

Henry, with whom he had been in special grace and favor, all of his hawks and his best horses and a cart. As he left no issue he conveyed the Manor of East Higgington, County of Devon, to his eldest brother's son, Richard Coffin, Esq., of Portledge. Sir William's monument, in Standon Church, is mentioned in Weaver's Funeral Monuments (p. 534).

Nicholas Coffin, of Brixton (one account says Butler's Parish) in Devonshire, in his will, dated September 12, 1613, and proved November 3, 1613, mentions his wife, Joan, and sons Peter, Nicholas, Tristram, John and daughter Anne. He was the grandfather of the emigrant to New England.

Peter Coffin, of Brixton, in his will, dated December 1, 1627, and proved March 13, 1629, provides that his wife, Joan (Thember) shall have possession of the land during her life, and then the said property shall go to his son and heir, Tristram, "who is to be provided for according to his degree and calling." His son John is to have certain property when he becomes 20 years of age. He mentions his daughters Joan, Deborah, Eunice and Mary, and refers to his tenement in Butler's Parish called Silferhay. He was the father of the emigrant.

John Coffin, of Brixton, an uncle of the emigrant, who died without issue, in his will, dated January 4, 1628, and proved April 3, 1628, appoints his nephew, Tristram Coffin, his executor, and gives legacies to all of Tristram's sisters, all under 12 years of age.

I have been led to seek the cause of Tristram's removal to America, but upon that subject the oracles are silent and tongues dumb. Was it that he might enjoy a larger religious liberty, or to escape persecution, or was it the same love of adventure that induced his ancestor, Sir Richard Coffin, to embark with the Duke of Normandy six centuries before? Let us look at the contemporaneous history of England. We shall find that the time which covers Tristram's mature life in England, about 15 years, makes a most eventful period—the moment when intellectual freedom was claimed unconditionally by Englishmen as an inalienable right, and when ecclesiastical forms were not spared by revolutions of the time.

James I., whose reign had been adorned by Shakespeare and Bacon, died in 1625, when Tristram was 20 years old. Charles I. had been upon the throne but two years when Tristram's father died. The Petition of Right, in 1628, sought to limit the powers of the Crown, and the King soon after abolished the Parliament and established the Star Chamber. Puritanism was making rapid strides, and large numbers of Puritans were leaving England. So great was the exodus that the King prohibited their departure, and Hampden, Pym and Cromwell were prevented from leaving. About this time, the Duke of Buckingham was assassinated. In 1633 the Scots, to maintain their ecclesiastical rights, took up arms against the King, having framed the celebrated Solemn League and Covenant, and sustained the Parliament in its opposition to Charles. The Earl of Strafford and the Archbishop of Canterbury, as chief advisers of the King, were impeached and beheaded (the former in 1641, and the latter in 1643). The Presbyterians, who were now a majority in the Commons, procured the exclusion of the Bishops from the House of Lords, in 1641, which was followed by an act, in 1643, entirely abolishing the Episcopacy, so that Charles began to realize that without Bishops there would be no King. Under these circumstances the Long Parliament convened.

The irrepressible conflict between Charles and the Parliament came to a crisis in 1642, and in August of that year the royal standard was raised at Nottingham. The King was generally supported by the nobility, the landed gentry, the High Church party, and the Catholics; and the Parliament was sustained by the mercantile and middle classes and the lower order of the great towns. On which side of this conflict would Tristram Coffin most naturally have gone? He was of the landed gentry, and I think a High Churchman. Conformably to his father's will he was to be provided for "according to his degree and calling." He must, therefore, have had a calling—a profession—he may have taken holy orders. He was unquestionably a royalist and

a cavalier, and the very year of the appeal to arms, 1642, after the conflict had been waged, Tristram Coffin, at the age of 37, left all of his comfortable estates in Old England, and embarked for America, bringing with him his wife and five small children, his mother, then aged 58 years, and two unmarried sisters, and none of them ever returned. I believe that, having embraced the royal cause, he was compelled to leave England, and took with him all of his near relatives; that his valuable estates at Dorsetshire and at Brixton, the tenements in Butler's Parish, mentioned in his father's and uncle's wills, were sequestered. That he was a leading spirit in the time of Charles I., and proved his loyalty by unmistakable acts which rendered him obnoxious to the Round Heads and Parliament fanatics, I have unshaken confidence.

He was rich in England, but otherwise when landed in America. He married Dionis Stevens, of Brixton, County of Devon. He first settled at Salisbury, Massachusetts, and the same year removed to Haverhill, where his name appears as a witness to the Indian deed of that place, dated Nov. 15, 1642. Three more children were born to them in Haverhill, and one at Newbury. Of their nine children, the last born in England the first born in America died in infancy. All of the others married and had children. He was licensed to keep an inn at Newbury, and a ferry across the Merrimack River. He subsequently returned to Salisbury and became a county magistrate. He came to Nantucket in 1659, on a prospecting voyage, having obtained Peter Folger, from Martha's Vineyard, as an interpreter of the Indian language. The company which purchased the island was formed at Salisbury after his return. His son, James Coffin, who came in the boat with the family of Thomas Macy, which voyage Whittier has immortalized in his poem of "The Exiles," had doubtless accompanied his father on the former voyage. All of the early deeds conveying land in Nantucket to this company recite first the name of Tristram Coffin as a grantee and his sons at one time owned about one-fourth part of Nantucket and the whole of Tuckernuck.

I do not think that personal religious persecutions had anything to do with his removal to Nantucket, although he doubtless despised the intolerant spirit of Essex County, which prompted the flights of Roger Williams and Thomas Macy, notwithstanding he was at the time a county magistrate.

His place of residence in Nantucket is described in a deed as being at Northham or Coppomet Harbor, (Capeum Pond being probably open to the sea), near the old shear-pen gate. He doubtless had other houses in this vicinity, where a village grew up around him, and a monument has recently been placed upon the spot, supposed to have been his homestead.

He was the first Chief Magistrate of the island, having been commissioned by Lord Lovelace on the 25th of June, 1671; and, together with Thomas Mayhew, who was the first Chief Magistrate of Martha's Vineyard, and two associates from each island, constituting a General Court for the two islands, enacted the first prohibitory liquor law of which the world has any record—a marvel of legal preciseness and acumen.

He died in Nantucket, on the third day of October, 1681, at the age of 76, and probably sleeps in the ancient burial ground on the hill, just east of the Maxey's Pond.

"The earliest ray of the golden day
On that hallowed spot is cast;
And the evening sun, as he leaves the world,
Looks kindly on that spot last."

One year from next October will occur the second centenary of the death of Tristram Coffin. The multitude of descendants all over the world who claim with pride as their common ancestor, may desire to rear a suitable monument to his memory in the land where he died, and where his "liberal, high-minded, and Christian character," not inappropriately compared by Benjamin Franklin Folger, with that of William Penn, found such practical opportunity of expression in his relations with the Indians. I feel that I echo the sentiments of the descendants in Nantucket when I invite all the other descendants to a grand reunion of the Coffin family in Nantucket, in October, 1881, to participate in ex-

ercises commemorative of a noble life—the life of our common ancestor, Tristram Coffin, the first of his name in America.

NOTE—The author acknowledges himself indebted to Charles G. Coffin, Esq., and Wm C. Folger, Esq., for much valuable information above given.

—Nantucket, Mass., Mirror, Dec. 6.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of SAMUEL COTTEREL, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Samuel Cotterel, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his residence in Farmington.

WILLIAM COTTEREL,
Administrator of the estate of Samuel Cotterel, deceased, in the County of Davis
Dated at Farmington, Dec. 24, 1879. w

Notice for Publication!

No. 145.

LAND OFFICE, at Salt Lake City, U. T.
December 1st, 1879.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry therefor at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz:

Joseph Brundage, pre-emption D. S. No. 6554 for the Lots 2, 3, 6 and 7, Sec. 15, T. 4, S. R. 1 W., 160 80-100 acres, and the names following as his witnesses, viz: Wilford Woodruff, of Salt Lake Co., U. T., and James Lee, of Salt Lake Co., U. T.

J. B. NEIL,
Register.
CHAS. W. STAYNER,
Attorney for Claimant
w6t

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All other sizes at a great reduction. Every scale fully warranted. All orders promptly filled. Circulars, Price List and Testimonials sent upon application.

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w18

NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of Millard County Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of SAMUEL HOCKMAN, deceased.

Notice to Creditors.

ALL persons having claims upon, or knowing themselves indebted to the estate of the late Samuel Hockman, will present their claims with the necessary vouchers, or settle their indebtedness with the undersigned at her residence in Snake Valley, in Millard County, within ten months from the date of this notice.

JANE E. HOCKMAN,
wim
December 16, 1879. Administratrix.

Swallowing POISON

Spirits of disgusting mucous from the nostrils or upon the tonsils, Watery Eyes, Snuffles, Buzzing in the Ears, Deafness, Crackling sensations in the Head, Intermittent Pains over the Eyes, Fetid Breath, Nasal Twang, Scabs in the Nostrils and Tickling in the Throat are

SIGNS OF CATARRH.

No other such loathsome, treacherous and undermining malady curses mankind. One-fifth of our Children die of diseases generated by its infectious Poison, and one-fourth of living men and Women drag out miserable existences from the same cause. While asleep, the impurities in the nostrils are necessarily swallowed into the stomach and inhaled into the lungs so poison every part of the system.

Dr. Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure absorbs the purulent virus and kills the seeds of poison in the farthest parts of the system. It will not only relieve, but certainly cure Catarrh at any stage. It is the only remedy which in our judgment, has ever yet really cured a case of Chronic Catarrh.

Cured! Cured! Cured! Cured!

G. G. PRESBURY, Prop. West End Hotel. Long Branch, cured of 20 years Chronic Catarrh.

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E. H. BROWN, 339 Canal St., N. Y., cured of 11 years Chronic Catarrh.

J. D. McDONALD, 710 Broadway, N. Y. (Sister-in-law) cured of 40 years Chronic Catarrh.

Mrs. JOHN DOUGHTY, Fishkill, N. Y., cured of 8 years Chronic Catarrh.

Mrs. JACOB SWARTZ, JR., 200 Warren St., Jersey City, cured of 18 years Chronic Catarrh.

A. B. THORN, 183 Montague St., Brooklyn (self and son) cured of Catarrh.

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A multitude of your best citizens avow them the Best in use, and why? They are strictly Vegetable.

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THE Great English Remedy has made more cures of Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Lassitude, Inability for Mental Labor, Despondency, and such diseases as are induced by youthful follies and excesses, than all other medicines combined, it is an invigorator of the nerve and muscle, and a vitalizer of the Blood and supporter of Brain Power.

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