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**HISTORY**

OF

**KENNEBUNK PORT,**

FROM

***ITS FIRST DISCOVERY***

BY

**BARTHOLOMEW GOSNOLD,**

**MAY 14, 1602, TO A. D. 1837.**

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**BY CHARLES BRADBURY.**

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**KENNEBUNK :**  
**PRINTED BY JAMES K. REMICH.**

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**1837.**

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[COPY OF A VOTE OF THE TOWN OF KENNEBUNK PORT.]

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KENNEBUNK PORT, APRIL 3, 1837.

VOTED....That the Selectmen be authorized to subscribe for five hundred copies of Bradbury's History of Kennebunkport, for distribution among the several Families, and draw on the Treasurer for the payment.

*A true copy—*ATTEST,

JOSHUA HERRICK, *Town Clerk.*

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3452



## P R E F A C E.

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UNDER a government like ours, where every man is required to take a part in the administration of public affairs, either at the ballot box, or in the halls of legislation, it is of the utmost importance that all should possess some knowledge of the science of government. In order to this, the study of history is indispensably necessary. By observing the causes of the various changes from prosperity to adversity, from poverty to wealth, from order to anarchy, from freedom to despotism, and all the revolutions that are constantly in operation, we can profit by the wisdom, and take warning from the errors of our predecessors. As every one has a more direct agency in the management of town affairs, the history of his own town ought to become his first study. In attending to this, he necessarily becomes acquainted with the history of his own state and country, which ultimately leads him to the knowledge of the history of the whole world. It cannot, however, be expected that the history of a town of so little importance as Kennebunkport, particularly while under the names of Cape-Porpoise and Arundel, can contain much matter of interest, even to its own inhabitants, much less to general readers.

In treating upon the early history of the town, it is to be regretted that so little is known of the events and circumstances connected with its first settlement, and of the troubles of the early inhabitants with the natives of the country. There is not a town in the state, perhaps in the union, the history of which cannot be more distinctly traced than that of Kennebunkport; and it is therefore impossible to give a topographical description of it, previous to the time from which the town records have been preserved, without incorporating with it much of the general history of the state.

The total loss or absence of town records for nearly a century after its first settlement, the poverty of its first inhabitants, the deficiency of enlightened men, with whose history that of the town would have become identical, and the entire want of traditional accounts, leave only the unfrequent observations of early journalists, and the few scattered notices on the state and province records, from which to compile a history of the town.

Having had occasion to search early records, many facts and incidents were noticed, which, although of themselves but of little consequence except what their remoteness gave them, the compiler of this work was induced to collect; and, having presented them to his townsmen in a course of lectures, he was influenced by his friends, at a time of leisure, to extend his researches and prepare the work for publication. In undertaking the task, he was well aware that he could not be remunerated for his time and expenses, as the gross amount of sales of as large an edition as could reasonably be expected to be effected, even if written with much more talent than he can pretend to, would not give him a support during the time he was actually employed in collecting materials for the work. Believing, however, that no person qualified for the task would give the time necessary to the completion of so unprofitable an undertaking; that many facts, which only remain in the memories of a few of the oldest inhabitants, would soon be lost if not immediately preserved; and that several manuscripts, now shattered and almost illegible from time, would in all probability soon be destroyed; he allowed himself to be persuaded to an employment, for which his previous occupation had not qualified him.

As before remarked, the annals of a town like this, noted only for its want of note, can contain but little matter interesting to the public; yet as it was an early settled and one of the first incorporated places in Maine, the few isolated, unimportant events here collected, were thought worth preserving. Such as they are, they are offered without an attempt to give them a fictitious value by aiming at embellishment, but only with a desire to repre-

sent them with accuracy :—" accuracy being the sine-qua-non in local histories ; and a history not accurate, is, in other words, no history."\*

As a native of the town, the writer would have been pleased to represent his predecessors as more enlightened, and of more consideration in the world, than a rigid adherence to truth would justify. While he disclaims, however, making them hold a more prominent place in society than facts would warrant, he also denies having withheld anything favorable to their reputation.

Having himself, in reading history, found it difficult to carry the mind back after having made some considerable progress, he has attempted, even at the expense of connection, to maintain a strict chronological arrangement.

In proportion as a town is unimportant, is the labor of hunting up the trifling incidents which constitute its history. The compiler can therefore say, with the author of a much more valuable town history, that " the early records and documents in the offices of the secretaries of the commonwealth, and of the county, and the private papers of individuals, and various other scattered fragments of traditionary manuscript and printed history, have with great labor been consulted."† If the following pages, however, prove acceptable to his fellow citizens, or interesting to the rising generation, the writer will feel sufficiently compensated for his trouble. As he is not an author by profession, and will never appear in that character again, he asks the indulgence of the public, for the numerous faults of manner with which the production undoubtedly abounds.

C. B.

Kennebunk-port, }  
August 15, 1837. }

\*North American Review. †Shattuck's Hist. Concord.



# HISTORY

OF

## KENNEBUNK PORT.

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### CHAPTER I.

Early voyages to North America....Voyages of Cabot, Corte-real, Verrazzana, and others....Gosnold discovers Cape Porpoise....Martin Pring and others visit the coast of Maine ....John Smith surveys the coast and names Cape Porpoise.... Indian War....Epidemic....New England Patent....Laconia.... York settled....Lygonia Patent....Saco Patent....Cape Porpoise settled....Jenkins killed....Patent of New Somerseshire ....Court at Saco....Lawsuit of Scadlock and Howell....Conflicting Grants.

IN order to give color to their respective claims to portions of this country, each of the different European powers, claimed for its own subjects, the honour of first discovering North America. \*It has been asserted that Biron, a Norman, accidentally discovered a country, in the year 1001, which was afterwards called Winland, supposed to be a part of Newfoundland.

†The Chronicles of Wales report, “that Madock, sonne of Owen Quineth, Prince of Wales,” came to North America in 1170. ‡It is said the “Fryer of Lynn,” by his knowledge of the black art came to this country, in 1360, and went to the North pole.

§Keith says, that in 1484, Alonzo Sanches of Huelva, in a small ship, with fifteen persons, was accidentally driven on the American coast. Five only survived, who on their return, landed on the Island of

\*Belknap. Also Edinburgh Encyclopedia,

†Smith's Hist. Virginia. ‡Ibid.

§This statement is made upon the authority of De la Vega. See Mather's Magnalia, vol. i. p. 42.

Tarcera, and died at the house of Christopher Columbus; from whom he first obtained the information, which led to his voyage to America.

The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, of Copenhagen, (Denmark) are now publishing a volume of American Antiquities, of which they say, that the Icelandic and other Scandinavian manuscripts, from which it is compiled, "comprise testimony the most authentic and irrefragable, to the fact, that North America was actually discovered by the Northmen towards the close of the tenth century, visited by them repeatedly during the eleventh and twelfth, (some of them settling there as colonists,) re-discovered towards the close of the thirteenth, and again repeatedly resorted to in the course of the fourteenth; and that the christian religion was established there, not only among the Scandinavian emigrants, but, in all probability, likewise among other tribes previously, or, at all events, then seated in those regions."\*

These accounts, however, have heretofore been but little regarded, and it has been generally conceded that John Cabot, a Venitian, first discovered North America in 1497, five years after the discovery of the country by Columbus.

Cabot, with his three sons, sailed on a voyage of discovery, by virtue of a grant from Henry VII. King of England, authorizing him to take possession of all countries of "the heathen and infidels," which had not been discovered by Europeans. He expected, by steering far North, to find a N. W. passage to India, but after sailing to the fifty-sixth degree of North latitude, and finding the land still extending northward, he returned, and landed near New Brunswick.

In May, 1498, Sebastian Cabot, who had accompanied his father to America the year before, made a second voyage. It is said, without sufficient authority, however, that he sailed along the coast of the United States as far as Maryland or North Carolina.

†Gaspar Cortereal, by order of the King of Portugal, made a voyage to North America in 1500. He carried home more than fifty Indians and sold them for slaves.

\*Prospectus of the work.

†Bancroft's Hist. U. S.

Sebastian Cabot made a third voyage, in 1502, and carried home three Newfoundland Indians and presented them to Henry VII. It is said he made further discoveries, in 1514, of all the coast of America from Cape Florida to Newfoundland, and called the land *Baccalaos*.\*

Francis, King of France, in the year 1523, sent out Verrazzana, a Florentine, on discoveries. He came over in a vessel called the *Dolphin*, and discovered land in 1524 and claimed to have sailed along the whole coast of New England, and to have entered the harbor of New York.†

In 1527, Henry VIII. of England sent two ships to make discoveries in the new world, one of which was cast away near Newfoundland, and the other arrived at St. Johns. The number of vessels visiting North America had considerably increased, and there were, at one time this season, twelve fishing vessels at Newfoundland.

James Cartier, a Frenchman, made a voyage in 1534, from St. Malo to Newfoundland, and went farther North than Verrazzana. He made another voyage with three ships the year following, and a third in 1540.

Henry VIII. sent out another expedition in 1536, under the command of Mr. Horn of London. They suffered so much from sickness and famine, that they were obliged to kill some of their company for food, and were only preserved from starvation by robbing a French vessel that arrived in the Bay of St. John.

Francis, Lord of Roberval, made a voyage in 1542, and is supposed by some to have entered Massachusetts Bay.‡

Gold and silver being the object of the first adventurers, but little attention was paid to the discoveries in North America, by the English, after the death of Henry. They had their expectations so highly raised, that they could not content themselves with acquiring wealth by the comparatively slow process of traffic, and they sought eagerly for the precious metals in every part of the country that had been discovered.

\*Hackluit's voyages.

†Bancroft.

‡Bancroft.

Having been disappointed in their hopes, they employed the next thirty years in seeking for a North-east passage to India, while the Spanish, French and Portuguese enjoyed exclusively the fishery of Newfoundland. They however commenced the fishing business in 1560, but did not carry it on to the same extent that the French did, who, in 1578, had one hundred and fifty sail employed.

The English continued to turn their attention principally to procuring gold, silver, and furs; and large quantities of sassafras, which was thought to be a certain cure for the plague, were also collected. \*A great number of spiders being observed at Hudson's Bay, they loaded several vessels with earth in hopes of finding gold mixed with it, these animals being thought to abound in gold regions. On their arrival in England, fifteen other vessels were despatched for the same purpose.

In 1576, Martin Frobisher, in the service of Elizabeth, made another attempt to find a North-west passage. He seized some of the natives and carried them off. He made two other voyages in 1577 and 1578.

In 1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert made a voyage, also under the orders of Elizabeth. All the land he might discover was granted to him and his heirs forever, he giving to Elizabeth and her successors one fifth part of the gold and silver ore which should be found therein. He took possession of Newfoundland, and then sailed southerly, claiming the country as he passed along. On account of the total loss of his vessel and crew on their return, it is not certainly known how far he came southward, but it is supposed no farther than Nova Scotia.† The next year Elizabeth gave the same powers to the enterprising Sir Walter Raleigh, but he went further South and attempted to settle Virginia.

In 1585, John Davis, with the Moonshine and two other vessels, under Gilbert's patent, went in search of a N. W. passage. He made two other voyages soon after.

\*Hackluit's Coll. Voyages.

†Hutchinson's History of the Colony of Massachusetts-Bay, page 1.—Also Sullivan, page 51.



John White went to Virginia, under Raleigh in 1587, and George White in 1590. Several adventurers came over soon after ;—M. Ravillon in 1591, after oil and morse's teeth ;—Capt. Strong, in the *Marygold*, and George Drake in 1593 ;—the *Grace*, Capt. Wyet, in 1594 ;—and the *Hopewell*, and *Chancewell* in 1597 ; the latter of which was cast away. In 1598 the Marquis de la Roche attempted to make a settlement on the Isle of Sable with a company of convicts.

All voyagers had heretofore crossed the Atlantic by going to the Southward by the way of the Canaries and West Indies, and again steering Northwardly.\* Bartholomew Gosnold, an English navigator, was the first person who deviated from the old route. He sailed from Falmouth, March 26th, 1602, with a company of thirty-two persons, and steering as near West by compass as the wind would permit, made land May 14th, at or about the forty third degree of north latitude, which he called *Mavoshen*, it being the Indian name of the country. This was probably the first land discovered in that part of North America since called New England, for there is no evidence that either of the Cabots, Verrazzana, or Roberval ever visited this coast. There had been no journals of their voyages preserved, nor any description of the land given, that would warrant the supposition that they visited this part of the country.

The only accounts of the voyages of the Cabots, are, †a doubtful memorandum on the margin of a chart used by one of them during his voyage, and what some one, whose name is not known, related as coming from themselves. Historians do not even agree as to the person who made the discovery, nor as to the time when it was made. Some say it was John in 1496,‡ others that it was Sebastian in 1498,§ and others, that the latter discovered it as late as 1514.|| The probability, however, is that neither of them ever saw any part

\*See Williamson, vol. i. p. 185. Folsom, p. 10, Robertson and others, who say Gosnold was the first person who made a direct passage across the Atlantic. In Ree's Cyclopaedia, it is said, however, that John Cabot, in 1498, "after sailing some weeks due West," discovered Newfoundland.

†Sullivan, p. 46. ‡Prince's Annals. §Bancroft, and Ree's Cyclop. ||Hackluit.

of New England, and that the claim was only set up by the English, in order to preclude that of the French, who pretended to have discovered it before Gosnold. Joselin says that in 1602, "the North part of Virginia i. e. New England was farther discovered by Capt. Gosnold, and some will have him to be the first discoverer." Hutchinson also says, "it is not certain that any European had been in New England before."

It is not certainly known what part of the country Gosnold first saw, some supposing it was near Nahant and that he landed the next morning at Cape Cod,\* and others thinking he discovered land near the Kennebec and landed on Cape Ann.† The probability, however, is that neither of these suppositions is correct, but that the land first discovered was either Cape Porpoise, or some other point of land in the neighborhood of Wells Bay. The following "Relation of Captain Gosnold's Voyage, began the six and twentieth of March, 1602, as delivered by Gabriel Archer, a gentleman in said voyage," is taken from "Purchas his Pilgrims," a collection of voyages and travels. Gosnold had a company of "thirty persons, whereof eight mariners and sailors, twelve purposing upon the Discovery to return with the ship for England, the rest remain there for population."—"The fourteenth (of May) about six in the morning, we discovered land that lay North,—the northerly point we called the Northland; which to another rock upon the same lying twelve leagues west, that we called Savage Rock; (because the savages first shewed themselves there) five leagues toward said rock is an out point of woodie ground, the trees thereof very high and straight, from the rock east north east. From the same rock came toward us a Biscay Shallop with sail and oars, having eight persons in it, whom we supposed at first to be

\*Bancroft's Hist. U. S., and Thacher's Hist. Plymouth.

†Hubbard in his History of New England, says "Capt. Gosnold, possibly more by the guidance of Providence than any special art acquired of man, on the 14th of May, (1602,) made land in lat. of 43 deg. where he was presently welcomed by eight Salvages in one of their Shallops,—he weighed anchor and stood to the southward, and next morning landed in Cape Ann." See also Williamson vol. i. p. 184.

christians distressed. But approaching us neere, wee perceived them to be savages. These coming within call, hayled us, and wee answered them after signs of peace, and a long speech by one of them made, they came boldly aboard us, being all naked saving about their shoulders certaine loose deer skins and neere their wastes seale skins tied fast like to Irish Demmie trowsers. One that seemed to be their commander wore a wastecoat of black work, a pair of breeches, cloth stockings, shoose, hat and band, and one or two more had a few things made by some christians. These with a piece of chalk, described the coasts thereabouts and could name Placentia of the New-found-land, they spake divers christian words, and seemed to understand much more than we for want of language could comprehend. These people are in colour swart, their hair is long up tyed with a knot in the part of behind the head. They paint their bodies which are strong and well proportioned. These much desired our longer stay, but finding ourselves short of our purposed place, wee set sail westwards leaving them and their coast. About sixteen leagues S. W. from thence, wee perceived in that course two small islands, the one lying east from savage rock, the other to the southwards of it, the coast we left was full of goodly woods, faire plains, with little green round hills above the cliffs appearing unto us, which are indifferently raised, but all rockie, and of shining stones, which might have persuaded us a longer stay there.

“The fifteenth day we had again sight of land which made ahead being as we tho't an island by reason of a large sound that appeared westward, between it and the mayne, for coming to the west end thereof, we did perceive a large opening, we called it \*Shoalhope: neer this Cape we came to anchor in fifteen fadome, where we took great store of Cod fish, for which we altered the name and called it Cape Cod. Here we saw skulls of herrings, mackerels, and other small fish in great abundance. This is a low sandie shore, but without danger, also we came to anchor in sixteen fadome faire by the land in lat. 42 degrees.

\*Shoal Haven, or Harbor.

This Cape is well neer a mile broad and lieth north east by east.”\*

From this account, there can be but little doubt that the Cape, to which Gosnold gave the name of Cape Cod, was the same one which now bears that name.† It is also nearly certain that the land first discovered, could not have been near Nahant, as a westerly course from that place would have carried the vessel on to the land in Boston Bay ; and they did not even sail along the shore, but directly from it, leaving the savages “ and their coast.” If they sailed in a direct line from Nahant to Cape Cod, which would have been in an easterly direction, there are no Islands corresponding with those described by Mr. Archer. On the other hand, they could not have been so far to the Eastward as Kennebec, as they could not have had time to run to Cape Cod, in their dull sailing craft ;‡ nor does the latitude given, about 43, agree with that part of the coast. Although the latitude of Cape Cod, as given by Gosnold, was nearly correct, yet but little dependence can be placed upon his observations, on account of the very imperfect nautical instruments then in use. Subsequent navigators however assert, that he uniformly marked places about half a degree too low,|| which, if correct, would make the latitude of the land first seen, correspond, very nearly, with that of Cape Porpoise. The supposition, founded on this agreement of latitude, that Cape Porpoise was Captain Gosnold’s Northland, and the Savage Rock, which was judged to lay twelve leagues West of it, was the Nubble, near Cape Neddock, which is surrounded at high water, is almost reduced to a certainty, by the description of the passage to Cape Cod. In leaving the coast in a South-westerly direction, they must have passed near Boon Island, which is to the eastward of the Nubble, and in sight of the Isles of Shoals, which are to the southward of it, and which at a distance might be mistaken for a single Island.

\*Capt. Gosnold did not succeed in making a settlement. He continued, however, to visit North America every season, till 1607, when he died in Virginia.

†Thacher’s Hist. Plymouth, page 1.

‡They had fifty days passage from Plymouth.

||Williamson, vol. i. p. 185.

The distance, too, from Cape Neddock to Cape Cod, is as great as they would have been likely to make in one day.

Mr. Williamson, Belknap and several other writers have supposed that the Indians must have obtained their clothes from some fishermen, who had been accidentally driven on the coast; but from their knowledge of European languages, and their acquaintance with the harbors of Newfoundland, it is much more probable that they were eastern Indians making an excursion to the westward, as is still their practice.

Some have thought that Gosnold's crew landed on the first discovered land, but from Mr. Archer's account of the voyage, it would appear that they did not. There may however be some doubt as to his meaning, for it would be natural to suppose, that after a long confinement on ship board, they would have availed themselves of the first opportunity to visit the land.

If Gosnold did not land in any part of Maine, its shores were certainly visited the following year [1603] by Martin Pring, who equipped two vessels, the *Speedwell*, a ship of fifty tons, with a crew of thirty men and boys; and the *Discoverer*, a bark of twenty-six tons, carrying fourteen persons. He sailed from Milford Haven, April 10th, 1603, and made land June 7th, near Penobscot; and afterwards sailed as far as the *Piscataqua*. He went a short distance up Kennebunk river, "and found no people, but signs of fires where they had been."

The next year [1604] De Monts visited the coast of Maine, and took possession of several places for the King of France. The year following [1605] George Weymouth was sent on a voyage of discovery, by Lord Arundel of Warder. He sailed up a beautiful river in latitude 43, 20, which is nearly the latitude of Kennebunk river. Belknap says, "in this latitude no part of the American coast lies except Cape Porpoise, where is only a boat harbour. The rivers nearest to it are on the South, Kennebunk, a tide river of no great extent, terminating in a brook; and on the North, Saco, the navigation of which is obstructed by a bar at its mouth, and by a fall at the distance of six or seven miles from the sea. Neither of these could be the river described in Weymouth's Journal. His

observation of the latitude, or the printed account of it, must have been erroneous.”\*

On account of the reformation and civil wars in Europe, there were no vigorous exertions made to establish a colony in North America, till 1607, the year after James I. granted the North and South Virginia patent, when Christopher Newport began the colony at Jamestown, and George Popham commenced a settlement at Kennebec. The North Virginia company, which consisted of Lord John Popham, Chief Justice of England, the Earl of Arundel, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, and others, prepared two vessels, one of which was commanded by George Popham, and the other by Raleigh Gilbert, with one hundred and eight emigrants besides sailors, to form a settlement. They landed at the mouth of the Kennebec river, and called the settlement the Sagadahock colony, that being the Indian name of the river. Forty-five colonists remained there during the winter; but the weather being extremely cold, and having quarrelled with the Indians who had received them kindly, they returned the next season and the establishment was given up. The coast, however, was never deserted for any considerable time after this period.

Gorges, who was one of the most active and enterprising members of the North Virginia company, fitted out a vessel at his own expense, under the command of Richard Vines, to keep possession of the country against the French. Vines pursued this course several years, fishing and trading with the natives at Saco. Maine was also visited by many others for the purpose of traffic; amongst whom were Samuel Argal, afterwards governor of South Virginia; Sir George Somers, who gave his name to the Bermuda Islands; and Edward Harlow, who was the first to kidnap the Indians in New England and sell them for slaves.† This nefarious business was afterwards carried on to considerable extent, a great many Indians being carried to Malaga and sold.

While the English were thus inactive, or provoking the enmity of the Indians, the French were conciliating

\*It was probably the Penobscot.

†Williamson's *Hist. Me.*

them and making settlements to the eastward on land claimed by the English, which caused frequent skirmishes between them. The French were, however, finally driven off in 1613.

The celebrated John Smith, whose life was saved by Pocahontas six or seven years before, made a trading voyage to Maine in 1614. He prepared several boats to survey the coast from Penobscot to Cape Cod.\* During this survey he visited Cape Porpoise,† to which he gave its present name, and Kennebunk river. He formed a map of the coast, and compiled a history of the country, which prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., called New England.

A most destructive war commenced the following year [1615] amongst the Indians, which lasted two or three years. Some of the western tribes had been treacherous towards the eastern Indians, which caused this war, in which the Bashaba or the chief, who resided near Penobscot, was killed, and the western Indians almost annihilated.

Immediately after this war, the plague, as it was called, nearly depopulated the country of Indians, but did not affect the whites. This fatal disorder was by some thought to be the small pox, but by others the yellow fever. Richard Vines and others wintered at Saco river while this pestilence raged, not one of whom was affected by it.

The New England patent was granted in 1620, which

\*Since the suppression of the monasteries in Spain, several manuscripts have been found, which it is said prove conclusively, that the navigators of that country, not only visited the shores of New England, but surveyed the coast sometime previous to Captain Smith's survey. If such charts exist, they were probably prepared prior to 1560, at the time when the English had deserted North America, and were seeking a North-east passage to India.

†Capt. Smith probably gave the name of Cape Porpoise to that Cape in consequence of seeing a shoal of porpoises in its neighborhood. This fish, from its resemblance to the hog, is frequently called the sea-hog, or puffing-pig. The word was originally written *porcus piscis*, from the latin words, *porcus*—a hog, and *piscis*—a fish; but at the time Capt. Smith named the Cape, he spelt it *Porkpiscis*. The orthography of the word gradually changed to *Porpisces*,—*Porpisse*,—*Porpesse*,—*Porpess*, and, at the time of the incorporation of the town in 1653, to *Porpus*. It was first written *Porpoise*, on the county records, in 1672.

gave to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and thirty-nine others, power to appoint governors and other officers, to establish laws, and to administer justice. They had the exclusive right to trade and fish within their territory, to import seven years free of duty, and to expel intruders.

Hubbard, in his *History of New England*, in speaking of Cape Porpoise and several other places on the coast of Maine, says "no colony was ever settled in any of these places till the year 1620." If this be correct, which however is very doubtful, Cape Porpoise must have been settled either the summer before, or very early in the spring after Plymouth was first settled. As the first settlers in Maine were fishermen and traders, they would not have been likely to make a voyage to this country before the middle of March, at which time the year then ended ;\* and it is therefore probable, if this account be true, that they came over the previous summer.

If not at this time, it is not positively known when this town was first settled. It was probably visited every summer by fishermen and traders, after its discovery by Gosnold in 1602. They built small huts for their summer residence, but usually returned to Europe in the winter. Folsom says, "the settlement on Cape Porpoise was probably made about the same time as at Winter Harbor. It presented great advantages for fishermen, many of whom made it a place of resort, and perhaps of abode, as early, probably, as any other point of the coast."†

The most active members of the Plymouth corporation, were Gorges and Mason. In order to form a government satisfactory to themselves, they obtained a grant of the Province of Laconia from the company. Laconia extended from the Kennebec to the Merrimac, and was represented as a very flourishing country. ‡Permanent settlements were made at several places, but the voyagers to Laconia wantonly insulted the natives and burned entire forests.

Francis West, Admiral of New England, attempted

\*Old Style.

†Hist. Saco and Biddeford.

‡Williamson's *Hist. Maine*, vol. i. p. 227.



to prevent unlicensed persons from fishing and trading, in order to stop these evils ; but on his return to England, the mariners complained to Parliament of his attempts to restrain them in their rightful employments, and requested an order to make the fishery entirely free. Gorges was called to the bar of the House, and ordered to deliver up his patent ; but he made so able a defence, the King refused to recall it. These trials and difficulties, however, prevented the Council from prosecuting their designs.

Gorges, notwithstanding these obstacles, determined to plant a colony at his own expense ; and he sent a company of emigrants to settle at Agamenticus or York. It is stated in Prince's Annals, that there were, at this time, several settlements in Maine ; and \*Williamson says, " as early as 1623, a permanent settlement was commenced at Saco,"—" and Vines, if not Oldham, in fact lived here" at that time. If, as Folsom says, Cape Porpoise was settled as early as Winter Harbor, the settlement of this town might be dated as early as 1623 or '24. Folsom, however, dates the settlement of Saco, six or seven years later. †Mr. Williamson says, " upon the whole, I wish I had, in my History of Maine, put Saco down as settled in 1624, instead of 1623, although I am still inclined to think 1623 may be correct." ‡

\*Hist. Me. vol. i. page 227.

†Manuscript letter.

‡The following extract from Judge Williamson's letter, to the Compiler, contains his reasons for coming to this conclusion :

" Richard Vines visited Saco in 1609, and 1616, passed the winter 1616-17 at Winter Harbor, (1. Hist. Me. 206, 216-17, 226) Prince's Annals, page 139, says hither comes ' the expected ship Ann, July 1623.' John Farmer, in his Genealogies, says John Oldham arrived in the ' ship Ann in July 1623,' lived, short periods, at Plymouth, Nantasket, Cape Ann, and settled at Watertown, admitted freeman, May 1631, and represented the latter place in the first General Court, Mass. May 1634. He was killed, Aug. 1636, by the Indians. (Winthrop's Journal, 103.)

" The earliest grant by the Council, including any part of Maine, was in 1622, to Gorges and Mason, extending from Merri-mac to Kennebec. (Folsom, 25.) Gorges, in his History, cited by Folsom, p. 24, speaks of a settlement by Vines not far from Agamenticus, as commenced, even prior to 1623. As Gorges had Maine in view, and Mason had New Hampshire, why is it not probable the former was promoting a settlement at Saco, and then

The Plymouth Company granted a patent, in 1629, to John Dye, Thomas Impe, Grace Harding, and John Roach, of London, of a tract of land forty miles square, extending from Cape Porpoise to Casco. They attempted to make a settlement under this patent, called the Lygonia patent, but failed. They came over in a vessel of sixty tons, called the Plough; and, on account of their failure, this territory acquired the name of the Plough Patent.

February 12th, the company also granted a patent to John Oldham and Richard Vines, of a tract of land four miles in breadth on the sea shore, and extending eight miles into the country, on the west side of Saco river. Vines took legal possession of this territory, June 25th, and several families that came over with him, settled near Little River within the limits of this town.

This perhaps might be considered the first permanent settlement in the town, it being a matter of uncertainty whether any person ever resided here, through the

at Agamenticus, while the latter was establishing one at Strawberry-bank, Portsmouth?—both under the Charter or Grant of 1622.

“Prince, page 134, after speaking of the settlement begun in 1623, “at a place called Piscataquack,” adds, “this year there are also some scattering beginnings made at Monhiggon and some other places by sundry others.” But “about Piscataqua River, there seem not many other” (than the first) “buildings erected, till after 1631.” Ibid. Their attention was next probably turned to Saco and Agamenticus, inasmuch as Gorges and Mason were coadjutors. Capt. Robert Gorges, son of Sir Ferdinando, came over 1623. Emigrants probably came with him.

“The Charter to Vines and Oldham, Feb. 12th, 1629, (new style, Feb. 1, 1630,) says Oldham, and ‘others, his servants, have for these *six years* now last past lived in New England,—transported thither and *planted there* divers persons;’—and said Oldham and Vines, &c. ‘have undertaken at their own cost and charge, to transport fifty persons *thither* in the space of 7 years next ensuing, to plant and inhabit there,’ (Folsom, p. 318,) and therefore the patent on the Saco was granted to them.

“Now *where were the divers persons planted*, as mentioned in the preamble, if not at Saco? Was not this the *very place*, which all the parties had in their eye, when the patent was obtained? Where, on our shores, did Vines ever live except at Winter Harbor? Where had he resided between 1623 and 1630, if not there? He was no small man, being a physician of skill. In a word, is it not a fair inference, deducible from facts, that the settlement at Saco was commenced as early as 1623?”

winter, previous to this time. The settlement, however, known as the Cape Porpus plantation or the village of Cape Porpus, was entirely independent of that of Vines and Oldham ; and had no connection with that at Little River. The places where the fishermen cured their fish, were called fishing stages ; and Stage Island, which gives name to the eastern harbor of Cape Porpoise, was probably so called on account of its being an early fishing stage. It was here, undoubtedly, that the first settlement was made, as they could more easily defend themselves against the attacks of the Indians, or more readily escape from them when on an island than when on the main land. The burying place on that island, now no longer distinguishable, was, more than a century ago, known as the "old burying ground," in contradistinction to the "new burying ground," now considered ancient, in front of Mr. Israel Stone's dwelling-house.

The settlers probably were men of too little note to draw upon themselves other than the occasional notice of the writers of that period ; and the settlement slowly and silently made its way, without leaving any distinct traces of its commencement, or its first progress. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the settlement commenced even earlier than that at Winter Harbor, for Winthrop speaks of Cape Porpoise as a well-known land mark, in 1630 ; and Savage, who transcribed Winthrop's Journal, remarks, upon what is said relative to Jenkins's murder, that "perhaps the settlement of that portion of Maine, which is now called Arundel, would not be known to have been made so early, [1632] without this sentence of our text."

During the time of these attempts to increase the number of settlements in Lygonia, the whites, in their intercourse with the natives, were guilty of great injustice, making immense profits out of them. This course exceedingly irritated the Indians, and they began to show signs of hostility. They murdered some whites who had cheated them, and the whites retaliated. At this time \*"One Jenkins, late an inhabitant at Dorchester, and now removed to Cape Por-

\*Winthrop.

pus, went with an Indian up into the country with store of goods to truck, and being asleep in a wigwam with one of Passaconamy's men, was killed in the night by an Indian dwelling near the Mohawk country, who made away with his goods, but was fetched back by Passaconamy's company."—Savage says, "nothing more of Jenkins is known to me than here inserted, of the manner of his death."

Although so many people were emigrating to America, that the King ordered the vessels to stop, yet on account of the troubles with the Indians and the difficulty of procuring bread stuff, there being no mills nearer than Boston, the population of Lygonia increased but slowly. The English merchants and adventurers [\*1634] being discouraged by their repeated failures and troubles, assigned their whole interest to Gorges and Mason, who appointed Francis Williams their deputy governor.

Sir Ferdinando, being again assailed with the charge of monopoly of trade, stated to the House of Commons that he had spent £20,000, and thirty years of his life, in endeavoring to people New England, without any advantage to himself. In fact his discouragements had been great, and his prospects at this time were extremely gloomy. His agents were unfaithful, the French were encroaching upon his possessions, and a civil war had commenced in England.

The Council of Plymouth, [1635] in order to give a new impulse to their settlements, resigned their patent, which they had held for fifteen years, and took new ones. Gorges took a patent of his territory, including Lygonia, Saco, and Agamenticus or York, and changed its name to New Somersetshire. He was then appointed Governor General over the whole of New England. The man-of-war, that was to bring him over, met with an accident in launching, and the enterprise was given up. Mason soon afterwards died, which threw upon Gorges increased trouble and expense. He however sent over his nephew, William Gorges, as Governor, who commenced his duties at

\*By an act of the government of Massachusetts, passed in 1734, musket balls passed for farthings.

Saco, [1636] and remained in this country two years. Saco was one of the oldest and most flourishing places in New Somersetshire, having been well regulated for several years. Gorges opened a Court, March 18th, it being the first organized government in Maine. At this Court, William Scadlock brought an action of debt against Morgan Howell. Both of these persons were inhabitants of Cape Porpoise. Scadlock was also presented for getting drunk.

There was no part of America to which there were so many conflicting claims, grounded on different grants from European powers, as to that portion in which Cape Porpoise is included. In 1493, it was granted by the Pope, in common with the whole country, to the Kings of Spain and Portugal. Henry VII. of England granted it to Cabot in 1495. Francis, King of France, claimed the northern part of America under the name of New France, and sent Verrazzana to take possession of it. In 1583, Elizabeth conveyed it to Sir Humphrey Gilbert; and the year following to Sir Walter Raleigh. It was called Arcadia by Henry IV. of France, and was granted to De Monts in 1603.

All these grants, however, were considered nugatory, and James I. of England, in 1606, granted the country from the 34th to the 45th degree of North latitude to English merchants, under the name of North and South Virginia. In 1620, the country from the 40th to the 48th degree of North latitude was granted to forty noblemen knights, and gentlemen, who were denominated, "The Council established at Plymouth in the County of Devon, for planting, ruling and governing New England in America." This Council, in 1622, granted to Gorges and Mason, two of its members, all the country between the Kennebec and Merrimac rivers, which they called the Province of Laconia. They also granted to John Dye and others, in 1630, a tract of land forty miles square, bounded on the West by Cape Porpoise, called Lygonia. This grant was transferred to Sir Alexander Rigby.

The Council likewise granted to Vines and Oldham, four miles on the West side of Saco river. This patent was sold to Dr. Robert Child, in 1645, who conveyed it to John Beex & Co. London, and \* was

afterwards purchased by Major Phillips. In 1635, the Council of Plymouth divided their territory into twelve divisions. The third and fourth divisions, between the Kennebec and Piscataqua rivers, were granted to Gorges, by the name of New Somersetshire. This charter was revoked, and Charles I. granted the same extent of territory again to Gorges, and named it the "Province or County of Maine." In 1644, the colony of Massachusetts Bay claimed Maine and Lygonia as being included in their patent, and, in 1692, the charter of William and Mary placed them under that government.

There were probably other grants by European powers, besides many from different Indians of this territory, which involved the early settlers in constant litigation.

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## CHAPTER II.

Pequot war....Maine....New-Somersetshire....General Court....  
 William Scadlock presented....West India business commences....Rigby....Maine and Lygonia divided....Sir Ferdinando Gorges....Court of Assistants....Massachusetts claims Maine....Cape Porpus submits....Is incorporated July 5th....  
 Howell prosecutes Baker....Road located....Persons not church members allowed to vote....Commissioners appointed to take a census....Edward Rigby and Gorges's heirs claim Lygonia....Dispute between Wells and Cape Porpoise....  
 Kennebunk river the dividing line....Line between Saco and Cape Porpoise run....Town meeting.

ONE of the Pequot Indians, in 1637, murdered John Oldham, a patentee of Saco, which caused a war, in which the whole tribe was destroyed. The colonies, however, had now begun to prosper, and religious persecution in England caused many to emigrate. Oliver Cromwell intended to embark for this country but was stopped by orders of the King.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges was again appointed Govern-

or General of New England, but being a royalist, he lost his influence and never came to this country. He obtained from the King, however, a charter of New Somersetshire, who gave it the name of the "Province or County of Maine," a name which it has ever since borne. By reason of the great number of islands in this neighborhood, the coast was commonly called the main; for this reason, and in compliment to Queen Henrietta who had a province of that name in France, it received its name.

The powers granted by this charter were greater than were ever granted by the crown to any other individual. He appointed a standing Council, Chancellor, Provost Marshall, Treasurer, Admiral, Master of Ordnance, and Keeper of Province seal, who were obliged to take oath "to be faithful servants to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, knight, my Lord of the Province of Maine." The articles of faith and form of church government were those of the Church of England.

The first General Court under this charter, was opened on the 25th of June, 1640, and the records of the County of York have been kept regularly ever since.

Thomas Gorges arrived in the summer, commissioned Deputy Governor, and took possession of the Province. It was divided into two districts or counties by the "Kennibonke" river; the western one acquired the name of York, and the eastern one that of New Somersetshire. County courts were holden at York and Saco, but the General Court was holden at Saco, on the western side of the river, in that part of the town since called Biddeford. The second term of the court was holden in September, at which time "William Scadlock was presented by the grand inquest, for the misdemeanor of allowing Thomas Heard to get drunk at his house, and was fined twenty shillings by the court, which upon his humble petition was remitted."

The Commons in England [1641] had now gained the ascendancy, and emigration entirely ceased. Business became dull, and many returned to England. The West India trade, however, commenced this year, and lumber was exchanged for the produce of these islands.

The success of republicanism in England caused the proprietors of the Lygonia or Plough patent to revive their claim, [1643] and Sir Alexander Rigby purchased it. Rigby was a lawyer, and a republican. He commissioned George Cleaves his Deputy President, and directed him to take upon himself the administration of his affairs. William and Thomas Gorges, agents for Sir Ferdinando, disputed Rigby's title, and called a court at Saco,\* [1644] while Cleaves called one at Casco. They referred their quarrel to the Massachusetts magistrates, who, having determined to take possession of Maine themselves, refused to decide the case. The contest was not ended till March 1646, when the Governor General and Commissioners of the American plantations decided in favor of Rigby. By this decision Gorges was deprived of nearly the whole of his province, leaving him only the territory between the Piscataqua river and Cape Porpus plantation,† to which Maine was restricted.

Sir Ferdinando had probably done more towards colonizing Maine than any other individual. He was a firm royalist and episcopalian, which made him unpopular in Massachusetts, and also in England after the republicans had gained the ascendancy.

Although more than seventy years of age, he joined the army of the King in the civil wars, and was taken prisoner at the siege of Bristol. He died about two years before Charles was beheaded. He was of Spanish extraction, a descendant of an ancient and respectable family. He betrayed the secret of the conspiracy of Essex against Queen Elizabeth. He was never wealthy, but obtained many marks of royal favor.

The Province of Maine was less in extent than Lygonia, as confined by the late decision. Rigby being a republican, his government soon became popular. A

\*At this court, "ordered that every town provide a sufficient payre of Bilbowes within three months."

†Williamson, vol. i. page 302, says, "according to this decision, the river Kennebeck proved to be the divisional line between the two provinces." But there was nothing in their report, as cited by Sullivan, page 114, to warrant this conclusion. They merely awarded Rigby a tract 40 miles square, without defining the limits.



Court of Assistants was formed at Saco, [1650] and Morgan Howell of Cape Porpus was one of the assistants. Sir Alexander Rigby died in August much regretted. He was a colonel in the army, had a seat in Parliament, and had been knighted.

After Rigby's death, [1651] Massachusetts most unjustly laid claim to the western part of Maine, as belonging to her jurisdiction, and sent commissioners to compel the inhabitants to submit to her authority. Although their claim was at first opposed both by Lygonia and Maine, yet they finally prevailed, and York and Kittery submitted in November 1652. Maine was erected into a county by the name of Yorkshire, and the courts were to be holden alternately in York and Kittery.

Richard Bellingham, deputy governor of Massachusetts, Thomas Wiggins, Brian Pendleton, Daniel Dennison, and Edward Rawson were appointed commissioners the year following. They could get no farther than Wells for want of a suitable road, and they there opened their court. The inhabitants of Wells and Saco signed the submission July 5th, as did also those of Cape Porpoise, which was the fifth incorporated town in Maine.

“At a Court held in Wells, 5th July, 1653, the inhabitants of Cape Porpus were called and made their appearance according to their summons and acknowledged themselves subject to the government of Massachusetts as followeth,

“We whose names are underwritten do acknowledge ourselves subject to the government of Massachusetts, as witness our hands.

MORGAN HOWELL,  
CHRISTOPHER SPURRELL,  
THOMAS WARNER,  
GRIFFIN MOUNTAGUE,  
JOHN BAKER,  
WILLIAM RENOLDS,

STEPHEN BATSON,  
GREGORY JEFFRIES,  
PETER TURBAT,  
JOHN COLE,  
SIMON TEOFT,  
AMBROSE BERRY.

“To these abovementioned also the commissioners granted they should be freemen, and in open court gave them the freeman's oath. And further,—Whereas the town of Cape Porpus, have acknowledged themselves subject to the Government of the

Massachusetts Bay in New England, as by their subscription may appear,—We the commissioners of the general court of the Massachusetts for the settling of government among them and the rest within the bounds of their charter, northerly, to the full and just extent of their line, have thought meet and do actually grant,

“1. That Cape Porpus shall be a township by itself and always shall be a part of Yorkshire, and shall enjoy equal protection, acts of favor and justice, with the rest of the people inhabiting on the south side of the river Piscataqua or any other within the limits of our jurisdiction, and enjoy the privileges of a town, as others of the jurisdiction have and do enjoy, with all other liberties and privileges granted to other inhabitants in our jurisdiction.

“2. That every inhabitant shall have and enjoy all their just proprieties, titles and interests in the houses and lands which they do possess, whither by grant of the towns, possession, or of the former general court.

“3. That all the present inhabitants of Cape Porpus shall be freemen of the country, and having taken the oath of freemen, shall have liberty to give their votes for the election of the governour, assistants and other general officers of the country.

“Morgan Howell of Cape Porpus, did acknowledge himself bound in fifty pounds to the treasurer of the county on this condition, that he will prosecute his action against John Baker, at the next county court to be holden at York. Griffin Montague was chosen and sworn constable there. Gregory Jeffery was chosen a grand juryman there for one year and took the oath accordingly.”\*

The commissioners also ordered that, “the inhabitants of Wells, Saco and Cape Porpus, shall make sufficient highways within their towns from house to house, and clear and fit for foot and cart, before the next county court, under the penalty of ten pounds for every town’s defect in this particular, and that they lay out a sufficient highway for horse and foot between towns and towns within that time.”

\*Commissioners report.

The cause between Morgan Howell and John Baker was of a singular character. "It was continued and referred to be determined by the next county court in Yorkshire. John Baker did acknowledge himself bound in twenty pounds to Richard Russel, gent. treasurer of the Massachusetts jurisdiction, on this condition that he shall appear before the next county court in Yorkshire, to answer the said action or complaint against Morgan Howell. Several articles were exhibited against John Baker for abusive and approbrious speeches uttered by him against the minister and ministry, and for upholding private meetings and prophecying to the hindrance and disturbance of publick assemblings, some of which being proved against him, he tendered voluntarily to desist from prophecying publickly any more. The court proceeded to censure him to be bound to his good behavior, and forbad him any more publickly to preach in this jurisdiction."\*

In Massachusetts, church members only were allowed to vote, but the inhabitants of Yorkshire enjoyed that privilege without being so. Other laws were enjoyed in common, and were similar to those now in force. The militia were required to do duty six times a year, part of them to be armed with muskets, and part with pikes, corslets, and head-pieces.

Commissioners were appointed by the General Court to take a census of the ratable polls, and an estimate of taxable property; and Griffin Montague of Cape Porpoise was appointed one of the commissioners. The whole tax of the county was £91 15, of which Cape Porpoise paid £4, and in 1662, but £3. The towns to the eastward of Saco, did not willingly submit to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. Military companies were formed in Kittery, York, Wells, and Cape Porpoise, to force them to obedience; and the whole was formed into a regiment commanded by Nicholas Shapleigh. They, however, soon became reconciled to the government of Massachusetts; and several of the inhabitants of Cape Porpoise and the other towns.

\*Sullivan says the commissioners dissolved the church connexion at Cape Porpoise. He made a mistake, however, as it was the church in Wells, and not in Cape Porpoise.

petitioned Cromwell to continue them under that government.\* Great exertions were made by Edward Rigby, son of Sir Alexander, who had considerable influence with the Protector, to regain possession of Lygonia. He might have succeeded, but Charles Second was restored, [1660] who was opposed to his claim. The King, however, favored the claim of Ferdinando Gorges, grandson to Sir Ferdinando, and a committee of Parliament reported in his favor. Gorges sent over an agent, Mr. Archdale, with commissioners to govern the Province. They succeeded in drawing several from their allegiance to Massachusetts, who were subsequently presented by the grand jury for the offence.†

Cape Porpoise, although an incorporated town, was, on account of its limited population and wealth, considered but little more than an adjunct to Saco. The court, when appointing militia officers to the company of Saco, ordered the inhabitants of this town to "join in their traynings;" and Robert Booth was appointed clerk of the writs, or town clerk of both towns. It is doubtful whether they even held town meetings regularly at this time, or raised money for any public purpose except to pay their small proportion of the county tax. From the following proceedings at the county court, it would appear, that they did not provide for the maintenance of roads, of public worship, or other requisitions of law.

"Whereas complaynt is made of a very bad way lying between Cape Porpus and Kennebunk;—It is therefore ordered that some speedy course bee taken for the sufficient making good of said highway next to Kennebunk river."

"Whereas both god's word, and the laws of the country do require a constant assembling of people together on every Lord's day, to attend upon his worship; to which end a convenient house and competent means are to bee provided for those who dispense the

\*The inhabitants of Cape Porpus, who signed the petition, were Wm Scadlock, Wm. Renolds, Morgan Howell, Edw. Clark, Gregory Jeffery, John Barret, sen. and Griffin Montague.

†Sullivan says William Hilton of Arundel was fined; but Hilton was at that time, constable of the town of Kittery, and never resided in Cape Porpus.

word of grace amongst them.—This court, taking these things into consideration, in reference to the present condition of Sacoe and Cape Porpus, of which they have intelligence, do give them to know that Major Nicholas Shapleigh is desired whenever opportunity serves, to inquire into the case, and unless these things between themselves bee sett in a good way before his coming thither, that hee will bee obliged to settle matters effectually amongst them.”

Neither this threat, nor the appearance of Major Shapleigh, produced any effect upon the inhabitants of this town, for they were probably wholly unable to make suitable provision for a settled minister. A short time after, the matter was again taken up by the court, and the following order passed. “The court being Informed, (unto whom It was not altogether unknowne) that the inhabitants of Cape Porpus are destitute of any publique means for their edification on the Lord’s day, the further continuance whereof if not prevented may in a short tyme bee an Inlett to great Profaynesse ; —It is therefore ordered henceforth, that the said inhabitants shall from tyme to tyme meete together at the house of John Bush, who, as wee are informed, is willing to exercise unto them, whereby the Lord’s day may bee sanctified in hearing and reading the word of god, and other holy exercises:—Otherwise they are required duly to attend the publique meeting at Sacoe every Lord’s day when the unseasonableness of the weather, or other occasions of absolute necessity doth not restrayne.”

Most of the inhabitants chose to go to Saco ; and some of whom, thinking they had a right to have a voice in the management of the affairs of the church, gave offence to several citizens of that town ; which was probably the cause of the offensive words attributed to Francis Small in the following presentment of the grand jury. “Wee present Fran. Small, who speaking of the men that came from Cape Porpus to Sacoe,—sayd, should they be ruled by the Roges that come out of the rocks of Cape Porpus.

“Noe Legall prooffe of this presentment appeared.”

About the same time, the town was complained of for not “having a payre of stocks, cage and couckin

stool, according to law," and shortly after for not having a pound, and not "making good the country ways for horse and foot within their township."

Besides these troubles with the county, the town had a dispute with Wells, as to the ownership and right of jurisdiction, to the territory between Cape Porpus or Mousam river and Kennebunk river. Wells claimed to Kennebunk, and Cape Porpoise claimed to Mousam river. There had been several conflicting grants of parts of this land. In 1641, George Cleaves, agent for Rigby, deeded the tract of land now known as the great hill farm, to John Wakefield and John Littlefield, through whom it is now holden. If it had not belonged to Lygonia, Cleaves would have had no right to convey it, as he acted for the proprietor of that Province, the limits of which did not extend beyond the plantation of Cape Porpoise. To have made Mousam river the dividing line, would have been a more equal division of towns; although Cape Porpoise would then have been the smallest,—only about six miles in breadth, while Wells and Saco would have each been eight; but to take Kennebunk river, Cape Porpoise would be only four miles wide, and Wells at least ten. Besides, if Lygonia had been bounded by Kennebunk river on the west, the proprietors would not have had their full distance, forty miles on the sea-coast;—and even to Mousam river would have been insufficient. Some did actually contend, that the river to the westward of Mousam river, called Little river, was the western limits of the town. It would seem too, that the river, bearing the name of the plantation, must have been the true boundary of the Province. \*"But Cape Porpoise being held by grants under Rigby, who by his patent claimed the powers of civil government, had not much respect paid to the title of lands within it;" and William Gorges, as agent for Sir Ferdinando, in 1643, appointed Henry Boad, John Wheelwright, and Edward Richworth, commissioners to lay out the township of Wells, extending from the Ogunquett or Ogunkigg river to Kennebunk river. He also deeded lands the next year, to Mr. Wheelwright, extending to Kennebunk river,

\*Sullivan.

which was the origin of Wells. The government of Gorges had in fact, as early as 1640, made Kennebunk river the dividing line between the east and west districts, which were afterwards designated as Yorkshire and Somersetshire. Persons living between Kennebunk and Piscataqua, attended the courts at York, and those between Kennebunk and Sagadahock, at Saco. These proceedings of Gorges, however, could not take away the right of Cape Porpoise to the territory in dispute, if it ever belonged to Lygonia, as he at this time denied Rigby's right to any part of the Province. If Rigby's territory ever extended to Cape Porpoise river, the decision of the Earl of Warwick and the other commissioners appointed to settle the dispute between Gorges and Rigby, in 1646, must have rendered the acts of Gorges null and void, as it confirmed to Rigby his original grant of forty miles square.

It is highly probable, that the inhabitants living in the disputed district, considered themselves within the patent of Rigby, after this decision, till the agreement between the committees of Wells and Cape Porpoise.

Edmund Littlefield, in making his will in 1661, speaks of his farm on the east side of Mousam river, as being "specified in two deeds granted by Mr. George Cleaves, agent of Mr. Rigby, which is now come into the government of Mr. Gorges, proprietor of the Province of Maine."

Wells probably claimed the tract in dispute, because Kennebunk river had been the dividing line of the counties, and the town had been laid out, extending to this river; and perhaps these were the reasons why the commissioners of Cape Porpoise yielded the point at issue so readily; but their decision gave great offence to the citizens of Cape Porpoise, who attributed their compliance to less worthy motives than that of conviction.

To settle this controversy, [1660] the towns chose commissioners, who met at the mouth of Kennebunk river, near the wading place, probably at the house of William Reynolds the ferryman, who kept a public house on the eastern side of the river. Being detained several days by a violent storm, or some other cause, and their expenses amounting to a considerable sum

for the poor town of Cape Porpoise to pay, the commissioners of Wells proposed to those of Cape Porpoise, that, if they would consent to call Kennebunk river the dividing line, the town of Wells would pay all their expenses at the public house. The Cape Porpoise commissioners, either being intoxicated, or, as themselves said, thinking their town would not be able or willing to pay their bills, accepted the proposition, and made out the following agreement, which was entered on the Massachusetts and York county Records.

“We whose names are underwritten, being chosen by the towns of Cape Porpus and Wells for the laying out of the dividing line of each town, do mutually agree, that the river Kennebunk shall be the bounds of Cape Porpus and Wells to the uttermost extent of both towns, being eight miles up into the country: Witness our hands the 10th of May, 1660.

EDMUND LITTLEFIELD,      WM. SCADLOCK,  
WILLIAM HARMON,      MORGAN HOWELL.”

The inhabitants of Saco had petitioned the General Court, for a committee to run the line between that town and Cape Porpoise; and Nicholas Shapleigh, Abraham Preble, and Edward Richworth, were appointed, who made the following report: “That the dividing line between Cape Porpus and Saco shall be the river commonly called the Little river, next unto William Scadlock’s now dwelling house unto the first fall of the said river, and from thence upon a direct northwest line into the country, untill eight miles be expired.”

Many of the inhabitants of Cape Porpoise, as well as those from other towns, were constantly engaged in petty law suits, at every term of the judicial courts held in the county. In order to put a stop to this business, or to save them the trouble and expense of travelling, the following order was passed, at a court held in York in 1663.\*

“Our Assistante whom Cape Porpus shall chuse, together with the Selectmen thereof, shall have power to keepe a Commission Court as high as £10.”

\*Jurors were allowed 3s. a day for their services, and the same sum for a day’s travel. From Cape Porpus to York was called two and a half day’s travel.



At the same term the following additional order was passed, extending the same privilege to Saco and Wells.

“ It is hereby ordered, that any one of the Associates of this county which the towns shall abuse, joyn- ing with the town commissioners of Wells and Sacoe, and with the townsmen of Cape Porpus, shall have full power to keepe a Comission, or Comission Court therein from tyme to tyme, as they shall see cause, for the Tryall of actions as high as £10.”

Several of the inhabitants of the town having conflicting claims to the marshes at the eastern part of the town, a town meeting was called, August 26th, 1663, “ for the preventing strife.” “ That peace and quietness might be maintained,” they divided the marsh amongst the claimants, and entered their doings on the county records. At this meeting, John Sanders and Griffin Montague were made free commoners or proprietors. The following persons only attended the meeting.

Seth Fletcher, John Sanders, John Sanders, jr. Francis Littlefield, sen., John Bush, Peter Turbatt, John Cirmihill, Griffin Montague, William Kindall, Thomas Mussell, William Renalds, and William Renalds, jr.

## CHAPTER III.

Massachusetts required to give up Maine....King's commissioners....Anecdotes of Cape Porpoise....Avalanche....The people superstitious....Bigotry....Persecution....Character of the people of Maine....Presentments....Gorges's claim renewed....Philip's war....Massachusetts buys Maine....Governed as a Province....Danforth President....New Road....Danforth's deed....Andros Royal Governor....Cape Porpoise placed under Saco....Paper money....Two families taken prisoners....Indian war....The inhabitants flee to the fort....Besieged by the Indians....Town deserted....Town records lost....Inhabitants return....Second Indian war....Town depopulated....Families killed and taken prisoners....Peace....Town re-settled.

CHARLES II. disliking the puritans of New England, granted [1664] Gorges an order to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, requiring them to give up the Province of Maine, or else assign their reasons for withholding it. A long contest between the King and Massachusetts was the consequence of this order, and Gorges sent over an agent [1665] to take possession of the government. Royal commissioners, however, soon took possession of the Province, and ended the authority of Gorges, which was never afterwards resumed. The commissioners organized a government, and appointed civil and military officers. Richard Hitchcox and John Lazer were appointed officers of the company at Cape Porpoise and Saco. During the French war of 1666, and till 1668, Maine continued under the government organized by the King's commissioners, but their affairs were in great confusion, when it again became subject to Massachusetts. "Cape Porpoise joyned with Sacoe," in choosing commissioners.

At this time [1668] says \*Joscelin, "at Cape Porpoise, where there is a town by the sea side of the same name, the houses scatteringly built,"———"they

\*Joscelin's Voyages.

have store of salt and fresh marsh, with arable land and are "well stockt with cattle."

The same writer relates the following anecdotes of this town and neighborhood.

"July 17th, there was a whale thrown up on the shore between Winter Harbour and Cape Porpus, about eight miles from the \*place where I lived, that was five and fifty feet long."

"At Cape Porpus lived an honest poor planter of middle age, and strong of body, but so extremely troubled with two lumps (or wens as I conjectured) within him, on each side one, that he could not rest for them day or night, being of great weight, and swagging to the one side or the other, according to the motion or posture of the body; at last he died in Anno 1668, as I think, or thereabouts. Some Chirurgeons there were that proffered to open him, but his wife would not assent to it, so as his case was hidden in the grave."

He likewise [1670] relates that, "at a place called Kennebunk which is in the province of Maine not far from the river side, a piece of clay ground was thrown up by a mineral vapour (as was supposed) over the tops of high oaks that grew between it and the river, stopping the course thereof, and leaving a hole forty yards square, wherein were thousands of clay bullets as big as musquet bullets, and pieces of clay in shape like the barrel of a musquet."

†Hubbard says, "divers reports have passed up and down the country of several ominous accidents happening, as of earthquakes in some places, and vollies of shot heard in the air, but because many that lived not far off those places where the said accidents were supposed to fall out, know nothing thereof, no more notice shall here be taken of the same than a bare hint of the report. But at a place called Kennebunk, at the north-east side of Wells, in the province of Maine, not far from the river side, &c."—He then mentions the same circumstance, with the exception of the pieces of clay shaped like the barrels of muskets; and adds that, "all the whole town of Wells, are witnesses of the truth of this relation, and many others have seen sundry of these

\*Black-point.

†Hist. N. England.

clay pellets, which the inhabitants have shewn to their neighbours of other towns. This accident fell out in the year 1670. Others have confidently reported also, that they have seen the eruption of a pond of water far up into the woods, and many fish cast up upon the dry land adjoining, supposed to be done by the kindling of some mineral vapours under the hollow channels, running far within the land under ground. All which show the wonderful work of God, that commandeth both the sea and the dry land, that all the inhabitants of the earth should learn to fear before him."

\*Bourne says it was an avalanche, the earth dividing when it passed the oaks; and that the pellets of clay were formed by the sliding mass of earth.

This slide was probably near the ship-yards at the Landing. There have been several of them since. Two were just below Durrell's bridge on the western side of the river. Full grown oaks were carried erect into the middle of the river, where their stumps now remain. Another happened, June 10th, 1834, in front of Benjamin Durrell's dwelling house, on the eastern side of the river, and carried the draw-bridge at that place away with it. The earth under the surface, being moistened by rains, or loosened by the frost, appeared to have been crushed out, by the weight of the bridge and the apple trees on the bank, into the middle of the river, filling up the channel. The surface of the ground, about thirty square rods, fell perpendicularly about twenty feet, carrying a large apple tree down, without immediate injury to it. The slide of 1670 was probably similar to this. The earth under the surface was driven out by the weight of the trees; and the surface with the trees attached, was carried towards the river, leaving the "hole forty yards square" above the trees. The earth therefore, instead of being thrown over the oaks, went under them.

The pellets of clay were formed in wonder brook, which was so called from the circumstance of their being found there. The water of this brook, in running over clayey land, caused little falls of water of a foot or more, at the bottoms of which, by the constant falling

\*Ms. Hist. Kennebunk.

of the water, holes of some little depth were worn shaped like a mortar. Small pieces of clay being carried into these hollows, were by the rotary action of the water, worn round and smooth; and were baked in the summer, by the sun, when the brook became dry. The clay formed like muskets might have been caused by the sliding of the avalanche.

As the settlement in the town of Cape Porpoise was on the cape near the sea-shore, and there were no inhabitants in that part of Wells since called Kennebunk, there could have been no persons living in the vicinity of the river to witness this slide; and when it was afterwards discovered, they connected with that event the appearance of the clay balls, and looked upon it as something very marvellous.

The other "ominous accidents" related by Hubbard and others, would probably admit of as easy a solution as this circumstance, which he considered the best authenticated; and about the correctness of which he thought there could be no question.

Not only the people of this country, but those of Europe at this time, were grossly superstitious. Any circumstance that did not admit of a ready explanation, was ascribed to supernatural agency. Hutchinson, in his History of Massachusetts Bay, says he "could collect from manuscripts and printed accounts, as many prodigies in one part of the country and another at different times as would fill a small volume. Guns fired in the air, great quantities of clay cast up in form of bullets out of the earth, and the like." The most enlightened men of that period gave implicit credit to these tales. The appearance of comets in 1664, 1680, and in 1682, threw the whole country into a state of alarm.

"When in our skies there blaz'd an awful star,  
Presaging earthquakes and a general war."

It was confidently believed that the Indian powows or priests possessed supernatural powers from the devil. Passaconaway, a great sagamore who lived on the Merrimac river, and whose dominions probably extended to Cape Porpoise, was the most celebrated powow in the country. It was credited that he could make water burn, rocks move, trees dance, change himself into a flaming man, raise a green leaf from the ashes

of a dry one, produce a live snake from the skin of a dead one, heal sickness, and cause death by the power of his incantations. It was considered heresy to doubt the correctness of the witch stories current at that time; and afterwards many were executed for the crime of witchcraft.\*

Superstition and bigotry are almost always inseparable companions. Although leaving England because their own faith was not there tolerated, the inhabitants of Massachusetts refused to tolerate the slightest departure from their own creed; and themselves the victims of persecution, most inconsistently persecuted all who differed from them in their religious views. A divine of Massachusetts said, "what is contrary to the gospel hath no right, and therefore should have no liberty." Another one said, "toleration is the first born of all abominations." Another remarked, that "he who is willing to tolerate an unsound doctrine, that his own may be tolerated, though never so sound, would, if need be, hang the bible to the devil's girdle. I abhor toleration of divers religions." Mr. Dudley, deputy governor of Massachusetts, died with a copy of verses in his pocket containing the following lines.

"Let men of God in court and churches watch,  
O'er such as do a toleration hatch."

In 1656 the persecution of the quakers commenced. They were fined, imprisoned, kept at hard labor, banished, whipped through towns at the tails of carts, had their ears cut off, their tongues bored through with hot irons, and several suffered death. About the same time the baptists were also persecuted. Some were disfranchised, and others were fined, whipt, imprisoned or banished.

The inhabitants of Maine, not having been driven from home on account of their nonconformity to the established religion of England, but emigrating merely for the purpose of gain, did not value their religious

\*Mather's *Magnalia*, vol i. p. 188.

†In the preamble to a law, passed in 1644, for banishing baptists; it is stated that ever "since the first arising of the anabaptists, about 100 years since," they have been very disorderly.—*Mass. Records*.

privileges so highly as the people of Massachusetts; and this province, therefore, was frequently an asylum for those who had been excommunicated. The Rev. John Wheelwright, a learned and pious man, was banished the colony of Massachusetts Bay for the heresy of believing that "the Holy Spirit dwells personally in a justified convert; and sanctification can in no wise evince to believers their justification." In 1643, he bought land on the west side of Kennebunk river, which was then within the limits of Cape Porpoise plantation. William Waldron, excommunicated from the church in Dover then under Massachusetts, was drowned, September, 1646, in crossing Kennebunk river.

The opinion generally prevailed, that Maine was peopled by those who were too immoral and irreligious to be allowed to remain in other colonies; and it used to be tauntingly said;—"When a man can find no religion to his taste, let him remove to Maine."\* The colony being first settled under the patronage of Gorges, its early inhabitants were royalists and episcopalians, and were opposed to the republican puritans of the western colonies. It, therefore, not only protected those who were banished from Massachusetts, on account of what were called their dangerous heresies, but it became a place of refuge for the immoral and licentious.

Although the population was considerably increased by this state of things, yet it tended to make the people disorderly and corrupt. The early records furnish sufficient evidence, that the prevailing opinion, as to the state of morals in this province, was but too well grounded. At every term of the judicial courts, under the head of each town, the grand jury prepared a list of presentments for various offences;—such as idleness, lying, slander, drunkenness, sabbath-breaking, profanity, theft, &c. Many of these presentments, it is true, were for venial offences, but many were for crimes of greater magnitude. The jury being changed every year, gave those who had been presented by their neighbor, an opportunity to complain of him in their turn, which was not forgotten when he again became a juror; making this institution an engine of mutual op-

\*Williamson.

pression. The laws however were very severe, taking cognizance of offences, that had better been left to the correction of public sentiment.

The following are the presentments, with the orders thereon, against this town during the years 1674 and '75.

“Whereas there is a complaint of the town of Cape Porpus for their neglect hitherto in laying out their town bounds:—It is therefore ordered that the selectmen of the said place now in being shall take some effectual measures to have their town bounds layd out between this tyme and the next county court.”

“Wee present Cape Porpus for liveing without an Orthodox Minister. John Batson appearing for the town, answered for the presentment, which was discharged.”

“Wee present the freemen of Cape Porpus, for not sending in their voates for nomination of Magistrates and assistants to the shyre town according to law.”

“Wee present the selectmen of Cape Porpus for not taking care that the children and youth of that town bee taught the catechisme, and educated according to law.”

“Wee present the town of Cape Porpus for not making a convenient way for travelers through the town.”

The court likewise ordered that “the towns of Wells, Sacoe, Scarborough, and Falmouth shall forthwith marke out the most convenient way from Wells to Henry Sayward’s mills at Mousam, from thence to Sacoe Falls,” &c.

From 1670 to 1675, Maine continued in a flourishing state, increasing rapidly in wealth and population. The increase of value of property in Yorkshire, caused Gorges to renew his claim to the province. This claim, together with the war between Philip of Naraganset and the United Colonies, interrupted their prosperity. To defray the expenses of this war, a general tax was for the first time assessed in Maine.\* The number of soldiers in Yorkshire amounted to 700, of whom, 80 belonged to Wells and Cape Porpus. After this first Indian war, Massachusetts purchased Gorges’s claim to

\*Williamson.—There was a county tax in 1653, towards building a jail in York, which was established there that year.



Maine, for about six thousand dollars. Charles the second was greatly displeased with them for making the purchase, he being in treaty for it himself; but they refused to relinquish their bargain.

The General Court [1679] concluded to assume the royal charter of Gorges, and govern Maine as a province. Accordingly they appointed a Board of Assistants, of which Thomas Danforth was President. The royalists and episcopalianes were dissatisfied with this form of government, as it deprived them of the right of sending representatives to the General Court; and they complained to the \*King of their heavy taxes. [1680] The King appointed Edward Randolph, collector, surveyor, and searcher of New England, who, by his representations, greatly increased their troubles.

President Danforth, however, continued to administer the government, and called a meeting of freeholders at York; at which no one from Cape Porpoise appeared. The soldiers of the town, were placed under the officers of the Saco company. At a subsequent meeting, several of the inhabitants of the province, submitted to the government of Massachusetts, amongst whom were John Batson, John Miller, and Thomas Mussey. John Batson was appointed constable of the town.

A new road [1681] was ordered to be made through Wells, Cape Porpoise, and Saco. The towns of Saco and Cape Porpoise were "Injoyned, from the beginning of yr. bounds from Kenibunke River, to make a good passable way through Kenibunke swampe, for horse and man, and mend the flows, and marke out and Mend the nearest way they can conveniently find for a Common Roade, to the ferry of Humphrey Scammon at Sacoe." Cape Porpoise complied with this order, only so far as to discontinue or neglect the old road, without finishing the new one; and were complained of [1682] "for want of a convenient highway to travell eastward, stopping up the ould highway that people cannot pass." At the same court, Wells and Cape Porpoise were presented for not having a ferry over

\*The inhabitants of Cape Porpoise who signed this petition to the King, (Charles II.) were Thomas Mussy, John Batson, John Purrinton, Christopher Spurwell, and John Barret.

Kennebunk river, and the latter for want of standard measures.

John Batson was chosen by the town, deputy to the General Assembly at York, in 1683, and also the following year.

President Danforth's government continued till June 18th, 1684, when the charter of Massachusetts was seized, and Col. Kirk was appointed Governor of New England. By an agreement with the inhabitants of this town, made in 1681, President Danforth was to give them a deed of the town. It was however delayed till July 26th, of this year.—The following is a copy of the deed.

“ This indenture made the 26th day of July Anno Domini 1684, and in the 36th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, Charles the 2d. by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Between Thomas Danforth, Esq. President of his Majesties Province of Mayne in New England, on the one party, and John Barrett, sen. John Purrington, and John Batson, trustees on the behalf and for the sole use and benefit of the inhabitants of the Town of Cape Porpus within the above named province of Main, on the other party,—Witnesseth, That whereas the above named Thomas Danforth, by the Governour and Company of the Massachusetts Colony in New England, the now Lord proprietors of the abovenamed Province of Mayne, at a General Assembly held att Boston, on the 11th day of May 1681, is fully authorized and impowered to make legal confirmation, unto the inhabitants of the above said Province of Mayne, of all their lands or proprieties to them justly appertaining or belonging, within the limits or bounds of the said province. Now know all men by these presents, that the said Thomas Danforth, pursuant to the trust in him reposed, and power to him given as above said ; by and on the behalf of the Governour and Company of the Massachusetts Colony aforesaid,—Hath given, granted, and confirmed, and by these presents doth fully, clearly, and absolutely give, grant, and confirm, unto the above mentioned John Barrett, sen. John Purrington, and John Batson, trustees as above exprest,—all that tract or parcell of land within the township of

Cape Porpus, in said province, according to the bounds and limitts of the sd. township, to them formerly granted by Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Knight, or by any of his agents, or by the General Assembly of the Massachusetts; with all priviledges and appurtenances to the same appertaining, or in any wise belonging, (all royalties reserved to his Majestie's use by the charter granted to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Knight; as also those by said charter given to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Knight, his heirs, and assigns, together with the rivers, streams, and coves, contained within the limmitts and bounds of said township, always to be excepted and reserved,)

“To have and to hold all the above said tract of land, by these presents granted and confirmed, be the same more or less, with all the priviledges and appurtenances to the same appertaining, or in any wise belonging, (excepting as before excepted and reserved,) to them, the said John Barrett, sen. John Purrington, and John Batson, trustees as abovesaid, forever;—to the only proper use and behoof of the inhabitants of said town, that now are, and to them that shall there survive and succeed, from time to time, and forevermore hereafter.

“And the above named Thomas Danforth, for and on behalf of the Governour and Company of the Massachusetts Colony, and for their successors and assigns, doth further covenant, promise, and grant, to and with the above named John Barrett, sen. John Purrington, and John Batson, shall and may at all times, and from time to time, forever hereafter, peaceably, and quietly, have, hold, occupie, possess, and enjoy all the above given and granted premises, without the let, denyall, or contradiction of the Governour and Company of the Massachusetts Colony, or of any other person or persons whatsoever, claiming and having any lawful rights, title, or interest therein, or in any part or parcell thereof, by, from, or under them, the said Governour and Company, or by any of their assigns;—

“They the above named inhabitants of the said town of Cape Porpus, for the time being, and in like manner, that shall there be from time to time forever hereafter; yielding and paying in consideration thereof, to the Governour and Company of the Massachusetts Colony, or to the President of said Province of Mayne, by

them authorized, and impowered, for the time being, or to other, their agent and lawful assignee or assigns, the quit rent, to the said Government and Company, due and belonging, according to the proposall made, and mutually agreed upon at the General Assembly held in the above said Province, at York, June 1681—Viz. That they the above named inhabitants of the said town of Cape Porpus, for the time being, and in like manner that shall there be, from time to time forever hereafter; as an acknowledgement of the said Ferdinando Gorges', and his assigns' right to soyl and government, do pay twelve pence, for every family, whose single county rate is not above two shillings, and for all that exceed the sum of two shillings in a single rate, to pay three shillings per family, annually, in money, to the treasurer of said province, for the use of the chiefe proprietors thereof; and in case of omission, or neglect, on the part and behalf of the said inhabitants, to make full payment annually, in manner as is above expressed, and hath been mutually consented and agreed unto; it shall then be lawful for the said president of the said province for the time being, or for other, the agent, agents, assignee, or assignees of the Governour and Company of the Massachusetts Colony, to leavy and make distress upon the estates of any of the inhabitants, for the time being, within the limmits and bounds of the said township, as well as for the said quit rent, as also for all costs and charges accruing and arising upon the same; and the estates so leveyed, or distrained, to bear, drive, or carry away, with so much as it shall cost to convey the same, to the treasurer of the said province, for the time being, or to such place as he shall order and appoint. In witness whereof the parties above mentioned, to these present indentures, have interchangeably putt their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

THOMAS DANFORTH, *Presd.*

“Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us,

JOHN HAYWARD, Not. Pub.

ELIEZER MOODY.

“A true copy of the original, received November 9th, 1731.

Attest, JOSEPH MOODY, *Reg.*

King Charles dying [1685] soon after the appointment of Col. Kirk, it was annulled by his successor, James II. who commissioned Joseph Dudley, as president. Dudley's administration lasted but five months, when he was superseded by Sir Edmund Andros, who was appointed 'Captain General and Governor in Chief of all New England.' He assessed taxes in the county of Yorkshire, at the rate of half a penny for one pound valuation. The tax of Cape Porpoise, was £1-00-10, and the valuation £500; being the same as the Isles of Shoals.

Andros, whose government was very tyrannical, compelled the inhabitants of Yorkshire to pay for new grants of land. During his visit into this province, he ordered the inhabitants of Cape Porpus, to put their roads in a better state of repair. This, as usual, they neglected, as appears by the following complaint.

"We present the parish of Cape Porpus, for not having a sufficient highway, ordered by our governor, His Excellency, Sir Edmund Andros, within the limits of the parish." "The parish" was likewise complained of, for not having a pound and a pair of stocks. A road was at the same time ordered, from Wells to Saco falls.

Although the province generally had much increased in wealth and population, yet Cape Porpoise continued poor and feeble. There was, at this time, but four mills\* in town, which constituted nearly their whole

\*It is not certainly known where these mills were situated. It is probable that one of them was on Little river, one on Batson's river, one on Tyler's brook, and the other on Middle river. Besides these four, there was one on Kennebunk river, partly, if not wholly owned in Cape Porpus, which was probably Littlefield's mill; although on the list of mills for the support of Fort Loyal, Falmouth, 1782, it was placed with those of Wells. Neither is it known when these mills were erected. By the following preamble to a grant of a mill privilege to John Wheelwright of Wells, in 1650, it would seem that there were no mills in this vicinity at that period, and that what little lumber was used, was sawed by hand. "Considering how much easier boards could be sawed than by hand, and men that employ their time themselves in that might employ their time in husbandry, and how much it might benefit the country," &c. therefore the grant was made.

There were mills, however, at Agamenticus, and Piscataqua, as early as 1634, as Winthrop says, Gorges and Mason sent persons with a saw mill to each of these places, at that time.

business. It had, however, heretofore kept up the appearance of being a separate town, by choosing town officers, and keeping a record; but it was now only spoken of as a parish. In assessing the county tax for this year, it was designated as "Cape Porpoise Hamlett."

It was probably one of the arbitrary acts of Andros, to destroy even the appearance of its independent existence, by uniting it with Saco, or rather placing it under the jurisdiction of that town, as appears by the following extract from the Saco town records.

"By a legal town meeting for Saco and Cape Porpoise, on Monday 21 May 1688, whereat Thomas Shepherd, Francis Backus, John Edgecomb, and John Abbot are chosen selectmen for Saco, and Richard Peard Constable for the same; and John Miller, and Nicholas Morey,\* selectmen of Cape Porpoise, and Richard Randall, constable for the same; and it is ordered, that if Cape Porpoise will not accept of the selectmen and constable, chosen by the town of Saco, then the selectmen in Saco, and constable for the same, shall act and do for them as selectmen and constable of the same."

This union, or rather guardianship, at most, lasted but a few months. One of the selectmen, Morey, was recognized as such at the county courts, as was also Lieut. Purinton, who had not been elected at that time. It is probable that the inhabitants of Cape Porpoise held a meeting within their own township, and chose their own town officers, part of whom might have been the persons chosen by Saco. Fortunately a stray leaf of the Cape Porpoise records has been preserved, on which are recorded the doings of the town, eight months after this assumption of power on the part of Saco.

"January 24th, 1688-9. Then chosen five selectmen and constable, at a legal town meeting, legally warned by Order, for selectmen and other officers. For selectmen, Lieu. John Purinton, John Downing, John Miller, John Davis, Richard Randall. For constable, Immanuel Haynes. For town clerk, Lieu. John Purinton. For lott layers, and surveyors, Lieu.

\*As transcribed by Folsom, Nicholas Mering. This entry is now lost.

Purinton, Richard Randall, John Sanders, John Miller, William Barton, Jacob Wormwood."

Whether this town never regarded this order at all, or took advantage of the growing discontent in England and in this country, (which resulted in the abdication of James II. and the imprisonment of Andros in Boston,) to resume the management of their own affairs; or whether, by application to Andros who was in this town during that year, upon his unfortunate expedition against the eastern Indians, they obtained a repeal of the obnoxious law, is not known. Nor can this obscurity ever be elucidated, as the foregoing extract from the Saco records, is the last entry on the old town book; and there was no record kept again in that town, till 1717, a period of nearly thirty years. Neither are the records of Cape Porpoise to be found after the year 1689, till the reincorporation of the town in 1719. They were either lost, or discontinued, on account of the second Indian war, which wholly depopulated the town. Unfortunately, too, the only volume of the Massachusetts records missing, said to have been burnt, is the one in which the transactions of that period are recorded; and tradition is entirely silent upon the subject. The probability however is, that, as the town meeting held at Cape Porpoise in 1689,\* was said to be "legally warned by order," the act uniting the two towns, had been repealed.

The frequent changes of government, and the fear of the Indians, greatly retarded the growth of Maine. The inhabitants chose Councils of safety for their own protection, till President Danforth resumed his office. War was declared between France and England December 7th, 1689, which increased the expenses of the colonists to such a degree, that Massachusetts issued bills of credit, which was the origin of paper money.†

The year before this war was declared, Mr. Bussy, and Mr Barrow, with their families, had been taken prisoners, and carried to Teconnet.‡ Six hundred

\*John Downing, in 1725, testified, that in 1688, or 1689, there were grants made to the several inhabitants of the town, of 100 acres each on Kennebunk river.

†Williamson's Hist. of Me.

‡Mather's Magnalia, vol. ii. p. 509.

troops were stationed at the different settlements in Maine, for their protection. Of this number, "a company of men under the command of Lieut. Puddington, were stationed at the fort at Kennebunk."\*

The territory near Kennebunk river early took its name; and events occurring in that neighborhood, were said to have happened at Kennebunk. Mr. Wheelwright was said to live 'near Kennebunk,' the slide of 1670, to happen 'at a place called Kennebunk,' and Bussy and Barrow to live 'in Kennebunk near Winter Harbour.' Mr Purinton and others, who lived at Kennebunk river, were always designated on the town records, as 'of Kennebunk.'

The fort was on Stage Island, at Cape Porpoise, and was commanded by John Purinton, one of the selectmen, and the town clerk of the town. After Gov. Andros's return to Massachusetts, [1690] the troop sall deserted, and when the Indians began to appear in greater numbers, the inhabitants of the cape withdrew to the fort, as the only place of safety in the town. Those who resided on the sea shore, between the cape and Kennebunk river, at Turbat's creek, Cleaves's cove, and at the mouth of the river, went to Wells. The inhabitants of the cape, who had retreated to the fort, were soon besieged by the Indians; but being sheltered, by a stone wall, and there being no bushes, behind which the Indians could conceal themselves within gunshot, they sustained no damage, and could securely fire upon their enemies whenever they approached within reach of their musket balls. The point of the island, on which the fort was built, being surrounded by deep water at all times, and the Indians stationing themselves at the narrow neck of land which leads to the main part of the island, between which and the main land the flats are bare at low water, the whites were completely shut out from every chance of escape; having no boat but a small board canoe, capable of carrying but one man, one end of which was partly split off. The Indians, however, kept at a distance from the fort, with the intention of surprising them, or of starving them out. They had nothing but muskets in the fort; and

\*Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.



but a small supply of ammunition. After having sustained the attacks of the Indians for some time, and being fearful of being surrounded, if they remained in the fort after their ammunition was expended, they withdrew to the southern point of the island, which being narrow, left them exposed only on one side.

In this condition they remained exposed to the constant annoyance of their savage enemies, almost destitute of provisions, with no means of escape, and no expectation of any aid to relieve them from their critical situation; and expecting nothing but captivity or death. Nicholas Morey, who was lame in consequence of having broken his leg, remarked to his friends, that if they remained where they were, they would certainly all be killed or taken prisoners; and he offered to take the old canoe, and seek assistance. Accordingly, as soon as it was dark, he embarked, and by keeping at the whole end of his little boat, was enabled to keep the defective part out of water.

Although it was a pleasant time of the year, there was but little chance of his reaching Portsmouth in safety; but with this forlorn hope, they continued to defend themselves the next day without provisions, till their last charge of ammunition was in their guns, and they even had to cut up their bullets to complete it. Night coming on, without provisions or ammunition, and being closely besieged by a cruel blood-thirsty foe, their situation was indescribably trying. Slight as the prospect of relief was, they continued to look eagerly towards Portsmouth, when late in the afternoon, they discovered a small sloop, standing directly towards the cape. Mr. Morey had arrived in safety at Portsmouth, and returned with this unexpected assistance. When the sloop came into the harbor, the crew discharged a small swivel from her at the Indians, who immediately fled from the island. The inhabitants were taken on board the sloop, and did not return for ten years.

\*During this war, an attack was made on Storer's Garrison at Wells by 500 French and Indians, who were repulsed with great loss by Capt. Corverse and fifteen men.

\*Mather's Magnalia, vol. ii. p. 582.

The celebrated charter of William and Mary received the royal sanction October 7th, 1691, which was the foundation of civil government for eighty-nine years, and under which the connection between Massachusetts and Maine lasted one hundred and twenty-nine years. Sir William Phips was appointed royal governor under this charter.

In consequence of the active measures of the colonists, the Indians were induced to make a treaty of peace, which, however, was soon after violated by them. Another truce was agreed upon, in 1695, and the inhabitants of Cape Porpoise began to make preparations for returning to their homes.

Search was made for the town records without success. It being understood that they were amongst the effects of Lieut. Purinton, who was now dead, application was made to the county court for an order to have them returned. The court, in compliance with this request, passed the following order. "Whereas the Record or Town books of Cape Porpus are not to be found, for want whereof, several of the proprietors of land there are very like to come to damage. The Court being advised that they are in the hands of the administrators of John Puddington late of Cape Porpus, hereby order his son James to send them to the next court."

This order produced no effect, as the records were never found. The attempt to conclude a peace with the Indians proving unavailing, the inhabitants did not return till 1699.

Scarcely had they repaired their decayed dwellings, fenced in their fields, now overrun with bushes, and began to erect their mills, and enjoy their little remaining property in peace and safety, when the French again endeavored to excite the Indians to acts of hostility against the long harrassed colonists.

War between England and France was declared, May 4th, 1702, which was sure to lead to an Indian war; and the year following hostilities recommenced.

Previous to this war, the French had succeeded in drawing the remains of the Indian tribes that survived the former wars, to two settlements in Canada, to which they could retreat, after assailing the English colonies.

These tribes formed what were called the St. Francoise Indians.

Five hundred of them, mostly commanded by Frenchmen, divided themselves into six or seven parties, and attacked all the principal settlements in Maine, August 10th, 1703, and \*'Cape Porpoise, being inhabited only by a few unshielded fishermen, was wholly laid desolate.' How many of the inhabitants of this town were killed or taken prisoners, it is now impossible to ascertain; but it is probable, that having so long been expecting an attack, most of them had made preparations for escaping in their boats. Wells was assailed by a much larger force than attacked Cape Porpoise; and the loss of the whites, was thirty-nine, killed and taken prisoners, besides a considerable number of wounded. Stephen Harding, then living on the western side of the river, heard the firing at Wells, but supposed it was a company of soldiers exercising; and he prepared the next morning to go a hunting. His wife was extremely uneasy, and endeavored to prevail upon him to stay at home. He assured her there was no danger; but, fancying she had seen two men looking into their window the night before, she was too much frightened to cook breakfast. Impatient at what he thought his wife's ungrounded fears, he went towards his shop to wait till his breakfast was ready, when on Oaks's rocks, at the extremity of Gooch's beach, he descried a large number of men, women, and children coming directly towards his house. Mr. Harding, in his turn, now became alarmed, and told his wife to take her child, then about a year old, and carry it across Gooch's creek, and remain under a particular oak, till he could ascertain who these persons were. He was still in hopes they were not enemies, and that the females and children had taken the opportunity of visiting their friends, under the protection of the soldiers. He went into his shop, which was not boarded on the back side, and thumped on the side of it with an axe,

\*So little was Cape Porpoise regarded by the chroniclers of that period, that these few lines, from Penhallow's Indian Wars, is the only notice taken of the total destruction of the town. The traditional account of Mr Harding's escape, is abundantly supported by his numerous descendants, with but slight discrepancies.

at the same time giving an Indian whoop. Immediately four Indians started up from their hiding places, and rushed towards the shop, thinking it had but one door, and that they had made sure of their prisoner. Mr. Harding, however, escaped at the back part of his shop, into a field of corn, where within a few rods of his house, he found his wife, who from fright and faintness was unable to make her escape. He caught her under one arm, and the child under the other, and ran towards the creek. It being flood tide, it was with difficulty he forded it. He crossed it, however, and left his wife under an oak tree, till he could go back and ascertain the intention of the Indians, still hoping it might be friendly. He had not gone far on his return, before he met an enormous bear, the largest, he said, he had ever seen. Unwilling to leave his family exposed to this new danger, he returned and commenced his march towards one of the Wells garrisons. He was obliged to kill a small dog that followed them, for fear he should betray them to the Indians, by his barking. The first night, they got as far as the hill, where the stage tavern now is, in Kennebunk, and remained there all night, having subsisted upon berries. Late the next evening they reached Storer's garrison, the inmates of which were asleep. Mr. Harding then concluded he had left his house without sufficient cause, or there would have been a better watch kept; and mortified on account of his cowardice, he was on the point of retracing his steps. At the solicitation of his wife, he consented to make one more attempt to arouse them, when the lamentations of the women and children, for the loss of their relatives, convinced him he had not yielded to a false alarm.

The Indians, when discovering Mr. Harding had made his escape, and having pulled up all his corn in order to find him, said it was no use to extend their hunt for him, as he was as good an Indian as themselves. They killed his hogs, and took all his clothing and bedding, even to the ticks, throwing away the feathers, but did not injure his house; leaving that standing, as they afterwards told him, for a trap to catch him in at some future time. Their object was to take him alive, and carry him to their settlements in Canada,

where his services as a blacksmith were much needed. The Indians afterwards crossed the river, and killed the wife and three children of William Larrabee, who lived in the field, near what are called Butler's rocks. Larrabee himself was at work on the marsh, near where the ropewalk now is, and, on perceiving two Indians running towards him, he concealed himself in the bushes. After they had given up the search, he crept towards his house, and saw the Indians regaling themselves upon the provisions they had taken from his house, and his wife and two of his children lying near them, dead. The other child was not quite dead, but raised its head twice while Mr. Larrabee was looking at it. He said if it had moved again, he should have rushed out upon them, although he knew it would have cost him his life. The child however remained motionless, and Mr. Larrabee went to Storer's garrison, where he arrived before Mr. Harding, and, having seen the hogs lying near the house, mistook them for the family and reported they were dead.

After these murders, the Indians proceeded up the river, to the house of Philip Durrill, which was near where Durrill's bridge now is, and carried off Mrs. Durrill, her two daughters, Susan and Rachel, and two sons, one of whom, Philip, was an infant. Mr Durrill himself was not at home. The Indians carried their prisoners as far as Peywacket or Fryeburg, when Mrs. Durrill persuaded them to let her return with her infant. One of the Indians carried her child for her to the stone fort at Saco, from which place she returned home. Her daughters married Frenchmen, and refused to return after the war was over. The son was accidentally drowned in Saco river.

In a few years, [1706] the Indians got tired of fighting, but as the English and French war was not over, the inhabitants of Maine did not venture to return to their deserted settlements. The next year [1707] the Indians renewed hostilities, and there were several severe skirmishes at Saco, Wells, Kittery, and Berwick.

The war continued, with slight occasional relaxations, till 1713, when a treaty was made with all the eastern tribes. During these two last wars, Maine suffered greatly. Cape Porpoise, being twice depopulated,

probably lost many of its inhabitants. Sullivan, however, says 'it being sheltered by Wells and Saco on a neck of land stretching into the sea, did not suffer much at an early period by the hand of savages.' Subsequently to the period when the county road was located through the upper part of the town, from Wells to Saco, this might be the case; but it is difficult to understand how these towns could afford any protection previous to that time, when they were barely able to keep possession of their own forts; and the only road then travelled, passed directly through Cape Porpoise village.

Although by an order of General Court, passed in the year 1714, no towns in Maine, except York, Kittery, Berwick, and Wells, were allowed to be settled without a license from the Governor and Council, yet several of the inhabitants of this town returned, soon after the treaty of peace was ratified, and commenced anew their business of milling, fishing and farming. \*'Though Cape Porpoise had never before its destruction, compared with its neighbors in wealth and population, it had been inhabited by a bold and spirited people; and in 1716, they and the proprietors joined in a prayer to the Legislature, for a restoration of town privileges.'

\*Williamson's Hist. Me.

## CHAPTER IV.

Number of inhabitants....Schools and the ministry....Cape Porpoise united with the parish at Saco....Employments....Extracts from the old town records....Notice of the inhabitants.....Scadlock....Howell....Bolls....Frost.....Spurrill.....Batson ...Clay.....Jeffery....Potum....Lux.....Warner.....Montague....Baker.....Renols.....Turbit.....Hix.....Walker.....Roberts.....Davis....Cole.....Barrett.....Bush....Palmer.....Young....Jones.....Hatherly...Wormstall....Ellson....Alger....Clarke....Harmon.....Barton ...Saunders....Trott....Ball....Moore....Tilly....Barrow....Cook....Penniwell....Scamman....Purinton....Morey....Huff....Springer ...Perkins....Boardman....Thomas....Merrill....Randall...Mussy ...York.....Downing.....Haynes....Blanchet....Miller.....Norman .....Larrabee.....Fletcher.....Pendleton.....Littlefield.....Wormwood....Harding....Notice of the Indians.

How many inhabitants Cape Porpoise contained, or what was the state of society, previous to its being deserted, in 1703, it is now impossible to ascertain with any degree of certainty. It probably never contained over 200 inhabitants.

Towns were obliged by law to maintain free and common schools, and it is therefore probable, that there was some provision made for the instruction of youth, although from the complaint against the town, in 1675, and their subsequent negligence, it would seem that they were very remiss in that duty. Towns were also required, by an order passed in 1668, either to maintain a settled minister, or to pay £50 annually towards the support of one in the neighboring town. On account of the poverty of Cape Porpoise, they probably did neither; but it is likely that they had occasional preaching, and perhaps were in the habit of meeting together on the sabbath, as early as 1653, as Baker's prophesying and railing at the ministry, was said to disturb 'public assemblings.' It might have been that the inhabitants generally attended public worship at Winter Harbor, and that Baker's speeches were directed against the minister at that place.\* This supposition is strength-

\*Edward Rishworth, in a letter to Governor Endicott, dated Aug. 14, 1656, says "Saco and Cape Porpus are in a greate

ened by the circumstance of Peter Turbat's leaving a steer as a legacy to that church; and also from Saco and Cape Porpoise being connected in the same complaint, in 1658, for not making suitable provision for the ministry. The complaint was renewed, in 1662, against Cape Porpoise alone, and the inhabitants were ordered, either to go to Winter Harbor to meeting, or assemble at the house of John Bush. Those residing near Little river, went to Winter Harbor, as Goody Scadlock had a seat assigned her, in the meeting house at that place, in 1666. Several years afterwards, however, there were none from this town accommodated with seats, unless Goodwife Wormstall was an inhabitant. They probably continued to meet at the house of Mr. Bush for some time, for John Davis was presented in 1672 for preaching at another place.

In 1674, some one thought an effort ought to be made to maintain regular preaching, and a complaint was entered against the town for 'living without an orthodox minister.' The court probably thought the town still too poor to maintain one, as the presentment was discharged, after hearing the town agent, Mr. Batson. It is, however, very certain, that they never had a meeting house, nor an ordained minister. Every town in the county had occasional assistance from the General Court, to support their minister, except Cape Porpoise, which was by far the poorest one in the county. If they had had a settled minister, there can be no doubt that aid would also have been extended to them. The want of regular religious and moral instruction, was very manifest, from the frequent complaints made against the citizens of the place for violations of the sabbath, and other immoralities. These expedients for maintaining public worship, proving unavailing, the inhabitants of the town were permanently joined to the parish at Winter Harbor, in 1680, as appears by the following order passed "at a meeting of freeholders of the Province of Mayne, March 17th, 1679-80."

strayte for some godly minister; for his maintenance they pro-  
pound £50 per annum besides a house and some other  
conveniencies, touching which I was moved to write to your wor-  
ship, which I cannot well be so forward in till the people of  
Newgewanacke be supplied, altho' I cannot but be sensible of the  
deepe necessity thereof."



“It is ordered by this Court, that Winter Harbour alias Sacoe and Cape Porpus is, and shall be hence forward, united and shall joyne together as one society in procuring of a Minister to preach the word of \*god unto them; for the procuring of whome, John Sargent, John Barrett, John Harmon, and John Abbot are Impowered and appointed in behalfe of sd. Winter Harbour and Cape Porpus, any two of them to use their best In-deavours to that end, with all convenient speed, and to rais forty pounds” for that purpose. The parishes continued united till the desertion of this town.

From the nature of the soil where they first settled,—on the islands, and round the harbor of Cape Porpoise,—the inhabitants of the town could not have paid much attention to agriculture, raising perhaps only Indian corn, pumpkins, beans, and a few other vegetables that were cultivated by the aborigines. They had rather large stocks of cattle, that were wintered on salt and meadow hay. Their principal employment was fishing, and after the trade with the West India Islands commenced, sawing lumber. These articles of exportation were carried off by vessels from Massachusetts, the inhabitants being too poor to ship them themselves. Schooners, which were first built in 1714, were soon after principally used for this business.

During the last war, which lasted more than ten years, Maine had lost nearly a third of her inhabitants. Cape Porpoise being wholly unprotected in the onset, and afterwards exposed in common with other towns of the state, probably lost its proportion. Many probably had died natural deaths; and others, having acquired a new residence, did not again return to their exposed situations in this town. Those that did return, having lived in garrisons in other towns and spent all their property in maintaining their families, came back poor and destitute, and found their houses dilapidated and their cattle killed. After the war had ceased, a ship being sent to exchange prisoners, many returned, who were thought to have been murdered by the Indians.

\*Although the county and town records abounded in capital letters, it is remarkable that the word God, was generally written with a small one.

After the resettlement of the town in 1714, its history can be more distinctly traced, than prior to that time. The inhabitants, not taking an active part in the political changes of the previous century, were but little noticed in general history, which, together with the loss of the early town records, renders it impossible to produce any thing like a conjoined history of the town, unconnected with the general history of the country, till its second incorporation.

The records which were missing in 1695, were either never found, or were again lost when the town was deserted the second time. One of the first entries on the town book, after the reorganization of the town, says that diligent search had been made for the ancient records, and nothing of them could be found. They were not however wholly lost. A few of the latest leaves were found, which were frequently referred to, in the Arundel Book of Records, and the Proprietors Book of Records; but most of them have since been destroyed. Seven or eight pages only now remain, from which the following extracts are taken.

“February 14th, 1678-9—At a legal town meeting holden at Cape Porpus, John Barret, sen. chosen Grand Jury man for the year ensuing,—Humphrey Scammon chosen constable for the year. John Batson, John Sanders, John Purinton, these three being chosen \*Townsmen for the year.”

“At a legal Town Meeting holden at Cape Porpus the 17 of February 1678, Given and Granted unto William Frost priviledge for to build a Saw Mill at the falls at the Head of the triver lying and being at the Head of the river that runs up along between John Barret and the Lott that was formerly Stephen Batsons, with one Hundred Acres of upland and twenty Acres of Meadow, in any place that is not granted’—‘the said Frost does engage for to build a mill within sixteen months after this grant, with a Grist mill also fourteen months after that this former contract is performed; and for want or nonperformance, this grant shall be of no effect, but it shall be void, unless hindered by Warr that may arise in the land.’—‘The town is to have for their own use,

\*Selectmen.

†Middle river, or Goff's mill brook.

boards twelve pence in a Hundred under Price Current.

Witness my hand,      The mark (W.) of William  
JOHN SAUNDERS,                      Frost.  
JOHN PURINGTON.”

“9th day of April 1680-1. The inhabitants of the town of Cape Porpus granted to Joseph and Edmund Littlefield, one hundred acres of upland, on the North-east side of Kennebunk river, as near as may be to the upper falls, near the Indian Planting Ground”—“for the purpose of building mills, for each saw mill they are to pay a yearly rent of Fifty shillings in boards, and allow the inhabitants to saw their own boards at the halves”—“Liberty was also given to build a Gristmill at the same place in two years, under the penalty of Twenty pounds”—“and the inhabitants are enjoined not to build another grist mill within their town so long as this said mill will grind.”

Land was also granted to John Miller, up at the “Desert Marshes upon the south side ;” and at the same place to William Thomas, and William Burton ; and to John Batson, “free liberty was given to build a saw mill at the third falls on Middle river ;” and to John Purinton, Isaac Cole, and Samuel York to build mills on Middle river, and to cut timber “anywheres on the town’s commons.”

Land was also granted to Richard Randall, on Kennebunk river, “over against the Wonder, so called ;” and to several others.

The following are the only names found on what remains of the old Cape Porpus records.

John Barrett, Humphrey Scammon, John Batson, John Saunders, William Frost, Joseph Littlefield, Edmund Littlefield, John Miller, John Miller, Jr. William Thomas, William Barton, Richard Randall, Thomas Mussey, Isaac Cole, Samuel York, John Downing, John Davis, Immanuel Haynes, Jacob Wormwood, Nicholas Moorey, John Runnels, John Loring, Richard Blanchet, Simon Cundey, Emanuel Davis, John Purinton and John Purinton, Jr.

The following additional names of persons belonging to the town, are taken from the Massachusetts and Maine records, and from other sources. Ambrose Berry, John Baker, William Reynolds, William Reynolds,

Jr. Stephen Batson, Peter Turbat, Peter Turbat, Jr. John Turbat, Nicholas Bartlett, Phanea Hall, Gilbert Endicott, William Roberds, Richard Hix, John Bush, Griffin Montague, Charles Potum, Richard Palmer, Richard Young, Edward Jones, Henry Hatherly, Arthur Wormstall, John Ellson, Samuel Oakman, James Carry, Andrew Alger, Jonas Clay, Morgan Howell, Stephen Batson, 2d. Edward Clark, Gregory Jeffery, Edward Barton, Ferdinando Huff, Jonathan Springer, Christopher Spurrill, Thomas Warner, John Cole, Simon Teoft, Simon Bussy, Jenkins, Thomas Perkins, Thomas Dorman, Thomas Boardman, Seth Fletcher, John Dyament, Thomas Merrill, John Sanders, Jr. Thomas Sanders, John Scadlock, Samuel Scadlock, John Jeffery, John Lux, Walter Penniwell, Robert Cook, —Barrow, Samuel Johnson, John Rose, John Webber, Francis Beggar, Anthony Littlefield, Francis Littlefield, sen. John Cirmihill, William Kindall, Thomas Mussell, John Trott, William Norman, Richard Ball, Henry Singleman, Roger Willine.

\*William Scadlock, a planter, was one of the first, who was positively known to have settled in Cape Porpoise. He came over with the company of Vines, in 1630, and settled on the west side of Little river, then considered within the Saco patent. He was fond of litigation, his name appearing very often on the county records, as a party in lawsuits; and he was frequently presented by the grand jury for misdemeanors. In 1636, he had an action of debt against Morgan Howell, and at the same court was fined 5s for getting drunk. In 1640, he “was presented for misdemeanor in his house, and fined 20s which upon his humble petition was remitted by the court.” This offence was in allowing Thomas Heard to get drunk at his house, who afterwards assaulted Joseph Boles and several other persons. In 1653, Scadlock signed the submission to Massachusetts, as an inhabitant of Saco, and was appointed clerk of the writs, (or town clerk;) but in 1659, when the line between Saco and Cape Porpoise was established, his house was found to be in this town. The next year, he was chosen by the town one of the commissioners to agree upon the line between Cape

\*Sullivan calls him Stradlock.

Porpoise and Wells, which resulted in depriving this town, of what was considered as part of its territory. He made his will Jan. 7th, 1662, which was as follows.

“In the name of God, amen, I William Scadlock of Cape Porpus, in the Province of Mayne, in New England, being in perfect memory and understanding, yet having the apprehension of death before mee,—I hereby make and declare my last will and testament; which is, in the first place, I commit and commend my soule into the hands of God, my creator, redeemer, and sanctifyer; my body unto the earth from whence it was first taken,—which being sollemnly interred,—My mind and will is, that my funerall expences are discharged, that my legal debts, dues, and demands bee satisfied; all which being done, the remainder of my estate to bee disposed of as followeth. That the house, land, marsh and cattle, with the appurtenances thereunto appertaining and belonging, both within doors and without, I do bequeath unto my good and dear wife, Ellnor Scadlock, soe long as she keeps herself a widow; but iff she happen to marry after my decease, then shee to have six cows, two steers, with the third part of my bequeath abovementioned, and an equal and proportionate 3d. part of the swine that were then in being, and the best bed with every thing thereunto belonging; but if it soe bee she dy as my widdow, then all my estate to be equally divided and justly between our children; and if she dy as another man’s wife or widow, then these cows, steeres, swine, and the third part of my bequeath, to bee wholly at her disposal. If shee dy as my widdow, then all my estate to be thus divided amongst my children, by them I mean William, Susanna, John, Rebeccka, Samuel and Sarah Scadlock:—I bequeath my bible unto my son John. I bequeath unto my son William, 3 yards of broad cloth, he upon that consideration to buy 3 yds. and a half of good kersey of 10s per yard, for a suit for my son Samuel, and silk and buttons unto both: I bequeath unto my daughter Rebeccka my worsted stockings. I bequeath unto my son William my new hat, he buying Samuel another of 10 or 12s price. I bequeath unto my daughter Susanna, Mr Cotton’s work upon the new covenant of grace. I bequeath a book entitled, Meat out of the

Eater, to my son William, and to my son John, I bequeath a book concerning Justifying Faith; and the Practice of Piety to Rebecca; and to my daughter Susanna, A sucking Calf called Trubb.

I bequeath unto my daughter Sara one yard of Holland: and to the end that all things be performed according to my mind and will, I hereby make, constitute, and appoint my loving wife Ellnor, my executrix, and my son William executor; unto all which I set my hand and heart."

Mr. Scadlock probably died shortly after making his will, as an inventory of his estate was handed into court the same year. He had 19 head of cattle, and 4 hogs. His estate was valued at about £100, and his debts amounted to £83. His wife probably died soon after him, as Stephen Kent, and Bryan Pendleton were appointed executors of his will. The new executors did not agree; Pendleton having handed in an imperfect inventory, Kent claimed part of the property as executor. Kent had probably married one of the daughters of Scadlock. The year before Mr. Scadlock's death, William Phillips of Saco claimed 200 acres of land and the house in which Scadlock lived. The land had been granted to him in 1653, by the town of Cape Porpoise, but Phillips disputed their right to it; and Scadlock was obliged to take a new grant from him, in consideration of which, he was to give one day's work yearly.

William, son of the preceding, who married Ann, the widow of Ambrose Berry, jun. died in 1664, and Bryan Pendleton was appointed administrator of his estate. "John died the same year. Samuel was living 1719, at York, 73 years old. William jr. appears to have left children; a son born 1661; and a daughter Anne married to John Carter 1666. The family name is now extinct in this quarter, as far as we can learn; but the falls on Little river, near the house of Mr. Jeremiah Bettis, are still called Scadlock's falls by the inhabitants in the vicinity."\*

Samuel removed to Marblehead and his daughter Susanna married Bezaleel Getchel.

\*Folsom.

Morgan Howell, who first signed the submission in 1653, was also a planter, and one of the oldest permanent settlers in this town. He came over to this country at the same time with Scadlock, and probably settled near him. He moved, however, soon after, and built him a house on the point, afterwards called Montague's neck, which name it still retains. \*July 13th, 1643, he procured a grant of 30 acres of land where he lived, from Thomas Gorges, deputy governor of Mayne, 100 acres at Cape Porpoise, and 60 acres on eastern (Little) river, for the yearly rent of 6s 8d for the whole, to be paid on the last day of June. His land was described as "lying at Cape Porpus, in the province of Mayne," and bounded by the lot of Joseph Bowles on the east, by Henry Singleman on the north, and Roger Willine on the west. Another lot† was described as being by the old house on clay cove, to a great stone lying in the marsh, in the midst of long cove, with the little neck of land. Howell's grant is the oldest on record, within the limits of this town; although, from other lots being alluded to in his grant, it is evident there were grants still older which had not been recorded. He was a member of the Court of Assistants under Rigby's government, in 1646, and was one of the leading men of the province, to whom Edward Rigby sent a letter of reproof for their "illegal proceedings," in 1652. He was constable of the town in 1656, and was one of the committee for settling the line between Wells and Cape Porpoise in 1660. He was a very active and efficient man, being constantly engaged in suits, at the county courts, either as agent for the town, one of the parties, a witness, or a juror. He probably left no children, as the name does not appear on the records after his death. He died 1666, and gave his property, principally, to Mrs. Mary Bolls, who was his executrix and perhaps his relative, and her children. He gave to "Mary Frost, sen. his bed and bedding, a brass kettle, two pewter plates, and a cow; and to Mary Frost, jr. the Molley heifer." His

\*Sullivan erroneously states that his grant was from Sir Alexander Rigby's agent, in 1648.

†On Huff's neck.

property in Wells was valued at £46, and at Cape Porpoise, at £151. He had 12 head of cattle, besides horses and swine.

The Mary Bolls, or Bowles, mentioned in Howell's will, was the wife of Joseph Bowles, who lived on Montague's neck, near Howell. The property at Cape Porpoise, they sold to John Batson, in 1673, and removed to Wells, probably on the Howell lot in that town. Mrs. Bowles, in 1674, brought an action against Andrew Alger, for the recovery of property belonging to Howell's estate. She removed to Portsmouth, after her husband's death, 1682; and in 1685 sold the same lot that had been sold to Batson, again "to Samuel Snow cordwinder of Boston."

The two Mary Frosts, to whom Howell gave legacies, were probably the wife and daughter of the William Frost, who had a grant of 120 acres of land and a mill privilege on Middle river or Goff's Mill creek, from the town, in 1678, upon condition of his building a saw and grist mill. Mary Frost, probably the elder, was presented for getting drunk, in 1658. Frost probably lived on Montague's neck.

Nothing is known of Christopher Spurrel (probably Spurwell) except that he signed the submission to Massachusetts, in 1653, as an inhabitant of Cape Porpoise. The name does not afterwards occur, as being in this neighborhood, except in the marriage of Abigail Spurwell, in 1664, to Arthur Butting.

\*Stephen Batson,—sometimes written Badson,—who was the third to sign the submission to Massachusetts, was also a very early settler; but whether he first settled at Winter Harbor or Cape Porpoise, is not known. In 1636, he bound his daughter Margery to Capt. Richard Bonithan of Saco, till she was twenty one years of age.

His son Stephen was more frequently noticed on the county records; but from the following extract, 1660, he was not very fortunate in his domestic relations.

"Whereas certain complaints are come unto this Court, and have by our desire appeared against Elizabeth, the wife of Stephen Batson, whereby she hath

\*Sullivan calls him Batons.



most grossly abused and slandered the said Stephen, her husband, and some of her children ;—It is therefore ordered by this Court, in consideration of her absence in the country, shee is to pay the some of 5s to our treasurer ; and for her offence given to her husband and daughter Clay, by her opprobrious accusations, also is to make her acknowledgement here in open Court for the wrong she hath done them, and the like acknowledgement at Cape Porpus on a publique town meeting, and at Wells within a fortnight.”

Mrs. Batson complied with the order by making the following confession, at the places designated by the court.

“ Whereas, I Elizabeth Batson, before the last Court of Assistants, was legally convicted for defaying my husband, Stephen Batson, and my daughter Mary Clay, \* \* \* \* \* I do acknowledge that I have done both my husband and daughter most wilful and apparent wrong in soe speaking, and am hartily sorry for it, and do hope it will be a warning for mee for the tyme to come for wronging them or any other in like manner.”

Old Mrs. Batson, mother of Stephen, jun. was still living in 1661, as appears from the following notice of her.

James Harmon and his wife having separated, the court had awarded her all his property for her maintenance, part of which was in the possession of Mr. Batson. In consequence of Mrs. Batson's refusing to give it up, the following order was passed. “ Wheras it appeareth to this Court, that there are two swine now in the possession of Goodwife Batson,——and it is ordered that the constable of Cape Porpus for better security, shall by virtue hereof, seize these 2 swine aforesaid, and deliver them into the possession of Barbara Clarke, for the use of Sariah Harmon and her child.”

Mr. Batson sold his property, in 1662, at Cape Porpoise, to Peter Oliver, merchant of Boston, consisting of 300 acres of land on middle creek, his log house, all his cattle, and “ also one house and stage, and two Boats' rooms upon Stage Island, with all priviledges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.” Mr. Batson had

probably become indebted to Mr. Oliver for supplies in carrying on the fishing business, and was compelled to dispose of his property. He was very unwilling to give up possession, and Mr. Oliver complained that he would not let Thomas Bryan and his partners enjoy the house he had bought of him. Batson admitted he had torn down the stage and fish house.

He afterwards removed to Wells, and had several lawsuits with John Barrett, Edward Barton, and others. He did not sell all his land to Oliver, as he sold a lot on Little river to his son John, in 1673. He made his will the same year, and gave most of his property to his daughter Elizabeth Ashly and her children. He left one son, John, and several daughters; Mary who was married to Mr. Trott; Margery to a Mr. Young; Mrs. Brokehouse and Mrs. Ashly. He gave legacies also to his grand children, John Trott, and Sarah Ashly.

John, the son of Stephen, jr. remained at Cape Porpoise, and was fined, in 1661, for getting drunk. He, however, became a man of some wealth and consideration in town, and, in 1673, bought the Howell farm of Joseph Bowles and his wife, and a lot of his father, on Little (since called Batson's) river. In 1680, he owned a mill, probably on that stream, which, by order of court, paid a tax of 30s towards maintaining a force at fort Loyal in Falmouth. The same year he took the oath of allegiance to his Majesty, at a meeting of free holders, held under President Danforth, and was appointed constable of the town. The year following, he was one of the trustees appointed to take a deed of the town from President Danforth. During the years 1683, and '84, he was deputy from the town to the General Assembly.

He died in 1685, and his wife Elizabeth was appointed administratrix of his estate. The valuation of his property was about £130. He left two sons, Stephen and John, who removed to Portsmouth when the town was deserted, and did not return.

Mary Clay, the daughter of Elizabeth Batson, was the wife of Jonas Clay, of whom nothing is now known.

From the frequent complaints against Mrs. Clay before the grand jury for misdemeanors, that subjected

her to fines and punishments, it is not probable that her mother's accusations were untrue, although she was compelled to make a recantation. Griffin Montague and Morgan Howell having entered a complaint against her, she was sentenced "to receive twenty lashes on her bare skin." She was several times whipt, imprisoned, and fined for drunkenness and other immoralities. The following order relative to her was also recorded. "For preventing any future injury which may fall upon Mary Clay relating to her disease (convulsion fitts) which do frequently seize upon her, it is ordered by this Court, that the town of Cape Porpus are hereby ordered to take such care that some woman live in the house with her, or shee to live in some family; which by the said place being neglected, they shall bee lyable to such penalty as the Court shall see meete to Inflict for the same."

\*Gregory Jeffery, who was the fourth signer to the submission, was either the son of William Jeffery or Jeffries, who, Winthrope says, "was a person of some distinction, settled in our colony in 1623, at Weymouth, under the command of Capt. Robert Gorges, son of Sir Ferdinando,"—or of the William Jeffery, who had a grant of land from Sir Ferdinando Gorges, in 1631, on the north side of Agamenticus. Dygory Jeffery, who resided in Kittery in 1664, and in York in 1672; was probably son of William of Agamenticus. These Jefferies probably belonged to the same family.

Gregory had a grant, from Cleaves, Rigby's agent, in 1648, of 200 acres, "together in the village of Cape Porpus," for the annual rent of 5s to be paid on the first day of November. Cleaves also granted to the "said Jeffery and his Heirs for ever, besides what is herein formerly expressed, the inheritance of, and possession of three small Islands in Cape Porpus Harbour, the one of them named the Folly Island, and the other called the Goat Island, on the east side, and the one called Greene Island on the west side, together with ten acres of Marsh Ground in the great Marsh betwixt Joseph Bowles his lott and the Little River." For the islands and marsh, he was to pay 7s 6d yearly to

\*Sullivan calls him Gregory Hoskeries.

“Colonel Alexander Rigby, Esq. president of the Province of Laconia.” July 8th, 1652, Richard Moore, and John Bush, assigned their grants of 400 acres each, to Jeffery.

Jeffery, who is styled yeoman, deeded his three islands to Bryan Pendleton, in 1658.

Gregory's name is seldom mentioned on the county records. He was on several juries ; and was prosecuted by Griffin Montague, 1655, for “taking his steer to his damage,” and obliged to pay 17s. He made his will August 14th, 1661, and died three days after ; being about 60 years old, as he declared in a deposition taken a few weeks before. He appointed his wife Mary, and Charles Potum, executors. His wife, who was considerably younger than himself, was to have all his estate, till his son John was fourteen years of age, when it was to be equally divided between them. If John died before that time, his half was to fall to an infant, born after its father's death ; and if the child died, the whole was to go to his wife. He also bequeathed “unto the church of Sacoe, to carry on the worship and service of god, one steer,” and to his “kinsman Charles Potum, a 2 years old heiffer called Rose.”

There being some dispute about the meaning of the will, and the executors being at variance, on account of Mrs. Jeffery's speedy marriage with John Lux of Saco ; they suffered the real estate to lie without improvement, and each one endeavored to obtain the larger part of the personal property. Mrs. Lux having removed to Saco, and Potum, who appeared to have no settled employment, having also left the place for a time, some person represented the matter to the court, and the following order was passed. “Whereas information is given to this court, that the executors of Gregory Jeffery's estate, have left their executorship and their usual place of aboad, and the 2 children of whom we do not hear that they have taken any future care,—for which children the better provision may be made, and more security for the estate ;—It is therefore ordered that Henry Joscelyn, Esq. together with the selectmen of Sacoe have full power for the ordering and disposing the estate.” This order was probably

not complied with, as the estate was still unsettled in 1655, when Potum stated that the personal property was scattered over the whole town, being in the possession of William Kindale and many others. Mrs. Lux probably died 1655, as her will was dated February 7th, of this year. She placed all the property of her first husband in the hands of Lux, till John Jeffery should be fourteen years old. If he died, his part of the property was to go to her daughter Mary Lux, and her own part to her son Joseph Lux, "according to the tenor of her deceased husband Jeffery's will." If Joseph died, Mary was to have all the property after Mr. Lux's death.

It is probable that Potum retained part of the property even after Mrs. Lux's death, for Mr. Lux brought an action against him for withholding part of the estate from him, and got judgment in his favor. Potum, however, presented an account against the estate, in 1670, which was perhaps after the death of Mr. Lux, and had it allowed by the court. It cannot now be ascertained whether Mr. Jeffery's younger child died, or took the name of its father-in-law, Lux; but it is probable that it died, as part of the estate, in 1670, was represented as belonging to the orphan child of John Lux.

Information having been given the court, that the town had granted several parcels of Jeffery's land, they ordered the recorder to send a letter to Cape Porpus, in 1672, cautioning them against "granting the land formerly granted to Gregory Jeffery, which he left to his son, as they had been in the habit of doing." The amount of Mr. Jeffery's property, as by the valuation, was £165. He had 21 head of cattle, 2 horses and 21 swine.

John learned the trade of a cooper, and resided in Lynn, where he died previous to 1734.

In consequence of the troubles with the Indians, and the consequent desertion of the town for nearly twenty five years, the property was not claimed till 1727, when it was again laid out to John Jeffery's agents. It is still in the possession of the family, which is quite numerous.

Charles Potum, who is first mentioned in Jeffery's

will as his relative, was appointed constable of the town in 1670. He was violently opposed to Mrs. Jeffery's second marriage, and had Lux indicted for "visiting her suspiciously." Lux, however, brought an action against him "for unjust Molestation," and recovered damages. In 1674, Potum was presented "for liveing an idle, lasy life, following noe settled imployment. Major Bryan Pendleton joynd with the selectmen of Cape Porpus to dispose of Potum according to law, and to put him under family government." He probably was never married; and died, 1678, and John Barrett was appointed administrator of his estate.

Of Thomas Warner nothing is known, except as an inhabitant of the town, he signed the submission to Massachusetts in 1653. He died in 1660, and probably left no family, as Morgan Howell administered upon his estate.

Griffin Montague's name also appears for the first time, when he was admitted freeman of Massachusetts, 1653, and was appointed constable. He was a planter, but united with that employment the business of fishing and fowling. In 1655, he promised to deliver to a person of Piscataqua, "160 pounds of good geese and duck feathers, Fitting for bedding, only the Tail and Wing feathers excepted." He was a man of no education, not being able to write. In the year 1669, he was one of the appraisers of the estate of John Bush, and the year following, to that of John Sanders. Being sick "and not knowing how soon the Lord might call him to pay the debt due unto nature," he made his will, July 1671, and gave his soul to the Lord, his body to the dust, and his estate to his wife Margaret. He requested that his body might "be buried by the grave of his sire, John." He probably left no children, as the name does not again occur. He resided on that point of land, to which he gave the name of Montague's neck, near the spot where the house of Joseph Hutchins now stands.

Mrs. Montague died, in 1684, and by her will gave all her property to Samuel Snow of Boston. Snow sold to Timothy Dwight, goldsmith of Boston, 100 acres of land at Cape Porpoise, 100 acres at Kennebunk river, and 100 at the "dezart marshes, between

John Miller's and Thomas Mussey's lotts." Nicholas Morey bought the house and 50 acres of land on the neck.

All that is known of John Baker, is what is contained in the report of the Massachusetts commissioners, in 1653. He was the same person who resided in York in 1640. He probably entertained religious views different from the majority of his neighbors, and was forcibly prevented from promulgating them.

\*William Reynolds, Renolds, or Runnels, was probably a brother of the John Renolds, who was complained of, for carrying his wife on to the Isles of Shoals, "contrary to an act in Court, that no Wimin shall live upon the Isle of Shoals."

The same year this complaint was entered, [1647] William procured a grant of 200 acres of land at "Kenibonke" river, and the marsh on the east side, in consideration of his keeping the ferry at the mouth of that river. This grant included the spot on which the village is located. In 1653, he was one of the inhabitants, who submitted to Massachusetts. He probably continued to keep the ferry for some time, but not to the satisfaction of travellers; as he was presented, 1672, "for not keeping a ferry boate according to law." The court however remitted the presentment, probably on account of his age, and acquitted him.

In 1674, he gave all his property to his son John, upon condition that John should maintain him and his "wife Aylice." Either before or after this conveyance, Mr. Reynolds also mortgaged the same property to Francis Johnson. Reynolds's house was at the mouth of the river by a "certain gutt," near Butler's rocks, the foundation of which can now be seen. He left four sons and several daughters. When Wells and Cape Porpoise were presented, in 1687, for not having a ferry over Kennebunk river, John was appointed ferryman, and was to receive "for man and horse, six pence, for a single man two pence ferryage." The same year he sold to Nicholas Morey a lot of land lying between †Long creek or Mast cove, and the river,

\*Sullivan calls him Renols.

†The mill creek or pond near the village.

over against Gillum's point.\*—When the town was deserted, John removed to Durham, Samuel to Bradford, and Job and William to Dover. Mary married James Langley of Dover. Another daughter, Jane, married Thomas Wormwood.

Roger Willine lived on Montague's neck. John Bush, in a deed to John Barret, says Willine was "one of the first inhabitants of the place." Henry Singleman was also one of the first settlers, and lived near Willine. Nothing more is known of either of them.

†Peter Turbat also signed the submission to Massachusetts, in 1653. He had probably resided at Cape Porpoise sometime before this, as he, together with John Saunders, sen. and John Bush, bought a tract of land 4 miles square of Sosowen of Saco, before "the inhabitants had become subject to Massachusetts." The sale of this tract, which was described as †"Coxhall now called Swanfield, lying beyond Wells," was confirmed by Fluellen, son of Sosowen, and the town (Lyman) is held under this grant. Turbat and his associates sold this tract to Harlakenden Symonds of Wells, who deeded it, 1661, to his father Samuel Symonds of Ipswich.

Turbat died 1661, and the court in 1669, in order to settle some dispute about the disposition of his property, and one of his children, "ordered that the will of Peter Turbat be inquired into, and Major Bryan Pendleton and Mr. Francis Neale are impowered to settle the estate according to law." The following is a copy of the will, and of the proceedings thereon.

"The will of Peter Turbat: Bequeathing his Soule To god hwo gave it, and then his Bodi to the yearth from whence it came,—and then I give to my father in Law, John Sanders, my youngest Dafter, Elizabeth Turbat, that he or they may keepe and bring her up till she is at woman's yestate, not any way Else but to be kept as his onne ;—Next, for what yestate I have, my lawful debts be paid out of yt, I give all my

\*Now called Emery's point. The only person by the name of Gillum, whose name is found on the county records, was Zachary who married a daughter of Major Phillips.

†He is called Tuebatt by Sullivan.

‡It is once spelt on the record, Coxhorne.



goods to my wife Sarah, duaring her life, boath howses and howsing, upland and meadow fields, and any thing that belongs to me that shee may Poussibly Injoy and keepe, till god hath finished her life; and then if my son John doth live, he shall receive all my land and marsh, to keepe and hould from him and his use forever; and if god doth take the said John away by death, then the said Lands as abouve said shall fall to my son Peter his use, Provided my sonn John Dy without any Ayer;—made in the presence of us to Witness.

JOHN DAVIS,  
The mark (C) of William  
Roberds.

These are my debts as follows.

|                           |            |
|---------------------------|------------|
| To Major Shapleigh        | 03 00 00   |
| To Mr. Walker             | 03 00 00   |
| To Goodman Montague about | 00 18 00." |

The above document was neither signed nor sealed. The following inventory of his estate was probably prepared by Mrs. Turbat.

|                              |          |
|------------------------------|----------|
| " Imp. on cow and A hefer    | 07 10 00 |
| 4 young cattle about 2 years | 10 00 00 |
| 2 calveses                   | 01 10 00 |
| 6 piggs                      | 04 00 00 |
| Houes and land               | 38 00 00 |

Sum is 61 00 00

"Sarah Turbat maketh oath that this above written is a true inventory of all the yestate, Peter Turbat deceased, her late husband leaft her when he died, Except a few small things of little vallu she brought forth to the Aprizers, and they did not thinke worth the valuing.

"Richard Hix and his wife Susanna make oath of that Clause in the will, which hath reference to giving of his daughter Elizabeth to his Father Sanders, Peter Turbat did revoke upon his death bed, and leaft his daughter at the whole disposing of his wife Sarah. Taken upon oath the 19th of October 1669."

John Turbat, son of Peter, was bound to Capt. Francis Champernoone of York, soon after his father's death, for eleven years. He returned in 1681, and had another grant of land from the town; and proba-

bly continued to reside in it till it was deserted in 1690. He probably lived at Turbat's creek, which place was afterwards sold, by his descendants, to Samuel Wildes, to whose offspring it now belongs. The deed, which was in being a few years since, gave the measurement in "straddles" instead of rods.

Peter jr. probably had land of his father before his death, as he sold a lot of marsh to John Sanders, sen. lying "on the west side of a creek that butts on Hollibut point, between Montague's and Edward Barton's house." The family became scattered when the town was deserted, and probably never resided here afterwards. Hannah married Roger Playstead in 1669. Nicholas, probably one of the family, then of Kittery, was presented 1699 for not going to meeting; Peter removed to Berwick, and was complained of for swearing, in 1713; and Sarah and Elizabeth were indicted for other offences, for which the former was sentenced "to receive ten stripes on her naked back." There was also a Benjamin.

Richard Hix, (sometimes spelt Hickes,) who was witness to Turbat's will, was on the jury from this town, in 1661, and was constable 1668. There was a Richard Hicks, residing in Boston, 1649, who had a son Richard born 1656, but it is probable that this was another family.

The Mr. Walker, to whom Turbat owed £3, was not, probably, an inhabitant of the town, but the Richard Walker who had purchased part of Swanfield or Lyman.

William Roberts, who witnessed Turbat's will, was killed by the Indians, at Oyster river, (Durham) in 1675.

John Davis, the other witness, was probably the blacksmith, who removed from York to Saco in 1653. In 1756, then called "the smyth of Winter Harbour," he was sentenced to receive 30 lashes, which punishment was inflicted by John Parker, and to pay a fine of £10. He probably soon afterwards removed to this town, for as an inhabitant of Cape Porpoise, he was admonished, in 1670, for intermeddling with the affairs of his neighbors; and required either to live with his wife or to provide for her. His wife, Cattarine,

was also presented and fined, "for reviling and slandering her neighbors, and calling them rogues, and other vile speeches;" and for not living with her husband. At a court held in Wells 1680, under the authority of Sir F. Gorges, "John Davis of Cape Porpus was prohibited from exercising publicly upon the Lord's day, upon his perill, without some spetiall allowance from authority." Shortly afterwards he was presented by the grand jury, "for presuming to preach or exercise publicly, since he was convicted and prohibited." He "owned that he had only preached privately," and was pardoned. The next year, the jury presented "John Davis living within the township of Cape Porpus, and his wife at Winter Harbour;—the said Davis not taking care of her Maintenance, notwithstanding several complaynts have been made, and order taken for supplying of her in her great necessity, and reforming that disorder;—the woman being destitute of foode and Rayment, being constraigned to fetch rocke \*wood to boyle and eat, to maintain her life."

The following extract is from the Scarborough records. "July 19th 1684—Agreed with John Davis of Cape Porpus for his cure of Francis White and diet to have £11 in current pay, which was to be raised by free contribution; and what it shall fall short of, to be raised upon rates of such as did not contribute."

Davis was probably the deputy from Saco, who "was disaccepted as a scandalous person." In 1688, he was one of the selectmen and agreed with "the town or Inhabitants of Cape Porpus, to build a Corn Mill in said Place, near the House of Richard Randell, to be perfected fit and sufficient to grind People's Corn, not to exceed for Toll the 16th Part of what he grindeth; and to tend said mill daily that the People may not be suffer, In Consideration of what is here underwritten." The consideration was, that several of the inhabitants

\*Although it is evidently written "rocke wood," on the county records, it undoubtedly ought to have been "weed," as dulce, a species of marine plant abounding on the shores of Maine, is much used for food in the north of Europe, and on the coasts of Ireland and Scotland.

Irish or Iceland moss is another kind much used in this country in cookery.

agreed to contribute labor, money or provisions, towards erecting the mill. This agreement was deposited in the recorder's office, and transcribed into the town books. The town being deserted, shortly after this agreement was made, it is likely the mill was not built, and that Davis died, before the town was resettled.

Emanuel, who was the son of the preceding, was convicted of taking a false oath, in 1680. He contributed two bushels of Indian corn towards building his father's mill. When compelled by the Indians to leave the town, he removed to Massachusetts. In 1695, he and his wife Mary "of Cape Porpus, now of New Town, Middlesex," sold to Samuel Hill, 40 acres of land at Cape Porpus, joining land of Richard Young, who bought it of Henry Hatherly, near "the little River falls, which river is next Cape Porpus." He also sold a piece of marsh near †Prince's rock, near Miller's. It is not certain that he returned to this town, but probably one of his descendants did.

John Cole and Simon Teoft are only known to have been inhabitants of Cape Porpoise, by their being admitted freemen of Massachusetts, in 1653. Cole either came from Winter Harbor, or Wells. Two of that name, Thomas and James, came over with Vines, and settled at Winter Harbor. Nicholas and William belonged to Wells. Nicholas was appointed ferryman at Cape Porpus river, in 1664, in the place of John Sanders, who had removed to Cape Porpoise. He was to keep the ferry seven years. John probably lived at Cleaves's cove, where his sons, Isaac, John and Philip resided, after the town was re-settled in 1714. Isaac had a grant from the town in 1681.

\*Ambrose Berry, the last signer of the submission, was the son of the Ambrose Berry, or Berrie, who settled at Winter Harbor in 1630. Ambrose jr. married Ann Buly, 1653, and probably moved into this town about the same time. He died 1661, and his widow, shortly afterwards, married William Scadlock, jr. If Berry left any children, they probably removed to Saco, as none of that name appear to have resided in this town since.

\*Sullivan calls him Andrew Bussy. Of twelve names given by Sullivan, six are wrong.

†Prince's rock was on Batson's river.

John Barrett and his son John were both admitted freemen of Wells, in 1653. John sen. was the son of Robert Barrett, a fisherman, who was fined for getting drunk in 1646. In 1653, he brought an action against Nicholas Cole, who had accused him of stealing his "corne."—In 1659, he was chosen Ensign of the company at Wells.—He was presented for "kicking and abusing his wife," in 1661, and promised to amend. He made his will, 1662, and appointed his "beloved wife" executrix of his estate, but did not die till several years afterwards, as, 1668, he was constable of the town of Wells.

John jr. married Mary, the second daughter of Edmund Littlefield, and removed to Cape Porpoise about 1666, as Morgan Howell sold a lot of land this year to "John Barrett late of Wells, now of Cape Porpoise." He was one of the appraisers to the estate of John Bush in 1670, and also one of the persons mentioned in the will of John Sanders, "to take upon themselves to bee Supervisors of the same." He was engaged in many lawsuits; two with Richard Palmer, in 1670; and one with Stephen Batson who charged him with cutting hay and building a house on his land. In 1678, he was appointed grand juryman, and administrator of Charles Potum's estate. He built a new sawmill, 1680, which by regulation of court paid 40s rent.\* He was styled Ensign Barrett, in 1681, and was a town officer. In 1689, he subscribed two day's work, with two men and eight oxen, towards building Davis's mill. He died the same year, leaving an estate worth nearly £300. He had "a sawmill at home worth £60, and half a one at Cennabunk £20," 28 head of cattle, a horse and 9 sheep. This is the first notice of any one's owning sheep in this town. His family, being obliged to leave the town immediately after his death, did not return after the war was over. His daughter Mary married William Thomas. John jr. also left a son John, and probably other children. John 3d. might have been the fisherman of that name, who lived at Cape Elizabeth in 1684.

John Bush, a planter, in 1648, received a grant of 400 acres of land, on the west side of the Little (Batson's)

\*This was a tax to support fort Loyal at Falmouth.

river, by the sea, from Rigby's agent, George Cleaves ; for the consideration of 10s sterling, to be paid on the first of November, annually. He assigned this grant, 1650, to Richard Moore, who, two years afterwards, conveyed it to Gregory Jeffery. Bush was one of the three original purchasers of Lyman, from Sosowan and Fluellen. He was an inhabitant of Wells in 1653, and was constable of that town the following year. He probably removed to Cape Porpoise soon after, and settled near the head of "Stepping-stone Creek," or Back cove, where the foundation of his house may be seen. In 1663, he sold 100 acres of land to Bryan Pendleton, which he and his wife were to live on during their lives, rent free. He was at the town meeting to divide the marsh the same year. He died in 1670, and his wife Grace was appointed administratrix of his property, which was valued at over £200. He had 27 head of cattle, besides horses and swine. Part of his lot is still known as the Bush pasture. He left no children. His widow married Richard Palmer, the year after the death of Mr. Bush ; for which she was sentenced to pay a fine, "or to receive ten stripes on her bare skin." This punishment was ordered, on account of its being believed that Palmer had a wife in England. She died before 1680.

Richard Palmer had probably been in this country but a short time, when he married Mrs. Bush. There was great opposition to his marrying her, as he was "lying under the fame of having a wife in England." He, however, continuing to visit her, was sentenced to pay a fine, and receive "twenty stripes on his bare skin." In 1671, in consequence of his having "against all law and restraynt, or advise to the contrary, by indirect means, procured an unlawful joyning together in a pretended way of marriage with the said Grace Bush," he was required to give bonds for his appearance at the next term of the court. He was then "Complayned of for joyning himself in way of marriage, as he pretends, with Grace Bush, contrary to the laws of this jurisdiction, for which he is fined 40s and fees 2s 6d, which he is to pay in money, or fish at money price." Mr. Robert Jordan was required "to appear before the next Court of Assistants, there to

render an account why hee presumed to marry Richard Palmer and Grace Bush, contrary to the laws of this jurisdiction."

It is probable that these harsh proceedings did not dissolve the marriage; or, perhaps, Palmer was enabled to prove he had no other wife, as he continued to reside in this town, and was licensed, in 1674, "to keepe a publique house of Intertaynt. for Cape Porpus." He resided in the house of John Bush, which had been assigned his wife as her dower. Bryan Pendleton, who had purchased Bush's property, willed to his own wife, "all his houseing and land at Cape Porpus, which Richard Palmer's wife had the use of during her life."

Palmer had charge of the property of Pendleton, within the limits of this town, consisting of 300 acres of land, several islands and his trading establishment. One of the islands, Vaughan's formerly called Palmer's Island, received its name from Richard Palmer. After the death of his wife, and the settlement of Major Pendleton's estate, Palmer probably left the town, as there was a person of that name residing in York, in 1685.

Richard Young married Margery, daughter of Stephen Batson, 2d. He purchased a lot of land of Henry Hatherly, which was afterwards known as the "ancient Seat of Richard Young." He was drowned, as appears by the coroner's return, dated Oct. 23, 1672. "Richard Young and Edward Joanes of Cape Porpus comeing unto an unfortunate death, the coroner's inquest sitting upon them, found them by drinks and obstinacy, accessory to their own deaths, as by their verdict returned to the court and passed upon."

There was a Richard Young living in Kittery 1652, who perhaps was the same person who afterwards resided in this town. There was also a Rowland Young living at Kittery at the same time.

There were many of the name of Jones, who settled quite early in New England.

Henry Hatherly married Elizabeth Barlow in 1670. He probably lived at Batson's river, as he owned land at that place, which he sold to Richard Young. All that is known of him, may be gathered from the

following extracts from the county records.

1672. "Wee present Henr. Hatherly for frequent publishing of Lys;—for not appearing, fined for contempt 10s, for his presentment 10s, and pay the officers fees, and charges of Court 4s."

1673. "Henry Hatherly allowed to keepe a Common house of Intertaynment at Cape Porpus."

"Wee present Henry Hatherly for not fitting up a signe according to law." Fined for non appearance.

1675. "Wee present Henry Hatherly for his uncivil Carage to several womine, as threatening of them, that the next woman that did complayne of him, he would hang her."

\*"Arthur Wormstall, freeman at Wells, 1653, was living in Saco 1660. His children were Susan, born 1658; Arthur 1661; John 1669. Arthur was one of the selectmen in 1680." As an inhabitant of Cape Porpoise, Arthur, perhaps the son, was presented, 1680, "for sayleing out of Cape Porpus on the Lord's day," and for working thanksgiving day.—He lived at Little river.

John Ellson, Samuel Oakman, and James Carry were also presented at the same time with Wormstall, for the same offence. Samuel Oakman was probably the son of Samuel Oakman, who lived at Casco Bay, 1658, and died at Black Point 1680; and whose wife, Mary, was appointed administratrix of his estate.†

Andrew Alger, or Anger, a lot layer, or surveyor, was an inhabitant of Saco as early as 1640, and was living there in 1653. It appears by the following extract from the county records, that he lived in this town in 1674.

"We present Andrew Alger of Cape Porpus, for swearing several oaths. The defendant appearing, is fined 20s for Multipling oaths, and cost of court 5s."

The Andrew Alger of this town, however, might have been the son of the one in Saco, as an Andrew Alger continued to reside in this town till 1688, and Ensign Andrew Alger, probably the one of Saco, was killed,

\*Folsom.

†Elias Oakman of Black Point married Joanna, daughter of Andrew Alger.—*Hist. Portland*, p. 135.



1675, in a fight with the Indians, at Scarborough. He lived near the "cursed fruit," an apple tree, which acquired that name from the extreme bitterness of its fruit. The tree was in the pasture, now belonging to the heirs of John Hovey, near the site of the old meeting house.

Edward Clark, who was admitted freeman at Wells, 1653, removed to this town, and was on the grand jury in 1656. He was also on a coroner's jury, on the body of Thomas Latimer, who was drowned in Saco river in 1661. Clark died the same year, and his wife, whose name was Barbara, administered upon his estate. Their children were, Samuel, Sarah, William, Edward, and perhaps others. Sarah married James Harmon in 1659. Edward, whose wife's name was Willmott, died in 1671. Jacob, who then lived in Topsfield and had his father's land conveyed to him in 1731, was probably grandson of Edward sen. There were many of the name of Clark, settled early, in all parts of New England.

James Harmon, who married Sarah Clark, was a very intemperate and troublesome man. In 1660, when in a state of intoxication, he cut his father in law dangerously, with a knife. Upon complaint for this offence, and for not providing for his family, the court took the following notice. "Whereas the suspicious words and carriage of James Harmon, before the Court do seeme to declare his intention to depart speedily out of the country, whose estate, as we are informed, lyeth in the hands of Stephen Batson and others.—It is therefore ordered that Edward Clarke, father unto the wife of said Harmon, hath power hereby given him to sequester the estate of Harmon, lying in the Hands of Stephen Batson, or John Batson, or others, to the value of £60, for the security thereof unto Sarah Harmon and her child."—The next year, upon complaint of his wife, and her father and mother, he was committed to jail in York. One of the children of Harmon was bound to James Gibbons of Saco for eight years.

After the death of Mr. Clark, Morgan Howell was authorized to collect Harmon's property, and he brought actions against Stephen Batson, "for not delivering the estate of James Harmon into his hands,

as he had agreed to before authority," and against "Goodwife Batson the Ellder," for withholding two swine. Harmon, who sometimes resided in this town, and sometimes in Saco, continuing to abuse his family, his wife, by order of court in 1664, was allowed to live with her mother, or with Mr. Gibbons, till they could agree to live together. Upon his promise of amendment, she consented to live with him again; but as appears by the following extracts from the Saco records, she received no better treatment.

"August 27, 1667. First—James Harmon is delt with about misusing his daughter Jane he promisheth not to strike hir any more and his wife Sara promisheth the townsmen that she will take charg of her daughter Jane for the time to come whereupon the townsmen are willing to leave her to them and their keeping for present upon further tryall."

"September, 1668. The townesmen being met at the meeting house do acte as follows Maior Bryan Pendleton and selectmen namely Henry Waddock, Major Wm. Phillips Richard Coman these having dealt with James Harmon about his cruill usage of his daughter Jane: they make this conclusion: by reason of a former order that was made by the townesmen in Aug. 27, 1667, she shall be kept with goodwife Gibbons if hir husband consent till he and his wife have some discourse about it with the selectmen. Attest R. Booth."

Harmon had two children, Barbara and Jane. Probably they resided in Saco after 1668.

Edward and Joshua Barton were residents in this town in 1661, and were fined for getting drunk. There was also a John Barton, perhaps of the same family, servant to William Ellingham of York, fined for the same offence, at the same time, and for swearing. Edward lived on Montague's neck. William, son of Edward, was fined for sabbath breaking in 1672; and his wife Ann, for some other offence, in 1682. William had a grant from the town, in 1681, of "one hundred acres of land between the great marsh and the little upon the northeast side of John Millers." He was appointed lot layer and surveyor, in 1689; and contributed a quintal of fish, and a day's work towards building Davis's mill. His sons, John, Nicholas and

Ebenezer returned to Cape Porpoise, when it was resettled after the Indian war, ending in 1713. Edward died 1671. His estate was valued at £81 11. He had ten head of cattle.

John Sanders or Saunders, who was then an inhabitant of Wells, was on the jury in 1645, and was also fined for disorderly conduct on the sabbath. He was probably the son of Robert Sanders, who had a lawsuit with John Baker of Agamenticus, 1640, and was on the jury in a case between George Cleaves and John Winter. Edward Sanders, who was also complained of, at the same time with John, and for the same offence, was probably brother to him. John was appointed ferryman at the mouth of Mousam river in 1645, where he resided till 1663, when Nicholas Cole was appointed in his stead. He probably removed to this town the same year, as he purchased a lot of land of Peter Turbit, on Montague's neck, and attended the town meeting at that time.

He died in 1670, having made his will, of which the following is the prolix introduction. "In the name of god Amen, the thyrteenth day of June 1670—I, John Sanders Senis of Cape Porpus in the County of Yorke in New England Planter being very sicke and weake in body but of sound and perfect memory (prayse bee given to god for the same) and knowing the uncertainty of this life on earth and beeing desirous to settle things in order, do make this my last will and testament in manner and form following—That is to say first and principally I commend my soule to Almighty god my Creator hoping and believeing that I shall reseive full pardon and free remission of all my sins and bee saved by the pratious death and merrits of my blessed Saviour and redeemer Jesus Christ,—and my body to the earth from which It was taken, to be buried in such decent manner as to my executrix and executors hereafter named shall bee thought meete and convenient." He gave most of his property at Cape Porpus to his wife Ann, during her life, and then unto his "son Thomas Sanders and at his decease to his son John Sanders, and soe from heyre to heyre and next of kinn surviving the deceased Proprietor." He gave to his son John, about 1000 acres of land, eight or nine

miles above Cape Porpus river falls, to be taken immediate possession of. The rest of his property was to be divided equally amongst his children after their mother's death. His wife and John were appointed executors. He left several children, Thomas, John, Elizabeth, and perhaps others. John jr. was a voter in 1663. 1678 he was one of the selectmen of the town, and in 1681, one of the lot layers, which situation he continued to hold, till the town was deserted in 1690. He contributed two bushels of corn, and two day's work on Davis's mill. His daughter Mary married Samuel Pierce of Gloucester. Elizabeth married Peter Turbat. There was another Elizabeth Sanders, who married John Batson, in 1661. Perhaps the last might be the daughter of Thomas. The valuation of the property of John sen. was £140. He had 14 head of cattle, 5 hogs, 2 horses, "one sword and belt, 5s, I know not what 8s."

Trott,—probably John,—resided at Cape Porpoise, and died before 1666. His wife survived him, as Morgan Howell sold a lot of land to John Barret, "near a wigwam that onne \*Goody Trott did make and live in." He left a son, John, who married Mary, daughter of Stephen Batson of Wells. The latter also left a son John, who was a weaver and resided in Nantucket, and perhaps other children. Trott's Island was probably granted to one of them, but if it was, the grant was not recorded.

†Nicholas Bartlett of Cape Porpoise, in 1651, had a grant from George Cleaves, of 100 acres of land at Casco Bay. He however did not remove to Casco, and sold his lot to John Higginson, jr. in 1700. As his name does not appear amongst those who signed the submission to Massachusetts in 1653, it is likely he had removed from the town.

\*Persons who held civil or military offices, always had their titles given them, and their wives were called Mrs. Respectable citizens were entitled Mr. and their wives also bore the title of Mrs. Married men, who were less respectable, were called Goodman, and their wives, Goodwife or Goody. Persons of the lower classes, and unmarried persons, were called by their christian names.

†Willis's Hist. Portland, 1. Coll. Me. Hist. Soc. p. 67.

Phinea Hull,—probably Phineas Hall,—was taxed in 1682, £2 for his saw mill to support Fort Loyal; and Gilbert Endicott £1, for the same purpose. Their mills were in this town, and it is probable that the persons also resided here, as Hall was presented in 1681, for “sawcy and abusive language to Mr. Millborne their minister,” and fined 28s. Mr. William Milburne was the minister of the united parishes of Saco and Cape Porpoise.

“Richard Ball of Cape Porpus, sometimes of Winter Harbour,” for £29 9s sterling, sold to Bryan Pendleton “all that Island at Cape Porpus, commonly known by the Name of Long Island, sometimes by the name of Smyth’s Island (and now properly belonging unto me) containing about Fifty acres, with all the buildings or Edifices of mine thereon, with all the priviledges of fishing thereon.” The above from the county records, furnishes all the knowledge there is of Richard Ball, or of any of that name, that ever resided in this town.\*

Richard Moore, in 1647, had a grant of 400 acres of land, “together in the village of Cape Porpus,” on the south west side of Little (Batson’s) river. The grant was from George Cleaves, for the consideration of 10s sterling, yearly, payable on the first day of May.

William Tilly’s name only appears as witness to the transfer of a grant of land, from Moore to Jeffery.

Simon Bussy came from Scarborough and married Margaret Wormwood in 1659, and for some misdemeanor, in which they were both implicated, they received “ten lashes apiece on their bare skin.” Bussy was a witness to Montague’s will. John Sanders speaks of him as “his loving neighbour of Winter Harbour.” Bussy, with his family, was taken prisoner in 1688, by the Indians, and carried to Teconnet. He lived near where Silas Pinkham does. There was a Mary Bussy living in Arundel in 1720. Barrow, whose christian name is not given, was also taken pris-

\*There was an Edward Ball presented in 1661, for not living with his wife; and a John Ball in 1673, for cursing; but it does not appear where they resided. In 1651, John had a fishing stage at Cape Neddock.

oner, with his family, at the same time with Bussy. Probably neither of them ever returned.

Robert Cooke of Cape Porpoise was indicted in 1653. He was again presented in 1656; and it was ordered by the Court, that the sheriff "have liberty to make sayle of him to Barbadoes, or some other place." He probably was not sold, as a person of the same name was forbidden to reside in Saco, in 1670.

Walter Penniwell, Penwell, or Pennel, was an inhabitant of Saco, in 1647, and married Mary, the daughter of Robert Booth. He died 1682. His children were, Walter, John, Mary, Deborah, Sarah and Susanna.

Walter jr. who was born in 1648, and removed to Cape Porpoise before his father died, was presented by the grand jury, and severely punished. In 1681, he was again complained of, by Lieut. Purinton, as appears by the following presentment. "Wee present Walter Penwell, jun. for marking Mr. Watts his horse, as I apprehend to appropriate to himself, and upon his reproof for so doing, sayd Penwell sayd, Devil take him, and turned him going. John Puddington Complainant." After his father's death, he removed to Saco, for as an inhabitant of that town, in 1682, he received fifteen stripes, for killing the cow of Joseph Bowles of Wells. He afterwards removed to York, where he was living in 1722, at the age of seventy four, as he stated in an affidavit taken at that time.

John, the second son of old Walter, died the same year his father did.

Humphrey Scamman (who was probably the son of the Richard Scamman that was admitted freeman at Portsmouth, in 1642,) removed from Portsmouth to Kittery Point, and afterwards to this town. He was chosen constable of the town in 1678. He went to Saco June 12th, 1680, and kept the ferry over Saco river. In 1693, he and his family were taken prisoners, and carried to Canada. He died 1st January, 1727. The name of his wife was Elizabeth. His children were Humphrey, Elizabeth, Mary, Hannah and Rebecca. Mary married Lieut. Purinton; and Hannah, Allison Brown. Scamman's descendants are very numerous in Saco.

John Purinton,—sometimes called Purrington, and sometimes Puddington,—was the son of George Purinton, one of the first aldermen of the city of Gorgeana, (York) which was incorporated in 1641. Mary, the wife of George, had to make confession of her “light carriage,” and ask her husband’s pardon, on her knees, in open court. After her husband’s death\* in 1647, she married Capt. John Davis of Gorgeana. George Purinton left five children, John, Elias, Mary, Frances and Rebecca. John married Mary Scamman, and removed to this town. He was on the grand jury in 1663; and town clerk, and one of the selectmen till the town was deserted. In 1681, he had a grant of land from the town, to be laid out “as convenient to his now dwelling house as it may be had.”†

Lieut. Purinton wrote a very good hand, and was a man of good education; and he took a very active part in the affairs of the town. He was one of the trustees, to whom President Danforth gave a deed of the town. In 1688, he was a Lieutenant, and commanded a company of men, stationed at the fort on Stage, or Fort Island; and was excused from attending court, to answer a presentment against “Cape Porpoise parish for not having a pair of stocks, in consequence of his being in his Majesty’s service.” He left the town when it was deserted in 1690, and died two or three years afterwards. He left three sons, John, James and Joshua, and perhaps other children. John was a house carpenter, and removed to Salisbury. James administered upon his father’s estate; and was required by the court to produce the records of the town, which had been in the possession of the family. Joshua, who married a daughter of Philip Durrill, was a shoe maker, and resided in Hampton in 1720. He had a grant of 100 acres of land, in 1732, and was made a proprietor of the town, for producing Danforth’s deed when the town was threatened with a lawsuit.

The first notice of Nicholas Morey, or Moorey, a carpenter, on the county records, is in 1680. He

\*By his will he left his wife a “flock bed.”

†He lived “at the turn on Kennebunk river above intervals point.”—*Town records.*

probably kept a public house in Wells, as he was complained against, in 1682, for selling rum without a license. He continued to reside in Wells till 1685, when he was appointed attorney of Jonathan Corwine of Salem, and some other merchants of Boston, to transact their business in this Province. In 1686, he had a grant of 100 acres of land, from the town of Cape Porpoise, joining land of John Rennolds on Kennebunk river. He removed to this town the same year, and had a license "for keeping a house of intertainment, and retayling all sorts of Liquors for the town of Cape Porpus." The next year he complained of John Downing for retailing without a license. Morey kept a public house for several years. In 1687 he was presented, "as he was commissioner for the town of Cape Porpus, in giving in an acc. of the killing of a Wolf, which he knew nothing off."

By an act of court, under Gorges in 1640, a bounty of 12 pence from every family was to be paid to each person killing a wolf between "Pascateque and Keniboncke," and the same for every one killed between Kennebunk and Sagadahock. The law was afterwards modified, and the bounty paid out of the county treasury. Mr. Morey presented an account for one that had not been killed, and received the bounty; but whether he committed the fraud himself, or was himself deceived, does not appear. In 1688, he was one of the selectmen, chosen by the town of Saco, for this town. The same year he broke his leg, and in consequence was excused from attending court at York, to answer a complaint against the town. He probably never recovered from his lameness, as that was what induced him to make the bold and successful attempt to rescue his friends, when they were besieged by the Indians on Stage Island. He removed to Taunton after leaving this town; and sold the land he had from the town, to John Batson. In 1700, he conveyed the lot he bought of Samuel Snow, to Joseph Bayly of Newbury. He probably still owned land in the town, as his son Nicholas of Freetown sold a lot here in 1714.

\*Ferdinando Huff kept a public house at Cape

\*The name is said originally to have been Hough. There was



Porpoise in 1682. George Jeffery, probably of York, brought an action against him for debt in 1686. Mr. Huff lived where Clement Huff now does. He probably died before the town was deserted, as his name does not appear on the town records after 1686. It is not known where he came from, or when he settled in this town. Thomas, who was his son, came from Portsmouth when the town was resettled in 1714.

Jonathan Springer, a blacksmith, came to this town from Gloucester. He was indicted in 1702 for cursing and swearing. Jeremiah, his son, returned to Arundel when it was resettled in 1714.

There was a Thomas Perkins in the county of York, who died in 1661. It does not appear where he lived, but from the circumstance of Richard Hitchcox's administering upon his estate, and the name not appearing on the Saco records, it is probable that he either lived in Scarborough or Cape Porpoise;—most likely the former. His estate was valued at £30. Besides his house, lot and marsh, there was appraised a "lott layed forth at \*blew poynt by Capt. Bonnington, the said Perkins served several years for according to Indenture." There was a Thomas Perkins who had a grant of land from the town of Cape Porpoise, in 1681. This was probably the son of the former. The latter was the father of Thomas "of Kennebunk," who removed to this town in 1720 and had the grant of 1681 renewed to him, as heir to the original grantee. Jacob Perkins, of Ipswich, purchased part of Coxhall or Swanfield, in 1688. He afterwards removed to this county, and was on a jury at York, in 1712. He could not have resided on his purchase, as Lyman was not settled till 1767.

The families of the name of Perkins in this town, which are very numerous, have a tradition, that their

an Atherton Hough who came to New England in 1633, in company with Rev. John Cotton and settled in Boston. He was chosen an assistant in 1635, and a representative in 1637; and died Sep. 11, 1650. There is no evidence, however, that the families in this town descended from him. Mr. Huff's name was sometimes, on the county records, spelt Hoffe, sometimes Huffe, and sometimes Offe. On the town records his name was written "fardeynandey Off."

\*Scarborough.

ancestor came from Topsfield, and first became acquainted with this part of the country, when Col. Church was on his last expedition against the Indians. This appears to be a mistake, as his last expedition was in 1704, and there certainly were persons of that name in this province, before his first expedition in 1689. They undoubtedly came originally from Topsfield or Ipswich; and were the descendants of John Perkins, who was born in 1590, came into this country with Mr. Cotton in 1631, was made freeman at Ipswich 1633, was representative from that town 1636, and died 1654.\*

Thomas Boardman had a grant of land from the town in 1688. He probably removed to Ipswich, as his son Thomas, of that town, had the land laid out to him in 1732.

William Thomas and Thomas Merrill had grants from the town in 1681. They both resided in the town at the time. Thomas married Mary Barrett in 1673, and for an offence in which they were both implicated, they were obliged to make "public acknowledgement on a training day." The grant to Thomas, was at the Desert marshes, near John Miller's lot. His contribution towards Davis's mill, was "a weeks work and corn myself and oxen." His house was near that of Simon Bussy.

Merrill's grant of 100 acres was for killing an Indian. After his removal to Portsmouth, he sold his grant to Thomas Perkins, 3d. which is part of the farm of one of Perkins's descendants.

Merrill was probably the grandson of Nathaniel Merrill, who was admitted freeman at Newbury in 1640, and died 16th March, 1655; leaving his wife, Susanna, and several children; Nathaniel, John, Abraham, Daniel and Abel.

Richard Randall, son of Richard of Saco, was born 1659. March 11th, 1681, he had a grant of 100 acres of upland, on the north side of Kennebunk river, adjoining John Sanders's upper lot, "over against the Wonder." He was chosen constable of Cape Porpoise by the town of Saco in 1688, and was one of the se-

\*Farmer.

lectmen of the town, the following year. He probably did not return to this town when it was resettled. Margery Randall, probably sister of Richard of Saco, married William Norman 1650. Persons of the name of Randall were admitted freemen of Massachusetts in 1634.

Thomas Mussey was constable of Cape Porpoise in 1663. He took the oath of allegiance to the king, under the government of Massachusetts, in 1680. He removed to Salisbury when the town was deserted, and probably died before it was resettled. His son James returned to the town before 1719. Perhaps he was the same person called Thomas Mussell,\* on the county records, in 1663. He was probably the son of Joseph of Newbury, who was the son of Robert, one of the first settlers of Ipswich.

Samuel York had a grant of a mill privilege, with John Batson and Isaac Cole, on Middle river, in 1681. He removed to Dorchester in 1690, and probably did not return when the war was over.

John Downing of Cape Porpoise, was presented, in 1653, for disobedience to his father. He was probably the son of Dennis Downing of Kittery. There was, however, an Emanuel Downing of Salem, at about the same time. George, son of the latter, was educated at Harvard; went to England in 1645; held several offices under Cromwell; and was created a Baronet by Charles II. George, son of George, married the eldest daughter of the Earl of Kent. Emanuel also had a son John baptised in 1640, who, however, could not have been the John of this town, as he had a son John born 1655.

John jr. married Susanna Miller in 1683. He was fined 5s in 1688, for selling liquors without a license. He was one of the selectmen of the town in 1689. When the town was deserted, he removed to Newington, N. H. but returned in 1721; and then bore the title of Capt. Downing, being the first inhabitant of the town who had arrived at that honor.

Immanuel Haynes was constable of the town in

\*He was sometimes called Mussell by the inhabitants.

1689. This is the only time his name is found on the records.

Richard Blanchet, John Loring and Simon Cundey contributed towards erecting Davis's mill. Samuel Johnson, Francis Beggar, Francis Johnson, John Rose and John Webber, had land granted them between the years 1681 and 1689. Francis Beggar returned from Salem to this town in 1721. John Cirmihill, and William Kindall, whose wife's name was Margery, resided here in 1663, and attended the town meeting held that year. Cirmihill died before 1677.

John Miller was here as early as 1670, as he was, at that time on the jury from this town. He was probably the son of Richard Miller, who died at Kittery, 1693. Grace was the name of Richard's wife.

John had an action of debt against Charles Potum in 1673. He submitted to the government of Massachusetts, in 1680, when they assumed the right to govern Maine as a province. He had 100 acres of land laid out to him in 1681, upon the south side of the Desert marshes. He was chosen by Saco, as one of the selectmen of this town in 1688, and was elected, the next year, by the town of Cape Porpoise, to the same office. When the town was deserted, he removed to Newington, and died soon after. His grandchildren returned to this town in 1745.—His son John was of age to vote in 1781. His daughter Susanna married John Downing, jr. in 1683.

William Norman probably resided in this town but a short time. In 1650, he "did acknowledge that he hath done Margery Randall wrong in taking of her to be his wife he having another in England." For this offence, Norman was banished, and if found in this jurisdiction, after seven days, was to be put to death.

Thomas Bryan, a fisherman, resided, in 1662, on Stage Island.

William Larrabee, whose family was murdered by the Indians, in 1703, was the son of Stephen Larrabee,\* who signed the petition, 1680, to Charles II. to be relieved from the heavy taxes imposed by the "Bostoners."

William did not return to this town after the war

\*His name was written, Leatherbee, on the petition.

closed, but continued in Wells. He married the widow of John Look, and built the second house in that part of the town, since called Kennebunk.\* He built his house on the eastern side of Mousam river, near where his descendants now reside. As sergeant Larrabee, he became noted in subsequent Indian wars, for his courage, and his uncompromising hostility against the Indians.

Seth Fletcher was an inhabitant of this town in 1661, and witnessed Jeffery's will. Two years afterwards he attended the town meeting, for dividing the marsh in the eastern part of the town; and in 1671, was one of the witnesses to Montague's will. His name is not afterwards found on the records.

It is not certain who this Seth Fletcher was. There was a person of this name, who was a settled minister at Wells, as early as 1655. He was dismissed in 1660, and commenced preaching in Saco 1662. He preached there but one year; but was resettled in 1669, and continued there till 1675. He was settled at South Hampton, N. Y. in 1677; and at Elizabeth Town, N. J. in 1681. Folsom, from whom the foregoing account is principally taken, says he was probably the son of William Fletcher who died at Saco, January 1st, 1668, and that he married the only daughter of Major Pendleton before 1655. In conclusion, he remarks that, "we deem it proper to add to the account of this family, that the few descendants now living, have a tradition that their ancestor who married the daughter of Major Pendleton, was a common laborer in his service, although they agree that his name was Seth. This circumstance shows the uncertain reliance to be placed on oral traditions; for the evidence of records very clearly proves the truth of what we have stated on the subject."

The evidence of records, as cited by Folsom, do not prove that the Rev. Seth Fletcher married the daughter of Bryan Pendleton, for the fact is no where stated; nor is there any allusion, in Pendleton's will or elsewhere, to any relationship between them. On the con-

\* Bourne's Hist. Kennebunk.

† Hist. Saco and Biddeford, p. 168.

trary, it is presumable that they were not connected, or, where so much is recorded of both Pendleton and Fletcher, the fact would have distinctly appeared. Besides, it is unlikely that Mr. Fletcher, who was settled in New Jersey at the time of Maj. Pendleton's death, should have given up his only child,—certainly the only one by Pendleton's daughter,—when the boy's advantages for an education, would have been better with himself, than with his grandfather. There were probably two of the same name ; for it is not likely that the same person would be attending a town meeting, as a citizen of Cape Porpoise, at the time when he was a settled minister at Saco. The records, probably may establish the fact that Maj. Pendleton's only daughter married a person by the name of Fletcher, but nothing more. It is, therefore, highly probable that the traditional account of the family is true ; and that Seth Fletcher, the laborer, who married Bryan Pendleton's daughter, was an inhabitant of this town. It is likely, too, that both Fletcher and his wife, died some time before Pendleton, or some notice would have been taken of them in his will, which was made three or four years before his death ; and that in consequence of their death he adopted their only child, Pendleton Fletcher. The fact of Major Pendleton's buying real estate here ; and the great interest he took in the affairs of the town,\* heighten the probability of this supposition.

Although Major Pendleton never resided in this town, yet, as he owned considerable property here, and took as great interest in the affairs of the town as any of its citizens did, it will not be amiss to give a short account of his prominent acts in the province. He was born in 1579, and first settled in Watertown about 1634, which place he represented in General Court, for several years. He resided two years in Sudbury, and was one of the selectmen of that town. In 1646 he was a member of the artillery company, and a captain in the militia. About 1650, he removed to Portsmouth, and was representative from that town

\*Bourne, in his History of Kennebunk, says Major Pendleton owned a large trading and fishing establishment at Cape Porpoise.

five years; and was appointed major in the militia. In 1653, he was one of the commissioners to receive the submission of the inhabitants of Maine to Massachusetts. In 1665, he went to Saco, and returned to Portsmouth in 1676. He was counsellor under President Danforth; and was deputy president of the province, and presided at the county courts. He died in 1680. His only son, James, removed to Connecticut, where his descendants are numerous.

Major Pendleton, by his will, gave to his wife "all his houseing and land, at Cape Porpus, which Richard Palmer's wife had the use of during her life." He gave to his grandchild, James Pendleton, 100 acres of upland, and 10 acres of meadow, which he bought of John Bush, "in the Township of Cape Porpus, near princes rock." To his son James he gave about 300 acres of land, and all his "several Islands in or near Cape Porpus," which were in possession of Richard Palmer. To his grandchild, Pendleton Fletcher, he gave his property at Winter Harbor. The islands which Jeffery sold to Pendleton, in 1658, are described "as being the very next unto that, Pendleton bought, and John Bush as his Tenant doth now possess."

Edmund Littlefield was an early settler in Wells. He brought a large family with him, some of whom were married. He made his will in 1661, and gave to his "eldest son Francis," and to Anthony, and his daughter, Elizabeth Wakefield, all his tract of land, lying on the north east side of Kennebunk river, which had been granted to him by George Cleaves. He also gave property to his sons, John and Thomas, and to his daughters, Mary Barrett and Hannah Littlefield. His wife Ann, and his "youngest son, Francis," were appointed executors. His property was valued at about £600.

His eldest son Francis came to this country some time before the rest of the family, and was supposed to be dead; and the same name was afterwards given to another son. When Edmund came over, he bought a tract of land in Wells, and on going to take possession of it, he found his eldest son, who he thought was dead, already settled in that township. Anthony, who married Mary, the daughter of Thomas Page of Saco,

and Francis sen. removed into this town soon after their father's death. Anthony died in 1662, leaving an only child, Edward, who was bound to his uncle Francis sen. for 12 years. His widow removed to Saco. In 1663 she authorized Francis to sell her third part of the 1000 acres which were in Cape Porpoise, in the possession of her mother Ann Littlefield.

John Littlefield, and John Wakefield, husband of Elizabeth, in 1641, had a grant of land from George Cleaves, at the mouth of Mousam river, where they probably resided. Mary married John Barrett of Cape Porpoise.

Francis sen. left children, two of whom, Edmund and Joseph, had a grant from the town of Cape Porpoise, in 1681, of 100 acres of land, at the upper falls, near the Indian planting ground. By this grant, they had the privilege of building mills at the upper falls, and of cutting timber in any part of the town; they paying a yearly rent of fifty shillings. They also agreed to build a grist mill, upon condition that there should not be another built in the town. When they afterwards attempted to erect their mills, there was so much opposition made to it, by persons owning property above the falls, that the project was given up; and the mills were built higher up the river. The right to cut timber anywhere within the township, was also the cause of considerable difficulty, which was settled by a legal process, after the town was resettled.

William and Catharine Wormwood, parents of Jacob, were married and resided in Kittery as early as 1647. William died 1690, and his property was valued at £25. Jacob removed to this town before 1661, as he was on a coroner's jury at Saco that year. He was surveyor of land at Cape Porpoise 1689, and contributed a week's work on Davis's gristmill. He died before the town was resettled, in 1713. Margaret the wife of Simon Bussy was a daughter of William. Thomas, son of Jacob, married Jane a daughter of William Reynolds, and lived in Kittery in 1706. He removed to this town, and had charge of Harding's garrison, when his son William was killed in 1724. He afterwards removed to Wells, on the western side of Mousam river, where his descendants still reside.



His house was the third one built in that part of Wells since called Kennebunk. Bourne\* says he built his house there in 1720. If so, it was before he was stationed at Harding's garrison. He purchased his land in 1719.

Although Stephen Harding did not remove to this town till 1720, yet, as his descendants have principally resided here since, and most of the prominent events of his life occurred previous to the period to which the history of the town is brought down, it will, perhaps, be in place, to give some account of the family at this time.

One of the original proprietors of the Lygonia, or plough patent, was Grace Harding, merchant of London. Whether the family in this town descended from him or not, is not known. There were two of the name, probably brothers, Thomas and Israel, residing in this county before 1670. Israel, who was a blacksmith, came from Providence and lived in Wells; and in 1672, he married Lydia, the widow of John Gooch. Mr. Harding was appointed administrator of Gooch's estate, in consequence of his widow's "suddaine marrying agane." Gooch left three sons and one daughter. Gooch's mother, whose name was Ruth, was alive when he died, and was provided for in settling the estate.

From the following extract from the county records, 1682, it would appear that Israel Harding, who was a baptist, was a preacher as well as blacksmith. "Israel Harding being convicted for very disorderly practise, and presumptuously taking upon him the office of a Minister, to preach and baptise contrary to rule and his Majesty's laws here Established, the Court here declare against such unwarrantable and presumptuous practices as having no Call from god or his people yr. unto." The court decreed, that if he continued to offend in this way, he should forfeit his estate.

Stephen was undoubtedly the son of Israel, although his descendants say he was born in Providence; and that they never understood that his father was at any time a resident of Wells. From the fact of their being of the same religious faith, and occupation, it is

\*Ms. Hist. Kennebunk.

probable that Stephen was the son of Israel, and was born in Wells; for Israel is still a family name in the Harding family, and they have a tradition that they were distantly connected with the Gooches. Stephen married Abigail Littlefield of Wells, about 1702, and established himself near the mouth of Kennebunk river, on the western side, where the foundation of his house may yet be seen. In 1713 he was presented for selling rum without a license; but in 1716 he was licensed to keep a house of entertainment. He and his wife being baptists, they neglected to attend the congregational meeting. Mrs. Harding in 1717 was presented for not going to meeting. Not appearing at court, the constable of Wells was ordered to apprehend her. At the next term of the court, Mr. Harding was also presented for the same offence. Neither of them appeared, but they petitioned to be excused from a fine. The court ordered John Wheelwright, Esq. to investigate the affair, and he acquitted them, by their paying fees of court.

Harding was a very athletic man, but remarkably good natured. He always treated the Indians kindly in times of peace; and his life was frequently spared by them, when they had an opportunity to shoot him. He was fond of hunting, and would frequently be gone from home a fortnight on a hunting expedition; and wander as far as the White Hills. So much had he become accustomed to the Indian mode of warfare, that he was a match for them, in their own peculiar method of fighting.

At the time when he had to leave his house, as has been narrated, the Indians best acquainted with him, complimented him upon his cunning, which was esteemed by them a high qualification, by saying in their sententious style, "Much man Stephen.—All one Indian.—Stephen's fled." The Indians were very anxious to get him alive, to carry to Canada, but after waiting for days, for an opportunity, they had not the courage to embrace it, so well acquainted were they with his great bodily strength.

On the marsh, near his house, Mr. Harding kept a hollow stack of hay, inside which he frequently secreted his family, in times of danger.

Most of the foregoing anecdotes, relative to the inhabitants of this town, when it bore the name of Cape Porpus, are taken from the county records. Only ten of about 100 persons whose names have been given, have descendants now residing in the town.

The disposition to pry into each other's affairs; to notice every fault; to record every hasty word, dropped under strong provocation; to apply for legal redress for every slanderous expression, and every fancied injury; and to compel each other to defend themselves, at the expense of time, money, and good feelings, against charges, for offences of which they were only suspected of committing;—this unfriendly feeling, manifested by these acts, and the habits arising from frequent attendance at courts, do not give so favorable an opinion of their character, as their successors and descendants might wish to entertain of them. This state of things, however, was not peculiar to this town, or province, but it was a fault of the age. The records of Massachusetts are also filled with evidence of the same litigious feelings; and persons of the highest standing and fairest reputations, were obliged to defend themselves against frivolous and vexatious charges. It is even probable that this custom of presenting persons for every offence, was introduced into Maine from Massachusetts, where the high tone of religious feeling would not suffer them to wink at the slightest departure from moral rectitude. To this peculiarity of the times, however, are we indebted for all the knowledge we possess of many of the early settlers of this country.

Facts from such a source however can only give the dark shades of their character; for it would certainly be unfair, to judge of a people by only examining the criminal records. Many of those persons, who are recorded as drunkards, slanderers, sabbath breakers, &c. were probably men of generally correct deportment; and would even now be deemed exemplary men. No one would admit the correctness of his own portrait, in which the dark shades only were drawn, without a single redeeming touch; or be willing to have it handed down to his posterity, as a correct representation of himself.

When however the greatly superior advantages of the present time, for moral and intellectual improvement, are compared with those of the early inhabitants of this town, there will be but little cause for self gratulation, on the part of the present generation ; but rather a feeling of mortification, that they have been no better improved. The settlers of Cape Porpoise were very poor, the most wealthy possessing only a few hundred dollars worth of unproductive property. In fact their only means of sustenance was manual labor, which was but poorly compensated. The price of lumber, upon which they mainly relied for their supply of bread stuffs and other necessaries of life, was so low as scarcely to pay them for the labor of sawing it alone. Their crops and flocks were subject to the wanton destruction of a savage enemy ; and to the waste of bears, wolves,\* and other ravenous beasts that abounded in their forests. Now, application to business is sure to be well rewarded ; the avenues to wealth are so numerous, that numbers are wanting to explore them ; and the acquisition of property so easy that all can afford the time and means for gaining knowledge themselves, and of imparting it to their children. There were, however, undoubtedly many inhabitants of Cape Porpoise, who escaped the unenviable notoriety conferred by the province records, and who kept on the humble, but "even tenor of their way," respected, and unpersecuted, but who are now wholly forgotten.

When Maine was first discovered, it was inhabited by several tribes of Indians, amounting to about †forty thousand individuals. They had a tradition,‡ that they originally came from the west of the Mississippi, and after much hard fighting, at length crossed the Hudson river, and took the general name of Mohicans or Mohogans. When the English first visited this country, the natives were divided into several clans or grand divisions, and these again into separate tribes. The large divisions were governed by a chief, who some-

\*There were bounties for killing wolves, paid by the town as late as 1784.

†There are now but 1000.—*Me. Reg.* 1837.

‡ Heckewelder. See Williamson, vol. i. p. 454.

times bore the title of Bashaba, and sometimes that of Sagamore. The tribes were under the direction of a Sagamore or Sachem, who was subject to a Bashaba or great chief. Some writers state that sagamore and sachem were synonymous, or chiefs of equal rank; but others assert that a sagamore was the head of the tribe, and the sachems were the captains or principal men. The sagamores generally appointed their successors.

The general names of the tribes in Maine, were the Abenagues, and the Etechemens. The Abenagues tribes were from Penobscot to the neighborhood of Saco river. The Agamenticus or Accomenticus tribe was subject to the Pentucket or Pennicook Indians of New Hampshire. The Sokokis tribe dwelt on Saco river, and were probably subject to the Abenagues. Which of these tribes claimed Cape Porpoise, it is difficult to determine. Thomas Chabonoke, a Saco Indian, deeded to \*Thomas Wadlow or Wadleigh all his title to Nampscawke, upon condition of Wadleigh's allowing one bushel of corn annually to "the old Webb," Chabonoke's mother. This tract extended from the "Noguncoke" to Kennebunk river. †Fluellen Sumptimus of Saco also deeded to William Phillips, all the land from Saco to Cape Porpoise river, from the sea to Fluellen's falls, on Mousam river. Mogg Hogan, likewise of Saco, deeded land from Saco to Kennebunk river to Phillips.

De Laet, however, asserts that the Indians in the neighborhood of Saco river, differed from the eastern Indians both in language and manners. The difference of language between the tribes to the westward and eastward of Saco river, Sullivan says, "is not the only circumstance, though it may be sufficient to induce us to believe, that the river of Saco was an important dividing line between the savage nations of the east and

\* In 1657, John Wadleigh assigned land on the western side of Mousam river to his son, "to be Lyable to all common Charges and Rates for the Town of Praston alias Wells." Wells was called "Preston" in Felt's Hist. Ipswich, p. 75.

†Some one in copying a deed from this Indian, instead of writing "Fluellen Sumptimus of Saco," transcribed it "Fluellen, sometimes of Saco," which error afterwards crept into several other deeds.

west part of New England." It would seem, too, from the fact of Jenkins's goods being returned by Passaconaway, Sagamore of the Pennicooks, that this territory was under the jurisdiction of that chief. The Abenagues tribes were under the general control of the Basha-ba, who was killed in the war of 1614. After his death no other chief possessed the title, or the power that he did. His dominions, according to \*De Laet, comprised what is now the State of Maine. Others say his authority extended as far as Naumkeag or Salem.

The Indians are tall and straight, with broad faces, black eyes and hair, white teeth, and bright olive complexion. None of them are in any way deformed, or ever grow corpulent. They are extremely fond of ornaments, and of bright and dazzling colors. Williamson, in his history of Maine, remarks that, "amongst themselves, every right and possession is safe. No locks, no bars are necessary to guard them. In trade they are fair and honest; astonished at the crimes which white men commit, to accumulate property. Their lips utter no falsehoods to each other, and the injuries done to an individual, they make a common cause of resentment. Such is an Indian's hospitality, that if an unarmed stranger comes among them and asks protection, he is sure to find it. If cold, he is warmed; if naked, clothed; if hungry, fed with the best the camp affords. They are faithful and ardent in friendship, and grateful for favors, which are never obliterated from their memories. Ordinarily possessing great patience and equanimity of mind, the men bear misfortunes with perfect composure, giving proofs of cheerfulness amidst the most untoward incidents. With a glow of ardor for each other's welfare, and the good of the country; all offer voluntary services to the public; all burn with the sacred flame of patriotism; and all most heartily celebrate the heroic deeds of their ancestors. The point of honor is every thing in their view. Sensibility in their hearts, is a spark which instantly kindles.

"But the darker shades of character are many. An injury, a taunt, or even neglect, will arouse all the

\*As quoted by Folsom.

resentments of their untutored minds, and urge them on to acts of fatal revenge. Jealousy, revenge and cruelty, are attributes of mind, which truly belong to them. If they always remember a favor, they never forget an injury. To suspect the worst—to retaliate evil for evil—to torture a fallen captive—to keep no faith with an enemy—and never to forgive, seem to be maxims, the correctness of which, according to their ethics, admits of no question. To them, so sweet in thought, and so glorious in fact, is successful revenge, that they will go through danger and hardship to the end of life, for the sake of effecting their purpose. No arts, no plans, no means, are left unessayed to beat or kill the object of their hate.”\*

With these traits of character, it would have been easy for the English settlers, to have secured their friendship, and assistance against the French. They, however, by their wanton insults, and cruelty, and constant frauds in their dealings with the Indians, aroused their bad passions against them, and for more than a century, were made to feel the effects of their imprudence and injustice. The French early gained the confidence of the Indians, by their kindness and fair dealings, and always found them faithful friends and allies.

Within twenty days after Philip's war commenced in Massachusetts, hostilities began in Maine. The Indians of Maine, who had long hated the English, were provoked to take part in the war, by the cruelty of some English sailors, who threw the child of Squando, into Saco river, to see if it could swim naturally. The child soon after died, and Squando, attributing its death to the treatment it had received from the English, aroused the Indians against the settlers.

Bourne, in his manuscript history of Kennebunk, mentions a custom of the Indians which no other writer has noticed. He says, it was their practice to raise a pile of stones when war was ended, which was allowed to stand till they had determined to renew hostilities.

\*The same character is given to the Massachusetts Indians in Thacher's Hist. Plymouth.

The appearance of these stones was a guarantee of safety to the whites, but their disappearance was tantamount to a declaration of war.

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## CHAPTER V.

Petition for reincorporation....Town called Arundel....The first garrison....Town meetings....Roads located....Mr. Eveleth employed to preach...Harding's ferry....Obsolete names....The fourth Indian war....Garrisons....Several persons killed by the Indians....Attempt to surprise Harding's garrison....Allison Brown, first representative....Capt. Felt and others murdered....Ralle killed....Lieut. Prescott wounded....Anecdotes of the Indians....Peace....Mrs. Durrill and Mrs. Baxter killed ....The Baxter bible.

THE following from the Massachusetts records, is a copy of the petition of the inhabitants and proprietors of this town, to be reincorporated, with the proceedings thereon.

“A petition of the inhabitants and proprietors of the town of Cape Porpus, shewing that several of the ancient inhabitants and dependants of others being desirous to settle the said town in a regular and defensible manner agreeable to the order of the Hon'ble Court, —and whereas several are already set down in small huts in a scattering manner, which tends wholly to defeat this wholesome order, and to render the place incapable of defence. The petitioners therefore pray that the Hon'ble John Wheelwright, Esq. may be appointed and impowered to regulate the present settlements as to placing the houses;—And that he be enabled to demand and to take into his keeping the town records wheresoever they may be found, that persons may come to know their own rights, until the town be in order to choose their own officers.

“In the House of Representatives Nov. 12th, 1717, Read and ordered that the Hon'ble John Wheelwright, Esq. be impowered to regulate the present settlement



of Cape Porpoise as to placing the houses, so as the inhabitants may be able to defend themselves in case of a war,—And that he be farther impowered to demand and keep the town records belonging to said place till said town be otherwise regulated. Sent up for concurrence. Read and concurred.

Consented to. Sam'l. Shute.

“May 18th, 1718. Coll. Wheelwright's return upon the order of this Court for regulating the settlement at Cape Porpoise on the petition of several of the inhabitants and proprietors of said place, as entered Nov. 13th, 1717, is as follows, Viz.

“Pursuant to an order of the Great and General Assembly of the 13th of Nov. 1717, to me directed, being therein impowered to regulate the present settlement of Cape Porpoise as to placing the houses, so as that the inhabitants may be enabled to defend themselves, in case of a war;—In obedience therefore, I went on the spot, the 14th instant, and took a particular view of the place, and the several parts thereof; and am of opinion, and so far as it is in my power, have ordered and appointed that the southwesterly side of the neck of land known by the name of Montague's neck; it being commodious for the harbor, and convenient for the fishery, and may be a guard and security to the fishing vessels and others which may at any time come in thither, as also a convenient outlet into other parts of the town for their creatures;—that upon the highest part of that point they erect a garrison of about fifty feet square; and that as many of the inhabitants as it will comfortably contain, dwell within the walls; that the rest of the inhabitants build and set their houses in a straight line directly against each square of the garrison, so as they may be well commanded, and within four poles each of the other; and that line down towards the water to be the greatest number of houses; and that each man have four poles square of land for setting his house, and garden spot;—And that every inhabitant that settles within that township be obliged to build a house there, in form as before expressed; And that not less than four or five of the inhabitants dwell on that neck at all times, that

so they may be able to keep possession of it in case of some sudden breaking forth of an enemy ; All which, I am of opinion, would be of great use and benefit to the publick, as well as safety to the inhabitants residing there.

JOHN WHEELWRIGHT."

June 5th, 1719, Mr. Wheelwright's report was again recorded at length, and "in council read, and accepted, and voted that the name of the accepted town on Cape Porpoise be Arundel."

"The report of John Wheelwright, Esq. for the settlement of Cape Porpoise and the vote of the board thereon, as entered June 5th, 1719.

"In the House of Representatives ; June 8th, 1719, read and concurred. Assented to.

SAMUEL SHUTE."

The original petition is not to be found in the office of the Secretary of State of Massachusetts, there having been but ten documents preserved from the year 1715 to 1725. A fatality appears to have attended most of the documents and records connected with the early history of this town ; and, in consequence, many of the most important events, are left to conjecture. Who the petitioners were, or whether the whole of the petition was entered on the Records, cannot now be ascertained. As recorded, the petition makes no request for an alteration of the name of the town, nor is any thing said as to its boundaries, although there was afterwards a prevailing opinion, that the limits of the town were defined by the General Court, at this time. The town was called Arundel in compliment to the Earl of Arundel, descendant of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, one of the original proprietors of New England. Lord Arundel offered to give a bell to the town, but it was never sent for.\*

It is a matter of doubt whether the inhabitants built a garrison and settled on Montague's neck, agreeably to Mr. Wheelwright's order, or not, as there are no remains of a garrison distinguishable at that place, nor do any persons now living, recollect having heard there ever was one there, although Andrew Brown and

\* Traditional.

Thomas Perkins bought five acres on the "south corner of Montague's Neck," for that purpose. The descendants of Thomas Huff assert that he built the first garrison in town on the spot formerly occupied by his father, Ferdinando Huff, where Clement Huff now lives, the remains of which are distinctly to be seen. It is probable the inhabitants did not even attempt to form a settlement at Stage harbor, but began to build at what was called Folly harbor, where the principal settlement at Cape Porpoise has ever since been.

From the time of the resettlement of the town till its reorganization, the Indians were generally quiet, and the settlement began to prosper. Several of the old inhabitants of the town, and the children of those who had died since its last desertion, had returned, and, with some who had purchased land of the proprietors, had commenced building houses and mills, and clearing their lands. Before the town was incorporated, they held informal meetings, and made grants of land, but did not record their doings. The first legal meeting was held "Att Arondell Els. Cape Porpus on the 31 day of march 1719, being warned by order of a warrant from John Wheelwright, Esq. one of his Maj. Justus of the peac to meet and make choyce of town Officers." Jabez Dorman was chosen moderator; James Mussy, town clerk; Andrew Brown, Joseph Baily, and Humphrey Deering, selectmen; James Tyler, and Allison Brown, haywards or field-drivers; Thomas Huff, constable; John Watson, tithingman; and Samuel Carr, surveyor of the highway.

The selectmen located "a highway of four rods wide from the western end of the persell of land which Andrew Brown and Thomas Perkins lately bought of James Tyler, Jabez Dorman, and John Watson for to build a fort upon, which highway runeth down upon the back of the creek as appears by several marked trees and stakes, near whare the pound now standeth, and so to the place where people pases near to montagues neck so colled."

At a meeting held September 25, "Andrew Brown and Thomas Perkins was chosen to agree with John Eveleth minister for to carry on the work of the ministry with us for a quarter of a year next, and what they

doe agree with him for, the town will stand by and allow." A committee was also chosen to collect "debts, dues, rents, and Reariges of rents," and to prosecute trespassers on the town commons.

The warrants for calling the first two meetings were not recorded. The third one was called by the following brief notice from the selectmen.

"Arondell November, the 5th, 1719.

"The inhabitants of this town are to take notice that there is to be a town meeting on Wensday the eighteenth day Instant at ten of the Clock in the morning at the house of Mr. James Tyler, to Rectifye and Reform some things that have been acted in said town, and some other things which may be for the benifit of said town,—by order of

ANDREW BROWN }  
JOSEPH BAILEY } Selectmen."

At this meeting the inhabitants discovered that their doings, before the town was reincorporated, "ware not so Leagall as they would have had them to be," and therefore voted to "disanull all the old papers and begin att this meeting to confirm and grant land, allways alowing themselves convenient highways to be laid out as the selectmen seas meet." The first grant was to James Mussy, the town clerk, of 100 acres, in exchange for 100 acres he had deeded to the town. The land Mussy conveyed to the town, was a lot his father bought of John Bush in 1673.\* Another road was also located "at or near the stepping stones so called and so up on the south side of the said stepping stone creek, at the head thereof, and so a few rods to the southward of James Tylers mill, at or near the place where John Badsons old way went over by the next beaver dam, att the head of James Tylers millpond, and so up into the country to Kenebunk fals." Several grants of fifty acres were made, to induce settlers to remove to this town, upon condition of their remaining here five years, "if not driven by the Enemye." Fifty acres were granted to Mr. Eveleth, upon condition of his building a house in the town within a year.

\*Town records. This however must be a mistake, as Bush died in 1670.

In consequence of the loss of the Cape Porpoise records, several claimed land to which they were not entitled; and others had great difficulty in establishing their titles to land which was absolutely their own. To obviate these troubles they passed the following vote. "Wharas Dilligent serch and enquiry has been made for the antient Records of the town, and nothing of them are to be found, whare by several are or may lose their rights;—for prevention whare of a vote pased and the affirmative given, that the sucksesors of the Antient Settellours belonging to this town, should have all our Right and tittle or interest that we have unto the several settlements or sales of land, or antient grants and possessions which was sould or conveyed or granted att or before the year 1681: Even to as many as can make it apear either by deed, grant, or by suffician witness, or any other lawful conveyance from the antient possessors of this town, and are to be laid out according to the comon course or custom of other lots."

Induced by grants of land, settlers began now to flock in; and the town was more flourishing, and more populous, than at any former period. A committee was chosen to select a place to build a meeting house, and measures taken to provide for schools, 100 acres of land being granted for that purpose. The ferry over Kennebunk river was re-established; and the right of the town therein, with 50 acres of land, was granted to Stephen Harding of Wells, "provided he and his heirs or assigns do well and truly from time to time, and at all times forever hereafter keep and maintain a good feary boot in said River, and Carry All the Inhabitants of Arondell from side to side, feary free at all times, and whatsoever they have to transport; Excepting it be good and safe Riding said River, and not to lett people wait on Either side for the booot if it can Posiably be goot off." Many other grants of land were made, but from the obsolete names of places, used in description, it is now extremely difficult to find where the lots were located. They were described as being bounded by "Stepping stone creek"—"a salt water cove"—"Clay cove"—"Long cove"—"Batson's mill pond"—"the lower mill pond"—"the lower falls

on Andrew Brown's mill river"—"the lower falls on Middle river"—"a brook that comes from the northward, running into an old beaver pond"—"a beaver dam"—"the new causeway"—"the little cosway"—"the little river that runs into Coneybunck river"—"Miller's creek"—"the swamp that James Tyler's mill brook comes out of"—"Puddington's marsh"—"the Indian planting ground"—North river"—"Vaughan's neck"—"Bandigo meadow"—"Danforth's hill"—"the wonder"—"Palmer's Island"—"the cursed fruit"—"Long creek"—"Desert marshes"—"Card Brook"—"Huff's neck"—"Dorman's mill brook"—"William Taylor's falls"—"Princes rock"—"Miller's brook"—"the great brook"—"Duck brook"—"New meadow"—"Getchell's brook"—"Deering's bridge"—"the grove"—"Baxter's brook"—"Sanderses brook"—"cucumber brook"—"gravelly brook," &c.

The committee chosen to agree with Mr. Eveleth, gave him £26, but the next quarter of a year, the town voted him £30, and 50 acres of land; and "made his house comfortable for him to live in, and the People to meet in a Sabath days." The next year [1720] they gave him "the sum of £50 for to Dispenche the word of god unto them for one wholl year."

The prosperity of the town and province, was checked by the suspicious conduct of the Indians, who had been quiet for six or seven years. Forty soldiers were sent from Massachusetts to Maine, ten of whom were stationed in Arundel. Ralle, a French Jesuit, was thought to be the principal instigator of these troubles; and Col. Walton was despatched to apprehend him. More than 100 of the inhabitants of Maine, enlisted with Walton in this expedition, which left the province weak and exposed. In consequence, an order was passed by the General Court, that no more soldiers should be enlisted from Maine, and the places of those already enlisted should be supplied by soldiers from Massachusetts. The inhabitants of Maine were only required to do military duty in case of alarm.

Fears were still entertained [1721] that there would be a war with the Indians, and many of the inhabitants began to remove from the province. Governor Shute issued a proclamation ordering "the inhabitants to re-

main upon their estates, and keep possession of the country." The fears of many, however, were too strong to be restrained by an edict.

Although business had generally declined in this town, [1722] there was an attempt made to manufacture tar and pitch, which were articles of export from the province. Ebenezer Taylor had liberty to use all the pitch knots he could find on the ground, between Batson's river and Bezaliel Gatchell's house, for that purpose, by paying to the town one shilling a barrel for all he should make.

All the efforts of the whites to prevent a rupture with the Indians proved unavailing, and the fourth, commonly called Lovewell's war, commenced. The Indians openly began hostilities in June, but war was not formally declared by the English till the 25th of July. Besides the fort, there were now several garrisons in town, to which the inhabitants could flee in times of danger. Mr. Huff had erected his at Huff's neck; but subsequently removed it to the spot where the house he occupied now stands. Mr. Major had one where the house stands, which was formerly occupied by John Hovey, Esq. Mr. Harding also had one on the east side of Kennebunk river, near the ferry, the cellar of which is still to be seen. There were many built during this and the subsequent wars with the Indians. There was one on the hill where Israel Stone lives, and another in the field near Millet's bridge. John Millet's house, when occupied by Mr. Prentice and Mr. Hovey, was also a garrison house. There was one on the hill near where John Rhodes lives, and one near James Cleaves's house. Thomas Perkins had one near Butler's rocks, on Kennebunk river; Jacob Durrill one near Durrill's bridge; John Merrill one near Goff's mill; John Burbank one near the old meeting house. There was one near Seth Burnham's\* and the one built by order of the proprietors on Saco road.

Although the Indians [1723] had been for some time very troublesome at the eastward, they did not commit any depredations in this town till August, when a man

\*Built by Tobias and B. M. Lord in 1747.

was either killed or carried off by them.\* In October, two men belonging to Huff's garrison, Fitz Henry and Bartow, being on Vaughan's Island for wood, were surprised and wounded by three Indians. In order to compel them to tell how many there were in the garrison, the Indians bit off their finger nails, one by one. Although there were but seven men in it, they persisted in declaring it was full. The little creek in Vaughan's Island, into which their bodies were thrown, still bears the name of Fitz Henry's ditch. After murdering these two men, the Indians went towards Mr. Major's garrison, and assaulted Joseph Baily, an aged man, who was hunting for his cow. The people in the garrison, who saw his danger, shouted for him to return, but being deaf he did not hear their warnings. He lingered some time after the Indians had taken off his scalp and left him. The rock on which he was murdered is of a reddish color, and is said, by the inhabitants living in its neighborhood, to be stained with his blood. There being but a few men in the garrisons, the women put on men's clothes to make the Indians believe they were well guarded.

These three Indians belonged to a company of twenty under the command of Wahwa,† one of the two chiefs, who commanded at Lovewell's celebrated fight. Wahwa was brought up in an English family, but was induced to join the French and Indians, by the offer of the command of a company. He was well known in this town, having visited it frequently, both in times of war and peace. While these Indians, without his orders, went to Cape Porpoise, he was planning to surprise Harding's garrison in which were thirty women and children. Mr. Harding himself was absent on a hunting expedition, and Thomas Wormwood, an inhabitant of the town, had charge of it. Not expecting an attack from the Indians, who had not extended their ravages to this quarter, he took a boat to go on board some coasting vessels, that were lying in the river, loading with lumber.

Startled by the report of the alarm guns‡ from Ma-

\*Hutchinson's Hist. p. 274. †Wahwa, or sunrise.

‡Alarm guns, were three guns discharged in quick succession.



gor's garrison, he returned and closed the gates, when Wahwa and his company were within twenty yards of him. Wahwa was extremely irritated with his men for alarming the garrison, merely for the scalp of the white headed old man, Mr. Baily. He afterwards placed the scalp on a pole in view of the people of the garrison. Although disappointed in their plans, they committed many depredations, killing the cattle, destroying the remaining crops, and annoying the whites whenever they left their houses.

The whites were very unsuccessful this season, against the Indians, who continued their ravages till late in the fall. They, however, finally went into winter quarters, and the English enjoyed a short respite from war. Three hundred soldiers were sent into Maine, one half of whom were divided into ranging parties, and the other half stationed at different forts and garrisons.

This town had never till this year, sent a representative to General Court, when Allison Brown was elected. The following year [1724] Jabez Dorman was chosen, but there was no record of it made on the town book.

Mr. Eveleth continued to preach for £50 a year till the 4th of March, when a committee from the town of Saco invited him to preach half the time in Winter Harbor. The inhabitants of Arundel, finding it difficult to raise his whole salary, consented to the arrangement.

The savages recommenced hostilities early in the spring; and Smith a sergeant was killed, March 23, at the fort on Stage Island. The April following, a number of vessels, lying near the mouth of Kennebunk river, got under weigh to go out, but the wind coming from the southward, they were obliged to anchor again. Capt. John Felt of a Lynn sloop, engaged two young men, William Wormwood and Ebenezer Lewis, who were stationed at Harding's garrison, to assist him. The spars were lying afloat in Gooch's creek, near the mill dam.\* While standing on the raft, Capt. Felt was shot dead. Lewis fled to the mill brow, where a ball struck him on the back of his head, and killed

\*The mill was near where the bridge crosses the creek. It stood fifteen years. The remains of the dam are still to be seen.

him instantly. The ball was afterwards found to be flattened.\* Wormwood ran ashore closely pursued by several Indians, and, with his back against a stump, defended himself with the butt of his musket till he was killed, having several balls fired into him. When he left the garrison, instead of taking his own musket, by mistake he took one belonging to a soldier of the garrison. In attempting to defend himself against the Indians, the gun missed fire. He told them if he had had his own gun, he would have had the satisfaction of killing at least one of them before he died. His gun is now in the possession of one of Thomas Wormwood's descendants in Kennebunk. They were all buried in the field, near Butler's rocks; and Capt. Felt's grave-stones were standing but a few years since.†

The most noted events of this year, were the expedition against Norridgewock, which was destroyed, and the death of Ralle, the chief promoter of this war. The next year [1725] Lovewell's memorable battle at Pegwacket or Fryeburg, was fought, in which the Saco tribe of Indians was nearly destroyed. The war however continued, but the whites were so well guarded against the attacks of the enemy, that they received but little injury in this part of the province. Lieut. Prescott, who belonged to Casco, had been taken prisoner, and exchanged and carried to Boston. In crossing Harding's ferry, about the middle of April on his return home, he was recognized by some Indians commanded by Capt. Nathaniel, who were lying in ambush. They were anxious to take him prisoner, and carry him to Canada again. He stopped at Mr. Perkins's garrison, and Mr. Perkins, Mr. Whitten, Mr. Walker, Mr. Fairfield, and a number more of the inhabitants of the town, and a friendly Indian, offered to escort him to Cape Por-

\*The same circumstance was observed in the late Seminole war in Florida.

†Penhallow, page 102, says that, April 17, 1724, "the Indians fell on a sloop at Kennebunk which belonged to Lynn and killed the whole company." Hutchinson's Hist. p. 274, April 1724, says "John Felt, of Lynn, William Wormwood, and Ebenezer Lewis were killed at a sawmill on Kennebunk river." Subsequent historians have supposed these versions referred to different events, and have quoted them both. See Williamson, vol. ii. p.125.

poise. Instead of keeping in the road which crosses the south side of Crow hill, they intended, as it was low water, to cross the flats to Huff's garrison. Just before getting to the marsh a dozen Indians started up, and giving a war whoop, fired at the company. A ball passed through Mr. Prescott's leg and entered his horse's side. The horse however did not fall, but ran as far as Mr. Major's garrison, before he died. Mr. Prescott received several wounds, but none of them were dangerous. His escort, when they were assailed, leaped from their horses, and returning the whoop of the Indians, stood upon the defensive. Those in ambuscade, fearing there might be Indians in the neighborhood friendly to the whites, did not repeat their fire.\*

The General Court, at the May session, determined to prosecute the war more vigorously. The garrisons were well supplied with provisions and ammunition, large bounties were offered to volunteers, and many friendly Indians were enlisted on the side of the English. In consequence of these measures, the Indians began to entertain thoughts of peace. They nevertheless continued to be troublesome through the season; but so well were the inhabitants of Arundel on their guard against them, that they suffered comparatively but little injury. It was however very hazardous to attend to their ordinary occupations, having constantly to go armed, in order to defend themselves against the attacks of the Indians, to which they were daily exposed.

†A daughter of Mr. Huff, was milking but a short distance from the house, when her father, accidentally looking out of the window, saw two Indians within a few feet of her, one of whom had his hatchet raised just ready to strike. He halloed to them and they retreated. At another time, wishing to obtain the milk, an Indian caught hold of her, but she knocked him down with her

\*" A party of Indians waylaid Lieut. Prescott and others, as they were passing the highway at Cape Porpoise, and by particular aim wounded him in several places." Williamson's Hist. Me. vol. ii. p.135.

†The dates of this and the following traditionary anecdotes, cannot be ascertained.

milk pail, and made her escape. The prostrate Indian was carried off by his companions. The Indians were very fond of milk, and were constantly watching in the neighborhood of farm houses to obtain it; but were easily frightened if discovered. One morning as a girl was milking near Mr. Major's garrison, her father, not being able to find a bottle of rum he was hunting after, inquired loudly of her where it was. An Indian who had already got into the yard, thinking he was discovered, fled with such precipitancy, as to leave his blanket, which had caught against a stake, behind him.

They one day attacked the house of John Watson, who was formidable to them on account of his great strength. One of them had partly forced himself through the door, while Mr. Watson was pressing against it on the other side. The contest was very doubtful, when one of his daughters, with an axe, wounded the Indian badly in the leg, who was glad to make his escape. Samuel Littlefield, usually known by the appellation of "Fat Sam," of whose wonderful strength and daring many incredible stories are told, was rafting some boards down Kennebunk river, when he discovered several Indians on the bank. He immediately pushed his raft ashore on the opposite side, and hid under a large wind-fall. The Indians soon crossed the river, and passed directly over the tree, under which he was lying. As soon as they were out of sight, he returned to his raft, and proceeded safely down the river with it.

The Indians frequently, however, succeeded in taking life. A man was killed near where the present post road crosses Kennebunk river. Another was killed near Goff's mill. A Mr. Smith, who belonged to Huff's garrison, discovering some Indians, dived immediately under water, but on rising, was shot through the head. The wife of James March was shot in the back with an arrow, while standing near her own door; and a Mrs. Batson was killed near Tyler's brook.

A boy was sent from Stage Island to drive some cows from Trott's Island, but not returning seasonably, his father sent a second son, and then a third, neither of whom returned. The next morning their heads

were discovered elevated on poles, and seven Indians were tracked from the island.

The Indians themselves, although cautious, and even cowardly in open ground, sometimes lost their lives in these excursions. A squaw called Dinah, in endeavoring to escape from her pursuers, got the edge of her snow shoe in the crevice of a rock, and was unable to extricate it before she was taken. She cried for quarter, but the whites with as little mercy as the savages, put her to death. The rock, near the house of George Bickford, still bears the name of Dinah's rock.

A noted chief, named Capt. Nathaniel, who was extremely troublesome to this town, was supposed to be an English child, stolen by the Indians in his infancy. One dark night, wishing to know if there was a watch kept at Huff's garrison, he flashed his gun to see if it would cause any alarm. Mr. Huff himself was on guard, and discharged his musket in the direction of the light. His ball went so near one of Nathaniel's eyes as to destroy its sight. An Indian attempted to approach the garrison by carrying a slab before him, but it not being of sufficient thickness, he was shot dead through it.

Late in the fall four delegates from the eastern Indians arrived in Boston to negotiate a treaty of peace. After considerable delay they effected their purpose, and the treaty was signed December 15th, 1725.

Encouraged by the hopes of a lasting peace, the inhabitants of Arundel again ventured [1726] more boldly from their garrisons; and began again to look forward to more prosperous times.

A road was "laid out three rods wide, from ye head of the cove by Mr. Benj. Majors to a creeck Called and known by the name of Turbits Creeck, as may be found by staks and marked Trees, only against the head of the Long Cove it is Left Eight rods wide for a Landing Place,—and from the Sd. Turbits Creek to Kennebunk river as the way is Now untill a more Convenient way be found and Laid out." Two hundred and twenty acres of land were granted "for the use of the ministry in the town of Arundel forever." Mr. Eveleth, who for the last three years had preached in this town but half

the time, was now employed the whole year; and business was managed with much more energy.

The Sagamores of the eastern tribes, were generally satisfied with the treaty of December, usually called Dummer's treaty, and met at Falmouth, August 6th, and ratified it. The French, however, who were great gainers by these wars, endeavored to induce the Indians to violate the treaty. They succeeded in sending out several parties, one of which in October, attacked the house of Philip Durrill, who lived near where Durrill's bridge now is. The following extract of a letter from Col. Wheelwright of Wells, to the Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts, dated October 27th, 1726, a few days after the family was carried off, probably gives a correct account of the affair.

\*"Phillip Durrill of Kennebunk went from his house with one of his sons to work, the sun being about two hours high, leaving at home, his wife, a son twelve years old, and a married daughter, with a child 20 months old.† He returned home a little before sunset, when he found his family all gone, and his house set on fire, his chests split open, and all his clothing carried away. He searched the woods and found no signs of any killed."

Mrs. Durrill who had been taken captive by the Indians, in 1703, had an impression that they would never trouble her again, and therefore took but little pains to guard against them. Mrs. Baxter, the daughter of Mr. Durrill, on the contrary was very unwilling that her husband, who had gone down to the mouth of the river to assist in loading some vessels, and her father, should leave them that morning, being apprehensive of an attack from the Indians. They assured her there could be no danger, as it was a time of peace with them. Her fears were however prophetic. The Indians had been waiting and watching for some time, for Mr. Durrill to leave his house, being unwilling to attack him on account of his well known courage.

\*Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll. vol. vi. p. 103.

†Smith, in his journal, says 8 women and 2 children were carried off.

Soon after he left, they rushed in and seized the inmates, taking every thing they could conveniently carry, and attempting to burn the house, by piling the chairs in and about the fire.

When Mr. Durrell returned at night, he had some misgivings as to the safety of his family, from not seeing his little son, as usual, coming out to meet him. His fears were confirmed, by noticing the feathers, which the Indians had thrown away, flying about the road. He immediately gave the alarm and pursued them. The Indians encamped the first night near where Sherburn's meeting house now is. In the morning, finding they were hotly pursued,\* and Mrs. Durrell being lame and Mrs. Baxter not being in a situation to keep up with them, they cruelly and brutally killed them both. John, Mrs. Baxter's child, being rather troublesome, two Indians took it, one hold of each leg, and dashed its brains out against a tree. They were killed near Duck brook. John Durrell was carried to Canada, and exchanged in about two years. He had however so far acquired the habits of the savages, that he ever after appeared more like an Indian than a white man. After peace was firmly established, Wah-wa used unfeelingly to describe to Mr. Baxter, the inhuman manner in which his wife was killed, and boast of his agency in her murder. Mr. Baxter's friends advised him to roll the savage into a well, as he was lying intoxicated near its brink, but he refused to do it. A bible belonging to Mr. Baxter, was left by the Indians, in the woods where they encamped; and it was found the next spring but little injured. The leaves were taken out separately and dried, and the book rebound. It is now in the possession of a great-grand-son of Mr. Baxter.

\*The New England Weekly Journal of April 17th, 1727, says "We hear from the Eastward that the poor people who were taken from Kennebunk last fall were all killed except the boy, and that there were nine Indians from St. Francoise did it, and pretend they would not have killed them, had not our English followed them so closely."—*Harvard College Library.*

## CHAPTER VI.

Effects of peace....Earthquake....Mr. Eveleth dismissed....First meeting house built....Mr. Prentice ordained....Proprietors of the town....Saco road laid out and settled....Mr. Stoddard's claim....Mogg's deed....Roads....Schools....Throat distemper....Famine....Mr. Prentice dismissed....Mr. Hovey ordained....Old Tenor....War....Shipwreck on Mount Desert....Drought ....War....French Neutrals....Fifth earthquake....Village....Indian wars....Prisoners exchanged....Tabitha Littlefield.... Indian habits.

As the prosperity of the country depended mainly upon the continuance of peace between the English and the natives, Mr. Dummer, the Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts, finally secured their friendship, [1727] and the whites enjoyed an interval of peace for the twenty years which followed his celebrated treaty of 1725.

The good effects of peace were soon evident in Arundel. Debts incurred by the town were liquidated, and measures taken to build the meeting house, which had been in contemplation before the war. At a town meeting held April 7th, it was voted that it should be built "at the charge of the town, and to be 36 foot in Length, and 28 foot in width, and 18 foot stud, which meeting house of the foregoing Dementions is to be Raised and sett on the east side of the Little cosway on ye East of Mr. Carrs now dwelling house as near to the highway as can conveyantly be."

The house was to be finished in October, and £100 were voted for that purpose. They also voted, "the Rev. Mr. John Eveleth £60 money with the Contribution money therein contained for carring on the work of the Ministry for one year," besides furnishing him with fire wood. The committee to collect "Rents and Rearages of Rents," brought an action against Joseph and Samuel Littlefield, for the rent of the mill granted their father in 1681. The town did not prevail in their suit, by reason of their bringing the action against Joseph and Samuel, instead of all the heirs of Edmund Littlefield. The matter was however com-



promised, and the money was collected and paid towards Mr. Eveleth's salary.

This year was noted for the fourth of the great earthquakes that had happened since the discovery of the country. The first one was in 1638, the second in 1658, and the third in 1663. The one at this time (Oct. 29) was more violent than any of the preceding ones, shaking down chimneys and stone walls, and rendering it difficult to stand unsupported. But a few of the oldest inhabitants in the country having witnessed a similar phenomenon, it caused great alarm, and a temporary reformation, a large number joining the church. [1728] It probably stimulated the people of this town to renew their attempt to build the meeting house, which, from some cause or other had not been built as agreed upon. Thomas Perkins, Esq. for £170, agreed "to Raise it, underpin it and Shingle it, make seats below, and Glase it, by the last day of October." He was also to be paid "for his time about it, in procuring workmen." The house was erected on the spot where Daniel Grant's house now stands.\* Mr. Perkins built the house a few feet larger than he was obliged to by agreement, and in consequence he induced the proprietors to grant him a gore of land, which he represented as of little value, but which at that time was worth more than the whole house, and is now one of the most valuable timber lots in town.

Trustees were chosen to receive "our Proportion of the £60,000 Lone money out of the Tréasury for the use of the town, according to the Directions of the Law in that Case Provided, and that no person shall have more of sd. money lett to him than the sum of five pounds." This amount had been issued in bills, by the Government of Massachusetts, for distribution amongst the towns, to be loaned to individuals with good security.

\*A meeting of the proprietors was called in January 1726 "to assemble and meet at our Meeting house, which is the house and usiall Place for Public Meetings in Said Town of Arundel." It is probable that Mr. Eveleth's house, which had been fitted up for "the people to meet in on a sabath days," was called the meeting house, as it certainly was the place where town meetings were holden.

Mr. Eveleth's salary was fixed at £52, besides the contribution and his fire wood, so long as he should continue minister of the town. Being advanced in years, the next year [1729] at his own "Desier, the town did fairly dismiss him."

The inhabitants were very unwilling he should leave them, as he was not only their minister and school-master, but a good blacksmith and farmer, and the best fisherman in town. He still resided here in 1732, but whether he died or removed from the town, is not known. He lived near Crow Hill.

Mr. Eveleth (called Evely by the inhabitants) graduated at Harvard in 1689, and was settled in Stow, Mass. in 1700 and dismissed in 1717. He then preached in Manchester and Enfield till he came to this town. After he was dismissed, Mr. John Tucker preached six months. He was boarded, and had 25s a week besides the contribution money. He probably did not suit the inhabitants, as they gave him no invitation to remain longer.

After Mr. Tucker discontinued preaching, [1730] Mr. Thomas Prentice was engaged for a short time, who had 30s a sabbath besides his board and the contribution money. After preaching three months, the town, June 27, voted to give him "a call to be a settled Minister in the town of Arundel; and at the same time, voted to give the said Thomas Prentis £115 as a Standing Sallery yearly, and Every year while he is a Setteled minister in this Town, to be paid in Current Money or bills of Creadet as it Passeth in all Publick Payments, or from man to man at this Day; And that which is given in Contrebuton besides the £115; and as a farther Incoragement, at the above said meeting, then given and granted unto the said Thomas Prentis one hundred acres of Land which the town had in Exchange with James Mussy, which land was his father's Thomas Mussels, and bounded as by the Records of said Land Doth appear upon the Town and County Records,—and £100 towards building in the Town, provided he is a settled and an ordained minister in said Town." A committee was chosen to carry the proposals to Mr. Prentice, to whom he returned the following answer.

“To Capt. Thomas Perkins, Mr. Stephen Harding, and Lieut. Jabez Dorman, who were chosen a committee by the town of Arundel, to bring to me the proposals which they, at a legal town meeting, June 29, 1730, made to me, in order to my settling in the ministry in the town of Arundel, and to receive my answer and refer it to said town.

“Gentlemen, I cannot but acknowledge myself obliged to you for the regard you have shown for me in the general invitation you have given me to settle in the ministry amongst you.—And now having as impartially as I could, considered of the affair, and having sought what direction and advice I thought proper, in such an important concern; I have at last concluded to accept of your call, upon condition you will grant the following articles and additions to the proposals which you have already made to me; viz. 1st. That the salary shall be advanced to £120 a year, and shall remain so five years; and on the sixth year, that it shall be advanced to £125; and on the tenth year it shall be advanced to £130 of current money or bills of credit, eighteen shillings of which shall be always accounted in value equivalent to one ounce of silver: and it shall remain so, so long as I can be supported with it amongst you. 2. That my salary shall be paid to me every half year, viz. one half of it on the first of September, and on the first of March from year to year, so long as I shall continue in the pastoral office among you. 3. That the town shall take the £100 which they have voted to me towards my building in the town, and build and suitably finish a house 38 feet in length, and 18 feet in breadth, having four rooms and a garret; and also that they build a kitchen on the back side of the house: which house shall be given to me, my heirs or assigns, &c. and that they will get two rooms of the house finished by the last day of August, next ensuing the date hereof; and the other rooms finished by the last day of October, next ensuing the date hereof; or if they choose it rather than there should be £100 given to me besides the £100 which they have voted to me already towards my building amongst them, so I will build for myself, £100 of which to be paid on or before the last day of April, next ensuing the date hereof, and

the other £100, to be paid to me on or before the last day of August next ensuing the date hereof. 4. That the proprietors of the town of Arundel shall at their next meeting, grant me 200 acres of land, to be laid out where it can be clear of former grants, besides the 100 acres of land which the town has already voted me, which land shall be to me, my heirs or assigns forever; and also, that they shall make me a proprietor in the town.

“These, Gentlemen, are the articles and additions which I think necessary to be made to the proposals you have already made to me; and so you see the condition upon which I am willing to settle among you: and if they shall appear hard to you, and unreasonable, and so you will not comply with them, all I have to say is, to wish that every good and perfect gift may descend from the Father of Light and Mercies, upon you; and especially that you may have, what I doubt not you may easily attain, a much better and more suitable man to settle among you. But if you shall comply with my terms, then is my answer in the affirmative, and I shall conclude, if it be the will of God, to settle among you: and if I should settle in the ministry amongst you, my desire and prayer to God, is that I may be instrumental of advancing the kingdom of our blessed Lord, Jesus Christ, and may so faithfully perform all the duties of the pastoral charge as to save myself and you, that are to be under my care.

THOMAS PRENTICE.”

The town acceded to his terms, and a fast was appointed preparatory to his ordination; he being the first settled minister in the town.

Mr. Prentice would have been a proprietor, even if he had not made it a matter of agreement, as the town passed a vote, some time previous, “that the ministry should have an equal share in all divisions of land.”

The offer of fifty acres of land to induce settlers to remove into town, had greatly increased its population, and enhanced the value of the land not taken up. Influenced by what they considered their immediate interest, without regard to the future welfare of the town, the older inhabitants, who either inherited, or had purchased land granted by the agents of Gorges or Rigby;

or who inhabited the town at the time when President Danforth gave the trustee deed; or had purchased or inherited from those who were inhabitants at that time; claimed to be proprietors of all the common and undivided land, to the exclusion of those who had more lately become citizens. They however had no rights above any other inhabitants, as the grants of Gorges and Rigby were definite, and Danforth's deed was not only given to the inhabitants for the time being, but also to those who might at any future time become inhabitants. Their claims were however admitted by the other inhabitants, either because they were less numerous, or less influential than the self styled proprietors.

Feb. 14th, 1726, by virtue of a warrant from John Wheelwright, Esq. of Wells, a proprietor's meeting had been called, and Jabez Dorman was chosen moderator, and Thomas Perkins clerk. At a meeting held the next month, "those persons herein named ware Entred Proprietors in the Rights of the Ainchient Proprietors, viz.—John Watson and Jabiz Dorman, in the right of Morgaing Howell; Allison Brown in the right of Christopher Spurrel; Thomas Perkins and Stephen Harding, in the right of William Runnels; James March in the right of Edward Barton; Benjamin Major, in the right of John Davis; Thomas Perkins jr. in the right of John Barret; Thomas Huff, in the right of his father, Fardenando Huf; Mr. John Storer in the right of Stephen Badson; according to the Rights that there Predecessors had, and as they have bought it, and no other way."

It was also voted that "every Person that Posseth fifty acres of land in his own Right, and is an Inhabitant in said Town, shall be counted half a vote, and that Person who hath one hundred acres, Counted one vote, and he who hath Two hundred acres, two votes, and so to be allways accounted According to the number of acres be it as many hundred as it will, and that no Person shall have liberty to vote in a Proprietors meeting in Arundel by vertue of this vote, no longer than while he is an Inhabitant in said Town."

According to the foregoing vote the following persons were made proprietors, Thomas Perkins, sen. Thomas Huff, sen. John Watson, sen. Jabez Dorman, Allison

Brown, Thomas Perkins, jun. Humphrey Dearing, Benjamin Major, Stephen Harding, Philip Durrell, sen. Thomas Huff, jun. Samuel Carr, Jesse Towne, Joshua Lassel, John Murphy, John Burbank, John Baxter, Samuel Averill, Philip Durrell, jun. George March, Thomas Watson, Jeremiah Springer, and John Downing.\*

They refused to make Joseph Hill a proprietor, in consequence of his being an inhabitant of Wells. After the proprietors began to hold meetings, there were no more grants made by the town. They, however, did not dispute the validity of the grants already made, but voted to confirm them; and for a while continued to make grants themselves, to new settlers, but not without much opposition from several proprietors.

January 14th, [1728] it was voted at a proprietor's meeting, "that Stephen Averel, Edward Melcher, John Stagpole, John Baxter, Ensign John Watson, John Whitten, James Deshon, Jabez Dorman, John Morging, Samuel Perkins, John Merrill, John Alltimes, Samuel Morging, and Benjamin Haley, should have one hundred acres of Land a Pece Laid out to them on the Country Road in Arundel, as it is laid from Wells Township to Saco across Bedeford the uper way, by a Commety appointed for that purpose, which Land so

\*The following persons were afterwards made proprietors.—In 1728, Benjamin Downing, Jacob Wildes, John Fairfield, Joseph Averill, Joshua Walker, Jacob Curtis, Thomas Perkins, jr. of Kennebunk, Nathaniel Hendricks, Robert Smith, John Perkins. 1729, James March, Pendleton Fletcher. 1730, Thomas Prentice. 1731, Thomas Bond, John Treeworgy, Samuel Robinson, Samuel Wildes, Jeremiah Folsom, Isaac Curtis, Samuel Hutchins, Joshua Purinton. 1737, Robert Cleaves, Jonathan Stone, John Whitten, John Jellison, John Merrill. 1738, Benjamin Durrell, Shadrach Watson, Moses Foster, Ebenezer Watson, Abel Merrill, James Carr, Thomas Demsey, Jeremiah Miller, Samuel Hutchins, jun. Noah Baily. 1763, Thomas Perkins, Esq. Gideon Merrill, Israel Stone, Joseph Averill, Charles Huff, William Smith, Humphrey Deering, Andrew Brown, Abner Perkins, Benjamin Burbank, Stephen Harding, Benjamin Downing, Samuel Wildes. 1780, Jabez Dorman, Asa Durrill, Samuel Robinson, Paul March, John Fairfield, Jacob Wildes, John Walker, Jacob Curtis, Dummer Mitchell, John Adams, Levi Hutchins, Benj. Meeds Lord, Jonathan Stone, Tobias Lord.

The last proprietor's meeting was holden July 3, 1780; and the last entry made by the proprietor's clerk, was April 3, 1790.

laid out shall not exceed forty Rods in breadth buting on said Road, and otherways as Convenient as Possible Can be don; which persons having so Received their Lands, shall be obliged to settle according to the Commety's Directions, who shall be chosen and appointed to Lay out the Land as aforesaid, and shall be obliged to settle on said Land according to the Commety's Directions in a Defencable manner, and give bond to Preform the same. And likewise the Commety are Chosen, appointed, and Impowred to Lay out unto all the Proprietors that are now inhabitants in Arundel, a Lot of Land buting upon the same Road or Highway, according to their intrest in said Town, as it will hold out, who shall be obliged to help the first twelve settlers on said Road to fortifie in a way of Defence, or else loose their Intrust in said division of Land." Two hundred acres of land were also granted, at the same place, for the use of the ministry. This land, however, was never laid out.

The committee, chosen to lay out lots on Saco road, laid out "800 acres on the north side of Mr. John Watson's land, joyning a brook, which is known by the name of Cards brook, and likewise it layeth on the North side of the land laid out to Isaac Curtis on ye aforesaid brook." Four of the lots, of 100 acres each, were on the west side of the road, and the other four on the east side. The remaining six lots were on the south side of Curtis's land, on the west side of the road. The fourteen persons to whom they were laid out, were to pay 10s each and draw lots for them; and gave bonds to settle on them and remain there ten years "with ought sum Extreordinary thing whare by they are forsed to remove, or loose there lives." They were likewise to build a garrison on the lot next to that of Isaac Curtis, of timber twelve inches square, to be ten feet high and sixty feet square, with two good flankers.

The committee also reported that each of the proprietors should have 40 acres of land, laid out to him, for every 100 acres he was then in possession of, by paying 20s towards helping the first settlers to build their garrison. These lots were afterwards known as the draft lots.

This was the commencement of the settlement on

Saco road, or the old post road from Kennebunk to Saco.\* Card's brook is the stream of water running through the tan yard of Stephen Mitchell. Edward Melcher lived near where Moses Thompson now does; John Alltimes, near the school house; and John Watson, near the dwelling house of Nathaniel Mitchell. The garrison was built on the spot where Thomas Dorman now resides. At what time the road was first located is not known. The one ordered by the Massachusetts commissioners in 1653, although there was no return of it, was over the mouth of Kennebunk river at the wading place, by the sea shore to Cape Porpoise, and to Winter Harbor. In 1674 a road was ordered to be laid out "from Wells to Henry Sayward's mills at Mousom, from thence to Saco falls."

If this road was ever laid out, it must have been above the former one, as Sayward's mills were near where the factory is. It is probable however that it was never made, for in 1681 another road was ordered from Kennebunk river, "through Kenibunke swampe," to Scamman's ferry at Saco. If this order was ever complied with, which however is very doubtful, it must have been the road to Biddeford lower meeting house, as Scamman's ferry was near the mouth of Saco river. There was another order passed by the county court, 1688, for a road from Wells to Saco falls. The war with the Indians, which commenced about that time, probably prevented the road from being made; although when the road from Cape Neddock [York] to Saco falls was required to be built by the court in 1719, an old road was alluded to. They were ordered to lay it out "from Mousom river as the road now goes to Kennebunk river, to the usual wading place below the mill, thence keeping the old road to Saco Lower falls below the fort." This last mentioned road must have crossed Kennebunk river, near where the present post road does, as Littlefield's mill, the one undoubtedly referred to, was near where the present bridge is. The order perhaps was not immediately complied with, although it was probably afterwards done, as it does

\*There were several of the name of Card residing in the county, some of whom perhaps lived in this town.



not appear that there was another road ordered till the time of the settlement before mentioned. From the proprietors book of records, it would seem that it was laid out but a short time before the settlement was contemplated, as it is spoken of as the road "laid out from Wells township to Saco across Biddeford, the upper way." The road was undoubtedly soon after made, although Sullivan, page 220, says "the road from Piscataqua eastward, was on the sea shore through Cape Porpoise,—until the year 1750, when the post road now used, was laid out by order of the county court." Folsom also says, page 273, "that travellers continued to ford the mouth of Kennebunk river, and to take advantage of the sea shore, where it was practicable, until all apprehension of danger from Indians was removed. The road to Kennebunk-port, which strikes the Winter Harbor road near the lower meeting house in Biddeford, was laid out about 1750, and it was not till several years after that date, that the present mail route to Kennebunk was attempted." These writers, differing in their statements,\* were both mistaken, as there was a lot of land described on the county records, 1731, "as lying on the upper road from Wells to Biddeford, being above Littlefield's mills."† Also in 1732, when the line between Arundel and Biddeford was perambulated, the selectmen, in their return, say the north east corner of the town "is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles above the upper Rode that is laid out from Wells to Biddeford." It must have been the present post road meant, in the return, as it is about that distance from the upper limits of the town ; while the road to the lower meeting house in Biddeford, where it crosses the town line, is at least six miles from the north east corner.

If the road was only laid out at this time, and not made, it was soon after opened, for a complaint was entered against Arundel, 1734, for want of a bridge, "near Watson's house on the way from Wells to Saco."

\*Sullivan wrote his History of Maine in 1795, and Folsom's History of Saco and Biddeford was written in 1830 ; they must therefore have alluded to the same road.

†On the town records, in 1731, it was "known by the name of Saco road ;"—a name it has ever since borne.

This bridge must have been over Card's brook, as it was at that place where John Watson lived. The town was again indicted, 1735, for not keeping the highway in repair, "on the upper way from Wells to Saco;" the next year "the bridge on the upper way over Kennebunk river" was presented; and in 1737, the road was again complained of. Besides, Jabez Dorman kept a public house as early, if not before 1738, on that road; as did also Robert Patten in 1750, near where the road from the village of Kennebunk-port intersects it. It is probable, however, that travellers used the more safe route by the sea shore, during times of actual hostilities with the Indians.

The grants of these lots were the last made by the proprietors to induce strangers to remove into town. Owing to this short sighted policy of not holding out sufficient inducements to new settlers, population and business received a check.

When the meeting house was first built, it had neither pulpit, galleries nor pews. Before Mr. Prentice was ordained, a pulpit and galleries were built; and eight pews, which were assigned to the wealthiest or most influential men in town, on the following terms. "The one at the Right hand of the front to be offred to Capt. Perkins at £14;—at the Left hand to Mr. Fairfield for £13;—the two next to the stairs, the womens Stairs, Mr. Major £8, next to the mens Mr. Baxter £8;—the pue in the west Corner to Ensign Perkins at £10; the pue at the Left hand of the Pulpit next to it to Mr. Harding at £12; the next, to Mr. Downing at £8; the next, to Mr. Treeworgy at £7."\*

The first claim to land under an adverse title was made in 1731, and in consequence a committee was appointed "for to manage the affair" with Mr. Stoddard and the other Gentlemen of Boston which Claime the Land between Kennebunk river and Batsons River by virtue of a deed from old Mogg Hegin an Indian to Major Philips." Although the town at first treated this claim rather lightly, they evidently soon began to think it a serious affair, as the next year, [1732] they "fully Impowered Capt. Thomas Perkins to treat with a man

\*There were more pews built in 1744.

or men as the Gentlemen of Boston shall appoint, who Clame the Land here as there undoubted and Indisputable right, So far as to Show them by what right we are settled here and know by what right the Gentlemen Clame it, in order to lay it before the Town for the Matter to be Accommodated without the rigour of the Law, if the Town think it best."

This claim was founded on a deed, of which the following is a copy.

"Know all men by these presents, that I, Mogg Heggone, of Saco river in New England; son and heir to Walter Higgon, Sagamore of said River, but now deceased, do for and in consideration of a certain sum received by me, well and truly paid in goods by Maj. W. Phillips of Saco, the receipt whereof I do acknowledge myself being fully satisfied and paid, have given, granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents do aliene, enfeoff and confirm unto the said Major W. Phillips of Saco, a tract of land being bounded with Saco river on the northeast side, and Kennebunk river on the southwest side, in breadth from the one river to the other river aforesaid, and in length beginning at the sea side and running up the east river unto Salmon falls, on Saco river, and as far up Kennebunk river until it be opposite Salmon falls, which falls is to be understood falls about fifteen miles upward from the saw mills at Saco falls, He the said Phillips to have and to hold the said land with all timber land, marshes, and all the growth thereon for him, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns forever, freely and clearly acquitted, exonerated and discharged from all manner of mortgages, sales, engagements or incumbrances whatsoever. Also I, the said Mogg Heggon, do for myself, my heirs, executors and assigns, warrant, save and keep harmless the said Phillips, his heirs or assigns from any manner of persons that shall lay claim thereto; for the true performance of the premises, I have this last day of May subscribed my hand, and fixed my seal. A. D. 1664,—In presence of John Wakefield, Mary Wakefield."

There was an Indian, noted for his cunning and duplicity, called Mugg, who lived from a child in English families. In 1676 he was in Boston as agent for Ma-

dockawando and Cheberrina, sachems of Penobscot, and made a treaty in their behalf.

There was another one called Old Mogg, who with his family, was killed by some Mohawks, who had joined the English in their attack upon Norridgewock, in 1724. Which of these two Indians gave this deed to Phillips, is not known, but it was probably the latter.

When Sir Ferdinando Gorges, grandson of the original proprietor of Maine, conveyed his interest in the province to Massachusetts, in 1676, he reserved to Phillips all the land he had purchased of the Indians. It was probably under this reservation that the land in this town was claimed; for he held Waterborough, Sanford, and Alfred, by virtue of this grant; and Lyman, and the Ossipee towns were also possessed by deeds from the natives.

The agent of the town, after investigating the subject, advised the town to effect a compromise if possible, as he considered it an even chance that the claimants might make good their title. They therefore, at a subsequent meeting, voted "that if Gentlemen of Boston which Clame the land here, viz. Mr. Anthony Stoddard, the Rev. Mr. John Webb, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Foxcroft, Mr. Samuel Adams, \* Mr. Edward Bromfield, jun. Mr. Thomas Cushing, jun. Mr. Thomas Salter and Mr. John Wheelwright, Do Sett off to the proprietors and Inhabitants of the Town of Arundel a Straight Line Southwest from the first falls in Little River to Kennebunk River, And so according to the bounds of the Town of Cape Porpous, Ales, Arundel, as the General Court hath bounded it out for a Township, Eight miles into the Contery from that line Northwest;—That then upon the afore Named Gentlemens giving of a quit Clame of all their Intrust and Right to all Lands between the head line and the Sea, Excepting one Thousand acres of Land at the Northwest end of sd. Town, To the Inhabitants of the Town of Arundel, or their agents for them, then the Town will lay out

\* In 1720, Major Phillips's heirs sold out part of their patent "to Edward Bromfield, jr., Thomas Salter, Samuel Adams, (father of Gov. S. Adams,) and Henry Hill, all of Boston." Folsom, 207.

the aforesaid Thousand acres to the aforesaid Gentlemen, as a Reward for their Sevillity towards them Rather then have any further Troble about it."

By the bounds above given, the 1000 acres would have been on the western side of Kennebunk river, where the claim of this town was considered doubtful, and of which they never did get possession. Whether the inhabitants of the town intended to deceive the claimants, by getting a quit-claim from them of all the land in town excepting the northwest corner, or whether they really meant to give them 1000 acres, in what was undoubtedly a part of the town, is not known. The offer was not however accepted; nor was the claim further prosecuted at this time, but it was revived sixty or seventy years afterwards.

During the progress of this controversy, the town offered Joshua Purinton, son of the old town clerk of Cape Porpoise, 100 acres of land, and to make him a proprietor, if he would give up President Danforth's deed, which, it was understood, was in his possession. He probably found it amongst his father's papers, and availed himself of the situation of the town, to turn it to his own advantage. At a subsequent proprietor's meeting, he was voted a proprietor, and the land granted him.\* The deed was then recorded.

Some dispute having arisen between Biddeford and Arundel as to the bounds of the towns, the selectmen of this town and a committee from Biddeford, met, and agreed that "a Island Lying in the middle of the first falls in little River, where the Saw mill now Stands, a Little below the Lower Saw mill upon ye said falls, be the first bounds between the said Towns, and so to run from the middle of the aforesaid Island upon a Due Northwest Line Eight miles into the Counterey to a pitch pine Tree marked upon four sides, and with the Letters B. A. which tree we have measured to and Marked, and according to our measurer is Eight miles from ye said Island, and is three miles and a half above the uper Rode that is laid out from Wells to Biddeford."

\* The land was probably laid out at the eastern part of the town, at what is known as 'Puddington's Meadow.'

A road was laid out this year, "Beginning at Saml. Littlefields house, and so Running Down said River, (Kennebunk,) as may be found by several Marked Trees, to Mr. Durril Sen. before his Dore; and from thence Down to Mr. Fairfields Mill, below said Mill; and from thence to the Maine Rode Coming out upon the Northwest side of Crow Hill." Another was also located "from Saco rode, to be two rods wide, to the Meeting House, and be Laid out as the way is, from Lt. Jabez Dormans to the other Highway on the Southeast of Mr. Burbanks house, there to joyne in one waye."

It does not appear by the town records, that there had been a school kept in town, or any provision made for one, till 1733. It was "voted to have a Scool Master for the year Insuing, and left it with the Selectmen to Provide one at the Charge of The town and to order whare it should be kept, as Convenient as can for the advantage of the Town." The selectmen employed Mr. Hicks, for £2 8 10, for the year. It is probable that the children had heretofore had no means of education, except what little instruction Mr. Eveleth imparted to them. Mr. Prentice refusing to follow the multifarious pursuits of his predecessor, the town was compelled to incur the additional expense of an instructor.

New settlements having grown up in various parts of Maine, [1734] gave offence to the Indians, who began to manifest signs of hostility. Besides this cause of complaint, unprincipled traders, in violation of the treaty which confined the traffic with the Indians entirely to truck-houses, sold them intoxicating liquors, and, taking advantage of their inebriation, practiced frauds upon them.

To guard against the threatened rupture, the Governor advised the General Court "to put the Province into a good posture of defence, in case it should unfortunately be again visited with the scourge of war." The alarm spread to this town, and a committee was chosen "to Discourse with ye Revd. Mr. Thomas Prentice Conserning ye Garrisoning of his house." The labor and materials for the garrison were furnished by the people of the town, according to the valuation of

their property. Six shillings a day were allowed for a man, and four shillings for a yoke of oxen; and ten shillings per hundred for plank.

Mr. Prentice had gained the affections of his people, who appeared to treat him with much consideration. They gave him £20 a year, in addition to his salary, to furnish him with fuel; and £10 "more a year, and Every year for six years to Com to make up ye badness of his Sallery by Reson of his Complaining the money was Not so good as it was when he and the Town made their agreement." After a long debate, they gave him £30, towards buying him a servant; and "allowed seven shillings for mending ye Meeting House doore that the winde might not blow up on Mr. Prentice."

A road was located from Capt. Perkins's saw mill to the meeting house, [1735] and the town was indicted for not having the Saco road kept in repair. Four pounds were voted to be given to "any Person that should kill a grone woolf in the town, besides what the Province gives." Thirty shillings were allowed apiece for the selectmen. Money continuing to depreciate, Mr. Prentice's salary was raised to £180, this sum being only equal in value to £120, at the time of his settlement. Thirty pounds were likewise raised for schools, and the town was fined for not having a suitable bridge over Kennebank river. These expenditures must have been a heavy tax upon the town, it being, with the exception of North Yarmouth which had been more recently resettled, the poorest incorporated town in Maine. The Province, which then consisted of nine towns, was taxed £47, of which Arundel paid but £2 01 00. The population of the county was 9000, and of this town about 300.

This small number was considerably reduced by the throat distemper, which first made its appearance in Kingston, N. H. in May. It soon extended into Maine, where it carried off more than 500 inhabitants. The Rev. Mr. Smith\* says, October 21, "We had a fast on account of the sickness, which broke out in Kings-

\* Smith's Journal, p. 26. This disorder was not confined to the throat, but seized the limbs also, and sometimes caused the whole body to swell.

ton, and which is got as far as Cape Porpoise, and carries off a great many children and young persons, and alarms the whole country." It raged in Maine more than three years, and carried off entire families. George March of this town lost seven children in one week. Joseph Averill also lost several, and many other families were swept off.

Business having revived in the province, and there being a demand for lumber, for the West India and European markets, timber lands became of more value. Their increased worth caused the proprietors of the common land in Arundel, to divide it amongst themselves, in proportion to their taxes.

The Indians, [1736] who had been uneasy several years on account of the encroachments of new settlers, now became still more restless. Reports of muskets were heard in the forests, and it was rumored that they intended to attack Winter Harbor. The General Court, however, listened to their grievances, and by presents and timely acts of kindness, pacified them. This disquietude on account of the Indians was followed by an unusual scarcity of provisions. [1737] Many had no corn for several months, and it was said that a peck of potatoes could not be bought in Maine. All the hay was expended in April. This famine extended over the whole country. To add to their sufferings, the pluretic fever prevailed to an alarming degree, and the throat distemper still continued its ravages.\*

Owing to the poverty of the town, [1738] and the difficulty with which he collected his salary, Mr. Prentice asked his dismissal. Mr. Smith, in his journal, says "September 19th, There was a council to day about Mr. Prentis's leaving his people." November 7, the town voted to dismiss him, "upon condition that he made a Deed of his House, Barn, and land whereon they stand," and 150 acres of land, the town paying him therefor £150.

The following account of the family of Mr. Prentice, is from the Worcester Magazine and Historical Journal. "Rev. John Prentice was born in Newton, Mass. His father was Mr. Thomas Prentice of Newton, and

\* Smith's Journal.



married Mary Staunton. He had been, according to tradition, one of Oliver Cromwell's Body Guards. He died Nov. 6, 1722, Æ. 93. His son John graduated at Cambridge in 1700. In 1705, he commenced preaching in Lancaster, Mass. where he remained to his death. He died much lamented, Jan. 6, 1746, Æ. 66 years, after a life of much service and faithfulness.\* He was twice married. His first wife was Mrs. Mary Gardner, widow of his predecessor. Their children were Staunton, Thomas, John, Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Rebecca. The last mentioned daughter was born September 22, 1727, and married the Rev. John Mellen of Lancaster, and died in 1802. The late Chief Justice Prentiss Mellen of Maine is her son. Thomas, the second son of John Prentice, graduated in the class of 1726, and kept school in Lancaster in 1729. The next year he was settled in Arundel. Although very haughty, he is said to have been a very popular minister, and his church and society gave him his dismissal with much reluctance. After his dismissal, he removed to Charlestown, Mass. where he was residing in 1762. His wife was a daughter of Joseph Swett of York. His son Joshua was ordained at Holliston, Mass. May 10th, 1743, and remained there till the time of his death, in 1786. He, as well as his father, visited this town several times, and preached for Mr. Hovey.

The house that Mr. Prentice built at Cape Porpoise,

\* The following account, differing slightly from the one above, is from Farmer's Genealogical Register. "Prentiss Thomas, Cambridge Village, (Newton,) whose name is usually spelled Prentice, although he wrote it Prentiss, was admitted freeman in 1652, had children by Grace his wife, Grace, Thomas, Elizabeth, Mary, and John. He was representative in 1672, 1673, and 1674, commanded a company of troop, which rendered essential service in Philip's War. He died 7 July, 1710, Æ. 89. His son Thomas m. a daughter of Edward Jackson, senr. and d. 1730, Æ. 55; his son John also m. ——— and died 1689, Æ. 35.

The epitaph on the grave-stone of Capt. Prentiss is as follows.

' He that's here inter'd needs no versifying,  
 ' A virtuous life will keep the name from dying ;  
 ' He'll live though poets cease their scribbling rhyme,  
 ' When that this stone shall moulder'd be by time.'

Homer, Hist. Newton, 1. Coll. Mass Hist. Soc. p. 271."

was enlarged by Mr. Hovey, and is now occupied by John Millet. Mr. Prentice first introduced potatoes into the town, but they were not extensively cultivated till many years afterwards. Benjamin Downing, one year raised ten bushels, which was considered a very great quantity, and it was a matter of wonder how he could consume so many in his family.

Although Mr. Prentice left the town on account of its poverty, there had been no one so poor as to become chargeable to the town, after its reincorporation, till 1739, when Noah Baily became the first town pauper.

By an existing law, every town was required to furnish a pair of stocks for the punishment of slight offences. Jonathan Stone provided a pair, and was allowed £18 for them. They were probably never used. A bridge was likewise built this year "over Batson's river near the lower saw mill."

After Mr. Prentice's dismissal, Mr. \*Joshua Tufts preached a short time; and May 1st the town and church gave him a call. He however did not accept it, and they sent "for one †Mr. Moses Persons, Concurring with the church, and made Choic of Thomas Perkins to goe in behalf of the Church and Town to the said Mr. Persons, who had been a Scoole Master for som time at Manchester, to agree with him for four or five Sabboths to Depence ye word of God unto them, being advised thereunto by severall of the Neighbouring ministers." Mr. Parsons continued here seven weeks, and was succeeded by Mr. John Hovey of Cambridge, who had been keeping school in York, and who preached but a few sabbaths.

War commenced this year between England and Spain, and a snow, called the Prince of Orange, was built for the protection of the coast of Maine. Five or six hundred persons were enlisted in the Province, in the unfortunate expedition against Cuba, most of whom never returned.

\*Mr. Tufts graduated at Harvard College, in 1736, and was the first settled minister in Litchfield, New Hampshire.

†Probably the Rev. Moses Parsons of Byfield.

After Mr. Hovey had preached a short time, [1740] \*Mr. Samuel Webster had an invitation to settle in the town, but he declined it. He preached however a short time, and was succeeded by †Mr. Barnard, who remained here 14 weeks.

March 3, 1741, the town voted to give Mr. Hovey, who preached a short time the last year, “ a Call to be a settled Minister here, and to offer him £180 a year Sallery, and the land with the House they had of ye Reverand Mr. Prentice, Mr. Hovey Paying to the Town £150 for it.” He returned the following answer to the proposal.

“ In answer to the town of Arundel’s proposals to the subscriber in order to his settling in the work of the ministry, viz. his paying the town £150, and receiving of the said town the building and land Mr. Prentice conveyed to them. As there is a great prospect of a French war, which will very much affect the interest of the town, he would choose to pay the aforesaid sum of £150 to the town in manner and form as follows, viz. £100 of the aforesaid sum to be taken from his salary the first year, and the other £50 the second year ; and that the town keep up a contribution, and all money contributed and unmarked to be his over and above the salary, and what is marked he will give credit for, towards the rates ; in compliance with which, he knows nothing at present that may hinder his acceptance of your invitation to settle with you in the work of the gospel ministry.  
 ‡JOHN HOVEY.”

\*John Webster came from Ipswich, England, as early as 1634. He had several children, of whom Nathan was the father of Samuel, who was the father of the Samuel who preached in this town. The latter, Samuel Webster, D. D. afterwards of Salisbury, Mass. was born 1718, graduated 1737, died June 18, 1796. Daniel Webster of the U. S. Senate belongs to this family.—*Farmer*.

†He was probably the Rev. John Barnard of Marblehead, who died Jan. 24, 1770.

‡The following is a copy of the title page of the sermon, that was preached at Mr. Hovey’s ordination, which was published and is still extant. “ The minister of God approved, a sermon preached at Arundel at the ordination of Mr. John Hovey, a few weeks before the death of the author ; by the late Reverend Mr. Samuel Willard, pastor of the church in Biddeford : to which is added the life and character of Mr. Willard, by the Reverend Mr. Prentice

It was usual, when strangers attended meeting, to have a contribution, the proceeds of which were generally given to the minister in addition to his salary. Mr. Willard, when settled in Biddeford, had £110 a year and the "strangers' contribution." This usage, instead of being considered an imposition, was deemed a compliment, the misobservance of which was sure to give offence. The money collected at such times, even if mostly contributed by members of the parish, was considered as "strangers' contribution;" but Mr. Hovey was only to have what was really given by strangers, allowing his own parishioners to mark the pieces put in by themselves.

"March 11th. The following act or by Law was made, viz. that no Dog should be suffered to be at or in ye Meeting House upon ye sabbath day in time of Divine Service, but the owner of such Dog should pay a fine of 5s."

Impressment of men\* for the Spanish war, and the withdrawal of the Indians to Canada, now gave the inhabitants of Maine cause of uneasiness. There was also at this time, so great scarcity of provisions, that many families were compelled to live almost wholly upon clams.†

The paper money of Massachusetts being of but little value, there was a new emission this year, called new tenor, to distinguish it from the two former emissions, called old and middle tenor. These bills, by law, were made a tender for the payment of debts, but they soon began to lose their value, and finally became worth no more than the old tenor bills, by which name they were afterwards known.‡

In consequence of the depreciation of money, [1742]

of Charlestown. Heb 11. 4. He being dead yet speaketh." Mr. Willard's text was, "But in all things approving ourselves as the ministers of God." 2 Cor. 6. 4.

\*It was at this time that Thomas Huff of this town was impressed.

†Smith's Journal.

‡One ounce of silver was worth, in 1702, 6s 10d; in 1713, 12s; in 1723, 18s; in 1730, 20s; in 1737, 25s; in 1741, 28s; and in 1749, but 60s; making a pound, which was nominally worth three dollars and a third, but of 37 cents value.

it was extremely difficult to fill town offices with suitable persons. The fine for refusing to accept them, although nominally a large one, was in the depreciated currency but a mere trifle, which most chose to pay, rather than to lose their time, in attending to the duties of a disagreeable town office. Nearly every man in Arundel was chosen constable, but no one would accept the situation, till one was selected, who was too poor to pay even the small penalty. In order to induce selectmen to serve, they were about this time first compensated for their services.

Although the currency of the country was in an unsound state, yet ship building, fishing, and business generally were in a very flourishing condition. Forty top-sail vessels were building at one time in Maine. There was, however, but one vessel owned in this town, "Huff's old sloop," which, Mr. Hovey in his manuscript journal, frequently mentions as running from Cape Porpoise to Boston. In fact the inhabitants had always been too poor to attend to any other business than farming, fishing, and sawing lumber. The wealth of the richest consisted in land, which they pertinaciously retained, both to their own injury and that of the town. There had been a few innholders and traders licensed for several years, but their business was conducted on a very small scale. Stephen Harding, Thomas Perkins, John Watson, and John Fairfield were licensed in 1734, and about the same number continued to obtain licenses up to this time.

By the septennial valuation of property taken this year, Arundel paid less than £2 of a tax of £53. The tax was assessed at the rate of twelve pence on every male citizen of sixteen years of age and upwards, and of one penny on 20s valuation. The population of the county, containing eleven towns, was nearly 12,000, and that of this town about 350.

A road was laid out in 1743, "from the meeting house to or neer whare abouts Capt. Perkins his saw mill now standeth over the River Caled Batsons river, to Jacob Wildes, and so to ye out bounds of the town, and three rods wide." Several other roads were likewise laid out, and others widened.

Serious apprehensions were now entertained of a war with France, which would again bring with it the horrors of an Indian war. Garrisons and forts were put in a state of repair, and soldiers were sent from Massachusetts to the principal towns in Maine. Minute men were also enlisted in the county of York to be in readiness for a rupture with the Indians. War was actually declared against them in 1744, and they began to be troublesome to the eastward. The following year [1745] an expedition was fitted out from New England, which resulted in the capture of Louisburg.

A company of men from this town were engaged in the enterprise, commanded by Capt. Thomas Perkins, Lieut. John Burbank, and Ensign John Murphy. Some of the privates returned August 1, a few weeks after the battle, but the officers remained at Cape Breton till the next year.\* Several on their return to Massachusetts also came in Cape Porpoise for a harbor, amongst whom, Mr. Hovey mentions Capt. Ives and Lieut. Abbot.

Although the Indians had committed no depredations in this town, [1746] it being in a degree sheltered by the new towns that had grown up since the former wars, yet the inhabitants were in a constant state of alarm. The General Court had appropriated money to put the principal forts and garrisons of Maine in a state of defence, but nothing had been allowed to Arundel. To obtain some assistance, the town, which had not been represented for twenty two years, now chose Thomas Perkins representative "to the Grand and General Court." Aid was procured for repairing the garrisons, and the town voted to take "ye Twelve Pounds which the Province gave to the Rev. Mr. John Hovey towards his Repairing his Garrison" and to repair it themselves. One hundred pounds old tenor was afterwards raised for that purpose.

So many men having been taken from their farms to join the expedition to Cape Breton, there was not provisions enough raised to supply the demand. In December, corn was 25s a bushel, wheat 28s, flour £6

\*Mr. Hovey's journal.

a hundred, and molasses 28s a gallon.\* Prices, in consequence of a very severe winter, were still higher the next year. Corn was 30s, and flour £10, in the depreciated currency.†

The winter was very cold. In January 1747, the "snow in the woods three feet deep, and a very hard winter; abundance of snow, and cold freezing weather." In February, "there was an abundance of snow on the ground, and drifted in the lanes above the fences in many places." The spring however was rather forward; Mr. Hovey says "March 11th, the snow pretty well gone about the Cape;—19th, I began to garden, sowed parsnips, cabbages, and turnips."

A large French fleet under the command of the Duke D'Anville, made an unsuccessful assault upon Annapolis, Nova Scotia, in 1746. The fleet being subsequently scattered by storms, returned to France; but to guard against another attack, a reinforcement of men was sent down from Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine. Several men from Arundel, on their passage to join their regiment, were cast away at Mount Desert and some of them drowned; amongst whom were John Treeworgy, Samuel Averill and others. It was reported by the survivors, that the captain of the vessel, in order to insure his own safety, secured down the hatches after the vessel struck, and left the soldiers to perish miserably in confinement.

There is however some obscurity about this transaction. Mr. Hovey, under the date of February 14th, says they "heard the Averies, Amos Towne, Hues, and Ensign Sampson were cast away at Mt. Desert‡  
\_\_\_\_\_ who were going down with Capt. Perkins to Annapolis."

It is not certainly known who commanded the vessel. John Walker, for circulating the story, was prosecuted by the person implicated, but the result of the suit is not known.

Maine lost between 2 and 3,000 men in this war. [1748] Arundel being no longer a frontier town, but protected by inland towns, did not lose an inhabitant within its

\*Mr. Hovey's journal. In 1749, he went to Wells after meal, and gave 30s a bushel.

†Williamson's Hist. vol. ii. p. 255. ‡ Some words illegible.

limits. Several however were probably killed in the service of the province, as there were frequent drafts made for the protection of the eastern settlements. \*Eliphalet Perkins, Robinson and several others went to Penobscot. Alarms were also very frequent, and the savages were constantly in this neighborhood. Mr. Hovey, April 28, says "the eastern towns all in alarm because of widow Stewart's house being burnt at Wells. She and a child lost, supposed to have been done by the Indians."

October 7, a treaty of peace was signed at Aix-la-Chapelle, by the English, French and Spanish crowns, but the war with the Indians still continued. With the return of peace, business began to revive, and lumber, potash, furs, and fish, were in demand, in exchange for pork and corn from the southern states. Cape Porpoise was then, as it has always continued to be, much frequented as a harbor during the stormy seasons of the year. Mr. Hovey speaks of a sloop from Lisbon;—the schooner Jolly Jean from Lisbon;—a schooner commanded by Capt. Fogg;—a schooner commanded by Capt. Frost, from Barbadoes, bound to Portsmouth;—Capt. Davis in a schooner from Annapolis, with Capt. Morris, Lieut. Wise, and a number of soldiers bound for Boston;—a sloop from Annapolis;—a sloop from Louisburg, bringing news of Sir William's regiment having embarked, and a number of citizens of this town being on board a sloop belonging to Williams. Besides these transient vessels there were several owned at Cape Porpoise, [1749] running regularly to Boston, and other western ports. Mr. James Huff having lost his "old sloop," built two others, one of which he afterwards sold, and the other was cast away.† Mr. Hovey, June 17, says "Huff's sloop, the Swallow, returned from New York with flour. 19th. Stone's schooner Mary with 8 or 10 hands sailed for Georges for hay. 20th. Thomas Huff and Joseph Averill bought a boat for £80. July 26. Deacon Merrill launched his sloop."‡

\*Mr. Hovey's Journal.

†"Jan. 24, 1751.—Huff's sloop and two vessels more cast away in the hurricane on Kittery point."

‡From 1748 to 1751,—after which period the journal is missing,



Stone's sloop was sent for hay in consequence of the scarcity, caused by the severe droughts of the summers of 1748 and 1749. Of these dry seasons, Mr. Hovey, so often quoted, says "August 1st. As dry a summer as was ever known. 12th, an excessive drought, and the whole town over the woods is on fire,—much damage in my fencing, £150, and house and barn narrowly escaped." He afterwards remarks, \*"Mars approaching the earth, anno 1748 was pretty dry and not good for hay; the grass not being rooted in the fall, and Mars coming nearer the earth still, an early and long continued drought came on, such as looked likely to cause a famine in the land; and Mars, a hot and fiery planet, on the 18th of June being as near the earth as possible, never was there known such a scarcity of English hay, scarce two tons being cut where persons could generally cut twenty, which raised the price of right good hay, to £100 old tenor a load at Boston; and the country in general full of concern how to winter their stocks; and had not God mercifully restrained the snow, and kept the ground open, much loss of cattle would have ensued, but a moderate winter prevented."

"April 2d. The scarcity of hay so great, and entertainment for horses on the road so costly, that people, I

—Mr. Hovey notices several other vessels. In 1750, at one tim<sup>e</sup> there were "ten sail in the harbor, and the house half filled with strangers." "Out of a Rhode-Island-man bought  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. rice." "A man accidentally killed a board an Annapolis schooner, and buried here." "Elliot in the harbor from Beverly." "Capt. Sanders in here." "Mr. Loring returning home by water, a contrary wind put him into the harbour, and in the afternoon he preached admirably."

June 26, 1750. "Dixey Stone and Perkins launched their sloop." "Burbank launched his great schooner." "Sept. 28, Doctor Dexter returned from Dedham, and brought news that Burbank and Fairfield's great schooner was lost in the Bay of Fundy." 1751. "Mitchell's sloop lay thumping on the bar from the night tide till day tide, but went off without any injury. Wheeler's sloop, on Thursday last, coming over the bar in right good weather, beat a hole in her bottom, stove off her rudder and part of her stern, and they were forced to cut away the mast. The damage £200 as they judge." "Entered Wildes from Rhode Island, and Webber from Boston with Wiswall's rigging for his new schooner, and fishing stores." "August. Durrill's sloop launched at night."

"This entry was made under date of Jan. 1, 1750.

am informed, went to York Court on foot ;—no money but our Province that goes and passes.”

“ June 15th. A provincial fast, because of a grievous drought in the land, and the fruits of the trees consumed by devouring insects.”

October 14, a treaty was concluded with the Indians at Falmouth, and the following year [1750] the inhabitants left their block houses and garrisons, and returned securely to their former employments. There was soon however cause for fresh uneasiness, on account of the imprudence of the whites, between whom and the Indians there were frequent skirmishes at the eastward. Although these troubles were at a distance, yet exaggerated accounts of them soon spread over the country, and kept even the western towns of Maine in constant state of inquietude.\*

Although Arundel lost part of its territory on the western side of the town, it gained some on the eastern.

\*Mr. Hovey, January 1750, says, “ Heard 21st of last month, of an Indian’s being killed at Wiscasset, by Allbee, Sam. Ball, Ben Dite and others. Two more were wounded at the same time. The men were taken forcibly away from the sheriff, one Arnold, who was bringing them to justice, by a mob at North Yarmouth or Falmouth.—February 21st. A special court expected to try the men in York jail, that killed the Indian, but dropped for want of a quorum.—June 19. The trial of the men came on that fired through the Indian wigwam at Wiscasset, and one of them was killed, and two wounded with buckshot.—21st. By Capt. Groves of Wiscasset, heard that Allbee, one of the youngsters that fired on the Indians and was indicted for murder, was cleared ; and it being so contrary to the judgement of the Court, they required bond for said Allbee’s appearance again this time twelve months. Ball and Dight are ordered to continue in jail another year. Although the grand jury found the bill against them, and they were indicted for high trespass, yet the King’s Attorney is against their being tried in York, because no jury can be had here, he thinks, to do them justice.”

For an account of this affair, see Williamson’s Hist. Maine, vol. ii. p. 267.

January 31st. “ A rumour flies about that the French are aiding and personally assisting the Indians in the war with the new Governour, and in a skirmish at Annapolis, two Frenchmen taken with a number of Indians.”

September 3d. “ An alarm made at Richmond fort, and a post sent to Boston because a great number of Indians are together and very abusive. 11th, Mr. Tufts and his family are here from Sheepscot, and say all are in garrison there.”

The line running north west from Scadlock's falls, did not leave the Vines and Oldham, or the Saco patent, four miles wide "eight miles into the country." When the draft lots were laid out, several of them were bounded by the Biddeford line. The inhabitants of Biddeford, in measuring their lots from Saco river, found that four miles would carry them within the limits of this town; and they therefore claimed the land, notwithstanding the line had been firmly established. At a meeting of the proprietors, held February 26, 1751, it was voted that "the charge shall be born by all the proprietors according to their intrust, in defending the Trespass, which Capt. Bradbury and Mr. Hooper say Capt. Fairfield, Mr. John Merrill, Mr. Phillip Durrill and others made upon them, as they say, being in the town of Biddeford, but we say it is in the town of Arundel; and we have a good right so to do, and the charge being born by the wholl propriety, being of Concern to all, knowing thereby there own Rights." The result of the suit was favorable to the Biddeford claimants, who had the right to the ownership of the soil, although the territory had passed under the jurisdiction of Arundel.\* This land which extended nearly two thirds across the head of the town was known as the 'Dalton Right.'

In July there was "a Provincial fast on account of the small pox and mortal fevers with which multitudes die in Boston and other places. In Boston many coffins

\*A lot of land was laid out to John Merrill, in 1755, because his former lot, granted by the town, had been "taken away by law by Sir William, it being in Bucks Patton." This land was on Middle and Bandigo meadows. Buck's patent is not to be found on the county records. In Thomas Wadleigh's deed to Epps, in 1659, land belonging to a Mr. Buck was mentioned as lying between Mousam and Kennebunk rivers. George Buck of Biddeford, England, supposed to be a grandson of Major Phillips, sold several lots of land in Saco about this time; and it is probable that he conveyed land in this town to Sir William Pepperell. In the grant from this town to Thomas Boardman in 1688, the land was described as being "near to the Desarts, next to Major Phillips his land." If in any suit with the inhabitants of Arundel, Sir William prevailed, it has escaped the diligent search of the compiler. He however owned considerable land in this town, which he devised to his grandson, William P. Sparhawk. Mr. Sparhawk being a royalist at the time of the revolutionary war, his property was confiscated and sold.

are carried to the burying, and there set down and left two or three days before they are committed to the grave, the grave digger not able to do it sooner. A charitable contribution recommended by the General Court for the poor distressed in Boston. The Court set at Concord and no election sermon, for fear of spreading the small pox."

Mr. Hovey, from whose journal the foregoing account was taken, says the same month, "in a thunder storm which was not hard with us in this town, but at York, Brooks's barn with four or five tons of hay burnt. Elias Wire at Cape Neddock, had three cows killed within twenty feet of his house. Two of them fell with their backs close together. At George Reddick's, where a boy of about twelve years old was playing by the door, as it rained not then, his mother told him to come in out of the thunder. He replied 'I am as safe here as in the house,' but yet went in and stood near the hearth, while the next clap that came, tore down the chimney, with six smokes, to the chamber floor, and so shattered it to the very foundation as that all must be built anew. The boy was carried away through a door which was open into a large closet used for a dairy room, and left on the dresser, one hand much cut with the glass of the windows, that were carried away, and no other hurt done him. Jonathan Reddick, the boy's brother there present, declared it to me."

By an act of Parliament passed January 22, 1752, the old style, by which the year commenced March 25, was abolished, and the new style, beginning the year January 1st, was introduced; and eleven days struck from the calendar, making September third, the fourteenth.\* On the public records, a long time previous to this act, events occurring between January 1st, and March 25th, were recorded as happening in a double year, as, for example, 175½.

The French and Indians evidently began to make preparations for another war in 1753, and hostilities commenced the following year, although war was not actually declared till 1755. During this war, the

\* In 1582, the style was first corrected by order of Pope Gregory XIII.

French Neutrals, who resided in Nova Scotia, were taken prisoners by the English, and their families distributed amongst the different towns in New England, and supported by the Province. The fifth great earthquake happened this year, which lasted four minutes, and was much more violent than any preceding one. The inhabitants were alarmed, and a fast was ordained. Like the last one it caused revivals of religion.\*

Towns being required to pay their own representatives, Arundel never incurred that expense, unless in times of danger, or when the inhabitants had some particular object to accomplish. †Thomas Perkins, jr. was chosen, after an interval of nine years, it being only the fourth time the town had been represented. A town road was laid out from the bridge near Nathaniel Goodwin's to Kimball's brook; and another from Goff's mill to Harding's ferry. This latter road is the one that leads directly through the village, and is known by the name of Maine street. When this road was located, there were but four houses where the village now is. The first one within its limits was built by Paul Shackford, about 1740, near the present dwelling house of Asa Hutchins. The second one which was a block house, was built by Rowlandson Bond, about 1743, and was afterwards occupied by Thomas Wiswall, and which was more recently known as the Morse house. It was torn down about thirty years ago, and the cellar may still be seen in front of the store occupied by Silas Perkins. Gideon Walker built the third one in 1745, on the spot where Ivory Goodwin lives. The part of the house built by Mr. Walker, known as the old red house, was removed about two years since, and is the one occupied by Joseph Manuel. The house occupied by Daniel S. Perkins, which was built by his grandfather, Eliphalet Perkins, was the fourth. Besides these four, there were several others in the neighborhood. The house of Miles Rhodes was then built, and the one occupied by Tristram J. Perkins, which was erected by Capt. Thomas Perkins before 1732.

\* Williamson, vol. ii. p. 317. Also, Greenleaf's *Ecc. Sketches*, ps. 15 and 24.

†This election was not recorded on the town book.

Samuel Perkins also had one near where John Lord lives;—Samuel Gould one near where the widow of William Fairfield resides;—Mr. Cromwell one near the foot of the rope walk; and the garrison of Stephen Harding was standing. The house of \*John Mitchel, on the western side of the river, was then a garrison house, and Mr. Walker and his neighbors used to repair to it in times of danger. The men of the garrison used to come over armed, to protect the females while milking.

The proprietors of Coxhall (Lyman) appointed a committee to meet the Selectmen of Arundel to settle the bounds of the townships. They met in 1754, but their return was not recorded till the year after. They agreed “to begin at Kennebunk River at the place where the Gentlemen that was appointed for the Service Ended their Preambleation, and from thence to run on a northeast Corse or point of the Compass the full Extent and Length of Cokshall, according to their original Grant, is to be the Bounds and Dividing Line between Arundel and Cokshall, as it is run out and Bounded, as may be found by the marked Trees in the Line, which Line begins at mousom River near Flewallen’s falls, and runs a Due north east Corce Between the Town of Wells, Arundel and Cokshall to the full Extent of Cokshall, and as far as Arundel joyns with it.”

June, 1756, England declared war against France; and the French and Indians made extensive preparations to attack the settlements in Maine. Besides the forces in the forts and garrisons, 260 men were divided into five ranging parties between Salmon Falls and St. Georges, for the protection of Maine. The small pox, which prevailed extensively at this time, [1757] also served as a defence against the Indians, who were much afraid of the contagion. Louisburg, which had been given up to the French, was recaptured in 1758; and the next year, Niagara, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Quebec, and St. Francois, the strong-hold of the Indians, were taken. These successes were followed [1760] by the capture of Montreal, and the whole of

\* Mr. Mitchel’s house was built in 1740. *Bourne.*

the French possessions in North America, which put a final end to the wars between the English and Indians.

No notice having been taken on the town records, of any troubles with the Indians, except incidentally in making repairs on Mr. Prentice's and Mr. Hovey's garrisons and in a few other instances, it would not be supposed from an examination of them, that this town had been so long exposed to the troubles and dangers of a savage warfare. In consequence of this silence upon the subject, most of the facts relative to these wars are lost, or have become so vague as not to be worthy of notice. Some of the traditionary accounts, however, concurring with general history, can be relied upon.

There were six wars between the whites and Indians, between 1675 and 1760.\* In the early wars, the French endeavored to put a stop to the cruel practice of killing and scalping prisoners, by offering a bounty for prisoners only. Frequent wars, however, between them and the English, at length excited their hatred against them to such a degree, that they offered the Indians as much for scalps as for prisoners, and finally gave a bounty on scalps only. The English retaliated, and their wars became wars of extermination. First ten, then forty, and afterwards as high as £400 were offered by the Provincial government, for scalps; and people followed hunting Indians as a business.

The Indians did not murder all indiscriminately, but would sometimes from recollection of past favors, or from mere caprice, let their enemies escape. Mrs. Major was gathering some boughs for a broom, within gunshot of two Indians. One of them attempted to shoot her, but the other one remarked that she had frequently swept a clean place for them to lie in, and if they should let her alone she would probably do it

\*Philip's war from June 24, 1675, to the treaty of Casco, April 10th, 1678 :—King William's war, from August 13th, 1688, to the treaty of Mare point, January 7th, 1699 :—Queen Anne's, from August, 1703, to the treaty of Portsmouth, July 11th, 1713 :—Love-well's, or the three years war, from June 13th, 1722, to Dummer's treaty, December 15th, 1725 :—The Spanish, or five years war, from July 19th, 1745, to the treaty of Falmouth, October 16th, 1749 :—And the French and Indian war, from April, 1755, to the conquest of Montreal, and the treaty of Halifax, February 22d, 1760.

again ; and they suffered her to return without molestation. Mr. Harding exposed himself frequently, but the recollection of his kindness to them in times of peace was a sufficient safeguard.

The Indians observed their early treaties, but so faithless had they become in later years, that the English were but little safer in times of acknowledged peace, than during war. From the treaty of 1749, to the subjugation of the Canadas to the English in 1760, there was not a year but the Indians, instigated by the French, committed acts of aggression against the English. There were many from this town out in the French war, a perfect list of whose names cannot be obtained.

After the close of the wars, when the prisoners were ransomed or exchanged, it was with great difficulty that persons captured young could be prevailed upon to return to civilized life. They would hide in the forests, climb trees, and use every exertion to escape from their friends and relatives, so enamoured had they become with a savage state. Several of the most barbarous chiefs were undoubtedly white children stolen in their infancy. Capt. Nathaniel was a white man, and John Durrell, although with them but two years, ever retained the habits and appearance of an Indian. At the time of the general attack upon the towns in Maine, in 1703, it was supposed that Tabitha Littlefield of Wells, a child, was killed. Some years afterwards, when Mrs. Harding, who was a relative of hers, was trading with the Indians at her own house, a young squaw, who was standing near her, asked her if she did not remember Tabitha Littlefield, and immediately darted from the house. Search was made for her and every inducement offered the Indians to influence them to give her up, but without success. She had become so attached to her captors, and their customs and manners, that the ties of consanguinity were insufficient to draw her back into the bosom of her family. It appears strange to those accustomed to the pleasures of civilized life, that persons would willingly submit to the privations and hardships of a savage state, when an opportunity offered to change their situation. But singular as the fact is, it was universally true, that no one ever re-



turned willingly to his former home. The Indians, on the other hand, were unwilling to adopt the habits of the whites.\* Wahwa, Mugg, and other Indians, although early taken into English families, could never submit to the restraints of civilization, but took every opportunity to join their tribes.

The savages have but a few wants, which are easily supplied; but in a state of civilization many artificial ones are acquired, that can only be gratified by continued exertion. Man is naturally an indolent being, averse to labor, and consenting to exert himself only when driven by necessity to supply his absolute wants, or stimulated by his passions. As he advances in civilization, his wants increase, and he is emulous to exceed his neighbors in the means of comforts and luxuries. Hence arises the necessity of constant exertion, in order to maintain his place, or to advance himself in society. To obtain the means of fancied enjoyment, he will, through a long life, sacrifice his ease, forego the comforts within his reach; and brave dangers, and hardships, that would be insurmountable to the savage. In grasping at the shadow, he will resign the substance; and in endeavoring to better his condition, he will lead a life of greater exposure and peril, than is incident to the situation from which he is attempting to raise himself. Persons born and educated in competence or opulence, acquire a taste for parade and show; and they are willing to leave a comfortable home and a loving and beloved circle of friends, and in distant and foreign climes, brave poverty, dangers, and even death itself, in the hope of obtaining the means of continuing or adding to their enjoyments. This desire of self-aggrandizement,—this restlessness of disposition, which prevents so many from remaining contentedly in that happy state of mediocrity, alike free from the vexations

\*“ An honest Indian deacon at Natick, being asked the reason why when their young men were educated in English families and become acquainted with their habits and manners, on returning to their tribe they immediately became idle, indolent drunkards? the deacon replied, ‘Tucks will be tucks for all old hen be hatch em.’—*Thacher's Hist. Plymouth.*

The daughter of Capt. Sam, of the Saco tribe, chose to remain with the English.—*Williamson, vol. ii. p. 272.*

of wealth and the miseries of poverty,—this wish to accumulate property beyond the capacity of enjoyment, although in itself an undesirable state of individual feeling, yet, in the aggregate, has been undoubtedly the means of advancing, not only wealth and knowledge, but even of promoting happiness itself in the world at large. From this class was our own happy and flourishing state colonized; and by them are our new states and settlements peopled; our ships, seeking wealth in every part of the globe, manned; the bowels of the earth and the dense forests ransacked, to obtain that rank in society that wealth always gives; and our country raised to its present elevated stand amongst the nations of the earth.

The savage, not knowing or conceiving of enjoyments superior to his own, lacks that motive for exertion, which would raise him from his primitive state. The nearer he is to a state of nature, the less desirous is he of changing his situation. Children of the poorest and most degraded classes in society, amongst the whites, who are brought up in a state of starvation, suffering, and ignorance, are the most unwilling to change their condition in life. They cannot conceive of any enjoyments unconnected with home and its associations. They cannot be made to understand the value of comforts which they have never realized; and are unwilling to leave their accustomed haunts, and form new habits and connections, for the purpose of enjoying pleasures, of which they have no conception, and which to them are but visionary.

## CHAPTER VII.

Three counties in Maine.....Census.....Valuation.....Slaves.....  
 Stamp Act....Mr. Hovey dismissed....Contention in the parish.....  
 Meeting house burnt...New one built...Council called....  
 Mr. Hovey and his people censured....Mr. Moody settled....  
 Revolutionary war....Fight at Cape Porpoise....Capt. Burnham  
 killed....Schools and education....Mr. Thompson....Poor  
 Arundel.

MAINE, which had always been one county, was now [1760] divided into three; Cumberland and Lincoln being taken from York. Jurors, who had heretofore been chosen in town meetings, were, by an act of the General Court, now for the first time drawn from boxes.\*

By a new valuation, [1761] the Provincial tax of the County of York, was £38 15s. 6d.† The population of Arundel was about 600; and the taxable polls were 127. This and the following year were noted for the great droughts, and extensive fires in the woods. The road, from near where the observatory is, to Cape Porpoise, was located in 1762; and it was the first road laid out in the town, the true distances and courses of which were given. In consequence of difficulties in the parish, the meeting house at the Cape was purposely burnt in 1763; and the town voted to build a new one, 55 feet long and 45 feet wide, on Burbank's hill.‡

A census of the inhabitants of Maine was taken, in 1764, by order of the General Court of Massachusetts. Maine contained about 24,000 inhabitants, and the

\* Williamson's Hist. vol. ii. p. 349. Jurors continued to be chosen in Arundel till 1772.

† The following is the apportionment of the tax on the towns in the County of York.

|         | £. | s. | d. |           | £. | s. | d.  |                 |
|---------|----|----|----|-----------|----|----|-----|-----------------|
| York    | 9  | 3  | 5  | Wells     | 4  | 17 | 00  | Narraganset.    |
| Kittery | 9  | 10 | 8½ | Arundel   | 2  | 9  | 10½ | No. 1. (Buxton) |
| Berwick | 7  | 10 | 9  | Biddeford | 4  | 11 | 11  | 11s. 10d.       |

‡ The meeting house was enlarged in 1797.

county of York 11,145. There were in Arundel, 127 houses, 138 families, 833 white inhabitants, and five negroes. Slavery\* was tolerated in Massachusetts till about the time of the war of the revolution, when it was abolished. But a few of the inhabitants of Arundel were able to hold slaves. Mr. Prentice bought the first one owned in town, in 1734. Mr. Hovey also owned one, and probably sold him in 1747.† Robert Cleaves, Thomas Wiswall, Samuel Hutchins, John Fairfield, Gideon Walker, Andrew Brown, and Jonathan Stone, each owned a slave. Several of them were living in the town, but a few years since, the last two of whom died in the poor house, of which the son of the former master of one of them was an inmate.

The year 1765 is memorable for the passage of the Stamp-act, which, from the violent opposition it encountered in this country, was repealed the following year. In 1767,‡ however, a duty was imposed on tea, glass, and several other articles, which ultimately led to the revolutionary war.

Mr. Hovey, who had been the settled minister of the town for twenty seven years, was dismissed in 1768. As the connection between Mr. Hovey and the town, was productive of much contention and bad feeling, and unfortunate in its termination, it may not perhaps be uninteresting to give a connected account of the difficulties between him and his parishioners. After his settlement, he continued to preach for several years to the general satisfaction of the town. As the money of the Province depreciated, they continued to increase his salary nominally, till £450 old tenor, were worth

\* There was no express act of the Legislature, abolishing slavery; but in 1783, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, decided that the declaration in the Bill of Rights, that "all men are born free and equal," virtually annulled the right to hold slaves.

† "Oct. 21. My negro ran away.—Nov. 1. My negro living at ———, I carried him to Boston." Mr. Hovey does not mention him again after this date. In the Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll. it is said there were two male, and one female slaves in Arundel in 1754. The female belonged to Jonathan Stone, and was appraised at £300 old tenor in the inventory of his estate, in 1756.

‡ The distance from Boston to Falmouth was measured in 1767, and mile stones erected.

but £60 lawful, or \$200. The inhabitants on Saco road and near Kennebunk river, having become more numerous, and not wishing to travel so far as Cape Porpoise to meeting, called a town meeting,\* in 1747, to obtain the consent of the town, to be set off from Mr. Hovey's society and be allowed to form a new parish with some of the inhabitants of the western part of Wells, or Kennebunk. Not being able to obtain the consent of the town, they petitioned the General Court, in 1749, for the same object.† The petition was rejected, on account of the opposition it met with from the inhabitants of the Cape, who were still a majority of the town. They likewise refused to try for a north west line from the mouth of Kennebunk river, as the western limits of the town, which, it was said, the members of the General Court intimated might readily be obtained. This would have brought Mr. Little's, or the second parish in Wells, which was incorporated this year,‡ within the limits of Arundel.

These unjust and impolitic measures so irritated the petitioners, that at the next town meeting, they, together with some who had become followers of the cele-

\* There is no notice of this meeting on the town records, but Mr. Hovey, under date of Jan. 15, says, "The people at the" (some words illegible) "uneasy vexatious cur, had a town meeting to be set off."

† This petition does not appear on the Massachusetts records. The town, however, chose Jonathan Stone, agent, to oppose "the petition which Soum of the Inhabitants of the Town of Arundel, living nere the River of Kennebunk, have Put into the Grat and General Court, Praying that they may be set off from the Lower part of the Town of Arundel to joyn Som of the Inhabitants of the Town of Wells, and to be a Parrish by themselves."

The following scarcely legible extract is from Mr. Hovey's Journal. "May 8, 1749. Samuel Little - - - Kennebunkers - - - sabbath day - - - last fall went away. People have petitioned General Court to be a parish."

‡ "Jan. 1, 1750 Yesterday the Kennebunkers began their meeting, and Mr. Mirriam, schoolmaster of Wells, preached. He took his degree last year. He is from Concord, and about the age of twenty five. ——— 21st. Daniel Little employed by the Kennebunkers as a minister ——— 29th. Daniel Little at my house, I gone to visit Alltimes sick."—*Mr. H. Journal.*

The Meeting house was on the spot, on which the house of Mrs. Eliza Killham now is.

brated George Whitefield,\* and other disaffected persons, succeeded in obtaining a vote not to give Mr. Hovey any thing additional to his original £180 old tenor, which was now worth but about thirty three dollars. There having been a new emission of money, at the time of his settlement, which by law was a tender in payment of debts, Mr. Hovey did not anticipate the subsequent depreciation, and did not, like his predecessor, fix the value of his salary on a metallic basis; and he could not therefore obtain immediate relief. Being naturally a passionate man, he did not submit to this injustice and indignity, with that patience and resignation becoming his calling, but animadverted rather severely upon their conduct. This only served to widen the breach, and subjected him to the neglect of many of his parishioners, and to the petty malice of the more vindictive.†

Matters remained in this unhappy state for several years, sometimes the town allowing Mr. Hovey a fair compensation, and sometimes refusing, as his friends or opponents happened to prevail at the town meetings. At length, 1758, Mr. Hovey recommended calling a council to propose terms of separation, but the town would not agree to it. He however proceeded to call one himself, which censured the conduct of a portion

\* Whitefield first visited Maine in 1741. He soon after returned to England, but made a second visit in 1744. Some of the settled ministers approved of his course, and aided him in promoting the revivals of religion, which were sure to follow his preaching. Others were violently opposed to him, on account of the division caused in many churches, by his appearance. Mr. Hovey was of the latter class. Mr. Whitefield however preached in Mr. Hovey's meeting house. In his journal, June 9th, 1747, he says, "Mr. Whitefield preached, and Hutchin's wife buried after the lecture."

In Smith's journal, January 24, 1745, it is said, "Great and prevailing clamors every where against Mr. Whitfield. Feb. 13. Ministers meeting relating to Mr. Whitfield. Present Messrs. Thompson, Jefferds, Hovey, M. Morrill and myself; had much of uneasiness."

† "Took boys to cypher, who were to find my wood; and never worse off, no wood found me by the people, and by the 11th of March almost out"——

"My cows all let loose in the barn, and the stanchions put in their places again by some illminded person."—*Journal.*

of the town and church, and advised them to give Mr. Hovey a deed of his house and land, which they had heretofore neglected to do. The inhabitants, not being intimidated by ecclesiastical anathemas, refused to give him either a fair compensation, or allow him to leave his situation, unless he would give up his house and land. Finally, [1762] the inhabitants of the upper part of the town, endeavored to have the old meeting house removed, or a new one built nearer the centre of population. This they were unable to effect; and hopeless of having their just cause of complaint removed, some of them had recourse to a singular expedient to end the controversy. Two boys, instigated by older persons, on the night of the 28th of April, 1763, set fire to the meeting house, and it was entirely consumed. The town chose a committee "to settle with them for the damage they had done the town," but refused to prosecute them, on account of the severity of the punishment, if convicted. Some of the pew owners, however, brought actions against the fathers of the young men, and recovered of them the value of their pews.\*

This method of looseing the gordian knot, still more inflamed the combatants. A new controversy arose between the two parts of the town, relative to the location of a new house. A vote was obtained to build it on Burbank's hill, a few rods west of Mr. Burbank's house, but the people from the eastern part of the town protested against the vote. They contended that Burbank's hill was too far from the centre of population, and that the meeting ordering it there was illegal, the inhabitants not having had fair notice. Those in favor of this location, offered to refer the matter to disinterested men, and Richworth Jordan and Jeremiah Hill of Saco, and Joseph Sawyer of Wells, were chosen to select a spot on which to erect the house. They decided in favor of Burbank's hill, and the house was accordingly erected [1764] where it now stands.

\*It was for some time supposed, that the meeting house was burnt by accident. There had been a lecture the afternoon previous to its being burnt, and Deacon Robinson was supposed to have done it with his pipe. A sister of one of the boys, not fully enjoying this act of revenge while it was attributed to accident, imparted the secret to a friend, who made it public.

The quarrel however did not end here. Those opposed to the location, still contended the whole proceeding was illegal, and that a majority of the town was opposed to it. At another meeting, when the question was put, to see if the town would reconsider the vote relating to building the house on Burbank's hill, the moderator, who was opposed to the location, declared the vote in the affirmative, and refused to try the other side of the question, although there was a large majority opposed to the reconsideration. The committee for building the house, sued the town and recovered; [1765] and the house was afterwards finished with the money arising from the sale of pews.

This question was a test of the relative strength of the two parts of the town; and Cape Porpoise, which from the first settlement of the town, had been the most populous, now lost its ascendancy, which it has never regained. The meeting house controversy being settled, they now renewed their warfare with their pastor. A committee was chosen to consult with him upon terms of separation. Not being able to agree, a council was called, [1768] consisting of the ministers and delegates from the church in Biddeford, the first and second churches in Kittery, the first and second in York, and the first and second in Wells. Mr. Morrill was chosen moderator, and Mr. Hemmenway scribe. They reported that it was "expedient for the Rev. John Hovey to ask his dismissal upon conditions that the town give him a deed of his real estate;—that he and Mrs. Hovey, and all his estate be exempted from taxation during his natural life;—that no disagreeable town office be imposed upon him, and give him fifty acres of land:—this appearing necessary to us, for the restoration of peace to this long divided people, and the advancement of the pure religion of Jesus Christ: And now sincerely lamenting the unhappy and unchristian divisions, which have for years past prevailed in this town, and the alienation of affection of pastor and people from each other, which must in its necessary consequences be to the highest degree prejudicial to the interest of Christ's kingdom, and a great reproach to the Christian profession; we advise all parties impartially to review their past conduct, and deeply humble:



themselves before God for what they shall find amiss, and that for the future all bitterness, wrath, clamour, and evil speaking be put away with all malice, and that they be kind to one another, tender hearted, forgiving one another as they would hope for the forgiveness of God;—And we judge that the pastor has been guilty of conducting in a manner unbecoming the dignity and sanctity of his station; yet it appears to us that his trials and temptations, by the faulty behaviour of some of his people towards him, have been very great:—and we judge that the unhappy state and circumstances of this church and town for some years past, have been greatly occasioned by the culpable neglect of this people in not complying with the advice of the last ecclesiastical council:—we therefore earnestly recommend it to the town to comply with the above conditions, that Mr. Hovey's pastoral relations may be dissolved, and proper steps taken for a happy and peaceable settlement of a gospel minister among them."

Before this council every trivial transgression, every hasty expression, and every circumstance distorted by malice and slander, which had been hoarded for years, was brought against Mr. Hovey.\* His natural irritability, however, gave his enemies too many opportunities to record hasty expressions, and imprudent acts against him. The town agreed to the terms of the council, and Mr. Hovey was dismissed August 16th, 1768.—They however neglected to pay the arrearages due him, till the Rev. Silas Moody urged it as an objection to his settling in the town. They then [1771] referred the matter to a committee, who found there was a balance due him of £133 lawful money. This they neglected to pay, and Mr. Hovey's heirs sued for it twelve years afterwards, but it was not fully paid till the year 1800.

Daniel Hovey, who resided in Ipswich in 1637, and

\*The following may serve as specimens. One day undertaking to kill a calf, instead of cutting the animal's throat as was the usual way, he cut its head off with an axe. This, to use the language of one of his deacons, "was a cursed piece of cruelty, wholly unpardonable in a minister."

His having by mistake taken another person's bag of meal from the mill instead of his own, was charged against him as theft.

and who died April 29th, 1695, was father of John Hovey of Cambridge, and grandfather of the Mr. Hovey of Arundel.

The latter, was born in Cambridge, and graduated in 1725. He was a man of respectable talents, and, to judge from his writings that were preserved some time after his death, of good acquirements. He wrote a splendid hand, and was well acquainted with business, nearly all the deeds and contracts of the day being drawn up by him. A professorship had been offered him at Cambridge before his settlement in this town. The insufficiency of his salary, however, compelled him to occupy the time on his farm,\* which ought to have been dedicated to the duties of his profession. He kept a diary, which has so frequently been referred to in this work, from the time of his settlement till his death, but unfortunately much the larger part of it has been lost. He noted every event, the state of the weather, business, politics, news, births, deaths, marriages, affairs of the town, and matters relating to the church. If the whole of it had been preserved, it would of itself for the time have furnished a perfect history of the town.

Mr. Hovey's first wife was Elizabeth Mussey of Cambridge, who died soon after their marriage. He afterwards married Susannah Swett of York, sister of Mrs. Prentice, who survived him. He lived several years after his dismissal. In returning from a visit to his friends in Plymouth, in 1774, he came to Biddeford by water, and lodged at the house of Col. Richworth Jordan. After having been in his chamber for some

\*Mr. Hovey gives many directions for farming and gardening in his journal. He says, people ought to "graft on the increase of the moon in the winter, but inoculation will do till the middle of July. The manner of operation is to take a sprout of the present year, and inclose it in the rind of another tree. Grafting may be by boring a hole aslope into the heart of a tree, and stopping out the wind and rain with moss and clay. Pears and apples will grow on beech, willow and thorn. Peaches grow best grafted on beech, or thorns. Pomegranates on willow, ash, or plumbtrees. Cherries will grow on peach, and peach on cherries. Mulberries will grow on beech, and so will chestnuts, or on wallnuts. Pears and apples grow well on poplars;—and wallnuts on ash;—grapes on a cherry, or Elm tree;—wild blackberries on red cherry trees."

time without extinguishing his light, some of the family entered his apartment, and found him sitting in his chair partly undressed, apparently having been dead some considerable time.

The controversy between Great Britain and her American Colonies now [1768] assumed a serious aspect. The selectmen of Boston sent circulars to those of other towns, calling a convention of delegates to meet at Faneuil Hall, Boston, Sept. 22, to deliberate upon the state of affairs. The inhabitants of Arundel readily responded to this invitation, and James Burnham was chosen delegate.

The business of the town had much declined at this time ; the only vessel owned here, was a small sloop belonging to Thomas Perkins.

After Mr. Hovey's dismissal, Mr. Hathaway preached a short time, and was succeeded by the Rev. Abner Johnson [1769.] Mr. Bond preached a short time after Mr. Johnson went away, and the year following [1770] the town gave the Rev. Silas Moody a call. They offered him a salary of £80, [\$267] and a gratuity of £140, [\$466] towards building him a house. Mr. Moody, in his answer to the invitation, replied that "the unanimity which appears in the church and town with regard to my tarrying here, I cannot but acknowledge demands my serious consideration ; and did all other things appear equally encouraging, I should not have remained so long in suspense about complying with your invitation. Some civil and ecclesiastical affairs in this place, are not in so happy a situation as I wish they were ; but the sense which the people seem to have of the necessity of their being regulated, and the worth and importance of peace and love, it is hoped, will be a motive for them to see that they are settled in the most friendly manner, and as soon as may be." The remainder of his reply, related to the state of his health, which he said was "very weak," and which unfitted him for enduring "the hardships and fatigues which a strong constitution might bear with," and the manner in which his salary was to be paid, if he accepted their invitation. His terms were not agreed to immediately, but after some delay, were accepted, [1771] and Mr. Moody sent the following letter.

“ To the Church of Christ in Arundel, and to the Inhabitants of said Town,—Greeting.

When I received an invitation from you to settle in the work of the Gospel ministry with you, the difficulties then subsisting were very discouraging to me. Though they are not now wholly removed, yet your unanimity with regard to my tarrying here, and the desire you express of rectifying what is amiss, that you may live in love and unity, give me some encouragement to accept of the call you have given me. Trusting in Him who ruleth over all, to direct, and hoping that you will use the means that christian prudence shall dictate, which may be conducive to your own felicity and my comfort, I hereby give my consent to settle with you in the work of the Gospel ministry upon the encouragement you have given me to carry on that work:—namely that you pay me the one half of the settlement money in twelve months from the date of your town meeting, held on the 22d day of May last past, and the other half within six months following, according to the votes of the town; and that you pay the salary, the one half in every six months during my pastoral relation to you.

Wishing that the God of all Grace would bless you and me, that we be mutual blessings to each other; that I may faithfully discharge the sacred office of the Gospel ministry; that you may live in love one to another, as becomes christians. Your Friend and Servant,

SILAS MOODY.”

A county road was this year laid out from Wells to Biddeford, beginning at the east end of Durrell's bridge, and terminating at Biddeford line. The road passed “near a bridge at the tail of Brown's mill,” and “near the house of Jonathan Stone.” This was undoubtedly the road to Biddeford lower meeting house, which, Folsom says, was laid out in 1750.\*

The first custom-house in Maine was established in 1771, at Falmouth, (Portland) for the collection of the duties on teas. The officers were however unable to make any collections, and were severely handled by

\*The part of the road through the town of Biddeford was laid out in 1769.

the populace. [1772] The troubles between this and the mother country, continued to increase; and Dec. 16, 1773, three cargoes of teas were destroyed in Boston harbor, by a number of persons dressed like Indians.

Although Arundel apparently took so little interest in the Indian wars, the town records show no want of energy during the war of the revolution. John Hovey, Tobias Lord, and Asa Burbank were chosen delegates, Nov. 14th, "to join the County Congress which is to set at York, within and for the County of York, on tuesday the 15th instant, to take into consideration what measures may be pursued tending to the peace and welfare of said county." December 27th. Benjamin Durrell, John Hovey, Thomas Wiswall, Jonathan Stone, and James Burnham, were chosen a committee of inspection, and were instructed "to proceed in the trust reposed in them, according to the advice of the Provincial Congress held at Cambridge, Dec. 5th, 1774."\* It was also resolved to raise money to meet the exigencies of the times, and to choose military officers; and Moses Foster, John Hovey, and Jonathan Stone, were instructed to make known the wishes of the town, to "Thomas Perkins, Esq. Captain of the town."

The next year, John Hovey, Jonathan Stone, and Thomas Wiswall were directed "to receive money and other things for the poor of Boston;" and all the money in the hands of the collectors, was ordered to be paid to Henry Gardner, Esq. of Stowe, Province Treasurer. Two companies of militia, instead of one, were formed; one of which was commanded by Jonathan Stone, and the other by Benjamin Durrell, the Lieutenant of the former company. The Lieutenants, were James Perkins, William Smith, Tobias Lord, and Daniel Merrill. The answers of Benjamin Durrell and Thomas Perkins, on resigning their old commissions, were ordered to be published in the New Hampshire paper.

By express, the news of the fight at Lexington was received, the 21st of April, three days after the battle. Benj. Durrell, John Hovey, John Whitten, and Joshua Nason, were chosen a committee, to borrow £60 in behalf of the town, to furnish the inhabitants with am-

\*John Hovey was delegate to this Congress.

munition. They were likewise authorized to borrow such further sums as might be deemed necessary. Many citizens of the town repaired to Cambridge, and joined the army that environed Boston, some of whom were engaged in the memorable battle of Bunker Hill.

May 29th. John Hovey was "chosen to represent this town in Provincial Congress, to be held at the Meeting House in Watertown." This was the third Provincial Congress, of which Joseph Warren was President. It convened May 31st, and held constant correspondence with the Continental Congress held at Philadelphia. After the convention was dissolved, and the Provincial Charter resumed, Mr. Hovey was chosen representative to the General Court.

To meet the expenses of the war, Massachusetts issued £100,000 in paper.

May 22d, 1776, more than a month before the declaration of independence, the town voted "that if the Honourable Congress should, for the safety of the Colonies, declare themselves independent of the Kingdom of Great Britian, we, the inhabitants of Arundel, do solemnly engage, with our lives and fortunes, to support them in the measure." When the Declaration was received, it was recorded on the town book, agreeably to the request of the Executive Council. Benjamin Durrell, John Whitten, Gideon Walker, John Hovey, and Charles Huff were chosen a committee of correspondence, inspection, and safety; and John Whitten was appointed to receive rags for manufacturing paper for the use of the Province.

The General Court ordered committees to procure clothing for soldiers, and directed the selectmen of towns to take a census of the inhabitants. The population of Arundel was 1143.

In compliance with the direction of the General Court to the towns of the Province, this town voted, unanimously, to instruct "the present House of Representatives of this State, together with the Council, to exhibit such a Constitution and form of Government for the State, as they shall judge most conducive to the safety, peace, and happiness of the state, and that the same shall be published for the inspection and general consent of the people, previous to its ratification."

The committee of safety for 1777, were John Hovey, Benj. Meed Lord, Elisha Boyls, Jonathan Stone, and Abner Perkins.

The form of government proposed by the Representatives and Executive Council, was rejected by the people. In Arundel all the votes, thirty six, were in opposition to it. The town appropriated £210, for the encouragement of soldiers, and voted to give Mr. Moody £200 for the year 1778. Col. Jonathan Stone, John Hovey, Esq. Benj. Meeds Lord, Esq. Major Benjamin Durrell, and Capt. Tobias Lord were chosen committee of safety. Congress having assumed jurisdiction of maritime affairs, Massachusetts was divided into three districts, of which Maine constituted one; and it was designated as the "District of Maine," till its separation from Massachusetts.

The next year, [1779] it was "put to vote to see if the town would choose to vote for a new form of government, and it passed in the negative, forty four against it, and no person at the meeting for it."

The late emission of money having greatly depreciated, the town voted "to pay the Rev. Mr. Moody's salary the present year, in produce and labor, the old way as things went at the commencement of the present war." They also chose John Hovey a delegate "to the State Convention to be held at Concord, upon the first Wednesday of October, to take into consideration the prices of merchandize and country produce, and join in fixing prices upon the same." Paper money had now become nearly worthless, forty dollars of it being worth but one in silver. Forty dollars a week, were paid for the school master's board, and £30 a year for sweeping out the meeting house. In Falmouth, corn was \$35 a bushel, beef \$5 a pound, molasses \$16 a gallon, shoes \$7 a pair, and a shirt or pair of stockings \$6; and \$70 were asked for a bushel of wheat, and \$16 actually paid for a pound of tea.\*

This scarcity of money, however, did not prevent this town from acting vigorously for the public good. In fact, they appeared to have completely overcome their prudence, and now raised money as lavishly as they

\*Williamson, vol. ii. p. 473.

had formerly been parsimonious. They appeared to be determined to redeem their pledge, and support the Declaration of Independence with their lives and fortunes. Five hundred pounds were raised [1780]\* to send men to what proved the unfortunate expedition to Penobscot, and April 5, carried away by their zeal for the public welfare, they agreed "upon a muster day to inlist 19 men to go to Falmouth for eight months," and give them \$200 a piece as a bounty. This informal proceeding was subsequently legalized at a town meeting; and £1500 were raised for this purpose, and to send soldiers to join the army. In May, £9,500 were raised to hire men to join the Continental army; in December £13,135 were raised for the same purpose; and £3,500 for the defence of the town.

A committee was chosen "to examine the new form of government," which had been proposed to the people for their acceptance, who reported favorably, and their report was unanimously accepted. The constitution and form of government to which this proceeding had reference were adopted by the required majority of the towns, two-thirds, and went into operation on the last Wednesday of October.

The following year [1781] a committee was chosen to hire twelve men to serve in the Continental army, for three years, or during the war, and £100, hard money, were raised, "agreeably to a late resolve of Court, to purchase a certain quantity of beef, shirts, shoes and stockings, and blankets." Although these several payments were mostly in Continental money, yet when reduced to their real value, amounted to a sum, which must have been very onerous to the inhabitants of this town. They were partially relieved, for a short time, by a new emission of paper money, which however retained its value but a short time. The success of the American and French forces which captured the British army, under Cornwallis, Oct. 27, stimulated them to persevere. Silver, had now [1782] become more plenty, being brought into the country by the French.

This town suffered comparatively but little during the

\*May 19th, 1780, was the noted dark day.



war, nor were its harbors visited by the enemy's vessels till August 8th, about a year before the treaty of peace was ratified. At that time an English brig of 18 guns came into Cape Porpoise harbor, and took a schooner and a sloop belonging to Newbury. They carried off the schooner, but the sloop getting ashore was burnt. While the English had possession of these vessels, Samuel Wildes, who was partially deranged, paddled into the harbor in a small canoe, and ordered them to give the vessels up, and leave the port. After talking and laughing for some time with him, they ordered him aboard the brig. He refused, and turned to pull ashore, when they wantonly fired seven muskets at him, and wounded him in several places. One bullet struck him on his knee, which lamed him for life. When he got ashore, he was unable to stand from loss of blood, and he remained in a critical situation for some considerable time. The inhabitants of the town soon collected on Trott's Island, with the intention of crossing over to Goat Island, close to which the brig was anchored. To prevent this purpose, the brig sent a crew of men on to Goat Island, and a schooner of 10 guns, that was in company with the brig, fired grape shot continually through the opening between the islands. They succeeded however in crossing, when the English finding they were likely to be outnumbered on the island, retreated to their boats, and were closely followed by the Americans, who immediately commenced firing upon them. So destructive was their fire, the English turned to come ashore, for the purpose, as was supposed, of giving themselves up prisoners. But the Americans being under no regular command and suspecting the British were returning to attack them, redoubled their fire and compelled them to go back. Only one, it is said, was able to climb up the vessel's side, and it was thought 16 or 17 were killed. The Americans kept sheltered behind the rocks, and discharged their muskets at the brig, which was only about seventy yards from them, when they could do it without exposing themselves. Capt. James Burnham, having fired several times, was rising again to discharge his gun, when a musket ball struck him in his breast, and instantly killed him. Two

pieces of cannon having been procured of Mr. Thomas Wiswall, who lived at the village, and carried on to Trott's Island, so annoyed the brig, that they began to warp her out of the harbor, but were unable to effect it, till the Americans had expended all their ammunition. In going out, the vessel struck on the eastern side, and was detained a short time. They however succeeded in getting her off, with but trifling damage. It was thought, if they could have got their cannon on to Goat Island while she was ashore, they could have captured her without much difficulty. Part of one of her rudder irons was found a few years since, on the rock on which she struck. There were none injured on our side but Capt. Burnham and Mr. Wildes.

After the surrender of the army of Lord Cornwallis, it was very evident that the British government had given up all expectation of conquering this country, and Sept. 3, 1783, the treaty of peace, which recognized the independence of the United States, was signed at Paris.

The energy manifested by the inhabitants of Arundel during the war, did not subside with the return of peace. The intercourse with the leading men of the State, in Convention, Provincial Congress, General Court, and in the Army, which many of them enjoyed, taught them that they had a community of interest with the rest of the country; and infused into them a new spirit of enlightened enterprize, which was a certain precursor of more prosperous times.

Many of the citizens of Maine were desirous that the District should become an independent State, and a Conference was called at Falmouth, Oct. 5, 1785, to discuss the propriety of the measure. Massachusetts proper was violently opposed to it, but notwithstanding another Convention was held, Jan. 4, 1786, and a Report, prepared by a committee, sent to every town in the District; and the Convention was adjourned to September. In September there were but six towns represented from the County of York. Thomas Perkins, Esq. was the delegate from Arundel; and he was instructed by the unanimous vote of the town, to oppose the measure. The Convention again adjourned to the 3d of January 1787, at which time a motion

was made to petition the General Court to sanction the separation, but it was negatived ; and the project was, for a time, abandoned.

The small pox, in 1787, was introduced into this town, and a number of the citizens were anxious to have a hospital established, to inoculate those who had not had the disorder. A large majority of the inhabitants, however, were opposed to the plan, and the following vote was passed, at a town meeting, called upon the occasion.

“ Voted to put a final stop to the spreading of the small pox in said town immediately ;—Voted that any person that shall set up any pest-house in Arundel, for inoculation, shall pay a fine of fifty pounds, to the inhabitants of said town.” This apparently decisive vote, did not, however, have the intended effect. Dr. Thacher Goddard, who had been living at the village a short time, prevailed upon Capt. James Perkins, whose vessel brought the disorder from the West Indies, to make a hospital of his dwelling house, and a large number were inoculated.

The town [1788] gave “ Mr. Thomas Wiswall liberty to have gates and bars at Huff’s Cove, on the town landing ; and any other person upon the old County road, to Harding’s ferry so called.”

George Washington was inaugurated President of the United States, April 30, 1789, and the government was duly organized. A census was ordered to be taken, [1790] and Maine was divided into nine collection districts. The number of inhabitants of Maine was 96,540 ; of the County of York 28,821 ; and of Arundel 1802. The port of Kennebunk, including Arundel and Wells, was included in the Saco district, of which Jeremiah Hill was Collector. The town was this year divided into five school districts or classes, and £80, (\$266) were raised for the support of schools. The heads or agents of the districts, were chosen in town meeting, and each one employed its own instructor. It will perhaps better show the estimation in which education was held by the inhabitants of this town, previous to this period, by continuing the account of schools and instructors from the time when Mr. Eveleth was dismissed. The town had granted 200

acres of land, in 1720, for the use of schools, but it was never laid out ; and the proprietors divided it, with the other common land, amongst themselves. In 1733, four years after the dismissal of Mr. Eveleth, the town was presented by the grand jury, for not having a school according to law, and Mr. Hicks, a citizen of the town, was employed for about two dollars and fifty cents a year. There was no school kept again in town, till 1736, when £30 (about 25 dollars) were raised, and Mr. John Williams was chosen school master. Generally, the school master was chosen at town meetings, like town officers, but sometimes the selectmen were authorized to employ one. Mr. Williams, who was an inhabitant of the town, continued to be chosen annually, till 1740, when he was dismissed for asking an increase of pay. Low as his compensation was, the town neglected to pay him, and he was obliged to sue for it the following year. For several years afterwards, the town either had no school, or only employed an instructor a short time for the purpose of avoiding a fine, giving him less, generally, than the fine would have been.

Samuel Wildes, who was also an inhabitant, succeeded Mr. Williams, and had his town tax abated, for his services. In 1745, the town was again complained of, for want of a school, and William Waterhouse was chosen, who was allowed forty shillings, old tenor, being but little more than one dollar. The next year, Mr. Wildes was again chosen, and had 20s, or about fifty cents. After this lavish expenditure, the town concluded not to have a school the following year, but a complaint being entered, "one Mr. Samuel Murphet was chosen Scoole Master." In 1748, "Samuel Robinson was chosen Scoole Master, and did not Refuse to Serve." He did not keep however, nor did the town expect him to, having only chosen him, in hopes of avoiding a fine. The next year they did not even choose one, and the town was again presented. In 1750, "Master Parrot hired for a quarter, to keep school at the rate of £120, old tenor for him, and the town to pay his board."\* The amount allowed him,

\*Mr. H. Journal.

about \$45, was not for one quarter only, but for the year. The instructor was obliged to keep in several different places, to accommodate all parts of the town. Mr. Parrot began his school the last day of March; and Mr. Hovey says, "July 3d. Master Parrot's time for keeping school in this part of the town is up." This was much the longest time, that they had ever had a public school, at one time, at the Cape; although they sometimes employed a female to keep a private one.\* Mr. Parrot made school keeping his business, and kept in various parts of the country.

It does not appear by the town records that there was any provision made for schools, in 1651, but the next year, Benjamin Downing, the town clerk, was chosen, "a school master to Serve ye. Town for three months for sixteen pounds† p. month and find him Self." A Mr. Hickey was next chosen, who kept several years.

In 1766, while Mr. Hickey kept at Cape Porpoise, the selectmen employed, at the same time, Mr. Joseph Ward at Saco road. This was the first time, that two instructors had been employed at the same time; and the measure was violently opposed by the inhabitants of the town. They refused to settle with Mr. Ward for his services, till he obtained his pay by process of law. He was an able teacher, and, in the revolutionary war, served as Aide-de-camp to Gen. Ward.

Mr. Adam McCulloch was first employed in 1767, and kept three years; and was followed by Benjamin Burbank and Moses Johnson. About 1772, Mr. Johnson's place was supplied by Ezra Thompson, generally known as "Old Master Thompson."

In Mr. Thompson, the town found a man whose habits and disposition were exactly calculated to suit them. Satisfied with a bare maintenance, he indulged them in their dilatoriness, receiving pay when it suited them to give it, or not receiving it at all. He was a native of Wilmington, Mass. and during his residence in Arundel of nearly thirty years, he did not visit his friends; and he gave as the reason for not doing it,

\*Mr. Hovey, in 1745, says "James and Eben. went to school with Mrs. Cole;" and in 1748, that they went to Mrs. Dorman's school.

†About six dollars.

that it would have cost him thirty dollars, and he had not been in possession of that sum, at one time, during his continuance in the place. Fortunately for the rising generation, he was a man of good education, being a graduate of Harvard College; and to his instructions were the inhabitants of the town mainly indebted for their holding a more respectable rank in society. A better education enabled them to engage in more profitable pursuits than fishing and milling; and the prosperity of the town kept pace with its increasing intelligence.

Mr. Thompson was an eccentric man, and very pedantic. In politics he was a staunch whig, and in 1775 he gave the town three months schooling, as his part of the public burthen. He was never appointed to any town office, except "scribe" to the committee that reported on the form of government submitted to the people, in 1780. In the latter part of his days, he became intemperate and destitute, being dependant upon charity for his clothing. Having fallen down in a state of intoxication, and remaining some time without being discovered, he took a violent cold, which soon ended his days. He died July 5, 1798, aged 64. His grave stones\* are still standing, near the dwelling house of Samuel Robinson. Mr. Thompson was never married.

The first school house in town was built in 1780, in the meeting house yard, near where the present one stands, by the exertions of a few of the most enlightened citizens; but the town refused to lend them any aid.

Even their extreme poverty was no sufficient excuse for this gross neglect in educating their children. If their poverty kept them ignorant, their ignorance in its turn kept them poor. If they had shared in the intelligence and information of other towns, they would likewise have vied with them in enterprize and wealth.

Notwithstanding the great obstacles to their prosper-

\*The following is the inscription on his grave stones. "In grateful remembrance of Mr. Ezra Thompson, who was born Sept. 23, 1734, at Wilmington, Mass. son of James and Abial Thompson. He graduated at Harvard College 1756. He was a good Classical Scholar, and spent upwards of 20 years of the latter part of his life as an Instructor of the Youth of the town of Arundel, to their great improvement. He died July 5, 1798."

ity, other towns rapidly advanced in wealth and population, while Arundel remained in poverty and ignorance; and almost unknown in the other parts of the province. If they had taken a proper interest in education, it would have led to more frequent intercourse with enlightened men of other towns, and could not but have had a salutary effect in their business concerns. There being no men of learning within the town, is undoubtedly the cause of there being so few documents from which to compile its history. If some of the inhabitants had been educated, they would probably have shared in the prominent acts of the Province; and been the means of preserving for the use of their posterity, an account of the various fortunes, accidents, and reverses of the earlier settlers, during the trying period of the early Indian wars. Other towns are wholly indebted to their men of letters, for the records of their early proceedings, and for the remembrance of their prominent acts, during times of trial and danger.

Nor were the bad effects of this neglect of education confined to themselves. Their children suffered for the faults of their fathers. Even after the town had gained some reputation on account of its wealth, its citizens were never called upon to fill any public office, or their services required in any public employment; and to this day do they feel the blighting effect of this neglect.

As before remarked, the only extenuation of this fault was their extreme poverty. So very poor were the inhabitants after the resettlement of the town, they were unable to build their own mills; and were obliged to make extravagant grants, in order to induce wealthier people to remove into town. Several had the privilege of cutting timber in any part of the town, for their mills. The exercise of this right was afterwards of immense injury to the town; and the evils arising from it, were only ended by a legal decision and valuable definite grants of land.

During the troubles with the Indians, and in seasons of scarcity, Berwick, and the other towns in the county, were obliged to afford this town charitable assistance; and so destitute was it, that it acquired the name of "Poor Arundel," by which appellation it was known for a great number of years.

## CHAPTER VIII.

Ship building....Village....West India business....Politics....Parish divided....Phantom ship.....Sherburne's meeting house built....Pier built....French spoliations....Kennebunk made a collection district....Baptist society formed....Small pox....Carhart's claim....English and French war....Imports and tonnage.....Embargo....Census....War with England....Bank incorporated....Privateers....New religious societies formed....Mr. Moody died....Maine separated from Massachusetts....Population....Town takes the name of Kennebunk-port....The second in wealth....Piers and light house built...Granite....Village incorporated....Bye-laws.

FROM the close of the revolutionary war to 1790, the wealth of Arundel increased rapidly. The business of the town was principally confined to ship building and lumber business, which were carried on extensively on Kennebunk river. This caused the settlements on that river to multiply; and the village, which at the conclusion of the revolutionary war, contained only four houses and one short wharf,\* had become the most populous part of the town. Many persons had engaged in the West India trade which was found to be very profitable.

The first vessels employed in the business, were sloops of fifty tons and less. The first voyage was performed by Capt. James Hovey, in a sloop belonging to Thomas Wiswall.† She had on a deck load of cattle, part of which was lost overboard the first night out.

There was, in 1791, nearly £16,000 in paper money in the town treasury, which, by a vote of the town, was carried to the Loan office, and four shillings, (67 cents) received for every hundred dollars in paper.

\*The houses were those of Ephraim Perkins, Thomas Wiswall, Gideon Walker, and John Walker. Shackford's house had been taken down. The next one built, was that of Daniel Walker; and the seventh was erected by Benjamin Coes. The wharf was a short one, where that of Joseph Perkins now is.

†Bourne's Hist. Kennebunk.



Another attempt was made, to make Maine a separate state, and Arundel was again unanimously opposed to it.

Thomas Durrell and Seth Burnham were chosen delegates to a Convention held at Sanford, May 1, 1792, to further consider the expediency of becoming an independent state. At a subsequent meeting, the votes, on this occasion, were 64 against it, and only one in favor.

The Constitution of the United States as first framed, [1793] although adopted by the vote of a majority of the people, was warmly opposed by many intelligent and patriotic citizens.

The party in favor of the constitution, was called the Federal, and the one opposed to it, the Anti-Federal party. Several articles, most violently opposed by the anti-federalists, or, as they were afterwards called, republicans, were amended. During the progress of the French revolution, after England had declared war against France, there was a deep interest taken in the result of the contest, by the people of the United States;—the federalists favoring the cause of England, and the republicans or democrats that of France. Washington, not wishing to embroil this country in the quarrel, issued a proclamation of Neutrality, and ratified the treaty, known as Jay's treaty, with the British government. The federalists were in favor of these measures of the national administration, but the republicans were opposed to them. At a town meeting held in Arundel, in compliance with a request from a Convention held in Boston, to express their views upon these measures, it was "voted unanimously, a hearty concurrence therewith, and a strict conformity thereto in principle and practice."

At another meeting, the town refused to send a delegate to Portland, to consider the expediency of separating from Massachusetts, and again voted unanimously not to separate.

At the General election held on the first Monday in April, 1794, there were 44 votes for William Cushing, the federal candidate for governor, and only four for Samuel Adams, the democratic candidate. Mr. Adams, however, was elected.

Up to this time, Maine had been entitled to but one Representative to Congress, but by a new apportionment, it was now entitled to three.

By a resolve of the General Court, every town in the state was to have a plan of the town taken, upon a scale of 200 rods to an inch; and £14 were allowed to Seth Burnham, Esq. for drawing a plan of Arundel.

It was voted, April 6, 1795, "to choose a committee to petition the General Court for an act to prevent cattle and horses from running on the beach, between Badson's and Little rivers, from the last day of November, to the first day of April."

The political parties made great efforts to elect their respective candidates, in 1796, and Mr. Adams was again elected. On the question of removing the Judicial Courts from York to Kennebunk, Arundel voted unanimously for Kennebunk.

Population having considerably increased, [1797] the meeting house was found to be too small; and an attempt was made to enlarge it. The inhabitants of the upper part of the town, who were quite numerous, were unwilling to be taxed for repairing the house; or for supporting a minister, who lived so far from them, that it was nearly impossible for them to attend his meetings. After several unsuccessful attempts to obtain a vote to enlarge the house, the town consented that persons, living "north westerly of a line to run from the widow Ruth Crediford's house north east to Biddeford line," should be exempted from paying a tax to the minister, or to repair the house. Opposition being then withdrawn, it was repaired and painted. The inhabitants of the upper division of the parish, having built a meeting house, petitioned the town to allow Mr. Moody to preach in it a third part of the time, or in proportion to the amount of taxes paid by them, but the town would not consent to it.

The land laid out for the use of the ministry in 1725, commonly called the parsonage, being considered public property, had always been a prey to trespassers; and it was more trouble than benefit to the town. By consent of the town, permission was obtained from the General Court, to sell the land, and place the money at interest for the use of the ministry.

There were no votes thrown for Governor in 1797, in Arundel, but this year, they were all cast for Mr. Sumner, the federal candidate. The inhabitants still remained firm in their attachment to the National Administration; and a committee was chosen to make known to President Adams, "their strict confidence in his proceedings."

Kennebunk being a barred harbor, and the channel being liable to change every storm, by the shifting of the sand, and there also being a bad rock, called the perch rock, in the middle of the river, a company was incorporated to build a pier, extending over perch rock, for the double purpose of covering the rock and keeping the channel in one place.

The proprietors of the pier, which was usually called the Perch-rock wharf, were allowed to assess a small tax on every ton of navigation passing the pier.\* Even after building this pier, it was dangerous to sail out of the river fully loaded; and the larger class of vessels usually finished their lading outside the bar. In June, two brigs, the *Ranger*, James Perkins master, and the *Louisa*, Capt. Paul, were taking in their cargoes over the bar. The crew of the *Ranger*, about daylight in the morning, were preparing to go into the river for a raft of boards. After getting into the boat, they discovered a brig under full sail, apparently on the beach. They soon however perceived that she was afloat, and, although it was nearly calm, sailing with great rapidity; and she very shortly disappeared.

This phenomenon terrified them exceedingly, for they were satisfied that no vessel could be with safety, where they first saw her, or sail so rapidly as she appeared to without wind. Several of the crew took their chests ashore, with the intention of quitting the vessel, presuming this appearance, which they thought supernatural, was an omen of evil. After considerable persuasion, however, they consented to proceed on the voyage. Both brigs sailed in company, and after unusually short and prosperous voyages, arrived the same day,—

\*The pier was built in 1793, but it was not incorporated till 1798. The act of incorporation was several times renewed, but the tax on tonnage being reduced in 1820, the proprietors refused to accept the charter.

the *Ranger* at Kennebunk, and the *Louisa* in Boston. The mate and one of the crew who witnessed this appearance, were afterwards amongst the most intelligent ship masters of the port.

A similar phenomenon was observed several years afterwards, by two fishermen. Their reputation for veracity, however would not have entitled them to belief, if their very evident fright and temporary reformation, had not confirmed their statement. The vessel in this instance appeared to sail directly across the river.

This appearance was undoubtedly the effect of mirage or loom. The vessels seen were probably some distance from the shore. "The representation of ships in the air by unequal refraction has no doubt given rise in early times to those superstitions which have prevailed in different countries respecting "phantom ships," as Washington Irving calls them, which always sail in the eye of the wind, and plough their way through the smooth sea, where there is not a breath of wind upon its surface. In his beautiful story of the storm ship, which makes its way up the Hudson against wind and tide, this elegant writer has finely imbodyed one of the most interesting superstitions of the early American colonists. The Flying Dutchman had in all probability a similar origin, and the wizard beacon-keeper of the Isle of France, who saw in the air the vessels bound to the island long before they appeared in the offing, must have derived his power from a diligent observation of the phenomena of nature."\*

Appearances, although not so striking as the two noticed, arising from the same cause, are frequently seen from the observatory. Cape Neddock and the Nubble, and Boon Island frequently appear to be elevated several degrees above a well defined horizon; and vessels in the offing are enlarged and often doubled, while boats, even to the eye of the experienced, take the appearance of square-rigged vessels.

The Isles of Shoals, which are actually below the horizon, are sometimes distinctly visible; and Seguin Island, at the mouth of Kennebunk river, and even

\*Brewster's Letters on Natural Magic,—Harper's Family Library, No. L. letter 6. p. 122,—in which these interesting phenomena are satisfactorily explained.

Cape Ann have been seen from the house of Israel Stone, at Cape Porpoise. Fishing boats belonging to that harbor, can be recognized while lying at anchor, twenty miles from the land.

Loom, or the state of the air when unequally heated, indicates southerly weather. This state of the atmosphere is also favorable to the transmission of sounds. The bells of the village of Kennebunk, which are four miles north west from the Port, are most distinctly heard with a southerly or south westerly wind, while they are never heard during the time of a dry wind from the north west.

The distinct appearance of the White Hills\* in New Hampshire, and the sound of these bells, are sure signs to the fishermen who pursue their business but a short distance from the land, of an out shore wind. When the factory was first established at Kennebunk, several fishermen being deceived by the loud sound of the bell belonging to that establishment, made a harbor in expectation of a gale from the southward. They could not account for the subsequent favorable weather till they ascertained that there was a new bell, which was either larger than the old one, or the sound of which was less interrupted by intervening objects.†

The taxes of the town were, 1799, for the first time assessed in dollars and cents, although computation in Federal money had been adopted by Act of Congress, six years before.

Not only the nations of Europe, but the United States had become embroiled in the war between France and England. Both of these nations, in viola-

\*These hills, although 80 miles from the sea, are frequently the first land discovered in approaching the coast.

†The course of the wind appears to have but little effect in extending sounds. At the village of Kennebunk-port, during a violent storm January 1, 1837, part of the time the wind was to the northward with snow, and at other times to the southward with rain. At Cape Neddock, about 12 miles to the southward, there was no snow, while a few miles from the sea there was no rain. With the wind north east, blowing violently, directly towards the coast, the rote, or roaring of the sea, was very plainly heard, during the whole storm, twelve or fifteen miles in the country; while in a dry northerly wind, the sound does not reach the village, which is less than a mile from the shore.

tion of justice, preyed upon the commerce of this country. The citizens of the port of Kennebunk, who were largely concerned in navigation, lost a considerable amount of property.

The County of York was divided this year into two districts by the Great Ossipee river, for the convenience of registering deeds and holding Probate Courts.

Wells, Kennebunk, and Cape Porpoise, which had heretofore been ports of delivery only, were made a collection district in 1800, and Jonas Clark was appointed collector. The Custom-house was located in Kennebunk village, to accommodate both Wells and Arundel. The amount of tonnage in the district was 1463 tons.

By the census of this year, Maine contained 151,719 inhabitants, the County of York 37,729, and Arundel 1900.

Maine was entitled to four Representatives to Congress, one of whom was assigned to the County of York.

Durrell's bridge, which was first built before 1751, was rebuilt this year, with a draw; and ship building, since this period, has been principally carried on above that bridge.

The town, which had heretofore generally voted for the federal candidate for Governor, [1801] now became divided. Samuel Phillips, the federal candidate, had 44 votes, and Elbrige Gerry, 30. The following year, [1802] Caleb Strong had 48 votes, and Mr. Gerry 21.

The persons in the upper part of the town who had built the new meeting house, had been unable to hire a congregational minister, or to induce the town to allow Mr. Moody to preach for them. Mr. Moody had preached there only one Sabbath, and several other of the neighboring ministers had also preached occasionally. "Being unable to settle a congregationalist, they suffered the baptists to preach in it."\* Mr. Timothy Remich of Parsonsfield, who was shortly afterwards ordained at Cornish, preached a few Sabbaths, and was succeeded by Mr. Andrew Sherburne.

\* Sherburne's Memoirs.

In December they agreed to consider themselves a baptist society, and invited Mr. Sherburne to settle with them. They offered him "the amount of the ministerial tax, which they had usually paid to Mr. Moody, which was about sixty dollars,"\* and one half of the income of the parsonage fund, to which they presumed they were entitled. They also furnished him with a house, hay for his horse and cow, and his fuel. Mr. Sherburne moved into town in January, 1803, and "a baptist church was constituted, consisting of thirteen members,"† in June, but he was not ordained till the 28th of September.

The federalists having succeeded for several years in electing their candidate for Governor, and obtaining a majority in both branches of the Legislature, the democratic party in Arundel, either declined to vote, or again united with the federal party; and Gov. Strong received the undivided vote of the town. Ninety nine votes were thrown for him, but there were 260 legal voters belonging to the town. In the choice of Electors for President and Vice President, the following year, [1804] the votes were nearly divided, the federal candidates having 67 votes, and the democratic 62. The next year, however, the democratic party first obtained a majority of votes, James Sullivan having 72, and Caleb Strong 70. After this period the town was nearly equally divided in politics, sometimes one party having the ascendancy, and sometimes the other.

The northern division of York County, being united with a part of Cumberland, was erected into a County by the name of Oxford; and the bounds of the County of York have since been unaltered.

The small pox having again been brought into the port by a vessel from the West Indies, the town, having witnessed the beneficial effect of inoculation in 1787, now consented that a hospital might be erected near Cleaves's Cove; and many of the inhabitants were inoculated.

The members of the baptist society thinking they were entitled to a fair proportion of the interest of the parsonage money, [1806] advised their pastor, Mr.

\* Sherburne's Memoirs.

† Ibid.

Sherburne, to apply to Mr. Moody for part of it, but he refused to relinquish it. Not being an incorporated society, they were doubtful whether they could support their claim to it, and they petitioned the town to be set off as the First Baptist Society. The town did not consent to it, and Mr. Sherburne was sent to Boston, to procure an act of incorporation from the General Court, which was obtained June 24th. The parish was not a territorial one, but the members of it belonged in all parts of the town. There were forty seven persons named in the Act of Incorporation.

The claim to land in Arundel under Major Phillips's Indian title, was again revived this year, and the town chose "Thomas Durrell, Esq. an agent for the said town of Arundel, to defend an action or actions, brought against Thomas Perkins, jr. by Thomas Carhart and others, who claim not only said Perkins's land, but a large part of the land in the town, to appear at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Alfred, September term, 1806, to answer to the aforesaid action in behalf of the said town of Arundel." At the time of this suit, it was ascertained, that, although all the land within the limits of the town was possessed by virtue of town, or proprietor's grants, they would not cover two thirds of the land claimed under them. In most cases large measure had been obtained, and frequently lots had been laid out more than once, under the plea that former locations had infringed upon other grants.\* Mr. Carhart and his associates failed in their suit, in consequence of having brought their action of ejectment against persons who could prove their title by possession. The claimants however did not think their title sufficiently good to justify them in commencing a new action, and this unjust claim was finally dropped.

The war between France and England being renewed, American vessels,†[1807] which were pursuing a

\* When Vaughan's Island was sold to Bryan Pendleton, 1660, it was estimated at 50 acres, but when it was granted by the town, 1723, to James Mussey, it was said to contain only 23 acres.

† There were from 30 to 40 vessels belonging to this port, with their cargoes, captured by European nations before and after the year 1800, valued at about \$250,000, part of which was insured.



very lucrative business, were confiscated by the French under the Berlin and Milan Decrees, and by the English under their Orders in Council. Each of these nations seemed to be determined either to rob the Americans of their earnings, or to force them into a war with its opponent. To preserve the commerce of the country, and to be in a situation to declare war if driven to it, an embargo was laid on all the shipping in the United States.

The ship owners of the port of Kennebunk, were never engaged in more profitable business than at this time; and they suffered severely by these restrictive measures. The amount of duties collected in the district in 1806, was \$81,273, and in 1807, \$52,642; and, notwithstanding the embargo, for the ten years after the district was established, the whole amount was about \$500,000. Many vessels belonging to the port, discharged their cargoes in Boston, and other places, which at least doubled the amount of duties paid on imports by Kennebunk merchants. Besides West India vessels, in which these imports were principally made, a large amount of property was invested in freighting ships, which usually entered in ballast.

Navigation gave a spring to other branches of business, and traders and mechanics were daily adding to their wealth. Real estate in the village was exorbitantly high, land being sold for more than a thousand dollars an acre.

The baptist society being incorporated, another attempt was made by them to obtain a portion of the ministerial fund, by petitioning the town. Mr. Sherburne urged, that as the land from which the fund originated was given by the whole town for the use of the ministry, without confining the grant to any one society or denomination, all were equally entitled to the benefit of it. A majority of the town however being congregationalists, the application was dsiregarded.

The embargo, [1808] which had been in force fourteen months, was so far rescinded as to allow our vessels to trade with Spain, Portugal, Denmark, and several other nations, and a non-intercourse with England and France substituted in its stead. In

prospect of this event, the inhabitants of Arundel had chosen a committee for the purpose of petitioning the President of the United States "according to the power vested in him by Congress, to suspend the Act laying an Embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, at least so far as they may respect the trade of the United States with Spain and Portugal, and their provinces and colonies."

By this act of the American government, [1809] business again revived; but in 1810 the French and English renewed their depredations upon American commerce.

By the census of this year, there were 228,687 inhabitants in Maine, and 2,377 in Arundel. The amount of tonnage in Maine, was 141,057, and in the District of Kennebunk, 8,552 tons. Notwithstanding the great loss of property by the seizures of European nations, business still continued to be profitable. It being hoped that the country would not be involved in war, the village continued to increase rapidly in size. To facilitate the increasing travel to the westward, a company was formed for the purpose of erecting a toll bridge across Kennebunk river, which, together with a road that was wholly made by the voluntary contribution of the inhabitants of the village, shortened the distance to Wells nearly one half.

The Religious Freedom Bill was passed in 1811 by the Legislature of Massachusetts, which gave to unincorporated religious societies the same privileges with those incorporated.

The English continuing to insult the American flag, and to impress American seamen, Congress, April 4, 1812, laid an embargo on all vessels within the harbors of the United States, and June 18, declared war against Great Britain.

Although the embargo and non-intercourse acts, and the seizure of American vessels by the French and English had greatly interrupted trade, yet the business of this town had continued to increase. House lots in the village sold at the rate of more than \$7000 an acre. The amount of duties on importations in this district in 1811, was \$86,441, and in 1812, \$119,850.

This extensive business was at once stopped by the war, there not being a single entry at the Custom House the two following years. The entire business of the place, being dependant on navigation, at once came to a stand ; and the stores of the traders, and the shops of the mechanics were closed. From a place of bustle and activity, the port was metamorphosed into a deserted village ; and its citizens turned from their wonted employments, felt to their extent the evils arising from a state of warfare. The vessels of the port had generally been manned by citizens of this and the neighboring towns ; and to give them employment, a small privateer sloop, called the Gleaner, commanded by Joshua Robinson, was fitted out, and manned with a select crew of 50 men. She took two prizes, which were retaken ; and the privateer herself was captured by an English brig of 18 guns, about ten days out. The crew were carried to Halifax, but were shortly afterwards exchanged.

The valuation of property of the County of York, was at this time \$288,522, and of the town of Arundel, \$17,650. The number of taxable polls in the town was 473. By a vote of the town, the selectmen were instructed to petition the General Court for an act to change the name of the town to Kennebunk, but it does not appear that the vote was complied with.

In 1813, the Kennebunk Bank in Arundel was incorporated for 17 years, with a capital of \$100,000. Joseph Moody of Wells was chosen President, and Henry Clark of Arundel, Cashier. The building was of brick, and cost between three and four thousand dollars.

To protect the river, which was crowded with dismantled shipping, a small fort was built on Kennebunk point, and a battery near Butler's rocks, both on the eastern side of the river. A volunteer artillery company was stationed at the fort, which was relieved by the Limington Light Infantry, under the command of Capt. Small. The coast was lined with British men-of-war and privateers ; and frequently could the flames arising from coasting vessels which had fallen into the hands of the enemy, be seen from the village. In consequence of the risk in running from port to port, provisions

were extremely high. Flour was worth from 14 to 15 dollars a barrel, corn two dollars a bushel, molasses \$1,25 a gallon, and other articles proportionably high.

Notwithstanding the risk, several of the venturesome mariners of this port, with small craft, kept running during the war, but one of which was taken.\* Owing to the bad luck of the Gleaner, no privateer was fitted out the second year of the war, but many citizens of the town joined those of other ports, some of whom were fortunate, and others were lost.

Besides privateering, several vessels were fitted out, [1814] under the Danish flag, but all of them except one, notwithstanding their disguise, were captured by the English.

A new privateer brig, the McDonough, Capt. Weeks, with 70 men, was fitted out, but she fared no better than the Gleaner. She was captured the second day out by the Bacchante Frigate, and her crew carried to Halifax, and afterwards to England, and were imprisoned in Dartmoor till the end of the war.† Not discouraged by these failures, two other fast sailing brigs were built, the Ludlow and Lawrence. The former, commanded by Capt. Mudge, was fitted out in the winter, and on going to sea sprung a leak, and put into Havana, where she was detained in making repairs till peace was proclaimed. The Lawrence had not sailed when the treaty of peace was signed, December 24, and was sold to a merchant in Boston. During this year, the ship Alexander, a Salem privateer, was chased ashore by the Ratler, seventy four, about two miles to the westward of Kennebunk river. It being low water, and very smooth, the British hauled her off on the rise of the tide, with but little injury to her. Alarms were frequent during the war, and the militia were repeatedly called out, but there was no attempt by the English to land in this vicinity.

Besides the new road to Wells, the road between Arundel and Saco had been shortened during the summer, and the mail and accommodating stages ran

\*Sloop Charles, Andrews.

†Two only of her crew died in prison, Capt. John Stone and Jesse March.

alternately through the villages of Arundel and Kennebunk.\* Previous to this year, there had been no post office in the town, and the citizens had taken turns in bringing the mail from the Kennebunk post office. By order of the Post-master-general, a branch of that office was established in Arundel, and John Patten was appointed assistant postmaster, by the postmaster at Kennebunk.

With the return of peace, [1815] business revived, and the harbor of Kennebunk exhibited in appearance of great activity. The West India business, freighting, and ship building, were conducted with their former energy.

Mr. Moody having become old and infirm, his parish proposed settling a colleague with him, and they offered Mr. Nathan Lord, of Berwick, \$400. They afterwards offered him \$550 during Mr. Moody's life, and \$700 after his decease. Mr. Lord, who preached here a short time, did not accept the offer, but settled in Amherst, and is now President of Dartmouth College. Several persons belonging to the society having changed their religious views; and others, not being willing to pay two ministers, availed themselves of the Religious Freedom Act, of 1811, and formed new societies, or joined the baptist society.

The custom house, which had been heretofore located in Kennebunk, was removed to the village of Arundel, and George Wheelwright was appointed Deputy-Collector. Joseph Storer, who succeeded Mr. Clark in the Collectorship, resided at the village of Kennebunk.

There was a remarkable rise of the tide in Kennebunk river in June of this year. At low water it suddenly rushed in, and in a few minutes had flowed several feet high. It again ebbed, as rapidly as it advanced, to its former level. The brig Union, that was lying at a wharf near the mouth of the river, was with difficulty prevented from striking adrift, so rapid was the flow of the tide.†

\*The stages ran through the village of Arundel but a few years.

†There was a similar phenomenon observed at Nantucket, in 1836.

Another attempt was made, in 1816, to make Maine an independent state, and the General Court of Massachusetts directed all the towns and plantations in the District to vote upon the question. In Arundel, where there were 357 qualified voters, there were 63 votes against separation and 23 in favor. Although a majority of votes cast, were in favor of becoming an independent state, but a few votes were thrown; and the subject was again submitted to the people in September, at which time the votes of this town were 93 against, and only 13 for the proposed measure. A convention had been ordered to meet in Brunswick, on the last Monday in September, to count the votes, and, if the required majority were obtained, to form a state constitution. Each town was required to send as many delegates as it was entitled to representatives to General Court. Eliphalet Perkins and John Mitchell were delegates from Arundel.

Mr. Moody died April 7, aged 73, and was succeeded by Mr. George Payson, who was ordained July 3, 1816.

The ancestor of Mr. Moody, William, came from Wales in 1633, and settled in Ipswich. He removed to Newbury in 1635, and was admitted freeman. He was a blacksmith, and first adopted the practice of shoeing oxen to enable them to walk on ice. He died Oct. 25, 1673. He left three sons, Joshua, Caleb and Samuel. Samuel married Mary Cutting, Nov. 30, 1657. Their children were, William, John, Samuel, Cutting, and probably others. Samuel, the third son, was born in 1671. He had but one son, William, whose sons were, Samuel, William, Thomas, Silas, and Nicholas. Silas, the fourth son, was born in 1743, graduated 1761, and settled in Arundel, 1771. He married Mary, daughter of the Rev. Daniel Little of Kennebunk, in 1773. Several of their children now reside in town. Mrs. Moody is still living, at the advanced age of 81, in good health, and with unimpaired faculties.

Mr. Moody was a man of fair talents, but his health, which was always feeble, disqualified him for close application to his studies. Some of his occasional sermons evinced much research, and the one on the death of Washington, was published by request of his society. He maintained a considerable degree of popularity,

and was much respected during his long settlement in this town of more than forty five years.

On account of the severity of the cold the previous summer, in 1817 there was a greater scarcity of provisions than there had been for a long period. The crops were not only all cut off in New England, but the wheat crop of the southern states was almost wholly destroyed by early frost. Flour was from 14 to 15 dollars a barrel in Philadelphia.

The next year, [1818] was much more favorable for agriculturalists; and emigration to the western states, which had been very common, was checked. Many however continued to emigrate, amongst whom was the Rev. Andrew Sherburne. He had the year before joined the Massachusetts Missionary Society, and had been preaching in New Hampshire, but his family continued to reside in Arundel.

Mr. Sherburne was born in Rye, N. H. and his ancestors were amongst the earliest settlers of Portsmouth. His early education was quite limited. He joined the continental ship-of-war, *Ranger*, at the age of thirteen, and served on board of her and other ships, during the war; having been taken prisoner three times.

He continued to follow the sea for several years after the war. In 1787 he visited Cornish, Me. and soon after became religious; and began to preach occasionally in 1800. His first wife was Jane Muchamore of Portsmouth, who died in the spring of 1815. The same year he married Betsey Miller of Arundel, who survived him. Mr. Sherburne was a man of respectable talents, and a very fluent speaker. Although his early advantages had been limited, and his situation in life unsuitable for study, he nevertheless acquired a decent education. His devotion to politics, however, injured his influence as a preacher. In 1810, he was deputy marshal, and assisted in taking the census of that year; and in 1814, he was assistant assessor of the direct tax. After his removal to Ohio, he became poor, and almost destitute. In 1827 he wrote his *Memoirs*, which are well written and evince considerable talent. The next year he visited this town to make sale of his work, and realized a handsome sum. He died shortly after his return to his family. He left several children.

Although the attempts made to separate Maine from Massachusetts, had heretofore been defeated, the subject was again agitated in 1819. The votes of Arundel were 23 for, and 109 against the measure. The required majority of the votes of the District were, however, in favor of separation, and by an Act of Congress, Maine was admitted one of the United States of America, March 15, 1820.

The population of Arundel had not kept pace with its wealth. By the census of this year, the number of inhabitants was 2498, being an increase in ten years of only 121, or about five per cent. while the property of the town had gained twenty fold. Many of the young men had removed from the town; and those that remained found employment on board vessels trading to the West Indies, the unhealthy climate of which islands caused a great mortality amongst them.

The amount of tonnage owned in this port was 7509 tons. An appropriation of \$5000 was made by Congress this year, to build piers at the mouth of Kennebunk river, for the improvement of the harbor.

Mr. Sherburne was succeeded in the baptist society by the Rev. Jotham Day, who was settled in November. From the time of the decease of Mr. Moody, this society had added to its numbers greatly, by addition of members from the congregationalist society. The members residing in and near the village, outnumbered those living in the upper part of the town, and had preaching the greater part of the time. April 11th, several members were dismissed from the church for the purpose of forming a new one, and the second Baptist society was duly organized May 29th.\*

Mr. Payson, whose health had for some time been

\*A German traveller, who came passenger to this port in 1820, and who resided sometime in the village, published an account of his travels, on his return to his native country. Amongst other anecdotes related by him during his residence here, he stated that the baptists cut a hole through the ice, for the purpose of baptising a woman. It being extremely cold, the minister was unable to hold her, and she slipped under the ice and was drowned. This accident he said caused but little sensation, it being admitted by all that she must have gone to heaven.

It is perhaps unnecessary to say, that this story, like most others of a similar character related by European tourists in America, had not the least foundation in fact.



very feeble, asked his dismissal. His society, with expressions of regret, consented and he was dismissed July 19th. After his dismissal he spent a winter at the south, and in some measure regained his health. He afterwards took charge of Limerick Academy, and subsequently of a seminary for young ladies, in Portland. But even this confinement was more than he could bear, and he returned to this town, where he died Oct. 25, 1823, aged thirty four years.

Mr. Payson was a man of fine talents, and generally popular with his society. He was naturally reserved in his manners, but affable and cheerful with his acquaintance. He was born in Pomfret, Conn. in 1789, and graduated at Yale College in 1812. He married, June 1, 1819, Lois W. Lord of Arundel, who afterwards married Nathaniel Dana, Esq. of Boston, and is still living. Mr. Payson's father and the father of Dr. Payson of Portland were brothers. The following account of the family is taken from Farmer's Register. "Payson, Edward, Roxbury, freeman 1640, whose first wife died in 1641, had by a second, sons, John, born 1643, freeman 1680; Jonathan, born 1644, a deacon of the church at Roxbury, and died 15 Nov. 1719, and probably others. Edward, the fifth minister of Rowley, was son of Edward Payson, and was born at Roxbury, 20 June, 1657; graduated a H. C. 1677, freeman 1680, was ordained 25 Oct. 1682, died 22d Aug. 1732, aged 75. Elizabeth, his wife, died 1 Oct. 1724, aged 60. He afterwards married Elizabeth, widow of Hon. S. Appleton. His sons, Samuel, H. C. 1716; Elliot; Stephen; Jonathan; David, and Phillips. Phillips, H. C. 1724, the minister of Walpole, was ancestor of the several distinguished clergymen of the name. The late Rev. Edward Payson, D. D. of Portland, was of the fifth descent, the whole line being clergymen from the Rowley minister."

Mr. Joseph P. Fessenden was employed to preach after the dismissal of Mr. Payson; and was ordained Oct. 25, 1820. The free meeting house was built at the village this year, and was occupied alternately by the baptists and methodists. The post office was established in the town, and Stephen Towne was appointed post-master.

From the amount of business carried on at the port of Kennebunk, it was generally known in the commercial world, while Wells and Arundel, which composed the district, were almost wholly unknown. The inhabitants of Arundel therefore, again petitioned the Legislature to have the name of the town changed to Kennebunk. The inhabitants of the eastern part of Wells having also petitioned to be set off as a separate town by that name; and having entered their petition before that from Arundel, the town of Kennebunk was incorporated, June 1820. In consequence, Arundel took the less convenient name of Kennebunk-port, February 19, 1821, by the following act of the Legislature.

“Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled,—That from and after the passing of this act, the name of the town of Arundel shall cease, and the said town shall hereafter be called and known by the name of Kennebunk-port, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; and nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair any rights of said corporation.”

The town had now reached the summit of its prosperity, being no longer “Poor Arundel,” but a town of much importance in the new state,—the second in wealth,—ranking next to Portland in valuation.\* The amount of property in the County of York, was \$3,326,360, and in Kennebunk-port, \$324,123, being considerably larger than the property of the whole county in 1812. Of a state tax of \$50,000, Portland was assessed \$3,527; Hallowell \$703,96; and Kennebunk-port \$702,69. It being partly assessed on polls, and the population of Hallowell being greater than that of

\*The valuation of North Yarmouth was greater than that of Kennebunk-port, but Cumberland being taken from it in 1821, left Kennebunk-port the second in point of wealth.

The following is the valuation of some of the principal towns in the state.

|                |             |           |            |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| Portland       | \$1,695,185 | Saco      | 286,542    |
| North Yarmouth | 361,741 20  | York      | 256,940 50 |
| Kennebunk-port | 324,122 50  | Kennebunk | 238,940 50 |
| Hallowell      | 316,046 70  | Bangor    | 132,993 50 |

Kennebunk-port, the tax of that town a little exceeded the tax of this.

The second baptist society, which was organized in 1820, had had no settled preacher, but their pulpit had been generally supplied by the neighboring ministers. Sept. 25, 1822, Mr. Charles Blanchard was ordained, who continued to preach till April 25, 1823, when he was dismissed; and Elder Joshua Roberts, then settled in Kennebunk, was employed a short time.

The observatory near the village, which is 54 feet high, and which cost about \$400, was built by subscription, during this summer.

Two hundred and fifty dollars, were voted at a town meeting, for the sufferers by fire at Alna and Wiscasset. Several persons being opposed to the appropriation, and it being ascertained that it was not strictly legal; and it being also understood that their loss had been amply made up to them, only \$100 were forwarded.

The methodist society having increased in numbers, an attempt was made by them, in 1824, to obtain part of the ministerial fund, but with no better success than the baptists.

The meeting house of the congregational society being about a mile and a half from the village, where a majority of its members resided, a new house was built in the village, which was dedicated in October. The parish, which now held its meetings for business separate from the town meetings, voted that the meetings for public worship should be holden one half the time in each house.

The town voted in 1825, to have a new plan of the town taken, and \$15 were appropriated for the purpose. By the survey for this object, the distance across the head of the town, on Lyman line, was ascertained to be two miles and 288 rods.

After the dismissal of Mr. Blanchard, for some time, there was no settled minister over the second baptist society. June 19th, the Rev. Gideon Cook, who had been settled in Sanford, was settled over this society.

In consequence of the English West Indies being closed against American vessels, and the trade with

Hayti and the other Islands which were principally visited by Kennebunk vessels having greatly fallen off, the business of this port had much declined in 1826. There were but a few West India vessels owned in the district. The principal part of the shipping being freighting vessels, gave but little active business to the place. The amount of duties collected this year was only \$16,537, and in 1827, but \$9,345. Freighting business the next two years, [1828 and '29] was very dull, which caused failures of several commercial houses in this town and in Boston, by which a large amount of property belonging to citizens of Kennebunk-port was lost. These losses had a ruinous effect upon the prosperity of the town, destroying confidence, and causing a stagnation of business, that has not yet been wholly overcome. Besides direct pecuniary losses, a large number of dwelling houses, and several stores and wharves were at once thrown into the market, which reduced the value of real estate in the village, at least 75 per cent. below the prices of 1820. Buildings which cost several thousand dollars, were sold for a less sum than the lots, on which they stood, cost but a few years before.

The partial removal of the meetings from the old house, to the new one in the village, had caused much difficulty in the congregational society. It was also divided in sentiment, a portion of its members being unitarians. While Mr. Fessenden was holding meetings at the village, the old meeting house was occupied by other congregational preachers, unitarians, or methodists. This difficulty, arising from the same cause that originated the troubles between Mr. Hovey and the parish, had a similar termination. Mr. Fessenden was under the necessity of leaving the society. He removed to Bridgeton, where he still continues to preach.

Mr. Cook, who was dismissed May 29, 1828, was succeeded in the second baptist society by the Rev. David James, who was settled July 25, 1829.

Mr. Fessenden was succeeded in the congregational society, by the Rev. Cephas H. Kent, formerly settled in Barrington, N. H. who was settled Nov. 12, 1830.

The population of the town at this time was 2763, of whom 1339 were white males, 1415 females. There

were 722 males, and 660 females under the age of 20; 579 males, and 502 females, between 20 and 70; 37 males, and 52 females, between 70 and 90; and 1 male, and 1 female, between 90 and 100. There were 6 colored males, and 3 females; 5 blind persons; and 3 deaf and dumb.

The amount of tonnage owned in this district was 5,571 tons; and the amount of duties collected in 1829 was \$6,107, and in 1830, \$10,272.

In consequence of the many losses sustained by its inhabitants, the decrease in business, the fall in real estate, and the removal of wealthy individuals from the town, the state tax of the town, by a resolve of the Legislature, was reduced \$300; and the county tax was proportionably lessened.

By the state valuation of 1831, Kennebunk-port ranked the second in the county, and the eleventh in the state, in point of wealth.\*

The state tax of the town, on \$50,000, was \$459, being the thirteenth in amount in the state. The number of taxable polls, was 454, being 46 less than in 1821.

The toll bridge was made free this year by consent of the proprietors, and a county road was located over it.

The charter of Kennebunk bank, which had not expired, was revoked by the Legislature, at the request of the stockholders. This institution had been unfortunately managed, about a quarter part of its capital having been lost. The building was sold to the general government for a custom house, at less than half its cost.

No drawback on duties is allowed on merchandize of foreign growth and manufacture, when shipped from ports which are not ports of entry for vessels from the Cape of Good Hope. To entitle the ship owners of Kennebunk to a return of duties on foreign goods, it was, by act of Congress, made "a port of entry for

\* The following is the valuation of the towns noticed in 1821.

|           |             |                |           |
|-----------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| Portland  | \$2,362,643 | Kennebunk-port | \$264,061 |
| Hallowell | 484,602     | York           | 262,235   |
| Bangor    | 405,667     | North Yarmouth | 238,827   |
| Saco      | 331,799     | Kennebunk      | 224,194   |

vessels arriving from the Cape of Good Hope, and from places beyond the same.”

May 28th, the second baptist society, which had had no regular preaching for nearly a year, employed Elder Charles Johnson.\*

Mr. Kent was dismissed by the congregational parish in April, 1832, and he removed to Freeport; and there was no regular preacher in that society till Dec. 20th, when the Rev. Levi Smith was installed. Mr. Smith, who is the present minister, was settled in East Sudbury, Mass. before his settlement in this town. The divisions in this society, originating in building the new meeting house at the village, had been increased by the contention for the income of the ministerial fund,—sometimes the orthodox part of the parish having possession of it, and at other times the unitarians obtaining it. To remove this cause of strife, it was agreed in 1833, to place the fund—about \$1400—in the town treasury, for the payment of the debts and current expenses of the town.

Mr. Johnson having left the baptist society, the Rev. Shubael Tripp was settled June 8th.†

In October a new congregationalist society was formed, at the upper part of the town, called the Union Society, and Rev. James Carruther was employed to preach.

An appropriation of \$6000 was made by Congress, to build a light-house on Goat Island, at the entrance of Cape Porpoise harbor; and John Lord was appointed keeper, with a salary of \$350.

Another post office was established, at the north part of the town on the post road leading from Alfred to Saco, called the North Kennebunk-port post office, and Edmund Currier, jr. was appointed post master.

The summer of this year was unusually cold and damp. The air was almost clear of insects; and martins, that feed upon the wing, were unable to find food for themselves or their young. This famine caused the

\* Mr. James was dismissed June 13, 1830.

† Mr. Tripp preached nearly two years. He removed to Kennebunk, where he died April 28, 1837.

destruction of nearly the entire species, in this neighborhood. Their nests were found filled with dead, and not a solitary bird has been seen at their accustomed places of resort, since this period.

The piers which had been built at the mouth of Kennebunk river, by the United States government, had greatly improved the harbor; but they were subject to decay from an unlooked for cause. A small insect called the sand flea, while in its maggot or incipient state, devoured the timber of which they were constructed, and in a few years wholly destroyed them. They had several times been repaired, and the eastern one entirely rebuilt; but it was evident that no building material but stone could be permanently useful in constructing them, and an appropriation of \$10,500 was made by Congress for that purpose in 1834.

It had always been supposed that Kennebunk-port afforded no building stone, and the greater part used in the village had been brought from Wells. The agent for building the piers, [1835]\* in searching for stone in the neighborhood of the river, found a quarry about two miles from the village, which, it was thought, would answer a very good purpose. Specimens of it being examined by geologists, it was pronounced to be of a very superior quality. A company for the purpose of quarrying, was formed, and shares in the quarry which originally cost but \$75, were sold at the rate of \$83,000. Several other companies were formed shortly after, [1836] and a large quantity of stone was quarried for the piers, and for the New York and other markets.

The baptist society in the village finding it difficult to support their minister, Mr. Milnor,† he was dismissed in May; and the society had no regular preach-

\* Jan. 4, 1835, was a remarkably cold day. The mercury by Fahrenheit's thermometer was 30 degrees below zero. In the morning, the chimnies of a large house in the village, which had been uninhabited for several weeks, appeared to emit as dense columns of smoke as any in the neighborhood. The comparatively warm air from the house, coming in contact with the cold atmosphere, became condensed into a vapor, as from the chimnies of houses in which there were fires.

† Mr. Milnor was settled May 30, 1835, for one year.

ing till March, 1837, when their present pastor, the Rev. Clark Sibley, was engaged.

The village being at one extremity of the town, the inhabitants generally had no interest in keeping the village clock and bell in repair, or in purchasing fire engines and other fire apparatus; and the expense for these purposes was unequally borne by the citizens of the village. To obviate this difficulty a number of the inhabitants petitioned the Legislature to incorporate the village for these specific purposes. The request was granted, and the following act was passed.

#### STATE OF MAINE.

*In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.*

#### AN ACT CREATING THE KENNEBUNK-PORT VILLAGE CORPORATION.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That the territory embraced within the following described limits, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Bass Cove, on Kennebunk river—thence by the branch of said Cove, called Rhode's brook to the town road—thence N. E. one hundred rods,—thence southerly, to include the house of John Curtis—thence southerly to the sea, through the middle of Great Pond—thence by the sea shore to the mouth of Kennebunk river—thence by said river to the mouth of Bass Cove, above mentioned, in the town of Kennebunk-port, together with the inhabitants thereon, be, and the same hereby is created a body politic and corporate by the name of the Kennebunk-port Village Corporation.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, That said Corporation is hereby invested with the power, at any legal meeting, called for the purpose, to raise such sums of money, as may be sufficient for the purchase, repair and preservation of one or more Fire Engines, Engine Houses, Hose, Buckets, Ladders or other apparatus for the extinguishment of fire, for the construction of reservoirs, and aqueducts for the procuring of water, and for organizing and maintaining within the limits of said territory, an efficient Fire Department; and also to



raise a further sum not exceeding one hundred dollars annually to defray the expense of ringing one of the bells in said village ; and of keeping in repair the public clock.

**SECTION 3.** Be it further enacted, That any money raised by said Corporation, for the purposes aforesaid, shall be assessed upon the property within the territory aforesaid, by the Assessors of said Corporation, in the same manner as is provided by law for the assessment of County Taxes ; excepting that polls shall not be taxed. And said Assessors may copy the last valuation of said property by the Assessors of the town of Kennebunk-port, and assess the tax thereon ; or if the said Corporation shall so direct, may correct said valuation, or make a new valuation thereof according to the principles established of the last State tax, and assess the tax on that valuation.

**SECTION 4.** Be it further enacted, That upon a certificate being filed with the Assessors of the said Corporation by the Clerk thereof, of the amount of money raised at any meeting for the purposes aforesaid ; it shall be the duty of said Assessors, as soon as may be, to assess said amount upon the estates of persons residing on the territory aforesaid, and upon the estates of nonresident proprietors thereof ; and the assessment so made, to certify and deliver to the Treasurer or Collector of said Corporation, whose duty it shall be to collect the same, in like manner as County and town taxes, are by law, collected by towns ; and said Corporation shall have the same power to direct the mode of collecting said taxes, as towns have in the collection of town taxes.

**SECTION 5.** Be it further enacted, That the officers of said Corporation shall consist of a Supervisor, Clerk, Treasurer, Assessors, Collector, Fire Wardens and such other officers, as may be provided for in the by-laws of said Corporation ; which said Fire Wardens shall have exclusively, all the power and authority within the limits of said Corporation, that Fire wardens now have, or may have, chosen by towns in town meeting.

**SECTION 6.** Be it further enacted, That said Corporation at any legal meeting thereof, may adopt a code

of bye-laws, for the government of the same, and for the efficient management of the Fire Department aforesaid ; *Provided*, the same are not repugnant to the laws of the State.

SECTION 7. Be it further enacted, That no person shall be entitled to vote at any of the meetings of said Corporation, who shall not be liable to be taxed for the purchases aforesaid.

SECTION 8. Be it further enacted, That Silas Moody or Joshua Herrick, or either of them be, and they hereby are authorized to issue a warrant directed to some member of said Corporation, requiring him to notify the members thereof, to assemble at some suitable time and place in said Kennebunk-port, by posting up notices in three public places in said Village, seven days at least, before the time of said meeting.

SECTION 9. Be it further enacted, That this Act shall take effect and be in force after the same shall be accepted by a vote of two thirds of the legal voters present at a meeting of said Corporation, called agreeably to the eighth section of this Act.

In the House of Representatives, February 24, 1837, This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

H. HAMLIN, *Speaker*.

In Senate, February 25, 1837, This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

J. C. TALBOT, *President*.

February 25, 1837. Approved,

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

The first meeting was called March 22, and the act almost unanimously accepted. The officers named in the act were chosen, and the following code of BYE-LAWS adopted.

ARTICLE 1.—The annual meeting of the corporation shall be holden on the Tuesday following the first Monday of April.

ARTICLE 2.—The business acted on at any meeting of the corporation shall be distinctly stated in the warrant, calling the same under the hand of the clerk.

ARTICLE 3.—The officers of the corporation shall be

a Supervisor, Clerk, Treasurer, Collector, three Assessors, and five Fire Wardens, all of whom shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting, and shall hold their respective offices till others are chosen in their stead.

ARTICLE 4.—The Supervisor shall preside at all meetings of the corporation,—except while electing that officer, when it shall be the duty of the Clerk to preside ;—he shall also take charge of the engines, hose, hooks, ladders, and all other fire apparatus belonging to the corporation, and see that they are kept in good order and ready for use,—for which purpose he is authorized to make all such contracts as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the executive board.

ARTICLE 5.—At all fires, and all other times when there may be duties to perform, all members of the fire department shall be under the direction of the Supervisor, and in his absence the senior Fire Warden present.

ARTICLE 6.—The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful performance of the duties of his office—he shall record all votes and keep a record of all the doings of the corporation.

ARTICLE 7.—It shall be the duty of the Clerk to notify all meetings of the corporation by posting up notifications in three public places, seven days at least before the time of said meeting. He shall also notify special meetings in the same manner, at the written request of any seven legal voters of the corporation.

ARTICLE 8.—The Treasurer shall receive and safely keep all money collected by the Collector, and pay it out on drafts from the Assessors for the purposes of the corporation. He shall also give bonds when required, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

ARTICLE 9.—The Assessors shall assess all money voted to be raised by the corporation equally on the property within the limits of said corporation—and commit a list of said assessment, with a warrant annexed, to the Collector for collection, and shall file a copy of the list with the Clerk.

ARTICLE 10.—It shall be the duty of the Collector, to gather and collect all rates or taxes assessed and committed to him, and pay the same over to the Treasurer.

ARTICLE 11.—The Fire Wardens, in addition to the duties usually devolving on them at fires, &c. shall examine shops and all other places where shavings and other combustible materials may be collected and deposited, and from time to time, and at all times, be vigilant in causing the removal of the same whenever, in their opinion, the same may be dangerous to the security of the public from fires—also to examine into the security of all stoves, stove-pipes, funnel, flues and chimneys within the limits of this corporation ;—and if any person or persons shall neglect or refuse to remove any such source of danger, after being duly notified by a fire warden, he shall forfeit and pay a fine of two dollars, to be sued for and recovered in an action of the case, by the Clerk, for the use of the corporation.

ARTICLE 12.—The Supervisor, Clerk and Assessors shall constitute an executive board, whose duty it shall be to agree with some suitable person or persons to ring one of the bells in this village, and to keep in repair and going the public clock—and also to make such provision for reservoirs of water as they may deem necessary for the public safety.

ARTICLE 13.—It shall be the duty of the executive board to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the government of the engine companies, and for effectuating all the purposes, authorized by the act of incorporation.

ARTICLE 14.—All the officers of this corporation shall perform their respective duties gratuitously.

ARTICLE 15.—These Bye-laws may be altered, amended or added to, by vote of the corporation at any regular meeting of the same, provided said alteration, amendment or addition has been proposed for consideration at the last previous meeting of the corporation, or has been inserted in the warrant calling said meeting.

## CHAPTER X.

Extent and boundaries of the town....Sixteen Islands....Kennebunk river....Cape Porpoise....Ponds....Hills....Face of the country....Present population.....Public buildings....Village corporation.....Public roads.....Annual expenses....State of the Treasury.....Duties.....Business.....Granite Companies.....Temperance.....Schools.....Professional men...Public men... Present prospect of the town.

KENNEBUNK-PORT is bounded on the east side by Little river, which separates it from Biddeford up to Scadlock's falls, thence by a northwest line eight miles to Lyman line; on the north by a line which divides it from Lyman, southwest to Kennebunk river; on the west by the river which separates it from Kennebunk; and on the south by the sea. The average length of the town is about nine miles, and its breadth little more than three miles, it being over four miles wide at the sea shore, and less than three at the head of the town;—containing about thirty square miles.

An opinion generally prevailed, that the western limits of the town extended beyond Kennebunk river. In 1731, when Mr. Stoddard and others claimed the town under Hegan's deed, it was described on the town records as being bounded on the west side by a line running northwest from Kennebunk river, at the point where a southwest line from Scadlock's falls would strike it. Also in 1749, when some of the inhabitants of the town petitioned to be united with the second parish in Wells, it was reported by those who had charge of the petition, that the members of the General Court advised them to ask for a northwest line from Kennebunk river which would undoubtedly be granted; and in 1768, "it was Put to vote To se if the Town would try for a Norwest Line from the Mouth of Kennebunk River Eight miles into the Countery, and it Past in the Negative." So fully convinced were some of the inhabitants that they were entitled to a northwest line, that they absolutely run it out, and ascertained that the dwelling house of the late Joseph Storer was near the line. However confident they

might be as to this right, it is very certain they were mistaken. If the agents of either Gorges or Rigby laid out the township bounded as was supposed, it was never recorded on the county records; and if it had been so bounded, the agreement of the Wells and Cape Porpoise commissioners in 1660, must have settled the question at that time; and neither the deed of President Danforth, in 1684, nor the act incorporating Arundel in 1719, mentions the bounds of the town.

Within the limits of the town are sixteen islands. The most westerly one, lying about half way between Kennebunk river and Cape Porpoise, is Bunkin Island. It was granted by the town in 1719, to John Cole, whose widow, Mary, deeded it to Robert Cleaves in 1771. It is a small island, containing about two acres, and of but little value. It was formerly covered with savaun bushes, but now produces nothing but gooseberries. The other islands are the cluster that form Cape Porpoise. The earliest grant of any of them on record, is the one to Gregory Jeffery in 1648, of Folly, Goat and Green Islands. Jeffery deeded them in 1658 to Major Pendleton, who gave them to his son James in 1677. Being of but little value, it is probable that James Pendleton, who removed to Connecticut, never conveyed them. John Hamer, however, gave Thomas Perkins of Cape Porpoise a deed of Goat Island in 1758, and his heirs claim it by that title. Benjamin Jeffery also gave a deed of this island, subsequent to Hamer's, to Hugh McCulloch, whose heirs likewise claim it. When the light-house was built in 1834, no grant being found on the County records, the Agents of the states of Massachusetts and Maine, gave a title to the United States, and received pay for it. Joshua Carr, in 1771, deeded Green island to Ebenezer Hovey; and Jeffery afterwards sold Green island and Folly Island to Mr. McCulloch.

Trott's Island, which is the largest and well covered with wood, was undoubtedly granted either by Gorges or Rigby, but the grant was not recorded. It received its name from John Trott, who was an early settler at Cape Porpoise. If Mr. Trott ever owned the island, his title became extinct, and the town, in 1723, granted it to James Mussey, estimating it at 26 acres. It

was afterwards purchased by Thomas Perkins, probably of Mussey, and it is now owned by Israel Stone, one of his descendants.

Vaughan's Island, which is the most valuable, having a growth of hard wood and yielding a quantity of salt hay, was originally known by the name of Long Island. It was probably granted to a Mr. Smyth, as it was afterwards called Smyth's island, but the grant is not recorded. Smyth sold it to Richard Ball, who deeded it to Bryan Pendleton, in 1650, and Pendleton gave it to his son James. Ball, and perhaps Smyth, lived on the island. Several cellars are to be found on it, about which tradition is wholly silent. Pendleton probably also lost his title to this island, as the town in 1723, granted it to James Mussey, except two acres at the northwest point. It was then called Palmer's island, which name it received from Richard Palmer, agent of Major Pendleton, and was said to contain twenty three acres. It took its present name, it is said, from a person of the name of Vaughan, who lived on it, but who did not own it. Mussey probably sold it to Joshua Carr, although the conveyance is not to be found. Carr sold it to Samuel Bickford, who sold it to John Maffatt of Portsmouth. Mr. Maffatt gave it, in 1760, to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of John Sherburne. Sherburne gave it to his sons Henry and Samuel, and his son-in-law, John Langdon. In 1780, they sold it to Eunice Hovey, widow of Ebenezer Hovey.

Stage Island was probably the first land granted in the town, but there is no record of it. It was owned in shares, as appears by Stephen Batson's deed to Peter Oliver in 1662. Batson sold his "house and stage and two boats rooms upon Stage Island, with all privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging." The earliest settlers, perhaps as early as 1620, seated themselves on this island. It is more than a quarter of a mile in length, but quite narrow, containing about fifteen acres. There are marks of cultivation on every part of it, and there is no traditionary account of its ever being inhabited. The first burying place in the town was on the northwest point of the island, which before the recollection of any now living, was washed

away; and it is now entirely covered at high water. The fort, which was commanded by Lieut. Purinton in 1688, is also on this island, and the remains of it are still to be seen. It was a circular inclosure, about thirty yards in diameter, with two watch towers, which are in good repair. The town also claimed this island, and voted in 1724, "That Stage Island with all the other Islands In Arundel Shall Lay Coman to perpetuity or for Ever, For the Use of the In Habitants of Sd. Town." Notwithstanding this very strong vote, which was confirmed by the proprietors at their first meeting, the island, containing eighteen acres, was laid out to Thomas Perkins, in 1732, "except abought one acre whare the Burrying place was formerly, and abought one acre more whare the Fort was built, which Yet remain for the uses aforesaid." The soil on part of the island is now washed away by the sea, and at high water there are two islands, one of which is usually called Stage, and the other Fort island.

Cape or East Island, which is the outermost one, contained  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and was granted to James Mussey in 1723.

Redding's Island was laid out to Thomas Perkins in 1732. There was a John Redding, who had a dispute with William Sawyer in 1684, which was referred to Nicholas Morey and John Purinton of Cape Porpoise. Redding admitted he had wronged Sawyer. He probably resided in this town and owned Redding's Island. There was also a Thomas Redding who lived in Saco in 1652.

Bass, Cherry, or Eagle Island, containing three acres, was laid out to Thomas Perkins in 1733. He probably sold it, as it was deeded by Joshua Carr to Ebenezer Hovey in 1771, and the deed was acknowledged before the son of Mr. Perkins.

Milk Island was laid out to Andrew Brown in 1767. Negro Island, containing one acre, was laid out to John Murphy in 1749.

There is no grant to be found of Neck or Bickford's Island. It was part of the property of Sir William Pepperell, and was confiscated at the time of the revolutionary war. Savan, Bush and Cedar Islands are small and of but little value.



Owing to the negligence of the early inhabitants of the town in not having their grants and deeds recorded on the county records, most of these islands have several claimants.\*

The land agents of Massachusetts and Maine, are of the opinion that all of them belong to these States; and they expressed an intention to sell them. This opinion was probably formed from the circumstance of their not being able to find the original grants of them on the county records, nor Danforth's deed of the town. These papers probably escaped their notice, because the grant to Jeffery of three islands, the only one yet found, was included in a grant of another parcel of land; and Danforth's trustee deed was not recorded till nearly fifty years after it was given. It is quite certain however that the states have no just claim to these islands.

Kennebunk river,—written on the early county records “Kenibonke,”—which takes its rise in Kennebunk pond in the town of Lyman about twenty miles from the sea and empties into Wells Bay, is navigable only about half a mile from its mouth. It is a barred harbor, there being only about two feet of water at its entrance at low water. The tide flows twelve feet at spring tides; and vessels drawing fourteen feet of water have been brought over the bar. About two hundred yards within the bar, is a shallow place caused by a quantity of sunken logs, called the wading place. There is less water here than on the bar. The first county road crossed the river at this place; and the ferry was here established in 1647. There are two falls on this river, about two miles from the bar, called the upper and lower falls, over which the tide flows at half flood. New vessels of 450 tons burthen are brought over them at spring tides. There were early settlements on this river. William Reynolds lived at its mouth in 1647. Anthony, and Francis Littlefield, sen. lived near Nason's mills, for a short time, about 1662; and John Purinton, and probably others, lived near Durrell's bridge prior to 1680.

Goffe's mill creek empties into Kennebunk river between the upper and lower falls. John Barrett had

\*The grants of these islands were undoubtedly recorded on the town records, which were lost in 1690.

a mill on this stream as early as 1682; and either he or some other person lived near the dwelling house of Asaph Smith. Col. Edmund Goffe of Cambridge owned a mill on it in 1735,—then called Middle river,—from whom it received its present name.

Bass cove was so called as early as 1719. The mill-pond near the village, was called Long creek or Mast cove; the creek over which Dock bridge is built, from the thick growth on its banks, was called Dungeon creek; and the creek near the wading place, Harding's cove.

At the mouth of Kennebank river are two bad rocks, the perch and riding rocks. These are now nearly covered by piers. The first pier was built in 1798; and the United States government since 1820, has appropriated about \$40,000, part of which is still unexpended. Outside the harbor are several dangerous ledges, the fishing rocks, Spooner's ledge, and the shoal rock. A spire was erected on the large fishing rock in 1834, and a buoy placed near the small one. Within these rocks, is a tolerably secure roadstead.

The name of this river was undoubtedly given to it by the Indians. It has been said that the word meant "Green banks," but this is very doubtful. There is a traditionary story, that a Capt. Kenney from Salem first came into the river after a cargo of lumber, in a species of vessel called a bunk, and that the river took its name from this circumstance. There can however be no foundation for this story, as the river was known by its present name soon after Salem was settled, and a number of years before lumber was sawed on the river. The word *eag* signifying land was frequently compounded with other words to indicate the appearance or qualities of the places to which they were applied. *Quampeagan* was so called because fish were taken there in nets, and *Naumkeag* because the water had a winding course.\* Perhaps this river might have been called *Keneagbonke* for similar reasons. The most probable supposition however, is, that it took the name of some tribe or chief that lived in its neighborhood. The *Kennebec*, differing only in its termi-

\* Sullivan.

nation, had its name from a tribe of Indians called Canibas or Kenebis, governed by a sachem who bore the same name.\*

Turbat's creek is at the west end of Vaughan's island. It is very convenient for the fishing business in small boats. There were settlers at the head of this creek at a very early period; and also at Cleaves's cove which is a short distance to the westward of it.

Cape Porpoise is a small but a very convenient harbor. It lies at the extremity of the cape, and is the only safe harbor for coasting vessels between Portsmouth and Portland, being equidistant from them. Great numbers put in there during the dangerous seasons of the year. Nearly a hundred have harbored there in one day. The main entrance is between Folly island on the west, and Goat island, on which is a light house, on the east side. There are from 25 to 30 feet of water in the harbor at low water, and it is sufficiently large for the largest class of merchant vessels to lie afloat at all times. At high water, several hundred coasting vessels can harbor with perfect safety.

As the entrance of the harbor is narrow, strangers ought not to attempt to enter it in the night. Near the entrance is a bad rock, called Old Prince, on which a buoy was placed in 1834. Cape Porpoise is a group of islands. That portion of it called the neck, below the house built by Mr. Prentice, is surrounded at spring tides; and even the part beyond the causeway, near where the old meeting house stood, is surrounded in very high tides. On the eastern part of the cape is a small harbor called Stage Harbor.

At Cape Porpoise were the earliest settlements made in town. It was for more than a century after its first incorporation, the wealthiest and most populous part of the town. The neck of land on which Clement Huff now lives, was called Huff's neck; and the one where Capt. Eben. Perkins resided, Vaughan's neck. The cove between them was called Clay cove,

\* If the orthography of one of the early town clerks could be relied upon, it might be supposed it received its name from the circumstance of its having rabbit or coney burrows in its banks. He frequently spelt it 'Coney bunck' or 'Coney Banck.'

the one on the eastern side of Huff's neck, Long cove, and Back cove was known as Stepping-stone creek.

Batson's river is a little to the eastward of the cape. It is never used for a harbor, but it is sufficiently deep for small fishing craft. There were mills on this river before 1680; and Gregory Jeffery and others settled near it at a very early period. It was formerly called Little river.

Little river, which was called Eastern or Northern river on the early county records, and which separates this town from Biddeford, is a small stream; but vessels of 200 tons burthen have been built there. Scadlock, Howell and others, settled there in 1630.

There are no ponds of any magnitude in the town, the only ones being Brimstone pond at the head of the town, and Great pond, formerly called Kennebunk pond, near the sea. There are two curious rocks on the sea shore, between Kennebunk point and Cleaves's cove, called the bouncing and spouting rocks. The bouncing rock is a small cavern, into which the water rushes at half tide with a tremendous noise. In the spouting rock is a small aperture, at the extremity of which is an opening, through which, when the sea is rough, the spray is thrown to a great height.

There are no hills of any note in the town, Mount Scargo or Scargery is the highest, and is seen some distance at sea. There are no plains, but the face of the country is moderately uneven. There is not much swampy or waste land. Button-wood swamp, which is near the village, and probably others, abound in peat. The town is well wooded both with pine and hard wood. Springs abound in all parts of the town, and there is a salt spring near the head of the town, about nine miles from the sea. The soil at the south east part of the town is rocky, but affords abundance of valuable building stone. The salt marshes here are also very valuable.

In other parts of the town it is clayey, and grass is produced abundantly. The best farming lands are at the northwest part of the town. The land laid out to John Miller, William Thomas and William Barton, in 1681, at the 'Desert Marshes,' are the first grants found on record in this part of the town. There were

no settlers above Saco road till about 1750, when Timothy Hodsdon, Joshua Nason, and Isaac Burnham removed there.

By the census just taken by order of the Legislature for apportioning the surplus revenue, there were on the first of March 501 families in the town, 309 persons under the age of 4, 1102 between 4 and 21, and 1317 over 21,—total 2729, being thirty-four less than in 1830.

Within the limits of the Village Corporation, are 116 families, 586 inhabitants, more than one hundred dwelling houses, three meeting houses, having a vestry belonging to each, three school houses, a custom house, post office, observatory, seven retail stores, two public houses and two livery stables.

The congregational meeting house is a<sup>7</sup> handsome building, with a steeple more than 100 feet high, a clock, bell and a good organ. The Rev. Levi Smith preaches in this house. The number of communicants of this church is 150. The methodist meeting house, which was built in 1835, is a very neat building with a belfry. The Rev. Nathan D. George is the present circuit preacher. The number of communicants is 116. The free meeting house is now occupied by the second baptist society, whose present preacher is the Rev. Clark Sibley. There are 87 members belonging to this church. Two of the school houses are of brick, and are under one roof. It is a handsome building with a belfry and bell. The school house and custom house are the only brick buildings in the town. The dwelling houses in the village are of wood, and mostly two stories high. The village is compactly built, but it never has been visited by a fire. There is but one fire engine belonging to the corporation.

There are four wharves extending to the channel of the river, besides the short ones and the piers built by government. There are three public schools kept in the village six months in the year, one male and two female. The whole number of children of age to attend these schools is 246. Besides the public schools, there are usually one or more private female schools kept through the year, and a man's school during the winter. This village is connected in business with a village in Kennebunk, and united with it by a draw bridge. In the

Kennebunk village\* are three wharves, a meeting house of the christian society, a school house, a public house, and three retail stores.

There are three other houses of public worship, besides those in the village;—the old congregational meeting house, now occupied by a portion of the first parish; the methodist meeting house on Saco road which was built in 1719; and the meeting house of the first baptist society, which is not at present occupied.† The methodist church on Saco road consists of 91 members. They have preaching one half of the time. The Rev. John Clough is the present circuit preacher.‡ There are but six members belonging to the Union Society and they have no house, but have preaching half the time.

Besides these religious denominations, there are in-

\*The principal village in Kennebunk is four miles from the port.

†Mr. Day was dismissed about 1827, since which time the first baptist society have had no regular meetings, and the society now scarcely exists.

‡As from the frequent changes of the Methodist circuit preachers, less notice has been taken of this denomination of christians in the course of this work than of others, the following brief account of the growth of methodism may not be uninteresting.

The society was first formed in 1729, by John Wesley and three others. In 1736, Methodism was introduced into this country by John and Charles Wesley. John remained in America more than a year. The first society was formed in New York, in 1766; and the first conference holden at Philadelphia in 1773. In 1791, a class was formed in Lynn, Mass. by Elder Jesse Lee of Virginia, who afterwards travelled into Maine and preached the first methodist sermon in the State, September 10th, at Saco. He soon after formed the first circuit in Maine, called the Readfield circuit. The second circuit was formed at Portland; and the first quarterly meeting was holden at Poland in 1795. In 1797, Maine, which had heretofore belonged to the Boston District, was formed into a district by itself. In 1802 the name of the Portland circuit, which embraced the western part of Maine, was changed to that of Falmouth circuit. In 1806, Maine was divided into two districts, Portland and Kennebec. The first class was formed in Kennebunkport in 1814 by Elder Leonard Bennet. In 1815 Falmouth circuit was called Buxton circuit. In 1820 the Arundel circuit was formed, comprising Arundel, Lyman, Hollis, and Biddeford; and Ebenezer Lombard was the local, and James Jaques the travelling preacher. Since 1820 other circuits have been taken from the Arundel or Kennebunkport circuit; and it now includes but little more than the town.

dividuals belonging to the Freewill Baptist, Christian, Unitarian and Universalist societies, who attend meetings in neighboring towns.

The town is divided into thirteen school districts ; and there are 1162 school children.

There are about 80 miles of public road within the limits of the town. There are also 15 or 20 bridges and a large number of expensive causeways wholly supported by the town, besides eight bridges over Kennebunk and Little rivers, two with draws, partly maintained at the cost of the town. The average amount of the highway tax for the last ten years, has been about \$3000, one tenth of which was cash and nine tenths labor. The amount of school money raised yearly, is \$1200, which a little exceeds the sum required by law, besides the town's share of the bank tax, which is \$218. The yearly expense for the poor is \$550. There were, on the first of March, but two individuals wholly supported by the town. There is no state tax at present, and the county tax of the town is \$612. The whole amount of money raised the present year is \$6,800.

The town is not only free from debt, but there are nearly a thousand dollars unappropriated in the treasury, beside the town's share of the surplus revenue, amounting to about \$8000. This sum, by a vote of the town, is to be loaned to individuals of the town at six per cent. in sums not exceeding \$500. The income arising from it is unappropriated.

The present amount of registered, licensed, and enrolled tonnage belonging to this district, is about 9000 tons. The amount of duties paid at the custom house in 1835, was only \$2,021, being a smaller sum by two thirds than has ever been collected in any other year since the district was established. The amount in 1836 was \$6,997. The whole amount of duties collected in the district since 1800, is about \$1,200,000 ; and the amount paid by citizens of the district in other ports, would at least equal this sum. The duty on articles imported being about equal to one third their worth, the value of goods subject to duty, imported by merchants of this port in thirty-four years, amount to more than \$7,000,000. The amount of free goods, or arti-

cles on which no duty was collected, and cash, would probably swell the amount to nearly \$12,000,000.

The business of Kennebunk-port has not yet fully recovered from the shock given it in 1829 and 1830 ; but there is evidently an increasing spirit of enterprise which will undoubtedly overcome this lethargy. Real estate and rents have advanced at least one third from the rates of 1830, and there is a confidence that they will approach nearer their intrinsic worth.

The larger part of the navigation of the port is in freighting ships, there being only five or six vessels trading regularly to the West Indies. The freighting vessels from this river, have without an exception, procured good freights this season ; and those trading to the West Indies are doing a fair business. There are two ships and one brig, about 1100 tons, now building on the river. Five or six packets and coasters run regularly between this port and Boston. The articles shipped to the West Indies, New Orleans and other southern ports, New York and Boston, are boards, hoops, shooks, staves, casks, ship timber, fish, leather, hay, potatoes, wood, rough and dressed granite, bricks, &c.

Fishing business has been gradually increasing, and there is now a larger amount invested in it, than at any former period. A fishing company is just formed with a capital of \$20,000. The business of Cape Porpoise is principally fishing. This ancient village is situated on a good harbor, which is probably exceeded by none of its size for this employment. For several years it has increased in wealth and population more rapidly perhaps than any other part of the town ;—and it is to be hoped that its prosperity may equal the present industry of its inhabitants, and the local advantages of their harbor.

Not only are commerce and fishery prosperous, but agriculture is also in a flourishing condition. Since the lumber business has in a great measure ceased, on account of the scarcity of timber, farmers have paid more attention to cultivating their farms, and have found a ready market for their surplus produce, in the village and in the neighboring manufacturing towns.

In consequence of the limited demand for building



materials in New York, the principal market for the stone of this town, there is but little doing by the different quarrying associations; but there is scarcely a doubt that a profitable business will be done by them, when the present general pressure is taken from business.

The United States Quarry,—so called because the stone for the government piers was taken from it,—is owned by a company incorporated by the name of the “Maine Quarrying Association.” This company have a capital of \$350,000, divided into two thousand shares, one thousand of which belong to the association as a corporate body. Their officers are John Neal, Daniel Winslow, and Mason Greenwood, Managers; Nathaniel Mitchell, Treasurer; William Cutter, Clerk. According to the published report of the Managers, the affairs of this company are in a flourishing condition, and they have a large amount of stone on their wharf ready for shipping.

The “Kennebunk Port Granite and Railroad Company” are incorporated with a capital of \$200,000. The officers are, Daniel W. Lord, President; Robert Towne, Secretary; Jacob Mitchell, Treasurer. This company have shipped a large quantity of dressed stone.

The “New York City and Kennebunk Port Granite Company” were incorporated the last session of the Legislature, but have not yet organized.

The “Kennebunk Granite Company” were also incorporated the last session of the Legislature, but have not organized. They have however quarried a large amount of stone.

Besides these four incorporated companies, several others have been formed, some of which have commenced operations.

There is but little difference in the quality of the stone belonging to these companies, and the supply is inexhaustible. It is extremely hard, and was first worked at an advance of fifteen per cent. above the Quincy stone; but owing to its tenacity and toughness, it is now worked by those accustomed to it, at the same rate of the Hallowell, or ten per cent. less than the Quincy.\* Professor Cleaveland, of Brunswick,

\*Report of the Managers of the Maine Quarrying Association.

says "its texture is uncommonly firm;" and adds, that "different granites possess very different powers of resisting injury from sudden heat and cooling. In this respect also, I found the Kennebunk granite superior to many others. I examined it by heating the specimens to 750 degrees or 800 degrees of Fahrenheit, and then suddenly projecting cold water upon them. Other specimens of sienite and granite employed as building stones, suffered much when subjected to similar trials." Dr. Jackson, Geologist to the State of Maine, also speaks highly of this stone.

The inhabitants of Kennebunk-port have not been backward in promoting the religious, moral and benevolent institutions of the day. The "Temperance Society" was formed in 1831 and has now 777 members. The "Seaman's Friend Society" was formed 1833, and has monthly meetings. Besides these, there are many other associations, such as abound in all our towns and villages. By vote of the town, there have been no licenses granted for selling ardent spirits, for several years. For the nature of their employment, the inhabitants of this town have generally been remarkable for their sobriety. In their habits they have been frugal,—even perhaps to a fault, particularly in their public expenditures. They do not yet take sufficient interest in public schools, many individuals neglecting to avail themselves of this opportunity to educate their children; and the compensation allowed to instructors, in some districts, being insufficient to induce suitable persons to take charge of their schools. The first native of the town who received a collegiate education, graduated in 1823; and since that time two others have received a public education.\*

Very few professional men have ever resided in the town. The first physician that lived in the place was Dr. Thacher Goddard, who came here in 1786, and

\*Jonas Burnham, now the Preceptor of Bridgeton Academy, graduated at Brunswick in 1823; Charles A. Lord, now of New York, merchant, in 1826; and Horatio N. Perkins, Esq. of Boston, in 1828. George Wheelwright, jr. born at Kennebunk-port, but now a citizen of Bangor, graduates the present year; and Geo. Jefferds in 1833. Edward Smith, who belonged to the Sophomore class, died in 1836.

remained but two years. No other one resided in the town till 1810, when Dr. Laugdon commenced practice. There are now two physicians residing in the town.

S. P. S. Thatcher, Esq. attempted to practice law here during the last war, and John R. Adams, Esq. several years afterwards, but the business of the town would not support a lawyer. Kennebunk-port has always been dependant upon Saco and Kennebunk for legal aid; and for medical assistance till within a few years.

Although the town has been settled more than 200 years, and incorporated 184 years, and for the last twenty five years been one of the wealthiest towns in the state, yet the only person belonging to it, who ever filled any public office,—except a few inspectors in the Custom House, and the post masters of the town,—was a county commissioner, whose compensation was insufficient to pay the expenses of the office. The present officers of the customs are Barnabas Palmer, Collector, —who succeeded George Wheelwright in 1829,—whose annual compensation is \$286; Joshua Herrick, Deputy Collector, \$650; Eliphalet Perkins, jr. inspector, weigher and gauger, \$600; Elisha S. Goodwin, inspector at Cape Porpoise, \$450; and Joseph Wilson, inspector at Wells, \$320.

Oliver Bourne, who succeeded James D. Downing, is the present Post-Master at the village, and Edmund Currier, jr. of the North Kennebunk-port post office.

At present there are three public houses in Kennebunk-port, two of which are in the village. The village being four\* miles below the post road, there is but little travelling through it; and for several years since 1728, there was no public house kept there. The mail is brought down twice daily from the Kennebunk post office.

The people of this town having always done less business than their means would warrant, do not feel the present pressure in the money market only incidentally in the suspension of the demand for building materials.

\*The distance from Wells to Saco, through the village of Kennebunk-port, is less than two miles further, than by the post road.

Upon the whole, the present prospect of the town is very encouraging, and it may reasonably be hoped that it may again rank with the wealthy towns of the state. That it may do so, mainly depends upon the rising generation. If they rightly improve the superior advantages they now enjoy for acquiring a good education, with correct conduct and a proper degree of energy, the town may again become,—if not comparatively so wealthy as it has been,—yet a place of more note than it is at present.

## CHAPTER XI.

[NOTE. ALTHOUGH the following brief notices of the earlier settlers of this town, after it took the name of Arundel, are believed to be essentially correct, yet on account of the almost total want of records of births and marriages, they must necessarily be imperfect. The materials have been collected with great care and labor from the Genealogical Register of John Farmer, Folsom's History of Saco and Biddeford, and other town histories; from the Massachusetts, county, town, proprietors, and family records; from Mr. Hovey's journal and other private papers; and by personal enquiry, from persons of this and other towns. For the genealogy of the families of his name, and several connected with them by marriage, the compiler is indebted to H. N. Perkins, Esq. of Boston; and to B. Palmer, Esq. of Kennebunk, for the list of the soldiers of the revolution, and for many facts relative to that event.

It was not at first intended to notice any families that have become residents since the revolutionary war, and the accounts of them, having been hastily collected, are less full than they otherwise would have been. The names of many persons who remained here but a short time, have been purposely omitted, and probably several unintentionally. The births and marriages were brought down to the present generation, but on account of the great increase of matter, they were suppressed. For the same reason, many family and revolutionary anecdotes, that were collected, have been withheld.

The names are placed Alphabetically, for the convenience of finding them, without regard to priority of citizenship. At the close of the chapter, are lists of the revolutionary soldiers, the representatives, and the town clerks.]

*e* ABBOT, SILAS, came from Scarborough to Arundel before the revolutionary war, and joined the continental army. His first wife was Anes Hutchins, whose children were Benjamin and Anes. His second wife was Lydia Cluff, whose children were Stephen, Martha, Enoch, Betsey, Lydia, Mary and Electa.

*e* ACCERMAN, STEPHEN, had a grant of land in 1720, but it is not known how long he remained in the town.

ADAMS, JOSEPH, came to this town from Kittery about 1740. His wife was Dorothy Dearing. He had three sons, John, James, and William; and three daughters, Sarah, m.\* Mr. Stevens and Aaron Gray; Susan, Mr. Gray, Joseph Hill and Mr. Johnson; and Mary, Samuel Benson.

1. John married Sarah Larrabee, whose children were Dorothy, m. Robert W. Benson; Elizabeth, Benjamin Goodwin and David Rumery; Sarah, Pierce Murphy; Lydia, Daniel Goodwin; Benjamin, Sarah Thomas; and Hannah, Bartholomew Goodwin.

2. James married Lydia Benson. His children were, James, m. Betsey Tarbox and Lydia Benson; Hannah, William Maxwell; Phebe, Alexander Lewis and Westbrook Berry; Joseph, Priscilla Jeffery; Henry; Lydia, m. William Hopping; two that died young; and John, m. Lydia Stone.

3. William died in the army.

*e* ADAMS, JOHN R. a lawyer, came from Boston about 1821. He resided here but a short time, and removed to Lowell.

*e* ALLTIMES, JOHN, was one of the first settlers on Saco road in 1728. He lived near where the present school-house is. He died Oct. 10, 1750, after twelve months sickness. He left two sons, John and William, who resided near the same place, and a daughter Lucy. They all moved eastward. A daughter of John jr. Frances, married Ephraim Thompson.

ANDERSON, SAMUEL, a mariner, came from Virginia about 1803. He married Sally Denico.

ANDREWS, JOHN, came from Chebacco, (Essex) in 1783. His father, deacon John Andrews, died with a cancer in 1750. His wife was Susan Chote.

*e* ASPINWALL, WILLIAM, a mariner, came to this town about 1800, and married Sarah Gorman. He died at sea.

AVERILL, JOSEPH, Samuel, Stephen and Job, were

*e* The families of persons to whose names the letter *e* is prefixed, have either removed from the town, become extinct, or have no lineal male descendants residing in the town.

\*The letter m. is an abbreviation for marriage.

brothers, and came to this town from Kittery soon after it was resettled in 1714. Job left no children.

1. Joseph married Jane McLellen. Seven of their children died with the throat distemper in 1735. Four survived, Joseph, who married Hannah Watson; Jane, Hugh McLellen; Margaret, Mr. Hodge; and Molly, Mr. Clark. The children of Joseph jr. were Shadrach, who married Hannah Smith; Sarah, David Boothby; Joseph, who had three wives, Mary Stone, Martha Tyler, and Polly Haley; Jane, who died young; Samuel, who died at sea; Stephen (crazy); William, who married Susan Boothby, and subsequently Mary Weeks; Hannah, Ebenezer Huff; and John, who married Catharine Kimball.

2. Samuel was cast away at Mount Desert in 1747, and drowned. His wife was Ruth Watson. Four of their children died young, and three were married. Ruth to James Huff; Eunice to Jesse Dorman; and Mary to Joseph Bickford.

3. Stephen's children were Phebe, m. Nicholas Weeks; Rebecca, m. in the country; Sarah, m. a Mr. Maddox; and Samuel, and another boy died young.

Mr. Hovey speaks of a Jacob Averill, a joiner, who lived here in 1747.

*e* AYER, GEORGE, lived at Saco road about 1760. He married Susannah Weeks, and moved east.

*e* BABB, WILLIAM, came from N. H. about the commencement of the revolution, and lived near the head of the town. In 1782, he married Jemima Durant, and shortly after returned to New Hampshire.

BAKER, WILLIAM, joiner, came from Kennebunk in 1836.

*e* BANKS, JACOB, came from Saco about 1818, and kept a livery stable. He subsequently removed to Orono.

*e* BARKER, ROBERT, fisherman, resided at Cape Porpoise about 1800, and moved to the eastward about 1810.

*e* BARTER, WILLIAM, was an inhabitant of this town in 1755. His father was a Welchman, and came to America in the same vessel with William Pepperell, father of Sir William, about 1675. Capt. Barter was born in Kittery, and married Mary Jones before his

removal to Arundel. He was a ship master till he was deprived of the use of his limbs by the palsy. His children were Sarah, who married John Cleaves; Mary, John Hovey; Martha, Samuel Stevens; Catharine, David Hutchins; Mark, Lydia Burnham; Margery, (not married;) Henry, who removed to Portsmouth; and William, who was not married.

Mark was married in 1779. His children were, Mary, Sarah, Betsey, Nancy, William and James.

\* *e* BARTON, EBENEZER, Nicholas and John, sons of William, returned to this town when it was resettled. They sold their land to Jacob Curtis in 1727, and removed from the town.

*e* BARTOW, NICHOLAS, resided near Turbat's creek in 1719, and was killed by the Indians in 1723.

*e* BAXTER, JOHN, came to this town when it was first resettled. His wife, Sarah, was the daughter of Philip Durrell. She and her only child, John, were murdered by the Indians in 1726. Mr. Baxter's second wife was Sarah Bayley of Portsmouth, whose children were, John, who died young; Sarah, m. Thomas Perkins; Mary, m. Benjamin Carr; Rebecca, and another daughter, who died young. Mr. Baxter removed from Durrell's bridge to Saco road in 1729, and died before 1744. His widow m. Samuel Hutchins, jr.

*e* BAYLEY, JOHN, came from Chippenham, Wiltshire, England, and was cast away at Pemaquid, in 1639, on his passage to this country and died in 1651. His son John settled in Newbury. Joseph, the fourth son of John jr. was born April 4, 1648. He bought land of Nicholas Morey in 1700, and resided in Arundel, till it was deserted in 1703. He returned in 1714, and was one of the selectmen in 1719; and was killed by the Indians, Oct. 1723, aged 75. His children were, Noah; Daniel; and Anna who married Joshua Lassel. There was a Joseph Bayley living in Falmouth in 1742, who owned land in this town. He was probably a son of Joseph of Arundel.

1. Noah m. Mary Lassel in 1731. In 1739 he became chargeable to the town; and was drowned, July

\*See page 84.



10, 1749, to the eastward of Trott's Island. He left no children.

2. Daniel was a town officer in 1734, but nothing is known of his family.

*e* BEAN, JOHN, then living in this town, married Elizabeth Moody of Massabesic, in 1779.

*e* BEGGAR, FRANCIS, returned to Arundel, when it was resettled, but nothing more is known of him.

BELL, JOHN, joiner, came from Portsmouth, N. H. in 1801. He married Eunice Davis.

BELL, THOMAS II. shipmaster, came from Portsmouth, Vir. in 1819.

BENSON, HENRY, whose wife's name was Quint, went from Kittery to Biddeford before 1750. Several of his children married and settled in Arundel. Henry, m. Susan Fletcher; Mary, Benjamin Littlefield; Lucy, Benjamin Green; Lydia, Timothy Crawley and James Adams; and Olive, Isaac Curtis, Edmund Jeffery, and John Tarbox. Three of the sons remained in Biddeford, and one lived in Kittery. The children of Henry jr. (of Arundel) were Henry, m. Hannah Huff; Lydia, James Adams; Betsey, (not married;) Samuel, m. Mary Huff; John, Abiel Springer; Robert, Lydia Stone; and James, and one other who died young.

BICKFORD, JETHRO, had a grant of land from the town in 1729, on Saco road, which was laid out in 1743. It is probable therefore he resided in this town. If he did he probably removed to Biddeford, as some of his descendants removed from that town to Kennebunkport;—Percia about 1800, and Pelatiah in 1835.

BICKFORD, ELIAKIM, a ship master, who came from Salem about 1740, was licensed to keep tavern in Arundel in 1744. He was probably a descendant of John Beckford, (as the name was then spelt,) who lived in Durham in 1659. Eliakim died suddenly, March 22, 1748. His children were Joseph and Abigail. Abigail married John Cleaves. Joseph married Mary Averill, whose children were Eliakim, James, Thomas, Lucy, Abigail, Joseph, Hannah, Mary, John, George, William, and Gideon.

*e* BIRD, JAMES, an Irishman, kept a boarding-house about 1825. He removed to Boston.

*e* **BLANCHARD, CHARLES**, schoolmaster, settled over the second baptist society in 1822.

*e* **BLUNT, JOHN** and James, came from Portsmouth about 1790. John, a ship builder, married Lydia Perkins, and widow Sarah Perkins. He removed to Frenchman's Bay (Sullivan) about 1807. James, a boat builder, removed to Hollis about 1817.

*e* **BOND, THOMAS**, a fisherman, bought land in Saco in 1717. His son Thomas resided in Arundel, near Cleaves's cove, in 1724. The children of the latter were Willie and Rowlandson. Willie married Samuel Perkins. Rowlandson, who was a chair maker, married a daughter of Samuel Williams. He built the house, afterwards occupied by Thomas Wiswall, about 1743. He was a very athletic man and very quarrelsome. He attempted to drown his brother-in-law in Perkins's creek, in 1752. For this assault he was sentenced either to pay a fine of twenty eight shillings, or to receive ten stripes on his bare skin. A suit for damages also grew out of this transaction, which resulted in depriving him of all his property; and he removed to Cape Ann.

**BOSTON, SHUBAEL** and Thomas, brothers, came from Wells about 1785. Shubael married Rebecca Winn, and Thomas, Susan Gray.

**BOURNE, SAMUEL**, a ship carpenter, came from Wells in 1791. He married Mary Perkins.

*e* **BOURNE, BENJAMIN** and John, brothers, came from Kennebunk. Benjamin, a blockmaker, came to this town about 1802, and now resides in Bangor. John, shipmaster, settled here in 1809.

**BOWDON, ABRAHAM**, farmer, born in York, came to Kennebunk-port about 1817.

*e* **BOYLS, ELISHA**, came from Boston about 1765. He had but two children, Amelia and Sally. After the war, Mr. Boyls returned to Boston. Mrs. Boyls was living in 1812.

**BRADBURY, SMITH**, merchant, came from Newburyport about 1790. He married Mary Hovey. His children were Harriet, Mary, Amelia, Charles and Caroline. He was a descendant of Thomas Bradbury,

who was an agent of Sir Ferdinando Gorges in 1636, and who was admitted freeman at Salisbury in 1639.

**BRAGDON, JOHN**, shipmaster, came from York about 1798.

*e* **BRIGGS, JOHN L.** an Irishman, kept a public house about 1825. He removed to Portland.

*e* **BROWN, ARTHUR**, who had "been bred a merchant from his youth upwards,"\* came to this country in 1643. His son Andrew lived in Scarborough, but removed to York, where he resided in 1699. Andrew bought land at Winter Harbor in 1717, and lived there a short time, but removed to Arundel before 1719, and was one of the Selectmen that year. He owned mills on "Brown's mill river," where he resided. He must have been a very aged man at the time of his removal into this town; and he lived but a few years after that period. He left five children, Allison, Andrew, Matthew, Elizabeth who married Abraham Tyler, and a daughter that married Joshua Lassel.

1. Allison married Hannah, the daughter of Humphrey Scamman of Saco. He was styled Lieut. and was chosen to represent the town in General Court in 1723, being the first representative from the town. He died April 16, 1728, aged 71 years. His grave stones are still standing. Mr. Brown was the wealthiest citizen of the town. His widow, who was nearly thirty years younger than himself, married John Treeworgy, who had for some time been a hired man in Mr. Brown's service, much against the wishes of her friends. Mr. Brown's children were, Andrew, and four daughters. The daughters married, Carr, John Stackpole, Smith, and Joshua Lassel, jr. Andrew, son of Allison, married Elizabeth Harding, Nov. 5, 1747. He erected a house at the Mills, June 27, 1751, but subsequently resided on Neck Island. His children were Louisa, m. Adam McCulloch; Allison, who m. Elizabeth Tyler, and removed to Scarborough; Hannah, who m. Joshua Alley; Andrew, m. Mary Webber and removed to Kennebec; Mary, who was married five times,—to John Wakefield, Thomas Washburne, Joseph Parsons, Mr. Crosby, and Eliakim Bickford; Elizabeth, who m. Abner Huff; and four that died young.

\* County Records.

2. Andrew, the second son of Andrew sen. married the widow of Pendleton Fletcher, grandson of Bryan Pendleton. He died July 4, 1723, aged 65; and his widow died in 1726, aged 65. Their only child, Andrew, was never married, and died March 14, 1722, aged 31 years.

3. Lieut. Matthew Brown, the third son of Andrew sen. died before 1734, and left no children.

**BROWN, JOSEPH**, an Englishman, came to this town about 1796. He married Polly Ferran.

*e* **BROWN, JACOB**, shipmaster, came from Pennsylvania about 1815. He married widow Sarah Thompson. He was killed accidentally in 1833.

**BURBANK, JOHN**, of Rowley, 1640, is the only person of that name mentioned in Farmer's Genealogies. It is not known however that the family of this town descended from him. John, a millman, came from Bradford with the first settlers of Arundel. He was a Lieut. at the taking of Louisburg in 1745. He was concerned in fishing and coasting, and lost a large schooner in 1750, on her first trip to Halifax. His first wife was Priscilla Major, who died Nov. 2, 1730, aged 31 years. Her children were, Benjamin, Hannah, Asa, Priscilla and Mary. His second wife was Hannah, widow of Lemuel Perkins, whose children were Ruth, Miriam, Elizabeth, Sarah, Eunice, Samuel, John and Lois.

1. Benjamin m. Jane Sewall, Nov. 6, 1750, and removed to Brownfield. His daughter Mehitable m. Abel Merrill.

2. Hannah's first husband was Matthew Lassel, and her second Gideon Walker.

3. Asa had three wives. His first was Eunice Hutchins of Kittery, to whom he was married in 1751, whose children were Priscilla and Caleb, who died young; Anna, m. Lemuel Miller; Ruth, Noah Towne; Asa, died young; Asa and William, lost at sea. He married his second wife, Esther Emery, in 1767; whose children were, Joseph, died at sea; David, married Susan Stowell, and left no children; Caleb, married Sally Littlefield and removed to Parsonsfield; Joshua, married Sally Mitchell; and John, who married David's widow, and moved to Saco. His third wife was Han-

nah Foster, whom he married in 1781. Her children were Ebenezer and Moses.

4. Priscilla married Charles Huff.

5. Mary married John Fairfield.

6. Ruth married Samuel Wakefield.

7. Miriam married James Wakefield.

8. Elizabeth married John Walker.

9. Sarah married Nathaniel Carl.

10. Eunice married Jotham Mitchel.

11. Samuel married Abigail Dearing, and lived in Kittery.

12. John's wife was widow Anna English, who had but one daughter, Sally, who married Joseph Taylor. John Burbank was on board the Bon Homme Richard, as Master at Arms, under the command of Paul Jones, in the desperate conflict with the Serapis and Countess of Scarborough. Mr. Burbank is still living in Lyman, with his son in law, at the advanced age of 85. His wife is also living.

13. Lois married John Carl.

BURNHAM, JAMES, was born in Wells, Sept. 1710; and he married Grace Delzell of that town in 1737. He removed to Arundel about 1739. His children were, James, Samuel, Isaac, Forest, (died young) Moses, Jacob, Elizabeth, Lydia, Forest, Anna, Seth, and Sarah.

1. James was killed in a skirmish with the English, on Goat Island, in 1782. His first wife was Hannah Merrill, who died March 17, 1776. His second wife was widow Jane Wildes. His children were Mary, m. Benjamin Titcomb; Susannah, died young; John, m. Olive Pitman; Hannah, John Fairfield; James and Ezra, who died young; Daniel, Seth and Moses, who died at sea.

2. Samuel married Susannah Lord, and removed to Alewife, where his descendants now reside.

3. Isaac married Anna Merrill, whose children were, Joseph, m. Susannah Gardner; Betsey, Nathaniel Walker; Benjamin, who left the town; Obed, who went to Ohio; Mary, m. George Goodwin; Hannah, Joseph Hutchins; and Simon who died at sea.

4. Forest died young. 5. Moses was blind.

6. Jacob married Mary Goodwin, whose children

were Bartholomew ; Jacob, who died at sea ; Nancy, Lydia, Sarah, Abigail, Betsey and Grace, that were not married ; and Polly, m. George Hooper.

7. Elizabeth married William Smith.

8. Lydia m. Mark Barter, and is still living. She has been blind for several years, but her faculties are but little impaired.

9. Forest had two wives, Catharine Watson and Susannah Deshon. Mr. Burnham's children by his first wife, were Samuel and Stephen, who died at sea ; Betsey, who married Timothy Ayer ; Susan, m. Dr. Ayer ; Sally ; and Anna, who married in Roxbury. His second wife's children, were Loratia, who married a Mr. Harmon ; Isabella ; and Osea, who died young.

10. Anna married Joseph Whitten.

11. Seth \* married Lydia Lassel. His children were Elizabeth, James, Israel, Lydia, Belford, Leonard, Seth, Owen and Jonas.

12. Sarah married William Fairfield.

*e* BURNHAM, THOMAS, married a sister of Abel Merrill, and was lost with him. His family of several children, moved to Portsmouth after his death.

*e* BURNHAM, FRANCIS, came from Ipswich about the close of the revolutionary war. He kept a public house at Cape Porpoise. His wife was Sarah Eveleth. Mr. Burnham and his only son were drowned off the cape. His only daughter, Sarah, married James Huff, 3d. His widow married Ebenezer Huff.

*e* BUTLER, STEPHEN, came from York before the close of the war. His wife was Martha Gray. His children were Michaiah, who married Susan Cleaves ; Daniel, Mary Taylor ; and Betsy, who married David Smith.

BZZELL, SAMUEL, came from Wells in 1807. He married widow Edith Deshon.

*e* CAMPBELL, and CORNWALL, whose christian names are not given, were in this town in 1720, but whether as settlers, or joiners on Mr. Eveleth's house, is not known.

\* Seth Burnham, Esq. is still living ; and the compiler of this work is much indebted to him, for the information which his long employment in town business enabled him to impart.

*e* CARR, SAMUEL, was probably a descendant of George Carr, who lived in Ipswich in 1638. Samuel came from Newbury to Arundel about 1715. He had sons James and Benjamin and perhaps other children. James left no sons. Benjamin married Ruth Moody of Newbury. Their children were, James, John, Joseph, Joshua, Benjamin, Moody and Anna.

James, John and Joseph moved to the eastward. Anna married John Lewis.

1. Joshua married Gehanna (Joanna) Hamer, Feb. 7, 1751, and owned the farm of the late Ebenezer Perkins. He was a Capt. in the militia, and the principal trader in town. He owned a sloop called the Joanna in 1764. His account book is now in the possession of one of his descendants. His children were Esther, m. Joseph Hutchins; Elinor, John Emmons; Lois, Samuel Watson; and John who died young.

2. Benjamin married Mary Baxter. His children were John, who married Susan Currier and removed to Wells; Eliphalet, who was not married, and who was on board the Chesapeake when captured by the Shannon; Ruth, and perhaps others.

3. Moody had three children. Eliphalet was drowned; one daughter was never married; and Molly married Samuel Brown. Mr. Carr was also drowned.

*e* CHADWICK, CHARLES, in 1774, lived in a house belonging to Samuel Hutchins. It is not known what became of this family.

*e* CHATMAN, ABRAHAM, was residing at the eastern part of the town as early as 1760. The maiden name of his wife was Higginson. His children were Jane, who married Edmund Littlefield; Dolly, Abraham Littlefield; Lydia, John Varnum; Sally, who died young, and Willburn. Willburn married Susan Jeffery, whose children were John, Edward, Abraham, Isaac, Benjamin, Susan, Mary, Sarah and Polly.

CHESLEY, JOHN, married Salome Winslow, both of Arundel, in 1793.

*e* CLARK, HENRY, merchant, came from Lexington, Mass. about 1804. He was cashier of Kennebunk Bank. He removed to Boston in 1833.

CLEAVES, ROBERT, came from Beverly about 1740,

and bought land of Thomas Huff, near "Beaver pond." He was a blacksmith, and was licensed to trade in 1741. His first wife was Sarah Harding, and his second widow Mehitable Hall. His children were John, who was twice married,—to Sarah Barter and Abigail Bickford; William, who died in the army; Stephen, who married Alice Perkins; Eaton, Miriam Smith; Israel, Margaret Patten; Sarah, Jonathan Downing; James, whose wives were, Mehitable Webber and Mehitable Murphy; and Elinor.

Clough, JOHN, the present methodist circuit preacher, at Saco road.

Cluff, or Clough,\* SAMUEL, came from Kittery about 1758. His wife was Hannah Hutchins. His children were Joseph, m. Elvira Hutchins; Thomas, Hannah Goodwin; Samuel, Lucy Wakefield; Enoch, died at sea; Noah, m. Mary Goodwin; Joel, Dorothy Hutchins; Rhoda, Paul March; Martha, Thomas Huff; and Lydia, Silas Abbot.

COES, BENJAMIN, sailmaker, came from Marblehead about 1785. He married Sarah Durrell.

e COIT, SOLOMON, came from Saco about 1797. His mother was the wife of Capt. James Perkins. He was a midshipman in the navy in the war of 1812, and served on the lakes. He afterwards commanded the privateer brig Mars of Portsmouth, which was lost with the whole crew.

COLMAN, ENOCH and Samuel, came from Newington, about 1800.

e COLE,† ISAAC, an old inhabitant of Cape Porpoise, had four sons who returned to this town when it was resettled. Philip died about 1725. His widow, whose name was Mary, survived him many years, and lived near Cleaves's cove. Joseph was living in 1740. John died about 1740. Benjamin was living in Manchester in 1734.

\*It is spelt both ways on the town records. It ought probably to be written Clough. The name of Cluff is not to be found amongst the early settlers of Massachusetts. Isaac Clough was admitted freeman in Massachusetts in 1641; and John, one of the proprietors of Salisbury, in 1642.

†See page 78.



CONANT, ANDREW, came from Alfred in 1836, and purchased the farm of the late Robert Towne, Esq.

*e* COOK, GIDEON, the minister of the second baptist society from 1825 to 1828.

COUCH, SAMUEL, an Englishman, chief quarryman, came from New York in 1836.

COUILLARD, CHARLES, came from Boothbay, about 1822.

*e* CROMWELL, JOHN, shoemaker, came from Berwick in 1811. He removed to Kennebunk, in 1820.

*e* CROMWELL, Mr. lived, before the revolution, on the point of land near the fish wharf of Capt. John Lord, then called Cromwell's point.

*e* COUSINS, SAMUEL and Elisha, lived in Arundel in 1764, as they paid a poll tax that year. Samuel married Susan Watson and moved to Cape Menan; and Elisha married Bashaba Hamer and moved to Harpswell. They probably lived on Cousins's point, near Turbat's creek.

CREDIFORD, JOSEPH and John, brothers, came from England to Charleston, S. C. about 1725. Joseph came to Arundel, and settled on Kennebunk river in 1729. He married Esther Littlefield of Wells, and died in 1735, aged 35. His widow died in 1793, aged 90. Their children were, Abigail, m. Thomas Towne; Joseph, died at sea; Rebecca, m. Joseph Towne, (1750;) Lydia, Dummer Mitchell; Abner, Ruth Watson; and Tabitha, Nathan Winslow. The children of Abner were, Joseph, m. Lucy Smith; Daniel, Ruth Cousins; Samuel, died at sea; Ruth, m. Stephen Cooper; and David, Mary Downing.

CURRIER, NATHANIEL and Abraham, brothers, came from Kennebunk. Nathaniel, whose wife was Hannah Patten, came about 1795; and Abraham, who married Lydia Kimball, in 1816.

CURRIER, WILLIAM, mast-maker, came from Portsmouth, N. H. in 1810.

CURTIS, JACOB, came from Rowley, Mass. to this town about 1724. There were several of the name of Curtis, that settled early in New England. Deodate lived in Braintree in 1643; Henry in Sudbury in 1641;

and Richard in Marblehead in 1648. Jacob of Arundel was born about 1700, and married Abigail Bracy of York. He lived at Cape Porpoise, but subsequently on the place recently occupied by Capt. Daniel Tripp. In 1727 he purchased land on Kennebunk river, of Ebenezer Barton, and was admitted proprietor in Barton's right. His descendants still own the lot. Jacob's children were, Bracy, who died in the French war; Jacob; John, who was deaf and dumb; Betsey, who married Asa Durrell; Mary, Dixey Stone; Hannah, Jeremiah Wakefield; and Phebe, Moses Banks.

1. Jacob jr. was born April 10, 1746. He married Mehitable Walker. His children were, Bracy, Abigail, Jacob, Gideon, Daniel, Hannah, Ebenezer and Thomas. "He died Dec. 14, 1786, near Newbury, in a violent storm, being in the prime of life, much lamented by his family and friends."\* His widow married Ebenezer Day, and is still living.

CURTIS, ISAAC, resided in Arundel in 1728, and was made a proprietor in 1731. He was probably the son of Joseph Curtis of Kittery, who married Sarah Foxwell in 1678. The estate of Foxwell, lying in Saco and Biddeford, was divided amongst his heirs in 1732, and a part allotted to the widow of Joseph Curtis. There was a Thomas Curtis residing in Roxbury before 1633, who had several sons, one of whom was Isaac.

Isaac of this town had three sons, Isaac, Ephraim and Bowery. The whole family removed to Biddeford. Isaac jr. who married Olive Benson, had two children, Joseph, who married Charity Goodwin; and Mary, who married Benjamin Goodwin. Joseph returned to Arundel about 1783. John, another descendant of Isaac, came into this town in 1834, and purchased the farm of Harrison Murphy.

*e* DANFORTH, FRANCIS, lived near the present dwelling house of Asaph Smith in 1732. He wife died in 1758. His children were Enoch, Isaac, Anna and perhaps others. Enoch removed to Topsham. It is not known what became of Isaac. Anne married David Hutchins.

\*Town records.

*e* DARLING, JOHN, a Scotchman, lived quite early near Goffe's mill brook. He left the town.

DAVIS, TIMOTHY, Nathaniel and John were brothers, and were born in Arundel. It is not known who their father was, but it is highly probable that they were grandsons of Emmanuel.\*

1. Timothy married Bethia White, Feb. 1, 1750. His children were Daniel, m. Susan Prince; Benjamin, Esther Tarbox; Dominicus, died in the revolutionary war; Betsey, m. Mr. Gould; Mehitable, Mr. Barker; Olive, Mr. Swanton; and Eliphalet, Eunice Huff. Mr. Davis, with his whole family, removed to Cape Ann about the commencement of the war. He and his sons served in the army. Mr. Davis and Eliphalet returned to this town from Dracut in 1790.

2. Nathaniel married Elizabeth Grant. He was in the service the whole war and was in the battle of Bunker Hill. His children were Nathaniel, who died in Canada; Ichabod, who married Mary Cluff; and Benjamin, who married widow Eliza Mitchell.

3. John removed to Berwick.

DAVIS, JOHN and Samuel, brothers, remotely connected with the above family, came from Portsmouth. John, a boat builder, who married Mary Barter, came to this town about 1795, and Samuel, joiner, in 1800. Samuel removed to Boothbay about 1832.

*e* DAY, JOTHAM, minister of the first baptist society in 1820. He removed to the eastward.

DAY, NATHANIEL, came from Kennebunk about 1832.

DAY, JOSHUA, mariner, came from Limerick in 1829.

*e* DAYTON, ISAAC, a tailor, came from Boston about 1800. He removed to Kennebunk about 1805.

DEARBORN, SOLOMON, laborer, came from Saco in 1837.

DEARING, HUMPHREY, was probably the son of Roger Dearing of Scarborough, whose garrison was attacked by the Indians in 1728. Humphrey was one of the selectmen of Arundel in 1719. He died in 1746. His children were, Humphrey, m. Abigail Donnel; Abigail, David Hutchins; Elizabeth, John Emmons; Molly, David Thomas; and one that married Andrew Lassel.

1. Humphrey's children were Hannah, m. Mr. Lov-

See page 78.

et ; Sarah, Robert Patten ; James, Mary Nason and Betsey Wetherbee ; Abigail, Samuel Cousins ; Susan, Moses Wildes ; Mary, Moses Nason ; Esther, William Smith and John Hovey. Mrs. Dearing died in 1758.

1. The children of James, by his first wife, were Sally, Mary, Humphrey, Susan, James, Joshua, John and Seth ; and by his second, Jotham.

*c* DELZELL, FOREST, was born in Wells. He had a brother James residing in that town. Margaret, who lived in Arundel, was probably his sister. Another sister, Grace, married James Burnham. Forest was a saddler. He was never married and lived in this town but a short time.

*e* DEMPSEY, THOMAS, was an Irishman. He was stolen by a master of a vessel when a boy, and brought to this country. His children by his first wife, were Margaret and Hephzibah. Margaret married James Deshon, jr. and Hephzibah, William Gillpatrick. Mr. Dempsey's second wife was the widow of Nathaniel Wildes who left no children. He died before 1775.

*e* DENICO, JOSEPH, was one of the French Neutrals, or Arcadians, who were taken prisoners by the English in 1755, and distributed amongst the towns of New England. In 1667, the town voted "that Joseph Denico, a Frenchman, should be Transported to Quebeck in Kanaday at the charge of the town." He was not sent however, but resided in the town till the time of his death, about 1790. His children were, John, who moved to the eastward ; Joseph, who died in the continental service ; Sally, who married Samuel Anderson ; Betsey, John Cleaves ; Judith, John Hall and Joseph Shackley ; and Hannah, William Green.

*e* DENNET, EBENEZER F. shipmaster, came from Saco in 1815. He was murdered by pirates off Porto Rico in 1819.

DENNET, JOSEPH, farmer, came from Lyman in 1806.

DESHON, JAMES, was a Frenchman. He accompanied a gentleman to this country as linguist. He came into this town about 1730, and married Chasey Perkins. He died on Lake Champlain in the revolutionary war. His children were, James, Peter, Olive, Moses and Chase.

1. James jr. married Elizabeth Wildes, whose children were Daniel, Susannah, John, Thomas, Samuel, James and Elizabeth.

2. Peter married Hannah Wildes. Their children were, Samuel, Hannah, Joseph, Benjamin, Stephen, David, Jonathan and Lydia.

3. Olive married Samuel Wildes.

4. Moses married Catharine Patterson, and removed to Saco.

5. Chase also married and went to Saco.

DOLLIFF, JOSIAH, farmer, came from Lyman about 1798. He bought part of the Dalton right\* in the upper part of the town, where he now resides.

DORMAN, JABIZ, the first moderator, came from Boxford about 1715. There was a Timothy Dorman of Boxford, who bought 500 acres of land in Swanfield, [Lyman] in 1693, and Ephraim Dorman witnessed the deed. It is probable that neither of them removed into this county, it being in the time of an Indian war. Ephraim was probably the father of Jabiz, and descendant of Thomas, who was one of the first settlers of Ipswich, and was admitted freeman in 1635, and died at Topsfield in 1670. In 1716, Jabiz bought part of the land belonging to the heirs of Morgan Howell, and was made proprietor in Howell's right. In 1724, he was representative to General Court. In 1729, he had a grant of land on Saco road, and probably removed there. He drew "the third lot on the east side of the highway." He was licensed to keep tavern in 1738, and continued that business till 1741. He was alive in 1746, but was probably advanced in years, as he had not been elected to any town office for several years before that period. He left four children, Jabiz; Jesse; Hephzibah, who married James Ross and Mr. Dyer; and Elizabeth.

1. Jabiz jr. married Hannah, the daughter of John Look of Wells. His children were, Jabiz, m. Mary Godfrey; Mary, Elias Jacobs, Huldah, Ephraim Perkins; Hannah, died young; Judith, m. Dummer Mitchell; John, Hannah Huff; Ephraim, died in the continental service; and Lucy, m. Ephraim Perkins.

\*This land was probably owned by Tristram Dalton, Esq. who was taxed in this town in 1779.

2. Jesse was a Lieut. in the battle at Lake George in 1758. He had the command of a company at that time, and narrowly escaped death. A musket ball struck him in the breast, but its force was checked by its striking a silk handkerchief that was placed inside his vest, for the convenience of wiping his face. He was also a Capt. in the revolutionary war. His wife was Eunice Averill, and his children were, Josiah; Israel, who married Sarah Horn; Elizabeth, Daniel Towne; Abiel, Daniel Shackley; Stephen, who died at sea; Jedediah; Sarah; Jesse, who married Mary Bosford; and Thomas, Hannah Miller.

*e* DOUTY, JOSEPH, resided in this town, near Kennebunk river, in 1758. Nothing more is known of him.

DOWNING,\* Capt. JOHN, returned to this town from Newington in 1720, and had several hundred acres of land laid out to him in his own right, and that of his father in law, John Miller. He died in 1727, aged 67. Three of his sons, Harrison, John and Benjamin came with him, and perhaps other children.

I. Harrison either left the town, or had no children, as none of his descendants now reside here.

II. John lived in Arundel several years, but returned to Newington, where he died. He had three sons, Harrison, Richard and John; and several daughters, one of whom married Mr. Bickford of Newington.

1. Harrison married Sarah Walker, July 11, 1750, "and a right good entertainment they had for the small company that were there."\* His children were, Elizabeth, m. John Murphy; Hannah, Abraham Hill, Joshua Taylor and Nathan Raymond; Harrison, Hannah Murphy; Nicholas, Hannah Walker; John, Sarah Miller; and Sarah, Benjamin Downing.

2. Richard married Alice Downing and lived in Newington.

3. John was also married, and resided in Newington.

III. Benjamin married Elizabeth Fabians of Portsmouth, in 1726. He was deacon of the church, and town clerk from 1750 till the time of his death in 1753. His sons were Benjamin, Jonathan and Rich-

\*See page 93.

\*Mr. Hovey's Journal.

ard. His daughters were, Elizabeth, m. Richard Furber; Alice, Richard Downing; Susannah, Thomas Goodwin; Sarah, Adam Clark; Hannah, Thomas Boothby; Phebe, Jonathan Stone; Mary, died young; and Temperance, m. Ephraim Wildes.

1. Benjamin jr. was born March 12, 1732, and married Mary Fairfield, March 26, 1756. He was also town clerk for many years. He died Jan. 27, 1797. His children were, John, m. Mary Clark; Benjamin, Sarah Downing; and two that died young.

2. Jonathan married Sarah Cleaves, and his children were, Richard, m. Elizabeth Kimball; Jonathan, Miriam Kingsbury; Samuel, Eunice Patten; and Sally, Samuel Kimball.

3. Richard went to Frenchman's Bay.

*e* DOWNS, EPHRAIM, and Ebenezer, were living in this town about 1760. They bought their land of Moses Spencer. This family removed to the eastern part of Maine before the revolution.

DROWN, STEPHEN, born in Kennebunk, came to this town in 1810. He married Eunice White.

DURRELL,\* PHILIP, came from Guernsey. He came to this town in 1700, and settled near where Durrell's bridge now is. In 1703, his family was carried off by the Indians, and he left the town. He returned in 1714, and had a lot of land laid out to him in 1723, "it being the same loot that he was in possession of when his family was carried into captivity by the Indians." His family was again taken in 1726, and his wife killed. His sons were, Philip, Benjamin, and John. His daughters were, Rachael and Susan, who married in Canada; Elizabeth, m. John Wakefield; Mary, James Wakefield; Lydia, Stephen Larrabee; Sarah, John Baxter; and one that married Joshua Purinton.

I. Philip jr. married Keziah Wakefield. His children were, Sarah, m. Stephen Webber; Anes, Simeon Hutchins; Asa, Elizabeth Curtis; and several that died young.

1. Asa's children were Philip, m. Sarah Davis; Ma-

\* This name is sometimes written Durrill on the records.

ry, Thomas Lord; Asa, Lydia Hill; Keziah, Waldo Hill of Biddeford; Abigail, Waldo Hill of Wells; and Eliphalet, Jane Merrill.

II. Benjamin married Judith Perkins. His children were, Mary and Benjamin, who died young; Judith, m. Obed Merrill; Mary, died young; Benjamin, m. Hannah Kimball; Thomas, Elizabeth Stone and Mary Perkins; Sarah, died young; Lydia, m. Joseph Emerson; Jacob, Lucy Wildes; Elizabeth and Lucy, died young; and Samuel, who died at sea.

III. John, who was taken by the Indians, married widow Lydia Jellison. His only child, Anes, married Elisha Boston, and moved east.

EATON, JOSHUA, farmer, son of Elder Eaton of Wells, came to this town about 1805.

*e* ELLIOT, WILLIAM, had a lot of land laid out on Kennebunk river in 1730; and a Nathaniel Elliot was here in 1746. It is not quite certain that they resided in the town. They sold their land to John Whitten and John Merrill about 1744.

ELLIOT, JOSHUA, shoemaker, came from Biddeford in 1796.

*e* ELLIOT, ROBERT, an Englishman, married Sarah Grant in 1803.

*e* ELLSWORTH, NATHANIEL, a trader, came from Boston in 1802. He died in 1804, and his family returned to Boston.

*e* EMERSON, WILLIAM S. physician, came from Kennebunk about 1826. He now resides in Alton, Illinois.

EMERSON, BRADBURY, farmer, came from Hollis in 1836.

*e* EMERY, JOSEPH, a blacksmith, lived near Goffe's mill bridge before the revolution. His wife, who was Rebecca Wakefield, left no children.

*e* EMERY, JOHN, shoemaker, came from Biddeford about 1810. He removed from this town about 1833.

EMERY, WILLIAM, shipmaster, came from Biddeford in 1822.

EMMONS, JOHN, was living in this town in 1743. His wife was Elizabeth Dearing. His children were,



Ebenezer, Eliakim born Sept. 1750, John, George, and Elizabeth.

Ebenezer, m. Polly Wildes ; Eliakim, Abigail Zarve and Polly Wildes ; John, Elinor Carr ; George, died in the army ; and Elizabeth, m. Nehemiah Stone.

*e* EVELETH,\* JAMES, a joiner, lived at Cape Porpoise at the close of the revolution ; and also Samuel who was a fisherman. They resided in the town but a short time. Their sister Sarah married Francis Burnham and Ebenezer Huff. They were grandchildren of the Rev. John Eveleth.

FAIRFIELD, JOHN, a carpenter, who came to this town from Worcester about 1725, was probably a son of John Fairfield of Boston, who died in 1691. Mr. Fairfield lived near the mouth of Kennebunk river,—probably in the house built by Thomas Perkins,—in 1733, and was licensed to keep tavern. He afterwards removed to the eastern part of the town, but bought the farm now belonging to the heirs of William Fairfield in 1764. His children by his first wife were, John ; a daughter that married John Haley ; Mary, m. Benjamin Downing ; Stephen ; and Elizabeth, m. Dixey Stone. His second wife was the widow of Col. Jonathan Stone, who left no children.

1. John married Mary Burbank, whose children were, Samuel, m. Sarah Huff ; William, Sarah Burnham and Mary King ; Sarah, Israel Whitten ; John, Hannah Burnham ; Stephen, Asa and Benjamin, died at sea ; Mary, m. Robert Towne ; Moses, Betsey Stevens ; and Elizabeth, Alexander Gould.

2. Stephen married Elizabeth Smith and removed to Wells. His children were, John, died at sea ; Mary, m. John Mitchell ; Stephen, moved to Saco ; and Hannah, m. Mr. Harvey.

*e* FERRAN, a soldier, was stationed at Mr. Hovey's garrison in 1746. He probably left the town after the war.

*e* FERRAN, JONATHAN, came from Biddeford soon after the revolution. His first wife was Dorcas Goodridge, whose children were, Polly, Sally, Hannah, Lorana, Dorcas, Daniel, Anne, Betsey and Lydia. His second wife was Betsey Sargent, who left no children.

\*See page 124.

FICKETT, AMOS P. farmer, came from Cape Elizabeth in 1836.

FISHER, JAMES, mariner, came from North Carolina about 1794. He married Esther Hutchins in 1795.

*e* FLANDERS, HENRY, mariner, came to this town about 1797. He was lost in the Sloop-of-war Wasp, in the war of 1812.

FLETCHER,\* PENDLETON, the grandson of Major Pendleton, was taken prisoner by the Indians in 1698, and died in captivity before 1700. His widow married Andrew Brown of Arundel. His son, Pendleton, who was taken prisoner at the same time with his father, returned and settled in Biddeford; but he had a lot of land laid out to him in Arundel in 1728, and removed into the town and was made a proprietor. His children were, Pendleton, John, Joseph, and perhaps others.

I. Pendleton 3d. remained in Biddeford where he died in 1807, aged 100 years.

II. John lived in Arundel. His children were, Pendleton, Jonathan, Stephen, and probably others.

1. Pendleton 4th. m. Lydia Joy, whose children were, Reuben and several others, who all left the town.

2. Jonathan married Abigail Joy, whose children were, Benjamin, m. Polly Curtis, and lives in Biddeford; and John and a daughter who died young.

3. Stephen's first wife was Lydia Whitten, whose children were, Roger; George, m. Lydia Huff; Stephen, Abigail Ricker; and Lydia, Thomas Batts. His second wife was Sarah Shepherd, whose children were, Robert, died at sea, and Sarah.

III. Joseph married Molly Smith, and removed to Arundel. After his death, his widow married William Goodridge. Mr. Fletcher's children were, Joseph, two that died young, and Margaret, who married Lemuel Tarbox.

1. Joseph married Sarah Edgecomb. His children were, Joseph, m. Deborah Jacobs; Sally, Elisha Cousins; Thomas, Priscilla Cousins; Hannah, Joshua Emmons; Jeremiah, Huldah Dorman; Robert, Catharine Littlefield; Margaret, Isaac Edgecomb; Mary; and Catharine, m. Joseph Hutchins.

\* See page 95.

*e* FOLSOM, JEREMIAH, was an early settler on Saco road. He was the son of Nathaniel and Susannah Folsom of Stratham, who sold a lot of land to James Tyler in 1720. Nathaniel inherited this land from his great-grand mother, Elinor Jackson. Jeremiah sold his land to Tobias and Benjamin M. Lord in 1747, and removed to the eastward about 1755.

Foss, JOHN, tailor, came from Scarborough in 1798. He married Lavinia Clark of Saco.

*e* FOSS, RUFUS, mariner, came from Scarborough in 1809.

*e* FOSTER, MOSES, removed to Arundel from Topsfield about 1733. His sister Ruth married Jacob Wildes before that period. Persons of the name of Foster, settled in Massachusetts as early as 1635. Mr. Foster had three children, Moses, Hannah and Molly. Moses was drowned in Batson's river. Elizabeth married Asa Burbank, and Molly, Benjamin Thompson.

*e* FRAZIER, JAMES, shipmaster, came from Baltimore in 1821. He removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1837.

FREEMAN, JONATHAN, Ephraim and James were brothers. Jonathan came from Windham in 1816; James, from Scarborough in 1820; and Ephraim, from Scarborough in 1823.

FREEMAN, OLIVER, shoemaker, came from York about 1828.

*e* FREES, JOHN, who lived near Kennebunk river, was presented in 1721 "for sailing out of the harbour of Arundel on Sunday." He was a town officer in 1720, but shortly afterwards removed to Wells. There was a George Frees here in 1754.

*e* FROST, JOHN, merchant, came from Sanford about 1808. He left the town about 1820, and now resides in Bangor.

*e* FULTON, DAVID, settled on Saco road before 1740. He lived near the present dwelling house of Edmund Hill. He had two sons who lived near the present dwelling house of James Burnham. This whole family removed to Brunswick.

*e* GARDNER, SILAS, came from Nantucket in 1801. He was never married. He died in 1826, aged 75.

GARLAND, JOHN, farmer, came from Somersworth, N. H. in 1832.

GEORGE, NATHAN, the present circuit preacher at the village.

*e* GETCHEL, BEZALEEL, who married Susannah Scadlock, resided in Marblehead in 1717. He removed into Arundel in 1721, on land belonging to his wife, in the eastern part of the town, near Getchel's creek. He removed from the town, probably to Marblehead, at the commencement of the Indian war in 1722.

GILLPATRICK, ROBERT S. farmer, came from Biddeford in 1808.

*e* GODDARD, THACHER, the first physician who resided in this town, came from Worcester about 1786. He married Lucy Wiswall the same year, and removed to Kennebunk in 1788. He died in Roxbury, June, 1829.

*e* GOFFE, Col. EDMUND, of Cambridge, bought land of Jonathan Sherman in this town in 1720. He also had a grant of land from the town upon condition of his becoming a resident, or sending in a family. If he resided here, he returned to Cambridge at the beginning of Lovewell's war. It is more probable however, that Jonathan Stone was his substitute. Col. Goffe owned mills on the stream that bears his name, and considerable other property in the town.

*e* GOODRIDGE, WILLIAM, was born in Berwick, and lived at Winter Harbor with Pendleton Fletcher. He married widow Molly Fletcher, and came to Arundel about 1760. He died Dec. 13, 1793. His wife died in 1811. His children were, Dorcas, m. Jonathan Ferran; Daniel, died at sea; Jeremiah, m. Mary Poindexter; William, died at sea; Molly, m. Joseph Tarbox; and Betsey, Nathaniel Tarbox and a Mr. Merrill.

GOODWIN'S, NATHANIEL, name first appears on the town records in 1745. He lived near Kennebunk river. He and his brothers, Benjamin and Solomon, came from Berwick.

I. Nathaniel's children were, Nathaniel, m. Abigail Wakefield and Charity Drew; a daughter that m. Gideon Wakefield; and probably others.

II. Benjamin married Sarah Nason. His children were, Benjamin, m. Elizabeth Adams; Hannah, Thomas Cluff; Sarah, Israel Wakefield; Mary, Noah Cluff;

Daniel, Hannah Adams ; William, Sally Tibbets ; Margaret, Benjamin Jellison ; and one that died young.

III. Solomon married Abigail Hooper. His children were, John, moved to York ; Abraham, m. Abigail Hooper ; Abigail and Bartholomew.

GOODWIN, JOHN, a mason, came to this town from Berwick. His wife was Martha Nason. His children were, Simeon, lived in Gardiner ; John, m. Elinor Hodsdon ; Benjamin, Deborah Goodwin and lived in Lyman ; Andrew, moved to Gardiner ; Mark, m. Sarah Goodwin and moved to Lyman ; Martha, Wm. Andrews ; Patience, Joseph Bradbury ; Betsey and probably others.

GOODWIN, IVORY, joiner, came from Berwick in 1799. He married Mary Murphy.

*e* GOODWIN, THOMAS, rope maker, came from Plymouth about 1806, and built the rope walk. He removed to Boston about 1816.

GOODWIN, GEORGE, came from Saco about 1797. His wife was Mary Burnham.

GOODWIN, CHARLES, sailmaker, came from Kennebunk in 1824.

*e* GORDON, JOHN, trader, came from Hollis about 1800. He removed to Bangor about 1803.

*e* GORMAN, JOSEPH, an Englishman, came to this town a short time before the revolution. He married Lydia Springer ; and his children were Sarah and Hannah.

GOULD, SAMUEL, son of Benjamin Gould of Kittery, came to this town about 1755. He sold his farm to John Fairfield in 1764, and removed to Woolwich. James, brother of Samuel, came to Arundel about 1758. He had two wives and twenty children. His first wife was Elizabeth Nason, whose children were, Benjamin, James, Elizabeth, Mary, Joseph, Hannah, and two that died young. His second wife was Hannah Hovey, whose children were, John, Benjamin, Alexander, Thomas, Lydia, Ebenezer, Samuel, who died young, and Samuel.

*e* GOULD, THOMAS F. shipmaster, came from Portland about 1823. He was lost at sea about 1826.

GRANT, DANIEL, removed from Kittery to Arundel about 1758. He was probably a descendant of Ferdi-

nando Grant, who resided in this county in 1640. His wife was Ruth Williams, whose children were, William, m. Molly Hutchins; Daniel, Ruth Huff, and widow Hannah Huff; Abigail; Molly, m. Theophilus Smith; Jane, Moses Drown; and Elizabeth, Paul McCoy.

GRANT, SAMUEL, mariner, came from York about 1800. His wife was Esther March.

*e* GRAY, ALEXANDER, was a town officer in 1756, but had left the town before 1764.

GREEN, BENJAMIN and Andrew, brothers, came from Kittery in 1774. Benjamin married Lucy Benson, whose children were, William, Benjamin, Susau, Andrew, Henry, Solomon, Mary, Theodore and John. Andrew married Olive Walker, and left no children.

GREEN, AARON, came from Andover, N. H. about 1825. He was inspector at Cape Porpoise, from 1829 till the time of his death in 1835.

GREENOUGH, PELATIAH, boat builder, came from Eliot about 1797.

*e* GROVER, SAMUEL, lived in this town before 1768. His wife was Lydia Jeffery. His children were, Betsey and Lydia, who left the town.

*e* HALEY, BENJAMIN, had a grant of land on Saco road in 1728. It was probably Deacon Haley, a joiner, from Saco. Deacon Haley built the meeting house at Winter Harbor; and he was probably employed for the same purpose in Arundel. He removed to Marblehead at the commencement of the Indian war of 1745, and died at Cape Breton the same year. His son, John, married a daughter of Capt. John Fairfield, and was residing in this town as late as 1764. A son of John, who was a clothier, m. Ruth Towne, and moved east.

HALEY, NAHUM, cooper, came from Biddeford in 1813.

HALL, WILLIAM, shipmaster, came from York about 1780. He married Sarah Perkins.

HAM, JOSEPH, who came from Portsmouth, had a grant of land in 1782, for serving in the army for three years, or during the war. His wife was Margaret Hayes. His children were, Samuel, Timothy, Mar-

garet and Mary. His widow married Andrew Staples.

*e* **HAMER, JOHN**, resided near Cleaves's cove as early as 1747. He married Sarah Huff; and his children were, Joanna, m. Joshua Carr; Sarah, Benjamin Seavey; Molly, Mr. Stover; Bashaba, Elisha Cousens; one, that m. a Mr. Reddick; John, died young; and three sons that moved to Mount Desert.

*e* **HAMMOND, ROGER**, sailmaker, came from Rochester in 1802. His wife was Olive Hovey.

**HAMPSON, JOHN W.** an Englishman, mariner, came to this town about 1820.

**HANSCOMB, TIMOTHY**, came from Kittery about 1774. His children were, Robert, Timothy, Mary, Keziah and Sally. This family is nearly extinct.

**HANSCOMB, GIDEON**, came from Lyman about 1824.

*e* **HARDING,\* STEPHEN**, moved across Kennebunk river into Arundel in 1720. Besides his ferry grant of 50 acres, he purchased all the land lying between Kennebunk river and a straight line from Bass cove to Great pond, on the eastern side; and also from the river to Lake brook, on the western side, but from some defect in his title he lost both tracts. Capt. Perkins obtained that on the eastern side, and Sir William Pepperell the western lot. Mrs. Harding died Oct. 1, 1747, and he died Dec. 5, of the same year. His children were, Abigail, m. John Webber; Lydia, Thomas Perkins; Mary, Abel Merrill; Hannah, Daniel Smith; Sarah, Robert Cleaves; Miriam, Jeremiah Frost; Elizabeth, Andrew Brown; Stephen, Ruth Sampson; and James and Israel, who died young.

The children of Stephen jr. were, Stephen, m. Molly Butland and moved to Wells; Israel, died at sea; Abigail; Sarah, m. John Thompson; Ruth, Eliphalet Chauncey; and Lydia, Nathaniel Ward. Under date of Jan. 1750, Mr. Hovey says Mrs. Harding "was taken in a strange way, confused and crazy headed, and grows worse till by twelve people begin to think her possessed with the devil. Sth. A fast at Father Sampson's on account of Ruth, his daughter being grievously afflicted with a demoniac." She recovered, however, and died in 1811, at the age of 94.

\* See page 99.

**HARRIS, JOSHUA**, came from Methuen, Mass. about 1823.

*e* **HARRISON, JOHN**, an Englishman, a trader, came from Charlestown in 1804. He died in 1806. His widow, whose maiden name was Mary Austin Hartly, married Daniel Walker.

*e* **HATCH, JOHNSON**, shipmaster, came from Wells about 1805. He died at sea the same year.

*e* **HAYES, JOSEPH M.** trader, came from Saco in 1813. He returned to Saco in 1825.

*e* **HAYES, ERASTUS**, trader, came from Limerick about 1819. He removed to Portland in 1825.

*e* **HENDRICK, NATHANIEL**, was voted a proprietor of the town in 1728. He was a clothier. He left the town during the disturbance with the Indians in 1735.

**HERRICK, JOSHUA**, deputy collector of the port of Kennebunk, came from Beverly in 1829.

*e* **HIBBIRD, LYDIA**, came from Waterborough, and resided at Benjamin M. Lord's. She married Isaac Coffin in 1770. and removed to Sanford.

*e* **HIDE, JOSEPH**, came from Cape Ann to Cape Porpoise in 1787. He removed to the eastward in 1797.

*e* **HILL, MRS.** a tailoress, died in 1750.

**HILL, ABRAHAM**, shipmaster, came from Kennebunk about 1800.

**HILL, EDMUND**, cabinet maker, came from Haverhill in 1801.

*e* **HILTON, ABRAHAM**, lived here before 1766. His wife was Dorothy Lindsey. He removed to Ohio. His children were, Sarah; Abraham, died young; John, went to Ohio; Elizabeth, m. Daniel Smith; Mary; and Margaret, who married Andrew Green.

*e* **HODSDON, TIMOTHY**, came from Berwick to this town before 1769. His first wife was Lydia Nason, and his second was Sarah Hussey. His children were, Sarah, m. John Goodwin; Abigail, died young; Lydia; Israel, m. Sarah Lewis and moved to Parsonsfield; and Joseph, who married, and also went to Parsonsfield. Mr. Hodsdon lived on the place now owned by the heirs of Nathaniel Thompson.



*e* HODSDON, OLIVER, joiner, came from Berwick about 1805. He married Lucy Littlefield. He was drowned in Kennebunk river in 1831.

HODSKINS, NATHANIEL, came from Cape Ann in 1798. His wife was Susan Bishop. He left five sons, who all left the town, and several daughters. Samuel, nephew to Nathaniel, came from Harpwsell in 1825.

*e* HOGAN, DANIEL, an Irishman, came to this town in 1790. He married Mehitable Wildes.

*e* HOOPER, JOHN, came from Berwick, and settled near Nason's mills, about 1756. He was a shoemaker, and made a pair of shoes after he was over 102 years of age. His children were, George; Benjamin, lived in Saco; Abigail, m. Solomon Goodwin; and a daughter that married Bartholomew Goodwin. George's children were, Tristram, m. Olive Wadlin; George, Sarah Washburne and widow Sarah Tarbox; John, Polly Burnham; Phineas, Hannah Hill; and Daniel, Susan Haley; Lydia, Daniel Townsend; and Margaret, Theodore McIntire. This entire family removed to Biddeford.

*e* HOVEY,\* REV. JOHN, left seven children, Susan, born in 1737; John, 1738; James, 1740; Ebenezer, 1743; Hannah, 1746; Sarah, 1748; and Abiel, 1751. The first two were born in Cambridge.

1. Sarah married Thomas Perkins and Edward Emerson.

2. John married Mary Barter for his first wife, whose children were, Susan, John, Mary, Lydia and Betsey. Only two of them were married, Mary, to Smith Bradbury, and Lydia, to Robert Smith. His second wife was widow Esther Smith, who left no children.

3. James removed to Connecticut, and left several children.

4. Ebenezer married Eunice Wiswall. His children were, Thomas, John, Ebenezer, James (died young,) Eunice and James. None of the sons were married. Eunice married Ebenezer Perkins.

5. Hannah married James Gould and Caleb Emery.

6. Sarah married James Perkins.

\*See page 163.

7. Abiel married Nathaniel Sargent of York, and is still living.

*e* HOVEY, AARON, sailmaker, came from Rochester in 1796, and removed to Bath in 1805.

*e* HOWARD, MOSES, shipmaster, came from Cohasset about 1793. He married Elizabeth Whitten. He removed to Portland in 1812.

*e* HUES, WILLIAM, was in this town in 1720; and his widow was supported by the town in 1753. Hues was cast away at Mount Desert in 1747, and perhaps drowned. He had a son, Patrick, who left no children.

HUFF,\* THOMAS, was the son of Ferdinando Huff. His wife was Sarah Farris. He resided on Great Island during the time this town was deserted. He came back in 1700, and again returned in 1714. In 1719 he was constable of the town. He was impressed during the Spanish war of 1745, and served several years as pilot on board one of the King's ships. Mr. Huff's sons were, George, Thomas, James, Charles, John, who died young, and Joseph, who Mr. Hovey says was drowned in Batson's river Sept. 30, 1749. His daughters were, Sarah, who married John Hamer; and Mary, Miles Rhodes.

1. Thomas had two wives, the last of whom was Sarah Banfield. His children were, George, m. Susannah Colby, and moved to the eastward; Mary, m. Pelsgrave Maddox; Thomas, m. Mary Bridges and went east.

2. James married Ruth Averill. His children were, Elizabeth, died Feb. 11, 1750; Samuel, m. Keziah Wakefield; James, Hannah Seavy; Ruth, Nathaniel Wakefield; Lucy, Miles Rhodes; Ebenezer, widow Sarah Burnham; John, Sarah Seavy; Israel; Sarah, m. Jacob Merrill; and Abner, Elizabeth Brown.

3. Charles married Priscilla Burbank. His children were, Josiah, m. widow Sarah Rickard; Daniel, Keziah Seavy; Hannah, John Dorman; Sarah, Samuel Fairfield; Charles, Grace Smith; Mary, John Perkins; and Priscilla, Humphrey Merrill.

HUTCHINS, SAMUEL,† came from Kittery to Arundel

\*See page 90.

†His father's name was Samuel, whose wife was a Stevens.

about 1739, and died before 1750. His wife who was Sarah March died June 9, 1747, and Mr. Whitefield attended her funeral. His sons were, Caleb, Samuel, David, Simeon and Levi. His daughters were, Mary, who married John Merrill; Lydia, John Jellison and John Durrell; and Hannah,\* Lemuel Perkins and John Burbank.

1. Caleb lived in Kittery. Two of his daughters married in this town,—Sarah to Daniel Merrill, and Eunice to Asa Burbank.

2. Samuel married widow Sarah Baxter, and left no children.

3. David had three wives, Anna Danforth, Abigail Dearing, and Ruth Grant. Mr. Hovey says, "David Hutchins the best mower and most faithful hand for a day's work of any I know." His children by his first wife were, Enoch, died in the army; Sarah, m. William All; Miriam, married and moved east; and Lemuel and another that died young. His second wife's children were, David, lived at Kennebec; Susan, m. John Springer; Hannah, Francis Varney; and Mary, William Grant. His third wife had but one child, Anna, who m. Benjamin Abbot.

4. Simeon married Anes Durrell. His children were, Savire, m. Joseph Cluff; Anes, Silas Abbott; Keziah, Pendleton Emmons; Simeon, Lucy Hutchins; Ruth, married and left the town; and Samuel, lived in Parsonsfield.

5. Levi had two wives, Rebecca Hutchins and Eunice March. His children by his first wife were, Thomas, lived in Waterborough; Asa, went to Quebec with Arnold, was taken prisoner and died there; Lucy, m. Simeon Hutchins; Lavina, Thomas Huff; Eliphalet, and another boy who died young. By his

\*There is a mistake relative to Hannah Hutchins. The descendants of Samuel Hutchins, and of John Burbank, assert that her first husband was Lemuel Perkins, and her second, John Burbank; and the offspring of Joshua Walker are equally confident that her husbands were George Perkins and Joshua Walker. There must be a mistake as to her christian name; or the Hannah Hutchins who married Joshua Walker, must have belonged to another family. The name of George Perkins is to be found on the town records, but that of Lemuel is not.

second wife his children were, Edith, Mehitable and Emma; and two boys that died young.

HUTCHINS, JOSEPH, came from Dover about 1760. He married Esther Carr. His children were, Joanna, m. George Murphy; Joshua, Hannah Huff and widow Eunice Davis; John Carr, Betsey Seavy; Joseph, died at sea; Esther, m. James Fisher; Anna, Thomas Huff; Lydia, Samuel Wakefield; and Sally and Elinor, Ebenezer Webber.

HUTCHINS, DAVID and Josiah, were brothers, and came from Kittery about 1760. David married Lydia Walch, whose children were, Enoch, Alice, Amos, Hannah, Ezra, Moses, Lydia and David. Josiah married Betsey Haley. His children were, Josiah, Jane, Dolly, Samuel, Betsey, Sarah, Amos, John and William.

HUTCHINS, ASA, blacksmith, came from Portsmouth in 1795.

*e* JACKSON, JOSHUA, potter, carried on his business at Clay cove, at Cape Porpoise, in 1783. He soon after removed to Saco.

JACKSON, JONATHAN, stone cutter, came to this town in 1836. He was born in Abbot, Me.

*e* JAMES, DAVID, settled over the second baptist society in 1829.

*e* JAMESON, SAMUEL, lived in Arundel in 1740, near Goffe's mill brook. He probably left the town during the war of 1745.

JEFFERDS, WILLIAM, merchant, came from Kennebunk about 1800. He married Sally Walker.

JEFFERY,\* JOHN, son of Gregory, resided in Lynn, where he died in 1730. He was a cooper. In 1727 he appointed Jacob Wildes and Samuel Averill his Attorneys, who had 600 acres of land laid out to them. Two of his sons, Joseph and Benjamin, came to Arundel about 1750.

1. Joseph had two sons. One of them, John, came with him. John married Susannah Southwick of Salem. His children were, Susannah; John, died in Halifax in the revolution; Benjamin, died on Plumb

\*See page 69.

Island with Mr. Curtis, Dec. 14, 1786; Joseph, died at sea; James, m. Elinor McCormac; and Priscilla, Joseph Adams.

2. Benjamin's wife was Hannah Giles of Salem. His children were, Benjamin, m. Hannah Evans; Edmund, widow Olive Curtis; Lydia, Samuel Grover; and Susan, Wilburn Chatman.

*e* JELLISON, JOHN, lived in this town as early as 1730. He sold his land to Benjamin Thompson and left the place.

John Jellison, probably son of the preceding, was taxed in the town in 1764. He lived at the head of the town. He married Betty Goodwin in 1779.

*e* JOHNSON, WILLIAM, resided in this town in 1734, and contributed one day's work on Mr. Prentice's garrison. Nothing is known of him.

JOHNSON, CHRISTIAN, a Dane, shipmaster, came to this town in 1825.

*e* JOHNSON, CHARLES, settled over the second baptist society in 1831.

JORDAN, RALPH T. farmer, came from Biddeford about 1812.

*e* JOSLIN, ISRAEL, came to Arundel when it was first resettled. His son Israel was born Sep. 30, 1719. He probably lived near Turbat's creek, on what was known as Joslin's point. It is not known what became of this family.

*e* KENT, CEPHAS H. settled over the congregational society in 1830.

KIMBALL, SAMUEL, farmer, came from Kennebunk about 1796. He married Sarah Downing in 1797.

*e* KIMBALL, JAMES, blacksmith, came from Kennebunk about 1814. He now resides at Passadumkeag.

*e* KIMBALL, HEZEKIAH, came from Kennebunk, and married widow Mary Lassel for his second wife in 1796.

KIMBALL, JOSEPH, farmer, came from Kennebunk in 1797.

*e* KINGSBURY, JOSEPH, shipmaster, came from York in 1792. He returned to York in 1802. Three of his sisters married in this town;—Sarah, to Josiah Linscott; Love, to John Miller, and Miriam, to Jonathan Downing.

**LANGDON, JOHN S.** and **Jason N.** brothers, came from **Rowe, Mass.** John, an apothecary, came to this town in 1808, and removed to **Limerick** in 1811. Jason, physician, came here in 1810.

*e* **LASSEL, JOSHUA**, a cooper, removed from **York** to **Arundel** in 1723. His wife was a daughter of **Andrew Brown, sen.** He died before 1750. His sons were, **Joshua, Jeremiah, Andrew, John, Allison** and **Matthew.** His daughters were, **Elizabeth, m. Jeremiah Miller; Hannah, Pierce Murphly;** and one that married a **Mr. Wood.**

**I.** Joshua's first wife was a daughter of **Allison Brown;** and his second was **Anna Baley.** His children were, **Elizabeth, m. William Smith; Catharine, Nathaniel Cousins; Anna and Molly,** who married **Libbys,** and removed to **Scarborough;** **Miriam, m. Mr. Briges; Mehitable, Gideon Hanscomb; Tabitha;** and a son that died young.

**II.** **Jeremiah m. Ruth Lovet.** His children were, **Huldah, m. Reuben Small; Mary,** who had four husbands, **Mr. Small, Mr. Strout, Elisha Snow** and **James Glidden;** **Hannah, m. 'Fristram Jordan; Jonathan, Mary Jones; Amy, Benjamin Lord; Deborah, Thomas Perkins; Ruth, Samuel Williams; Lydia, Seth Burnham; Bartholomew, Charlotte Orne; and Israel, Abigail Hill** and **Susan Swan.**

**III.** **Andrew** married a **Dearing,** and left but one child, **Betsey.**

**IV.** **John** was not married.

**V.** **Allison** married a **Smith.**

**VI.** **Matthew** married **Hannah Burbank,** whose children were, **Hannah, m. Humphrey Whitten; Mary, John Perkins; Caleb and Asa,** who lived in **Waterborough;** **Eliza, m. John Gould;** and **Ruth, Thomas Clark.**

**LAWS, JOHN,** stone-mason, was born in **Enfield, Conn.** and came to this town in 1810.

**LEACH, NATHANIEL,** who had a grant of land in this town in 1720, was probably the son of **Joseph Leach** of **Manchester.** Joseph owned the **Barrot** right in this town, and sold it to **Thomas Perkins** in 1719. It is not certain that **Nathaniel** removed on to his grant, but he was employed in the town as a ship carpenter. **Mr.**

Hovey, in 1750, says, "Stone's sloop raised by Master Leach." If Mr. Leach ever resided here, he probably removed to Kittery, as Nathaniel, who was undoubtedly one of his descendants, came from that place to Arundel about 1780.

*e* LEIGHTON, LUKE, block-maker, came from Portsmouth about 1805, and returned a few years afterwards.

LEWIS, JOHN, came to this town from Kittery, some time before the revolution. He married Anna Carr, and his children were, Benjamin, m. Molly Seavy; John, died at sea; Joseph, died in the army; Esther, died young; Sarah, m. Jacob Towne; Polly, Thomas Maddox; James, died at sea; Hannah, m. Jacob Wildes; Esther, died young; Samuel, moved east; and Eliphallet, died at sea.

LEWIS, SAMUEL, came from Kittery about 1775. His wife was Huldah Mitchell. His children were, Sally, m. Israel Hodsdon; William, Sally Hutchins; Peter, Elizabeth Merrill; Samuel, Hannah Hill and Mary Patten; and Betsey, Allison Smith.

*e* LINDSEY, MATTHEW, a brother to Mrs. Hilton, lived on Saco road, and died about the time of the revolution. He was not married.

LINSCOTT, JOSIAH, shipmaster, came from York in 1790. He married Sarah Kingsbury.

LITTLEFIELD,\* EDMUND, son of Francis sen. of this town, lived in the neighborhood of Mousam river. His son Samuel,—Fat Sam,—married Elizabeth Goodale in 1725, and shortly afterwards removed into this town. He at first lived at Littlefield's mill, but subsequently removed to the cape, and occupied the house in which Thomas Wiswall afterwards lived. The children of Samuel were, Samuel, Anthony, Elijah and Edmund.

1. The sons of Samuel jr. were, Joseph, Moses and Joshua; the last of whom married Mary Frost in 1772.

2. Anthony had three children, one of whom, Edmund, married Jane Chatman in 1773.

3. Elijah married Mary Stevens, and his children were, Mehitable, m. Josiah Davis; Benjamin, Mary Benson; Elijah, Mary Tukey; Lucy, Benjamin Morrison; Alice, Joshua Murphy; Uriah, died at sea;

\*See page 97.

Moses ; Sally, m. Caleb Burbank ; and Samuel, who died at sea.

4. Edmund married Dorothy Chatman and removed to Kennebunk.

LITTLEFIELD, DANIEL, farmer, born at Ogunquit, Wells, came to this town from Biddeford about 1803.

*e* LITTLEFIELD, JOHN, joiner, came from Wells in 1810, and removed to Readfield in 1836.

LITTLEFIELD, ISRAEL, came from Kennebunk in 1807.

LITTLEFIELD, JOHN, farmer, came from Wells about 1825.

LITTLEFIELD, ABNER, came from Wells about 1805. He married Hannah Thompson.

LITTLEFIELD, ELIJAH, came from Parsonsfield in 1830. These families are all descendants of Edmund of Wells.

LORD, TOBIAS and Benjamin Meeds, were cousins, and came into this town about 1747. They were born at Rocky Hill in Berwick, near Kittery. "A gentleman distinguished for his knowledge of all that relates to the history of our country, is of the opinion that the name has been altered from Laud, and that it was done about the time of the disgrace of Archbishop Laud, by those who emigrated hither;—not wishing in the country of their adoption, to perpetuate the name of their persecutor, nor to trace their genealogy through him under a *scaffold*. The first mention we find of the name is in Ipswich, when Robert Lord arrived in 1636-7, and died 1683. Robert served 20 years in the early Indian Wars, and was so hardy a soldier, that when he left the service, he could not lie on a feather bed ; and although he was short of stature, he was one of the stoutest, and most athletic men to be found in the army. When the Indians had proposed to decide a battle by single combat, Robert Lord was appointed on the side of the Whites and Colonists for their champion. He accepted, and it was agreed that he should stand against the strongest Indian they could select. The combatants were to run and meet each other at full running speed, half way between the two armies, to close and take what was called the Indian hug. A Goliath of an Indian, seven feet and upwards high, was selected ; and Robert



being short and apparently a small man, the Indian, like his prototype of old, met him at first slowly and with all the disdain, derision and assurance of victory with which Goliath approached David. In an instant, like two lions they closed, and in an instant the mammoth Indian prostrate, bit the ground. Not satisfied, and amid the tremendous shouts of one army, and the reproaching clamor and lamentations of the other, they agreed to rush and clinch again. In the second rencounter Lord took a hip lock on the mighty Indian and threw him all but a rod! burst a large vein!! and the savage army acknowledged beat. The sturdy Indian however afterwards reported that the little man derived his strength from the *White Devil* of the *English Army*.

“ Robert left four sons, Thomas, Samuel, Robert and Nathaniel. The two former removed to Charlestown, and the two younger remained in Ipswich, from whom the families of New England sprung. About 1700, three persons of the name, said to be brothers, arrived in Berwick from Ipswich, viz. Abraham, Nathan, (probably Nathaniel,) and John. The families in Kennebunk and Kennebunk-port, descended from John, who left three sons, John, Thomas and Tobias. Tobias left one son only, Tobias, who removed to Arundel.”\*

Tobias and Benjamin Meeds Lord, purchased land of Jeremiah Folsom on Saco road, and built a garrison which they occupied together.

I. Tobias married Jane Smith. His children were, John, m. Charity Curtis; Jane, John Stone; Tobias, Mehitable Kimball and Hipsah Conant; Lydia, Samuel Kimball; Nathaniel, died in the army; Betsey, m. Benjamin Thompson; Daniel, Mary Washburne; Dominicus, Mary Currier; Jeremiah and David, died young; and Thomas, m. Mary Durrell.

1. John's children were, Jane, Sally, Jacob, Betsey, Tobias, Phebe, Mary, Hannah, John, who died young, and John.

\*Ms. letter from Charles A. Lord, Esq. of New York.

Felt (Hist. of Ipswich,) says Robert Lord “ appears to have been the son of widow Catharine Lord.” He was Clerk of the Courts. His son Robert, m. Sarah Wilson, one of whose sons, Nathaniel, removed to the Isles of Shoals. Nathaniel was probably the same person that was admitted freeman at York in 1652.

2. Tobias removed to Kennebunk. He had a large family of children, two of whom, Tobias and Nathaniel, afterwards lived in Arundel, and were the wealthiest individuals in the town. Nathaniel, m. Phebe Walker, and Tobias, Hannah Perkins.

3. Nathaniel was in the expedition against Quebec under Arnold, and was wounded and taken prisoner; and died in prison.

4. Daniel is still living in Penobscot.

5. Dominicus is living in Kennebunk.

6. Thomas's children are, David, Betsey, Jane, Asa, and Mary.

II. Benjamin Meeds Lord's first wife was Mary March of Kittery, whose children were, Benjamin and Joseph, twins; Lucy, m. David Durrell; Susan, Samuel Burnham; and Mary, George Perkins. His second wife was widow Elinor Dennet who had no children. Her daughter Elinor, by her first husband, married Israel Kimball, in 1771, and is still living.

1. Benjamin married Amy Lassel, and removed to Alewife.

2. Joseph married Hannah Wiswall, whose children were, Joseph, and several that died young. His second wife was Lucy Mitchell, whose children were, Dummer, John, Abraham, Benjamin, Hannah, Lydia and Esther.

*e* LOVET, SIMON, was a town officer in 1740. There was also an Israel Lovet, a tailor, probably a brother to Simon, who came from Beverly to Cape Porpoise about 1735. His children were, Ruth, m. Jeremiah Lassel; Israel, moved to Thomastown; and several that died young.

LUNT, SAMUEL, came from York about 1806. He died in 1835 aged 90, having never been sick during his life, till five days before his death.

LUQUES, ANDREW and Anthony, brothers, were born in Beverly. Andrew, trader, came to this town in 1823. Anthony, tanner, came here in 1826, and died suddenly, in 1827.

*e* MADDOX, HENRY, came from Berwick, but it is not known at what period. His children were, Pelsgrave, John, Hannah, and perhaps others.

Mr. Hovey says, "Oct. 8, 1750. Maddox smashed his brains out by tumbling with his head under a cart wheel, loaded with apples."

Pelsgrave married Mary Huff, whose children were, Henry, Thomas, a son that married a Towne, Rebecca and probably others. John lived in Wells. Rebecca married Philip Pike.

*e* MADDUX, THOMAS, came from Wells in 1790, and removed to Limerick in 1820.

*e* MAJOR, BENJAMIN, a blacksmith, had a grant of land in 1719, "near the little river that runs into Kennebunk." He built a garrison at Cape Porpoise. He died July 11, 1747. His only son, Benjamin, died in 1725. His only daughter, Priscilla, married John Burbank.

MALING, THOMAS, rigger, came from Portland in 1821.

MANUEL, JOSEPH, a Portuguese, mariner, came to this town about 1817.

MARBLE, BENJAMIN, tailor, born in Poland, Me. came to this town in 1836.

MARCH, JAMES and George, were brothers, and came from Portsmouth as early as 1719. The wife of James was shot by the Indians, and all his children died of the throat distemper in 1735. George married Abigail Watson. All his children (seven) then born died of the throat distemper. Two others were born after that period, Paul, who married Rhoda Cluff, and Eunice, Levi Hutchins. Sarah, sister of James and George, married Samuel Hutchins. Paul's children were, Polly, Hannah, Esther, John, Jacob and George, died young, Ruth, Rhoda, Sally, Jesse, George and Samuel.

*e* MARKOE, MARTIN M. physician, born in St. Croix, W. I. came to this town about 1825, and resided here about two years.

*e* MARSHALL, THOMAS, shipmaster, came from Berwick about 1790.

MASON, BENJAMIN, merchant, came from Lyman about 1795. He married Betsey Stone.

*e* MASON, SIMON, mariner, came from Biddeford about 1815.

*e* McALLEY, ALLEY, an Irish tailor, was residing in this town in 1757. He sometimes resided in Arundel and sometimes in Wells. He had no shop, but worked at the houses of his employers as was then the practice.

*e* McCLOUD, JOHN, a Scotchman, came to this town

about 1782. He married Abigail Seavy in 1790. He had several sons, who are either dead or left the town, and a number of daughters.

*e* McCULLOCH, ADAM, was born in Dornach, shire of Sutherland, Scotland, in 1742. He came to this town about 1766, and kept school. In 1769, he married Louisa Brown. He and his wife both died the same day, in May, 1812. His children were, Hugh, Alexander, Margaret, Isabella, Elizabeth, and two that died young. Alexander died at sea, and Hugh removed to Kennebunk.

McINTIRE, PHINEAS, farmer, came from Biddeford about 1818. He married Maria Tucker.

*e* MELCHER, EDWARD, a land surveyor, lived on Saco road in 1728. He moved to Brunswick.

MERRILL, ABEL and John, were brothers, and probably nephews of Thomas Merrill, who had a grant of land from the town in 1681, for killing an Indian. They came from Salisbury. Their sister Ruth married John Whitten.

I. Abel settled in Wells about 1725, but shortly removed into Arundel, and married Mary Harding. He was killed while out a fishing in a small boat, by black fish. He had but one child, Gideon, who married Dorothy Wildes. Gideon's children were, \*Abel, m. Mehitable Burbank and widow Huldah Fletcher; Ruth, Israel Burnham; Jemima, Jonathan Smith; Jacob, Sarah Huff; and several that died young.

II. John came to this town soon after Abel. His wife was Mary Hutchins. His children were, Daniel, John, Hannah, Obed, Anna, and Humphrey, the last of whom died young. Hannah, m. James Burnham; and Anna, Isaac Burnham.

I. Daniel married Sarah Hutchins. His children were, Olive, m. Levi Hutchins; Hannah; Sarah, m. Edward Nason; Daniel, widow Sarah Washburne and

\* Abel Merrill died in April, 1837, aged 82 years. He was an honest, intelligent man, remarkable for the accuracy of his memory as to dates, which he retained till a short time before his death. The compiler of this work is indebted to him for many of the facts found in it.

Elizabeth Kimball ; Eunice, Mr. Hues and Mr. Simpson ; and several that died young.

2. John married Susannah Haley. He lived here several years after his marriage, and moved to Topsham. One of his daughters, Susannah, married Andrew Walker of Arundel.

3. Obed married Judith Durrell. His children were, Humphrey, m. Priscilla Huff and Isabella McCulloch ; Benjamin, died at the age of 30 ; John, died young ; John, m. Elizabeth Rickard ; Elizabeth, Peter Lewis ; Mary, Ezra Thompson and John Emerson ; Samuel, Agnes Carr ; Susan ; Hannah, m. David Wallis ; James ; Lydia, and another who died young.

MESERVE, WILLIAM, tanner, came from Biddeford about 1826.

MILLER,\* JEREMIAH, son of John jr. of Cape Porpoise, was born in Newington, June 23, 1714. He served his time with Benjamin Downing, who was a joiner. Mr. Miller came to this town about 1737, and married Elizabeth Lassel. His children were, Andrew, Elizabeth, Jeremiah, Mary, John, Benjamin, Lemuel, Joseph, Hannah and Lydia. Joseph died young. Elizabeth, m. Samuel Emmons ; Mary, John Goodwin ; Hannah, Joseph Mason ; and Lydia, Mr. Harvey of Wells.

1. Andrew was born April 3, 1738. He married Mary Walker. His children were, Joseph, Andrew, and two girls that died young ; Hannah, m. Thomas Dorman ; Deborah, James Miller ; Betsey, Andrew Sherburne ; and Sally.

2. Jeremiah jr. was born March 1, 1742. He married Mary Walker. His children were, John, Sally, Polly, Hannah, Esther, Susan, Daniel and Esther.

3. John was born Oct. 26, 1746, and he married Betsey Nason. His children were, James, Betsey, Benjamin, Olive, John, Sally, Jeremiah, Mary and Hannah.

4. Benjamin, born Feb. 28, 1749, married widow Isabella McCormac, and had but one child, Jeremiah.

5. Lemuel, born March 29, 1751, married Anna Burbank in 1773. His children were, Eunice, Eliza-

beth, Asa, William, died young, Betsey, William, Hannah, Oliver, George, Joshua and Lemuel.

*e* MILLER, JOSEPH, an Irishman, came to this town about 1740. His only son that grew up, was James, who married Margaret McLellen, and moved to the eastward. His daughters were, Sarah, who married Timothy Washburne and Jonathan Stone; Mary, Robert Stone; and Margaret, Eliphalet Walker.

MILLER, JOSEPH, mast-maker, came from Portsmouth in 1810.

MILLET, JOHN, fisherman, came from Cape Ann in 1798. He married Mary Hodskins and widow Lydia Hutchins.

*e* MILNOR, REUBEN, minister of the second baptist society in 1835.

MITCHELL, DUMMER, son of John who lived on the western side of Kennebunk river, came into this town about 1760. His first wife was Lydia Crediford, whose children were, Lucy, John, Dummer and Esther. His second wife was Judith Dorman, whose children were, Ephraim, Joseph, Lydia, Benjamin, Nathaniel, James, Hannah and Seth. Daniel, brother of the foregoing, who married Sarah Titcomb, came into the town after the revolution.

*e* MITCHELL, DAGGER, an Irishman, married Molly Wildes about 1769. His children were, Richard, John and Mary, who all married and left the town.

MITCHELL, JACOB, physician, came from North Yarmouth in 1833.

MOODY, SILAS, See page 192.

MOODY, JAMES, farmer, came from Tuftonborough, N. H. about 1820.

MOODY, ELBRIGE G. baker, came from Saco in 1837.

*e* MOOR, JONADAB, came from Kittery about 1752. His wife was his cousin, Mary Moor. He died in the army in the French war of 1755. His widow was living in 1764. His children were, Ebenezer, who was taxed here in 1764; Pelatiah, who moved to Biddeford; Susan, who married Joshua Walker; Dorothy, Hannah, and perhaps others.

*e* **MORGAN, RICHARD**, whose wife's name was Abigail, lived at Turbat's creek in 1719. His children were, Moses, Luther, Samuel, John and Rebecca. Moses was a shoemaker; and the name of his wife was Patience. John and Samuel lived on Saco road. John died before 1735.

*e* **MORSE, NATHAN**, came to this town about 1786, and removed to Jay in 1805.

**MOTLEY, JOSEPH B.** stone cutter, came to this town in 1836, from Windham.

**MURPHY, GEORGE**, married Mary Perkins and left no children.

John, probably brother of George, lived near Cleaves's cove in 1724. He was an Ensign at the capture of Louisburg in 1747. He died Oct. 20, 1750. His children were, Pierce, Thankful, and perhaps others.

Pierce was accidentally killed with a musket, about 1760. His wife was Hannah Lassel. His children were, John, Pierce, Joshua, Israel, George and Hannah. Hannah married Harrison Downing.

1. John, who was born Oct. 20, 1750, married Elizabeth Downing in 1771. His children were, Betsey, Harrison, John, Pierce, George, Sarah, Mary, Hannah, Lydia and Daniel.

2. Pierce jr. married Sarah Adams. He served in the revolution, and afterwards removed to Lyman.

3. Joshua's first wife was Sarah Smith, whose children were, James, Mary, Hannah, Israel and Joshua. His second wife was Alice Littlefield, whose children were, Samuel, John, Sally and Susan.

4. Israel died in the army.

5. George married Hannah Hutchins, and moved to Mount Desert.

*e* **MUSSEY,\* JAMES**, was the son of Thomas Mussey, an old inhabitant of Cape Porpoise. He was town clerk when the town was first resettled. He lived near the present dwelling house of Asaph Smith. Mr. Mussey's name does not appear on the town record, after 1728, at which time James Smith bought his land.

\* See page 93.

**NASON, JOSHUA**, was born in Berwick and emigrated to Arundel about 1750. He was probably a descendant of Richard Nason who resided in Kittery in 1653. Joshua married a daughter of Capt. Butler of Berwick. He was at the taking of Cape Breton in 1760; and was a Capt. in the continental service, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne's army in 1777.

His children were, Moses, Jacob, Joshua, Edward, Benjamin, Sarah and Susan. Sarah, m. Thomas Tarbox; and Susan, James Dearing.

1. Moses married Mary Dearing, whose children were, Thomas, Jacob and Susan.

2. Joshua married Sarah Dyer, whose children were, Joseph, Joshua, Samuel, three daughters that died young, and Mary.

3. Edward, who married Sarah Merrill, is still living. His children were, Hannah, Daniel, John, Noah, Mercy, James, Joshua, one that died young, Sarah and Moses.

4. Benjamin married Abigail Currier, and removed to Eaton, N. H.

*e* **NEW, JOSEPH**, was residing here in 1730, but either died or left the town before 1760.

**NEW, MYRIS**, shipmaster, came from Martha's Vineyard in 1837.

*e* **NOBLE, JOHN**, an Irishman, came to Kennebunkport about 1816, remained there several years and removed to Portland.

*e* **NOBLE, JOHN**, from Saco, innholder, resided in Kennebunkport several years, about the time of the last war.

*e* **NOWELL, SIMON**, came from York about 1800. He was one of the presidential electors at large in 1828. He was a Brigadier General in the militia, and commanded the fort in Kittery in the war of 1812. He removed to Bangor in 1830.

**OSGOOD, JOSEPH H.** tobacconist, of Boston, came to this town in 1829.

*e* **PAINÉ, JOHNSON**, joiner, came from York in 1810, and removed to Boston about 1830.

**PARKER, ROBERT**, shipmaster, came from Castine in 1829.



**PATTEN, ROBERT**, kept a public house on Saco road about 1750. Mr. Patten was an Irishman. His first wife's name was McGlauthlin, who died on her passage to America. Her son, Actor, born in Ireland, married Jane McLellen, and removed to Topsham. His second wife was Florence Johnson, whose children were, Robert, m. Sarah Dearing; James, Sally Stone and Abigail Meservey; Margaret, Israel Cleaves; Mary, William Wilson; John, Sarah Wiswall; and Rachel, William Smith.

*e* **PATTEN, JOSHUA**, cooper, came from Dover about 1799, and removed to Lyman about 1804.

*e* **PATTEN, JOHN**, innholder, came from Biddeford about 1809, and removed to Portland about 1820.

**PATTERSON, ACTOR P.** shipmaster, came from Saco about 1821.

*e* **PAYSON, GEORGE**, See page 195.

*e* **PIERSON, SAMUEL** and Charles, brothers, ropemakers, came from Portland;—Samuel in 1820, and Charles in 1818. They both returned to Portland in 1826.

*e* **PENNIWELL,\* WALTER**, had a grant of land from the town in 1720, and was in the town; but whether he was a resident or not, is not certain.

**PERKINS, ENSIGN THOMAS**, came from Topsfield in 1719. He purchased the land belonging to the heirs of John Barrett, and was made a proprietor in Barrett's right. He was town clerk several years. He was proprietor's clerk till the time of his death in 1761. He died of a cancer in the face, after a long and distressing sickness. He kept a public house on the spot on which the house of Israel Stone stands.

His wife was Mary Wildes of Topsfield, who died April 1, 1742, aged 57 years. His two oldest children, Thomas and Judith, were born in Topsfield. His other children were, Mary, Sarah, John and Ephraim. The two last died in childhood. Judith, m. Benjamin Durrell; Mary, Eliphalet Perkins; and Sarah, Israel Stone.

Thomas jr. was several times representative to Gen-

\* See page 88.

eral Court, and was also town clerk. He at first occupied his father's house, but subsequently removed to the mills. His first wife, whom he married in Salem, died about 1758, and left no children. His second wife was Susannah Hovey, who after Mr. Perkins's death, [1794] married Edward Emerson of York. Mr. Perkins's children were, Thomas, m. Esther Perkins; Mary, Gideon Walker; John, died at sea; Joseph, m. Susannah Wiswall and Mary Pickering; Betsey, Israel Wildes and John Bourne; Susan, Thomas Perkins and James Perkins; Andrew, Eunice Davis; Sally, James Perkins; Abiel, Hugh McCulloch; and James, died at sea.

PERKINS, Capt. THOMAS, came from Greenland,\* N. H. in 1720. He purchased of the heirs of William Reynolds, all the land lying between Kennebunk river and a line running from Bass cove through great pond to the sea. This land having been mortgaged to Francis Johnson, of whom Stephen Harding purchased it, there was a contest for the possession of it. Mr. Harding finding his title disputed, purchased the right of one of Reynolds's heirs. The dispute was submitted to arbitrators, who awarded fourteen fifteenths of the land to Capt. Perkins. This transaction caused a breach between the families, that a subsequent marriage did not wholly close.

As one of the heirs of the Thomas Perkins † who had a grant from the town in 1681, Capt. Perkins had the land laid out to him in 1720. He erected a garrison house by Butler's rocks, near the spot on which "the house of William Reynolds formerly stood." On the town records he was usually designated as "Capt. Thomas Perkins of Kennebunk." He was married, and all his children were born before he came to this town. He probably died about 1741. His sons were, John, Thomas, Lemuel, Samuel, George, Alverson, and perhaps Zacheus. His daughters were, Mary, m. George Murphy; and Chasey, James Deshon.

\* On the county records, he is sometimes called Thomas Perkins of Greenland, and sometimes of Portsmouth.

† See page 91, where it is stated that Thomas Perkins of 1681, was father of Capt. Thomas Perkins. This, however, is not certain.

I. John came into this town with his father, and had several lots of land laid out to him. He was living in 1735, but probably died soon after, as his name does not appear on the town records after that period. It is not known that he was married. He might have been however; and Zacheus, who had land laid out to him in 1734, might be his son. Neither of them left any descendants.

II. Thomas jr. married Lydia Harding. He commanded a company at the surrender of Louisburg in 1745, and was wrecked in going to Annapolis in 1747. There is a tradition that he was King's surveyor. He was probably the person referred to in Mr. Hovey's journal, March 1, 1749. "Capt." (name not legible) "of Kennebunk deputed to take care of pine timber," (some words illegible) "officiated the 16th day to the disturbance of many."\* He died February 22, 1752, aged 52 years. He probably erected the house now occupied by Tristram J. Perkins about 1730. His sons were, Eliphalet, Abner, John, Thomas, George and James. His only daughter, Mary, married Samuel Robinson.

I. Eliphalet married Mary, the daughter of Ensign Thomas Perkins of Cape Porpoise. He died in Portland in 1776. His wife died Sept. 14, 1802, aged 74 years. His children were, Ephraim, m. Huldah Dorman and Lucy Dorman; Eliphalet, drowned; Hannah, m. Dudley Stone; Lydia, David Thompson; Mary, Thomas Durrell; Eunice, Isaac Emery; Lucy, Asa Woodward and Benjamin Day; and Eliphalet, Betsey Stone.

\*In 1721, the General Court passed an act declaring all trees fit for masts, the property of the King. The penalty for cutting down such trees, was £100 sterling for each; and any such spars found, were forfeited to the Province. Sometimes the law was disregarded, and at other times it was enforced with great severity. It was the cause of much trouble in subsequent years, and was a ground of complaint against the British government in 1766. Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire was appointed Surveyor of the Woods in 1741, which situation he held twenty five years. Capt. Perkins was probably deputy surveyor under him. A large quantity of these logs were lying in Bass cove during the revolutionary war, which were purchased by Theodore Lyman of Kennebunk, (now of Waltham,) for the purpose of building the wharf, now known as Wheelwright's wharf.

2. Abner married Sally Robinson. His children were, Daniel, m. Hannah Stone and Eunice Thompson; Abner, Mary Stone; Jotham, Olive Hill; Stephen, Alice Stone; Jacob, Elizabeth Hill; Anna, Benjamin Stone; and Sally, James P. Hill.

3. John married Mehitable Goodwin, whose only child, Mehitable or Hitty, married Gen. John Lord of Berwick.

4. Thomas married Sarah Baxter. He died Nov. 8, 1820, aged 88 years. His wife died Dec. 26, 1811, aged 70 years. Their children were, Esther, m. Thomas Perkins; Lydia, John Blunt; Thomas, Susan Perkins; Sarah, Benjamin Perkins and John Blunt; Mary, Samuel Bourne; and John, Sally Low.

5. George married Mary Lord, and removed to Wells (Kennebunk.) He had a large family of children.

6. James married Sally Hovey, whose children were, James, Ruth, Thomas and John, twins, Joshua, died at sea, Ebenezer, Lydia and Lucy. His second wife was widow Hannah Coit, whose children were, Joshua, Tristram J. and Mary.

III. Lemuel married Hannah Hutchins. He and his only child died of a fever, the same day. It being in a time of an Indian war, and there being but two females in the garrison, a week elapsed before any one came to commit their bodies to the grave. His widow married John Burbank.

IV. Samuel married Willie Bond, and lived near the present dwelling house of John Lord. His children were, Samuel and Timothy, died young; George, m. Mary Smith and widow Sarah Littlefield; Thomas, Deborah Lassel; John, Molly Lassel and Polly Huff; Joseph, Ruth Wakefield; and Alice, Stephen Cleaves.

V. George\* married Hannah Hutchins. His only child died young. His widow married Joshua Walker.

These two Thomas Perkins coming into the town at about the same time,—both being men of property and influence,—each having a son, grandsons, and great-grandsons of the same name, who at different times held the same offices;—and the families having frequently intermarried, it is extremely difficult to trace

\*See note page 253.

the descendants of each. There are more persons of this name in the town, than of any other. There are 39 voters of the name.

*e* PERKINS, BRADBURY, tailor, came from Shapleigh about 1897, and returned back about 1817.

*e* PIKE, PHILIP, was an inhabitant of this town in 1748. He married Rebecca Maddox. His children were, John and another son, who died young; Rebecca, m. Nathan Wells; and Hannah, Mr. Winn.

PINKHAM, PAUL, born in Nantucket, came to this town in May, 1801. His wife was Mary Cobb of Kingston, Mass.

*e* PIPER, JAMES A. shipmaster, came from Newfield about 1818. He died at sea in 1835.

*e* POLAND, JAMES, was here in 1720. He had a son Thomas who was a tailor. Thomas died about 1770, and left no children.

POPE, SAMUEL, shipmaster, came from Plymouth in 1800. His wife was Mary Tarbox. He died with a cancer in 1837.

*e* PRENTICE, THOMAS, See page 138.

*e* PRISBURY, BENJAMIN, was in the town in 1727, and Stephen in 1730; but their names do not again appear on the town records.

PROCTOR, JOSEPH, John and Amos, brothers, farmers, came from Biddeford about 1814.

*e* QUIMBY, JOHN, shoemaker, came from Portsmouth about 1810, and resided here about two years.

*e* RANDALL, JEREMIAH, was published to Mary Cousins and Hannah Gowell, both in 1784.

RHODES, MICHAEL, resided in Berwick before 1690. He left two children, Miles and Charity. Miles married Patience Donnel of Kittery in 1710. Charity married a Mr. Cross and a Mr. Grover, and died about 1800, aged 98 years. Miles, the son of Miles, was an apprentice to Jacob Curtis of Arundel, and married Mary Huff. He resided at the "Latter End," near Turbat's creek. He died about the time of the revolutionary war, being in his 100th year. His wife died at the same age, four years afterwards. His children were,

Jacob, Sarah, Miles, Patience, Charity, Molly, Benjamin and John. Sarah, m. Simon Grover; Patience, John Grover; Charity, Ebenezer Holt; and Molly, John Baker, all of York.

1. Jacob married Ruth Wildes, and their children were, Alice, Louisa, Sally, Jacob, Moses, Polly, Lydia, John and Olive.

2. Miles married Lucy Huff, and their children were, Deborah, Mary, Miles, Benjamin, Dorcas, James, Elishu, Daniel, Jotham and Ezekiel.

3. Benjamin died a prisoner in England during the revolutionary war.

4. John married Susan Chatman, and left several children.

*e* RICKARD, DANIEL, came from Portsmouth about 1765. He married Sarah Brown in 1783. His children were, Thomas, died young; Elizabeth, m. John Merrill; and Daniel.

RIDEOUT, ABRAHAM, came from Brunswick in 1786. He married Molly Seavy.

*e* ROLF, HENRY, an Englishman, came to this town about 1760. His wife was Molly Rowe. They both died about 1820. Their children were, Sally, Eunice, Mary, Hannah, Moses and Henry, who all left the town.

ROUNDS, DAVID, blacksmith, born in Buxton, came to this town about 1798. He married Anna Lewis. He was lost in the privateer Mars, Coit, of Portsmouth.

*e* ROBINSON, SAMUEL, whose name first appears on the town records in 1730, came from Rowley. His wife was Anna Andrews. His children were, Samuel and Sarah, and several that died young. Sarah married Abner Perkins. Samuel married Mary Perkins, whose children were, John, m. Lydia Stone; Mary; Lydia, m. Moses Hutchins and John Millet; Samuel, Mary Stone; and Daniel, who died of a fever contracted at sea.

*e* SAMPSON, EBENEZER, lived in Wells in 1732. He removed into Arundel before 1741. He was a man of considerable information, and very witty. Some of his doggerel is still remembered by many of the older inhabitants of the town. Mr. Hovey, under date of 1750, says, "Susan badly poisoned this fortnight, and plantain cream and medicine avail nothing, till Father

Sampson directed to take the leaves and small twigs of swamp hazel and make a lotion, drink some every quarter of an hour, and lay a leaf on the poisoned part, and renew it three or four times a day." Mr. Sampson was one of the persons cast away at Mount Desert in 1747. His children were, James, William and Ruth. "March 15, 1747, James Sampson and boy drowned by swimming over Kennebunk river with a bag of meal."\* William was a shoemaker. He moved to Cape Ann before the revolution. Ruth married Stephen Harding, jr.

*e* SAWYER, BENJAMIN, lived in Arundel in 1730, but nothing is known of him.

SEAVY, WILLIAM, came from Kittery in 1720. He was a descendant of William Seavy, who settled in Portsmouth as early as 1631, and who was one of the selectmen of that town in 1657. William of Arundel had two sons, Nicholas and Benjamin.

I. Nicholas married Hannah Leach. She died in 1820, aged nearly 102 years. Their children were, Hannah, m. James Huff; Stephen, Elizabeth Wilde; Keziab, Daniel Huff; Molly, Benjamin Lewis; Sally, John Huff; Nicholas, Jane Hutchins; and Catharine, who died young.

1. Stephen's children were, Betsey, Stephen, Hannah, Lydia, Mary, John, Nicholas and Nathaniel.

2. The children of Nicholas jr. were, Jane, Betsey, Josiah and Hannah.

II. Benjamin married Sarah Hamer. His children were, Hannah, m. Richard Tarr and Mr. Curtis; Molly, Abraham Rideout; Lois, Ambrose Curtis; Sally, Mr. Curtis and Mr. Townsend; Betsey, Benjamin Hodskins; and Moses, who died young.

*e* SHACKFORD, PAUL, built the first house in the village about 1740. He was a ship-carpenter, and removed to the plains in Kennebunk before 1755, where he built quite a large vessel, and hauled her to the sea. His descendants still reside there.

SHACKFORD, CHRISTOPHER, laborer, came from Sanford in 1830.

\*Mr. Hovey's journal.

*e* SHANNON, THOMAS W. came from Saco about 1807, and returned back again in a few years.

*e* SHERBURNE, ANDREW, See page 193.

*e* SHERMAN, JONATHAN, a blacksmith, of Charlestown, had a grant of land in 1720, upon condition of his removing into this town. If he came, he remained but a short time ; but it is more likely he sent another family.

*e* SKEELE, JOHN, born in Peacham, Vermont, came to Kennebunk-port about 1820. He kept school in the village several years, and was inspector at Cape Porpoise a short time. He removed to Sanford in 1829.

SMART, BURLEIGH and Nicholas E. brothers, physicians, came from Parsonsfield. Burleigh came in 1818, and removed to Kennebunk in 1826. Nicholas came here in 1832.

*e* SMITH, JOHN, who was viewer of hemp and flax in 1737, died April 12, 1748, aged 76 years ; and William Smith died in 1739, aged 26 years. The grave stones of both these persons are standing, with several others in the old burying ground, in front of Israel Stone's dwelling house. Nothing more is known of them.

SMITH, JAMES, an Irishman, came to this town before 1719. The name of his wife was Batta Leavit. His children were, William and Robert. William was not married. Robert married Mary Miller, who after her husband's decease, who died July 22, 1747, married Robert White. Mr. Smith's sons were, William, John and Robert ; the last of whom died young.

1. William was town clerk for several years. His first wife was Elizabeth Burnham, whose children were, Grace, Mary, Robert, one son and three daughters, that died young, Elizabeth and Sarah. His second wife was Rachel Patten, whose children were, William, John, Asaph and Jane.

2. John married Abigail Stone, whose children were, Thomas, Jane, Robert, died young, John, Robert, Andrew, blind, and William, none of whom were married.

SMITH, Capt. DANIEL, son of Samuel of Saco, came to this town about 1730. His wife was Hannah Harding, whose children were, Daniel, m. Elizabeth Hilton ;



Miriam, Eaton Cleaves ; Joshua, Elizabeth Smith ; Samuel, died in Halifax in the revolution ; Jeremiah, m. Miriam Waterhouse ; David, Abigail Martin ; Jonathan, Jemima Merrill ; Hannah, Shadrach Averill ; and Lucy, Joseph Crediford and Nathaniel Ward.

David and Jonathan, who were twins, and Daniel, removed to Ohio, where their widows are now living.

Cleophas, who came from Biddeford about 1807, and Roger, in 1826, brothers, are descendants of Samuel.

SMITH, CHARLES, a weaver, came from Kittery point, April 28, 1767. His wife was Rebecca Haley. His children were, William, m. Elizabeth Lassel and Esther Dearing ; Mary, Bassum Allen ; Josiah, Abigail Bell ; Sarah, Amos Allen and Samuel Davis ; Samuel, Elizabeth Meservey ; Charles, Mary Gould ; Joseph, Charity Tarbox ; and Rebecca, Andrew Stone and John Huff.

William came to this town about 1764, and Samuel about 1772. The rest of the children came with their father.

SMITH, LEVI, See page 200.

*e* SMITH, DEACON SAMUEL, came from Biddeford, and removed to Cape Elizabeth in 1836 ; and Samuel Smith, ship carpenter, came from that town in 1817.

SMITH, JESSE, came from Lyman in 1818. He died in 1837.

SMITH, WILLIAM, ropemaker, came from Boston about 1815.

SMITH, JETHRO, fisherman, came from Martha's Vineyard in 1828. There are 28 voters of the name of Smith now residing in the town.

SOMERS, JOHN, mariner, came from Maryland about 1825.

*e* SPENCER, MOSES, was an early settler. He sold his land about 1760, to Ephraim Downs, and moved to the eastward.

SPRINGER,\* JEREMIAH, son of Jonathan, returned with the first settlers. His wife was Sarah March. Two of his brothers, Thomas and David, lived to the eastward. His children were, Moses ; John, m. Susan

\*See page 91.

Hutchins ; Lydia, Joseph Gorman ; Joanna, died young ; and Mary, m. Mr. Brown. This family is nearly extinct.

*e* SPRINGER, JOHN, schoolmaster, came from New Hampshire about 1832, and removed to Hollis in 1835.

*e* STACKPOLE, JOHN, had a garrison in Saco in 1723. The next year he was taken prisoner by the Indians, and carried to Canada, where he was detained nearly two years. He probably soon after removed to this town, as a Lieut. John Stackpole had one of the lots on Saco road laid out to him in 1728. He married a daughter of Allison Brown. One of his children was Deacon Stackpole. Deacon Stackpole had several children, one of whom, Andrew, married Sarah Fletcher. This family having left town, a full account of it cannot conveniently be obtained.

*e* STAPLES, ANDREW, came from Biddeford about 1801. He married widow Margaret Ham.

*e* STEVENS, JOHN, was in this town in 1720. His children were, Moses, Benjamin, Jeremiah, a daughter that married Joseph Wheelwright, and perhaps others.

I. Moses married Lucy Wheelwright, whose children were, Mary, m. Elisha Littlefield ; Abigail, Jacob Wildes ; Moses ; Lucy ; Aaron, not married ; Wheelwright and Reuben, not married.

1. Moses jr. had two wives. His first was Bashaba Poindexter, whose children were, Olive, m. John Chandler ; Joseph, Charity Tarbox ; Eliab, Rebecca Poindexter ; and Wheelwright, ——— Stackpole. His second wife was Passis Stevens, whose children were, Jacob, m. Abigail Curtis ; and Abigail, Amos Hutchins.

2. Wheelwright married Phebe Smith. His children were, Nathaniel, m. Betsey Day ; Abigail, John Perkins ; Betsey, Moses Fairfield ; Jordan, Jane Day ; Mary, Lewis Crawford ; Tristram ; Olive, m. Elihu Rhodes ; and Ivory.

II. Benjamin married Abigail Littlefield, and lived in Wells. One of his sons, Samuel, married Martha Barter ; and Passis married Moses Stevens.

III. Jeremiah married, and lived in Wells.

STEVENS, AARON, shoemaker, came from Somersworth, N. H. about 1793.

STONE, JONATHAN, came from Beverly about 1735, as agent of Edmund Goffe of Cambridge. He was a grandson of John Stone, who resided in Beverly in 1659, and who had two sons, John and Nathaniel, the first of whom was probably the father of Jonathan. Jonathan married Hannah Lovet; and several of his children were born before he came to this town. Mr. Hovey says, "Mr. Stone died after a long confinement with jaundice, followed with a numb palsy and dropsy, which brought him to his end January 11, 1750." Mrs. Stone on going to York to administer upon the estate, was thrown from her horse and badly injured. She charged her Doctor's bill and expenses to the estate, which were allowed by the Court. Mr. Hovey says, "March 26, Mrs. Stone returned from York where she hath been from February 27, and came home so lame as to be unable to walk,—two men carried her in a chair to her fire side." She recovered, however, and married Capt. John Fairfield.

Mr. Stone's children were, Anna, Israel, Lydia, Jonathan, William, Benjamin, who died at sea, John and Nehemiah.

1. Israel married Sarah Perkins. His children were, Sarah, m. Isaac Kimball; Mary, Abner Perkins; Eunice, James Kimball; Thomas, died at sea; Jane, m. Tobias Lord; James, Sally Smith and Lydia Perkins; Israel, Phebe Stone; and Hannah, John Stone.

2. Lydia married William Sargent and removed to Frenchman's Bay. One of her children, Elizabeth, married Jonathan Ferran, and is now living in Kennebunk-port.

3. Jonathan's first wife was Hannah Griffin, whose children were, Dudley, m. Hannah Perkins; John, died in the army; and Hannah, m. Daniel Perkins. His second wife was Phebe Downing, whose children were, Benjamin, m. Anna Perkins and Sally Patten; Lois, Daniel Walker; Lydia, John Robinson; Jonathan, Margaret McCulloch and Betsey Pickering; Betsey, Eliphalet Perkins; Alice, Stephen Perkins; and Phebe, Josiah Paine. His third wife, widow Sarah Washburne, had no children.

4. John married Jane Lord, whose children were, Jonathan, m. Betsey Webster; Tobias, Jane Lord;

Hannah, Joshua Robinson ; Mary, Joseph Averill ; Betsey, Benjamin Mason ; and John, who lives in Gardiner.

5. William married Betsey Thompson, and his children were, Abigail, Betsey and Sarah. After his death, his family removed to the eastward.

6. Nehemiah's first wife was Elizabeth Emmons, his second, Hannah Murphy. He left no children. ✓

STONE, DIXEY,—whose father was a brother of Jonathan, Goffe's agent,—came from Beverly about 1740. His first wife was also a Lovet, who left no children. His second wife was Mary Curtis, whom he married May 15, 1750. Her children were, Jane, m. John Wildes and James Burnham ; Dixey, Elizabeth Fairfield ; Robert, Mary Miller ; Andrew, Rebecca Smith ; Jacob, died at Frenchman's Bay ; John, m. Hannah Stone ; Abigail, John Smith ; and Polly, m. in Standish.

1. Dixey's children were, Benjamin, Elizabeth and John. Benjamin, m. Betty Perkins, and died at sea. His only child married John Strothers. It is not known what became of the others.

2. Robert's children were, Jane, Margaret, Joseph, Mary, Sarah, Robert, Lydia and Dixey.

3. Andrew left no children. His widow m. John Huff.

4. John removed to Kennebunk, and died in Dartmoor prison, the last war.

STORER, SETH, farmer, came from Kennebunk in 1836.

STORER, WILLIAM, stone cutter, came from Wells in 1837.

STOVER, THEODORE, caulker, came from York in 1815.

SUGDEN, ROBERT, an Englishman, trader, came to this town in 1804. He removed to Boston in 1810.

SUSEMAN, ELEAZER, mariner, came to this town from Providence in 1825.

TARBOX, JOSEPH and Lemuel, brothers, came from Biddeford about 1790. Joseph married Molly Goodridge, and Lemuel, Margaret Fletcher. John, farmer, came from Biddeford, about 1800. Stephen, farmer, came from Biddeford in 1791.

The persons of the name of Tarbox, in this vicinity, descended from John, who was admitted freeman at Lynn in 1639, and who had two sons, Samuel and John. Samuel left 18 children.

*e* TAYLOR, EBENEZER and William, resided in Arundel in 1720.

TAYLOR, ELIAS S. shoemaker, came from Ossipee about 1827.

TAYLOR, JONAS, farmer, came from Kennebunk in 1835.

*e* THACHER, S. P. S. lawyer, born in Biddeford, came to this town about 1812, and removed to Buxton about 1815.

THOMPSON, BENJAMIN, Thomas and another brother, were Scotchmen. Thomas settled in Biddeford in 1718. Benjamin and the other brother settled in (Scotland) York. The children of Benjamin were, Benjamin, Curtius and Jonathan, the last two of whom removed to Arundel, about 1730. Curtius returned to York. Jonathan married Dinah Thompson, and his children were, Elizabeth, m. James Gillpatrick; Abigail, Nathan Littlefield; Judith, Daniel Smith; Esther, John Day; Jonathan, not married; and Anna, m. Mr. Coffin of Shapleigh.

Benjamin Thompson, son of Benjamin jr. of York, came to this town with his uncle Jonathan, and lived with him. His first wife was Eunice Lord, whose children were, Benjamin, m. Elizabeth Lord and widow Hannah Luques; Nathan, Hannah Thompson and Esther Littlefield; Alexander, Lydia Wildes; Stephen, Lois Taylor; James, Anna Walker; Eunice, Daniel Perkins; Lemuel, Lydia Thompson; Isaac, died at sea; Hannah, m. Abner Littlefield; Ezra, Mary Merrill; and Miriam, who died young. His second wife was Mary Foster, whose children were, Moses; Mary, died young; and Lydia, who married Israel Burnham.

THOMPSON, EPHRAIM, came from Portsmouth about 1755. His wife was Frances Alltimes, whose children were, Richard, m. Mary Cleaves; Ephraim, Mary Stimpson; John, Mary Bowden; Benjamin, Dorcas Burk; Daniel, Betsey Weeks; Joseph, Mary Perkins; and Mary, Samuel Martin.

THOMPSON, CHRISTIAN, a Dane, mariner, came to this town about 1798. He married Sally Murphy.

*e* THOMPSON, EZRA, See page 175.

TINDALL, JOHN, mariner, came from Delaware in 1817.

TINHAM, JOSEPH, blacksmith, came from York in 1793.

*e* TOWNE, JESSE, was probably a descendant of William and Martha Towne, who resided in Cambridge in 1637. The families in this neighborhood, however, have a tradition that there were seven brothers of the name, who came from England about 1720, two of whom were Jesse and Amos.

1. Jesse came to Arundel from Topsfield about 1724, and was made a proprietor of the town in 1728. He afterwards removed into Wells, near the upper falls on Kennebunk river, where his descendants now reside. His children were, Joseph and Thomas.

1. Joseph married Rebecca Crediford in 1750. He was frozen to death in 1768, by breaking through the ice in attempting to cross Kennebunk river.

2. Thomas married Abigail Crediford, and moved to the eastward. His son Noah married Ruth Burbank, and also went east.

TOWNE, AMOS, brother of Jesse, came from Topsfield about 1730. He was cast away at Mount Desert in 1747, and perhaps drowned. He left two sons, Amos and Daniel, and perhaps other children.

1. Amos was a Lieut. in the continental service. His first wife was Jane Smith, whose children were, Robert, Mary, Betsey, Daniel, Amos, Benjamin, Jane, Jesse, Ezra, Alice, and one that died young. His second wife was Sarah Miller, whose children were, Lydia, Joseph, Susan, John, Lucy and ~~William~~. *Jessie*

2. Daniel was born Oct. 28, 1742. He married Elizabeth Dorman. His children were, Daniel, died young, Daniel, Eunice, Elizabeth, Sarah, Samuel, Mary, Ruth, William, Stephen, Jedediah and Amos.

*e* TOWNSEND, DANIEL, shipmaster, came from Saco about 1816. He died at sea.

TREFETHREN, SAMPSON, fisherman, came from Portsmouth about 1800.

*e* **TRIPP, DANIEL**, shipmaster, came from Alfred about 1805. He removed to Unity in 1834.

**TRIPP, SHUBAEL**, See page 200.

*e* **TRUEWORTHY, JOHN**, whose name was uniformly written **Treeworgy**, on the town records, was probably the Scotchman of that name who settled in Saco in 1718. —He was a hired man in the service of Allison Brown, at the time of his death, and married his widow. He subsequently held respectable town offices, and in 1730, had a pew assigned him as one of the leading men of the town. He was drowned at Mount Desert in 1747. He left no children.

**TUCKER, SAMUEL**, farmer, came from Barrington, N. H. about 1800. He kept school in the village several years.

**TWAMBLY, SAMUEL**, blacksmith, came from Berwick in 1816.

*e* **TYLER, JAMES**, came to this town about 1715. He changed his place of residence several times after 1720, but finally settled in Scarborough. He sold land in that town in 1723 to Samuel Preble, "for and in consideration of one Negro man." Mr. Tyler was probably the son of Abraham Tyler, who died at Haverhill in 1673, as he had a son Abraham who married Elizabeth Brown of Arundel. Abraham lived in Scarborough, to the age of 100 years. James, while in this town, at first lived opposite the present dwelling house of Seth Grant, but afterwards lived at Tyler's brook. The rock that formed one side of his house, is still called Tyler's back. Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham, married Allison Brown, son of Andrew 3d. of Arundel.

*e* **WADLIN, ISRAEL**, shipmaster, came from Hollis about 1799. He married Phebe Perkins. His only child, Mary, married Erastus Hayes.

**WAKEFIELD, SAMUEL**, came from Kennebunk, when a boy, in 1773. He married Lydia Hutchins.

**WAKEFIELD, JAMES**, farmer, came from Kennebunk about 1792.

*e* **WALKER, JOSHUA**, whose name first appears on the town records in 1728, came from Kittery. He was probably the son of Peter Walker of York. Joshua's first wife was widow Hannah Perkins, whose children

were, Sarah, m. Harrison Downing; Samuel and George, died young; George and Samuel, died in the service during the French war; Joshua, m. Susan Moor; Hannah, John Whitten; John, Elizabeth Burbank; Mary, Andrew Miller; and Benjamin and James, who died young. His second wife was widow Mary Fall, whose children were, Joseph, died young, and Anna, who married James Thompson.

1. Joshua jr. had four children, Hannah, m. Nicholas Downing; Jonathan, Betsey Walker; and two that died young.

2. John had a large family of children, all of whom moved east, except Betsey, who married Jonathan Walker, and Hannah, who married Bracy Curtis. Lemuel was for sometime a shipmaster from this port, before he went east.

WALKER, GIDEON, came from Kittery about 1740. His grandfather was a brother to the Joshua who came to Arundel in 1728. Gideon married Hannab Palmer, Feb. 23, 1741. His second wife was widow Hannah Lassel, by whom he had no children. Mr. Walker built his house in the village in 1745. His children were, Temperance, m. Stephen Larrabee; Mary, Jeremiah Miller; Eliphalet, Margaret Miller; John, Esther Wiswall and widow Betsey Tarbox; Gideon, Mary Perkins; Mehitabel, Jacob Curtis and Ebenezer Day; Daniel, Lois Stone and widow Mary Harrison; Andrew, Susan Merrill; Nathaniel, Betsey Burnham; and Hannah, who died young.

WARD, NATHANIEL, came from Salem about 1789. He married Lydia Harding and widow Lucy Crediford. He was probably a descendant of Nathaniel Ward, who lived in Ipswich in 1634.

WARLAND, THOMAS, currier, came from Portsmouth in 1828.

*e* WASHBURNE, TIMOTHY, came to this town about 1740. He married Sarah Miller. His children were, David, m. ——— Wormwood; Alexander, died at sea; Joseph, m. Mary Miller; Sarah, Ammi Hooper; Margaret, Samuel Hutchins; Mary, Daniel Lord; Sarah, George Hooper; and perhaps others.

WATERHOUSE, WILLIAM, was employed to keep school in 1745. He was residing here in 1764. Samuel,



probably a brother to William, married Mary Whitten, Aug. 16, 1750. This family removed to Lyman before the revolution, but some of its descendants have since returned, and now reside in this town.

*e* WATSON, JOHN, came to this town soon after 1713. His descendants say he was a Welchman. Mr. Watson was a man of great size and strength. He had been a trumpeter in the King's service. He was an Ensign in the militia; and was licensed as "taverner and retailer" in 1724. He resided near the present dwelling house of Jacob Hutchins till 1729, when he removed to Saco road and kept tavern. In 1752, the town placed him under the care "of Gardens, but it could not be made to appear to the Court of Probats that he was such a one as Law Required to have Gardens." He died in 1753. His children were, John, Thomas, Shadrach, Ebenezer, Ruth and Abigail. Ruth married Samuel Averill, and Abigail, George March.

1. John married an Irishwoman, whose christian name was Honor. His children were, Samuel, m. Lois Carr and Elizabeth Deshon, and left no children; John, Lucy Bickford; Abigail; and Catharine, m. Forest Burnham.

2. Thomas left no children.

3. Shadrach married Mary Kimball, and left Hannah, m. Joseph Averill; Abigail, Samuel Black; Susan, Samuel Cousins; Mercy, Ebenezer Gray; Ruth, Abner Crediford; Molly, Thomas Kimball; and Samuel, who moved to the eastward.

4. Ebenezer died in 1788, and left no children.

*e* WATTS, FRANCIS, merchant, came from Portland in 1797, and resided here six or seven years. He is now president of the Atlantic Insurance Office, Boston.

WEBB, NATHANIEL, mason, born in Danvers, Mass. came to this town in 1816.

WEBBER, JAMES, farmer, came from Kennebunk in 1834.

WEBSTER, NATHANIEL, ship-carpenter, came from Kennebunk in 1830.

*e* WEEKS, NICHOLAS, came from Kittery. His first wife was Susannah Wildes, who died in 1757, and who had but one child, Susannah, who married George

Ayer. His second' wife was Phebe Averill, whose children were, James, died young; John, m. widow Passis Stevens; Sally, John Bickford; Polly, William Averill; Betsey, Daniel Thompson; Lydia, married and went east; and Jane, m. John Bickford.

*e* WHEELWRIGHT, GEORGE, came from Wells. He was deputy collector, and collector of the port of Kennebunk, from 1815 to 1829. He removed to Bangor in 1832.

*e* WHITE, ROBERT, came from York about 1740. His wife's name was Lovet. His children were, John, Charles and Bethia. They lived near Nason's mills, but removed to Alfred about 1766. Charles married Sarah Lindsey, sister of Mrs. Hilton, and had several children. John married a Wakefield. Bethia married Timothy Davis.

EDWARD, cabinet maker, grandson of John, came into this town in 1810, and removed to Kennebunk in 1819.

*e* WHITE, ROBERT and Daniel, brothers, came from Taunton about 1745,—Robert married widow Mary Smith, and left no children. Daniel's children by his first wife were, Rufus and Robert, died at sea; Eunice, m. Stephen Drown. His second wife was Mary Thomas, whose children were, David, m. Mehitable Smith; Edward, died young; John and Joseph, who moved east; and probably others.

WHITE, JOHN, shipmaster, came to this town from Charleston in 1812.

WHITTEN, JOHN, came to this town from Salisbury about 1724. He drew a lot on Saco road in 1728. His wife was Ruth Merrill. His children were, John, m. Hannah Walker; Phineas, moved east; Samuel, m. Hannah Poindexter; Humphrey, Hannah Lassel; Israel, Sarah Fairfield; Joseph, Anna Burnham; Mary, Samuel Waterhouse; Hannah, Mr. Knight; Ruth, Mr. Clay; Martha, Mr. Gordon; Sarah, Daniel Davis; Lydia, Moses Wadlin; and Anna, Capt. English and John Burbank.

*e* WIAT, JOHN, and Thomas Wier, had grants of land

in this town in 1724, but it is not certain that either of them ever lived here.

WILDES OR WILDE, WILLIAM, lived in Rowley in 1643, and afterwards removed to Ipswich, where he died in 1656. It was probably one of his children,—perhaps Ephraim,—who resided in Topsfield and had sixteen children, ten sons and six daughters, all of whom he has seen at one time round his own fire side, after having settled in different parts of the country.

Mary, one of the daughters of Mr. Wildes of Topsfield, was born in 1685, and married Thomas Perkins, who came to Arundel in 1719. Four of her brothers, Ephraim, Jacob, Samuel and Jonathan, were at the taking of Norridgewock in 1724. On this expedition they visited their sister, and all of them removed to Arundel.

I. Ephraim either had no family, or he again removed from the town, as none of his descendants now live here.

II. Jacob married Ruth Foster, whose children were, Jacob, John, Ephraim, Mary, Ruth and Dorothy. Mary, married Eben. Emmons; Ruth, Jacob Rhodes; and Dorothy, Gideon Merrill.

1. Jacob's first wife was Abigail Stevens, whose children were, Sarah, m. Christopher Gillpatrick; Jacob, died young; Jacob, died at sea; Lucy, m. Jacob Durrell; Israel, Betsey Perkins; William, Mary Lovewell; Joseph; and one died young. His second wife was widow Lydia Banks, who left no children.

2. John married Jane Stone. His children were, John, died young; Lydia, m. Alexander Thompson; Thomas; Dixey, m. Theodosia Bragdon, and lives in Boston.

3. Ephraim married Temperance Downing, whose children were, Ephraim, died young; Mary, m. Eliakim Emmons; Betsey, m. Thomas Lee and Mr. Neally; Lydia, died young; Ruth, m. Cleophas Smith; Phebe, John Taylor; John, died at sea; and Jacob, m. Ruth Smith.

III. Samuel was employed several years as a school master. His sons were, Samuel and John. His daughters were, Hannah, m. Peter Deshon; Sally, m.

Mr. Pitts; Betsey, m. James Deshon; Mary, Dagger Mitchell; and Susannah, Nicholas Weeks.

1. Samuel jr. married Olive Deshon, whose children were, Melitable, Samuel, Ephraim, John, Passis, Jacob, Isaac, Polly and Sally.

2. John was lost on board a Salem privateer in the revolutionary war.

IV. Jonathan kept a public house near the present dwelling house of James Stone. He left an only son, Nathaniel, usually called Tailor Wildes. Nathaniel also kept a public house. His wife was Lydia Griffin, sister of Mrs. Stone, who after her husband's death married Thomas Dempsey. Nathaniel's children were, Benjamin, who married Sally Davis, and is still living; Mary, m. John Davis; Elizabeth, Stephen Seavy; Lydia, Josiah Hutchins; and Mary, Eliakim Emmons.

*e* WILLIAMS, SAMUEL, lived in this town before 1747. His wife's name was Priscilla. Perhaps he was the son of John Williams, who kept a school in Arundel in 1736. Samuel left four daughters. One of them married a Capt. Pout; one, a Mr. Simonton; one, Rowlandson Bond; and one, Ruth, Daniel Grant.

*e* WILLIAMS, JOHN, shipmaster, came from Boston about 1809. He removed to Portland about 1815.

WILSON, GEORGE, mariner, came from Alfred about 1815.

*e* WISWALL, THOMAS, came from Newton. He was probably a descendant of Thomas Wiswall, who resided in Dorchester in 1639, and who removed to Newton, where he died, Dec. 6, 1683. Mr. Hovey says, "June 30, 1752, Israel Stone from Boston with a family, their names Wiswall, to live in Jones's house." Mr. Wiswall's wife was Eunice Jones, and the house belonged to her brother, who, however, never lived in this town. It was the house previously occupied by Samuel Littlefield, opposite the present dwelling house of Seth Grant. Mr. Wiswall lived but two years at the cape, when he purchased the situation of Rowlandson Bond at the village. He built the first wharf on the eastern side of Kennebunk river; and was engaged in the fishing, coasting, lumber, and West India business, and became wealthy. He owned the first West Indiaman

in this District. He died Oct. 22, 1791, aged 68 years. His wife died Aug. 3, 1795, aged 71. His children were, Eunice, born in Newton, July 14, 1751, married Ebenezer Hovey, in 1767; Hannah, born Feb. 27, 1753, married Joseph Lord in 1773; Esther, born April 23, 1755, married John Walker 1773; Sarah, born April 18, 1757, married John Patten 1779; Mary, died young; Lucy, born Jan. 7, 1765, married Thatcher Goddard 1788; Susannah, born May 11, 1767, married Joseph Perkins; and four sons that died young. One of his sons, Phineas, was drowned in Kennebunk river. The names of two of the others, were Noah and Thomas.

WOODMAN, JAMES, farmer, came from Eliot about 1816.

WORMWOOD, EBENEZER and Nathan, farmers, came from Cornish;—Ebenezer in 1810, and Nathan in 1817.

EBENEZER, a caulker, came from Kennebunk in 1826.

e EZEKIEL, trader, came from Kennebunk in 1811, and removed back again in 1828. These persons are descendants of Jacob.\*

\*See page 93.

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#### TOWN CLERKS.

|                             |           |               |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| James Mussey,               | - - - - - | 1719          |
| Ensign Thomas Perkins, from | - - - - - | 1720 to 1722  |
| James March,                | - - - - - | 1723 and 1724 |
| Thomas Perkins, jr.         | - - - - - | - - 1725      |
| Thomas Perkins, from        | - - - - - | 1726 to 1729  |
| Thomas Perkins, jr.         | - - - - - | - - 1730      |
| Capt. Thomas Perkins, from  | - - - - - | 1731 to 1749  |
| Benjamin Downing, from      | - - - - - | 1750 to 1752  |
| Thomas Perkins, Esq.        | - - - - - | 1753 and 1754 |
| Thomas Perkins, jr. from    | - - - - - | 1755 to 1767  |
| Benjamin Downing, from      | - - - - - | 1768 to 1792  |
| William Smith, from         | - - - - - | 1793 to 1815  |
| Seth Burnham, from          | - - - - - | 1816 to 1823  |
| Henry Clark, from           | - - - - - | 1824 to 1827  |
| Asaph Moody, from           | - - - - - | 1828 to 1830  |
| Silas Moody,                | - - - - - | - - 1831      |
| Joshua Herrick, from        | - - - - - | 1832 to 1835  |
| Silas Moody,                | - - - - - | - - 1836      |
| Joshua Herrick,             | - - - - - | - - 1837      |

## REPRESENTATIVES CHOSEN.

|                          |      |                           |        |      |
|--------------------------|------|---------------------------|--------|------|
| Allison Brown, in        | 1723 | John Hovey,               | 1789 & | 1790 |
| Jabez Dorman,            | 1724 | Thomas Perkins,           |        | 1791 |
| None for 22 years.       |      | Jacob Wildes, from        |        | 1792 |
| Capt. Thomas Perkins.    | 1746 | to                        |        | 1796 |
| None for 5 years.        |      | Thomas Perkins, from      |        | 1797 |
| Thomas Perkins, jr.      | 1751 | to                        |        | 1801 |
| None for 9 years.        |      | Robert Towne,             |        | 1802 |
| Thomas Perkins, jr.      | 1760 | Thomas Perkins, 3d. from  |        | 1803 |
| Capt. Thomas Perkins,    | 1761 | to                        |        | 1805 |
| None for 3 years.        |      | Eliphalet Perkins, 1806 & |        | 1807 |
| Thomas Perkins, Esq.     | 1765 | Thomas Perkins, 1808 &    |        | 1809 |
| None for 2 years.        |      | Tobias Lord, 1810 &       |        | 1811 |
| Thomas Perkins, Esq.     | 1768 | Seth Burnham, }           |        | 1812 |
| None in                  | 1769 | Eliphalet Perkins, }      |        |      |
| Thomas Perkins, Esq. fr. | 1770 | Eliphalet Perkins,        |        | 1813 |
| to                       | 1773 | Thomas Perkins, 1814 &    |        | 1815 |
| Thomas Wiswall,          | 1774 | Joseph Perkins from       |        | 1816 |
| John Hovey,              | 1775 | to                        |        | 1818 |
| Benjamin Durrell,        | 1776 | Joseph Perkins, }         |        | 1819 |
| Jacob Wildes,            | 1777 | Smith Bradbury, }         |        |      |
| John Hovey,              | 1778 | Simon Nowell, from        |        | 1820 |
| None                     | 1779 | to                        |        | 1823 |
| John Hovey,              | 1780 | Robert Towne,             |        | 1824 |
| None                     | 1781 | Daniel W. Lord, from      |        | 1825 |
| John Hovey,              | 1782 | to                        |        | 1828 |
| None                     | 1783 | Jonathan Stone,           |        | 1829 |
| Thomas Perkins,          | 1784 | John G. Perkins,          |        | 1830 |
| John Hovey,              | 1785 | Ephraim Perkins, from     |        | 1831 |
| None                     | 1786 | to                        |        | 1833 |
| Thomas Perkins,          | 1787 | John G. Perkins, 1834 &   |        | 1835 |
| None                     | 1788 | William Patten,           |        | 1836 |

A LIST OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS, KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, FROM THE TOWN OF ARUNDEL.

## CAPTAINS.

TOBIAS LORD, died about 1807, aged 84.  
 Daniel Merrill, died about 1804 or 5. *Died Sep. 6<sup>th</sup> 1808*  
 Joshua Nason, died about 1809.  
 James Perkins, died Nov. 9, 1825.  
 Jesse Dorman, died about 1800.

## LIEUTENANTS.

<sup>a</sup> Lemuel Miller.  
 James Burnham, killed at Cape Porpoise, 1782.  
 John Lord, son of Tobias—died before 1800.  
 Tobias Lord, son of Tobias—died in Kennebunk, 1808,  
 æ. 59.  
 Amos Towne, died before 1800.

## ENSIGNS.

\*Joshua Nason, jr. died about 1805.  
 Jacob Curtis, cast away and died on Plum Island.  
 John Goodwin, out but a short time—dead.  
 Dummer Mitchell, out a few months only—dead.  
 John Walker, settled in Litchfield.

## SERGEANTS.

\*Benj. Miller, dead.  
 David Durrell, died at Limington, 1833.  
 Moses Stevens, died about 1800.  
 \*Eastman Hutchins, settled in Alfred after the war.  
 Josiah Dorman, wounded and died in the army, 1781.  
 Nathaniel Davis, at Bunker Hill, and in service all the war  
 —dead.  
 Ephraim Wildes, died about 1833.  
 John Burbank, settled in Lyman after the war.  
 Joseph Cluff, settled in Hollis after the war.  
 Thomas Durrell, at Cambridge 3 months in 1776.

\* Those with this mark were in Capt. Hitchcock's company, in the first three years service, in Col. Brewer's regiment. Many of them were in service at other periods of the war. The second three years and during war services commenced in 1779 or 1780.

<sup>a</sup> Those with this mark are now living in town.

## CORPORALS.

John Dorman, died about 1830.

\*Thomas L. Bickford, wounded, and subsequently killed.

\*Benjamin Nason, settled in Easton, N. H.

Samuel Whitten, removed to the eastward—dead.

Eliphalet Davis, *Drum Major*, dead.

## PRIVATES.

Samuel Smith, brother to Jere.—died at Halifax.

\*Simeon Hutchins, died at Kennebunk, 1834.

\*Nath'l. Davis, jr. died at Plattsburg, in the war of 1812.

Jacob Rhoades, settled in Lyman.

\*Richard Thompson, died about 1800.

Ephraim Thompson, settled in Lyman.

Joseph Ham, hired by the town; received 100 acres of land—dead.

Daniel Davis, removed to the eastward.

α \*James Thompson, Capt. of Militia since the war.

William Goodrich, left the town—since dead.

Joseph Burnham, son of Isaac: left the town 40 years ago.

John Nason, hired by the town: died in service, 1782.

Bartholomew Goodwin, do. do. 1782.

\*Abraham Lord, son of Benj. Lord—died since 1800.

\*Alex. Thompson, removed to Topsham; died 1822.

\*Daniel Record, died at sea after the war.

α Robert Hanscom.

Timothy Davis, settled at Cape Ann after the war.

\*Enoch Clough, died at sea before the close of the war.

Robert White, left the town before the close of war—dead.

\*William Fairfield, died March, 1826.

\*John Fairfield, died in 1834.

\*Benjamin Lewis, dead.

\*Andrew Brown, removed to the eastward.

Joseph Denico, jr. died at Valley Forge, 1778.

Samuel Hutchins, 3d. marked on roll as deserter—dead.

John Clough, settled in Newfield.

Nathaniel Lord, wounded, and died in prison at Quebec.

Forest Burnham, died about 1829—killed by a cart wheel.

Daniel Lord, settled on Penobscot river.

Benjamin Lord, settled at Alewife, Kennebunk—dead.

α Edward Nason.

Abner Crediford, died as early as 1794.

Dominicus Lord, settled in Kennebunk after the war.

\*Samuel Hutchins, died near 1820.

John Patten, died in 1802.

Benj. Downing, died about 1825.

α Jacob Merrill.

α Nathan Thompson.

Silas Abbott, dead.

α Daniel Huff.



## PRIVATES.

- Noah Clough, wounded in the attack on Quebec—dead.  
 Abel Merrill, died early in 1837.  
 \*Asa Hutchins, taken prisoner at Quebec—joined the British.  
 John Stone, died in service at Lake Champlain, 1776.  
 Andrew Stone, lost at sea after the war.  
 Joseph Towne, died in the army at Lake Champlain.  
 Joseph Smith, removed to Hollis.  
 Dagger Mitchell, an Irishman—dead.  
 Daniel Goodrich, dead.  
 William Adams, died in the army.  
 Benjamin Wildes, in Capt. Daniel Clark's company in 1780.  
 a Samuel Smith, under Capt. Noah M. Littlefield, 1775.  
 Thomas Huff, settled in Kennebunk—dead.  
 Eliakim Bickford, lost at sea after the war.  
 Jonathan Walker, impressed on board a British man-of-war,  
 and died.  
 Robert Towne, son of Lieut. Amos—died 1829, aged 67.  
 Rufus White, killed in Penobscot expedition.  
 James Gould, removed to Limerick.  
 Jonathan Thompson, committed suicide since 1800.  
 George Walker, died soon after the close of the war.  
 Joseph Whitten, died in Lyman, 1797.  
 Shadrach Avery, dead.  
 William Cleaves, removed eastward after the war.  
 a Thomas Boston, entered the service from Wells.  
 a Shibbuel Boston, service uncertain where.  
 James Cleaves, in Col. Frost's regiment in 1776, at North-  
 river, N. Y.  
 Josiah Huff, dead.  
 a Benjamin Thompson.  
 Israel Burbank, removed to Brownfield.  
 John Rhoads, dead.  
 Benj. Rhoads, lost in privateer out of Portsmouth, about 1782.  
 Nicholas Downing, died about 1800.  
 Dudley Stone, died in 1827.  
 Jeremiah Lord, son of Capt. Tobias,—died about the close  
 of the war.  
 James Deshon, died in service at Lake Champlain, 1776.  
 Daniel Walker, died April, 1819.  
 Stephen Dorman, settled in the eastern part of the state.  
 Stephen Drown, entered the service from Wells: died in 1835.  
 Harrison Downing, dead.  
 Bartholomew Lassel, died in Biddeford.  
 Israel Dorman, died in 1836.  
 Charles Huff, died at sea about 1800.  
 Amos Hutchins, died in service at Lake Champlain, 1776.  
 Jonathan Smith, removed to Ohio—dead.  
 Nathaniel Wakefield, died in 1836.

## PRIVATES.

- Benj. Littlefield, stationed at Portland 1775, died in 1835.  
 Charles White, settled in Parsonsfield.  
 John Deshon, dead.  
 Stephen Fairfield.  
 Samuel Whitten, jun. removed to the eastward.  
 Ephraim Dorman, died in service.  
 John Wildes, died in the army.  
 \*Abner Dassage, not known since the war.  
 \*Joseph Denew, died in service.  
 \*Caleb Lassel, settled in Waterborough.  
 \*Joseph Lewis, died in service.  
 \*Wilburn Chatman, dead.  
 \*David Clark, not known.  
 John Jeffrey, died in Halifax.  
 Levi Hutchins, jun. settled in Alfred, and died there.  
 Enoch Hutchins, died in the army.  
 George Emmons, do.  
 Pierce Murphy, jun. settled in Lyman, and died there.  
 a Abraham Rideout, removed from Brunswick to Arundel,  
 after the war.  
 a John Millet, came from Gloucester, Ms. after the war.  
 Dominicus Davis, died in the army.  
 \*Thomas Dorman, so found on rolls—correctness doubted.  
 Abraham Currier, came to Arundel from Wells about 1817.  
 a John Bragdon, came to Arundel from York about 1810.  
 Roger Hammond, came to Arundel from Rochester, Ms.—  
 died 1834.  
 John Sutton, removed to the eastward.  
 a James Fisher, entered service in N. Carolina—settled here  
 since the war.  
 Benjamin Stone, died in 1826.  
 Moses Rhoades, settled in Waterborough.  
 Nehemiah Stone, died soon after 1800.  
 a Jonathan Stone.  
 Jacob Burnham, died March, 1828, aged 81.  
 Daniel White, father of Rufus—dead.  
 Israel Whitten, dead.  
 Joseph Hutchins, removed to the interior.  
 Jacob Wildes, jun. son of Jacob,—died at Salem, 1785.  
 Andrew Sherburne, naval service, removed to Ohio—dead.

The annexed copies of drafts, found among other old documents of the times, taken in connection with the preceding list, will throw additional light upon the subject. They do not appear to be official, but are believed to be substantially correct as far as they go. Many of these names were in other services and will be found in the preceding list; and it is probable that a portion of these might have procured substi-

tutes, or been excused from the service for which the draft was made.

“ John Springer,  
Israel Burbank,  
Stephen Fletcher,  
Daniel Huff,  
Thomas Perkins,  
Samuel Wildes,  
Eben. Huff,  
Gideon Merrill,  
John Murphy,  
James Huff,  
Miles Rhoads,  
Israel Stone.”

James Cleaves,  
Peter Deshon,  
Lemuel Walker,  
Benjamin Greene,  
William Smith, jun.  
Charles Smith,  
John Jeffries,  
Levi Hutchins,  
Thomas Perkins, jun.  
Dea. John Hovey,  
Daniel Smith,

This list is marked on the margin,

“ *Drafted October 1776.*”

It is known that Daniel Huff and James Cleaves, whose names are in the above list, were drafted into the company commanded by Capt. James Perkins, for three months, in the regiment commanded by Col. John Frost, which marched from Maine, December, 1776, to Pitts Kills in the state of New York. It is probable that the others were drafted for the same service, and in the same company. The officers of this regiment were, Col. Frost, of Kittery; Edward Grow, of York, was Lieut. Colonel; Joseph Prime, of Berwick, Major; Andrew P. Furnald, of Kittery, Adjutant; John Grant, late of Kennebunk, then of Berwick, Quarter Master; Daniel Sewall, of Kennebunk, then of York, Quarter Master Sergeant.

“ *Drafted, October 7, 1777.*”

Thomas Perkins, Esq.  
Benjamin Littlefield, *paid fine*,  
Bartholomew Lassel, *paid fine*,  
James Gould,  
Josiah Hutchins,  
Elijah Littlefield,  
Israel Huff,  
Stephen Seavy,  
Joseph Emery,  
William Grant,

Joseph Smith,  
Eliakim Bickford,  
Samuel Whitten,  
Israel Whitten,  
Benjamin Seavy,  
William Gutridge,  
Sargent Paul March,  
Israel Burnham,  
Charles Huff, jun.  
Wheelwright Stevens.”

This list is marked at the bottom,

“ *Drafted, October 1777.*”

William Grant was in Capt. Joshua Nason's company, Col. Joseph Storer's regiment, at the taking of General Burgoyne's army in October, 1777.—It is probable that all of this list were drafted for the same service, and were in Capt. Nason's company.

“ The men drafted for Cambridge, March 10th, 1778.

John Emmons,

Daniel Goodwin,

|                     |                                 |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Elijah Littlefield, | Joseph Gould,                   |
| Daniel Smith,       | Joseph Fletcher, <i>not go-</i> |
| John Walker, jun."  |                                 |

" May 12th, 1778.—The men hired for the continental service, for nine months, by the first company—

|                    |                                  |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Andrew Stone, £70, | Joseph Clough, £70,              |
| Noah Clough, 70,   | Benjamin Jeffery had 30 pounds." |

Marked on the side margin

" To go to Fish kills."

" May 12, 1778.—The men drafted for eight months, to go to the Pecks kill, by ye first company.

|                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Benj. Seavy,      | Nicholas Weeks,  |
| John Emmons, jun. | Joshua Murphey." |

" July 1, 1778.—The men drafted for Providence, intitled to 14 pounds bounty.

|                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Thomas Demcey, | Robert Towne,   |
| Charles Smith, | Lemuel Walker." |

" July 4, 1778.—The men drafted for Cambridge.

|            |                        |
|------------|------------------------|
| John Huff, | Benjamin Burbank, jr." |
|------------|------------------------|

" The above men procured by the first company in Arundel. (Signed,) Wm. Smith, Lieut."

|                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| " Bartholomew Lassel, | James Gould,       |
| Thomas Perkins, Esq.  | John Perkins, jun. |
| Josiah Hutchins."     |                    |

" *The above men detached, paid a fine of fifteen pounds, agreeably to the resolve Aug. 15, 1777.*"

|                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Joseph Perkins,     | Nehemiah Stone,     |
| Mark Barter,        | John Jeffreys, jun. |
| Robert Stone,       | Samuel Robinson,    |
| Samuel Huff,        | Daniel Smith,       |
| Robert Towne,       | Joseph Fletcher,    |
| Capt. Jacob Wildes. |                     |

This list marked on the margin,

" *Drafted agreeably to a resolve of Court of June 10th, 1778. Paid 10 pounds fine.*"

|                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| " John Fletcher, | Thomas Perkins, |
| Joseph Washburn, | Gideon Merrill. |

*These paid 20 pounds fine.*"

" August 10, 1779.—John Emmons *paid a fine of thirty pounds.*"

" Drafted agreeably to a late resolve of the General Court, March 15th, 1780.

Charles Smith, gave a note, forty-five pounds ;  
Benjamin Seavey, promises to pay his fine ;  
John Rhoads, at Falmouth ;

|                                                |        |
|------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Paul Whitten, held as a soldier ;              |        |
| Daniel Dishon, paid his fine, sixty pounds,    | 60 0 0 |
| Ebenezer Emmons, held as a soldier ;           |        |
| *Joshua Murphey, paid his fine, thirty pounds, | 30 0 0 |
| Joseph Avril, paid a fine of sixty pounds,     | 60 0 0 |
| James Lewis, paid a fine of sixty pounds,      | 60 0 0 |

---

£210 0 0

Paid of the fines to Lieut.

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| Amos Towne,        | £36 0 0 |
| Adam McCulloch,    | 7 6 0   |
| Stephen Fairfield, | 102 0 0 |
|                    | <hr/>   |
|                    | 145 6 0 |
|                    | <hr/>   |
|                    | 64 4 0  |

The following sketches of the services of some of the revolutionary officers and soldiers from Arundel, selected promiscuously, may not be uninteresting to the reader, and is evidence of the variety of duties which the spirit of the age and times required.

Captain **TOBIAS LORD** commanded a company stationed at Falmouth [now Portland] in 1776 ; he had five sons in the army at different periods of the war. One of them was wounded and died at Quebec.

Capt. **JESSE DORMAN** commanded a company in Col. Scamman's regiment at Cambridge 1776. He was not without perils in war or in peace. In 1793 a violent tornado unroofed his house, and he with his bed and bedding were blown several rods from it. Three of his sons were in the army. He was a Lieut in the old French war, and wounded in the battle of Lake George 1758.

Capt. **JOSHUA NASON** was at the capture of Burgoyne's army. He commanded a company in Col. Storer's regiment at White Plains and Saratoga. Three of his sons were in the same service ;—one of them a commissioned officer.

Capt **JAMES PERKINS** commanded a company in the regiment commanded by Col. **JOHN FROST**, on the North river, in 1776-7.

\*Joshua Murphey appears to have been excused from paying more than thirty pounds fine in consequence of the following recommendation :—

“ To Capt. William Smith. Sir—We give it as our opinion, that Mr. Joshua Murphy ought to be cleared from the draft to go to Falmouth, for thirty pounds.

(Signed,)

TOBIAS LORD, }  
 ASA BURBANK, } Selectmen.  
 JONA. STONE, }

Arundel, June the 25, 1780.”

Capt. DANIEL MERRILL was in Col. Scamman's regiment, at Cambridge in 1775,—in Col. Finney's regiment in 1776; and commanded a company in Col. Brewer's regiment in 1777–8–9. He was in the retreat from Ticonderoga, and it is said owes the preservation of his life to the intrepidity of T. L. Bickford—a sergeant in his company; was in the battle of Hubbardstown, and the capture of General Burgoyne's army, in 1777; and in service to the close of the war.

DAVID DURRELL was a sergeant in Capt. Noah M. Littlefield's company, raised for defence of the seaboard in 1775; was at Portland under Capt. Tobias Lord in 1776; and at Saratoga, in the state of New York, under Capt. Joshua Nason, in 1777.

EDWARD NASON was in Col. Scamman's regiment at Cambridge in 1775; in Capt. Goodrich's company in Arnold's expedition, by way of Kennebec river to Quebec, in 1775–6; and in Col. Baldwin's regiment, at the taking of Burgoyne, in 1777.

ROBERT HANSCOM entered the service in 1781; served in Capt. Fox and Capt. Prichards's company, in Col. Mellen's regiment. His services were principally in the state of New York;—discharged at West Point in 1783.

NATHAN THOMPSON was in Capt. Hooper's company, raised for the defence of the seaboard in 1775;—at Portland in the company commanded by Capt. Tobias Lord in 1776; and in the company commanded by Capt. Daniel Clark, stationed at the same place, under General Wordsworth in 1780.

WILLIAM GRANT was a substitute for Robert Cleaves, in Capt. Smith's company, Col. Francis's regiment.—He bought a gun of John Cleaves, son of Robert, to carry with him. In 1779 he was in Capt. Joshua Nason's company, at the capture of Gen. Burgoyne's army.

WILLIAM GOODRICH is believed to have been in several services in the course of the war. The following is the only authentic account of any of them. “To Benjamin Downing, Treasurer. Sir—please to pay Capt. Jacob Wildes five hundred and ten pounds, it being for a cow he delivered the six months soldiers, also thirty pounds he paid William Goodrich towards his bounty for six months services in the army, and the same shall be allowed you out of the town's money.

(Signed,)

TOBIAS LORD,  
JONATH. STONE,  
ASA BURBANK,  
THOMAS PERKINS,

} Selectmen.

Arundel, Dec. 13, 1780.”

ABEL MERRILL was in Capt. Jesse Dorman's company in Col. Scamman's regiment at Cambridge, 1775. In 1776 un-

der the command of Capt. Eliphalet Daniels, at Portsmouth, N. H. In 1777 in Col. Storer's regiment at Stillwater and Saratoga.

**BENJAMIN WILDES** was in the company commanded by Capt. Daniel Clark, in Col. Prime's regiment, stationed at Portland in 1780.

**ROBERT TOWNE**,—son of Lieut. Amos,—at sixteen years of age, in 1778, paid a fine of ten pounds to be excused from a draft to go to Providence—and immediately after was drafted, and joined Capt. Nathaniel Cousens's company, in the Penobscot expedition. He is said to have been in other service before the close of the war.

**SIMEON HUTCHINS** was a soldier in Capt. Hitchcock's company, Col. Brewer's regiment, in the first three years' service, and in other services during the revolutionary war.

**BENJAMIN THOMPSON**, in 1775, a soldier in Capt. Salter's company at Portsmouth, N. H. In 1776, in Capt. Tobias Lord's company at Portland; in the company commanded by Capt. James Perkins, of Col. Frost's regiment, at West Point; and in 1777, in Capt. Joshua Nason's company at Saratoga.

**JONATHAN STONE** was in Capt. Richard Rogers's company at Cambridge, in the regiment commanded by Col. Gerrish, in 1778, and in Capt. Nathaniel Cousens's company in the Penobscot expedition the same year.

**DANIEL HUFF**, in Capt. Noah M. Littlefield's company, raised for defence of the seaboard in 1775; and in Capt. James Perkins's company on the North river, 1776.

**JOHN BURBANK** was in the company of Capt. N. M. Littlefield, before named, in 1775; a sergeant in Capt. Eliphalet Daniels's company, stationed at Portsmouth, N. H. in 1776; entered on board the privateer Dalton, and was carried prisoner to England in 1777; enlisted in 1779 as master-at-arms on board the *Bonne Homme Richard*, and was in the battle with the *Serapis* and *Countess of Scarborough*, in September of that year, under John Paul Jones. He was censured by Jones for letting loose the prisoners, although the ship was known to be sinking.

**JAMES THOMPSON**, a soldier in Capt. Daniel Merrill's company, Col. Patterson's brigade, in the state of New York, in 1777 and 1778; and in Capt. Luke Hitchcock's company, of Col. Brewer's regiment, in 1779. He was present at the surrender of Burgoyne's army, and was discharged at Fish Kill, on the North river, in 1780.

**EPHRAIM WILDES** was stationed at Portland, under Capt. Tobias Lord, in 1776—and was a sergeant in Col. Frost's regiment, on the North river, in 1777.

**NATHANIEL WAKEFIELD** was a soldier in Capt. Josiah Davis's company, Col. Prime's regiment, stationed at Portland in 1780.

**JOHN DESHON.**—The principal intelligence of his services is derived from the following :—“ To Mr. Benjamin Downing, Treasurer. Sir—please to pay Thomas Perkins, jun. five hundred and ten pounds, it being for a cow delivered John Deshon, for six months' services in the continental army, last campaign, and the same shall be allowed you out of the town's money.

(Signed,)

TOBIAS LORD, }  
ASA BURBANK, } Selectmen.  
ASA DURRELL, }

March 7, 1781.”

**ISRAEL DORMAN** was in Col. Francis's regiment in 1776, and attached to Col. Putnam's and Col. Nicholson's regiments in 1778.

**JACOB MERRILL** was in Capt. Eldridge's company at Dorchester in 1776 ; soon after in Capt. Daniels's company, under Col. Long, at Portsmouth, N. H. ; in Capt. Holbrook's company at Danbury, Conn. in 1777, and in Col. Brewer's regiment, 1778.

**LEMUEL MILLER** was a sergeant and clerk of Capt. Dorman's company at Cambridge, in 1775. He was in service during most of the war ; a lieutenant under Col. Brewer's 12th Mass. regiment.

**THOMAS L. BICKFORD** was a sergeant in Capt. Daniel Merrill's company in 1776. He was wounded at Hubbardstown, where Col. Francis fell, in the retreat from Ticonderoga. He was in the first three years' service, and subsequently killed in attempting to board and quell an insurrection of British prisoners, on board one of the guard ships in Boston. He was a young man of much promise, tall and elegant in his person, and on more than one occasion distinguished for his bravery.

**JOSHUA NASON, jun.** was in Capt. Luke Hitchcock's company, in the three years service, and a commissioned officer at the time of the surrender of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga.

**GEORGE WALKER** was probably in the company commanded by Capt. Daniel Clark, under Col. Prime, in 1780. Some intelligence of him is derived from the following order, addressed to the Treasurer :—“ Sir : please to pay George Walker forty eight pounds twelve shillings, out of the town's money, in full, for eight months' services at Falmouth.

(Signed,)

JONATH. STONE, }  
TOBIAS LORD, } Selectmen.  
THOMAS PERKINS, }

Arundel, April 10, 1780.”



**NATHANIEL DAVIS** was a soldier in the old French war ; a sergeant in Col. Scamman's regiment at Cambridge, in 1775 ; was at the battle of Bunker Hill ; in Col. Brewer's regiment, at White Plains and Saratoga, in 1777 ; and was in service at the close of the war.

**NOAH CLUFF** was in the old French war ;—is said to have been in the battle of Bunker hill ; he was in the expedition under Arnold up the Kennebec in 1775-6 ; was wounded in the attack on Quebec under Montgomery, and made prisoner ; was in other services after his exchange, and had a pension granted him at the close of the war, as an invalid.

**JACOB WILDES, JUN.** was in the company commanded by Capt. Silas Wildes, in Col. Finney's regiment, at Lake Champlain, in 1776. Sick, and accustomed to a sea-faring life, he soon became tired of the camp, and Noah Clough, now recovered of his wound, was procured to take his place. Wildes subsequently became master of the privateer Greyhound, fitted out of Salem, and sailed from Cape Porpoise harbor, April, 1781. **SAMUEL WILDES, JUN.** was one of the crew. She made a number of prizes, some of which were retaken. One brig, a prize to the Greyhound, arrived in Salem, which divided sixty three pounds sterling, prize money, to each share. The captain had seven shares, or about 1958 dollars. The Greyhound was captured and carried into Halifax, and the crew exchanged and sent to Boston. Another privateer of the same name was fitted out, of which Capt. Wildes was master. He made other prizes ;—was lost at sea about 1785. Samuel Wildes, jun. removed to Kennebec.

**NATHANIEL DAVIS, JUN.** was in service during most of the war. He is believed to have been with his father at the battle of Bunker hill ;—was in the three years' service, in Col. Brewer's regiment, in 1778, and in other services. In the war with England, in 1812, he was a soldier in Col. Lane's regiment, and died at Plattsburg in the state of New York.

**ENOCH CLOUGH**, it is believed, was in Col. Scamman's regiment at Cambridge in the early part of the war, if not in the expedition to Quebec, under Arnold. His name is subsequently found on the rolls of Capt. Hitchcock's company in the first three years' service, in the regiment commanded by Col. Brewer, on North river, at White Plains and Saratoga. Clough was hired for this service by a class of the town, and received nine cows extra pay. Capt. Tobias Lord, grandfather of Nathaniel and Tobias, jun. late of Arundel, paid one cow as his part. These cows were let to the individuals who paid them, to be doubled in four years ;—so that in one year after the expiration of his services, Clough received eighteen cows. He died immediately after the war.

ANDREW SHERBURNE was in the Naval service, on board the U. S. ship-of-war *Ranger*, Capt. Stimpson, in 1779 and '80. In 1781 he was taken in one of the recaptured prizes of the privateer *Greyhound*, and sent to Mill prison in England. He entered the service from New Hampshire; settled in Arundel after 1800, and subsequently removed to Ohio.

TOBIAS LORD, son of Capt. Tobias, resided at Moulton's Mills, and was drafted from Sanford. He was a Lieutenant in Capt. James Littlefield's company, of Col. Storer's regiment, at the capture of Gen. Burgoyne's army at Saratoga in 1777. He died at Kennebunk in 1808.

JAMES BURNHAM was drafted as Lieutenant in a company commanded, as is believed, by Capt. Hans Patten, and stationed below Providence, R. I. in 1778, under the command of General Sullivan. He was in this service a few months only, but was afterwards a captain of militia, and killed in an attack on an English brig of war, in Cape Porpoise harbor, Aug. 8, 1782. Samuel Wildes was severely wounded at the same time.

AMOS TOWNE was in the service in 1775; probably in the corps raised by the government of Massachusetts for the defence of the seaboard, or in Col. Scamman's regiment at Cambridge. In February, 1776, before Lord Howe left Boston, he was a Lieutenant in Capt. John Elden's company at Dorchester heights, and the same year an officer in Capt. Samuel Leighton's company, in the regiment commanded by Col. Francis. Gen. Clement Storer, late of Portsmouth, N. H. was a corporal in this company. In 1780 Lieut. Towne was in the regiment commanded by Col. Prime, stationed at Falmouth, now Portland. His father, Amos Towne, was in the old French war, in the expedition under Sir William Pepperell in 1746.

ABRAHAM RIDEOUT was four years and three months in the continental army. He enlisted from Brunswick and joined Capt. Daniel Merrill's company, in Col. Brewer's regiment, at White Plains, in the state of New York. He served a portion of the time in Capt. Bullock's company, under General Greene, and was discharged at West Point in 1782.

JOHN MILLET was a during-war's man. He entered the service at Cape Ann; was in Col. Cilley's regiment of the New Hampshire line, in the division under Gen. Arnold, at the battle of Stillwater, and capture of General Burgoyne's army in 1777. He joined General Washington's army at Valley Forge; was sick and left the army, about the time of the battle of Monmouth,—was not present at that engagement. He was afterwards taken in one of the recaptured prizes of the privateer *Hibernia* and sent prisoner to Halifax, where he remained until nearly the close of the war.

Sketches of the services of others might be given, but the preceding list, imperfect and deficient as it is known to be, is sufficient to show the intense interest manifested by all classes of the people of Arundel to throw off the government of the mother country, and establish the independence of our own.

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List of Seamen and Soldiers known to have been in the service of the United States, in the war with Great Britain of 1812, called the war of Impressments.

In the Navy—Stephen Seavy, Israel Huff, George Wilson, John March. These men were attached to the U. S. ship Adams, under the command of Capt. Morris, at the time of the destruction of that ship at Hampden, on the Penobscot river, when the British took possession in September, 1814. William Avery and John Rhoades were also in the Navy. Many others were in the privateer service, and suffered as prisoners at Halifax and in England. Seavy died in 1836.

SOLOMON COIT was a midshipman in the U. S. Navy, on the Lakes, in the course of the war, and before the close of it commanded the privateer Mars, out of Portsmouth, N. H. and was lost.

HENRY FLANDERS was a seaman on board the U. S. sloop-of-war Wasp, and lost with that ship before the conclusion of the treaty of peace.

In the Army—

Jonathan Freeman.

George Goodwin.

Nathaniel Davis, jr. died in the army at Plattsburg.

Jesse L. Smith, Col. of militia since the war.

Joseph H. Osgood, came to Kennebunk after the war.

Their services were on the Canadian frontiers—mostly about Lake Champlain.

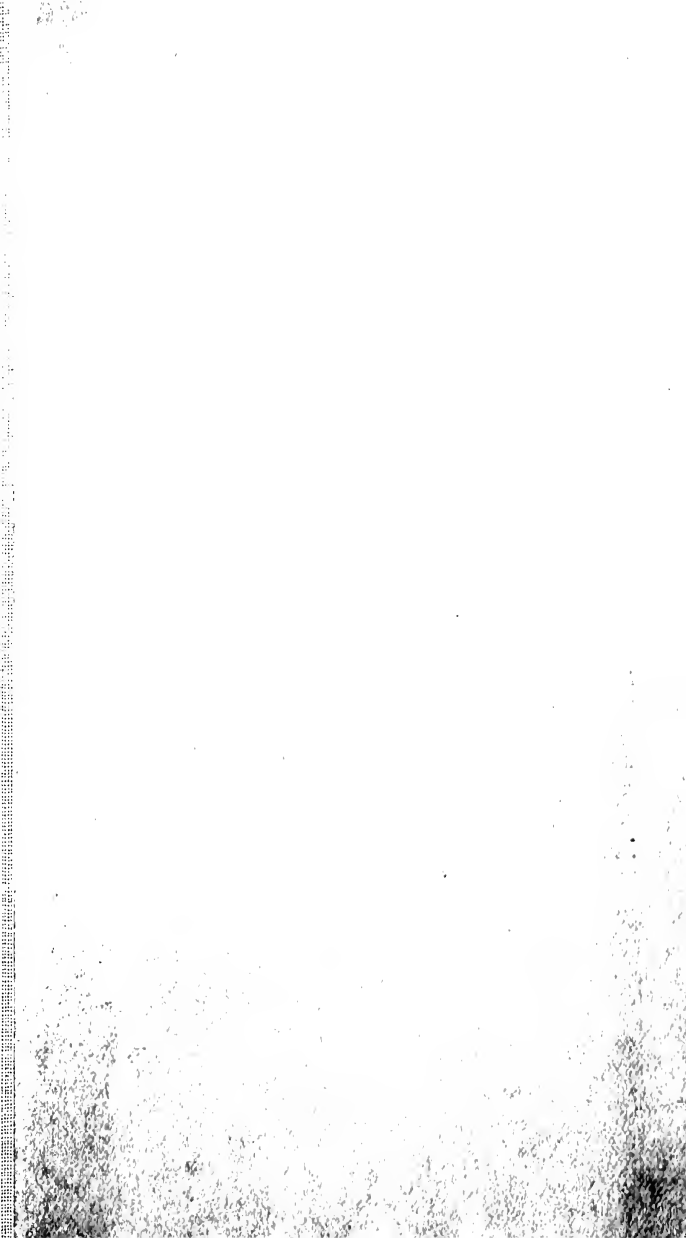
Major SIMON NOWELL commanded a detachment of militia, detailed from the first brigade of the first division, and stationed at Fort McLary, near the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H. towards the close of the war.

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