

MOUNT JOSEPH WHIPPLE

HOW AND WHY IT GOT ITS NAME



MOUNT JOSEPH WHIPPLE

FORWARD

In 1986 the New Hampshire Legislature passed, and Governor John H. Sununu signed, a bill that applied the name Joseph Whipple to a peak in Jefferson, New Hampshire situated on the western slope of Mount StarrKing in the Pliny Range.

To make a record of the naming and approval process together with the reason for the effort we have created this brief document.

Charles D. Bond and Marie R. Bond
November 2002



Colonel Joseph Whipple was customs agent and harbor master of Portsmouth and developer of Dartmouth, later named Jefferson, New Hampshire. The portrait, painted by Stephen James Ferris from a sketch by C.B.J.Fevrer St.Memin, is on loan by the National Park Service to the Jefferson Historical Society. Apparently this is not the only portrait of Joseph. The catalogue of works of art in Independence Hall states that the portrait of William Whipple is after St.Memin. Whipple died in 1785, and St.Memin was not born until 1770 and did not come to America until 1793. Research among the engraved portraits by St.Memin discloses the fact that the alleged picture of William Whipple in Independence Hall is in fact a portrait of a Joseph Whipple which was drawn and engraved by St.Memin in 1805.

Mount Joseph Whipple
by
Charles D Bond & Marie R Bond

Although his name is little known today outside the membership of the Jefferson Historical Society, Colonel Joseph Whipple was a major participant in the formation and settlement of our North Country. In 1986 the New Hampshire Legislature named the peak at the west end of the Pliny Range, above the North Road in Jefferson, Mount Joseph Whipple. On September 12, 2002 the US Geological Survey, Board on Geographic Names, unanimously approved the name for the mountain. What qualified Whipple for such an honor?



Mount Joseph Whipple from Riverton

Born February 14, 1738 in Kittery, Maine, to William and Mary Cutt Whipple, Joseph Whipple was the youngest of five. "He was educated in the counting room of Nathaniel Carter, a merchant of Newburyport, and established himself in business in Portsmouth, in company with his brother. They continued their mercantile connection until a short time previous to the commencement of the revolutionary war"⁽¹⁾. During the American Revolution Joseph Whipple served as Customs Officer of the Port of Portsmouth. Given the rank of Colonel in 1784, he commanded the 25th Regiment of New Hampshire Militia. In 1786 he was appointed customs collector for New Hampshire. He "resided in the house then and now standing at the northeast corner of State and Chestnut streets, Portsmouth (No. 79 State St)"⁽²⁾. He also represented the Coos district in the Legislature from 1776 to 1783.



Strawbery Bank Portsmouth

The Colonel's many business ventures were apparently very successful. When he passed away in 1816 at the age of 78 his Will, drawn in 1805, was probated at the Rockingham County Registry of Probate. It references a farm at Kittery, capital stock in bridges, a turnpike and other corporations. It also included a mansion and various other properties in Portsmouth and thousands of acres of land in Jefferson, Bethlehem, Bretton Woods and Colebrook.



Pliny Range with Mount Joseph Whipple on left

Even before the American Revolution Whipple had an blueprint for the future of northern New Hampshire. Soon after the Notch of the White Mountains (Crawford Notch) was discovered by Sawyer and Nash in 1772, Whipple began purchasing title to unsold royal grants, parcels forfeited for unpaid taxes and directly from other lot owners. Eventually he owned the entire town of Dartmouth (incorporated in 1796 as Jefferson), and large parts of other towns. The town of Jefferson cost him only \$4,200! Since he was many days' journey from the North Country, he appointed James Hight of Dartmouth (Jefferson) as his resident superintendent to oversee his various interests.

The folklore of the North Country has a number of references to Whipple. Every 19th Century guide and history of the region tells a variation of the story of Nancy (last name perhaps Barton or Livermore) who worked as a housemaid on Whipple's farm in Dartmouth. She was robbed by a young man who allegedly wooed her and absconded with her savings. She attempted to pursue the scoundrel on foot in winter through Crawford Notch. Searchers found her body on the bank of a stream now called Nancy Brook several miles south of the Notch.



Trail to Mount Nancy, Crawford Notch

Deborah Vicker, the first white woman to pass through the Notch, was also in Whipple's employ. When she complained that the Continental dollars he paid as her first year's wages, were worthless, Whipple gave her a 50 acre parcel of land. Her fiance, Richard Stalbird, looked at the swampy tract and demanded that the Colonel give her a better parcel. As a result she settled the land in lot 10 range 6 adjacent to the Waumbek Golf Course now occupied by the Applebrook Inn. In later years Granny Stalbird, as she became known, was famous for her medical practice throughout the North Country.



Stalbird Lot, Jefferson Hill

Whipple owned a farm which stood near the confluence of Mill Brook and the Israel River where magnificent views of the Presidentials and the Pliny Range spread across Jefferson Meadows. The Lalumieres' E&R Farm is located close to the original site of what was in later years to be called the "Whipple Stand". According to lore, one day a group of Indians, led by a white man, entered Whipple's house uninvited and indicated that they were taking him as a prisoner to Canada. They made the mistake of allowing him to go into another room so that he might dress for travel. Out the window he went and down to the meadow where men were mowing hay. The return of the men to the house carrying fence posts which appeared to be muskets, and shouting war whoops, was all it took to set the Indians in panicked retreat.



The view from the "Whipple Stand "

Apparently, like many wealthy men of that time, Whipple owned a slave. After the Revolution, when New Hampshire stopped taxing slaves as property, Whipple granted the slave, Cuffee, his freedom. In the United States Census of 1790, Cuffee Whipple was listed as a free, non-white resident of Portsmouth. He remained in the Colonel's employ and raised a large family. In 1796 Joseph Whipple deeded Cuffee Whipple fifty acres in Jefferson in Lot 15, Range 11, near where US Route 2 crosses Priscilla Brook. That deed, recorded in Book G5, Page 241, in the Coos County Registry of Deeds, in all probability, made Cuffee the first black property owner in the North Country.



Site of the "Whipple Stand"

Slavery was to involve Whipple in an interesting footnote to history. It is found in a letter in the Library of Congress. In 1796 a slave named Oney Judge, who was the property of Martha Washington, ran away from the President's residence in Philadelphia and found her way to Portsmouth, New Hampshire. When Washington learned of her whereabouts he asked Secretary of the Treasury Oliver Wolcott to arrange for her return. Wolcott sought Whipple's assistance. Whipple interviewed Oney. He wrote to Wolcott that, "After a cautious examination it appeared to me that she had not been decoyed away [by a Frenchman] as had been apprehended, but that a thirst for compleat (sic) freedom which she was informed would take place on her arrival here & (in) Boston had been her only motive for absconding". In the years following Whipple, using the skills learned as a bureaucrat, managed to avoid sending Oney back. She married a sailor named John "Black Jack" Staines, had several children and died in old age in Greenland, New Hampshire, a free woman.



Mount Joseph Whipple from North Road

Colonel Whipple, to populate his north country development, gave 50 acre parcels to pioneers. He then offered to sell them the other half of the 100 acre lot on which they were settled. In one instance he gave Samuel Stillings a lot on the condition that he operate a blacksmith shop. Many of the 100 acre parcels he laid out in Jefferson still exist today and some are still in the hands of descendants of those original settlers. Tuttle, Kenison, Hicks, Holmes and Ingerson are among the names found on deeds in Jefferson then and now.

Whipple, in the 1780's, built a saw mill on the Israel River at what is now Riverton. The canal on the east side of the river can still be seen from the bridge on Route 2 in Riverton. The availability of sawn lumber meant that there were few log cabins ever built in Dartmouth. In later years the saw mills were replaced by starch mills which used potatoes, the only crop besides timber that grew well in the area.

His Last Will and Testament gives us insight into the Colonel's character. First, he provided life occupancy for his living relatives in properties that he owned in Portsmouth. He gave life occupancy on the 200 acre Mt. Pliny Farm in Jefferson to James Hight. Then, he directed that 10,000 acres of his land in Jefferson, Colebrook, Cockburn (Columbia), Bethlehem and Bretton Woods (Carroll) be sold and the proceeds be invested in the "Jefferson Turnpike Incorporation". The Turnpike was incorporated December 11, 1804. The road was completed in 1812, cost \$18,400, and ran 14 miles from Lancaster town line to the 10th New Hampshire Turnpike (Route 302) at the Notch. Little has changed in 190 years. The turnpike is still a dirt road that runs from Route 2 in Riverton to Route 115A in the Meadows and on to Route 115. From there it is known as the Cherry Mountain Road to its terminus near Bretton Woods ski area.



The Turnpike looking east from Route 116

Next he directed that five thousand acres each in Jefferson and Bretton Woods be sold and the proceeds be used to establish an Academy in Jefferson under the direction of the President and Trustees of Dartmouth College. The income from the Turnpike investment was then to be used to support the Academy. The sale of two thousand acres in Colebrook was to be added to that endowment.

Joseph Whipple had considerable foresight. He predicted that there would be great growth in the population of America. He stated that it would be "good policy" for the United States to be self-sufficient and not subject to the limitations of international trade. Therefore he asked that the residue of his estate be invested and, from its earnings, bounties be paid to persons who set up businesses manufacturing glass and processing wool. He emphasized the importance of high quality workmanship and the need for the employment of as many as possible. He, in fact, foresaw the Industrial Revolution in America.



The North Cemetery, Portsmouth

Although all these good intentions were spelled out in his will, when Joseph Whipple passed away on February 26, 1816, his estate was no longer so valuable. The Turnpike was built but never made anyone money. The Academy was never built. The business bounties were apparently never established. His wife Hannah predeceased him and they had no children. Joseph Whipple is reportedly buried in North Burying Ground in Portsmouth with other Whipple family members, although no stone marks his grave.

It seems fitting that the 3,298 foot peak on the west flank of Mt. Starr King in Jefferson be named for a pioneer so devoted to the development and prosperity of the North Country of New Hampshire.

(1) Biographies of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence (2) *ibid*

Photographs by Marie R Bond

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CHARLES D BOND
101 North Road (POB 39)
Jefferson, New Hampshire 03583
603-586-7711
mrbond@ncia.net

Roger L Payne
U.S. Geological Survey
523 National Center
Reston, VA 22092

February 4, 2002

Dear Director Payne;

In 1986, while a member of the New Hampshire Senate, I had the privilege of co-sponsoring a bill that named a peak in the town of Jefferson, NH for the town's founder Colonel Joseph Whipple. The bill also named Mount Mary in the town of Northumberland. The bill became Chapter 42 of the Acts of 1986.

Although the section pertaining to Mount Mary was, apparently, properly submitted to the Geological Survey, the portion relating to Mount Joseph Whipple was not. This recently came to light and I am attempting to correct the oversight.

It is my request that you take affirmative action on the attached Domestic Geographic Name Report to apply that name. Attached also are copies of the geodetic map showing its location. And accompanying our application is an article concerning Joseph Whipple and the reason for the application. You will also find a copy of the Chapter law and a photo of Governor Sununu signing the bill.

I would be pleased, as would the citizens of Jefferson, if the Board were to act favorably on this request.

Sincerely,

Charles D. Bond

cc: Forest Supervisor
White Mountain National Forest
719 Main Street
Laconia, NH 03246

CHAPTER 42 (HB 69)

AN ACT NAMING A MOUNTAIN IN STARK, NEW HAMPSHIRE AS "MOUNT MARY" AFTER THE FIRST NAME OF ITS OWNER AND NAMING A MOUNTAIN IN JEFFERSON, NEW HAMPSHIRE "MOUNT JOSEPH WHIPPLE".

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

42:1 Mountain Peak Officially Named. The mountain peak located on lot number 203 in the third division of the lots of the town of Stark, New Hampshire, is hereby known as "Mount Mary." The official name of "Mount Mary" shall be used as necessary on all state maps and documents. The property is registered to Mary E. Sloat, and recorded, Coos county registry of deeds, June 9, at 8:30 a.m., 1975, volume 577, page 334. The peak, which is a 3,540 foot elevation, is further shown on the United States Geological Survey, Percy, New Hampshire, sheet. Coordinates on the map show the peak at 44 degrees, 31 minutes, 43 seconds longitude and 71 degrees, 21 minutes, 47 seconds latitude. This location is on the ridge westerly of the Kilkenny-Stark town line, a few rods west of United States Forest Service marker number 12.

42:2 Naming of "Mount Joseph Whipple". The mountain peak located on lot, number 4 range 9 of the lots and ranges of the town of Jefferson, New Hampshire, is hereby known as "Mount Joseph Whipple" in honor of the founder of Jefferson, New Hampshire, formerly known as Dartmouth, New Hampshire. The official name of "Mount Joseph Whipple" shall be used as necessary on all state maps and documents. The peak, which is at 3,298 foot elevation, is further shown on the United States Geological Survey, Mount Washington, New Hampshire, sheet. Coordinates on the map show the peak at 44 degrees, 26 minutes north latitude and 71 degrees, 27 minutes west longitude. This location is 3,000 feet north and 2,100 feet west of the summit of "Mount Starr King".

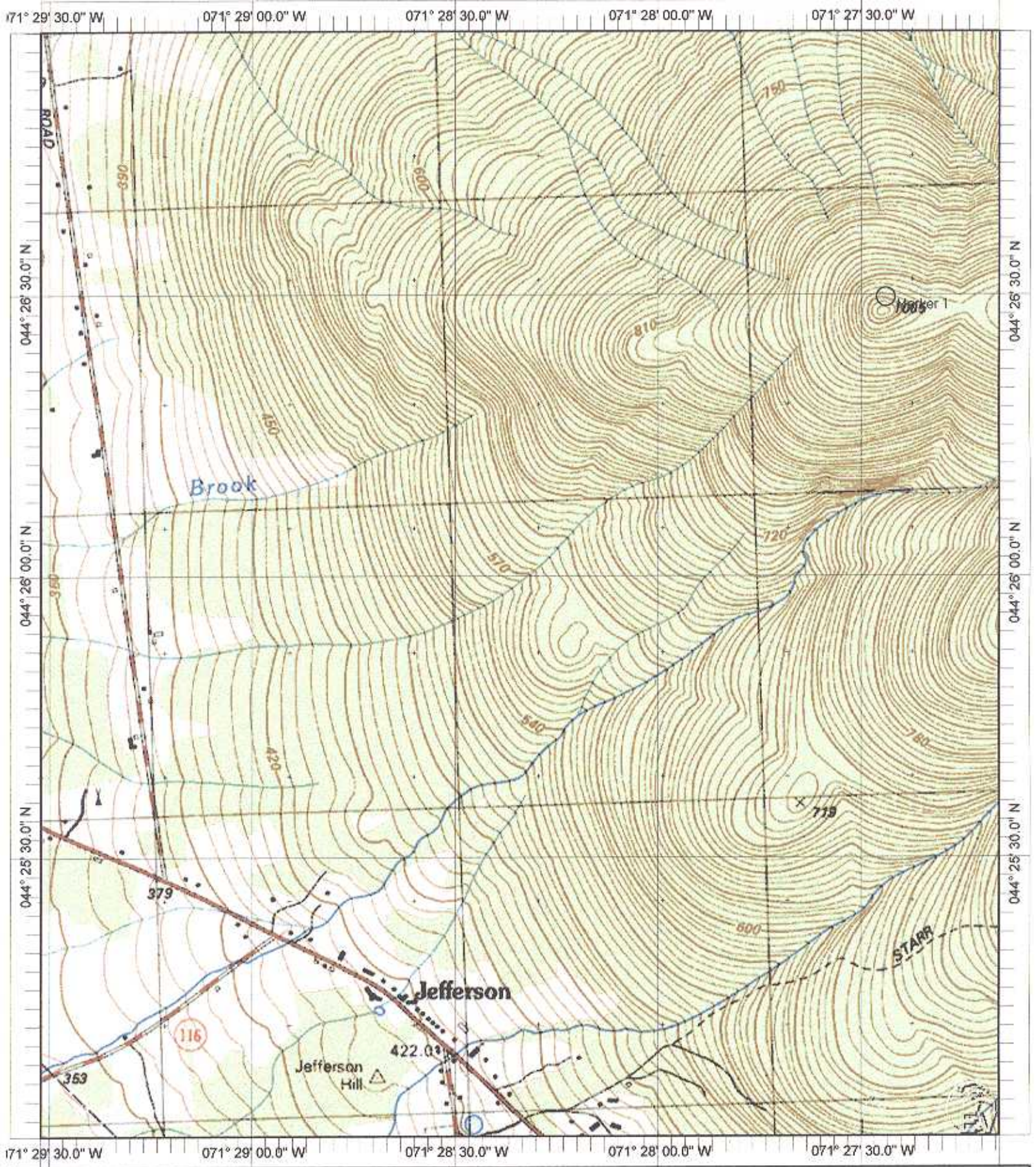
42:3 Effective Date. This act shall take effect 60 days after its passage.

[Approved May 2, 1986.]

[Effective Date July 1, 1986.]



Representative Phoebe Chardon, Helen Merrill, Wilma Corrigan and Senator Charles Bond watch as Governor John H. Sununu signs HB 69, May 2, 1986 naming Mount Joseph Whipple



Name: PLINY RANGE
Date: 11/9/102
Scale: 1 inch equals 1335 feet

Location: 044° 25' 59.2" N 071° 28' 20.5" W
Caption: Mount Joseph Whipple
Jefferson, New Hampshire



UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

In reply please use this address:
U. S. Geological Survey
525 National Center
Reston, Virginia 20192-0523

October 21, 2002

Mr. Charles D. Bond
P.O. Box 39
Jefferson, New Hampshire 03583-0039

Dear Mr. Bond:

We are pleased to inform you that the U.S. Board on Geographic Names, at its September 25, 2002 meeting approved your proposal to make official the name Mount Joseph Whipple for a summit located in the Town of Jefferson. This decision was made in agreement with the findings and recommendations of the New Hampshire State Board on Geographic Names as well as the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Jefferson. The name has been entered into the Nation's official automated geographic names repository and will be published in Decision List 2002. The entry will read as follows:

Joseph Whipple, Mount: summit, elevation 1,005 m (3,298 ft); located in the White Mountains National Forest, in the Town of Jefferson, on the W slope of Mount Starr King in the Piny Range; named for Colonel Joseph Whipple (1738-1816), founder of the Town of Jefferson; Coos County, New Hampshire; 44°26'28"N, 71°27'26"W; USGS map – Jefferson 1:24,000.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Roger L. Payne".

Roger L. Payne
Executive Secretary
U.S. Board on Geographic Names

Joseph Whipple's Ancestors

(Originally published in *The Presentation of the Portraits of General William Whipple, Signer of the Declaration of Independence and of David Glasgow Farragut, Admiral, United States Navy*, November 20th, 1891 (Portsmouth, N.H., 1891), pp. 27-33. The square brackets [] appear in the original. Note: The Captain John Whipple referenced below is a different person from and should not be confused with the Captain John Whipple who is the ancestor of Rhode Island Whipples!)

The Whipple Family

General William Whipple, of Portsmouth, N.H., signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born January 14th, 1730, in Kittery, Me. He was the son of Captain William Whipple, senior, of Kittery, grandson of Major Matthew Whipple * of Ipswich, Mass., great grandson of Captain John Whipple, and great-great grandson of Elder John Whipple, both also of Ipswich.

In England

"The Whipple family in this country undoubtedly descended from Matthew Whipple of Bocking, county Essex, England, a clothier. Will of December 19th, 1616, probated January 28th, 1618, mentions son Matthew, son John, daughters Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, Anne [Amce?], Johane, Amye; 'my sister, wife of Richard Rathbone; Hercules Stephens, grandchildren Hercules and Margaret Arthur, and Henry and Anne Coldham [Caldham]'.

"The two brothers, Matthew and John, who were settled at Ipswich some time before 1638, were probably the sons mentioned above. They settled at the 'Hamlet,' now the town of Hamilton. John was deacon or ruling elder of the First Church. He was freeman 1640, and representative for eight years between that and 1653. By first wife he had children--Mary, John, Susanna, Sarah, and probably others."

("N.E.H.G. Register," Vol XLII, pp. 99-100)

In this connection it is worth of note that Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, minister at Ipswich from 1638 to 1655, was curate at Bocking from about 1626 to 1631.

Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, born at Haverhill, England, in 1598, "became curate to Dr. Barkham, at Bocking, in Essex," about 1626. "Having served at Bocking four or five years, he was called to Assington, in Suffolk, where he preached five years more. Here his labors were abundantly successful. But seeing that he could not dutifully subscribe 'the Articles of Visitation,' and that a storm of persecution was about to overtake him, he concluded to flee to New England ... After a long passage he arrived at Boston, in November, 1636, He was invited to settle at Dorchester; but as those who came with him could not be accommodated there, he chose to come with them

to Ipswich. Here he was ordained pastor, February 20, 1638." He died "July 3, 1655, aged 57."

("Felt's Ipswich," Cambridge, 1834, pp. 219-221)

The following full abstract of the will of "Mathewe Whipple the elder of Bocking, Essex", (which is two miles north of Braintree, in the same county), is taken from the "Genealogical Gleanings in England", by Henry F. Waters, in the "N.E.H.G. Register," Vol. XLIV, page 389. Mr. Waters says that this will and the will of "John Amies of Bocking, 7 April, 1647, proved 16 April 1647," giving "the piece of cloth at home unto Mr. Rogers, John Whiple and a jerkin cloth of it to Mr. Norton of Ipswich, N.E." (who were then "Pastor," "Ruling Elder" and "Teacher" of the First Church at Ipswich--"Felt's Ipswich," pages 159, 220, 222); and that of "John Hawkings of Brayntree, Essex, Gent., 3 September, 1633, proved 18 October, 1633," devising "to my brother Francis Hawkins, my sister Archer and my sister Whipple forty shillings apiece as remembrances of me;" of which abstracts are also there given, "relate undoubtedly to the family of Whipple in Ipswich, Massachusetts, descended from two brothers Matthew and John."

"Mathewe Whipple the elder of Bocking, Essex, clothier, 19 December 1616, proved 28 January 1618.

My capital messuage or tenement, with the yards, gardens, orchards, members and appurtenances, situate in Bradford Street in Bocking, now in the occupation of me and the said Mathewe, from and after my decease shall remain to Mathewe Whippell, mine eldest son, upon condition that he shall pay or cause to be paid to my son John Whippell fourscore pounds within three months next after my decease, and to my daughter Jane thirty pounds within six months, and to my daughter Elizabeth thirty pounds within twelve months, and to my daughter Mary thirty pounds at one and twenty or day of her marriage, and to my daughter Amie thirty pounds at one and twenty or day of marriage, upon reasonable demand made by the said Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, and Amye.

To my daughter Amce (?) six silver spoons of the better sort, two high latten candlesticks, my biggest brass pot and three pounds six shillings and eight pence.

To my daughter Johane forty shillings.

To my daughter Jane two silver spoons, two pewter platters of the greater sort, one pewter candlestick, one half headed bedstedle, my best flock bed, a flock bolster, a coverlet and a pair of blankets.

To my daughter Elizabeth two silver spoons, one pewter candlestick, two pewter platters of the greater sort, a half-headed bedstedle, next the best, a flock bed, a flock bolster, a coverlet, a pair of blankets and the little chest which was her mother's.

To my daughter Mary two silver spoons, two pewter platters and a pewter salt, a trundle bedsteadle, a flock bed, a flock bolster, a coverlet, a pair of blankets.

To my daughter Amye two silver spoons, two pewter platters, a pewter salt, a trundle bedstead, a flock bed, a flock bolster and a pair of blankets.

To my son John a joynd table and frame standing in my old parlor (and other movables.)

To my sister, wife of Richard Rathbone twenty shillings. To Hercules Stephens ten shillings. To my grandchildren Hercules Arthur, Margaret Arthur, Henry Caldham and Annie Caldham six shillings eight pence apiece. To the poor of Bocking twenty shillings.

All the rest to my son Matthew, sole executor. --Parker, 2"

("N.E.H.G. Register," Vol, XLIV, p. 389.)

It is said in the Virginia branch of the Whipple family, that a history of the family from the time of William the Conqueror down to the time of Col. John Whipple of Prince Rupert's division of the Cavaliers, who emigrated to Virginia in 1662, can be found in the ancient Library at Birmingham, England, where the Dugdale and Thorpe MSS. are deposited, which manuscripts give a full account of the aristocratic Colonial families, and were collected by G.P.R. James while British consul at Norfolk, Virginia.

This history relates, it is further said, that the Whipple family originated with Henri De V: Hipple, a gentlemen of Normandy of the Vale de Suere (or Vale de Suede). For his gallantry he was granted the manorial estates of Wraxall--taking the name of Wraxall. Richard Wraxall--that is, Richard de V: Hipple--was knighted on the battlefield of Agincourt, and given the motto: "Fidele et Brave." Leaving Wraxall on account of persecution, the name of De V: Hipple was resumed, which in the time of Henry VII. (1485-1509), was anglicized into Whipple.

In America

"We learn that there were three of the name of Whipple who settled early in New England: Matthew and John (born about 1605), brothers, settled in Ipswich, in that part called the Hamlet, since Hamilton. [If these two brothers are identical with Matthew and John Whipple, sons of Matthew Whipple of Bocking, England, good reasons for believing which have been given, both were doubtless born earlier than 1605; Matthew must have been of age in 1616, when appointed executor of his father's will, and was therefore probably born several years before 1595. Matthew died September 8, 1647, and John died June 30, 1669, ages not known.] The other, named David, settled in Rhode Island on a hill called Study Hill [No connection between him and the Ipswich family has been traced]."

"Matthew Whipple settled early in Ipswich Hamlet: (Land was granted to him in 1638. His house was sold July 10, 1647, to John Annable, tailor. --J.B. Felt.) His will, dated 8m. 7d., 1645 [of which an abstract is printed in the "Antiquarian Papers," Ipswich, Mass., April 1884], is on record at the Register of Deeds for the county of Essex, in which he mentions his eldest son, John, sons Matthew and Joseph, and daughters [Mary--see abstract] Anna and Elizabeth. He

leaves to his eldest, John, one half of his estate; the other half to his two youngest sons Matthew and Joseph. He left wife Rose (Shute ?) whom he married (Nov. 13, 1646 ?). His children were by a former wife. He died September 8, 1847."

(A brief Genealogy of the Whipple family," Lowell, Mass, 1857, p. 3.)

Elder John Whipple. great great grandfather of General William Whipple, "resided at the Hamlet [part of Ipswich, now Hamilton, Mass.], and was Deacon and Ruling Elder of the First Church. [Edward Johnson (in his "Wonder-Working Providence," London, 1654, reprinted in "Massachusetts Historical Collections," 2d series) "mentions Mr. Whipple" (Vol. IV., page 25), "as 'one, whose godly sincerity is much approved.'"--"Felt's Ipswich," page 159.] He and his brother Matthew sustained various offices of trust. He was born about 1605 [or earlier--see above]"

He "had a large grant of land in 1639, freeman in 1640." [He "was Deputy to the General Court 1640-1642, 1646, 1650-1653," "Felts Ipswich," page 159.]

"He had two wives, [Sarah (wife of John Whipple) who died June 14, 1658, stated in "Felts Ipswich" page 159, to have been the wife of Elder John Whipple, was probably the wife of his nephew John.--"Whipple Genealogy," pp. 4, 13] his children were by his first wife. His will is dated May 10, 1669; his son Cornet John Executor."

"He left a widow Jennet (first husband Thomas Dickinson) whose will is on record at the Probate Office, Suffolk, Vol. 11, page 85, and children John, Susannah, relict of Lionel Worth, Mary Stone, Sarah Goodhue, and Anthony Potter, son-in-law." ["Savage" adds a daughter "Elizabeth", who, he says "married perhaps Anthony Potter."]

Sarah, just mentioned, "married Joseph Goodhue [of Ipswich], July, 1661, died July 23, 1681". [She was born in 1641, the youngest daughter of Elder John Whipple, and her well known pious valedictory to her husband and children, first printed at Cambridge, New England, in 1681, was reprinted at Salem, Mass., in 1770, and again in the "Antiquarian Papers," Ipswich, Mass., December, 1880, and January, 1881.]

Elder John Whipple "died June 30, 1669, and his Inventory is on file at the Probate office, Essex, presented by his son Cornet John Whipple (afterwards Capt. John Whipple) September 28, 1669".

("Whipple Genealogy," pp. 3-4, 29-30.)

Captain John Whipple

"John Whipple (Captain), [John] born about 1626; died August 10, 1683; son of Elder John Whipple. He was sometimes called Junior, Cornet, and Captain." [He was freeman 1668, and "Representative 1674, 1679-1683", --"Savage"] "He was appointed a Captain of a troop to march

for Marlborough against the enemy, &c. His prospects for honor and usefulness were promising at the time of his death." "His estate was valued at £3000." He married first Martha Reyner (a daughter of Humphrey Reyner) born _____, died February 24, 1679; second, Elizabeth Paine, June 28, 1680."

Children [all by first wife]. John (Major) born July 15, 1657, married June 26, 1681, Catharine Layton, who died August 16, 1702, aged 62, he died June 12, 1722. Matthew, born 1658. Joseph, born March 6, 1664, died in infancy August 1665. Joseph (2d) born June 8, 1666. Susan, married _____ Lane [Susanna, married John Lane, March 20, 1680,--"Savage"]. Sarah, born September 2, 1671, married Francis Wainwright March 12, 1686, died March 16, 1709, aged 38. Anna, born October 29, 1675 (?)

("Whipple Genealogy," p. 30.)

"Captain John Whipple, son of 'Elder' John, born in Essex, England, about 1626, ... was appointed Cornet of the Ipswich Troop before 1675 [1663--"N.E.H.G. Register," Vol. XXXVII, page 285] and Captain in 1683 in place of Capt. John Appleton. He was Lieutenant in Capt. Paige's Troop at Mount Hope, June, 1675 [King Philip's War], and was appointed Captain of a troop raised for service under Major Savage in March, 1676 [in the same war]; was with the army in the unsuccessful manoeuvring of that campaign."

("N..E.H.G. Register," Vol. XLII, p. 100.)

Major Matthew Whipple

"Mathew Whipple, [John, John--see page 27] of the Hamlet, died January 28, 1739, in his eightieth year. He married [second--see below] Martha, daughter of John, and grand daughter of General Denison. [Major General Daniel Denison of Ipswich, born in England in 1612, who died Sept. 20, 1682, in Ipswich, was for eleven years Major General of the colony, and very prominent in colonial affairs. --See "Denison Memorial," Ipswich, Mass., 1882.] She died Sept. 12, 1728, in her sixtieth year. Mr. Whipple left children, Matthew, John, William, who was of Kittery in 1730, where his son William was born, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and Brigadier General at the capture of Burgoyne;--Joseph, settled in the ministry at Hampton Falls, and Martha Hartshorne. He had a malt-house and oat-mill, in which he carried on much business. To his mulatto servant he gave freedom. He bequeathed his house and lands to Matthew and John. Estate £3500. He held several offices in the town, was Justice of the Sessions Court, Representative in 1718, 1719, 1729. He was an energetic, useful and respected townsman." --"Felt's Ipswich," Cambridge, 1834, pp. 176-177.)

("Presentation of Flags," p. 20.)

"Matthew Whipple (Major) born 1658, died, aged 80, January 28, 1738-9 [above mentioned], son of Captain John, and grandson of Elder John, ... married, first Joanna Appleton, by whom he had children, Matthew, John, Joanna, Appleton and William. He afterwards married, June 10,

1697, Martha Ringe (or Rindge?) [Martha (Denison) Thing] born _____, died, aged 60, Sept. 12, 1728, ... [and had children] Joseph, Martha and Nathaniel."

"His will is at the Probate Office, Essex County, in which he mentions sons, Matthew, Appleton, John, Joseph, William, and his dwelling house [and] malt house. Item. Mary Bradley, house keeper. Item. Mulatto servant, Nicholas Freeman, &c., Dec. 2, 1738."

Children.--Matthew. John, born July 22, 1689, married Hannah _____, died, aged 92, February 9, 1781. Joanna, born July 22, 1692. Appleton, born October 19, 1693. William, born February 28, 1695-6. ... Joseph (Rev.), born July 31, 1701, and settled at Hampton Falls (graduated at Harvard University). [He was "ordained at Hampton Falls, N.H., January 15, 1727," and "died February, 17, 1757." --"N.E.H.G. Register," Vol. XIII, page 305.] Martha, born January 7, 1704, died in infancy January 30, 1704. Nathaniel, born Sept. 2, 1711."

("Whipple Genealogy," pp. 31-32.)

Joanna (Appleton) Whipple, grandmother of General William Whipple, was the daughter of Samuel Appleton, (2d), son of Samuel Appleton, (1st), both of Ipswich.

Samuel Appleton (1st) was the son of Thomas Appleton, of Little Waldingfield, county Suffolk, England. ("Savage.")

"Samuel Appleton, [1st] died June, 1670. He was born at Little Waldingfield, England, 1586; came to Ipswich 1625, was admitted freeman 1636, and was Deputy to the General Court 1637. He left children, John, [a prominent citizen of Ipswich, born 1622, died 1700, (or 4 November, 1699, according to "Savage"), Representative to General Court for sixteen years between 1656 and 1678, whose opposition to the illegal taxation of Governor Andros in 1687, for which "he was imprisoned fined and disfranchised," is well known--see "Felt," page 171], Samuel, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Samuel Philips of Rowley, Judith, wife of Samuel, son of the Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, and Martha, wife of Richard Jacobs."

"Samuel Appleton [2nd], son of Samuel Appleton [1st], died August 16, 1692. He was born at Waldingfield in 1625, and probably came to Ipswich when his father did. He married Hannah, daughter of William Paine, and for his second wife, Mary, daughter of John Oliver of Newbury, December, 2, 1656, she being born June 7, 1640, and died June 9, 1712. [He was born in 1624, married, second, 8 December, 1656, Mary Oliver, the mother of Joanna (Appleton) Whipple, and died 15 May, 1696.--"Savage."] He left children, Samuel, John, Judith Wolcott, Joanna Whipple, and Oliver. He had lost a daughter Down, whose only child was Isaac. He held several offices in the town, was Representative to the General Court in 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675-1677, 1679, 1680. He was of the Governor's Council in 1681-1686 1689-1692, Justice of the Quarterly and General Sessions Courts, and of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, April 11, 1692, for the trial of persons charged with witchcraft. ["Resolute in support of the liberty of the people against the unlawful taxation in 1687, he was imprisoned by Andros, and hardly released. See 'Hutchinson',

I, 365." --"Savage."] He was concerned in the iron-works at Lynn in 1645, though Ipswich became his permanent residence.--1675, Oct. 23. The assistants write him to keep five hundred men for the defence of the frontier towns at the west against the Indians. In this quarter he was several times successful in repeling the enemy and preventing several places from being consumed. When Hatfield was attacked, October 19, a bullet passed through his hair, and a serjeant was mortally wounded by his side. December 9. He served as Major in an expedition against the Narragansetts, and had the command of five hundred men in the great battle. His skill and bravery and exertions did much towards securing victory. While in this campaign, he had his tent burnt, and his men lost their clothes and arms --His diversified and complicated duties, as a warrior, legislator, and judge, he ably and faithfully discharged."

("Felt's History of Ipswich," Cambridge, Mass., 1834, pp. 1590160 and 169.)

"The first husband of Martha Denison [above mentioned] was Thomas Wiggin [son of Andrew and Anne (Bradstreet) Wiggin], who was born 5 March, 1662. He was the grandson of Gov. Thomas Wiggin, also of Gov. Simon Bradstreet. Mr. Wiggin died in early manhood, leaving but one child, Hannah.

"Widow Martha (Denison) Wiggin then became the second wife of Capt. Jonathan Thing, of Exeter [N.H.]. They were married July, 1693, and had but one child, Daniel Thing, born 12 May 1694. Capt. Jonathan Thing died 30 [or 31] October, 1694; his first wife was Mary, daughter of Counsellor John Gilman, son of Edward Gilman, sen'r. He had two other sons, Edward and Moses.

"Her third husband was Matthew Whipple, of Ipswich."

("Antiquarian Papers," Ipswich, Mass., June, 1883. See also "Denison Memorial," Ipswich, 1882, page 47, and "Bell's History of Exeter," Exeter, N.H., 1888, Genealogy, p. 46.)

Captain William Whipple, Senior

William Whipple, senior (Matthew, John, John), born 28 February, 1695-6, the father of General William Whipple, "was a native of Ipswich, in Massachusetts, and was bred a maltster. Having removed to Kittery in Maine, he followed the sea, during several years. He married [14 May, 1722--"N.E.H.G. Register," Vol. X, page 48] Mary [born 26 December, 1698--"Presentation of Flags," page 21] the eldest daughter of Robert Cutt [2d]

Her grandfather, Robert Cutt [1st] was a brother of John Cutt, the President of New Hampshire, and emigrated from England to the West Indies, where he married a wealthy widow, who died soon after. He then married Mary Hoet [Mary Hoel--"Presentation of Flags," page 20], an English lady, who had removed to the West Indies. Soon after their marriage they came to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and subsequently removed to Kittery, where Mr. Cutt established a ship-yard, and carried on the business of ship-building very extensively. They had two sons, Richard and Robert, and four daughters. [The daughters were Mary, Bridget, Sarah and

Elizabeth. Richard was probably the son of Robert Cutt (1st), by his first wife. Sometime subsequent to 1675, the widow of Robert Cutt (2d) married Capt. Francis Champernowne, "the loving nephew" of Sir Fernando Gorges the founder of Maine, and she and her children by Mr. Cutt received by gift or demise the principal part of Capt. Champernowne's estate.--See "Presentation of Flags," pages 20-21 and note page 339, "Historical Papers," C.W. Tuttle, Boston, 1889.

It is related, in a not wholly reliable traditionary account (see page 34) found among the papers of Col. Joseph Whipple, brother of General William Whipple, and printed in the "N.E.H.G. Register," Vol. V, page 246, that Robert Cutt (1st) was a native of Bath, England, and that his father was, the year he died, a member of Parliament. Richard Cutt was returned from Essex, for Cromwell's second parliament, in 1654, but not for that of 1656]

Robert [Robert Cutt (2d)] married [18 April, 1698. --"Presentation of Flags," page 21] Dorcas Hammond, the daughter of Major Joseph Hammond, whose father, having been an adherent of Oliver Cromwell, left England on the death of the Protector [who died 3 September, 1658], came to this country and settled in Kittery [See page 34]. They had four daughters; Mary, the wife of William Whipple [senior]; Catherine, who married John Moffat, a merchant, who then resided at Kittery, but afterwards removed to Portsmouth; Mehitable, who married Jotham Odiorne, merchant of Portsmouth; and Elizabeth, who married the Rev. Joseph Whipple, the brother of William Whipple [senior], and who settled in the ministry at Hampton Falls.

Mr. Cutt possessed a large estate, and his daughter, Mrs. [William] Whipple [senior] inherited from him a very valuable farm in Kittery, situated on the eastern branch of the Piscataqua river, opposite to the island where the Navy Yard is now established, and within view of the town of Portsmouth. Mr. Whipple now abandoned his nautical pursuits, and resided on this estate, which he held in right of his wife, where he employed himself as a farmer and maltster. Mrs. Whipple was a lady of excellent sense, agreeable manners, and many pleasing accomplishments. [He died 7 August, 1751, aged 56 years. She died 24 February, 1783, aged 84 years.--"Presentation of Flags", page 22] They had five children; William, Robert, Joseph, Mary, and Hannah [Mary, William, Hannah, Robert Cutt, and Joseph].

[1.] Mary Whipple, the eldest daughter, married Robert Trait [Traill], Esquire, comptroller of the port of Portsmouth previous to the Revolution. They had three children, Robert, William and Mary: Robert and William went to Europe, where they settled; and Mary married Kieth Spencer [Keith Spence], Esquire, a merchant from Scotland who settled in Portsmouth. Captain Robert T. Spence, their son, holds [1824] a distinguished rank in the Navy of the United States.

[Mary, "born 13 January, 1728" [or perhaps later] married Robert Trail [Traill] of Boston, 1 September, 1748.--"N.E.H.G. Register," Vol. X, page 48. She survived her husband and "died 3 October, 1791, aged 61" [as stated on her gravestone] --"Presentation of Flags," page 21]

[2.] [William Whipple, born 14 January, 1730 --"Register," X, 48--died 28 November, 1785; the

Signer of the Declaration of Independence.]

[3.] Hannah Whipple, the youngest daughter, married the Hon. Joshua Brackett, an eminent physician in Portsmouth, who, during the Revolution, was judge of the maritime court of New Hampshire. Her mother, Mary Whipple [Mary (Cutt) Whipple], resided with her after the death of her husband, and died 1783, at the advanced age of eighty-five years [See above].

[Hannah, born 15 February, 1734-5; married Dr. Joshua Brackett, of Portsmouth, 14 April 1760. He was born in Greenland, N.H., May, 1733 and died in Portsmouth 17 July, 1801 [1802].--"Register," X, 48. They had no children. She died 24 April, 1805, aged 71.--"Presentation of Flags," page 21]

[4.] Robert [Robert Cutt Whipple] died when he was about nineteen [twenty-five] years of age.

[Robert Cutt, born 6 April, 1736; died 4 May, 1761, aged 25 --"Register" X, 48.]

[5.] Joseph [Whipple] was educated in the counting room of Nathaniel Carter, a merchant of Newburyport, and established himself in business in Portsmouth, in company with his brother: they continued their mercantile connection until a short time previous to the commencement of the revolutionary war. He was afterwards appointed collector of the port of Portsmouth, first by the state of New Hampshire, and after the adoption of the federal constitution, by the President of the United States: he held this office, with a short intermission, until a few months before his death. He died without issue, on the twenty-sixth of February, 1816, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

[Joseph, born 14 February, 1737-8; married Hannah Billings of Boston, 9 October, 1672. He was collector of the customs in Portsmouth.--"Register," X, 48. Col. Joseph Whipple took part in the early settlement of Coos county, New Hampshire, and was living at Jefferson as early as 1773. He was captured there by the Indians during the Revolution, but escaped.--"McClintock's History of New Hampshire," Boston, 1889, pages 305-307. He afterwards returned to Portsmouth. When "Col. Joseph Whipple was Collector," he "transacted the business in the office adjoining his residence on State street." --"Rambles," I, 227. He "resided in the house then and now standing at the northeast corner of State and Chestnut streets, Portsmouth (No. 79 State St)." Hannah, wife of Col. Joseph Whipple, died 30 January, 1811, aged 75 years. --"Presentation of Flags," page 21.]"

("Biographies of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence," Philadelphia, 1824, Vol. V., pp. 75-77.)

Two interesting letters on public matters from General William Whipple to Hon. Josiah Bartlett

(who long served together in Congress), dated Portsmouth, July 12, and September 13, 1778, will be found in the "N.E.H.G. Register," Vol. XXX, pages 317-320.

* Major Matthew Whipple, of Ipswich, Mass., grandfather of General William Whipple, is stated in the Appendix to "The Presentation of Flags to the Schools of Portsmouth, H.H.," Portsmouth, 1890, page 20, to have been a grandson of Matthew Whipple of Ipswich (brother of Elder John Whipple), through his son John. As both brothers, Matthew and John, had sons John, these three Johns are grievously confounded by most writers who have noticed them," and following the authority there quoted the mistake occurred. It is now corrected on the authority of a scarce pamphlet, entitled "A brief Genealogy of the Whipple Family," compiled by John H. Boutelle of Woburn, for Oliver M. Whipple, Esq., of Lowell, Mass., Lowell, 1857, where "the earlier generations especially have been traced through, and several important points, hitherto wrongly printed, are now satisfactorily investigated," as stated in the "N.E.H.G. Register," vol. XI, page 360.