

GENEALOGICAL AND FAMILY
HISTORY
OF THE
STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

A RECORD OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF HER PEOPLE IN THE MAKING OF A
COMMONWEALTH AND THE FOUNDING OF A NATION

COMPILED UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF
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1813, in Somersworth, New Hampshire, and died in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, December 31, 1892. In early life he followed the sea about three years, and later learned the carpenter's trade, after which he settled down and followed building and contracting in Portsmouth all the remainder of his active life. He was a man of considerable prominence in town affairs. He was a Democrat up to the time of the formation of the Republican party, ever after holding to that political faith. He held various municipal offices, such as council alderman, and chief of the fire department. He was married July 24, 1836, to Caroline Norton, daughter of John Norton of Portsmouth. She was born December 29, 1815, in that town, and died there September 16, 1891. They had seven children: John H., died in Brooklyn, New York, 1903; Henry A., Susan H. (Mix), died in Boston, Massachusetts, 1894; Thomas E., lost at sea, 1865, in early manhood; Kate P., died in infancy; Moses, at present and for many years a teacher in the public schools of Brooklyn, New York, and Caroline (Hodgdon), died in 1888.

(V) Henry Augustus Yeaton, who has been prominently identified with the civil, political and business history of the city of Portsmouth and the county of Rockingham for the last more than forty years, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 6, 1840, and has spent almost his entire life in that city. He was educated in its public schools, and after leaving school engaged as a clerk in the hardware store of Hon. John H. Bailey, leaving this for a few years of sea life, returning home to learn the trade of a carpenter under his father's instruction. In 1864, while working at this trade at the United States navy yard at Portsmouth, he met with an accident that made it impossible for him to follow his chosen vocation, and he became local agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, with marked success. In 1865 he entered the office of Joshua Brooks, flour and grain merchant, and became a partner in this business the following year under the firm name of Joshua Brooks & Co. This was the real beginning of his career as a business man, and he has continued such to the present time, although during the interval of forty years changes have taken place in the personnel of the old firm as originally established. Mr. Yeaton eventually succeeded to the interest of his former partner, and when his own son came to his majority he became junior partner in the present firm, which for many years has been known in all trade circles as H. A. Yeaton & Son.

Mr. Yeaton is a successful and substantial business man, and while his time has been pretty well occupied with private affairs he has also taken an earnest interest in local and state politics, a pronounced Republican, he never has been regarded as being in any sense a politician. He has served as selectman and member of the board of aldermen of Portsmouth, representative to the general court, and in 1899-1900 was a member of the New Hampshire state senate. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of Piscataqua Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In religion he is a Baptist, a member of the Middle Street Baptist Church and chairman of its board of wardens, a member of the board of trustees of the New Hampshire Baptist State Convention, and chairman of its finance committee. For many years he has been a director in the First National Bank and a trustee of

the Piscataqua Savings Bank, both of Portsmouth; a director in the local Young Men's Christian Association, and a trustee of the Cottage Hospital and of the Howard Benevolent Society. Since its organization in 1891 he has been managing director and treasurer of the Piscataqua Navigation Company and is credited by his fellow directors as being largely instrumental in the uniform success that has attended that company.

In January, 1861, Mr. Yeaton married Ara Abby Brooks. She was born November 23, 1840, a daughter of Joshua Brooks, with whom Mr. Yeaton became associated in business. Of this marriage two children were born: 1. Winifred, who became the wife of Albert E. Rand, a grocer of Portsmouth; of this union four children were born: Margaret, Norman E., Wallis S., and Elinor. 2. Harry B., who married Mary E. Ferguson, to whom have been born Ruth A., Philip O., Dorothy, Donald F., Carolyn F., and Frederick T.

WESTON This family has furnished a governor to the state of New Hampshire, as well as many other worthy and

valuable citizens. It is represented in the early settlement of several different points in Massachusetts, and has been long identified with New Hampshire. Among the pioneers of Salem, Massachusetts, was Francis Weston, who was made a freeman there in 1633 and was representative to the general court in the next year. Soon after he removed to Providence, and in 1639, was one of the founders of the First Baptist Church in America. John Weston came to Salem in 1644, and Edmund Weston to Duxbury in 1645. It is presumed that these and Thomas Weston, mentioned hereinafter, were relatives, but no certain information in this regard is afforded by the records. The first of the name in Massachusetts was Thomas Weston, a merchant, who came from London and commenced a colony at Wissagaset, now called Weymouth, in 1622. This colony was superintended by Richard Green, a brother-in-law of Weston, who died very suddenly, and soon after this Thomas Weston returned to London, and not long after he died at Briston, England. After his death his widow remained in England. It is not believed by modern genealogists that John Weston, of Salem, was a relative of Thomas above named, and we shall therefore begin with the next named as the first generation. Descendants now use two forms in spelling the name—Wesson and Weston.

(I) About the year 1644, during the Civil war in England, John Weston came from Buckinghamshire, England, to Salem, Massachusetts. He left his widowed mother, and secured a passage to America by concealing himself in an emigrant ship until well out to sea. He was then thirteen years of age. He was a member of the First Church in Salem in 1648, and about the year 1652 removed to Reading. He lived in that part of the town named Wakefield. He was a large landed proprietor, his property adjoining the meeting house square and bordering on the southeast part of the Reading pond, extending thence southerly. He was a man of great industry and wealth, being the largest taxpayer in the town, and became distinguished for important services and active participation in the formation and administration of the Colonial government. Deeply interested in religious matters, he frequently penciled down sermons, in which he exhibited a good degree of skill. He died about the year 1723, at the advanced age of more than

ninety-two years. He was married April 18, 1653, to Sarah Fitch, daughter of Deacon Zachary and Mary Fitch, of Reading, and they were the parents of eight children: John (died young), Sarah, Mary, John, Elizabeth, Samuel, Stephen and Thomas. (The last named and descendants are mentioned at length in this article.)

(II) John (2), second son and fourth child of John (1) and Sarah (Fitch) Weston, was born March 9, 1661, in Reading, which town was his home through life. He was married November 26, 1684, to Mary Bryant, and they were the parents of fourteen children, namely: John, Abraham, Samuel, Mary, Stephen, Zachariah, James, Benjamin, Jeremiah, Timothy, a still-born son, Jonathan, Sarah and John. The first of these, born 1685, was killed during the French war in an engagement at Casco Bay, June 11, 1707. The last was born in 1709.

(III) Samuel, third son and child of John (2) and Mary (Bryant) Weston, was born July 10, 1689, in Reading, and settled in that town, where he died November 6, 1745. He was a tiller of the soil. He was married April 8, 1718, to Joanna Hill, and they were the parents of four children as follows: Samuel, Sarah, Jonathan and Joanna.

(IV) Jonathan, second son and third child of Samuel and Joanna (Hill) Weston, was born April 13, 1731, in Reading, and passed his life in his native town. He was married December 18, 1753, to Ruth Flint, and they had eight children, namely: Ruth, Jonathan, Nathaniel, Samuel, James, Amos, Experience and Louis.

(V) Amos, fifth son and sixth child of Jonathan and Ruth (Flint) Weston, was born April 21, 1767, in Reading, and died April, 1843, in Manchester, New Hampshire. As a young man he located in what was then Derryfield and had a farm in the southeastern part of the town. He was a man of strong character and much influence, and was a member of the committee of the town, chosen in March, 1810, to secure the name of Manchester instead of Derryfield.

(VI) Amos (2), son of Amos (1) Weston, was a child when he came with his parents to Derryfield. He located upon land adjoining that of his father, and cleared up of the wilderness a farm subsequently known in Manchester as the Weston place. He was a man of sound judgment and active mind, and was often employed in the public service. For five years he served as town clerk, was selectman fifteen years, eleven years of this period being chairman of the board. He represented Manchester in the legislature three times, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1850. He was married to Betsy Wilson, daughter of Colonel Robert Wilson, of Londonderry, and granddaughter of James Wilson, the Scotch-Irish founder of the family in Londonderry. They were the parents of five children.

(VII) Governor James Adams Weston, youngest child of Amos (2) and Betsey (Wilson) Weston, was born in Manchester, August 27, 1827, and died there May 8, 1895. He passed his childhood and youth on the homestead, where he assisted his father in the labor of caring for the farm, and attended the district school and the Manchester and Pisataquog Academies. His forte was mathematics, and he directed his energies to acquiring a practical knowledge of civil engineering with a view of making that his vocation for life, meantime teaching school winters. He applied himself assiduously to his studies, made rapid advancement in them, and

at the age of nineteen secured the position of assistant civil engineer of the Concord railroad. This was in 1846, and immediately after receiving his appointment he took charge of the laying of the second track of the road. Three years later the faithful performance of his duties caused his promotion to the position of chief engineer, which he held for many years. For some time, in addition to the performance of the duties of his office as engineer, he also filled the position of road master and master of transportation of the Concord, and Manchester & Lawrence railroads. While chief engineer of the Concord & Portsmouth railroad, he had charge of the construction of a large part of the line. In 1861-62 he superintended the construction of the Manchester and Candia railroad and the Hooksett Branch railroad. In 1865 he superintended the building of the Suncook Valley railroad, and later made the surveys of the Manchester & Keene railroad. During the time he was employed on these public works he was frequently engaged in private matters of importance, both as a practical and as an advisory engineer, and in cases where controversy had arisen. Soon after being appointed chief engineer of the Concord railroad he moved to Concord to live, on account of his principal business, but in 1856 returned to Manchester, where he continued to reside as long as he lived. Besides railroad work he was engaged in other works of a public nature, prominent among which was the construction of the Concord water works which supply Concord with water from Penacook lake.

Mr. Weston was a Democrat. His thoughtful preparation and thorough way of doing business made him a successful man. His party in Manchester recognized in him a strong man whose business methods and well deserved popularity would make an acceptable candidate for office and a successful officer if elected. In 1862 he was persuaded to accept the Democratic nomination for mayor of Manchester, which up to that time had always been a Whig or Republican city, and in it the year before the Republican candidate had been elected by nearly four hundred and fifty majority. Mr. Weston ran ahead of his ticket, but was defeated by a majority of about two hundred and fifty votes. In 1863 he was again induced to become the nominee for the mayoralty, and although the same intensely partisan campaign was made by his opponents, and party spirit ran higher than before, he failed of election by only eighteen votes. He was again his party's candidate in 1867, and although the relative strength of the two parties was about the same as before, he was elected over Joseph B. Clark, the then mayor, by a majority of two hundred and seventy-two, and by a larger vote than had ever been received by any previous candidate except that of Mayor Abbott, in 1855. In 1869 he was again the candidate of the Democrats, and although the Republicans had carried the city for General Grant for president at the election a few weeks before by about six hundred majority, the ward returns at the municipal election gave Mayor Weston a majority of seven votes over his Republican opponent, Isaac W. Smith, and it took a carefully revised official count to determine the result which was eventually declared to be in favor of Mr. Smith by twenty-three majority. In 1870 Mr. Weston defeated Mayor Smith, and in 1871 was again elected. In 1874 he was a third time elected to the mayoralty by an overwhelming majority. During Mayor Weston's tenure of office great improvements were made

in the city. An improved system of sewerage was established and partly completed; a general plan for street and sidewalk grades was arranged; the public commons were commenced and carried on as far as public interests permitted; and a general plan for systematic ornamentation of the parks and public grounds was inaugurated. Of the necessity and manner of obtaining a plentiful supply of pure water for the city of Manchester, Mr. Weston had a comprehensive knowledge which but few if any of his fellow citizens had. To his theories as a practical engineer, he added a full practical knowledge of the situation gained from his own surveys. After obtaining the necessary legislation, though opposed by many citizens, he prepared and carried through the municipal legislature the necessary ordinances which enabled the enterprise to take shape, and the plan was placed in the hands of a board of commissioners. Mr. Weston's clear understanding of the needs of the city in regard to water and his intelligent handling of his plan resulted in the present water works system, which has been of inestimable benefit to the city. Mayor Weston was the first city officer to recommend the erection in Manchester of a monument to the soldiers and sailors of the Civil war, and it was through his influence that the present design was adopted, the proposition brought to full fruition and the noble shaft which commemorates the deeds of the heroes of that great struggle was placed where it is a constant reminder to the living of the virtues of the noble dead.

Mayor Weston's exceptional success as the leader of his party in Manchester, and his wise and beneficent administration of the city's affairs attracted to him the attention of the leaders of the Democracy in the state, and he began to be spoken of as an exceptionally desirable candidate for governor; and at the state convention in January, 1871, he was made the nominee of his party for that position. In the contest which followed he met the well organized and determined opposition of the Republican party, which, however, he would have overcome had it not been for the introduction into the political field of a third candidate. This prevented the election by the people by one hundred and thirteen votes, although Mr. Weston had a large plurality. The election went to the legislature which was Democratic, and he was elected by that body in June following and inaugurated on the 14th of that month. "The governor's administration was characterized by economy and the most conscientious observance of official honor and integrity. Even the most zealous partisan never questioned his faithful discharge of duty, and his official term closed with the highest respect of the whole people." In 1872 the Republican party nominated as their gubernatorial candidate Ezekiel A. Straw, agent of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, a man of much ability, great resources and unparalleled influence throughout the state. Mr. Straw received the full support of his party, and was the favorite of the manufacturing interests which he was supposed to favor as against other branches of business in the country, and his election was a matter of no surprise to either party. The following year the same candidates were nominated and Governor Straw was again elected. In 1874 Mr. Weston was again the standard bearer of his party, and received a handsome plurality of votes, and was elected by the legislature in June following. This election followed his fourth election as mayor of Manchester, which

office he resigned before taking his seat as governor. Partisan feeling ran high during Governor Weston's second administration, but he retained the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens and his personal character and official honor were never called in question." In every instance where Mr. Weston was the candidate of his party, it was when his opponent started in the race with a majority, and with numerous party advantages. He fought his campaigns against numbers and against prestige. He contested the ground with opponents who were no mean adversaries, and his successes were alike honorable to him and the party to which he belonged."

Governor Weston's success in both business and political life led to his receiving appointments to many places of honor and trust, and to many requests to take responsible positions in many local business enterprises. In 1871 he was appointed a member of the New Hampshire centennial commission, of which body he was chairman, and as such he worked with great zeal and efficiency to promote the success of New Hampshire's exhibit. He was also placed by Congress on the centennial board of finance. He was chairman of the board of water commissioners from its beginning; on the establishment of the state board of health he was selected one of its members, and retained the position up to the time of his death. He was treasurer of the Elliot Hospital Corporation, chairman of the trustees of the cemetery fund, treasurer of the Suncook Valley railroad, one of the directors and clerk of the Manchester Horse railroad corporation, president of the Locke Cattle Company, but his main business was bank management. In 1877 he was chosen president of the City National Bank, which in October, 1880, was changed to the Merchants' National Bank, and continued at the head of that institution during his life. On the organization of the Guaranty Savings Bank, he was made its treasurer. These two banks have been successful, and are second to none in financial reputation. He was one of the organizers of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, and had always been its president and a member of the directorate except a few of the earlier years of its existence, when he was the vice-president. He was actively concerned in the management of this company, and devoted much of his time to its affairs. In August, 1880, the supreme court appointed him chairman of the board of trustees for the bondholders of the Manchester & Keene railroad, and he filled that place till his death.

Governor Weston's life was one that any young man might select as an example to imitate. Born on a farm of parents in only moderate circumstances, he began early to make his own way in the world, and by unceasing industry and the use of that excellent common sense with which nature plentifully endowed him, he grew stronger and more capable with the passing of the years, succeeded in everything he undertook, gained the reputation of being a man who knew no such word as fail in business, was called to positions of responsibility and trust because of his unsullied integrity and power to succeed, went into politics against his own desires, won where others of his party had failed, and finally was called to fill the highest office within the gift of the people of his state, and in the discharge of the duties of that office added lustre to his already resplendent reputation.

In recognition of his public services Dartmouth

College conferred on him in 1871 the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He was a member of the Amoskeag Veterans. He was an honored member of the Masonic fraternity. The divisions of that body to which he belonged are: Washington Lodge, No. 61; Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11; Adoniram Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he was treasurer for thirty-one years. His religious associations were with the Franklin Street Congregational Church, of which society he was many years an active member and treasurer. His entire life except seven years in Concord, 1849 to 1856, was spent in his native town.

James A. Weston married, in Concord, February 23, 1854, Anna S. Gilmore, who was born in Concord, December 14, 1833, and died in Manchester, August 20, 1892, daughter of Mitchel Gilmore, of Concord. Five children were born of this union: Herman, October 1, 1858, died April 14, 1863. Grace Helen, July 1, 1866, married Frederick H. Eames, and resides at Somerville, Massachusetts. James Henry and Edwin Bell are mentioned below; Anna Mabel, April 26, 1876, died March 26, 1904. Charles Albert, November 1, 1878, is manager of the New England Telegraph and Telephone Company, and resides at Concord.

(VIII) James Henry, second child and eldest son of Governor James A. and Anna S. (Gilmore) Weston, was born in Manchester, July 17, 1868. He graduated from the Manchester high school in 1887, and entered Dartmouth College the same year, and remained there two years. In March, 1889, he entered the service of the New Hampshire Trust Company, of Manchester, where he was employed until the financial depression of 1893. He then became a bookkeeper in the Merchants' National Bank, where in addition to the performance of his routine duties, he learned practical banking. On the death of his father in 1895 he became joint executor of the estate, with his brother. In the latter part of 1903 he took a position as clerk with the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, which he filled until December, 1905, when he was chosen cashier of the First National Bank of Derry, which was organized December 11, 1905. The bank building was fitted up and furnished under his direction. Mr. Weston's genial disposition and careful training have made him a very popular and efficient bank officer, and both banks have proved themselves substantial and successful financial institutions with a constantly increasing business. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never sought or held office. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 61 Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11; Mt. Nebo Council, Royal and Select Masters; Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he is treasurer, succeeding his father in 1895; and Edward A. Raymond Consistory, thirty-second degree, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret.

He married, in Manchester, April 16, 1902, Alice Carey Hathaway, who was born in Morrisville, Vermont, April 18, 1873, daughter of Fernando Cortez and Hattie (Woodbury) Hathaway.

(IX) Edwin Bell, third child and second son of Governor James A. and Anna S. (Gilmore) Weston, was born in Manchester, March 15, 1871. For three years he attended the Manchester high school, then Phillips Andover Academy, graduating in 1889; and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1893, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He matriculated at Boston University Law School in 1894,

took a three years' course and graduated as Bachelor of Law with the class of 1897. Soon afterward he was admitted to the Suffolk County (Massachusetts) bar, and opened an office in Boston, where he practiced three years, and then removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he remained till 1903, when he removed to Derry, where he has since devoted himself to professional business, and has a good law practice, chiefly in Rockingham county. He is a member of Washington Lodge, No. 61, Free and Accepted Masons; Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11; Adoniram Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar; and also Derry Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Derry. Mr. Weston married, August 8, 1907, Lena A. Ellison, of Randolph, Vermont.

(II) Thomas, youngest child of John and Sarah (Fitch) Weston, was born in Reading, November 20, 1670, and lived in Reading. His wife, whose forename was Elizabeth, died June 26, 1715. Their children were: Ebenezer, Elizabeth, and Josiah.

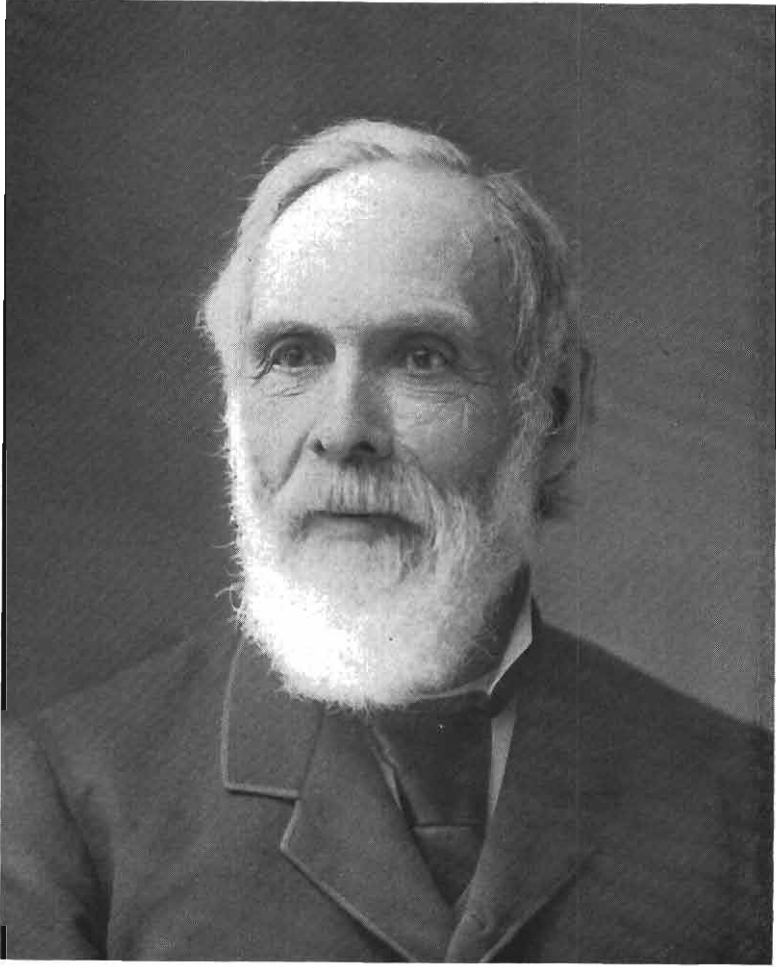
(III) Ebenezer, eldest child of John and Elizabeth Weston, was born January 28, 1702. In 1752 he removed to the then backwoods and settled in Souhegan West, where the remainder of his life was spent. He married, November 29, 1726, Mehitable, daughter of Isaac Sutherick, who was born in October, 1706. Their children were: Mehitable, Elizabeth, Ebenezer, Ann, Daniel, Hepsibah, Sarah, Judith, Thomas, Isaac, Tabitha, and Sutherick. (Mention of the last named and descendants is a feature of this article).

(IV) Isaac, eleventh child and fourth son of Ebenezer and Mehitable (Sutherick) Weston, was born in Reading, May 11, 1746, and with his father and brothers moved to Souhegan West, where he was a farmer. He married Hannah Cole, who died June 1, 1831, aged eighty. Their children were: John, Hannah, Betsey, Susannah, Isaac, Luther (died young), and Luther. Hannah married Daniel L. Herrick (see Herrick, VI).

(V) Isaac (2), fifth child and second son of Isaac (1) and Hannah (Cole) Weston, was born November 27, 1784, and died January 23, 1869, aged eighty-five. He was a farmer, and resided in Pond Parish near the great Pond. He married, August 20, 1812, Mehitable Batchelder, who was born August 25, 1788, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Thompson (Shirwin) Bacheller, of Amherst. He died April 18, 1871, aged eighty-three. Their children were: Isaac Plumer, Luther, and Mehitable J.

(VI) Isaac Plumer, eldest child of Isaac and Mehitable (Batchelder) Weston, was born in Amherst, December 20, 1812, and died January 23, 1879. He resided on the ancestral acres left him by his father. He married Mary J. Howard, who was born in Amherst, November 25, 1808, daughter of Josiah and Mary (Stanley) Howard, of Amherst. She died April 15, 1891. Their children were: Caroline F., Martin P., Luther, Emeline, Helen M., Arabella, George W., Marietta, and Georgianna A., who married George S. Eaton, of Amherst (see Eaton, II).

(IV) Deacon Sutherick, youngest son of Ebenezer and Mehitable (Sutherick) Weston, was born November 19, 1751, and was about a year old when his parents moved to Amherst. He was one of the patriots of the revolution, and suffered many hardships in the course of that struggle. He went from Amherst to Bunker Hill, and was among those who crossed the neck and shared in the close of the battle. At the battle of the Cedars, in Canada, he was



D. M. Weston,

taken prisoner by the Indians and nearly starved. When he appeared much reduced he was given an opportunity to run for his life, for the amusement of the savages, and not from promptings of mercy. Being a very muscular man he plunged at once into a swamp, and succeeded in escaping pursuit. He was finally discovered and rescued by a scout from his regiment, in a wretched state of starvation and laceration from his experience in the wilderness. Tradition also says that he was once regularly exchanged for British prisoners. After the war he engaged in farming, and moved from Amherst to Antrim in 1786. In 1807 he and his son built a large house on his farm, which is still standing. He was appointed a deacon of the Presbyterian Church in 1800, and was ever an upright and able man, faithful to every obligation. He died in Antrim, May 11, 1831, over seventy-nine years of age. He was married January 20, 1779, in Amherst, to Mary DeLancy, and they were the parents of: Mary L., Sutheric, Rebecca, Leonard, Sophia and Lancy.

(V) Captain Sutheric (2), eldest son of Sutheric (1) and Mary (DeLancy) Weston, was born March 8, 1783, in Amherst, and lived some years after attaining man's estate with his father. He subsequently occupied and tilled two different farms in Antrim, and moved to Nashua in 1836, dying in that town May 30, 1850. He held a captain's commission in the cavalry militia in 1819, and was familiarly called by the title. In 1808 he was married to Sally S. McCauley, who died in Holyoke, Massachusetts, in 1854. Their children were: Esther M., Sarah, David (died young), Mary D., Sutheric J., David M., Rebecca J., Harriet N., Eliza A., Leonard and Sarah Jane.

(VI) David McCauley, sixth child and third son of Sutheric (2) and Sally S. (McCauley) Weston, was born May 29, 1818, in Antrim.

The Weston family was among the early settlers of the New England colonies, and both those who came from England as well as those who came from Scotland, were staunch adherents of the Presbyterian faith. They were brave and enterprising, and were prominent in the various generations. Sutheric Weston was an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Antrim in 1800, and is mentioned in the history of the town as a "faithful, able, and good man."

(VI) David McCauley Weston, grandson of Sutheric Weston, mentioned above, was born in Antrim, New Hampshire, May 29, 1818. He inherited the excellent characteristics of perseverance, energy and integrity, which were so distinctive of his ancestors. He was reared in a Christian home, and although not devoting much of his personal attention to religious matters until later in life, he was grateful "that he had never fallen into skepticism." He was unusually gifted with mental and moral qualities, and these, combined with rare executive ability, enabled him to take a commanding position in every station of life he was called upon to fill. From early childhood he displayed remarkable aptitude as a mechanic, and became exceedingly skilled in making a practical use of his attainments in this direction. He made mechanical art his chosen profession, and held valuable patents in this country and Great Britain. Among them was a machine for drying sugar, which was patented in 1866, which was almost universally adopted in this country, and extensively used in Great Britain,

France, Germany, and other sugar producing countries. This invention has never, up to the present time, been superseded by any other. The same principle which was applied to it was also developed in his "laundry machine," "salt machine," and "cream separator." He has added considerably to the wealth of the world, and many are now reaping the results of his labor and genius. His charities were many and unostentatious, and always wisely directed. Among them, the one in which he took the deepest personal interest, and to which he devoted a great part of his time and attention, was the "Northfield Seminary." With the laying of the corner-stone of "East Hall" his interest was aroused toward this undertaking and it never wavered until his last and most munificent gift toward a permanent fund for its support. He built and furnished "Weston Hall," which stands among the school buildings at East Northfield, and is a fitting monument to his memory. A still more fitting tribute is the living memorials in the hearts and minds of those who go forth from this institution to fill places of responsibility in the world and bear witness to the glorious gospel of the Son of God. In earlier life Mr. Weston had spent much time in travel, and introduced his inventions personally in various countries. He spent considerable time in the Sandwich Islands. After his return he became greatly interested in the religious movements of which D. L. Moody was the head, and became an interested worker in the evangelistic work of the Tabernacle. A new world seemed to have opened before him, and from day to day he grew more and more into the stature of a perfect man in Christ Jesus. From that time he sought the society of Christian people, and in the sanctuary, Sabbath school and meeting found the rest and recreation which his soul craved. He was devoted to the teachings of Moody, and attached to him personally by a sincere and lasting affection. He contributed liberally of his time and money to home and foreign missions, churches, schools, ministers and students. He supported a missionary in Boston and another in northern New England, and his last act was the generous gift to the Northfield schools. His death occurred, April 27, 1890, and many were the tributes of respect paid to his memory, among them being: Resolutions adopted by the American Tool and Machine Company, Boston, May 8, 1890; resolutions adopted by the trustees of Northfield Seminary at their annual meeting, held June 9, 1890; resolutions adopted by the teachers and students of Northfield Seminary, East Northfield, May 8, 1890; a letter from H. E. Sawyer, of Mount Hermon School, May 8, 1890; resolutions adopted by the faculty and students of Mount Hermon School; resolutions adopted by the Evangelistic Association of New England, Boston, Massachusetts, May 21, 1890; resolutions adopted by the executive committee of the City Missionary Society, Boston, May 12, 1890; letter from D. L. Moody, April 28, 1890; letter from Mrs. D. L. Moody, October 2, 1890; letter from Rev. A. T. Pierson, D. D., July 22, 1890; and many other testimonials of respect and affection. Of Mr. Weston it may well be said that a noble life is ended, a nobler life begun. He served his generation well, and entered into that rest and reward which awaits all those who are found faithful.

Is an English cognomen first bestowed
YOUNG on its bearer to distinguish him from
someone older having the same