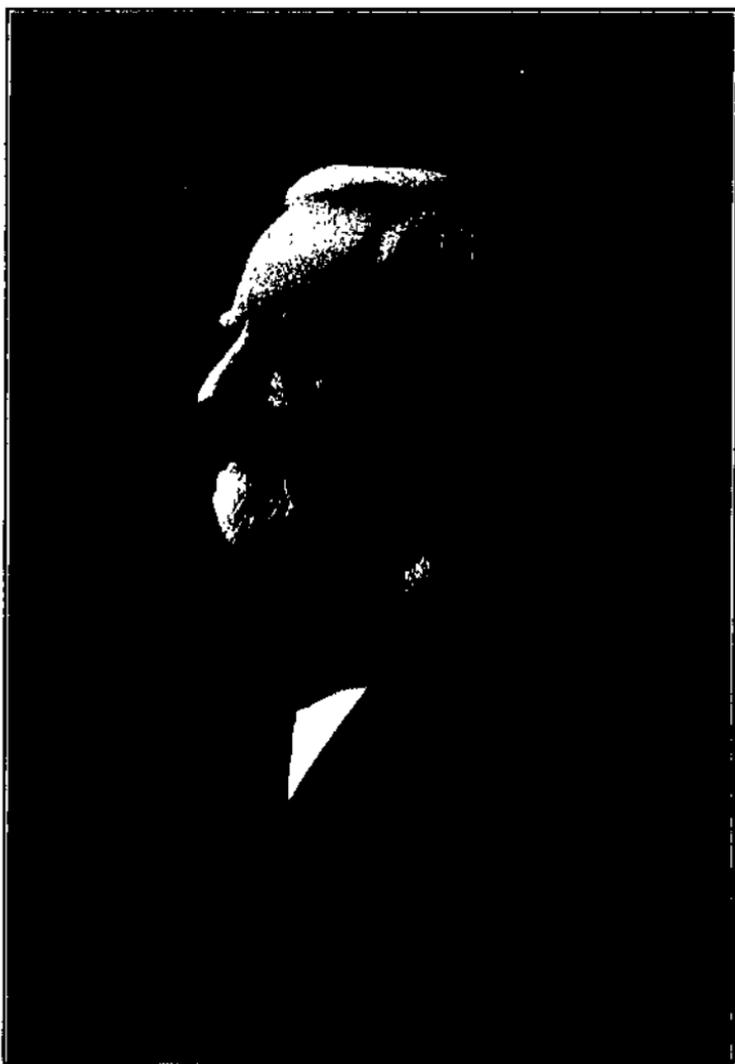


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THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA  
EDWIN LAWRENCE WATERMAN



REV. EDWIN SAWYER WALKER, A. M.  
1828-1908.

# APPENDIX TO THE STORY

- OF -

# MY ANCESTORS

IN AMERICA

- BY -

REV. EDWIN SAWYER WALKER, A. M.

MEMBER OF THE VERMONT SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN  
REVOLUTION.

CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

MEMBER OF THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

MEMBER OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

LIFE MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, OF BOSTON.

MEMBER OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

LIFE MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.

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*E. S. Walker*

M. C. W. Hunt 4 '09

# THE STORY OF MY ANCESTORS

—BY—

REV. EDWIN SAWYER WALKER, A. M.

This work contains much genealogical matter, and full line histories of the WALKER, SAWYER, GILE and GILKEY families, in America, with thrilling incidents of the early Colonial, French and Indian, and Revolutionary Wars, 1636 to 1896. Limited edition of three hundred *registered copies*. It is printed on heavy hand-made paper, in old style type, with rubricated title page, uncut edges, gilt top, with four half-tone illustrations, among which is the full page "OLD HOMESTEAD OF PHILIP WALKER," erected in 1678, and still standing, in East Providence, Rhode Island.

"Life lies behind us, as the quarry from whence we get tiles and cope-stones, for the masonry of to-day. \* \* \*

The office of the scholar is to cheer and to guide men, by showing them facts amidst appearances. Whatsoever oracles the human heart, in all emergencies, in all solemn hours, has uttered as its commentary on the world of actions—these shall he receive and impart."—Emerson.

The following from Press Notices, and from personal letters received, indicate somewhat the scope and value of the work.

"In a handsome volume Rev. Edwin Sawyer Walker, A. M., of Springfield, Ill., a member of the Vermont Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and corresponding member of the Vermont Historical Society, tells 'The Story of My Ancestors in America.' The story is told with the patriotic pride of a loyal American, whose forefathers bore an honorable part in the days that tried men's souls. *Its style is one of rare culture; the historic data gathered together are valuable and interesting, and the memory of brave deeds and noble sires, is perpetuated in language worthy of their glory.*"—*Saint Albans (Vt.) Messenger.*

"Pride in one's ancestry is pardonable, especially if the lineage be long and honorable. Mr. Walker's ancestors came to America in the settlement years, before 1700, and their connection was close with important events of the period. 'The Story' of their lives gives us a vivid picture of Colonial and more recent American life."—*The Standard, Chicago.*

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"I hardly need assure you that I prize the book very highly. Every individual, in whom is a strain of the blood of any one of the four families you have traced, owes you a debt of gratitude, for the labor you have put into the work, and which you have performed so well. 'The Story' is of lively interest, and, in its literary execution, it is certainly of a very high order of merit. The mechanical get up is in keeping with the literary workmanship."—*Irving Washington, Esq., Chicago.*

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"Your work shows not only an interest in our work, but also a fine taste in book-making."—*Wm. Prescott Greenlaw, Assistant Librarian of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston.*

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"I am glad to acknowledge the receipt of 'The Story of My Ancestors.' You have performed a grateful duty well, and I hope soon to show you my intimate and sympathetic connection with, and interest in your noble ancestry, as Swansea and Barrington, whose history I am now writing, were essential parts of old Rehoboth territory and people."—*Hon. Thomas W. Bicknell, LL. D., Providence, R. I.*

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"The Story of my Ancestors in America" is devoted to the ancestry of the author, the Rev. Edwin Sawyer Waker. He gives brief genealogies of the families of Walker, Sawyer, Gile and Gilkey, from which he is descended. An Introduction, a Bibliography and an Index add to the value. The book is handsomely printed.—*The New-England Historical and Genealogical Register, Boston, Mass.*

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"It is very handsome, and contains very interesting reading, for those not interested in the families mentioned, as well as for those who are."—*Harry P. Ward, Esq., Columbus, Ohio.*

---

"This interesting monograph is illustrated with a portrait of the author, view of the old homestead of Philip Walker, Seekonk, Mass., and portraits of Sawyer Walker, and Malinda Gile Walker.

"It includes the Walker, Sawyer, Gile and Gilkey families, arranged more as biographical notices than as genealogies. It has a complete index, and is handsomely printed on fine paper."—*The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.*

"I have examined with interest Rev. Edwin S. Walker's 'Story of My Ancestors,' an account of the Walker, Sawyer, Gile and Gilkey families in America. It is well written, evinces much research, contains some valuable historical reminiscences, and must prove of value to members of the families named."—*Rev. Frederick Howard Wines, LL. D., Springfield, Illinois.*

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SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 4, 1896—*Rev. Edwin S. Walker,* DEAR SIR: Possessed of a copy of your book, entitled "The Story of My Ancestors," I beg to say that I have read it with interest and edification.

As a biographical memoir it commends itself to literary favor, not only for its matter, but for the clear and concise manner in which its matter is treated. It is an example of *multum in parvo*. As a narrative of the part borne by your ancestors, as colonists of New England, and in laying broad and deep the foundations of American independence and nationality, it is, in a historical sense, invaluable. Great are the founders of a republic; still greater are its preservers. In either capacity your ancestors have signalized their merit.

Your "Story" follows the true line of biography, whose office is to delineate the qualities of the individual. You have adhered to that line. You have neither overdrawn the subjects of your memoir, nor cumbered them with tedious and trivial details. Instead, you have presented them, men and women, in their natural characters, denoting strength, courage and self-reliance.

You have done well to commemorate the virtues of your ancestors, not only as a filial testimonial, but as an example and incentive to the sons and daughters of other worthy Colonists, to do likewise in respect to them.

Yours truly,

(*Major Gen.*) *John A. McClelland.*



## APPENDIX

**N**OTE to pages 13, 14, 15. After the most thorough search, and examination of the town records of Clarendon, and also of Rutland, Vermont, and in the ancient "grave yards" of both, in the year 1904, I was unable to find any record, either of the time or place of the death of either Daniel Walker, or his wife, Mary Walker. The statement made that she died about the commencement of the Revolutionary War, in 1775, or 1776 was conjectural.

The following, copied from the town records of the town of Clarendon, is the last record which is known to be in existence, relating to the last years of their lives.

"This **INDENTURE** made this 23rd day of August, in the 15th year of his Present Majesties' Reign, George the 3rd, King of Great Britain, &c., 1775, by and Between Daniel Walker, Jun., of Durham in the County of Charlotte in the Province of New York, Yeoman on the one part, and Elijah Osborn of Socialborough, in the County and Province aforesaid, Yeoman on the other part,

**WITNESSETH** that the said Elijah Osborn, for and in consideration of eight pounds, New York currency, to be paid at the several times hereafter mentioned, do assume and take upon himself to take to his own house, his honored Father-in-law, **DANIEL WALKER**, and his Mother-in-law, **MARY WALKER**, and to find suitable and sufficient to meat, drink, washing, lodging, and apparel, during the natural lives of the said Daniel Walker, and Mary Walker; and it is further covenanted, Granted and agreed, by and between the said parties that the said Daniel Walker, Junior, is to pay yearly, and at the end of every year, for the space of ten years, to be computed from date hereof, the sum of Eight pounds, New York currency, towards the support and maintainance of the said Daniel Walker and Mary Walker: and it is further covenanted, and granted and agreed, by and between the said par-

ties, that the aforesaid sum of Eight pounds to be paid yearly, is to be paid in grain, or meat, clothe, sheep or hogs, butter or cheese, wool or flax or cloth of any kind; And for the true performance of each and every article herein contained, the parties to these presents doth bind themselves, and each of thir respective heirs, executors and administrators, one to the other, in the penal sum of 1,000 pounds, New York currency, to be paid by the party failing, unto the party performing: And in testimony Whereof the parties to these presents, Respectively have hereunto, interchangely set their hands, and affixed their seals, the day and year First above Written.

ELIJAH OSBURN."

"Recorded in the town of Clarendon, State of Vermont, June 12th, 1779."

From the above it appears, that for some reason, the signature of DANIEL WALKER, JUN., failed to be attached thereto. He had been exiled from his home and family, early in the winter of 1775, and as late as the 18th of March, was still in "deplorable circumstances" dependent upon the public authorities for the "necessaries of life."

According to tradition, his property in Clarendon was confiscated, and with his family, he some years afterwards removed to Canada, where he died the same year.

The reason why the "Indenture" providing for the support of Daniel Walker and his wife, Mary Walker, signed by the son-in-law, was not recorded until 1779, cannot be accounted for, since it is probable that both had died previous to that time.

I doubt not but that both died, and were buried in Rutland, some time previous to 1780.

"No man knoweth of their sepulchre unto this day." She was a direct descendant of that JASIEL PERRY, who was one of the 158 men from Plymouth, that joined the forces of General Winslow, in the Narragansett expedition, which

ended in the "Great Swamp Fight," December 18-19, 1675, the first important battle in our country's history.

*Note to pages 37, 38, 39.*

THOMAS SAWYER, was the son of JOHN SAWYER, of Lancashire County, England. He was born in the year 1616, and came to America with his two brothers, William and Edward, in the year 1636. He first located in Rowley, Massachusetts, and in 1644 was one of the first six settlers of Lancaster, where he died, aged 90 years, instead of 80 years, as before stated.

#### **GENEALOGICAL RECORD OF EDWIN SAWYER WALKER, AND HIS DESCENDANTS.**

*Note to page 28.*

EDWIN S. WALKER was born in Whiting, Vermont, August 11, 1828. Married 1st, EMILY M. HUNT, daughter of Ira, and Celia L. Hunt of Fairfax, Vermont, August 11, 1858. She was born January 7, 1835, and died in Springfield, Ill., August 27, 1868.

#### **Children of Edwin S. and Emily M. Walker.**

EDWARD LINCOLN WALKER, was born in Ripon, Wisconsin, Sept. 29, 1861, and died in Sparta, Wisconsin, July 18, 1864.

GEORGE HUNT WALKER, was born in Sparta, Wisconsin, Nov. 4, 1864. Married Clara E. Eyman, daughter of Isaac O. and Martha Eyman, of Decatur, Ill., June 25, 1895. She was born Feby. 26, 1864.

ROBERT GILE WALKER, was born in Springfield, Ill., June 22, 1867. Married Marie K. Heilig, daughter of George W. and Katherine Heilig, of Reading, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1901. She was born Dec. 16, 1879.

EDWIN S. WALKER, Married 2d, HARRIET J. WEEKS, daughter of Philo, and Jane S. Weeks, of Saint Albans, Ver-

mont, Dec. 27, 1870. She was born in Fairfax, Vermont, June 28, 1846.

**Child of Edwin S. and Harriet J. Walker.**

JOHN EDWIN WALKER, was born in Springfield, Ill., Oct. 5, 1873.

**Child of George H. and Clara E. Walker.**

HELEN HUNT WALKER, was born in Tacoma, Washington, July 25, 1899.

**Children of Robert G. and Marie H. Walker.**

GILE HEILIG WALKER, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1902.

EDWARD SAWYER WALKER, was born in Tacoma, Washington, Oct. 9, 1904.

**FAMILY RECORD OF THOMAS SAWYER.**

*Note to pages 38-39.*

THOMAS SAWYER, of the Second Generation, was born in Lancaster. When twenty-one years of age, on August 11th, 1670, he married Sarah ———, who died Jany. 2, 1672.

He married, secondly, Sept. 21, 1672, Hannah ———, of whose death no record has been found. He died in Lancaster, Sept. 5, 1776, in the 88th year of his age. He was buried in the old "grave yard" in Lancaster, beside the grave of his father, who preceded him thirty years, and a similar "tomb stone" marks the place of his sepulture. He was a Deputy to the General Court, in the year 1707, after his return from captivity in Canada.

1. THOMAS, son of Thomas Sawyer, and Marie Prescott, his wife, was born the 12-5m-1649.

2. EPHRAIM, the son of Thomas Sawyer, and Marie, his wife, was born the 16-11m-1650.

3. MARIE SAWYER, daughter of Thomas Sawyer, and Marie, his wife, was born the 4-11m-1652.
4. JOSHUA, son of Thomas Sawyer, and Marie, his wife, was born 13-1m-1655.
5. JAMES, son of Thomas Sawyer, and Marie, his wife, was born 22-1m-1657.
6. CALEB, son of Thomas Sawyer, and Marie, his wife, was born 20-2m-1659.
7. JOHN, son of Thomas Sawyer, and Marie, his wife, was born 6-2m-1661.
8. ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas Sawyer, and Marie, his wife, was born 5-11m-1663.
9. DEBORAH, daughter of Thomas Sawyer, and Marie, his wife, was born 17-5m-1666, and died in 1666.
10. NATHANIEL, son of Thomas Sawyer, and Marie, his wife, was born 24-9m-1670.
11. MARTHA, daughter of Thomas Sawyer, and Marie, his wife, was born 6-10m-1673.

EPHRAIM SAWYER, was one of the 50 or more victims of the Massacre by the Indians, February 10th, 1676.

*Note to page 40.*

After the most dilligent search of ancient records, no information has been gained as to the date or burial place of THOMAS SAWYER, of the Third Generation, or of his wife, Beatrice Pope.

*Note to page 41.*

The date of the marriage of THOMAS SAWYER, of the Fourth Generation, and Prudence Carter, is given in the Worcester County records, as September 13, 1762.

*Note to page 44.*

The name of the early emigrant, who in 1777, built the "block house" in Shelburn, Vermont, was Moses Pearson, not "Parsons."

*Note to page 47.*

Records of the Council of Safety.

March 13, 1778.

"CAPTAIN THOMAS SAWYER complimented for the signal victory at Shelburn, and directed to retreat to the Block-House at New Haven, bringing with him all the friendly inhabitants, but to destroy no building, wheat or other effects."

March 16, 1778.

"Captain Ebenezer Allen, and Isaac Clark, ordered to report to the relief of Captain Thomas Sawyer; take post at Fort William, on Otter Creek (Vergennes) and send out scouts, etc."

### FAMILY RECORD OF THOMAS SAWYER.

#### FOURTH GENERATION.

Copied from the original, in the handwriting of his wife, Prudence Carter Sawyer, preserved by their grandson, Schuyler S. Sawyer, Esq., of Manchester, New York, aged eighty years, in 1908.

#### CHILDREN OF THOMAS, AND PRUDENCE CARTER, SAWYER.

STEPHEN SAWYER was born October 4,	1764.
PRUDENCE SAWYER was born July. 14,	1767.
EUNICE SAWYER was born	1769.
HOOVER SAWYER was born	1771.
LUCY SAWYER was born in Templeton, Mass.,	1774.
JOSEPH SAWYER was born in " "	1777.
OLIVER SAWYER was born in " "	1779.
THUSEBE SAWYER was born in Clarendon, Vt., June 3,	1782.
LUKE SAWYER was born in Leicester, Vt.,	1785.
MARK SAWYER was born in Leicester, Vt.,	1788.

*Note to page 54.*

The statement that Ruth Parker, who became the wife of James Gile, was the daughter of Rev. Thomas Parker, the

Newberry pastor, has been found to be erroneous. He was never married, but had a brother, who had several children, of whom she was doubtless one.

*Note to page 62.*

The statement that MOSES GILE, when fifty-eight years of age, served one month and twenty-one days in Lieut. Joseph Little's Company, Col. Marsh's Regiment of the military forces of Vermont, was made upon the authority of an incorrect Certificate, made in the office of the Adjutant General of Vermont.

Recent personal examination of the original record, shows that it was MOSES GILE, JR., instead of his father Moses Gile, who rendered the service noted, in the war of the Revolution.

The father, in the transaction of important business, as is stated on page 61, was a "Revolutionist before the Revolution," and did his full share in other than strictly military service, towards the establishment of American Independence.

**Sons of Moses Gile, whose names are to be found enrolled in the military service of Vermont in 1778.**

1. ABNER.
2. AMOS, was an Ensign.
3. MOSES, JUN.
4. NATHAN.

See Documentary History of New York, Vol. IV, pages 891-903.

#### **The Military Record of Moses Gile, Jr.**

"A Pay-Roll of Lieutenant Joseph Little's Company, Col. Marsh's Regiment, Oct. 10, 1778.

Time of engagement was August 16.

Date of discharge was October 5. Pay received £. 4, 5s.

Time allowed was 1. month and 21. days.

Pay-Roll was examined and allowed, October 12, 1778. Ira Allen, State Treasurer, paid the amount, £. 90. 11s. 8d. March 12 1779, in full for the company.

There were twenty-six men in this company, and among them were the above named, four sons of MOSES GILE.

## THE GILKEY FAMILY.

### SIX GENERATIONS.

The earliest record which I have found of this name in America is the death in Braintree, Massachusetts, August 2, 1727, of JOHN GILKEY. He appears from the Probate records, to have been a blacksmith, and his widow, Mary, was the Administratrix of his estate.

II. 1. The records of Braintree further show that WILLIAM GILKEY, and HANNAH HAYDEN, were married there July 7, 1831.

III. 1. WILLIAM GILKEY was born in Braintree, in 1733, and married Elizabeth Barns, Sept. 15, 1757. They resided in Leicester, Mass., in their early married life, and after some years removed to the town of Chester, in the then "New Hampshire Grants," which afterwards became the State of Vermont. The early records of that town show the name of William Gilkey, on the list of "freemen," in 1779, "first select man" in 1780, and "grand juror," in 1785. He died there in May, 1803. His wife, Elizabeth Barns, was born in 1734, and died in Chester, Vt., Feb. 18, 1800.

IV. 1. WILLIAM GILKEY, JR., was born in Leicester, Mass., March 7, 1758. He married Hannah Smith, in Chester, Vt., March 27, 1781. His name appears on the town records as a "freeman" in 1779, the year he attained to his majority.

He was one of the constituent members of the Baptist Church, in Chester, August 10, 1789. His wife, Hannah, was baptized and united with that church, May 10, 1801.

The first census of Vermont, taken in 1790, with heads of families, includes the name of WILLIAM GILKEY.

The published Proceedings of the Vermont Historical Society, 1903-1904, residents of Rutland County, show that he drew a pension under the act of Congress of 1818.

The Records of the Bureau of Pensions, in Washington, D. C., show that at the date of his enlistment William Gilkey, (Jr.) was a resident of Leicester, Addison County, Vermont.

Date of Enlistment.	Length of Service.	Rank.	Captain.	Col.	State.
1776.	6. mo.	Drummer.	William Todd.	Frost.	Mass.
1777.	6. mo.	Drummer.	Earl	—	Mass.

Date of application for pension July 24, 1832.

Residence at date of application, Hubbardton, Rutland County, Vermont. Age at date of application, 72 years. Born at Leicester, Mass., March 7, 1758. His claim was allowed from March 4th, 1831, and Certificate was issued Oct. 7, 1833.

He was 18. years of age at the time of enlistment. He died in Windsor, Vermont, September 28, 1843, aged 85 years.

IV. 2. ELIZABETH GILKEY, grandmother of Edwin S. WALKER, was born in Leicester, Mass., 1761. Removed with her father to Chester, Vermont, where she was married May 8th, 1782, to MOSES GILE, JR..

IV. 3. SAMUEL GILKEY was born, date unknown, was a physician, practiced in Chester. Married and had children.

IV. 4. OLIVE GILKEY, was born, date unknown. Married, ——— Smith.

IV. 5. CHARLES GILKEY, was born 1770, unmarried, died on the old farm in Chester, October 23, 1824.

IV. 6. POLLY GILKEY, was born in 1776, died March 1, 1796, aged 21 years. On her tomb stone in Chester, Vt., I read this inscription, "The Amiable Polly Gilkey."

IV. 7. JOHN GILKEY, was born 1778-9. He married in Chester, Martha ———, who was born in Chester, where they both died.

**The Children of William Gilkey, Jr., and Hannah Smith.**

v. 1. ACHSAH GILKEY, was born in Chester, Vt., June 29, 1782, was baptized and united with the Baptist Church, May 10, 1801, and died in Chester, Oct. 26, 1801.

v. 2. BENJAMIN GILKEY, was born April 16, 1785.

v. 3. NATHAN GILKEY, was born in Chester, June 14, 1786, and died March 11, 1789.

v. 4. WALTER RALEIGH GILKEY, was born January 3, 1788. He was Administrator of his father's estate in 1843, Windsor, Vermont.

**The Children of Elizabeth Gilkey, and Moses Gile, Jr.**

v. 1. MOSES, died in infancy.

v. 2. WILLIAM GILE, was a physician in Leicester, Vt.

v. 3. MOSES GILE, unmarried, died young.

v. 4. JAMES GILE, was a medical student, died young.

v. 5. GARDNER GILE, unmarried, a Recluse, died in Auburn, N. Y.

v. 6. BETSEY GILE, married John Williams.

v. 7. MALINDA GILE, married Sawyer Walker.

**Children of Samuel Gilkey, and ———.**

v. 1. WILLIAM YOUNG GILKEY, was born in Chester, Vt., unmarried. After he was grown to manhood lived with his brother in Castleton, where he died.

v. 2. RILEY GILKEY, was born in Chester, married, and resided in Castleton, where he died. Nothing known of descendants.

**Children of John Gilkey, and Martha *Henry***

v. 1. JOHN F. GILKEY, was born in Chester, Vt., in 1804, removed to Schoolcraft, Michigan, in 1830, married in 1840, Mary L. Lovell, daughter of William Lovell, formerly of

Grafton, Vt. He was a large, stout man, by occupation a farmer and stock-dealer on a large scale. He became quite wealthy. He was twice married after the decease of his wife Mary L., and had other children, of whom several still reside in Schoolcraft. He died there in 1877.

v. 2. WILLIAM YOUNG GILKEY, was born in Chester, Vt., and removed to Schoolcraft.

v. 3. CHARLES S. GILKEY, was born in Chester, 1808, removed to Michigan.

v. 4. CAROLINE GILKEY, was born in Chester, 1808, died 1827.

v. 5. ELUTHERIA GILKEY, was born in Chester, 1811, died, 1814.

v. 6. THEDA GILKEY, was born in Chester, 1814, died, 1814.

v. 7. HARRIET GILKEY, was born in Chester, ———. Removed to Michigan in 1831.

#### Children of John F. Gilkey, and Mary L. ———.

vi. 1. EDWARD W. GILKEY, was born November, 1841, and died, December, 1896.

vi. 2. PATRIOK HENRY GILKEY, was born in Schoolcraft, Michigan, November 15, 1843, married Adella F. Parker, Oct. 13, 1869. Residence, Richland, Michigan. Has one son and one daughter, farmer and fruit grower, is a prominent citizen, was the Democratic candidate for member of Congress about 1900.

vi. 3. GEORGE L. GILKEY, was born Nov., 1845. Residence, Kalamazoo.

vi. 4. JULLIAN F. GILKEY, was born April, 1849. Residence, Richland, Michigan.

#### Children of William Young Gilkey.

vi. 1. CURTIS GILKEY, was born in 1849.

vi. 2. MARTHA GILKEY, was born 1851. Married Henry W. ~~W.~~ *Haus*

VI. 3. WILLARD GILKEY, was born 1853.

VI. 4. MARY GILKEY, was born 1855. Married James Hill.

VI. 5. JOHN GILKEY, was born 1856.

Residence of the above Blainwell, Allegan County.

Children of Patrick H. Gilkey, and Adella F. ———.

VII. 1. MARY L., married Leon M. Jones, Spokane, Wash.

VII. 2. HAROLD P., residence, Richland, Mich.

### INCIDENTS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ERA.

Extracts from Documentary History of New York, Vol. IV, Page 542. Pertaining to the arrest, sentence, and punishment of Benjamin Hough, a Justice of the Peace, acting under the authority of the state of New York, by the Green Mountain Boys, Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, Peleg Sunderland, Robert Cochran, Remember Baker and others, in the year 1775.

#### The Affidavit of Benjamin Hough.

"Ethan Allen, and a number of armed men, after two or three hours consultation returned to the door of the house, and ordered him to be brought out of it near a tree, where the said pretended Judges placed themselves, encircled by a number of armed men, into the midst of which he was conducted as a prisoner, by four men with drawn swords, and thereupon the said Ethan Allen, delivered the following:

"That they had erected a combination of judicious men for his trial, and had accused him in the manner aforesaid,"—that defendant pleaded self justification, etc., which plea was found insufficient, and thereupon, the judgment was that defendant be tied to a tree and receive 200 lashes on his bare back, and then as soon as he was able, he should depart out of the New Hampshire Grants, and not return, under the penalty of receiving 500 lashes.

"That thereupon this defendant had his clothes taken off and he was stripped to the skin, and four persons being by said Court appointed to carry the said sentence into execution,

he accordingly received the 200 lashes on his naked back, with whips and cords, inflicted by each of the executioners giving ten lashes.

A certificate stating that due punishment had been inflicted pursuant to the above sentence, was given, and the defendant was further permitted to make his way to New York, as soon as he should be able, duly signed, by

ETHAN ALLEN, and  
SETH WARNER.

Dated, January 30, 1775.

#### Another Affidavit.

This deponent frequently heard the Rioters declare that they would have (Little Walker, meaning Daniel Walker)—and others, if they could be found above ground, etc., they would be more severe with the damned Yorkers, and whip them within an inch of their lives."

Deponent sworn to March 7th, 1775.

#### Deposition of Daniel Walker, Jr.

"City of New York—ss.

Daniel Walker, Jr., of the Township of Durham, in the County of Charlotte, farmer, being duly sworn by the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith that he is an inhabitant of a tract of land, called Durham, which was originally settled by people from Rhode Island, under the claim of John Henry Lidius, and afterwards granted to the said settlers, under the great seal of the state of New York.

This deponent was present when Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, Peleg Sunderland, and Remember Baker, and others, held a pretended Court for the trial of Benjamin Spencer, Esq., one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace, and saw some Rioters pull down and dismast and burn the dwelling house of the said Benjamin Spencer; and the next day, this deponent states that Robert Cochran, being of company with Remember Baker, ordered this deponent to remove the cribs of corn which were near the dwelling house of one Simpson Jennings, adding, "we will send our Boys immediately to set the house in flames."

That deponent did not think proper to comply with the orders of the said Robert Cochran: went to his own house, from whence he saw the house of the said Jennings in flames, and

reduced to ashes. Deponent further says that he hath nevertheless always acted orderly and peaceably towards Government, and inoffensively towards his neighbors. That he has been informed, and verily believes to be true, that they have also frequently threatened to burn his house over his head. That he was under continual apprehension of great danger to his person, and property, by reason of the said threats, and violent proceedings of the said Rioters, and thought it necessary for his own preservation, (as in fact he hath done) to keep fire-arms loaded in his dwelling house, that he might be ready to stand on his defence, when he should be attacked.

After being informed that Benjamin Hough, Esq., Justice of the Peace, was seized and carried off by the said Bennington Rioters, he with some other persons, made preparations to rescue him, but found it was too late. A few days afterwards, being on a visit to Pownal town, saw the said Hough, who showed him his naked back.

Was informed by one of his neighbors, of the Mob swearing that they would "have Walker, if above ground."

Shortly afterwards received a letter from his wife, informing him that if he would make acknowledgement to the Mob, and join them in their proceedings, or contribute towards their support, it might be safe for him to return to his house; if not it would be best for him to keep away.

Not being able to reconcile to his conscience, the terms imposed on him, by the said Rioters, and being apprehensive at the same time of real danger from said Mob, to his person, in case he should return, is from motives of self preservation, obliged to quit his habitation and family.

Deposition, March 7, 1775.

DANIEL WALKER, JR.

Petition of Benjamin Hough and Daniel Walker, Jr., for relief, as both were in New York, and made Affidavit March 18, 1775.

#### Petition.

"To the Honorable Cadwallader Colden, Esq., his Majesties' Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over the Province of New York, and the Territories depending thereon, in America.

The petition of Benjamin Hough, and Daniel Walker, Jr., of the County of Charlotte.



Recd. May 30, 1781, of the Treasurer, the contents of the above order, being twelve shillings and nine pence.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, *Captain*.

### FOSTER.

I. JOHN FOSTER, SR., was born in England in 1626. He came to this country with a Company, including Roger Conant, Christopher Foster, and others, who landed first at Weymouth, but soon after removed to the north shore of Cape Cod bay. Married in Salem in 1646, Martha Tompkins. The first record of John Foster, in Salem, was in 1657. He was a blacksmith, and also a "husbandman." He

He reared a family of four daughters, and nine sons, who grew up to mature age. He died in Salem, in 1688, aged 62 years. Will dated Mar. 14, 1688. Inventory 136.

II. HON. JOHN FOSTER, the second son of John and Martha Tompkins Foster, was born in Salem, in 1650; married Mary Stuart, March 18, 1672, who died in 1690. Married 2d, Mary Pomeroy, July 12, 1692. He was a blacksmith, an active influential citizen; a Justice of the Peace, and Moderator of town meetings.

He reared a family of six sons and six daughters.

Will dated Jan. 30, 1707, Inventory, 336. He died and was buried in Salem in June, 1714, aged 64 years.

III. MAJOR JOHN FOSTER, son of John and Mary Stuart Foster, was born in Salem, Nov. 15, 1680; married Margaret Ware, daughter of Robert and Sarah Metcalf Ware; born in Wrentham, June 16, 1685. She died and was buried in South Attleboro, Nov. 4, 1761. He was a blacksmith, also surveyor, Justice of the Peace, and Moderator of town meetings, many successive years, and Representative to the General Court, from Attleboro.

He reared a family of nine sons and six daughters.

He died and was buried, in South Attleboro, Dec. 24, 1759, aged 79 years. His tomb-stone was standing in 1906.





THE OLD HOMESTEAD OF JESSE WALKER ESQ., IN WHITING, VERMONT.  
ERECTED IN 1815.  
THE BIRTHPLACE OF EDWIN SAWYER WALKER.  
PHOTO-1905.

He was a typical Christian man, of the sturdy stock, which made New England what it was, in the middle of the eighteenth century.

IV. BENJAMIN FOSTER, son of John and Margaret Foster, was born in Attleboro, Mass., April 17, 1714; married Rachel, daughter of Benjamin and Rachel Day, who was also born in Attleboro. He was a "husbandman" as were his ancestors. Both he and his wife died, and were buried, in Attleboro, but of the date I have no knowledge, or of the number of their children.—E. S. W.

V. RACHEL FOSTER, was the daughter, of Benjamin and Rachel Day Foster: born in Attleboro, April 21, 1743: married GIBBON WALKER, in Coventry, Rhode Island, Nov. 20, 1764.

*Note to page 24.* She died in Whiting, Vermont, March 31, 1815, in the seventy-second year of her age.

#### Foster-Walker, Descendants.

- VI. JESSE WALKER.
- VII. SAWYER WALKER.
- VIII. EDWIN S. WALKER.
- IX. GEORGE H., ROBERT G. and JOHN EDWIN WALKER.
- X. HELEN H., daughter of George H. Walker.
- XI. GILE HEILIG, and EDWARD SAWYER, sons of Robert G. Walker.

#### The last Will and Testament of John Foster, of Attleboro.

"I, JOHN FOSTER, of Attleboro, in the County of Bristol, in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, being of sound mind and memory, for which I bless God, and calling to mind the mortality of my body, and knowing that it is appointed for all men to die, do make this, my last Will and Testament: and principally and first of all, I do recommend my soul into the hands of God who gave it, hoping,

through the merits of Christ my Redeemer, to receive the free pardon of all my sins, and to inherit eternal life:

“Touching such worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me in this life, I give and dispose of it in the following manner and form.

*Impr.* I give unto my beloved wife, Margaret, all my movable and personal estate, of what kind soever.

*Item.* I give to my son Benjamin Foster and to his heirs, the sum of ten pounds, lawful money, to be paid by Executor hereafter named, within two years after my decease, and is in addition to what I have formerly given him by deed, and is to me his full portion out of my estate.”

### METCALF.

1. LEONARD METCALF was Rector of Tatterford, Norfolk County, England. He was the father of MICHAEL METCALF of Dedham, Massachusetts, who was born in England, in 1586; and married Sarah ———, October 13, 1616.

She was born in Wareham, England, June 4, 1593. Then emigrated to America, and settled in Dedham, in 1637.

She died in Dedham, November 30, 1644, and he also died there December 29, 1664.

#### Children of Leonard and Sarah Metcalf, of England.

2. 1. MICHAEL METCALF was born in Tatterford, Norfolk County, England, in 1586. He was a weaver of carpets, and hangings, at Norwich. He married Sarah Ellwin in Wymondham Parish, near Norwich, October 13, 1616.

She was born in Heigham, England, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Ellwin.

Persecuted in the land of his father's sepulchres, after losing his property, by Star-Chamber fine, Michael Metcalf,

who had become a devoted Puritan, decided to come to America, to avoid further religious persecution.

He accordingly sailed, April 6, 1637, from Ipswich, in the ship "John and Dorothy," Captain William Andrews, having secured license to go beyond the sea to inhabit.

His family consisted of wife, eight children, and a servant.

#### Children of Michael and Sarah Metcalf, of Dedham.

3. I. MARY.
- II. MICHAEL.
- III. JOHN.
- IV. SARAH.
- V. ELIZABETH, b. October 4, 1626; m. Lieut. Thos. Bancroft, 1648.
- VI. MARTHA.
- VII. THOMAS.
- VIII. JANE, b. ———; m. PHILIP WALKER, about 1654, in Rehoboth. He was buried August 21, 1679.

See page 9, and 10, "Story of My Ancestors."

Of the date, and place, of her death,—I have no record.—  
E. S. W.

#### Original Records of the Walkers.

The Records of Rehoboth, Mass., Vol. I, page 48.

#### MARRIAGES.

"PHILIP WALKER, and MARY BOWEN, Dec. 31, 1687."

The Records of Rehoboth, Mass., Vol. II, page 143.

"DANIEL WALKER and MARY PERRY, both of Rehoboth. Married by Rev. John Greenwood, Jan. 1, 1729-30."

The Records of Coventry, Rhode Island, Vol. I, page 117.

"GIDEON WALKER and RACHEL FOSTER. Married by Elder Peter Werden, Feb. 20th, 1762."

**Births in Coventry, B. I.**

"WALKER, JESSE, of Gideon and Rachel, July 21, 1767."

**Record of Marriages: Town of Whiting, Vermont.**

"JESSE WALKER, and PRUDENCE SAWYER, of Leicester, (Salisbury), Vt. Married, March 14, 1793."

**Record of Marriages: Town of Leicester, Vermont.**

"STATE OF VERMONT, }  
ADDISON COUNTY, } ss.

Be it Remembered, that at Leicester, in the County of Addison, and State of Vermont, this 16th day of May, A. D. 1824, SAWYER WALKER, of Whiting, and MALINDA GILE, of Leicester, in the said County, were duly joined in marriage by me.

WILLIAM GILE, *Justice Peace.*"

**ELIGIBILITY  
FOR MEMBERSHIP IN SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.**

**WALKER, EDWIN SAWYER.**

Eighth in descent from John Prescott, born about 1600, A. D. He was the founder of Lancaster, Massachusetts, in 1644. A noted Indian fighter, in the early days of the Colony, and in the time of King Philip's War.

Seventh in descent from Samuel Gile, born about 1618. Was one of the first settlers of Haverhill, Massachusetts. Was one of the "twelve resolute men" who in 1640, "founded" that ancient town, on the Merrimack.



THE RESIDENCE OF EDWIN SAWYER WALKER, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.  
PHOTO 1906—ERECTED IN 1876.



Seventh in descent from Thomas Sawyer, born about 1626, and who was one of the first settlers of Lancaster, Mass., and among those who escaped the Massacre, in 1676, during King Philip's War.

Seventh in descent from Philip Walker, born about 1634. He was one of the first settlers of Rehoboth, Mass., who during King Philip's War was foremost in furnishing means for the common defence: He was also engaged in the last fight of the struggle, in which Philip was finally vanquished, in August, 1676.

Sixth in descent from Thomas Sawyer, born in 1649, in Lancaster, Mass. A brave Indian fighter, who was surprized, and captured, with his son Elias, and carried away captive to Canada, in 1705. After a year, having been released, he returned to his home and family; and was thereafter made a member of the General Court.

Sixth in descent from Maj. John Foster of Attleboro, Mass., in 1680—died, 1759; was representative to the General Court from Attleboro.

Fifth in descent from Daniel Walker, born in 1706. Was a soldier in the French and Indian War; was at Quebec at the time of the taking of that city in 1759, by General Wolf.

Fourth in descent from Moses Gile, born in 1719. Was a Delegate to the Convention held at Westminster, Vermont, Feby. 7, 1775. He also was a member of a Standing Committee of Correspondence, to keep the country informed of the doings of the "Friends of Liberty."

#### **Revolutionary Lineage.**

Fourth in descent from William Gilkey, born, 1733: He was an early settler in Leicester, Massachusetts, in 1770. Was a Select man in 1780, and Grand Juror in 1785.

Fourth in descent from Gideon Walker, born, 1738. In military service May 8th, 1777, to Novr. 2d, 1781. Term of service, 4 years and 6 months, at times. Rank, private at first, Ensign at time of discharge. Member of Committee of Safety in 1777.

Fourth in descent from Thomas Sawyer, born, 1741. Service, April 19th, 1775, to August 20th, 1779. Term of service, 4 years and 4 months, at times. Rank, Sergeant at first, Captain at time of discharge. Battle of Shelburn, Vt., with 17 men in Company, Mar. 12, 1778. In command of "Fort Ranger," at Rutland, from May, 1778, to the close of term of service. Was the first Representative from the town of Leicester, Vermont, in the Legislature of Vermont.

Third in descent from Moses Gile, Jr., b. about 1742. He was a soldier in the War of the Revolution, as is shown by the Vermont records. He was a Grand Juror in 1781.

### KING ALFRED THE GREAT.

KING ALFRED was the first Saxon King of England, he was born at Wantage, in Berkshire in 849 A. D.

On the 25th of October, 1849, a public meeting was held in the town of Wantage, to celebrate the millennial of his birth. The commemoration at Winchester, in the autumn of 1891, was of the millennial of the death of Alfred.

He delivered Saxon England from the Danes. He was the real founder of London, as it was during the middle ages, as it is today. He was the founder of the English navy.

For a full account of his life see "Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society," volume in library of Edwin S. Walker, page 70, an Address before the Society, in 1902, by Edwin D. Meade.

**The Sawyer, and Walker Ancestry, and Descendants from  
849 A. D. to 1906 A. D.**

The following line of descent for twenty-seven generations, is copied from the "Sawyer, Jewell Genealogy," found in the Wisconsin State Library, in Madison, Wisconsin.

1. KING ALFRED THE GREAT.
2. Daughter, Ethelfrida, married ——— Mercian Earl.
3. Daughter, Elswina, married a Nobleman of Wessex.
4. Son, Alger, married Alwara Mallette.
5. Daughter, Lucie, married Ivo de Taylbois.
6. Son, Chetellus, ———.
7. Son, Gilbert, ———.
8. Son, Warin, ———.
9. Son, Henry, ———.
10. Son, John, Lord of Lea-Hall.
11. Son, Henry de Lea.
12. Son, William de Lea.
13. Daughter, Sybil Lea. (Her brother, William, died without issue). She married Adam de Houghton.
14. Daughter, Sybilla. She married William de Bold.
15. Son, Sir Richard de Bold, married Elena de Mollineaux.
16. Son, Son, Sir John de Bold, married Emma de Stanley.
17. Son, Richard de Bold, married Elenama Hallsall.
18. Son, Sir Henry de Bold, married Lady Gracie ———.
19. Daughter, Lady Sybilla, married Sir Alexander Standish.
20. Son, Ralph Standish, married Alice Harrington.
21. Son, Roger de Standish, ———.
22. Daughter, Elizabeth, married James Prescott.
23. Son, Roger Prescott, married 2d, Ellen Shaw.
24. Son, Ralph Prescott, married Ellen ———.
25. Son, John Prescott, married Mary Platts.
26. Daughter, Marie Prescott, married Thomas Sawyer.
27. Son, Thomas Sawyer, married 1st, Sarah ———; 2d, Hannah ———.

28. Son, Thomas Sawyer, married Beatrice Pope.
29. Son, Thomas Sawyer, married Prudence Carter.
30. Daughter, Prudence Sawyer, married Jesse Walker.
31. Son, Sawyer Walker, married Malinda Gile; married 2d, Fidelia A. Ward.
32. Son, Edwin Sawyer Walker, married Emily M. Hunt; married 2d, Harriet J. Weeks.
33. Son, George H. Walker, married Clara E. Eyman, June 25th, 1896.
- Son, Robert Gile Walker, married Marie K. Heilig, April 24, 1901.
- Son, John Edwin Walker.
34. Son, Gile Heilig Walker.
- Son, Edward Sawyer Walker.

#### The Walker Lineage from 849 A. D.

“Through the eldest daughter of King Alfred, do the ancient Lancashire family of Standish, derive their royal and legitimate descent from Alfred the Great.

Their daughter was the Lady Ethelfrida, who married the Mercian Earl, or sub-King, Ethelred, Princess Ethelfrida was noted for her strong and masculine mind, her executive ability, and the masterful manner in which she administered the affairs of her little principality, and at the same time acted as chief Counsellor, to her brother, Edward the elder.

The Mercian Earl died 902 A. D. and Ethelfrida, in 920 A. D. Elswina, their only child, married a Nobleman of Wessex and became the ancestress of a long line of descendants.

Among those worthies was Alger, Earl of Leicester, who married Alwara Mallette, a daughter or sister, of Sir William Mallette. Their son, Warin, died without issue, and his sister Lucie, became his heir and carried the title, on her marriage,

to Ivo de Taylbois, brother of Falk, Earl of Anjou, who also had lands and titles in the "Merry Isle."

Among the titles and possessions of the Earl of Anjou, (Angiers) was that of Baron Kendal. By Lucie, Ivo had a son Chetellus, and his son Gilbert, noted by some as 4th Baron Kendal, had two sons. [The eldest son, William Baron Kendal, called himself William de Lancaster, in the Parliament of King Henry II. and bore in consequence, the same armorial bearings which Alger, and his predecessors had done.

He married Gunreda, daughter of William, the second Earl of Warrick, by whom he had issue, a son, William Baron de Kendal, and Avicia a daughter, who married Richard de Mareville.

William de Lancaster 1st, was succeeded by William de Lancaster 2d, who was Steward to King Henry the II. He married Helewise de Stuteville: and his only daughter, and ultimate heiress, Helewise de Lancaster, was given in marriage to Gilbert, son and heir of Roger Fitz Reinfridi, one of the Justices of the King's Bench.

Gilbert obtained a grant of the Manour of Lancaster for life, from King John, and filled the office of Sheriff of Lancaster ten years.]

Returning now to the second son of Gilbert Baron Kendal; Warin de Lancaster, and brother of William de Lancaster 1st, we find that Warin had a son Henry, who took the name of Lea, and was called Henry de Lea, in the 18th year of King John's reign, 1212 A. D. Henry had a son named John, who was Lord of Lea-Hall, 1243 A. D. in the 27th year of King Henry II.

The son of the Lord of Lea-Hall, was Henry de Lea, who was Sheriff of Lancaster, in 1274 the 2d year of the reign of Edward I. He died in 1278-9, in the 17th year of the same reign. His son William Lea, married Clemence, or Clemens, daughter of Robert Banastre, or Bannister, Baron Newton. Their daughter, Sybil Lea, (her brother died without issue), married ———, A. D. Adam de Houghton, to whom she

carried the estate and arms of Lea. Sir Adam de Houghton was a member of Parliament.

Their daughter Sibyll, married William de Bold, eldest son of Sir Richard de Bold, of Bold. This son, sir Richard de Bold, married 1370 A. D. Elena, daughter of Richard de Mollineaux, of Sefton, Lancaster County. He died 1390 A. D. Their son, sir John de Bold Knight, was Sheriff of the County in 1407 A. D.

He married Emma Stanley of Hooton and ——— County of Chester. Their son Richard de Bold, married Elena, daughter of Gilbert Hallsall 1420 A. D. Sir Henry de Bold, Knight, married Lady Gracie ———. She died 1471, A. D.

Their daughter, Lady Sybilla, married Sir Alexander Standish of Standish, Knight. Their son Ralph, or Sir Ralph, married Elena, or Alice, daughter of Sir James Harrington, Knight of Wolfgang. His third son, Roger de Standish, married but the name of his wife is uncertain.

Their daughter Elizabeth Standish, married James Prescott of Shevington, who was called "Sir James," who in August, 1564 A. D. was ordered by Queen Elizabeth to keep in readiness horsemen and armor. Their son Roger, married 2d, Ellen Shaw, of Standish. Ralph, only son of Roger, was baptized 1571-2, married Ellen ———. John Prescott, their youngest child, was baptized, 1604-5, he married Mary Platts of Wygen, Jan. 21st, 1629, in Lancashire. They moved later to Yorkshire, Halifax County.

Several of her near kindred are mentioned, in the will of George Fairbanks of Sowerby, 1650, and several of their children were born there.

Owing to the Stuart oppression, he sold his lands and removed to the Barbadoes, in 1638, and in 1640 came to New England, and was in Boston that year. Soon after he was at Waltham, where he owned 126 acres of land.

Three years later, he was prominent in the affairs of the Nashua—(Lancaster Company.)

JOHN PRESCOTT is known in history, as "The Founder of Lancaster." For nearly forty years he was the very heart and soul of Lancaster, and after the "Massacre," when the place was for a time entirely abandoned, he returned to there make his home, and to die at his post, enjoining in his will that "the worn out mortal part of him, should be committed to the Common Burying Ground in Lancaster."

On the 14th day of June, 1906, I, Edwin S. Walker, Visited the "Burying-Ground" above described, and copied the following

#### INSCRIPTIONS.

"Here lyeth the body  
of John Prescott  
deceased 1681.

This inscription is rudely cut upon the original Head-Stone, which marks the grave. It is a slab of slate, in size about five inches in thickness, by twelve inches in width, and about thirty inches high, above ground.

#### ERECTED

"In Memory of Mary Prescott  
Consort of  
Mr. John Prescott  
Who departed this life  
Oct, ye 20th 1688  
In the 66th year of  
her age."

"Forbear, my friends, to weep,  
Since Death to me is given,  
Those Christians who in Jesus sleep,  
Shall with their Lord remain."

Upon the occasion of the observance of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Lancaster, in 1903, the numerous

descendants of John Prescott erected a modern and fitting Memorial, of more substantial character at his grave.

The inscription upon this new Head-Stone is as follows:

"Here

With his Children about him lies

**JOHN PRESCOTT**

Founder of Lancaster, and first Settler  
Of Worcester County.

Born in Standish, Lancashire, England,  
Died at Lancaster, Massachusetts, Dec., 1681.

This stout-hearted Pioneer  
forsaking the pleasant vales of England,  
took up his abode in the unbroken forest,  
and encountered wild beast and Savage  
to secure freedom  
for himself and his posterity.

His faith and virtues

Have been inherited by many descendants,  
who in every generation have served the state  
in war, in literature, at the bar, in the pulpit, in  
public life, and in Christian Homes."

This Head-Stone is of black slate, finely finished, and of beautiful design, stands five feet in height, is three feet wide, and four inches in thickness. The top is a curved outline, the upper part is ornamented with a vase, and festooned with Laurel leaves in relief upon its face.

JOHN PRESCOTT had eight children, as follows: Marie, Martha, John, Sarah, Hannah, Lydia, Jonathan and Jonas.

MARIE, the eldest child, was born and baptized in Sowerby, England, Parish of Halifax, Feb. 24th, 1630, and married in 1648, THOMAS SAWYER, of Lancaster, Massachusetts.

John Prescott inherited from his ancestors their arms and service. He brought with him from England a complete

suit of armor, and of a more ancient fashion than was used in his day.

He was a man of fine presence, of stern commanding countenance. At one time his house was attacked by Indians, when he and his wife were alone. He had several muskets besides his favorite gun; his wife loaded the guns, while he kept up a well directed fire, with fatal effects. The Indians believing that they were resisted by a large body of men, as Mr. Prescott accompanied his firing by loud authoritative commands, retired carrying their dead and wounded with them.

His favorite gun having been handed down from one generation to another, is now (1906), in possession of the Wisconsin Historical Society, in the State Library, at Madison. He gave the gun to his son John, upon whose death it fell into the hands of his daughter, Tabitha, who married Silas Brigham for her second husband, and their son Prescott Brigham, who was born in 1770, and lived to extreme old age, presented it to the Historical Society.

#### The Prescott Armorial Bearings.

"The ancient Armorial bearings of the Prescott's are—

Black shield, bearing its silver chevron, and displayed, two and one, the three silver owls.

The crest is a cubet-arm, couped, erect and vested red.

The cuff is ermined, and in the hand is held a cresset, or beacon, a burning pitch-pot, sabled, flamed proper.

The Heraldic language tells us that they were conferred for fidelity and watchfulness by day and night; but that the particular deed which won the arms, was performed at night, on the coast-line in detecting the advance of some enemy by water, and sending inland through the darkness, its warning bale-fire, which roused the country to its defence."

EDWIN SAWYER WALKER,

Springfield, Illinois, August 11th, 1908.

The Burial Places of Thomas Sawyer  
of the first  
and second generations,  
with inscriptions, copied from  
their ancient graves, in the year 1806.

THOMAS  
Sawyer  
Died sep-  
tember 12,  
1706.

The original head-stone, of slate, stands thirty-two inches in height, and is sixteen inches in width, by three inches in thickness.

On the foot-stone is this inscription.

About  
the 90  
Year of  
his age.

Here Lyes Buried  
ye Body of Mr.  
THOMAS SAWYER  
Who Died Septembr  
5th. 1786 in ye 88th,  
Year of his age.

This original head-stone, also of slate, is two feet in width, two and a half feet high, and four inches in thickness. There is also a small foot-stone on which is cut the name,

MR. THOMAS SAWYER.

They are near the grave of John Prescott, in Lancaster.

PRESCOTT TABLETS.

On the front of a brick building, beside the Nashua river in Clinton, Mass., which is a part of the old Town of Lan-

caster, is a bronze tablet, about 16 by 30 inches in size, with this inscription :

1654.

1900.

This Tablet marks the  
site of the first Grist-  
mill in Worcester County  
Built By  
JOHN PRESCOTT in 1654.

On the front of another two story brick building, about a block distant from the site of the mill, is another tablet with this inscription :

1654.

1900.

Near this spot stood  
the house built by  
JOHN PRESCOTT in 1654.  
Burned by the Indians  
in 1676.

### COLONIAL LINEAGE OF

#### HARRIET J. WEEKS WALKER.

Eighth in descent from William Mullins, or Molineaux, one of the signers of the Mayflower Compact, 1620.

Eighth in descent from Marie DeLannoy Pesyn, of Leyden, Holland, who gave in Leyden twelve houses for the use of Pilgrims, Walloons, and Huguenots, 1575-1650.

Eighth in descent from John Porter, of Windsor, Conn., 1648. He was 16th in descent from "William de la Grande," a Norman Knight, who came in the army of a Duke, at the Conquest, in 1060. Was Constable in 1639, and Deputy to the General Court, 1646-1647.

Eighth in descent from Thomas Stanley, of Hartford, Conn., 1668: Was one of the founders of Hartford.

Juryman, 1639-1643: Constable in 1644-1647-1648-1653. This office was then one of the most responsible in the settlement. He was a member of the General Court, from Lynn, Mass., in 1635.

Eighth in descent from Captain Richard Beers, who was killed by the Indians at Northfield, Mass., in 1675. Was the father of James Beers, of Fairfield, Conn.

Seventh in descent from George Soule, 1680, one of the signers of the Mayflower Compact, 1620. Served in the Pequot war, 1637, and in 1642, appointed "to provide forces against the Indians, for an offensive and defensive war." Hist. Plymouth Country, page 364. Was Deputy to the General Court for six years, to-wit: 1645, 1646, 1650, 1651, 1653, 1654.

Seventh in descent from John Alden, 1599-1687, one of the signers of the Mayflower Compact, 1620. Representative for Duxbury to the General Court, 1641-1649. Member under arms, of Captain Myles Standish Company, 1643. Assistant 1633, 1641, 1650, 1686. Member of the Council of War, 1653-1660, 1675, 1676.

Seventh in descent from Edward Doty, 1655, one of the signers of the Mayflower Compact, 1620.

Seventh in descent from Matthew Marvin, 1660-1687. His name is on the monument, erected in Hartford, Conn., in honor of its first settlers, 1635. In 1680 was one of the original settlers of Norwalk, Conn. Deputy to the General Court, in 1654, and in 1659, as Assistant; was one of the "Roll of Honor men."

Seventh in descent from Lt. Samuel Nash, of Duxbury, Mass., 1603: Commissioned Lt. 1645: Served in Pequot war, 1637, and against the Narragansetts, in 1645. Was Sheriff of Plymouth Colony twenty years. In 1688 appointed one of the members of Major Winslow's Council.

Seventh in descent from Philip De La Noye, of Duxbury, 1602-1681. Was in service in the Pequot war, 1637: Furnished 56 men; was surveyor, and often served as a member of the Grand-inquest of the Colony. One of the original proprietors of Middleborough, Mass., and of Bridgewater, in 1645.

Seventh in descent from Ensign William Goodrich of Weathersfield, Conn., 1676: Made Ensign in 1663. Deputy to the General Court from Weathersfield, 1660, 1662, 1665, 1666.

Seventh in descent from Lt. Thomas Benedict, 1617-1690: Was commissioned Lt. at Fort James, New York, April 7, 1665: Appointed in 1663, by Governor Stuyvesant, Magistrate. Was Commissioner when Gov. Stuyvesant surrendered to the English under Col. Richard Nichols. Was appointed Lt. from Norwalk, Ct., and was a member of the General Assembly, 1670-1675.

Seventh in descent from Richard Olmstead, one of the original proprietors of Hartford, Conn., 1636; also of Norwalk, 1650. Made Lt. 1655. Was Deputy to the General Court, 1665-1688, and many other sessions, until 1679. Was also Town Judge.

Sixth in descent from Captain William Curtiss, of Stratford, Conn., 1618-1709. Confirmed Capt., June, 1679. In August, 1679, was one of six Commissioners, with the Gov. Depy, Gov. and Assistants, to serve as War Council against the Dutch in New York. Was given power to choose subordinate officers in a company of fifty men, to serve in King Philip's War. Was sixteen times elected Deputy to the General Court.

Sixth in descent from Lt. Reinold Marvin, of Lyme, Conn., 1651-1676. Sergt. 1661, later Lt. until his

death. Representative to the General Court, 1670-1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676. Was surveyor and constable.

Sixth in descent from Matthew Marvin, Jr., of Norwalk, Conn., 1626-1712. Representative to the General Court, 1694-1697. Town Clerk, 1660, 1661, 1662. Select man, 1660-1679.

Sixth in descent from Dr. Thomas De Lanoy, 1642-1722: was a physician, surveyor, tailor, and constable.

Sixth in descent from Lt. William Goodrich, of Weathersfield, Ct., 1661-1737: Col. Recds, Vol. V., page 145.

Sixth in descent from Lt. John Olmstead, of Hartford, Conn. He was made Ensign in 1674, and Lt. in 1691.

Fifth in descent from Captain Josiah Curtis, of Stratford, 1662-1745. Was representative from Stratford to the General Court, 1716. Was made Ensign in 1709, Capt., 1714.

Fifth in descent from Deacon Samuel Marvin, of Lyme, Conn., 1671-1743. Was Town Clerk, and Town Treasurer for many years. Was constable, surveyor, lister, tything-man. Represented Lyme in the General Court, 1711-1722.

Fifth in descent from Sergeant John Marvin, of Norwalk, Conn., 1678-1774. Was town collector, 1708-1711: surveyor and select-man, 1706, 1713, 1719. Sergeant 1738, 1740. Constable, 1717. Fence-viewer, 1721, 1729. Lister, 1724. Representative in Legislature, 1734, 1738.

Fifth in descent from Lt. Joseph Goodrich, of Weathersfield, Ct., 1691-1768: made Lt. 1740. Col. Recds., Vol. VIII, p. 328.

Fourth in descent from Captain Friend Weeks, 1709. Confirmed Oct., 1746. Town of Woodbury, Conn., Recd., Vol. 9, page 846. Original proprietor "Judaea." part of Woodbury, 1735.

Fourth in descent from Lt. John Marvin, Jr., of Norwalk, Conn., 1705-1775. Commissioned Lt. 1745. Representative from Sharon, Conn., to the General Court, 1756-1758.

Third in descent from Benjamin Marvin, of Norwalk, Conn., 1737-1822. Served in the "French War in ye Alarm to relieve Fort William Henry."

#### Ancient Lineage.

Fifty-Sixth in descent from Priam, King of the Franks, 369, A. D.

Fortieth in descent from Guelph, Prince of the Scyri, 476, A. D.

Fortieth in descent from St. Arnoul, 611 A. D. in the line of Charlemange.

Thirty-First in descent from the 1st Duke of the Normans, and a Viking, 860 A. D. Also in the line of Alfred the Great, from Cerdic, King of Wessex, 495 A. D.

#### Revolutionary Lineage.

Third in descent from Captain Benjamin Marvin, of Norwalk, Conn., 1737-1822.

Third in descent from Sergeant Timothy Chapman, of Stratford, Conn., 1777-1826.

#### The War of 1812.

Third in descent from Benjamin Marvin, of Alburg, Vermont, 1737-1822: He was taken prisoner by the British, in Alburg, October 16th, 1792, for the

alleged crime of executing the Laws of Vermont, upon British territory. Was a Representative, in the Legislature of Vermont, 1794-1797. See Vt. State Papers, Vol. II. pages 79-81.

Second in descent from Lieut. Lewis (Soule) Sowles, who was made Lt. March 24th, 1807. Chief Judge, 1825-1826-1831. Representative in the Legislature of Vermont from Alburg, for five years, to-wit: 1807, 1810, 1815, 1819, 1820.

Second in descent from Captain John Weeks, of Sheldon, Vermont, 1779-1810. Commissioned Lieut., August 25th, 1808.

First in descent from Philo Weeks, Sheldon, Vermont, 1804-1875. Was a merchant in Lower Canada, at the outbreak of the Canadian Rebellion, in 1837. His place of residence was but a few miles from the Vermont line, in Alburg. He came over across the line, into the United States, and although taking no part in the incipient Rebellion against the British government, he was under proscription, and a reward of \$500 was offered for his arrest and delivery to the British authorities.



A SERMON IN COURSE,  
UPON THE  
**THOMAS STRAWBRIDGE FOUNDATION,**  
DELIVERED BY  
**REV. EDWIN SAWYER WALKER, A. M.,**  
IN THE  
CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,  
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.  
ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11<sup>TH</sup>, 1908.



## P R E L U D E.

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As a full quarter of a century has elapsed since the bequest of THOMAS STRAWBRIDGE, making provision for the preaching of an Annual Sermon, became available; and this being the twenty-sixth time that such sermon has been preached, in this church, it is fitting, as a prelude, that I state some facts relating thereto, which may be unknown to many of the present, and younger members, of this congregation of today.

It is proper to state that Thomas Strawbridge was of English descent, born in the north of Ireland in 1798, and came to America 110 years ago, and to Sangamon county in the year 1823. Settling first in Springfield, he followed for a time the trade of a saddle and harness maker. After a few years he removed to and settled upon an unbroken prairie, some five miles southeast from this city, and there during the rest of his life, engaged in farm life. He died unmarried June 7, 1880, aged 82 years. Some three years before his death he executed his last will and testament, making disposition of his property, then valued at something over \$45,000.

Among his various bequests he left \$1,000 to the Springfield Baptist Association, providing that a sermon be preached annually, for all time to come, in this Central Baptist Church, upon the "Unbounded Goodness, Greatness, Mercy and Love of Jesus Christ, as the Redeemer of the World."

The first sermon preached under this foundation, was delivered in October, 1883, by the Rev. A. A. Kendrick, then President of Shurtleff College; the second was preached by the Rev. B. F. Simpson, then pastor of the Baptist Church in Jacksonville, Ill., in October, 1884. Both of those eminent and saintly men, have finished their earthly work, and entered upon the realities, which, by faith, while living, they foresaw, and in the interpretation of the word of God, they proclaimed to men.

Another of the preachers of the sermon, which was delivered eight years later, in October, 1892, the Rev. Charles E. Torrey, then pastor of the Baptist Church of Decatur, has also entered into that rest which remaineth for the people of God.

In a sermon preached by myself, ten years ago, some lessons were drawn from the life of Mr. Strawbridge. In speaking, among other things, the needs of our various charitable institutions were set forth, in the following words: "The Home for the Friendless needs today the further sum of \$25,000 to place it upon a proper footing, and render the institution adequate to meet the demands of our rapidly increasing population."

As the residuary legatee of his estate, the sum of \$22,500 was left as an endowment fund, became available, and was paid into the hands of Mr. Isaac Keys, President of the Home, Feb. 26, 1884, and has since been invested, as a permanent endowment fund, in accordance with the provisions of the will of the philanthropic donor.

At six per cent, the interest on the bequest thus made, has in twenty-eight years amounted to the sum of \$37,800, which has been continuously, and wisely, expended in the care, and training of an average of about sixty homeless, and dependent children, the number at present being seventy-two.

It is but just and proper to be said, in this presence, that although no large bequests have been made to increase the endowment of the institution, by the sum of \$25,000, as indicated by me ten years ago, as then needed—a large, commodious, elegant and substantial new building has been erected, at a cost of probably not less than \$15,000, the gift of one of our own citizens, thus meeting the pressing needs of this chiefest of our public charities, the care of "the friendless children" of our city.

I shall not, need not, name the generous benefactor of the children, whose bounty is bringing daily joy and happiness to brighten their young lives, never to be forgotten.

Their gratitude and love, is a richer heritage than "apples of gold in pictures of silver."

A SERMON.  
DOCTRINE AND LIFE.

TEXT.

*Paul's Second letter to Timothy, First Chapter, tenth verse.*

**"OUR SAVIOR JESUS CHRIST, WHO HATH ABOLISHED DEATH, AND HATH BROUGHT LIFE AND IMMORTALITY TO LIGHT."**

To every thoughtful observer, it is manifest, that there is in our day, a growing disregard of the importance and authority of the doctrines of Christianity.

It has become the fashion with large classes, to denounce the creeds of the churches, as having become effete, and worn out.

Not only upon the public platform, but in many a pulpit, we hear men decrying creeds, as though they were no longer of use among liberty loving and intelligent men.

They forget that it was the doctrines of the Reformation under Martin Luther, and John Calvin, that gave it its power.

To doctrinal theology, we are today indebted for all that is most fruitful in Christian enterprise, and the amelioration of human woes, in a world like ours.

Theological systems are nothing more than the unfolded and adjusted principles of that form of government, into which, under God, we have been born, and under which we live as sentient beings.

The first truths of Christianity as set forth in the New Testament, are briefly comprehended in these—

The Sinfulness of man; Redemption; and Justification by faith in Christ as the world's Redeemer.

Every man's creed is his own interpretation of the doctrines which he has received. True of churches as well as of individuals.

To determine the piety of an individual, or of a denomination, there must be some standard of faith.

This is the only safeguard of the pulpit today.

It is true that as Baptists, we have no single formulary, everywhere accepted, from the fact of our church independency.

Yet there is no denomination more united in its faith and practice, than is ours.

Aside from all discussion of different creeds, whether they be what is known as the Apostles' Creed, or the Westminster Confession, it may be said, that the first Christians made no speeches, wrote no letters to Jews or Gentiles, in which they did not condense, with all possible accuracy, the doctrines of the facts of Christianity.

Successive generations down to our own time, have in the light of progressive learning, gradually elaborated and systematized the doctrinal teachings of the Apostles.

In his great argument upon the Girard will case, Daniel Webster, before the Supreme Court at Washington, founded that argument upon the fact that Christianity is the law of the land, in these words:

"The earliest and the most urgent intellectual want of human nature, is the knowledge of its origin, its duty, and its destiny.

Whence came I?

What am I? and

What is before me?

This is the cry of the human soul, so soon as it raises its contemplation above visible, material things.

One of the first inquiries is:

Shall I be here always?

Shall I live forever?

Man soon learns that he must die. His Maker has made him capable of learning this.

Then comes the most solemn and urgent demand for light, that ever proceeded from the profound and anxious broodings of the human soul.

If a man die, shall he live again? And that question, nothing but God, and the religion of God, can solve.

Religion does solve it, and teaches every man that he is to live again, and that the duties of this life, have reference to the life which is to come."

With advancing years, I am profoundly impressed with the thought, that here, we have no continuing city.

Ten years ago, it will be remembered, that I preached a sermon in course, upon the THOMAS STRAWBRIDGE foundation, upon "*The Uses of Wealth.*"

Of those who were here then, some are not here today.

They have gone to enter upon the life immortal.

It is another theme—

#### DOCTRINE AND LIFE,

which transcends all others, and calls our attention for the hour.

As I contemplate the state and conditions of our modern society, and the drift of the masses, away from the churches, I am asking myself, as every thoughtful man must.—

What is the reason of this apparent decadence of attendance upon the worship of God, and the preaching of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ?

Has the old story become out of date?

Are the doctrines made prominent in the days of the Apostles become dead issues today?

Platforms of political parties are re-constructed, every four years, to meet the exigencies of our civic development, and national life.

Not so the platform of Christianity; it is founded upon the Rock of Ages, Christ, himself, the chief corner stone.

Never to be superceded or forgotten are these—formulated in the Apostolic age—Note them well.

#### THE SINFULNESS OF MAN, AND HIS NEED OF A REDEEMER.

Driven from the garden of Eden, as a transgressor of the Divine law, the Lord God placed cherubim and a flaming sword to keep the way of the tree of life."

From Genesis to Malachi, the Old Testament is a record of the continued conflict between good and evil.

The best of men who ever lived, have come short of fulfilling the law of God.

Whether it be Moses, who went up from the mountain of Nebo, and God said to him "thou shalt not go over into the promised land," and buried him in the land of Moab; or David, to whom God said, "thou shalt not build a house to my name, because thou hast shed much blood upon the earth in my sight."

Whether it be Peter who denied his Lord, or Judas who betrayed him; all have come short of the glory of God, except, reclaimed and saved, through the atonement of Jesus Christ.

"By one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin, so death passed upon all men."

We need not look back to the ancient cities of the plain, Sodom and Gomorrah, for evidence of the inherent sinfulness of human nature.

Trace human history from the early dawn of creation, down to this morning of the twentieth century.

From Sinai, the thunders of the Law of God, have come echoing down to us in this fair city of Illinois, a very garden-spot of earth, here to meet with conditions and evidences of human depravity, such as might cause angels to weep, and archangels to mourn. Our criminal, and our juvenile courts alike, demonstrate the terrible consequences of sin.

The adaptation of the Gospel of Jesus Christ to raise humanity from its fallen state, to enter into the soul of the repentant,—to renew and sanctify the believer; this is what Christ commissioned his disciples to set forth, the glad tidings that "The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life for the sins of many."

To His *unbounded goodness, greatness, mercy and love*, we ascribe the opening of the way of life. Transcendent theme—worthy of an angel's tongue.

How did he abolish death?

By his life and teachings, by his death and resurrection from the dead.

Before the tragedy of Calvary, as he looked forward to that dark hour in which the earth did quake, and the veil of the temple was rent in twain, he said, "I have power to lay down my life \* \* \* and I have power to take it again."

From Sinai, God spake by Moses, and through a long line of prophets he hath spoken unto us, by his son.

Witness his attestation of his divine mission.

"I came down from heaven, not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me."

"And this is the will of him that sent me; that everyone which seeth the son, and believeth on him, may have everlasting life; and I will raise him up at the last day."

Do you ask for further proofs of his divinity? Listen!

"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. \* \* \* In him was life; and the life was the light of men. And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, full of grace and truth."

The goodness of God, in Jesus Christ, his Son, was manifest at creation's dawn, and when the morning stars first sang together, and shepherds of Bethlehem, announced the birth of the new born King.

We are accustomed to think of him as a man, and study his character as related to his earthly life, limited to thirty years, as "the Man of Nazareth."

It is only when we study his Sermon on the Mount, that we can fully comprehend him; not only as a human being, with "flesh and bones"—but as "the Wonderful, the Counsellor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace."

What was the key note of that sermon?

"Repent for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand." Thus the foundation of his preaching was the fact that since the transgression of Eden, all men are, by their relation to that disobedience, sinners, and that entrance into the kingdom of heaven, to life and immortality, can only be gained through repentance and faith.

To the poor in spirit, thereby a heavenly inheritance.

To them that mourn comfort was promised.

To the merciful—mercy.

To the pure in heart, "they shall see God."

What all-embracing compassion was that which was thus exhibited in the Beatitudes?

What outspoken warning was that, when he declared,

"Till heaven and earth pass, not one jot, or one tittle shall, in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled"?

Thus, doctrine was in Christ's teaching, the very foundation of his philosophy, the attestation of his divine mission.

Piercing the mists of the future, as he was inspired of God, the prophet Isaiah announced his coming and mission to mankind.

"Who is this that cometh from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah? This that is glorious in his apparel—travelling in the greatness of his strength? \* \* \* and then cometh the answer, from out the excellent glory—"I that speak in righteousness, mighty to save."

Kindling with the same spirit, inspired of God, the writer of Epistle of the Hebrews—breaks forth in sublimest strains—"God who at sundry times, and in diverse manners, spake in times past, unto the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by his son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made the worlds."

#### IMMORTALITY.

"For the suffering of death, he was crowned with glory and honor."

The human soul, yearning for some glimpse into the realms of the hereafter—finds no solace in the teaching of science.

Of the state and condition of departed spirits, science knows nothing, and hence can teach nothing.

It can neither affirm nor deny a future life for humanity. It is not within the bounds of the knowable to penetrate man's final destiny, by scientific analysis of his complex nature.

But as men have lived, and worked, and died, and are forgotten, yet their works survive in the buried cities of ancient civilization.

This fact proves that man does not live in vain. A chiseled stone from Nineveh, wrought three thousand years ago, proved the existence then of a living hand, directed by a living soul.

The stone was, and is, material; the soul was immaterial.

Knowing this, we may well believe that the immaterial outlives the material—if for three thousand years; then why not forever?

The sentiment of the ages has looked hopefully to the future in its conception of immortality.

But aside from Revelation, man has found the consciousness of responsibility, the strongest argument for immortality.

From Revelation confirming this responsibility, we know that we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ.

It matters little what may be the nature of the transformation that we call death.

Man is here a living soul; he will be there an undying one; and all the glorious heritage of love and sacrifice here, will be his in eternity.

As then, one by one, we depart, as hither we came alone, we take our solitary way toward the untrodden shore, we are not—will not be—left to grope in darkness, but rather with Christ as our Redeemer in his light, shall see light, as he has promised, saying:

“I am the light of the world; he that followeth me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life.” “I am the Resurrection and the Life.”

It has become the fashion in our time for men who seldom read the Bible, to disbelieve its divine origin and sanctions, or anything supernatural. Then there is another class who study it merely as literature, and in the exercise of what in modern parlance is termed “higher criticism,” wrest from the revealed word of God, its messages of warning—its appeals to the souls of lost sinners, and the opening of the door of hope to the believer in Jesus Christ.

From both the two classes, we turn back to the open Bible—which makes the crucified Savior the great theme of its teachings—and here ground our faith in the divine goodness, greatness, mercy and love. What is needed by the Church today is not silver and gold, but true spiritual endowments, and a purer and simpler faith in her doctrines, the study of which is alone able to make wise unto salvation.

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all.

AMEN, AND AMEN.





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