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<td>Note to Noble Melencamp from Rose Mary Woods; re: FYI. Includes note from Raymond M. Bell to Miss Woods; re: &quot;another item for your file.&quot; 2 pages.</td>
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<td>Typed draft letter from Richard M. Nixon to Dr. Irving Handlin; re: recruiting Indians for National Park Service jobs. 1 page.</td>
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May 11, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Dr. Jean Spencer

SUBJECT: John Nimmo

Carol Ironson in the Vice President's office has asked me to send you this note. Not having seen the letter in question, I am going by what Carol told me over the phone.

In the President's background, according to our very limited information, there are two John Nimmos who could have been living in the year 1848 (see attached sheets under #12 and #16). The John Nimmo, who is the son of William Wilson Nimmo, does have among his brothers and sisters a Mary and a Samantha. But this is the extent of the information which at all seems to fit and is very little on which to establish the identity of the letter writer.

Attachments: Genealogy information

Dianne Hume
May 11, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Dr. Jean Spencer

SUBJECT: John Nixon

Carol Bronson in the Vice President's office has asked me to send you this note. Not having seen the letter in question, I am going by what Carol told me over the phone.

In the President's background, according to our very limited information, there are two John Nixons who could have been living in the year 1863 (see attached sheets under #32 and #16). The John Nixon, who is the son of William Wilson Nixon, does have among his brothers and sisters a Mary and a Samantha. But this is the extent of the information which at all seems to fit and is very little on which to establish the identity of the letter writer.

Attachments: Genealogy information

Dianne Humes
JOHN CORBETT NIXON, of Yate, and of Wickwar, co. Gloucester, b. 1 Aug. 1792, m. by license, 7 Dec. 1815, Tryphon Corbet, and, on 20 May, 1855, having by her, who was buried 26 May, 1876, aged 78, had issue,
1. Robert, of whom presently
2. Jonathan Corbett, bapt. 19 Nov. 1821, d. 15 July, 1830
The eldest son,
ROBERT NIXON, of Yate, co. Gloucester, and Corham, Wilts, b. 1 May, 1819, s. to the Corham property, tenant in tail 1855, m. 2 March, 1844, Ann, only dau. of John Roberts, of Chipping Sudbury, co. Gloucester, and d. 5 May, 1876, having by her, who d. 24 Dec, 1881, aged 67, had with other issue,
1. Robert Rusfs, of Clarenceville, Tennessee, U.S.A., b. 3 April, 1845.
2. John Alexander, of whom presently.
The second son,
Arms—Arg. a lion rampant between two Dexter hands in chief gu. debruised and charged with two lions rampant support a sinister hand of the second. Crest—An arm in armour embowed ppr. brandishing a sword arg. pomei and hilt or. Motto—Loyal a mort.

NIXON.

Lineage.—This family settled in Ireland in the reign of James I, and important branches were seated at Nixon Hall, co. Fermanagh, and Nixon Lodge, co. Cavan. The Betham-Philips MS. History of Fermanagh (written 1718-19) says the "family of Nixon are of antiquity in ye County of Fermanagh and since ye reign of King James ye first of England, and ye sons of Mr. George Nixon is ye most remarkable of ye said family, being blest with six sons, one of whom called Adam Nixon, Esq., a man of learning and sound judgment, he was Chancellor in ye Diocese of Clogher and Justice of ye Peace in this County, died anno 1716. The next in line was John, a Quarrtermaster Thomas Nixon, a forward man of considerable estimation in ye commonwealth, and freeholder in ye Barrony of Magherastaffagh. There is another son called Mr. Andrew Nixon, Cleark, another son called Mr. James Nixon, Gent., Attorney in his Majesties Court of K's Bench in Dublin."

ADAM NIXON settled in Fermanagh in the reign of James I. He was buried in Enniskillen, 18 Nov. 1609, leaving a son

GEORGE NIXON, of Granshagh, co. Fermanagh, made his will 5 Jan. 1702, which was proved in the diocesan court of Clogher, 25 Feb. same year. He was the Mr. George Nixon mentioned in the Betham-Philips MSS., and left with other issue, four sons.
2. James, attorney, King's Bench, Ireland, named in his brother Thomas's will.

The second son,
THOMAS NIXON, of Kingstown, co. Fermanagh, served through the wars of 1688-91, and was on the roll for High Sheriff of Fermanagh 1696. 1704. 1725, 1770. 1771, last, Lady, dau. of Percy, of the family of the Earls of Northumberland, and had issue. He m. Indly, Mary, widow of—Borough. His will, dated 6 Sept. 1738, was proved 9 June, 1739. He had issue, by his first wife only, viz.—four sons and three dau.
2. Eccles, of whom presently.
3. George, of Nixon Hall (formerly Mullymesk), Cleencish, co. Fermanagh, 1749, m. Catherine, dau. of Alexander Acheson, Capt. in the Army of William III in 1690, and d. April, 1757, having had issue.

1. Thomas, killed by a fall from his horse.
(1) George, of Nixon Hall, J.P., High Sheriff, 1804, barrister-at-law, m. his cousin, Catherine, dau. of Humphrey Nixon, of Nixon Lodge (side pay), and d. 11 Oct. 1815, having had three children, Alexander, d. infant, Mary, d. 19 Aug. 1822, and Anna, m. 22 June, 1816, John Sett, Netterville, son of Edward Blake of Castlegrove, co. Galway, and nephew of John, 8th Viscount Netterville, and d. d.p. 15 Sept. 1841.
(2) Alexander Nixon Montomery, of Bessomont Park, Major Monaghan Militia, J.P. co. Monaghan, and High Sheriff 1790, s. his grandfather, and assumed the name of Montgomery, m. Aug. 1807, Eliza, dau. of Arthur Stanley, and d. April, 1837, having had issue, who bore the name of Montgomery only.
(a) Alexander Nixon, m. 8 Oct. 1846, Henrietta, dau. of Major Randal Stafford, of Tully, co. Cavan. She d. 5 Sept. 1894.
(b) Arthur Henry, m. 29 April, 1831, Henrietta Frances, dau. of Rev. Francis Chomley, vicar of Wicklow.
(c) Robert, d. 5 July, 1843.
(d) George, M.D. of Dublin, 11 Aug. 1842, Elizabeth, dau. of George Arbuthnot Holmes, of Moorock, King's Co., and has issue, Alexander Nixon, of Dublin, L.R.C.S.I., m. 15 Sept. 1855, Annie Sophia, dau. of Benjamin Samuel Adams, of Shihan house, co. Cavan (see Bruce’s Landed Gentry).
(e) Handcock, d. 23 May, 1835, Alicia, dau. of David Verner, of Churchill, co. Armagh, and sister of the Marchioness of Westminster, and had issue, one child, Alexander, Capt. 7th Fencier, 4 Jan. 1861, istere, dau. of Son Don S. Atruel, and had with other issue, Alette Sylfa, m. 1860, Leonard Guise Wingfield-Stratford (see Bruce’s Peerage and Baronetage, Powercourt V), Blanche Lucia, m. 8 April, 1891, Edward Harry Hayes; and Grace Doreetha, m. 16 Dec. 1891, Richard Neville Wingfield-Stratford, grandson of Hon. John Wingfield-Stratford.

f. Mark Anthony, enstis, 67th Regt, d. 26 April, 1844.
1. Anna Maria, m. 15 June, 1832, George Alcock Nixon.
2. Elizabeth, m. 25 May, 1846, James Power, of Colehill house, co. Longford.
3. Mary, m. 8 June, 1841, Robert Adams, M.D.
(3) Adam, of The Grane, co. Fermanagh, b. 1761, m. (settlements dated 10 Sept. 1790) Mary, youngest dau. of John Early, of Clontarf, and d. 12 May, 1845, leaving a son.

(4) Andrew, Capt., of Belanside, High Sheriff, co. Fermanagh, 1819, m. (settlements dated 5 Oct. 1793) Hannah, dau. of Thomas Higgens, of Farmley, co. Dublin, and had issue.

a. Thomas, d. unm.


c. Hannah, m. Ralph Scott, of Manor Highgate, co. Fermanagh, son of William Scott, of Scotstoun, same co., by Elizabeth, his wife, dau. of Alexander Rousborough; she d. 24 May, 1834.

d. Jane, d. unm.

e. Georgina, d. June, 1836.


b. Montgomery Downes, of Lakeview, J.P., barrister-at-law, m. 6 Oct. 1855, Louisa Mary, dau. of John Peare, and having issue,

i. Frederick Trimnell, solicitor.

2. Catherine, m. 5 Oct. 1838, Espine Ward, of Dublin.


b. Edward (Rev.), M.A., rector of Castletown, co. Meath, and rural dean of Slane, m. 1 Jan. 1828, Lucy Catherine, dau. of Rev. Henry Wynne, third son of the Right Hon. Owen Wynne, of Hazlewood, co. Sligo (see that family in Henry's Landed Gentry), and d. 5 April, 1847, having by her, who d. 31 Aug. 1854, had with other issue,

i. Frederick Eckerell, Lieut. R.A., d. 29 Sept. 1869.


4. Stella Frances Eliza.

b. Constantia Agnes, m. 25 June, 1855, her cousin, the Rev. Arthur Eckerell Wynne, the son of the Right Rev. Frederick Richards Wynne, D.D., Bishop of Killaloe (see Eckerell, Wynne, of Hazlewood).

3. Winifred Elizabeth Armstrong.

(1) Harriet Osborne, m. 22 Nov. 1853, Hon. Edward Sydney Stopford, second son of James, 4th Earl of Courtown, and d. 12 Dec. 1863. He d. 2 April, 1895.

(2) Clara Mary, m. 12 Nov. 1861, Frederick Stirling Eckerell, of the 28th Regt., and d. 5 July, 1892.

(3) Frances Stella, m. 29 Oct. 1863, Wynne Charles, son of Lieut.-Col. C. S. de Courcy, 1st Royal Dragoons, and d. 27 Nov. 1872.

b. Elizabeth, d. July, 1803, Thomas Goold, M.P., Master in Chancery, and d. 30 May, 1854, having had issue,

i. Frances, of Drumalis, Rossbrian, and Athea, High Sheriff co. Limerick 1848, d. 31 Aug. 1848.
Marianne, dau., of John Nixon, of Lismore, co. Waterford, and of The Rev. Andrew Nixon m. 2ndly, by licence, dated 10 March, 1737, of Meath.

2. Brinsley, of Nixon Lodge, High Sheriff co. Cavan, 1777, and for co. Antrim, and had issue,

3. Humphrey, Lient. 96th Regt., who left issue.

Landed Gentry). 

(1) Humphrey, of Nixon Lodge, High Sheriff co. Cavan, 1777, and for co. Meath, who

Belturbet, 3 Jan. 1800. 

1. Anne, m. 2ndly, 1822, Charles Ovenden, M.A., of Cavan;

2. Frances, m. 21 June, 1840). 

3. Humphrey, Lient. 96th Regt., who left issue.

4. James, Lient. R.N., who left issue.

a. George, M.D., of Antrim, who left an only son, James Hamilton Frere, Lient. R.N., 13 Oct. 1837, Kathleen Margaret Alsager, d. 1808.

b. Catherine Anna, d. 1808.

c. Letitia. m. Feb. 1833, Major James Baillie, 38th Regt., J.P., of Carrig Hill, co. Meath, and Swanlinbar House, co. Cavan, and

d. George, bapt. 9 July, 1820.

(2) Dorothy, m. Dec. 1769, Rev. Samuel Morris, M.A., of Glebe

f. Alice, m. 23 June, 1864, Richard Dempsey, of Mount Prospect, co. Cavan.

(3) Catherine Anna, d. 1808.


b. William, d. 6 Jan. 1843.


(3) Humphrey, of Lurgan Lodge, barrister-at-law, J.P. co. Cavan and

Gray's Regt., 1766, 711. (articles dated 29 Aug. 1779) Elizabeth Johnston, and 1856, had four daus.,

(1) Frances, dau. of — French, of Dunshaughlin, co. Meath, and

d. 6 Jan. 1774 (will dated 18 Dec. 1773, proved 29 Jan. 1774), having by her, who d. 15 March, 1773, had further issue.

b. Thomas, drowned 15 June, 1816. 

c. George, bapt. 9 July, 1820. 

(3) Humphrey Robert, of Lurgan Lodge, afterwars of Millrill, Belturbet, b. 1809, m. 1 Nov. 1837, Maria, sister of Sir Hew Crawford-Pollock, 3rd Bart., of Pollock Castle, co. Cavan, and d. 11 April, 1853. She d. 13 May, 1832.

a. George, baptized 9 July, 1820.

b. William, d. 29 April, 1823, d. young.

c. Mary Anne, m. about 1765, Henry Swany, of Aveland, co. Monaghan (see that family), who d. 23 March, 1792. She d. 4 Feb. 1822.


i. Frances, m. 1stly, of Ballycorick, co. Cavan, (High Sheriff, 1738), and by him, who d. 1758, had issue,

1. William, Rev. (D.D.), rector of Killianbarna, co. Cavan, m. (settled 30 Dec. 1723) Dorothy Dennis, and d. 20 Feb. 1764, having by her, who d. 30 May, 1776, had issue,

(1) Frances, dau. of — French, of Dunshaughlin, co. Meath, and

M. for Knarbo, and left So son, Andrew, of Lurgan Lodge, who d. 24 Aug. 1876.

(2) Dorothy, m. 13 Oct. 1837, Kathleen Margaret Alsager, d. 1808.

a. Annabella, m. 6 Dec. 1860, Robert Hanna, of Dublin.

b. Eliza, m. 23 June, 1864, Richard Dempsey, of Mount Prospect, co. Cavan.

d. 1808.

11 Oct. 1818, and 2ndly, 1822, Charles Ovenden, M.A., of Cavan;

(2) Dorothy, d. 1808.


b. William, d. 16 Nov. 1824.

(2) Henry Stewert, Lient. late 9th Regt., d. Feb. 1840.

f. Cecilia. 

(2) Dorothy, d. 1808.

b. William, d. 29 April, 1823, d. young.

c. Mary Anne, m. about 1765, Henry Swany, of Aveland, co. Monaghan (see that family), who d. 23 March, 1792. She d. 4 Feb. 1822.

2. Frances, d. unm.


1. Frances, m. John Eney, of Bawbyow, co. Cavan (High Sheriff, 1738), and by him, who d. 1758, had issue,


b. Dorothy, d. 1808.


2. Frances, d. unm.


1. Frances, m. John Eney, of Bawbyow, co. Cavan (High Sheriff, 1738), and by him, who d. 1758, had issue,


b. Dorothy, d. 1808.


(2) Dorothy, d. 1808.

f. Alice, m. 1776, William Higginbotham.

b. Dorothy, d. 1808.


b. Dorothy, d. 1808.


b. Dorothy, d. 1808.
June, 1775, leaving a son, Col. Thomas Nesbitt, M.P., of Lismore (see
Bertie's Landed Gentry).
ii. Margaret, m. Young.
iii. A dau., James Little, and had a dau. Jane, m. 1733, Richard Hassard,
of Gardenhill, co. Fermanagh. Mrs. Hassard, a legatee of her grandfather,
Thomas Nixon, and her uncle, Rev. Adam Nixon, was ancestress of the
Hassards, of Gardenhill, and of Waterford, of the late Sir Francis Hassard,
and the present Sir John Hassard, Knt.

The second son, ECCLES NIXON, M.A. of Trim Coll. Dublin, 1721, is mentioned in the list
of Fermanagh Fines, and d. leaving issue,
1. Eccles (Ed.), of whom presently.
2. Joseph, of 52, Stafford Street, Dublin, who had, with other issue, a son,
George Eccles, Capt. 25th Regt. King's Own Borderers, a. Aghillag,
sister of Lieut.-Col. Clements, 16th Regt. formerly 71st Highlanders,
and A.D.C. to Sir John Moore, and by her, d. 6 July, 1857, had issue,
(a) John, d. young.
(b) Robert Law Drellismont, M.A., M.D., of Dublin, m. 30 Aug. 1836,
Emma Fielding, dau. of Ambrose Leet and d. 15 March, 1853, aged 91,
having by her, who d. 21 June, 1870, had issue,
(a) Henry Clements, who had issue, Oscar; Sydney; Robert; George Eccles;
and Emma.
(b) Ambrose Leet, d. 8 Aug. 1853.
(c) Robert Cramer, d. 19 May, 1870.
(d) George Eccles Priestley, M.D., of Shrivenheim, Berks.
(e) Frederick Fleming.
(f) Jane Fielding Ould, d. 3 Oct. 1870.
(g) Emma Leet, d. 13 July, 1873.
(h) James Lennox, of Dublin, m. Miss Scott, and d. 10 April, 1876,
aged 70, having had (inter alios), George Eccles, d. 12 July, 1870; and
Abigail, m. 13 Sept. 1866, James Kildahl.
(i) George Eccles Priestley, M.D., of Shrivenham, Berks.
(j) Henry Clements, who had issue, Oscar; Sydney; George Eccles;
and Emma.

The eldest son, ECCLES NIXON, Major-Gen. Madras Army, H.E.I.C.S., and Col. 1st
Madras Native Infantry, b. 1736-37, was Capt. 3 July, 1764, Major, 21 Feb.
1774, Lieut.-Col. 30 Dec. 1772, Col. 29 May, 1783, Major-Gen. 20 Dec. 1793,
knighted 3 Dec. 1799, and was drowned in the "Prince of Wales," 29 May,
1804, leaving by his wife, who d. at Cheltenham, 24 June, 1805,
1. John, of whom presently.
3. Anne, m. John Kenworthey, Madras Engineer, b. 1840, having by her, who d. 1862, had issue,
(a) George Norman, of Bromley Common, Kent, High Sheriff 1793, b. 1756,
m. 22 Nov. 1792, Charlotte, dau. of Rev. Edwards Beadon, of Northstone,
Essex, and d. 12 Oct. 1840, having by her, who d. 1857, had issue,
1. George Warde, of Bromley, Kent, and D.L., and a commissioner for
the Lieutenant of London, b. 1755, d. 12 Oct. 1850, Sibella, dau. of Henry
Stone, of Stanmore, and d. 4 Sept. 1882, having by her, who d. 14 May, 1887,
had with other issue,
SHARPLES - SHARPLESS FAMILY HISTORY
BART ANDERSON, Editor
P.O. Box 355, West Chester, Pennsylvania

JOHN SHARPLES married in England 2 mo. 27, 1662 JANE MOOR

Born 1638 in England.
Died 9/1/1722 near Chester, Pennsylvania

Of the eight children of John and Jane (Moor) Sharples, only the three noted below left descendants.

JOHN SHARPLES married HANNAH PENNELL 1666-1747
HANNAH PENNELL 1673-1721

JAMES SHARPLES married MARY LEWIS 1671-ca1746
MARY LEWIS 1674-ca1753

JERSEY SHARPLES married LYDIA LEWIS 1678-1757
LYDIA LEWIS 1683-1763

Joseph Sharpless mar. Mary Pyle
Caleb Sharpless mar. Ruhene Jordan
William Sharpless mar. Phebe Way
Caleb Sharpless mar. Ruth Ann Mendenhall
William M. Sharpless mar. Hannah W. Cloud
Theodore Sharpless mar. Lydia A. Bair

1. Jacob Cloud Sharpless
2. Kate Sharpless Jones
3. Alice Sharpless Dowland
4. Mary Sharpless Fowler
5. John Elmer Sharpless
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SHARPLES - SHARPLESS FAMILY HISTORY
BART ANDERSON, Editor
P.O. Box 535, West Chester, Pennsylvania

ARM OF THE SHARPLES FAMILY, 1664.
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Date 3/23/71

To Robert McNamara

From Rose Mary Woods

FYI

Please Handle
Miss Mowde,
Another item for your file.

Raymond M. Bell
MAPS RELATED TO
THE NIXON ANCESTRY

by
Raymond Martin Bell

New Castle County, Delaware
Washington County, Pennsylvania
Vinton County, Ohio
Clinton County, Ohio
Henry County, Illinois
Military Service
NEW CASTLE CO., DEL.

Farm of James Nixon 1731-1775 & George Sr 1752-1803
Birthplace of George Sr and George Jr
George Nixon III lived in Elk Township
Francis Anthony Nixon born in Elk Township
(George Nixon III buried at Gettysburg)
Residence of George Nixon Sr 1830-1842

CLINTON CO.
OHIO
GEORGE NIXON I
IN REVOLUTION
1776-78

Co. 6
73rd
Ohio
Regt.

- in major battle with many losses
- Caps minor part in battle

TRAVELS OF
GEORGE
NIXON II
1862-63

MAGRASAS
C = CHANCELLORSVILLE

GETTYSBURG
6-1-63
Killed

WASHINGTON
3-1-62
- 4-1-62
11-62

FREDERICKSBURG

GEORGE NIXON I
IN REVOLUTION
1776-78
Much has been written of the remarkable career of Stephen Bachiler. He was one of the strong, story characters of the New England colonists, and he left a posterity among whom are numbered Daniel Webster, John Greenleaf Whittier, Caleb Cushing, William D. Peersen, and others of note. Those of his descendants bearing his name are the posterity of his son Nathaniel, while the old New England families of Bingham, Brigham, and Whiting are descended from his three daughters, Deborah, Ann and Bathsheba (Phoebe).

Bachiler's family lived in Hingham County, England, and the parents of John have never been definitely settled. He was born in 1627, and educated at the newly founded College of St. John's, Oxford, November 27, 1598, at the age of twenty years. He received the degree of A.B. on February 1, 1598, and on January 31, 1599, became vicar of the church of the Holy Cross and St. Peter in the village of Shewell in Hampshire, the living presented to him by William Bosworth (Lord de la Warre).

"Shewell" (or Sholver), says John Charles K. Bachiler in his New England Historical and Genealogical Register, "is taken, along the lines of that prental change, the least, in dating, three and one-half line from Antrover, how great historical interest attaches to this retired town and its ancient monastery. Shewell Abbey has been the site of what is called the 'abbey church,' and served as a place of worship for the villagers and their predecessors, and the name of the church is still preserved in the village. Shewell lovely church on the hill which is so much a part of the landscape, the same church revered for its past and present, with probably a church for governmental services, as at Haverford. It is the home of the ancient chapter of Shewell Abbey, as it was called, if you will. The earliest mention of Shewell, or Sholver Abbey, as it was called, is in the skill of King Henry, 1086-1135. He gave the town to the new monastery, subsequently called new Abbey. In the year 1154, a Prior founded Shover Abbey for ordaining monastic life in obedience to which she had been according. In the history of Shover Abbey, the story is told:

'And in the place which by the inhabitants is called Shewell founded the church of the Holy Cross, beseeming Christ, that he, who, according to the (over) memorable Cross died his blood for the redemption of the human race, might join to merit him the pardon (preached) by his death, his wisdom, and by the shedding of his blood (in peace).'

Shewell contains 320 inhabitants, and must have been a very retired spot until the London and Southwestern railway ran a branch line through the town about the year 1793. Then of the vicarage, and especially the old condition of the situation, and of early date, and look as if they had not changed remarkably in three centuries. The old market church of Holy Cross and St. Peter was called the parsonage house in 1584. The old church was repaired after the intervention of the best portion of the modern city, with the execution of one hundred of churches, the town hall, library, and parks of the commons. There are absolutely no traces of the old church.
The village consists mostly of one street, and little, old thatched houses. It is not a large place, and the one store house, but a more picturesque spot could hardly be found. The river itself is beautiful and the village nestles among the low hills. The vicar lives at the "Priory," which used to a monastery. One rich man once built the place, and as is usual in England, Sherwell is very attractive — the house looked as if they might have been standing in our grandfather's time; they looked old enough and I wished I knew the exact location of her home. We met a group of children coming home from school, dinner pails and books in hand, and no doubt she had asked the same road many times.

Contentious, unceasing, forceful, and burning with a desire to reform the times in which he lived, the Vicar of Sherwell was in the forefront to the advanced mills gone throught of his time. A self-sacrificing and enlightened man, and the reader who will dwell upon the life of the Holy Cross and its vicar, in 1650, may well come to the same, and be charmed with the testimonial of peace and quiet and quiet and quiet of the established church. To illustrate this, it is recorded that by a mere will, and by the vicar's own will, the vicar was made the first to feel the forces of the victors' touch. After these years of continuous service as Vicar of Sherwell, the court of the town, having been for a long time in the hands of one Stephen toddler, a notorious inconcordant, did establish a converted chapel in Barton Stany.
June 7, 1631, the settlement was made a town, and in the fall the name was changed to Hampton, at the request of Stebbins, and in honor of the city of Southampton, then commonly called Hampshire with which the Stebbins family was associated. Stebbins Stebbins was the founder father of "Hampton, the third settlement in the province, and for years the principal town in the colony. A Weird report of 150 acres from the town, gave a bell to the church, and some of his friends with the new settlement. In 1642, Stebbins moved to his large grant if he could settle with them, but he failed. About this time, Hampton received a considerable influx of new settlers, many of them from Norfolk and Suffolk - and a difficult encounter. That fall, there was a contest with Stebbins in the colony, as teacher and counselor. From this the matter was heard of a claim in the Hampton church. Salton was 25 years younger than Stebbins, educated, a planter at St. John's, Oyster's, and had incurred with him some of his old creditors. He was polite, active, and an earnest advocate to the plans of emancipation.

But little reliable record is left of the conflict between pastor and teacher; the time recorded is too late, and the account penned too early. Stebbins's history contains little or none concerning it; and to totally reasonable the receiving the claim as shown in the church register and his early connection with other churches; but in Stebbins, in making this statement, with an addition to the fact that no original charters were ever brought out, and that no investigation can be made, without mention, casually and publicly entered in. In Stebbins's letter to Laud in October 1631, he refers to the Hampton town with "having for all but that the cause of all the disorder that has consumed to the church to punish and punish in all his power, in the Hampton proceedings and claim of the town of the church in the island, the town not allowing to his liking the comptdgen and acquiescence in all England. The teacher's excommunication of us would move the subject pastor, both for the case allowed and the including note (new math and reverse)." Stebbins's account contains a letter "the father" not carried himself in the case so well as leave the it and condemned it." In 1642, the investigation of what the case was reduced, was the exact communication, but did not restore Stebbins to the pastoral position.

To clear the general interest in Stebbins's account, whilst the evil report was still rife and the church troubles. Some of the north and south on the coast, with the teacher's claim therein; he did not send his claim to the church or any other church, until it had a claim based in the other church. The church in this matter advised him to have a claim, and he accepted the claim to settle, and so this in the jurisdiction claimed by the Leicester authorities, they were
Dr. Irving Handlin  
P.O. Box 495  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

Dear Dr. Handlin:

It has been brought to my attention that you have recruited more than 250 Indian boys and girls for summer jobs since 1968 and expect to enroll 150 more this summer. I wish to commend you for your unselfish contributions of time and effort as a retired private citizen to find employment for these disadvantaged young people.

Your success in advising young Navajos, Pueblos, and Mescalero Apaches of job opportunities with the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, has strengthened the tribal bonds of friendship with the Federal Government. By housing some recruits in your own home you have promoted closer ties between the Indians and the community.

Also highly commendable are your contributions to the Park Service's Indian Pilot Program which has helped some summer employees go on to permanent positions with the Park Service.

Thank you for these continuing public service achievements that are of far-reaching benefit to our Nation.

Sincerely yours,

Richard M. Nixon
unwilling to have no troublesome an opponent within their bounds, and, in 1563,
the Court ordered the dinner people, on account of their division and con-
tentions to defer gathering in church. Winthrop adds that "Mr. Sacheller had
been in three places before, and through his means, as was supposed, the
church fell into such divisions that no peace could be until he was removed."
Sacheller, who had declined the call to Canoe and prepared to settle in Boston,
remained in Hampton, the trouble growing more bitter. Hampton had paid him
no salary, and he petitioned the General Court for some allowance, but they
refused to do so, leaving him to sue through the District Court. July 15,
1604, Winthrop says, "The contentions in Hampton were grown to a great habit,
the whole town was divided into two factions, one with Mr. Sacheller, their
late pastor, and the other with Mr. Talton, their teacher, both men very
passionate and wanting discretion and moderation."

Just before this time, Sacheller's troubles increased; his wife died, and
his house and library, "to the valued of £200", were burned. Dishartened,
he sold his land in Hampton and moved to Portsmouth, where he became a
private resident, though still preaching occasionally. He hailed a "good neighbor" at
his hourglass, and in 1569, at 63 years of age, he married her. The match
proved most disagreeable; in 1570 she was convicted of adultery with one Bacon,
and sentenced to be publicly whipped and branded with the letter "A."
Sacheller sued for divorce, but was met with the stern order that he "and
his wife shall live together as man and wife, so in this course they have prof-
ced to do and in nothing desist the other we shall know of,
both and bring them to Boston, to be kept until the next Court."
The only
explanation of this order is the determination to make impossible Sacheller's
remaining in the Massachusetts Colony; the attempt was successful. About 1581
accompanied by his remaining and Bacon, Stephen Sacheller, Sacheller left the
New World, first and he had heard so many tales and his days quietly in England
where Cranwell and the Puritans held sway. His last actions to convey his
American estate to his son-in-law, John. April 8, 1632, Edward Colcomb, of
Hampton, and 24, and as a citizen of London, testify that when Mr. Sacheller
of Hampton, and upon his voyage to England they did hear of, Sacheller went on his
son-in-law, "Mr. Sacheller that in God's aid he had little or
nothing from him with his furniture which was then restored to the said Sacheller
and his wife had been helpful unto him both formerly in setting him in his
voyage & for other considerations, he did give to the said Sacheller all his estate
consisting in debt, household goods & debts, for which he would give him he
also gave a deed in writing. a delivery of a copy thereof to the said Sacheller."

In 1659, Sacheller's children and grandchildren were well established
in England, and tradition says to count his last days in peace and comfort near
London. His earthy wife, but in 1666, spread a barefaced report that he "took
himself another wife," but as this is the only source from which the story
comes, we may believe it false. The last record of this long and
sturdy career is contained in the following: The ancient Stephan Sacheller of
Hampton died at Dedans, a village and parish in Hampshire, 2 miles from
London, in 1678, in the 109th year of his age.

The name of the first wife and mother of the children of the
Rev. Stephen Sacheller is not known. He married a second wife, Helen, who was
born in 1630, and who accompanied Mr. Sacheller to America and died here in 1642.
About 1650, Mr. Sacheller, then in his 47th year, married a third wife named Mary.

Froban, in his "History of Cape Cod," says: "Of Mr. Sacheller much
has been undoubtedly written in his diaries. From all that we gather
from his notes, we learn that he was learned, and in the event of
Christian success yet that he wrote little, certainly through nearly a century."
of years was similarly pregnant with incidents of trial. These were not
clearly the result of a system for nonconformity. Mr. Bache's greatest
trials were quite another source; and it is surprising how far-reaching were
early attempts to frame excuses for harassing with penalties and pursuing
with vindictiveness those who fell under "confinement." It is equally notable
how ready are men at the present day to catch the strain and labor to
justify the destruction even by doubtful traditional circumstances."

Julian Charles F. Bachebar wrote in New England Historical and
Genealogical Register: "Whenever considers that Bachebar's life was wasted
because neither riches or temporal honors were obtained by his, knows little
of the manner in which reforms are accomplished. One thing for which he
bitterly contended is universally conceded, and people wonder that it was ever
disputed. The separation of church and state is recognized as unquestionably
right by all his contemporaries, and his stand in behalf of the liberty of
New Hampshire loses nothing because it was unsuccessful. Success would have
left doubt in his mind in standing out when the consequences were certain
to be his practical destruction and utter ruin. He knew now that he had
that firmness which rendered him utterly regardless of consequences to himself
when conscious that his motives and judgment were right."

Governor Winthrop classes Mr. Bachebar among "honest men." Prince
in his "Annals of New England," says: "From governor Winthrop and Captain
Johnson, we learn that no (Stephen Bachebar) was an ancient minister in
England; had been a man of France in his days; was 71 years of age when he came
over to a number of people with him and soon became the first leader of
the block of Christ at Lynn (Mass), and by several letters I have seen of
his own writing to the , in his Cotton of Boston, I find he was a persister of
Learning and Industry, and wrote a fine and curious hand."

In a historical address delivered upon the 250th anniversary of the
settlement of Plymouth, the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain said of Mr. Bachebar:

"The Rev. Stephen Bachebar, at the age of seventy-six, travelled
the whole distance from Lynn to Boston, more than a hundred miles, at an
indefinite season of the year, on foot, a weary, resolute spirit, over
liable to Puritan wrath and ever ready with a sudden bite."

The author of a biography of John Greenleaf Whittier says of Mr. B:

"The tradition is that Mr. Bachebar was a man of remarkable personal
presence, and was particularly noticeable on account of his wonderful eyes:
they were dark and deep-set, under broad arches, and could throw lightning
glances upon occasion. For more than a century the "Bachebar eye" has been
proverbial, and in Essex County, Massachusetts, the striking feature has
been steadily maintained. The resemblance between Whittier and colonel
Bachebar was less ago observed by those who were unaware of any relationship.
Though unlike in many respects, there appeared to be a marked similarity
in their broad and sensitive brows, wearyingcomplexion, and expressive eyes.
The characteristics of the eyes were the mark of invariable display of
the power of shooting out sudden places, and the power of tender and loving
expression in all. It is known that not only Whittier, colonel, but a Pitt
Foter, Caleb Cushing, William H. Green and other prominent men inherited
their fine features, penetrating eyes and gravity of manner from the same
ancestors, the Rev. Stephen Bachebar. The expressive manners of Bachebar were
moreover known. The keen glance of Cushing, the keen look of Mr. and Colonel,
the keen look of Col. Green, were well known in Massachusetts. The
man of the Bachebar family were tall, well-proportioned, with black eyes,
black hair, ascending to tradition."

Rev. Stephen Bachebar
The children of the Reverend Stephen Bachiler

Nathaniel Bachiler born in 1590. The oldest son married Hester Peveril, niece of the Rev. John Pevsulx, arch-deacon of Sarum. He lived in Holland, and it is believed that it was his son Nathaniel, a grandson of Stephen Bachiler who came to New Hampshire and became the ancestor of the Bachiler-Bacheloren-Batchelde families of this line in New England.

Deborah Bachiler born in 1592. She married the Reverend John Ping and came with her sons and her father to America in 1632.

Stephen Bachiler born in 1594. The second son, matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford in 1610. He was a merchant in London and did not emigrate to America.

Samuel Bachiler born 1596. He was a minister and chaplain to Sir Charles Horman's fighting regiment in Holland. He was the author of the book, VII ICE COOMERANS in 1623. He was preacher to the English at Gerreshem, South Holland.

Ann Bachiler born in 1593. She married John Carborn. They lived on the Strand in London. They had three sons, John, William, and Stephen. She was widowed and with her three small sons was supposed to have come to America with her father and party, but the first record of them in America was about the year 1637-40 at Hampton, New Hampshire.

Theodota Bachiler (Thea etc) born probably in 1603. She married Christopher Necoy, son of John Necoy, who was born in London, England, 1553-54. Mr. Necoy was driven by the religious persecutions of his time to Holland, and it is thought to have been one of the parishes of Mr. Bachiler. Necoy with his wife and widowed mother, arrived at Charlestown, Massachusetts, July 20, 1630, in the William and Francis. Two years later they removed to 8 acres. Theodota died October 29, 1649, at Hampton, New Hampshire, where her husband had settled, and was one of the grantees of the town. Mr. Necoy was a captain of militia, deacon of the church, a magistrate, town clerk, selectman, a representative to the General Court, and when New Hampshire was made a royal province he was one of the councillors named in the royal commission. He died at Hampton March 6, 1635, past his 90th year.
Mr. Stephen Hatching, the pastor of the church at Newton, who
had suffered much at the hands of the bishops in England, being about 60
years of age, and having a lusty, comely woman to his wife, did solicit the
charity of his neighbour's wife, who acquainted her husband therewith;
whereupon he was dealt with, but denied it, as he had told the woman he
would do, and complained to the magistrates against the woman and her hus-
band for soliciting him. The church likewise dealing with him, he stiffly
denied it, but soon after, when the lord's ear was to be considered,
he did voluntarily confess the attempt, and that he did intend to have de-
filed her if she would have consented. The church, being moved with his
free confession and tears, silently forgave him, and communicated with him;
but after, finding how senseless it was, they took advice of other elders,
and after long debate and much pleading and standing upon the church's for-
giving and being reconciled to him in communication with him after he had
confessed it, they proceeded to cast him out. After this he went on in a
variable course, sometimes remained very penitent, soon after again exac-
ting himself, and coming upon others, especially his fellow elder Mr. Bolton,
who indeed had not caused himself in this case as well as before him, and
was informed to a high degree, and acquainting it to the elders of the other
churches who had taken much pains about this matter, do he believed himself
to the elders when they dealt with him, as was off and on for a long time,
and when he had seemed most penitent, so as the church were ready to have
received him in peace, as would fall back again, and as it was known of
his repentance, in this time his house and near hill's residence was con-
curred by this, and as he hark continued uncommunicated near the year, and
much agitation had been about the matter, and the church being divided,
so as he could not be received in any place the matter was referred to some
magistrates and elders, and in their collection he was relieved of his
excommunication, but not received to his pastor's office, upon occasion
of this request for mediation, Mr. Selon, pastor of Boston, wrote this
letter to him.

(from several pages of 10nthrop's text are missing)
Hampton - is a compact little village, amid with the same activity it has pursued under its lofty elm since the 17th century. Hampton was an outpost of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, which maintained a block-house here in 1635 against the numerous Indian attacks, and it became one of New Hampshire's four original towns and the mother of many of the surrounding little towns. A grant of the land was given to a group of Englishmen led by the Reverend Stephen Saffier who in 1639 sailed in shallop up the Merrimack River "through salt sea marshes to uplands brown." In 1639 the territory was purchased from the Indian sachem Sachemedit by settlers in Exeter. These pioneers, with thoughts turning homeward to England, promptly changed the lovely Indian name of Merrimack (Ind.: "Beautiful Place in the Pines") to Hampton at the incorporation of the town in 1639.

Hampton Hills - Delightful village dignified by austere white churches, forever aloof in spirit from the stream of traffic rushing by its door. Originally a part of Hampton, the town was incorporated as a separate township in 1725. One of the homes here is Briarwood (open by permission of the owner) on the highway (II), with three huge white chimneys, has the same furnishings as in its early days. Dating back to the early part of the 16th century, the old house was built and is still owned by the Cove family.

Here John American Littler made his headquarters during the summer months and here in 1863 he died in the room overlooking the rose garden. All this section is Chittier land. The poet took great pride in the fact that he was a literal descendant of the Reverend Stephen Saffier, founder of Hampton, and showed a lively interest in the home of his ancestors.
Daniel Webster wrote to his son Fletcher March 5, 1856: "I believe we are all indebted to my father's mother for a large portion of the little sense which belong to us. Her name was Susanna Bachelor; she was the descendant of a clergyman and a woman of uncommon strength of understandling. If I had had many boys I should have called one of them Bachelor."

The William and Francis, the ship which brought the Bachelors' party to America, was the same William and Francis which brought some of the Pilgrim party. The Pilgrim fleet were the ships Arkella, Dowl, Johnson, Charles, Speedwell, Olive, Beliot, Trial, Rarwall, Success, and the William and Francis. This was the same Mayflower which brought the Plymouth Pilgrims in 1620. Undoubtedly, the William and Francis was the same type of ship as the Mayflower, and probably of about the same size.
May 11, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Dr. Jean Spencer

SUBJECT: John Nixon

Carol Bronson in the Vice President's office has asked me to send you this note. Not having seen the letter in question, I am going by what Carol told me over the phone.

In the President's background, according to our very limited information, there are two John Nixons who could have been living in the year 1863 (see attached sheets under #32 and #16). The John Nixon, who is the son of William Wilson Nixon, does have among his brothers and sisters a Mary and a Samantha. But this is the extent of the information which at all seems to fit and is very little on which to establish the identity of the letter writer.

Attachments: Genology information

Dianne Humes