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THE FIRST OR LOWER LANDING AT SOUTH BERWICK.

THE
MAINE SPENCERS.

A HISTORY AND GENEALOGY,

With Mention of many
Associated Families. . .

BY

W. D. SPENCER.

1596-1898.

CONCORD, N. H.:
The Rumford Press.
1898.

TO
THE FAMILY
OF
JONATHAN SPENCER.

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W. D. Spencer.

INTRODUCTION.

In recalling the lives of our ancestors it has been my effort to give nothing that would tend to mislead the judgment of the reader, or create an undue conception of the magnitude of the undertaking. Three hundred years is no inconsiderable period to review with regard to personal history, much less with hopes of literary success. The investigation is rendered more difficult from the fact of its being a search in a new country for a family, whose name is old enough to be widely disseminated as a patronymic. As we cannot in this enlightened age, like the ancients, pretend to be sprung from gods, we must have a lineage bearing our present name extending back to the remote ages, even to the days of William the Conqueror. It may seem incredible that our ancestors have lived in this country since the time of Shakespeare and Spenser, the great poet. All that remains to us now of the history of our fathers, is to be

slowly gleaned from the scanty and imperfect annals of those periods, in a hostile and desolate region. Although time has effaced many landmarks in the history of ancient New England families, yet some records still survive the decay of centuries to form for us a background to all its pristine rigor and strangeness. Local histories, parish registers of births, marriages, and deaths, and town records have been the sources of this inquiry. Few, whose precedents have left no authentic accounts or strong traditions of their origin in the multitude of individuals associated by kinship, could hope to be more successful than the author of this sketch.

Many of the authorities cited are not mentioned in the text, as it would require much space to enumerate all who are entitled to notice, but they are all standard or authentic writers. One of the most important sources has been the printed edition of the records of the wills and deeds of the county of York, to which I had access through the kindness of W. S. Mathews, Esq., of Berwick.

To realize the fullness of the lives of others would be to live their lives again, but much may

be recovered from which we can acquaint ourselves with the conditions and peculiarities of their existence. No pen can do justice to such an undertaking, or more than sketch its imposing outline successfully. This outline has already required six years to reach its present stage. To those who have tried this work I need make no explanations, but, for those who may never attempt to write history or biography, I will say that such a task is never done, inasmuch as it may be constantly augmented by facts of importance. No account has been kept in our family by those who had the only means of keeping a full and accurate statement. The work is one of constant surprises for the investigator, in that he is frequently discovering clues to matters, which, while in themselves quite trivial, are of great importance in their contingency. The work is rendered more interesting from the fact that others are engaged in a similar undertaking.

That there were many who had the name of Spencer in those times in England, may be seen from the list of those who came to the new world at the time of its settlement. It does not

appear, however, that any of our branch ever returned to their native country after settling in America.

It is worthy of mention, that the family was connected with other families of note, who figured prominently in the settlement of Maine. Among these, for instance are such names as Chadbourne, Shapleigh, and Treworthy, all of which signify wealth and social standing.

The history of the family in England probably will always remain somewhat uncertain and unsatisfactory from a critical standpoint. Aside from this uncertainty of further knowledge regarding our English origin, I feel satisfied that I have made a beginning, from which it is possible to rear a more perfect structure, and one to which future generations may make becoming additions. Our family has not shown the remarkable increase in descent, that some of those living in its neighborhood can boast.

It seemed best to have this history published of convenient form and size, with broad margin, so that glosses or border notes might be made adjacent to the original text.

In concluding my work, I think I may say, it

has been a pleasure to me to explore thus far the secrets of the forgotten past, the more so, perhaps, since I have a personal interest in it. Congratulations are due to the members of this family tree, that its branches have been sound and its strength has withstood the storms of so many ages.

W. D. S.

DERIVATION OF THE NAME SPENCER.

Spencer is not an Anglo-Saxon word, but was merely borrowed from the Low Latin *dispensere*, "to weigh apart." It then became the old French form *despensier* or *despenser*, and this form in turn became in Middle English *spencere* or *spensere*, now preserved in the proper name Spencer or Spenser, formerly Despenser. The meaning at this point is "one who weighs out," a "dispenser, caterer, or clerk of the kitchen." Hence the buttery or cellar was called a spense, as it was under the control of this officer. Of course only honest men could hold such an office.

The Latinized form of the name as it occurs in the Domesday Book about A. D. 1085 is *Dispensator*, and would be hardly recognizable to the ordinary observer. The change from *s* to *c* is only a freak of exchanging consonants that have the same euphonic value. In the

earliest documents which bear the name in this country the *s* is used. Perhaps the English branch, if any existed after this date, spelled their name with the alternative consonant. At any rate the seventeenth century seems to have been the period of transition.

EARLIEST SPENCERS IN AMERICA.

George, Boston, Massachusetts,	1639
James, New Jersey,	1636
Jared,* Cambridge, Massachusetts,	1634
Haddam, Connecticut,	1660
John, Newbury, Massachusetts,	1634
John,† East Greenwich, Rhode Island,	1638
John, <i>alias</i> George, York, Maine,	1646
Michael,* Cambridge, Massachusetts,	1634
Lynn, Massachusetts,	1638
Haddam, Connecticut,	1650
Roger, Charlestown, Massachusetts,	1648
Saco, Maine,	1652
Thomas, Virginia,	1623
Thomas, Piscataqua (Kittery), Maine,	1630
Thomas,* Cambridge, Massachusetts,	1632
Hartford, Connecticut,	1638
William, James City, Virginia,	1623
William,* Cambridge, Massachusetts,	1632
Hartford, Connecticut,	1639

* Brothers. † Nephew of John of Newbury.



OLD FIELDS FROM NEAR THE SITE OF THOMAS SPENCER'S TAVERN AT SOUTH BERWICK.

I. THOMAS SPENCER.

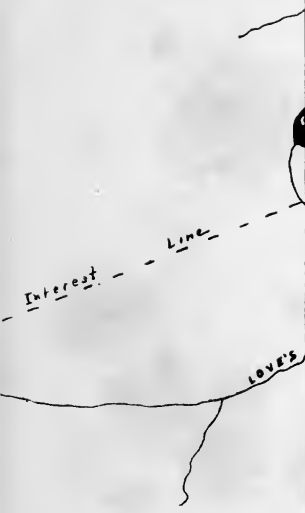
In a foregoing list we have mentioned all the Spencers, who seem to have been present in the early English colonies in America. From the fact of locality mainly, Thomas Spencer of Piscataqua seemed to have been our most probable ancestor. Starting with this hypothesis of the author's, it is for the reader to judge whether the question of descent has been demonstrated. It has been the intention to omit nothing of material importance.

Thomas Spencer was born in England in 1596. He was married there to Patience, daughter of William Chadbourne. He came to this country in the year 1630, when he was thirty-four years of age, with one of Mason's pioneer bands. There is a tradition in the family, that he came hither with Alexander Cooper, who is said to have landed at Cow Cove in South Berwick the first cow ever brought into this region. Thomas evidently came in the

Warwick, which sailed from the Downs, off the Kentish coast, under commission of Mason and Gorges, Captain Wetherell, master, March 28; it touched at Plymouth, England, on April 8, and reached Piscataqua in May. It was a vessel of only thirty tons burden, and carried fourteen pieces of ordnance. The barque *Warwick*, as it was called, made but few voyages after this, as it was condemned as unseaworthy at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1636. Pieces of this early member of transatlantic service were in existence at an inlet called "*Barque Warwick*," near Commercial Point, as late as 1804.

Thomas settled temporarily at his arrival, on the west side of the Piscataqua. Here there was a house called "Mason's Hall," where the proprietors lodged their men, who were engaged chiefly in fishing, hunting, salt-making, and tilling the extensive clearing. The principal crop was Indian maize, which was native to the soil.

In the spring of 1634, the *Pied Cow* sailed from Portsmouth, England, in command of William Stephenson. There were on board passengers and provisions for Captain John Mason's settlements. Henry Jocelyn came in this vessel



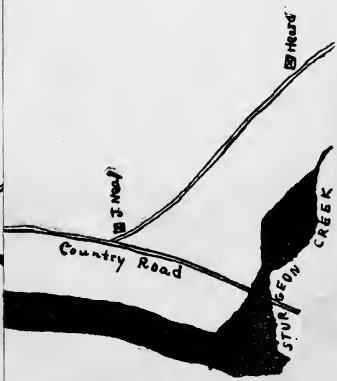
BERWICK

(South Parish)

Scale = 1/2 inches to the mile

1630-1700 A D

MEARS GARRISON



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(South Parish)

Scale = 1/2 inches to the mile
 1630 - 1700 A.D.
 © Meads Garrison

as governor of the plantation at Newichawanock. Among the other passengers were James Wall, William Chadbourne, and John Goddard, who had made a contract with Mason and his Laconia company on the fourteenth of March preceding. By this agreement these carpenters were to remain in this country five years and build a sawmill, gristmill, and tenement houses for their employer. William Chadbourne was Thomas Spencer's father-in-law, as will appear later. These carpenters were to run the mills and keep them in repair. The contract is very long and an abstract will be sufficient. Each one of these gentlemen was to receive on arrival, three cows, four pigs, and four goats, for which they were to pay so much annually; each was to have ten acres of land for which they were to pay annually, at the feast of Saint Michael, the Archangel, a bushel of corn; besides this, they were to have the receipts of the mills for running and repairing them. These men evidently brought some children with them at this time, who were hardly more than infants. The number of women in the plantation at this date was increased to twenty-two.

The *Pied Cow* arrived at Piscataqua harbor July 8th, 1634; it did not, however, stop here long, but followed the winding course of the river up to Newichawannock, as the Indians called it, a distance of about fifteen miles. They passed on their left the settlement of Strawberry Bank, where the first explorers had found an abundance of unusually fine, ripe berries growing in wild profusion along the shore. The place received its early name from this fact. The spot is now in the city of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

On the thirteenth, the vessel cast anchor at Newichawannock, about half a mile below the fall. By the eighteenth, the ship was unladen; on the nineteenth, it fell down the river to get its load of iron ore preparatory to departure.

The carpenters began setting up the mill on the twenty-second of July, 1634. This mill was made in England and was one of two, the other being intended for Agamenticus. Francis Small said in a deposition in 1685, that this was "the first sawmill and cornmill in New England." There were windmills in Massachusetts for grinding corn prior to this date. This mill

was set in the river at the place now called Great Works, and near the "great house" or "Newichawannock House," as Mason styled it. Ambrose Gibbins, who had charge at their arrival, immediately gave place to Jocelyn.

In addition to what has already been said, the deposition of James Wall, one of the carpenters, will be interesting. It was taken in May, 1652, when he was living at Dover, New Hampshire:

"This deponent fayeth that aboute the yeare 1634, he with his partners, William Chadbourne and John Goddarde, came over to New England vpon the accompt of Captain John Mafon of London, and also for themfelves (i. e., on their own account), and were landed at Newichawannock, vpon certaine lands there which Mr. Goieflem (Jocelyn), Captaine Mafon's agent, brought them vnto, with the ladinge of fome goodes; and there they did builde vpp, at a fall there (called by the Indian name Afbenbedick) for the vse of Captaine Mafon & themfelves, one saw-mill and one ftampinge-mill for corne, w^{ch} they did keep the fpace of three or foure years next after; and this deponent faith fur-

ther, he built one house vpon the same lands, and soe did William Chadbourne an other & gave it to his sonne-in-law, Thomas Spencer, who now lives in it; and this deponent also sayth, that we had peaceable and quiet possession of that land for the use of Captaine Mason aforesaid, and that the said agente did buye some planted ground of some Indians which they had planted vpon the said land, and that Captaine Mason's agente's servants did break up and clear certaine lands there and planted corne vpon it, and all this is to his best remembrance—

James Wall sworn whoe affirmed vpon his oath that the promises was true.

Sworne before me

George Smyth.”

On their arrival, the carpenters were received and entertained at the “great house” at Newichawannock. The other servants were discharged by the agent, Mr. Gibbins, after they had received their pay in beaver skins at twelve shillings per pound-weight. The cows, pigs, and sheep, which Mason had sent over, were kept near this same building until the land

should be allotted, and other houses constructed. The ship sailed for home the sixth of August, laden with stone, supposed to contain iron from a mine about one mile below the "great house."

It must have been hard for these people, who had just come from the security of their quiet English homes, to be left here by this vessel. But they must have forgotten their longings for old England, somewhat, in the hurry of their toil. The "great house" at Newichawannock was fortified more strongly after their arrival, and that with the storehouses near it, was surrounded by a strong palisade. About the palisade were mounted six cannon, and within was an abundance of small arms and ammunition. A well had been dug in this space.

A list of the early settlers has been handed down to us, but, unfortunately, it is not dated. It must have been as late as 1634, however, as some of the men came at that date into the province. The list reads:

Thomas Cammock,	Thomas Withers,
William Raymond,	Thomas Canney,
Francis Williams,	John Symonds,

Thomas Wannerton,	John Peverly,
Henry Josselyn,	Thomas Moore,
George Vaughan,	Alexander Jones,
Francis Norton,	James Newt,
Ralph Gee,	Francis Matthews,
Henry Gee.	Francis Rand,
Sampson Lane,	James Johnson,
Walter Neal,	Anthony Ellins,
Reginald Furnald,	John Crowther,
William Cooper,	Henry Sherburn,
Henry Longstaff,	John Goddard,
Hugh James,	Henry Baldwin,
William Brackett,	Thomas Furrall,
William Brakin,	Thomas Herd,
Jeremiah Walford,	Roger Knight,
Thomas Walford,	William Seavey,
Thomas Chatterton.	William Berry,
John Williams,	James Wall,
Thomas Fernald,	John Ault,
<i>Thomas Spencer,</i>	Joseph Beal,
William Chadbourne,	
Humphrey Chadbourne,	
William Chadbourne, Jr.	

About fifty men all told, whose names stand upon this roll of honor, began the settlements of

western Maine, and to them is due the glory of colonization. Yet, to some more than others, belongs the praise; since some became discouraged and left district or country, others wandered from settlement to settlement in search of better homes, while but a few of them, like Thomas Spencer, clung to the colony of their first choice. It required courage, perseverance, and energy to fight the battle of life against such overwhelming odds. Few could be expected to have the determination to succeed in such a situation.

These men did not come here in those early days from strictly religious motives like the Puritans or the so-called Pilgrim Fathers of Massachusetts. Thomas came from purely business motives, with hopes of an improvement in his affairs, yet, he was a truly religious man; and Captain Mason did not forget to send with this little company, the holy utensils of the Eucharist, and we find an inventory of the silver cups, candles, and napkins that are attendant on this service in the Episcopalian church. It is in this form that religion found its way into the first settlements of the district of Maine.

Pascataqua, "river of angles," gave its name to the plantations along its borders. It included, in early years when Thomas came hither, *Cocheco* and *Strawberry Bank* on the western, and *Kittery Point* (sometimes called *Piscataqua* from the fact of its position at the mouth), *Sturgeon Creek*, and *Newichawannock*, on the eastern shore. *Quampheagan* was a portion of *Newichawannock*, later known as Salmon Falls, and included the long series of falls that obstruct tide-water at South Berwick.

The early court records of the "district of Maine or Maigne" are interesting, for there are found the earliest formal allusions to its settlers. Their date is the year 1636. For March the sixth of this year, we find the following: "Will: Scadlock an accon of debt against Thomas Spencer of Piscataqua. . . Will: Scadlock his accon against Tho: Spencer, thus determined: Spencer pays 18s downe and if it appeare that Scadlock be not satisfied of 1£ 1s 3d more, besides, Spencer gives Mr, *Jo: Treworthy* for his security to be paide the 4th of Aprill, next." These records end with this year.

Some forty-five years after this first settle-

ment, Francis Small, one of the early settlers, said in a deposition, that he knew very well the plantations Captain Mason had caused to be made at Piscataqua, Strawberry Bank, and Newichawannock, and was well acquainted with all the servants employed by Mason upon these plantations; and he said, also, that there was a great deal of stock at each of the plantations. Mason had even imported stock from Holland to introduce the best breeds of cattle. He attempted to encourage in every way the efforts of his servants. As far as known, Mason never visited the country himself; he was a resident of Portsmouth, England, and it was from this fact, that the oldest settlement in New Hampshire received its name. Along the shores of Quampheagan, wild grapes grew in abundance, and this led him to transplant vines from Europe. But, although these varieties were the choicest that the continent could afford, they did not thrive in American soil. Before Mason's death in 1635, he caused to be built four sawmills, including the one already mentioned, and "sundrie houses" for his tenants and servants.

The settlement at Newichawannock was well supplied with arms and ammunition. Besides the six cannon, which were planted about the palisaded enclosure, there was an abundance of smaller weapons, such as muskets, fowling-pieces, pistols, and carbines in the great storehouse. Powder was kept in large quantities and bullets were made as the occasion demanded. A drum was used in case of danger as a signal to draw in all out-dwellers. For the first few years the means of defence seemed unnecessary. Captain Mason had expended about £20,000 on this settlement at Berwick in order to establish a trading-post with the Indians of Laconia. There were often more than a hundred natives present at one time, bargaining for knives, beads, and fancy articles.

From the foregoing it is evident that Thomas Spencer settled at the falls of Asbenbedick soon after his arrival in New England. After Mason's death his men were disbanded, and Thomas must have been working for himself, for it appears that he became engaged in the lumbering industry a little later.

Thomas Spencer's dwelling was situated in

what is now South Berwick, below the Great Works river near its junction with the Salmon Falls. It stood in the northwest corner of the roads leading from Great Works to the Lower Landing, then called Pipestave Landing, and from South Berwick village to Kittery. The region here was later called Old Fields. The first church of Kittery north parish stood within a gunshot to the east. The Spencer dwelling was large and of sawed timber from the mill at Great Works. In form it resembled the old manor houses of England and was built by William Chadbourne for his own use while in this country. When he gave it to Thomas at the time of his departure, he gave with it one half of the mill at Great Works, reserving the other half for his son, Humphrey Chadbourne. Some of the apartments mentioned are "the hall," the "lower" and "upper chambers," the "attic" and "cellar." The hall served for a living as well as dining-room and kitchen. This building was not much like those built later in the form of log cabins, but it partook of the English ideas of comfort or even elegance. The barn and other buildings were near the

house. The land amounted originally to ten acres which was the quantity granted to each of the carpenters at an annual rental fee. But, when the proprietor died, the tenants no longer paid their rent. They still occupied the land upon which they had built.

In 1643 Humphrey Chadbourne, Thomas's brother-in-law, bought a tract of land above the Great Works river of Rowles. This is the first Indian deed on record in Maine. It was upon this land that Humphrey had a farm and dwelling. The Indian reserved for himself a tract called Quampheagan situated above this of Chadbourne's. He also reserved the right to fish in the weir adjoining the land. The natives used fish to plant corn upon. Thomas Spencer and his wife, Patience, were both witnesses to this conveyance.

About 1645 Mason's house with all the other neighboring buildings, which he had caused to be built formerly at Newichawannock, was burned to the ground. From the inventory of what it contained, it would appear that it had served as a storehouse in part in the early years. But as Mason had been dead for nearly ten



GREAT WORKS, THE SITE OF THOMAS SPENCER'S SAWMILL, AT SOUTH BERWICK.

years, the probability is, that it was occupied by some of his disbanded servants. However this may be, we can feel certain that this incident served to dampen the hopes of those who knew of Mason's early enterprise.

We find Thomas Spencer mentioned as one of those persons who were incorporated in 1649 under the name of the town of Kittery.

In 1650 Thomas purchased lands of Rowles, also called Rowley or Rolles, the sachem of Newichawannock (Berwick), which were situated at Quampeagan. This last name signifies "the place where fish are taken in nets," and includes some land in South Berwick village. These lands extended up to Salmon Falls brook but how far back from the river may appear later.

There were several purchases made of the Indians, but the deed of this one of Thomas's is the earliest but one on the county records. A copy of this deed is still in existence and is here inserted.

"To all Christian People to whome these presents shall come Health and Peace in our Lord God everlasting, Amen. Know all Men by these presents that I, Mr. Rowles, Indian

and Sagamore of Newichewanacke, have for Five Pounds Sterling payd to me in Hand by Tho: Spencer & acknowledged to be received, & for Divers other good Causes & valuable Considerations me moving thereunto, have bargained and sould unto the s^d Thomas Spencer, his Heirs and Assignes, a Parcell of land called by the Name of Quamphegan & bounded betwixt the Two little fresh Creeks nearest adjoyning unto the same, & the uppermost Bounds in Length to go to the First little Swamp that lieth at the upper End of the said Ground, w^{ch} Parcel of Land I the s^d Sagamore Mr Rowles do bind myself, my Heirs & Assignes, never to molest with Law or without Tho: Spencer, his Heirs or Assignes, in y^e Enjoying of the s^d Parcel or Portion of Land for euer freely. And in witness to the Truth hereof I have hereunto set my Hand this 19^D: March 1650 in the Year of our Lord. Signed & delivered in the Presence of Humphrey Chadbourne.

1176040

The mark of John White *N*
Wouessefferos Whittmasse.

The Mark of
& *M*

Sagamore Rowles.”

This land was bounded at that time by the Salmon Falls brook on the northwest; by John Crafford's land on the northeast; by Humphrey Chadbourne's farm, that he bought of Rowles in 1643, on the southeast (or more strictly by the brook next below the falls); and by the Newichawannock, or Salmon Falls, river on the southwest. It was later called "Doctor Cook's land at Quampheagan," because he was one of its subsequent owners. Cook was a resident of Boston. There appears to have been a mill privilege upon, or incident to, this tract, which was called Quampheagan Falls, and is at present utilized by the Portsmouth Company in manufacturing cotton-goods. The Salmon Falls brook is used to furnish power for a sash and blind factory.

The Rowles of whom Thomas bought his land, was really a person of considerable celebrity. His dwelling place was in Newichawannock, on the northern side of the river, not far from Quampheagan Falls. Here was his hunting-lodge or village of wigwams with fields surrounding them. Some writers maintain that the cellars of some of them may still be

seen on the plains of the bluffs above the river. He was quite a near neighbor to Thomas on the northwest, at a distance of less than a mile, since the house that William Chadbourne gave Thomas was not far distant from these falls of Quamphagan. Humphrey Chadbourne lived much nearer. By reason of this nearness and the friendly dispositions of the settlers, Rowles was always on good terms with them, and became softened under civilizing influences. He is spoken of as *Mr* Rowles in distinction from any other Indian.

He was in subordination politically to Passaconway, chief of the Pennacook Indians. All the neighboring chieftains, of which there were four, were in the same relation to Passaconway. But they all seem to have possessed the right to sell their lands to the English.

Passaconway was inclined to be friendly to the settlers. In 1660, when he had become old, he made a great feast for his tribe, whom he called his children. He addressed them as a dying man would address those already doomed. ‘Harken to the last words of your father and friend. The white men are sons of the morn-

ing. The Great Spirit is their father. His sun shines bright upon them. Sure as you light the fires, the breath of heaven will turn the flames upon you, and destroy you. Listen to my advice. It is the last I shall be allowed to give you. Remember it and live." This shows the general belief which had already taken possession of their savage minds that their nation was to fall.

Rowles was similarly affected with prophetic thoughts in his old age, and perhaps a few words with regard to him may serve to show more than anything else the cause of the early years of peace between the settlers and savages. In 1670, after he had suffered much from old age and sickness, he complained of the great neglect of the English for him. He sent a message for the leading men of Kittery to visit him. There can be no doubt that Thomas Spencer was one of them. When they were present—they were from what is now South Berwick—he said to them: "Being loaded with years, I had expected a visit in my infirmities, especially from those who are now tenants on the lands of my fathers. Though all these plantations are

of right my children's, I am forced in this age of evils humbly to request a few hundred acres of land to be marked out for them and recorded as a public act in the town books, so that, when I am gone, they may not be perishing beggars in the pleasant places of their birth. For I know that a great war will shortly break out between the white men and Indians over the whole country. At first the Indians will kill many and prevail, but, after three years, they shall be great sufferers, and finally be rooted out and destroyed utterly."

Not long after the purchase of the land at Quampheagan of Rowles there arose a discussion in England and these colonies as to whether Indian deeds should be considered valid. Some thought the king alone had the right to grant lands by virtue of discovery. Others maintained that the Indians could give the only valid title, since they had fixed boundaries to their territories, and dwelt in political divisions under legally appointed rulers called sagamores.

Owing partly, perhaps, to this doubt as to the genuineness of an Indian conveyance, Spencer sold Quampheagan to Thomas Broughton of

Massachusetts. But the inhabitants of Kittery soon after ratified the sale in these words: "Voted that—whereas there is a certain parcel of land with a fall of water at Newichawannock, within the town of Kittery, called by the name of Quampheagan, which land was improved by an Indian, Mr. Rowles, and sold by him to Thomas Spencer of Newichawannock; and said Thomas Spencer sold said parcel of land and half the fall of water unto Mr. Thomas Broughton—this sale was legal and is approved by the whole town"

It would be difficult to say how many hundred acres there were in this tract bought of the Indian and sold to Broughton, but it surely included a larger part of the present area of South Berwick village. Some of it was covered by heavy woods, but a portion was undoubtedly cultivated or had been laid down in grass lands and meadows.

New England was, of course, at the time when our ancestor settled, a vast and unbroken wilderness. Only here and there were a few acres of cleared ground, where the Indians had raised their maize. The forests were composed

of trees centuries old and rising in certain localities to the height of a hundred or two hundred feet. This was particularly true of this section. Naturally much time and labor were necessary to make a clearing in such growths as these. The woods supplied, on the other hand, much in the way of food, and the means of getting things which they did not contain. Moose, deer, and bears with much other smaller game were abundant in the interior. There was little to be feared from wild beasts, since even the bear always retreated before the settlers, and there were but few cases of their being known to attack children. When Thomas Spencer first came to New England there was an enormous quantity of fish in the rivers. But the building of mills caused the total destruction of salmon. The Indians used but comparatively few fish in summer in this region.

The Indian's dinner in 1636 would have a *menu* something as follows: A handful or two of corn, unparched usually, and, perhaps, a small fish, caught with a bone hook, or speared, or taken in a net, and eaten without being dressed or cooked. When the English first came, the

savages knew little, if anything, of the uses of fire.

The fact, that the Indians used no more fish and game than was necessary, shows the reason of their abundance. Thomas could shoot venison on his own land. For the purpose of hunting he kept two small guns. Household supplies could be had in exchange for the furs that were constantly accumulating on his hands. Speculating Englishmen more than doubled their money by the exchange, buying household supplies cheap in England and selling their cargo of furs at almost their own terms to English buyers. Even prior to Thomas's death avaricious men had, by making a business of obtaining skins, established so great a demand that in supplying it game began to diminish in this region. Of course fire-arms were more effective than the arrow, spear, and tomahawk which was made of a sharp stone fastened to its handle by a withe. These arms, although used with proficiency by the savages, were not so likely to be fatal at a distance as the little "gunnes" then in use.

About 1651 Thomas was given the privilege

to cut trees in Kittery near the Great Works river and raft them down to the mill. He must have been much occupied with the lumber business at this time. A copy of the grant referred to is here given.

“At a town meeting at Kittery April 8th, 1651. It is ordered at this Town Meeting, that Thomas Spencer & Humphrey Chadbourne, to them their heirs or assigns for ever, shall have Namely Tomtinker’s swampe & five hundred pine trees beside allotted vnto them by the Townsmen when Mr. Leader commands / And it is further ordered that Thom^s Spencer & Humphrey Chadborne thejr heyrs or assigns for ever shall have free passage for the bringing of Tymber down the little River vnto their saw Mill / .”

Soon after this, in the same year, this continuation appears:

“Wee Townsmen of Kittery have Lotted vnto Humphrey Chadbourne & Thomas Spencer, thejr heyres or assigns for ever, five hundred of pine trees, that was given them at a Town Meeting at Kittery & stands vpon Record / & Wee have given them all the rest of the



COX POND IN SOUTH BERWICK.

pinnes that are in the same swampe where Wee Lotted them out / It being the next great swampe, of note, & hath on the South West side a peece of Land lotted vnto Willi: Spencer / It being bounded on the North East side with y^e same swampe & on the South West side with a little swampe, that hath some pynes growing In it / soe the lott runnes, between the same bounds named, from the little River to his father's, Thom^s Spencer's, Meadow / lijng at the upper end of the sd lott / .”

Thomas had owned this meadow for some time when this grant was made. It was situated at the eastern end of Cox pond, where the brook forms an outlet to the pond. Such property was not only valuable as grass land, but was fit for raising crops. The lands about Cox pond will be mentioned later.

Perhaps it will not be deemed inappropriate, and it is really an essential feature of this sketch of Thomas Spencer's life, to say a few words of his neighbors, the Indians. Hardly a day passed when he did not see them, now that he had come to live in their midst. He would see them on the ponds, on the rivers, in the

woods, and even at his own dwelling. Their dress was very meagre, consisting of skins before they began to use English cloth, and then they were not particular about its scantiness. Their canoes were of two kinds, with which they ventured upon the roughest seas. The birch canoes were made from a good quality of bark sewed with sinews over their frames. Canoes made from tree-trunks were shaped in the woods and then burned out, the process requiring often a dozen years. These boats were much used by the settlers themselves in those times.

In the Indian village near Thomas's house they lived during the planting season. At other times they were in their hunting lodges or on the seashore. Their wigwams were taken down and put up by their squaws. These were covered with skins and mats so that not a drop of rain could enter, and were often fifty or sixty feet long. These encampments can still be located by their circular stone fire-places. The work of the braves consisted in fighting their battles, hunting and fishing, and making and mending their implements. This kept them

much time in the woods, while the wives tilled the fields. In these early years of peace they would enter a settler's house without knocking and even sit down without being asked to do so.

They were very strong and agile and lived to be very old. They were almost inclined to honesty in its cruder forms. However, any violation of the rights of ownership could be easily reported to their chief. For this reason Thomas was safe from them, and could till his ground and let his horses and cattle roam through the woods. The fact that he had purchased land of their chief was sufficient to secure personal safety and respect for his property.

In 1652 we find this list of those who submitted to the authority of Massachusetts Bay:

“Wee whose names are under written doe acknowledge ourselves subject to the governor of Massachusetts Bay, in New England:

Thomas Withers

John Greene

John Wincole

Hughbert Mattome

William Chadbourne

Gowen Willson

Hugh Gunnison	William Palmer
<i>Thomas Spencer</i>	Jeremiah Shores
Thomas Durston	John Hoord
Robert Mendam	Thomas Spinney
Richard Thomas	Nathaniel Lord
James Emerie	Joseph Mile
Christian Remick	Nicholas Shapleigh
Nicholas Frost	Anthony Emerie
Charles Frost	Reynold Jenkins
Humphrey Chadbourne	John White
Abraham Cunley	Thomas Jones
Richard Nason	Denis Downing
Mary Baylie	John Andrews
Daniel Paule	Daniel Davis
John Diamond	Philip Babb
George Leader	Antipas Manerricke
Jonathan Symonds	William Everett
Robert Weighmouth."	

This was a list of the inhabitants of Kittery at this early date. The majority of these were heads of families like Thomas Spencer. Thomas's wife *née* Patience Chadbourne, a daughter of William Chadbourne, was sister to Humphrey and William, *Junior*, whose names appear on this list. Thomas had three sons,

William, Humphrey, and Moses, and four daughters, Margaret, Susanna, Mary, and Elizabeth. The sons' ages were according to the order given, and Margaret was the oldest of his daughters and the first to be married. Her marriage took place about 1654 to Daniel Goodwin of the same town. Thomas gave to his daughters portions of his estate, as well as to his sons. This dividing of lands caused them to pass out of the family name.

The following may show to some extent his love for his children:

“These deponents (Nicholasse Hodesden & his wife) being sworn saith that about fifteene or sixteene yeares agooe that Thomas Spencer being att quamphagon at the howes we then lived in sajd that he had given the on half of his half part of the mill & Timber thereunto belonging being on quartor part of the mill unto Danjell Goodin for his dafters Portjon Nickhollas Hodsden & his wife reploted & said neyhbouer Spenser I wish you well to Consedar what you doe for you had many children & every on would have a lettell & you cannot give every one such a Portion & he answered &

said that shee wase the Eldest dafter & hee had don yt & farther saith not:/ Upon oath Aprill, 1670.”

The town of Kittery granted Thomas two hundred acres of land, which ran up to a little round swamp where there were trees marked out to him. The reason for this grant was that a line of division was established between Kittery and Berwick by which the Berwick people had the lands within three miles of the Salmon Falls river and Kittery proprietors took the residue. The principal claimants of Berwick were the Chadbournes, Lords, Goodwins, Gerrishes, Keys, Smiths, Spencers, and Plaistedes. This division is the origin of all grants to Berwick landowners. The “interest line” in the eastern part of the town is identical with the division line of 1649. Beyond this line the land was called “Kittery Commons” until within a century. There is no artificial line in the town of Berwick which antedates this, and it has been sacredly preserved. In the half century that followed much of the ungranted land near the rivers was taken, and at the time when Berwick became incorporated only the extreme portions

remained ungranted or were reserved as town property.

A grant was made to Thomas in 1654, October 13:

“Granted and laid out unto Thos. Spencer, his heirs and assigns forever, by Select-men of Kittery, thirty acres of upland about Slut’s corner beginning at a Red Oak tree, which is the head bounds of a grant made to Mr. Richard Leader, and from that Red Oak north-east to the east path, and so by the south-east side of the Cart Path along the same path to the poplar swamp to a marked Poplar tree that is the bounds of the said Spencer’s two hundred acres laid out to his house, and for to go over the brook that runs down to the Fagot Bridge and to take until thirty acres be accomplished besides the meadow that lies within, in which the said Spencer hath formerly improved.”

I have given some of these old grants chiefly because there may be some who would expect them or, not knowing of their existence, would like to see them. They are interesting as indices to the locality of Thomas’s home and the nature of his surroundings. Some of the

grants may be referred to in the lives of his descendants farther on in this work.

In the year 1656, about harvest time, a paper was circulated to get signers. This was a petition to Cromwell asking him to prohibit the attempts made by the heirs of Captain Mason to regain possession of the Maine soil. There were seventy-one signers from Kittery, some of whom we at once recognize:

William Scadlock,
Humphrey Chadbourne,
Charles Frost,
Nicholas Frost (mark),
James Preble,
Daniel Goodwin,
Thomas Spencer (mark),
Nathaniel Lord,
William Spencer,
Roger Plaisted,
Francis Raynes,
William Symonds,
William Raynolds,
John Alcocke.

A comparison of this with the preceding lists will show that many names are common to them

all, but that the name of William Spencer occurs only in the last. He was, then, of age at this date, whereas the names of the other sons of Thomas do not appear. This would be sufficient to show that William was a landowner and had an interest individually in the matter.

Thomas Spencer was a tavern-keeper, and an impartial one, entertaining all comers on equal terms. His inn was large and well furnished for those times, being situated near the centre of the settlement. There was a bar connected with the establishment, but the stronger drinks were prohibited by the local courts. The chief drink was beer which Thomas sold at four pence a quart. He was accused of selling liquor to the Indians but the charge fell through for want of the proper evidence to convict.

Some writers have stated, from lack of sufficient evidence, that there were no persecutions in these settlements of religious sects and they have noted that there were no Quakers here. In the Boston records we find this: "The court orders, that Thomas Spencer (Anthony Emery and Richard Nason) pay as a fine to ye country for entertayning the Quakers the some of five

pounds, and be disfranchised." And this occurred as early as the year sixteen fifty-nine, in November, as stands recorded.

Thomas says in a deed to his daughter, Mary:

"We Thomas Spencer of the Parish of Unitie in ye County of York planter and Patience my now wife being now or of late possessed of one lot of land containing by Estimation two hundred acres be it more or less given and granted unto mee ye said Thomas Spencer and to my heires and Assigns for euer by the Town grant of Kittery, which land lyeth and is within ye foresaid Parrish of Unitie/ Now these presents witness that I the said Thomas Spencer and Patience my now wife for and in consideration that Thomas Etherington hath Married with Mary our daughter And for ye loue and Naturall affection that we ye said Thomas and Patience Spencer doe beare unto the foresaid Thomas Etherington and Mary his wife And for their better liuelyhood hereafter have and by these presents giue and grant unto ye said Thomas Etherington and Mary his wife All that tract of land being by Estimation twelve Acres or thereabouts be it more or less as

it is now marked and laid out It being bound-
ed with ye lands of Richd Nason on or nere
ye South an West, And on ye North and
West with ye Residue of Thomas Spencers land
now in his possession And with Daniel Good-
ings land on ye North and East, lying Directly
by a line by Daniel Goodings land Soe farr as it
lyeth adjoyning to it from ye beginning to ye
end of it as it lyeth adjoyning And on the
East Adjoyning to a lot of land that ye said
Thomas Etherington lately purchased of John
Gattinsby And there is ye dwelling house of the
said Thomas Etherington that he built now
Standing on ye foresaid lot Soe bounded &
was part and parcell of the foresaid lot of
two hundred Acres and is now in ye Possession
of ye said Thomas Etherington.”

He says in a deed to Susanna:

“I . . . Thomas Spencer and Patience my
now wife for and in consideration that John
Gattinsby hath Marryed with our daughter,
Susana, the now wife of the said John Gat-
tinsby, As alsoe the loue and Naturall affection
that we the said Thomas and Patience Spencer
doe bear unto the foresd John Gattinsby and

Susanna his now wife, and for their better liue-lyhood have given and granted unto the said John Gattinsby and Susanna his wife, All that tract of land it being by Estimation twelue Acres or thereabouts be it more or less as it is now marked and laid out/It being bounded with ye lands of one Richard Nason on or near the South Side, and with ye lands of Daniel Gooding, & a marsh called Parkers Marsh on the North and East/And ye lands of Thomas Etherington on ye West according as it hath formerly been laid out by the sd Thomas Spencer, And is part and pcle of that foresd lot of two hundred Acres as aforesd granted, And is lying and being within ye Parish of Unitie aforesd & Town of Kittery.”

These deeds were both dated in 1662. John Gattinsby sold his part to Etherington.

Patience Spencer was provided for in Humphrey Chadbourne's will as follows:

“It is my will that my beloved wife being my Lawfull executrix take spetiall Care of my sister Spencer, & If it should soe happen yt my sister should fall to decay, & bee in want that then my wife Luce Chadborn shall to her uttmost

pouer & ability supply her, & bee helpfull to her at all tymes hereafter /”

In 1663, Thomas and Patience sold all their land near Quamphagan, and on the south side of the Great Works river, to their son, William, for eighteen pounds. It embraced all the lands that lay between the Salmon Falls river and the field that Thomas had fenced and under cultivation. Thomas reserved for himself and wife the field under cultivation—which was the home place—and eight acres at Cox pond. William being the eldest son naturally became chief heir to his father’s property.

Thomas Etherington and his wife died in 1664. We find an account of a meeting in Boston on the 8th of September the next year, at which were present the governor, the deputy governor, and Mr. Danforth with their recorder, Edward Rawson. One item of their transactions has the following general interpretation:

Whereas Thomas Etherington and his wife, of Newichawannock, had perished in the sea while on their way to Boston, and the county court had been informed that this was so and that Zachariah Gillam had their chest and other

property in his custody, the court made dispositions. Zachariah Gillam was to have a discharge from further responsibility after he should deliver the chest and goods into the hands of Richard Wayte and Thomas Fitch, the late constable. The recipients were to bring a true inventory to court and to keep the goods in specie, in order that they might be in a position to respond to the court for such claims as should seem right. William Spencer, the son of Thomas Spencer, and brother-in-law of the said Thomas Etherington, who came before the magistrate and recorder and desired to be administrator of Etherington's estate both at Boston (heer) and lying at Yorkshire, according to his application was granted the right, on condition that he would surrender a correct inventory of the estate in Yorkshire and give his bond to double the value of the whole—to the recorder. This last provision was a sign of good faith that he would administer according to law in behalf of the children of Thomas Etherington. He was also to engage his house and land in Yorkshire to the recorder for that end. When William had done all this, Richard Wayte was to

order Thomas Fitch to deliver up the goods in specie to the custody of Thomas Spencer, who was to pay these men for their pains and answer the ordinary charges of six shillings apiece to the trustees and twelve pence to appraisers. This was recorded by Edward Rawson.

Then comes the inventory of the goods of Thomas Etherington, deceased—received of Mr. Zachariah Gillam the fourteenth of the ninth month, 1665. It was appraised by Edward Fletcher, Habbaek Glover, and Thomas Blighe, who deposed at Boston the seventeenth of September, 1665.

“A true Inventorye & exact accompt taken of the Houses, Lands & Goods with all the Implements thereunto Belonging of Thomas Etherington, Deceased, sometime Inhabitant of the Town of Newitchewanneck, whom with his Wife was Cast away in John Cole’s Lighter in November, 1664; taken by Humphrey Chadborne, Richard Nason.

Amt. 94£ : 18.”

William Spencer deposed September ninth, 1665.

Thus Thomas Spencer’s daughter, Mary, met

her fate. There is another sad element in this fact, and that is, that she left behind in her journey to Boston her two young daughters, Patience and Mary Etherington.

Thomas Spencer gave Daniel Goodwin six acres of upland in 1667. It was described as fenced by the grantee who already had a house upon it. It was bounded entirely by the lands of Thomas and was a part of the two hundred acres of town grant. The house was only a few rods distant from the paternal abode, being separated from it by the highway leading from the Lower Landing to Great Works.

Two years later the generosity of Thomas was shown by his giving to William the two swamps that the town of Kittery had granted him in 1652. They were called respectively Tomtinker's and Great swamps and abounded in pine and hemlock timber. Thomas said the object of the transfer was "ye love and naturall affection that I beare vnto my Sonn William Spencer." He excepted one third of "the ach" (both) swamps for his wife Patience, who, we shall see, afterwards gave her thirds to Moses Spencer.

“December 13, 1669. Granted unto Thos. Spencer one hundred acres of upland joining to his Meadow at Wilcox pond as conveniently as may be, not hindering ye convenient laying out of ye land appointed for ye ministry.” This grant was followed by an account of the survey. “February 27, 1671. Thos. Spencer’s lot of one hundred acres laid out on the Southwest side of William Spencer’s, one hundred and seventy two rods long and in breadth ninety three rods.” Also, “Granted to Thos. Spencer his addition June ye 24th 1673,” (twenty acres).

Thomas and Patience gave their son, Humphrey, and his wife, Grace, in 1676, a “Mesuage” or tenement. This was for a proof of their parental love and affection, and also “for their better livelihood.” This tenement was surrounded by thirty acres of land and lay southeast of Great Works, now known as “Burleigh’s Mills.” It was bounded on the northwest by the highway leading to York and was only distant a few rods from Great Works. It was, too, a part of the two hundred acres granted by Kittery.

In the New Hampshire papers, Volume I,

under the date of 1676, are the depositions of several persons. One of them is "Thomas Spencer aged about 80 years living in ye Country 46 years." He stated that Captain "John Mason did never settle any government nor any people upon any land called ye Province of New Hampshire on the south side of Piscatqua river either by himself or any of his agents to this day. And whereas Mr. Robert Mason his grandchild by his petition to his Maty (Majesty) charges ye Governors of ye Massachusetts or ye Bostoners, as he calls them, ffor taking away the government in a way of hostility: burning of their houses and banishing their people out of their dwellings," the same was positively false. This was testimony in favor of New Hampshire and hence is found in their records. It was taken under oath the twenty-fifth day of August, 1676, "in Piscatqua river in New England," by Edward Rishworth.

Thomas's will reads as follows:

"In the name of God amen/ I Thomas Spencer of Newgewanacke in the Townshipp of Kittery being sicke of body, but through the

mercys of god, sound of Mind & memory, and not knowing how soone my Change may come, desire to dispose of that Estate which god hath given unto mee as followith, vidzt:

“ Inprs I give unto my Eldest sonn William Spencer after my decease, & the decease of Patience my loveing wife, my now dwelling house and all out houseing by It, or belonging to it, & all the Land adioyneing to it, being now in my possession & lijng on the North side of the high way, by my sd dwelling house, whither it be Gardens oarchards, pasture Meddows Corne Land to him the sd William Spencer my sonn, & to his heyres for ever; provided he pay or Cause to bee payd unto my Too daughters, namely Susanna & Elizabeth, with in six weekes, after my decease & of my loveing wife Patience, the full & iust sume of Tenn pounds, a peece in money or pay aequivalent ther unto: The house & sd land lijng responsible, untill ye Legacys abouesd bee fully payd/

“ 2ly I give to patience my loveing wife all the rest of my Estate, whither It bee in lands Chattels, Cattle, goods debts househould stuffs Meddows &c: not mentioned as abouesd, for her to

distribute & dispose of amongst my Children at her own discretion, except what I have already given to my Eldest sonn as abouesd /

“ Lastly I do nominate and appoynt patience my sd loving wife to bee my soole executrix of this my last will & testament /

“ In confirmation where of I have here unto set my hand & seale, the second day of June in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred seaventy nine / 1679:

Signed sealed & Delivered	Thomas Spencer
in Presence of	his mark & (^{his} _{seale})
Gillbard warrine his	
mark ×	
George Pearson / ”	

“ An Appendix to my last will & testament as on the other side of this paper, appeareth my further will in that, where as formerly I gave unto my sonn in law John Gattinsby who married my daughter Susanna a certain tract of land being part of that too hundred acres that the Town of Kittery granted to mee, ioyneing to my house lott, & the sd Gattinsby sould his sd right or tract of land unto my sonn in law Thomas Everington who married my daughter

Mary, & the said Gattinsby was fully contented, & payd by the sd Everington my sonn in law, for his sd land & the sd Everington my sonn in law possessed the sd land his life tyme, & left it to his heyres; And was (whereas) I also gave unto my sonn Etherington a Certen Tract of Land ioyneing to the land hee bought of the sd John Gattinsby, on which the dwelling house of the sayd Etherington now standeth, & both tracts of land contajneing about Twenty foure Acres, by estimation, bee It more or less, as they are now bounded with Richard Nason & the Highway on the South, William Spencers land on the West, Daniell Goodins land & Humphrey Spencers land on the North, & that part of my land Called Parkers Marsh on the East: And although some writeings have been Prused about the Premises, yet nothing yt I know upon record about It, & that the sd Land according to my true intent descend unto the right heyres of it, both by the sayd Etheringtons purchase of the sayd Gattensby in part, & my gift unto the sayd Etherington of the rest of the sd land: Now my will is that the sayd Land with the dwelling house upon it, & all the

Thomas died December 15, 1681, having lived for fifty years in Maine. It seems that the last few years of his life were marked with the gradual dissolution of his once powerful constitution. He passed away at the ripe old age of eighty-five. He must have been buried in the quiet cemetery at Old Fields and upon his own land. His wife was well provided for since her brother, Humphrey Chadbourne, made provision for her if she should ever be in need.

The inventory is interesting—at least it is old. It was taken a few days after his death in 1681.

Imprs His weareing Cloaths 5ℓ : in the upper chamber, one feather bed It Coverlid blankett, 1 peyre of sheetes 2 pillows & a bowlster 3 :10:00 . . .	08ℓ	10s	0d
It one peyr of sheetes 10s 3 yds. of Cayrsey 12s a Carpet 3 old Chests & forme 16s . . .	01	18	0
It In the lower Chamber, one feather bed, 3 blanketts a rugg 2 pillows It a bowlster 5ℓ A little Table Carpet ould Chest a forme earthern dishes 10s . . .	5	10	0
It in ye leantow, a rugg a blankett ould bedding woden dishes trays 12s trenchers 3s . . .	00	15	0
It in the Hall 2 Copper kettles a brass skellett one warming pann It one little kettle & a skimmer two pounds	02	00	0
It 8 pewter dishes, 8 porringers, 5 pewter potts & a bason 40s & a bason & Ure 10s	02	10	0
It 6 earthern dishes 5s 2 Tynn panns 2s, a silver Cupp & spoone 12s	00	17	0

It one Iron pott fyre pann hookes & tramell 10s			
Chayrs & Table 10s	01	00	0
It Two small Gunnes at 30s in seller leantow a little molasses & barrells 5s	01	15	0
	<hr/>		
	24	15	0
It 5 swine at three pounds 9 Harrow teeth at Tho: Holms his 19s	3	19	00
	24	15	00
	<hr/>		
	28	14	00
The home stall of house barne Oarchard & about tenn Acres of Land	100	00	0
The rest of the Land neare the home stall supposed about 100 Acres	50	00	0
It 100 Acres of Land by the Marsh at lower end of Willcocks pond	25	00	0
It the Meddow about 14 Acres & 30 Acres of vpland by it at	20	00	0
It thee Cows & three foure years ould stears at	18	00	0
It 2 3 years ould stears 4 £ too stears 3 years ould 3 £	07	00	0
It A Mare 30s horses in the Woods at five pounds	06	10	0
It 3 Chaness hooks & staples a ring for a Copp yoake beetle & 2 Wedgs It one peyre of Cart Wheel hoopes all at	02	10	0
	<hr/>		
	229	00	0
	28	14	0
	<hr/>		
	257	14	0

This list includes all the movable goods and real estate of Thomas Spencer, who was really at that time one of the few men of any considerable means in the settlements. It is evident that Thomas had a fair English education at that early day, although there are instances of his making a mark. This was the case more especially in his later years. The mark might have been due to weakness or even sickness.

Although it has been said, that the Puritans were the only religious sect that came to New England for deeply religious purposes, this settlement at Kittery seems to have had strong religious tendencies. Thomas was a deeply religious person and his character seems to have had a strong influence over his children. He was a generous and affectionate father.

He may be considered one of the leading men of his time and locality. We can ever think of him with respect as one of those pioneers who helped to lay the early foundations of a country unequaled on earth. Whatever may have been his privations and hardships, he has the honor of promoting civilization and developing the resources of a land blessed with a freedom of

possession and action. He could not know the fullness of that freedom. But his descendants, though they have inherited no lordly estates from him, have received through his agency an heirship to that liberty which is not to be purchased with estates. He has transferred them from a life in gloomy streets of London to the bright fields of New England, from the poverty of Europe to the wealth of America, from subjection to citizenship. Yet no monument marks for living men his resting place.

Thomas Spencer is mentioned by several historians. He is referred to by Williamson in his history of Maine and by Sullivan in his history of the "District of Maine" written in 1795. His name is also found in Folsom's work on Saco and Biddeford, published in 1830. Savage and Farmer, the eminent genealogists, speak of him and give names of some of his children. His name occurs frequently in local histories and the records of the older portions of Kittery.

Thomas Spencer's wife's name was Patience and she seems to have well deserved it. She had a good education and always *signed* her name. She deeded her son Moses some land

the year before her death which was in November, 1683. Moses was then evidently living at home.

The inventory of her estate was as follows:

Inprs weareing Cloaths & a greene Coate & wastecoate	1	10s	00d
It a Coate & waste Coate 20s her head lining 10s	1	10	00
It 2 working steers 8 <i>l</i> , one cow and third part of corne & hay in ye barne 3:10:00	11	10	00
It one bed at 50s one Mare 1 sow & pigs 2:15:00	05	05	00
It one Cow & one $\frac{1}{2}$ part of her hay & Corne in ye barne	03	10	00
It one Calfe a too sows at three pounds five shillings	03	05	00
It one Tapistrey Covering one pound five	01	05	00
It one Cow & $\frac{1}{2}$ part of her hay & Corne in the barne	03	10	00
It one bowlster, one Hamacher, & a small blankett	02	02	00
It 2 barrows & one small pigg 2:05:0	02	05	00
It Two steeres 6:05:0, one fowling Mauld & a Chest 27s	07	12	00
It 1 Table Cloath & Napkines 20s 1 pillowbeare & sheet 7s 6d	1	07	6
It 1 peyr gloves & 1000 M of pinns 2s 6d, 2 pewter platters & one spoune 7s 9d one porringer & salt seller 2s 9d	0	13	0
It lysborne dishes & a Cann silke & thred	00	03	6
It one sheete 10s, one Chest foure shillings $\frac{1}{2}$ small things 3s	0	17	00
to one peyre of stileyards, an iron pott & pot hookes one spitt one Tramill & thread	01	10	0
It Too pewter dishes 7s 6d, a porringer 15d	00	8	9
	40	03	9

It Two drinking Cupps, 18d, 2 lysborne dishes 1 spoon & one butter pott 3s 9d, one blankett 10s one Chest 4s	00	19	03
It to severall 3s, 2 chaines 1 peyr of Hookes and staple It one Neb ring & staple an ould axe & 2 pillows & tramell 1:16:0	01	19	00
It one whitt aprone, one blew aprone, one whitte wastcoat & one blacke Haneitt Chayre, 18s	00	18	00
It 2 pewter dishes, 1 small bason & a drame Cupp	00	07	06
It one porringer, one Cadale Cupp 2s 9d, lysborne dishes 1 spoon, 2s 3d	0	05	00
It 2 Earthe Juggs, & silke & thread 18d, one Rugg 10s	00	11	06
It 1 Chayre Table 4s, pewter dishes & one porringer 8s 9d	00	12	09
It 1 pewter Cupp one brass skellett 18d, to lysborne dishes It one spoon, one earthen Jugg 2 basketts & 1 earthen pann 3s 9d	00	05	03
It 1 peece of Cayrsey fflanill & 5 lb of Cotton Woll	00	10	00
It one Chest 4s, 3s in small things, 2 pewter dishes & 1 porringer 8s 9d	00	15	09
It 2 small porringers 2 earthen Cupps 18d, to Lysborne dishes one spoon, one * * * * *, one earthen pann 3s 9d	00	05	3
It 1 blankett one Chest, one barrell & in small 3s all	00	17	00
		<hr/>	
		£08	06 03
It one brass Candlesticke, and Iron Candlesticke, 1 brass scimar	00	08	00
It one Iron Morter 3s, one warmeimpan 2 pillows 17s 6d,	01	00	06
It In Cash 2:8:9	02	08	09

It To 100 C Acres of upland Neare Willcoxs his bond	25	00	00
It halfe ye further Meddow 3℥ one dripinpan 18d .	03	01	6
It one hide at Daniel Stoons ye shoemakers	00	08	0
Cloath at ye weauers the quantity unknown			
	<hr/>		
	32	06	9

This estate, which amounted in all to about eighty pounds, was divided among the five living heirs. They were her three own sons and her sons-in-law, Ephraim Joy and Thomas Chick.

Joy was Susanna's second husband, her first husband, Gattinsby, having died a few years before. Thomas Chick was Elizabeth's first husband and after his death she married Nicholas Turbet. Margaret and Mary were already dead, so that they had no share in the property.

We cannot doubt that honor is due to Patience Spencer as well as to her husband. It could have been no small undertaking for a woman to leave a civilized community and bury her life and work in the heart of a wilderness; to give up the security in which she was, for the vague horrors of a life among savages.

Truly the hand from heaven must have been extended over this family from this time on

through the dark days of the Indian wars which followed.

WILLIAM, the eldest son of Thomas and Patience Spencer, was born about 1631. He was first mentioned in 1651, when he received a grant of land from the town of Kittery. It lay just beside the great swamp which was owned by his father and Humphrey Chadbourne. This land was between the brook, that runs out of Cox pond, and the Great Works river and amounted to about one hundred and fifty acres.

In the year 1667 William was appointed an "overseer" of the last will of Mr. Humphrey Chadbourne. Humphrey says familiarly:

"I do desire my Ouncle Nicholas Shapleigh & my Cosson John Shapleigh & my Cosson William Spencer to be overseers vnto this my last will and testament, to the utmost of their power to see my Will observed, & Prformed according to the Tenour thereof, & I doe hereby give vnto my Ouncle Shapleigh one very good beaver hatt, & to my Cosson John Shapleigh & William Spencer each of them a good Castor hatt, as good as can bee gotten for their paynes to see my will executed."

The term cousin here merely shows the relation, not of our word cousin, but of a near relative.

In 1671 a public highway was run through William's land at the north end of (Will) Cox pond. This is what is now called the Witchtrot road and leads from South Berwick to Wells. It was originally laid out six rods wide.

John Heard gave William an expression of his esteem in 1675, when he appointed him "overseer" of his will:

"I do nominate, make choice of, and appoint my trusty & beloved frejnds Major Nic: Shapleigh * * * * and William Spencer * * * * to bee my overseers."

This same year William as guardian of Mary Etherington, his niece, gave her, at the time of her marriage with Captain John Wincoll, the title to the lands inherited of her parents. Mary's mother was William's sister, Mary (Spencer) Etherington. At the death of Mary, if she had no children, and of her husband, if he survived her, the land became the property of Patience Etherington, the sister of Mary. Patience was named thus for her grandmother.

Hence the dowery she brought to Mr. Wincoll was about one hundred and twenty acres with a dwelling upon them. Wincoll afterwards became famous as captain in the Indian wars. He lived at Salmon Falls (Newichawannock) and was quite wealthy for the times. He is mentioned in the life of Moses Spencer in connection with the Indian war of 1675.

William is mentioned in several minor relations in 1675 and 1677. He became heir to much of his father's lands at South Berwick in 1681. He gave his sister, Susanna, who was then married to Mr. Joy an equivalent of ten pounds, in compliance with the terms of his father's will. Her first husband, Gattinsby, had long been dead.

In 1687 William made his will but added a clause to it just before his death. His nephew, Humphrey Spencer, who was the son of Humphrey, was his heir and executor of his will. In the last clause Moses—son of his youngest brother, Moses Spencer—was a joint-heir.

William died about the last of March, 1696. As far as can be learned he was never married. He was a man of good business abilities and

owned a large amount of real estate in the vicinity of the Great Works river. He was a man of religious, generous, and honest disposition, and hence much like his father. He was a fairly good scholar and could at least write his own name legibly. Apparently his mother taught him to write, having acquired a good education herself in England. His home was for many years the same house in which his father lived and which he inherited with the paternal acres after his father's death. He was about sixty-five years old at his death in 1693.

HUMPHREY, the second son of Thomas and Patience Spencer, was born in Piscataqua about 1636. He is first mentioned in 1662, as one of the witnesses to Thomas's deeds of land to his sons-in-law, Etherington and Gattinsby. His private signature was a plain H. S. This signature appears on Humphrey Chadbourne's will, to which he was a witness. It was Chadbourne for whom he was named.

In 1670 he obtained a grant of land from the town. The next year he obtained fifty acres more, making in all one hundred and ten acres.

This land lay beside his father's at Cox pond and was to be so laid out as not to conflict with the land reserved for the ministry.

In 1675 he conveyed thirty acres of land to Benjamin Barnard for the sum of nine pounds sterling. It was situated near the "river of Newgewanacke" and was bounded by a part of his own land.

The following year Humphrey's father gave him and his wife a tenement or "Messuage" with thirty acres of land. It was a part of the two hundred acres granted to his father and lay near Great Works on the highway leading to York. But he removed to Portsmouth and took up his residence upon Great Island in the harbor. The reason for his leaving Berwick seems to have been the trouble with the Indians in the previous year. In his new home he was ship-carpenter, innkeeper, and ferryman. He sold Robert Elliot the thirty acres given him by his father; later he sold him sixty acres for ten pounds. This latter was a part of that before mentioned and was bounded by the river, or the commons next the "little Newichawannock." In the year 1694 Humphrey and Grace, his

wife, appeared as witnesses to the validity of this sale.

He was appointed one of the Grand Jury of Kittery for 1695, and the same year he bought back his patrimony in South Berwick. This thirty acres then belonged to Allen Ffuz, and was bounded by the lands of Daniel Goodwin, Captain John Wincoll, Eliakim Hutchinson, and Moses Spencer, all of whom except one were related to him.

Humphrey died about 1700 leaving one son, Humphrey, who was his heir; his wife, Grace, evidently died before him. They had been married as early as 1676. It is evident that he died intestate, but a deed made by his son will answer our purposes. In this deed Humphrey, *Junior*, said:

“Know Ye that I, Humphrey Spencer, now Resident at Nichewanak in the Province of Maine / Son and heir to Humphrey Spencer Deceased, the son of Thomas Spencer of the same place Deceased also / have sold Thomas Gooding * * * * about thirty acres * * * * which tract of land is part of that formerly granted to my Honored Grand father Thomas

Spencer above mentioned And by him given unto my afores^d Dec^d father Humphrey Spencer and to his heir which I am." This was dated 1701.

To-day the lands of Humphrey are marked for us by the old cemetery on the hill near Quampheagan, where formerly the old church stood. Standing on the highest point in this ancient burying ground and following the eastern and southern horizon with the eye, there is, probably, not an inch of the surface that one of our ancestors has not owned. North, and west also, as far as the rivers, and in some directions beyond the rivers, the same statement is true. Here it is probable that some of the early ancestors lie buried, in the mounds that show no signs.

Here let them rest
For life at best
Must soon be o'er ;
Here at our feet
Their sleep is sweet,
Who toil no more.



WHERE THE FIRST SPENCERS WERE BURIED.

II. MOSES SPENCER.

Moses, the youngest son of Thomas and Patience Spencer, was born in the ancient settlement of Piscataqua, Maine, about 1642. That particular locality where he first saw the wilderness was called at that time Newichawanock which embraced Quampeagan above the Great Works river and Salmon Falls. Salmon Falls is now to be located by the point where the Boston & Maine railroad crosses the river into Maine.

Moses is mentioned in 1667 as a witness to Humphrey Chadbourne's will. He made his mark somewhat like an inverted letter S.

The town of Kittery made him several grants of land, the earliest one of importance being in 1671. This was a grant of fifty acres. He had also acquired other land before this. In 1673 he made a return of the fifty acres at the request of the town. It was situated in what was called Kittery Commons.

The people in those days were divided into three classes: magistrates, planters or husbandmen, and fishermen. Some were said to be both planters and "fishers" and others "mere fishers." There were but few mechanics among them; the tunelor or cooper, smith and carpenter were most common and of service; but there were no shopkeepers. The Massachusetts merchants supplied them with all that they needed. Some of these traders had large stores of English goods here and there in the settlements. They were very exorbitant in their prices, and, unless they gained as much as their goods cost them, would pretend to be losers. English shoes sold for eight or nine shillings a pair; douglass (a kind of cloth), that was sold in England for one or two and twenty pence an ell, for four shillings a yard; serge worth two shillings a yard for six shillings; and prices were the same for all sorts of commodities.

This was the market at which Moses traded for his necessaries. The furs taken in trapping were of value in exchange.

The chief employment of the people of Berwick in the first century of its settlement was

cutting masts. It was from this town that most of the masts were exported to England, and it is a peculiar fact that the size and perfection of the trees of this vicinity far exceeded those of any adjoining town or province. An example of this is noted with respect to a spar which was sent to England in 1659. and contained almost thirty tuns of timber. It was at that time an object of wonder.

As a planter Moses was very busy. He had to provide for his cattle; plant and hoe corn; fence his grounds; cut and bring home fuel, cleave clawboards (thick clapboards) and pipe-staves for casks; fish for fresh-water fish; and go out on fowling expeditions. The fish of those days would be marvels of size and beauty in these later times. The trout even measured twenty-two inches. The fish called sturgeon were caught at Sturgeon Creek, which were sometimes sixteen feet long. The salmon were numerous in the Salmon Falls river near Quampheagan. There were certain tracts of land called fowling marshes to which each inhabitant had a right. The settlers as a rule were quite well-to-do. The water supply was

some brook or spring, and, when this was frozen over or rendered inaccessible by the depth of snow, they used melted snow. One old writer says they dressed their meat in *aqua coelestis* or "melted snow." The same writer says further: "at other times they feed upon as good flesh, beef, pork, mutton, fowl, and fish as any is in the whole world besides."

Up to the year 1675 there was not trouble enough with the Indians to deserve mention. All through the summer of that year the people had been expecting an attack. With the beginning of the harvest season the war burst forth. No pen could do justice to the fears and feelings of horror of these people separated only by their cabin walls from the cruel savages without in the dark forests. They might expect to behold the gleam of weapons in their corn fields; to hear the howls of their bands in the fainter howling of the wind; to feel the blows of their bloody tomahawks ere they could strike a blow in their own defence. At the least sign of danger they ran to their garrisons.

These garrisons were made of huge sticks of timber hewn square and dovetailed at the cor-

ners of the buildings. The upper stories projected over the lower several feet for better means of defence in case of a sudden onrush of numbers.

One cannot give an accurate account of the lives of Moses Spencer and his wife without a sketch of the times. The fact that they survived them is not enough. If Elizabeth were living she could tell us much herself that would be interesting, since she was an eye witness to the whole. Moses, also, must have been a participant in these scenes, although the garrison in which he would naturally take refuge was below the Great Works river. The reason for the absence of any mention of Moses' name is that fortunately he did not live near those places of most intense action. That he was often disturbed by the enemy so near him cannot be doubted, even while he lived in a more fortified position.

It has been said that the Indians were never to be seen near the places where they were about to make an attack. They made their attacks chiefly in the morning, approaching under cover of bushes and logs until they

reached some fence or outbuilding. They made no attempt upon a place unless they were sure there would be but little resistance.

About an arrow-shot from Salmon Falls mill was the home of Elizabeth Botts and her first husband, Isaac. Here they owned twenty acres of land bordering upon Salmon Falls brook. They dwelt at that time near the centre of the settlement and Isaac probably worked some of his time in the mill. Their farm, which evidently was partly cleared; was bought of John Crafford in exchange for sixty acres of wild land. It, too, had once been the property of Thomas Spencer, since it was within the limits of his Indian deed. Their dwelling then was not a garrison, and in case of danger they were compelled to seek refuge elsewhere. Their movable possessions were meagre and for utility instead of decoration. The whole list comprises: a hog, a chest, an ax, some small dishes, an iron pot, a frying-pan, a spinning wheel, a saddle, and a harrow. This shows with how few luxuries young married people of 1675 could find life worth living, and enjoy it at the same time.

Situated at the upper end of Salmon Falls plantation beside Salmon Falls brook, Elizabeth and her husband were easily induced at the first alarm to seek safety at the nearest garrison. This stronghold, built at a spot convenient of access and fortified by the settlers at joint expense, was owned by the settler upon whose land it stood and used by him as a permanent dwelling. In it was harvested the larger part of the grain crops, and near it within its stockade was the never failing well of water. All the arms and ammunition not in regular use were stored here. When at last rumor came of trouble at Saco in the eastern settlements, they were compelled to leave their lonely cabin on the outskirts of the plantation and hasten along the northwestern cart path to the larger clearings.

They found other dwellings already deserted. Having few valuables, they had not been long detained in concealing them in the ground or hollow tree trunks. Even after reaching the blockhouses the settlers feared no immediate attack.

As it was in the full warmth and glory of September, the doors and windows were flung

wide open by day to admit the cooling breezes of the forests; the music of birds and insects; the odor of the pines and flowers and fruits. These people were too much used to freedom of the woods to remain long imprisoned within the limits of a house.

With Isaac and his wife was their only child, Elizabeth, who was but a few years old. She afterwards married Samuel Brackett of Berwick, and lived on a farm adjoining her mother's later homestead. The garrison to which Isaac and his family retreated was at Salmon Falls, a few rods above the brook of that name; and this was probably the strongest blockhouse in the settlement. It was in command of Lieutenant Roger Plaisted, who was subordinate only to Captain John Wincoll, in command of the town militia.

On the twenty-fourth day of September, 1675, the Indians made an attack upon the dwelling house of John Tozier at Newichawannock. This house stood about a half a mile (150 rods) above the garrison and mills at Salmon Falls in Berwick. Near the house of Tozier stood another which had better means of defence. The door of the Tozier dwelling was standing wide

open when the savages approached the house, and within was a number of women and children, amounting to fifteen in all. The attack was led by Andrew, of Saco, and Hopegood, of Kennebec, the two powerful representatives of their tribes. At this time there were no men-folk to strike a blow in defence, since they were all on duty with Captain John Wincoll, who had gone with the town militia, sixteen in number, to relieve the distressed inhabitants of Saco. The savages, taking advantage of such an unguarded state of affairs, thought to gain an easy victory. But a young girl of eighteen, seeing their approach and instantly divining their purpose, saw a way to save them.

She swung to the heavy door and stood against it until the other inmates escaped to the more fortified house by a rear door. The Indians soon succeeded in chopping the door down with their heavy hatchets and, entering the dwelling, knocked down the heroic maid, whom, after much beating, they left for dead on the floor. They then pursued the others and captured two children who had been unable to get over the fence of the palisade. One of these

children, which was only three years old, they dispatched on the spot but kept the other several months. Thus by her bravery the girl saved all but two who were in the house. She afterwards entirely recovered from her injuries.

The next day toward night more of the Indians gathered in the woods and fell upon the neighboring dwellings. Eight or ten of those men in the garrison—as many as could be spared—pursued them for about a half a mile, but as night was coming on, they returned to the garrison for fear of an ambush after dark. Several shots had been exchanged on both sides and only five of the redskins had appeared. Later they took advantage of Captain Wincoll's absence, to burn his house and two barns, one of which was supposed to contain more than a hundred bushels of English corn. After doing this they disappeared in the forest.

The next day the Indians appeared across the river and fired several shots at some who were grinding in the mill. Several shots were fired in return but the distance was too great for an ordinary gun. Only six of the savages showed themselves, and that at twilight, calling the

English "dogs" and then running away. A few days later these same Indians were seen near Dover, burning and otherwise injuring property.

One historian says:

"These outrages thus daily committed, filled all the plantations about Piscataqua with fear and confusion; scarce any place where there was not reason for some to complain either of the loss of friends, or burning of houses; which caused the most of them that lived scatteringly, at any distance from neighbors, either to garrison their houses, or else to desert their own dwellings and to repair to their next neighbors that were better fortified than themselves; but all the inhabitants in parts in general were alarmed to stand upon their guard."

There seem to have been feelings of universal terror and suspense, so far as this was possible, even among those who were accustomed to the savage nature.

We must say a few words of the brave Captain Wincoll with his little band of men from his native town, Newichawannock, who had gone, a few days before this attempt on their

own settlement, to give succor to the distressed inhabitants of Saco. The whole band consisted of but sixteen men. They took their route along the sea-shore which was then the most traveled highway to the eastern settlements. In these days even the colonial mail was carried by this route from Portsmouth to Wells and even farther; but the mail-carrier was a trained and faithful dog, which carried the mail in packets tied to his neck. After many years of dangerous employment the Indians killed the dog while in this noble service.

When the company under Captain Wincoll were in the vicinity of Saco, they met a party of the enemy and lost two or three of their comrades. The rest, amounting to but a dozen, escaped unharmed and continued on their way toward their destination, but when almost in sight of the besieged settlement, about a hundred and fifty savages attacked them upon the beach. Becoming hard beset by so great a number, the little party retreated to a heap of bolts near the water-side, by the shelter of which they lay safe from the enemy's guns. Here they plied their few guns so successfully

that they slew many of the redskins and put them all into a kind of rout at last. After this, coming to the bank of the river that lies west of the Saco settlement, Captain Wincoll found an old canoe in which he and his men crossed the stream in safety. But nine Saco men, who had come out to help them on hearing the sound of firing, had worse success; for, as they were coming to the rescue, they themselves fell into an ambush of the enemy and were all murdered near the place of the first skirmish with Wincoll. This was easily accomplished by the Indians, because they themselves from the edge of the woods by the shore could discern any that were coming either way from a great distance, and so might easily waylay them before they could come up.

Thursday, October seventh, was a day of fasting and prayer, and on this day it became plain that the Indians were still lurking about Newichawannock, since a man was shot down while riding between two of the garrison-houses there. From this time the Indians began to gather about the settlement, and on Saturday, the sixteenth, about a hundred Indians made an

early attack upon Newichawannock. They began their assault on the plantation by surprising a man named Tozier, who lived a half a mile from the upper garrison at Salmon Falls (Newichawannock). They killed Tozier and took his son captive. The report of guns alarmed Lieutenant Plaisted, and, fearing for their safety, he sent seven of his men to help those in need. These men had not gone far from the garrison, which Plaisted commanded, when they fell into an ambush and lost three of their number. The remaining four escaped and returned to the garrison from which they had come.

At this point Lieutenant Plaisted immediately wrote and sent the last letter he should ever compose. It was for Major Waldern of Cocheco (Dover, N. H.). As this letter has some bearing upon the narrative of Moses Spencer's later life I will give it in the original words:

“SALMON FALLS, October 16, 1675.

“Mr. Richard Waldern and Lieut. Coffin, these are to inform you that just now the Indians are engaging us with at least an hundred men and have slain four of our men

already: Richard Tozer, James Barry, Isaac Bottes and Tozer's son and burnt Benoni Hodsdan's house: Sirs, if ever you have any love for us and the country, now shew yourselves with men to help us or else we are all in great danger to be slain, unless our God wonderfully appears for our deliverance. They that cannot fight let them pray: nothing else, but I rest,

Yours to serve you

Roger Plaisted,
George Broughton "

No aid came in answer to this message, because perhaps those who received it were in straitened circumstances. Isaac Bottes, the third man mentioned among those slain in ambush, was the first husband of Moses Spencer's wife, Elizabeth. On the following day Lieutenant Plaisted was zealous to bring in the dead bodies of three men who had fallen under his orders, and to perform the last sad office of burial for them as personal friends. He ventured out of the garrison himself with twenty of his soldiers to fulfil this, his purpose. He had a pair of oxen yoked and brought to the garrison

son and set out, not suspecting the presence of the Indians. They had gone first to the most remote spot where the body of Richard Tozier lay and had put it upon the cart, but, when they had come back to take up the other two bodies which had fallen in a little swamp nearer the garrison, they were beset by an hundred and fifty Indians. This enemy were hidden in the bushes, behind a stone wall, and under logs scattered along the way. The cattle terrified at the report of the muskets ran to the garrison with such of the dead as were upon the cart. Lieutenant Plaisted and his men were forced to retreat to a place of better advantages for defence, but even here they could not stand their ground, so persistent were their foes. They shot down many of the redskins, but, becoming aware of the vast superiority of numbers, made a good retreat and reached the garrisons in safety. Plaisted, however, scorning to flee or yield, fought bravely until killed upon the spot. His eldest son and another man were killed outright, and Plaisted's other son died of his wounds soon after.

The next day Captain Frost with his friends

came up from Sturgeon Creek, a few miles below the Great Works river, and buried the dead. He was not molested by the Indians, although just before his arrival they had burned three houses and two barns.

There is at the present day a tombstone near the old road to South Berwick, and on the land once belonging to Plaisted. This is near the scene of the battle in which he fell and the inscription on the stone says: "Here lies interred, the body of Samuel Plaisted, Esq., who departed this life, March 20th, 1731, Æ . 36. Near this place lies buried the body of Roger Plaisted, who was killed by the Indians, October 16, 1675, Æ . 48 years; also the body of his son, Mr. Roger Plaisted, who was killed at the same time."

Near this same spot, although unmentioned on the stone, rest the remains of Isaac Botts (Bottes), who fell a sacrifice in behalf of the common cause. As was partly indicated, he was one of the men sent out originally to reconnoitre, and one of the two who fell in the little swamp near the house. As we saw, here the battle took place when the bodies were about

to be laid on the cart. Thus they were all buried hastily very near this spot. In the garrison near by was Isaac Botts' wife, Elizabeth. They could not have been married long, and the separation must have been an unusually sad experience for her. She afterwards became the wife of our Moses and lived for many years. Hence this stone lying upon the little mound in Berwick marks for us not only the grave of one nearly connected with the family by marriage, but it is in the vicinity of one of our great-grandmother's homes at the time of King Philip's war of 1675.

The Richard Tozier house was situated about an hundred and fifty rods north of Plaisted's grave which was made not far from his garrison. After the fall of this noble family the place passed into other hands, but the Richard Tozier dwelling became the property of Freathy Spencer, grandson of Moses, and has been very (1893) lately in the possession of his great-grandson, of true lineal descent, John Spencer. This house originally had a high fence about it, and some of its timbers still are retained in a more modern-looking building upon the site.

Freathy Spencer has been noted in past years for a peculiar feat of his younger days; for there is a tradition that he once killed a bear with a hoe while at work in his field.



OLD TOZIER BLOCKHOUSE.

A week or so after the attack on Newichawannock, the Indians appeared at Great Works, where they burned the mill belonging to Hutchinson and then went on down the Salmon Falls river toward Sturgeon Creek, plundering whatever came in their way. The redskins must

have passed within a few rods at the most of Thomas Spencer's house, where Moses was then living. It is probable that the other sons of Thomas, William, and Humphrey, sought refuge here for mutual protection. Here also came Daniel Goodwin, Ephraim Joy, and Thomas Chick, with their families, leaving their individual homes. At the Creek the enemy burned a house and killed two men not far from Captain Frost's dwelling. Ten of the Indians surprised Frost himself and came near shooting him, but he escaped into his house and by a stratagem of his saved himself and three sons. The deception consisted in his giving orders as if to a strong force of men to take up certain positions while his three sons kept up a rattling fire. These efforts were effectual in checking the onset of the Indians.

The day following, the enemy passed down the river toward Kittery, and when opposite Portsmouth were greeted by the discharge of a cannon aimed with such precision that the projectile fell very near them. This routed them, and some of the English pursued them until they were many miles from the settlements. A

light fall of snow came on and rendered tracking them much more easy, and the traveling more difficult. They overtook the enemy near a swamp, and so great was their haste that two packs were left behind.

After the war just narrated so much in detail, winter came on suddenly and a heavy fall of snow prevented the savages from attacking the settlements again that year, as they were almost in a destitute condition themselves. The beginning of actual winter was hailed by the pioneers as a respite. They at once returned to their individual dwellings with feelings of security: as long as the snow lay on the ground they feared no renewal of hostilities. If, however, the snow had disappeared in a few weeks and a warm spell of weather had ensued, it would have been the Indian summer with which we are familiar, a season to be dreaded in those times, as the enemy might have returned to the attack. In the ensuing spring the Indians remained passive, owing perhaps to the loss of numbers by disease and the failure of their first attempt. In this year a large party of them were surrounded and captured without loss of

blood on either side. The hostile Indians were native to the district of Maine. Those living in New Hampshire were always friendly to the whites. In the following way the capture was made:

The militia of Newichawannock and Dover made arrangements for a grand muster at Newichawannock, and invited all the neighboring Indians to be present. Now the remainder of the hostile Indians of the preceding year had made a covenant with the friendly natives, and had thus come under their protection. When the day of muster came, about three hundred Indians were present, and with these, the hostile ones. Major Waldern of Dover and the other English proposed a sham fight for amusement, and the savages were induced to take part. Accordingly they unloaded their guns with this intent, and while getting position were surrounded by the united forces of the Dover, Eliot, and Berwick companies; they were immediately disarmed and the hostile members retained.

The friendly Indians, such as Wanolanset of Penacook, always looked upon this act as an

infringement of the peaceable relations that had been acknowledged between them.

Still further was the public safety and hope confirmed on the fifth of October, when the men were at work in the mill at Salmon Falls, on the Maine side, and keeping watch for any approach of their crafty foes. While they were watching, they saw a canoe coming down the river and in it were two figures. These were found to be an Indian squaw and her son, who were rowing rapidly with the current. But when the canoe came in a line with the mill it struck upon the boom that was stretched across the river, to hold back the logs in the river. Here it hung, and, while the squaw was trying to get it over the boom, the mill hands ran out on the logs and captured both the boat and its occupants. These proved to be the wife and son of the Indian known as Canonchet, a chief of the Narragansetts, formerly called Nanuntenuo, as the sachems were in the habit of changing their names at each dance or powwoh. The squaw stated that Canonchet had been killed by the Mohawks, a story that accorded well with the rumor of his disappearance. The captives also

stated that they had not seen an encampment fire for some weeks to the eastward.

An account of people distressed (taxed) for the war in 1677 gives for New Kittery (Newichawannock) seven families containing twenty-seven persons.

In 1675 we find several instances where Moses' land is mentioned. In 1679, too, he sold land and gave a deed signed with the initial M. The land was in Kittery at Newichawannock, and amounted to twenty acres. It was sold for twenty-three pounds, and was bounded on the southeast by the highway to the "dyrtie" swamp, and on the southwest with the land of Thomas Broughton, on the northwest by Salmon Falls brook, and on the northeast by Joseph Barnard's land. This land came to Moses by his wife, who was the widow and heiress of Isaac Botts. Elizabeth signed her name to this deed of sale. This deed is of great importance to us as a landmark in the life of Moses Spencer. It not only tells us the name of his wife but the year of his marriage, not otherwise discoverable. It tells us, for all practical purposes, the exact locality of Eliza-

beth's former home, below the Salmon Falls brook, and less than a mile from Moses' house at Quampeagan. By a combination of dates we can set the time of their marriage at 1679.

In 1682 Patience gave Moses a deed of gift of some more than a hundred acres. She said:

“For love and affection I have for my youngest son, Moses Spencer, I give the residue and remainder of the two hundred acres given to my late husband, Thomas Spencer by the town of Kittery; of which two hundred acres, Daniel Goodwin, Thomas Etherington, John Gattinsby and my second son, Humphrey, and others, have had each of them a part laid out to them; which part, property, and portion of said two hundred acres lyeth and is beyond the aforesaid lots of Daniel Goodwin, Thomas Etherington, deceased, and John Gattinsby, deceased, and Humphrey Spencer; and it lyeth east and south from ye abovesaid four lots of the four parties aforesaid and is bounded: on the east, or thereabouts, by Daniel Goodwin's land, called and commonly known by the name of Slut's corner; and on the south or there-

abouts, by land of Richard Nason; and runneth eastwards or thereabouts, into the woods as far as the extent of the said two hundred acres goeth until it be completed. Also thirty acres of upland and one half meadow ground adjoining it, lying near the land of George Gray and adjoining Richard Nason's meadow. Also one third of Tom Tinker's and Great swamps by ye little river's side that cometh down to ye great mill works, or Mr. Hutchinson's mill, or saw mill."

Moses had a share of his mother's personal property at her decease.

During the latter part of Thomas Spencer's life he kept a tavern or ordinary at Old Fields. When he died his wife, Patience, was granted the right to keep the tavern. This right was given by the courts. Innkeepers were forbidden to keep strong drinks, even at that early period. Moses, who was then living with his mother, Patience, was bound by the courts to keep order according to law. After his mother's death Moses went to farming on his own land which lay in this vicinity.

About 1690 the site of Thomas Spencer's

tavern was occupied by a garrison. It was the largest in that parish, accommodating ten families of the neighborhood; there were four soldiers, thirteen men, and one hundred souls in all who sought its shelter.

The site of Moses Spencer's house is nearly a mile to the eastward, and its recent discovery is a little remarkable. It was upon the land which he had from his mother. In a deed to Samuel Brackett of land that lay southeast of his own house, he speaks of the right-of-way to be permitted leading from Brackett's house to his own and thence to the country road. In a later deed of a small strip of ground that he sold Brackett, he mentions a little pond of water that lay east of Brackett's house where he then dwelt, and also his and Brackett's other land adjoining. The writer can show the site of Brackett's house, the well which tradition ascribes to him, and the little pond of water. The old way can still be traced. Hence the home of Moses Spencer was on the eastern slope of Pound Hill, on the way from the "country road" to Rocky Hills. His neighbors were: Deacon Nathan Lord, Francis Her-



ROCKY HILLS, FROM NEAR THE SITE OF MOSES SPENCER'S HOUSE, SOUTH BERWICK.

low, Richard Lord, James Warren, James Emery, Captain James Grant, and Richard Hearl.

Moses had two sons, Moses, *Junior*, and Isaac. Hardly anything is recorded of Isaac. It is probable that they had a sister, Mary, who married Joseph Jones in 1707.

Moses was grand juryman to Kittery court in 1715. The offenses punished by exposure in the public stocks and fines, more often with whippings on the bare back, were absence from church on Sundays, selling liquor without license, and swearing or using profane language.

Moses died about the year 1719. He made no will and his son, Moses, was appointed administrator of the estate.

The inventory of Moses Spencer's property was taken by John Cooper, Humphrey Chadbourne, and John Hooper, in September, 1723.

Imprimis: To the homestead Lott of land, it being ninety acres of thereabouts	£225
To twenty-five acres of out land lying on the north side of Great Works river	25
To four acres of meadow	15
To twenty acres of land lying near long marsh	20

To one-third part of two log swamps—the one called by ye name of Tom Tinker's swamp, ye other called by ye name of ye Great Swamp	10
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> £295

His wife appears to have been already dead. He and his wife are undoubtedly buried in the old cemetery, "in the land of Humphrey Spencer," with his parents; his brother, William; his brother, Humphrey; and his nephew, Humphrey. No lettered stones mark the spot, and the rough field stones that were set by loving and tear-wet hands have long been buried; like the forms they should have kept in perpetual memory, time has made them but sleeping sentinels of the dead unknown.

III. MOSES SPENCER, JUNIOR.

Moses, the son of Moses and Elizabeth (Botts) Spencer, was born at South Berwick, *alias* Newichawannock, *alias* Upper Kittery, about 1680. At the time of his birth his parents were living with his grandmother, Patience, at "Old Fields." He was the eldest of his father's children. His half-sister, Elizabeth Botts, lived with them. Her father, Isaac, we have already noticed was killed by the Indians in 1675. The savages were troublesome at this period, but usually showed their ill-nature by maiming cattle and destroying crops; bloody and revengeful by nature, they did not hesitate at anything that could cause discomfort to the plantations. The district court decreed that all church-goers should carry arms to the house of worship for public safety. When Moses was about ten years old, the situa-

tion was rendered more serious because the envious Catholic settlers to the north were desirous of destroying what Protestants had survived the former war. To accomplish this purpose a Frenchman, named Hartel, and Hopegood, a distant sachem, came over from the northeast in the month of March, traveling the entire journey upon snow-shoes. Under the directions of their French leader they approached the Salmon Falls and secreted themselves behind a hill to the north. Here they watched for their opportunity to fall upon the unsuspecting plantation of Newichawannock. Their band did not come in a body but had been separated by Hartel into little squads of three and four. As they began to close in upon the hamlet from the woods, they found some native Indians to associate with them in their undertaking. The place to which they were turning their attention was but a group of fortified dwellings extending along the road near the river in both directions from Salmon Falls mills. After waiting in hiding several days, during which they ate their food raw lest by kindling fires they might excite suspicion,

the Indians made their attack. This was begun by Hartel with three simultaneous onsets at daybreak. The reality of the scene which immediately followed was terrible in the extreme; for, although the English defended themselves bravely for a time, their efforts proved unavailing.

Thirty men were killed outright and fifty-four taken captive, most of whom were women and children. The torch was applied to the mills, dwellings, and even the church. After these fiends had transformed this once peaceful and thriving village into a mass of smoking ruins, they commenced their retreat toward the northwest. The last house in their path was that of Thomas Toogood, which they took occasion to plunder and set fire to, killing his wife and children and taking him captive. But as Toogood's captor unsuspectingly stood with his gun leaning against his person while he was feeling in his pockets for thongs to tie him, taking advantage of his opportunity, Toogood, who stood in front of him, seized the gun, and pointing it at the Indian, ran backwards until out of range; then coming to the river he is

said to have swum through the icy current and arrived safely at the garrison at Dover.

A party of men from this and the neighboring towns pursued and overtook the enemy who had encamped a little more than a mile to the north in the valley of Worster's river. The engagement between the two forces concealed on the opposite sides of the stream by trees and underbrush, was exciting but of no decisive advantage to either party. Hartel expecting an attack, had drawn up his men on the north bank in a strong position. The conflict lasted all of the afternoon. Only a few were killed on both sides. In the night the savages succeeded in escaping farther into the wilderness, rendering pursuit inexpedient, if not useless.

Only seven dwellings were left of this settlement of Upper Kittery. These were for the most part to the south and east below the Great Works river. How much young Moses saw of the affair it would be hard to say.

A few months later Hopegood is said to have again visited the place of his former massacre and destroyed the remnant of those who had escaped. This could not have been literally

true, as we know that many survived until long after this period. It is not probable that Moses' father remained in the garrison through the planting season.

Young Moses, when about fourteen years of age, was apprenticed to his uncle, William Spencer. It was customary in those days for children to serve their time with some well-to-do man or woman. In this case Moses earned his board and clothing. The work that Moses had to perform was of a varied character. He had to do farm-work, although he undoubtedly spent much time in fishing and hunting in the streams and marshes. Near his uncle's residence were the Salmon Falls and Asbenbedick or Chadbourne's rivers and Cox pond, all noted for their abundance of fish. The ocean tides brought immense quantities of salmon and alewives to the falls adjacent to this land. Below his uncle's orchard was a public fowling marsh extending down river towards Eliot. It is also probable that he learned the use of the axe.

His uncle, William, had made his will in 1687, and following its general trend it would appear

that he could not at this time have been a strong and healthy man. The paper read as follows:

“In the name of God Amen. The last Will and Testament of William Spencer, being in *p*fect memory and of a disposing mind, and being willing and desirous to Settle and dispose of what God hath giuen me, and to preuent trouble, not knowing how Soon God may please to take me out of this troublesom world. I do hereby Declare this to be my last Will and Testament as followeth: I mp^{ts} I doe bequeath my Soule into the hands of Jesus Christ my blessed Savior and Redeemer, And my body to the earth to be Decently buried / And after my fluneral Charges be Defrayed and my honest debts payd I doe dispose of the rest of my Estate as followeth: 2ly I give and bequeath all my lands, meadows, houses and eattle, and all my whole Estate both with [in] dores and with [out] dores unto my Loueing Nephew Humphrey Spencer to be my whole & Sole Executor to see this my Will fulfilled.”

One is sensible of a pathetic tone even in this legal paper.

On the eleventh of March, 1696, William made this appendix to his will:

“My will is that after my decease my now seruant Moses Spencer shall well and truly Serve the remainder of his time with Humphrey Spencer According to In Dentures, and after his Said time be Completed that ye said Humphrey Spencer Shall Deliver to said Moses that Meadow at ye Lower end of Willcock’s pond with ffifty acres of my land joining to the Lower end of sd Marsh, whereunto I have Set my hand and Seal

William
(his seal)
Spencer.”

The land given to Moses was at the outlet of Cox pond and is at once identified with that owned by his grandfather, Thomas Spencer, and known as his improved meadow. The fifty acres were a part of the original grant of one hundred and fifty in 1651 to William Spencer, and it lay near Cox pond.

This pond is situated in South Berwick about half a mile below the Great Works river and on

the southeast side of the highway called the "witchtrot road," which passes about midway between the river and the pond. The road was so named because of a story told of some officer's who had arrested a man in Wells and were returning with him to prison along this route. A thunder shower came up in the night while they were hurrying through the woods and they declared afterward that they had been accompanied by witches, which trotted along beside them upon broomsticks. This road was the one laid out originally through the land of William Spencer in 1671, and it was to have been six rods wide. This is the very land that Moses came into possession of a few months after his uncle's death. The pond is some more than half a mile long and hidden from the road by the trees with which it is completely surrounded. The northern shore of the pond is marshy and, some say, dangerous in many places on account of quicksands; the southern shore is more firm, being composed in some spots of stony banks. The outlet is at the eastern end. Here was Thomas Spencer's marsh; the grass still grows here and is at present of a coarse, somewhat



WITCHTROT, THE SITE OF MOSES SPENCER, JUNIOR'S, DWELLING AT SOUTH BERWICK.

serrate, marsh species. This grass was then of great value both for fodder and for thatching the roofs of buildings.

The war, which had begun in 1689, closed nine years later with a treaty made in Portsmouth, N. H., with the eastern Indians. The people of Berwick, who had been forced to leave their homes at its beginning, now began to take heart again. The renewed settlement became daily more populous and thriving. Those, also, who had been carried to Canada began to return to their neglected farms and grass grown hearths. They told many a sad tale of their hardships in captivity, and later slavery, of how they were forced to travel long distances with insufficient food and little clothing, over stony trails and through icy streams. Many, too, had the sadder fates of relatives or friends to lament as well as their own probable fortunes.

Moses' cousin, Mehitable Goodwin, had been one of the captives. She had a child with her at that time, which the savages had disposed of by dashing its head against a tree and hanging it upon a limb, telling her that it might be a comfort to her sometime to see it if she should

come that way. When she reached the French settlements, she was compelled to marry another husband. She had there two children, but, when she was ransomed, came back to Berwick. Some of her Canadian descendants live in Portsmouth at present. Her gravestone is in the old cemetery at South Berwick, and is easily found as it stands by itself in the centre of the most ancient portion of the lot with only rough field stones about it.

An Indian war commenced in 1703, and on the twenty-sixth of September five men were beset by an ambushed party, and one of them killed, another wounded, and the rest were made prisoners; two houses were burned; and an attempt was made to capture the garrison of Andrew Neal, but it was unsuccessful. Feeling a strong tendency towards revenge, the savage foe burned a prisoner, Joseph King. The return of spring brought with it the early renewal of hostilities and feelings of anxious uncertainty and almost discouragement. And as Berwick was much exposed, notwithstanding the fact that treaties existed, there were often attacks on the settlements by roving parties of

eastern Indians. January 28, 1704, is notable for one of those assaults. About nine or ten in the morning of that day, a party of thirty or forty Indians made an attack on Andrew Neal's garrison in the lower part of Berwick, killed a young girl, and wounded a boy, who afterwards recovered and escaped to his friends. The savages burned nine houses, killed many cattle, and drew off with one of their own crew wounded or killed outright.

As Berwick was in a critical position on the frontier, about a hundred friendly Indians were posted there, who had been brought from Rhode Island. In spite of this arrangement, however, on the twenty-fourth of April Nathaniel Meader was shot while at work in his field, and two other persons were killed, while returning from church, by a small roving band. The people of the town roused to action by these repeated outrages, again took up arms against the savages, and, by lying in wait in their most frequented localities, utterly routed them and destroyed many of their number.

A few years after the close of this war, Moses, *Junior*, was married to Elizabeth Abbott

of the parish of Unity. He reared his first dwelling upon a gentle eminence on the eastern slope of a hill upon his land at Cox pond. This was evidently a story and a half house and near it stood his barn; both structures were situated on the south side of the old highway from Quampheagan to Wells. Near the site of his buildings is a piece of land that tradition says he bought for a yoke of sparked cattle, worth in those days about sixty dollars. It was in the shape of an ox-bow and its outline is easily traceable to-day by existing fences. In this home Moses reared the following children: Freathy, born about 1710, Moses, Sarah, Elizabeth, Lydia, Isaac, Alice, Patience, and Humphrey. The parish register states that Moses and his wife, Elizabeth, were baptized as adults in 1719.

About his home the trees in the low ground were pine and spruce, but on the sparser slopes above, and especially to the southeast, where rocky hills form the barrier, grew hardwood varieties of oak and walnut, beech and maple. It is said that Moses used to turn his pigs loose among the oaks on the north side of the road to

eat acorns, and often the wolves would come and devour them within sight of his door. They were even so bold as to crawl through under his barn-gate and steal his lambs. So numerous were these pests that the town offered a bounty for their extermination.

From Moses' dwelling one could almost get a glimpse of the pond. The water near the shore throughout nearly its entire perimeter is covered with pond lilies. On the whole the nearer aspect of the place is pleasing; however, on my first visit to the locality in July, the pond was white with lilies, and while I was attempting to capture one, I succeeded in startling a young black snake, which seemed to argue the presence of more near by and would give one instinctively a perhaps unduly disagreeable impression. Following the shore to the outlet, I climbed the low hill through the very tall grass and came out at the Wadley house. Around this were half a dozen houses unoccupied and nearly in ruins; these were for the most part very ancient in appearance, with broad chimneys and closed window-boards. The lookout from this height must have been commensurate with

the safety of its position in times of peril. The knoll where Moses, *Junior*, lived is spoken of to-day as the place where a Spencer lived many years ago, and the old bricks have been many times turned up in the furrow. Yet no one now living ever saw the house that stood here. Its site is now in the northeast corner of the Wadley field.

The British came here once when Moses was an old man, to get his tax by the process called "distress." They took his cattle, which were of the most value to them, and started to drive them away. But they had gone but a few rods when Patience Wadley, who lived near by, stopped them with an old flintlock and made them give up the old gentleman's steers.

Moses was elected juryman to Kittery court for several terms; he also held several other offices then of importance, such as surveyor of lumber, plank, boards, shingles, and clapboards.

Moses gave his eldest son, Freathy, land on the north side of the road upon which he lived. Here his son built a house and the spot is marked for us to-day by a windmill which stands over the well of Freathy. The land is



SPENCER'S EDDY, GREAT WORKS RIVER, SOUTH BERWICK.

at present in the possession of the Goodwins, and runs from the highway to a place in the Great Works river, called even now Spencer's Eddy.

Moses not only did work upon his farm, but he was engaged somewhat in lumbering. There were at this time at least three sawmills in his vicinity: one at Great Works, one at Quampheagan Falls, and one at Salmon Falls. The one at Salmon Falls was built in connection with a gristmill, where the grain of this section was ground. The landings at Quampheagan were favorable for rafting, and both wood in skows and logs in rafts were put afloat here for Portsmouth. Hutchinson's mill at Great Works seems to have had more than local importance and was built near a deep whirlpool, called "Hobs his (Hobbs') hole." Some people assert that such a pit exists to-day above the dam at Burleigh's mills.

There was in addition to mill work the cutting and hauling of masts at certain seasons. The drawing of masts was a very common sight in those days. Every year about the middle of September Moses would join the mast crews

with his cattle. His way would lie along the well-worn logging road and into the woods at the back of the settlement. When they had all reached the spot where the mast lay, there would be a considerable assemblage of men and cattle all about the great tree. Each mast was shorn of the few limbs that had once graced its lofty crown. The large end, which would often measure twenty-eight inches, was raised upon the great logging wheels, but the top was allowed to drag upon the ground. The men then hitched up their oxen, one pair before the other, until there would be a string of thirty or more pairs in line before the giant tree. Several pairs were hitched to the trunk near the middle.

With many cries to their cattle, the drivers proceeded slowly on their way back towards the river and the settlement. In this way, day after day beheld one or more of these patriarchs of our forests on their way toward the coast, where they were to bear the sails and banners of the royal British navy. But, in later years, it was from these same forests that masts were to be drawn for the service of the United Colo-

nies, and to serve them nobly as the noble old war-ship, *America*, has proved.

The three years' war, known generally as Lovell's, gave the settlement at Berwick considerable trouble. A company of soldiers under Captain James Grant was continually on the lookout for the approach of any warlike parties of Indians. Fragments of the roll of his company are still preserved for us, but much that would have been very interesting is undoubtedly lost. Such old lists suggest much to us of the vicissitudes of savage warfare of those times. In the rolls of Captain Grant's company from September 20 to October 9, 1725, appear such names as James Chadburn, ensign; James Goodwin, Thomas Gubtail, Gabriel Hambleton, Ben Bragdon, and Moses Spencer, sentinels. These were all of Berwick. In a later company of volunteers under Captain Grant, from October 13 to November 14 of the same year, we find Moses Spencer enumerated with the rest.

This shows that our ancestors actually took their part in the fighting with the Indians, and may have slain many of them with their own hands. But the savages eluded the settlers in

many instances. Two men were killed in May, 1723, and in April of the year following Mr. Thomson was killed and his son captured near his home on the road from Quamphagan to Wells at Love's brook. A boy named Stone was mangled and scalped near the same place, but he survived and lived to an old age. His life was miserable, for he wore a silver caul on his head, went only on crutches, had the use of but one hand, and was subject to strong convulsive fits. This all happened above the road upon which Moses Spencer lived and not very far away. The party must have been traveling through the woods and come suddenly upon this particular spot when crossing the main road.

Between the war ending in 1726 and the one beginning in 1744, there was a long cessation of hostilities on the part of the English. But the French Catholics in the northeast became intolerable, for they kept Indian bands constantly hovering about the frontiers for scalps, upon which they paid a large sum in bounties, and they often assumed command of great expeditions in person. To put an end to this state of

anxious uncertainty, and to destroy what would be their ruin in the future, an enormous expedition was planned by the New England colonies with the purpose of subduing a stronghold at Cape Breton, called Louisburg. William Pepperell, a wealthy merchant of Kittery, a man highly esteemed in York county, and known personally to the people of Berwick, was entrusted with the command. Berwick furnished for this crusade, as it were, an hundred and fifty men and several commissioned officers. Major Pepperell wrote to Hill, February 21, 1745: "Yesterday I heard that Capt. Butter had enlisted fifty brave soldiers in Berwick. This news is like a cordial to me. The commissioned officers of Berwick are as brave and as good men as any in the Province. Please tell them all that I sincerely value and love them. If any of them wish to go, give them the offer and tell them to be with me to-morrow."

Here may be inserted another letter which will speak for itself:

"CAPE BRETON, July 10, 1745.

"Wee the subscribers being dismissed to go home, do authorize Lieut. Peter Grant to receive

our bounty money if there be any coming to us in taking the famous city's plunder.

Moses Spencer,
Moses Butler,
Nathan Lord, *Junior,*
Richard Gerrish,
John Nason,
Nathan Goodwine,
Ephraim Joye,
William Chadbourne, *Junior,*
etc."

As Moses sold much of the land he inherited, I have appended a sort of documentary history to give some idea of its disposal. His estate at one time must have been very large. Of his father's estate he sold all that came to him. When he died in 1746, he was not possessed of any real estate as appears from the facts.

In the year 1710, Moses sold twenty-five acres of the land inherited of his uncle, to John Croade, and his wife, Elizabeth, joined in the acknowledgment.

On the twenty-first of May, 1718, we find that there was "measured to Moses Spencer fifty acres of land on the northwest side of the Great

Works river, by virtue of a grant to his father, Moses Spencer, April ye 13th, 1671." This evidently refers to the land returned to the town of Kittery by his father.

On "the fourteenth of December, in the sixth year of King George's reign over Great Britain," Moses bought twenty-seven acres of Nathan Lord. On this same day, too, Moses sold William Lord the northern half of the fifty acres laid out to him "by virtue of a grant to his father, Moses Spencer, in 1671."

In 1719 Moses sold another piece of his uncle's land. This deed was made by "Moses Spencer of ye town of Berwick, in ye county of York, in his Majesty's Province of ye Massachusetts Bay, in New England, husbandman, and Elizabeth, his wife." It is described as a part of the fifty acres given him by his uncle, William Spencer, in his last will and testament, and lay on the north side of the road leading to Wells and east of the land of John Cooper.

A road was laid out this year from the west side of Slut's Corner bridge, through lands of Thomas Goodwin and his brother, Daniel, to the former highway that led out of the "country

road " through Moses Spencer's land into the commons at the foot of Rocky Hills.

In 1722 Moses mortgaged twenty-five acres of upland and eight acres of meadow to James and Job Emery. He afterwards settled the mortgage and sold the meadow, then known as the "long marsh," to his cousin, William.

The following year Samuel Brackett, his half-sister's husband, bought a small strip of land lying near a little pond of water which was east of the house where Brackett then dwelt. This pond lies south of the road leading to Rocky Hills, above described, and is in sight of the railroad which passes it at Conway Junction. In 1724, John Hooper bought about three acres of land of Moses, and in 1725, Peter Grant purchased thirty-four acres near Cox pond.

Four years later he sold six acres to Daniel Wadley and the land is said to be situated on the road leading from Berwick to Wells. He also sold Etherington Hearl four acres this year. Etherington was a son of Patience Etherington, who married William Hearl.

The next conveyance is from Moses to Freathy Spencer, his son, in 1732. The land

lay on the road leading from Berwick to Wells, and was bounded northeast by John Cooper's and Richard Gray's; northwest by William Spencer's; southwest by the grantor's and Daniel Wadley's; southeast by James Warren's. It was a part of the one hundred acres granted to William Spencer, Moses' uncle, in 1671.

In 1732 Moses Spencer, a nephew of this Moses, made this release:

“I, Moses Spencer . . . of Berwick in York county, Massachusetts Bay, New England, laborer, have remised and released unto Moses Spencer, *Senior*, husbandman, any cause, matter, or thing relating to the estate of my Grandfather, Moses Spencer, formerly of the town of Kittery, alias Berwick, husbandman, deceased, etc.

Moses Spencer.”

The next year Moses and Elizabeth, his wife, for five pounds paid by Thomas Abbott utterly estopped themselves from laying any further claim to any estate that was ever their father's or would ever afterwards appear to be their estate.

In 1734 Moses sold Ichabod Goodwin two tracts of land lying near the Rocky Hills road, which were all he owned north of that road. He also sold him a tract near the "long marsh."

The next year he sold fifty acres to Freathy Spencer and Stephen Hardison. This land lay south of the Rocky Hills road. It was at that time the homestead of Moses. In the year 1741 he disposed of thirty acres to Peter Staples, upon which he then dwelt. This land lay on the Wells road.

In 1744 Moses sold land to his son, Moses, and to John Tucker of South Berwick. It was a town grant made to Thomas Spenceer in 1673.

What remained of his property could not have been valuable at this period as he had no administrator at his death. He had sold the twenty acres in Tomtinker's swamp to Ichabod Goodwin. He had sold his rights to a division of town lands to Thomas Moore. Moore was a schoolmaster of York, who, tradition says, was one day riding along this road and dismounted from his horse to trim an apple tree by the way-

side. The tree thrived on Moses' land, and was called the Moore tree ever after.

Moses probably died at the home of one of his children on the Witchtrot road. This locality was then well settled. It was the home of "fighting Joe Spencer," Moses' grandson. Joseph was a very large man, actually measuring six feet and three or four inches in height and weighing two hundred and thirty pounds; with a fist three times that of an ordinary man. He was wont to go to musters, and no one there was a match for him. One story illustrates his great effective ability; it was related by one who knew him personally, and who said of him that he was not easily disturbed, but when once aroused was hard to pacify. One day Joe, who was somewhat of a mariner himself, went to York to do some fishing off shore. While he was making merry with several comrades on the wharves, a ship came in from Havana laden, as all ships were wont to be then, with rum and molasses. These vessels often came to York Harbor because the port was smaller and the entrance fee less. The captain invited Joe to come aboard with his fellows and have a drink

of punch with his crew. There would have been no trouble, if, after doing honor to the entertainer, they had left peaceably; but one of the guests wanted some more and so he took the liberty to ask the mixer for an additional bowl. This was more than the mixer could endure, and, like an Englishman, feeling his hospitality insulted, and being some the worse for drink already, he used hasty language in conferring with the landsman. Finally he growled out: "You fellows come ashore and I will give you all the punch you want."

Upon this the whole party landed and the seaman seized upon Joe as soon as he reached the landing. In the scrimmage Joe lost his hat and wallet containing about a hundred dollars in cash. When he had recovered possession of his property, he found himself engaged by his doughty antagonist, whom he proceeded to lay floundering upon his back. At this point the whole boat-crew attacked Joe, although at first disposed to be on his side. He wrenched one arm from their vicelike grip and dealt powerful blows to right and left, until, having either knocked or kicked his adversaries out of the

way, he had set his back against one of the wharf buildings. Then he licked the whole party, consisting of eleven men, all rough, hardy sailors of the fighting class. When he got through the vanquished were glad to slink away, leaving him just in a fighting mood.

One of his friends tried to entice him to withdraw with the offer of a drink, assuring him that he would call down the "bully of York." "Bring on your 'bully of York' and any other three men, the best you can find, and I am ready for them," said he. The so-called "bully of York" lived in the near vicinity of the port, but pshaw! he knew better than to touch Joseph Speneer, the best man at Berwick musters. It is such stories as these that have made his name a by-word among the later generations of half a dozen towns.

It is said, that Joseph once climbed a tree and took down a living, struggling wildcat, a feat unheard of; that he drove in a day from South Berwick to Portland and thence to Limington in cold weather over rough roads.

None of his descendants bear the name of

Spencer; his brother, Thomas, left no children; his brother, Amos, appears not to have been married. Some are living in Limington, who saw Joseph when he visited his brother, Thomas, and still remember him.

IV. HUMPHREY SPENCER.

Humphrey, a son of Moses and Elizabeth (Abbott) Spencer, was born in 1728, about two miles east of Quampheagan, on the road leading to Wells, in South Berwick. He was the youngest of a large family, and this accounts for his leaving his ancestral lands. His brothers and sisters as well as himself were named for some former generation. He had a brother, Moses, taking his name from his father or grandfather, a sister, Patience, called after her great-grandmother; his name was for his uncle, who had it originally from Humphrey Chadbourne. Quampheagan was at this time a settlement not quite a century old, and the Indians were still troublesome. The bold-hearted settlers had begun to spread civilization, and here and there among the trees appeared their cabins in spite of danger itself which threatened them. On the sunny hills appeared a few acres of gardenland. Only a winding trail led from

house to house, and this was often obscured by the falling leaves and spills.

Humphrey's parents lived in a garrison community, but their house seems to have been only a rough edifice of hewn logs. "Indeed," says an early writer, "*all* houses built there between 1690 and 1745 were of hewed logs sufficient to oppose force of small arms." But in times of greatest danger the people sought the shelter of some garrison. At each more fortified position soldiers were stationed, some at home, and some in the fields. As late as 1744 people took their arms to public worship; and in so old a settlement as Berwick at that date. The natives, till within a few years of that time, still came on long plundering expeditions or thieving journeys from what is now northeastern Maine.

The savages were much feared, even while Humphrey was still a young man. They continued to rove in bands until the last of the eighteenth century. Of course they were to be seen generally in certain localities, usually near ponds or large streams or near the seacoast.

This was the state of things beyond the settlement in which Humphrey lived. It is proba-

ble that his early home was built like others of the blockhouse type. During the early part of his life he was engaged in farming, and grazing or raising cattle. Hunting and trapping also formed a very large factor in every man's existence in those days.

Since the land at home was to be the property of so many of his brothers and sisters, he early resolved to find a place which he could call his own. We see displayed in him that tendency so often shown by the English people to acquire real estate. This tendency has been inherited throughout the family, as well to-day as in Humphrey's great-grandfather's time (Thomas is referred to). One likes to hear the birds singing in his own trees, to see the stars shining above his own roof, to know that he treads his own bit of earth. This is a sacred ambition, and it would be better for the world if all felt it.

Humphrey held his first town office in Berwick in 1760. In that year he was elected a surveyor of lumber and also a surveyor of highways. In 1762 he was a tything-man, and held that office from that year until 1785, a period of over twenty years. The duty of a tything-man

was, as a church officer, to be present in church on Sundays to prevent any unnecessary disturbance at the time of services. He was also a constable and a culler of staves for several terms.

Humphrey married about 1750 a daughter of Anthony and Mehitable Airley, whose name was Sarah. His wife was then living upon a small plantation in the "north parish," now Berwick, with her mother, who was a widow at that date. This plantation was about five miles from South Berwick and to the north. It is since known to us as the birthplace of Simeon, and called the "old place." It was then one of the inhabited spots most remote from the sea-coast, along whose edge in Maine quite important and thriving villages were springing up. How he came to be acquainted in this region, while living as he did in South Berwick, can be easily explained. The road upon which the Airleys lived then was what was called a "mast-road." This appellation was given it because the best of the pines in the interior were cut and drawn to Kittery and Portsmouth by this route. So, as drawing masts was the common

business of most men then at certain times of the year; and as this house stood, conveniently, about midway of the route, so that one could rest his team and refresh himself here, it is not strange that Humphrey became known to its inmates. And besides, the Airleys came from the vicinity of his early home only a few years before and must have known his parents. We know that they could not have been living here many years before Humphrey's marriage because Benjamin Chadbourne, who lived at Quampheagan, said in 1793, when he was seventy-five years old, that he then could remember when there was no house standing between his and Canada. At the time of his marriage Humphrey built a house containing one room below and an attic. It stood on his mother-in-law's land near her own dwelling. Here he lived engaged in farming.

It is told of him that, desiring a deed of the land on which he lived, he went to the pretended owner of the district and laid the case before him. This person, a resident of South Berwick, agreed to give him a quitclaim deed to the land on the receipt of a pair of steers that



HUMPHREY SPENCER'S HOME LOT, NEAR BLACKBERRY HILL, BERWICK.

Humphrey had raised himself and kept in Berwick. Humphrey started out one morning to deliver the steers at South Berwick. But, when he had only gone a part of the way, he fell in with a man who rather inquisitively asked him where he was driving them. When the man had been informed of the whole matter, he told Humphrey that this grantor of the land had no more legal right to give a deed of the land than he himself had; and he said furthermore, that if Humphrey would drive home the cattle, he would himself give a quitclaim deed of the place, which would be as legal and incontestable as any other. Humphrey went back home but did not attempt to get the deed after he understood that the land was nobody's property more than his own. The result was that no deed of the place was ever drawn up until Simeon, his son, obtained one.

Upon this frontier clearing were born Humphrey's children: Sarah, 1750; Simeon, 1752; Ichabod, 1757; John, 1758; Joseph, 1761; Lydia, 1764; Elizabeth, 1769; Hannah, 1772.

Besides Humphrey's own family his mother-in-law, commonly known as "Granny Airley,"

lived on this place. Her husband's name was Anthony Airley and he married her in 1726. Her maiden name was Mehitable Allen. They had several children, among whom was Joseph, for whom Joseph Spencer was named. Her youngest daughter lived until within a few years of the nineteenth century. As 'Granny Airley' has been, perhaps, better known to later generations than Humphrey himself, it may be well to say a few words about her. She was Scotch by birth and was presumably one of the descendants of those Scotch families which were conquered in Cromwell's time in the north of Scotland and by him sent hither to dispose of them. They settled in the northern part of York which was called for this reason "Scotland parish."

Mehitable's parents lived in South Berwick near the garrisons, and, when she was a child, the Indians, who lived in the woods above the settlement, used to come to her father's house for food. One of them, more friendly than the rest, stopped one day, while passing, and after eating said to Mehitable's mother in a significant way: 'When Indian fall on, window-

board fall in." This was to be a signal of his for the family to escape to a place of safety. The window-board was a kind of shutter which served as a sash and was taken out of its frame by day to let in the light and air. One morning soon after this they awoke to find that some one had pushed in the window-board. Acting upon the Indian's suggestion, the family immediately retreated to the garrison. That night the sky was lit with the glare of burning houses; the war had, indeed, begun in earnest.

Mehitable lived to be very old, but seems to have been vigorous. The house she lived in during her last years was situated upon the edge of the same knoll upon which Humphrey's stood, and overlooked a marshy run now covered with a growth of cat-tail flags.

The house had but one room and was surrounded by the clearing which extended for some distance towards the southeast. Mehitable had several children, one of whom settled at Otisfield, Maine. An old letter still exists as testimony of their correspondence. It bears the date of 1786.

Humphrey's children preserved a distinct

recollection of their grandmother; Lydia, especially, was fond of repeating her sayings. She had told them stories of the Indians, who had an encampment below her home years before, when she first came to live in Berwick. Her granddaughter, Lydia, used to tell of an incident of a peculiar nature, that occurred in the old lady's life. It was somewhat like this: One day an old Indian squaw came up to Mehitable's house and urged her to go with her to the Indian camp, as her "sanap" (husband) was sick. The squaw was worried about him, and wished her to see, and, if possible, relieve him or effect his cure. It was in the summer, and when they came to the Indian huts, there was a fire burning before one of them, and over the fire was hung a kettle in the customary way. But when Mehitable looked into the kettle, she saw a — puppy. The squaw was boiling it to make broth for the sick man. It would seem unnecessary to say that the sick chief speedily recovered under such dieting as this. And yet, the Indians ate not only dogs, but a great variety of other animals obnoxious to our tastes. The savages were at this period rather of a thievish, than of a blood-

thirsty disposition. These, whom we have mentioned, might have been a party of the friendly Indians, who had been brought to Berwick, in hopes that they might afford some protection against the hostile ones. It is probable that when Humphrey lived here the natives had almost entirely disappeared. And this was the case, notwithstanding the fact, that he lived on what seems to have been an old Indian trail.

For all the inconveniences of a home in such a location, we cannot doubt but that Humphrey lived happily with his family.

There was no well or suitable brook near by to supply the water for household purposes. There was only a hollow scooped in the ground in the wet season, and a distant spring in summer to serve for their use. Their entire subsistence had to be wrested from the surrounding desert-like forests. The land was called "comons" by those who dwelt in more settled regions to the southeast.

Perhaps it will be as well to remark here, that the true name of Humphrey's wife's family was not Airley, or Early, but Earl. This has been suggested by different members of our family,

and is probably true. But as the name is spelled Earley in the parish records, I have not felt justified in changing it. I will say, also, that there was a family of the name of Earl in this vicinity at that date.

Humphrey always kept at least one pair of the traditionary cattle, and, after he became too old to work away from home, sent out his son, John, to work in his stead. One of his daughters has been known to say, that he would put even her to shame in dancing at huskings, and this, too, after he was seventy years of age. As a man, he was honest and frugal, and of a rather jovial disposition. He died December 14, 1808, at the age of eighty years. All his children lived at home until mature life, when some married and left him. Neither Humphrey, nor his children, left any definite knowledge of their ancestry, whether from diffidence or carelessness is not known. Humphrey was buried in the church-yard at Blackberry Hill, almost in the shadow of the great bell, which he had heard so many times, and which was tolled at his death. He was an early member of the church, having accepted the covenant in 1750. His wife, some-



BLACKBERRY HILL, BERWICK, WHERE HUMPHREY SPENCER WAS BURIED IN 1808.

times called Elizabeth and sometimes Sarah, was buried in a field a quarter of a mile west of her home. It is yet possible to locate the spot by its walled enclosure.

Their children were widely scattered, Ichabod and Joseph going eastward.

V. SIMEON SPENCER.

Simeon, the second child of Humphrey and Sarah (Airly) Spencer, was born in Berwick in 1752. In his early youth he could not have had great advantages for an education, living as he did in a wilderness like that which surrounded his father's home. But he was a good writer for those times and a thorough business man. His autograph is here inserted. It was taken from his earliest writing in an old copy-book dated 1776.

Simeon Spencer

The spelling here shows that he had mastered his first name but spelled his second phonetically; it was written with a stiff pen, probably a goose-quill. In one place in this book is the expression, or exhortation, "Come, Simeon!" signed, John Tucker, in a strange hand. This would indicate that the signer for whom Simeon



Map of the area around the
 (1881) settlement of [unclear]

Scale 1/2 mile

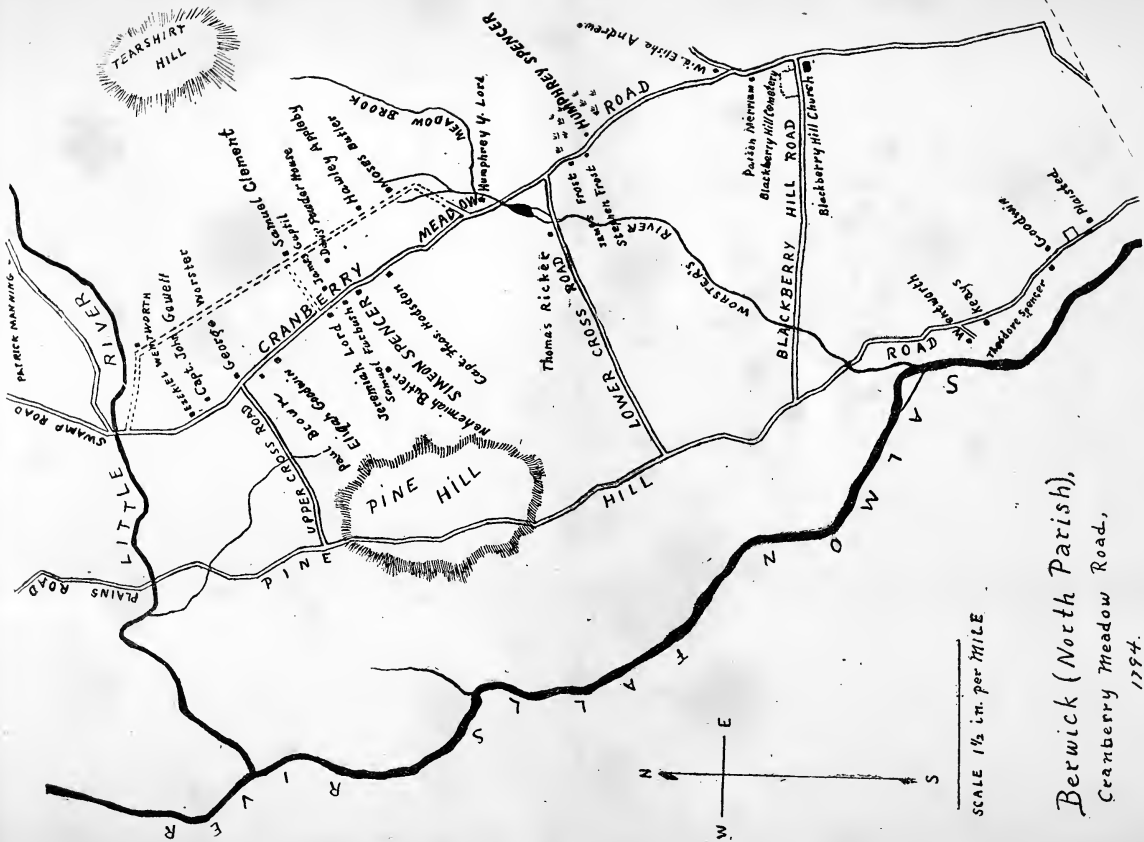
1881

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SCALE 1 1/2 m. per MILE

Berwick (North Parish),
Cranberry Meadow Road,
1794.

worked was asking him to stop writing and go to work.

Simeon worked for the most part before he became of age upon the farm near the outskirts of the settlements and there were few, if any other, dwellings near it. To the northeast there was only a logging road, or, perhaps, only an Indian trail running into the solitary forests as yet unexplored.

Soon after Simeon reached his majority he began to give his attention to the shoemaker's trade. Of course the demand for his services was small at first, but this district soon began to be settled more and more and other neighboring plantations had much work of this kind to be done. From the first Simeon showed a decided liking for his trade. He apprenticed himself to John Tucker of South Berwick for three or five years. After his trade had been mastered he still continued to work for Tucker. The pay he received was only five dollars a month. After this he set up a business of his own in the northern part of the town, earning a fair subsistence and helping support his father's family. Specimens of his early copy-books are still extant,

and from the beginning of the year 1776 he kept a day-book and ledger for almost fifty years. When war broke out with the mother country, he was drafted for service in the American army. But upon its becoming known that he was a shoemaker, he was employed at home to make boots for the federal troops. The pay he received was in Continental money and amounted to only five dollars a month.

In the year 1779 Simeon married Lydia Goodwin of Berwick and, as his father's house had but one room, he caused it to be enlarged. He is said to have paid the carpenter employed for this purpose over sixty dollars in Continental money for a single day's work. Here he lived until 1789.

It is amusing to hear that he received for his pay all sorts of produce when cobbling shoes for private families. Some of it was in the form of boards, hides, cloth, and potatoes. The boards were generally delivered at South Berwick, where they were sold to some responsible person who credited Simeon with their value. The hides were of course utilized largely in his trade.

In 1789 Simeon bought the farm now known as the "old Spencer homestead," situated about a mile and a half northwest of his former home.

The deed is here copied as it is worthy of perusal for its antiquity, if in no other respects:

“KNOW all Men by these Presents, That I, John Haggins of Berwick, in the County of York, Gentleman, in Consideration of sixty nine pounds three shillings lawful Money, paid me by Simeon Spencer of Berwick afors., Cordwainer, the Receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, do hereby give, grant, sell and convey unto the said Simeon Spencer, his heirs and assigns forever, two tracts or parcels of land lying in said Berwick, bginning at the Highway leading from Cranberry Meadow to little river at the Corner of Sam'l Furbush's farm as it now stands and running by sd. Furbush's land S. 50° W. one hundred and seven poles to lands supposed to be Samuel Butler's and by sd. land S. 37° E. twenty two poles to the land Moses Butler purchased of Daniel Edmund Haggens, by sd. land N. 54° E. to the sd. Highway, then by sd road to the beginning; likewis another tract of land lying on the East side of sd. Road, bginning at

James Gubtail's Corner and running N. 53° E. fifty poles a half, then N. 53° W. seven poles by James Gubtail's Land, then N. 67° W. fifty poles by Gubtail's & Clement's lands, then S. 46° E. seventeen and a half poles to land Moses Butler bought of Daniel Edmund Haggens, then S. 56° W. to the Highway fifteen poles from James Gubtail's Corner and by sd. road to the beginning, containing by estimation twenty seven acres

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same to the said Simeon his—Heirs and Assignes to his own Use and Behoof forever.

And I do covenant with the said Simeon Spencer, his Heirs and Assigns, forever, against the lawful Claims and Demands of all Persons. In Witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal this fourteenth day of December. A. Domini One thousand seven hundred Eighty Nine.

Signed, Sealed & Delvered

In presence of us: { John Haggens
Benjamin Chadbourne Jr. } Lydia Haggens

Jeremiah Lord, : S

York D. Berwick Dec. 14th, 1789.

The above named John Haggens . . .
personally appeared and acknowledged this
Instrument his free Deed

Benj. Chadbourne,

Before me,

Just. of Peace

When Simeon came into possession of his farm, there was no dwelling upon it and he built a low, old-fashioned house.

About a year after the purchase, he moved hither with his family and plied his shoemaker's trade. He carried his tools tied up in his leathern apron and went from house to house, often being away from home until nightfall. Hardly a week-day can be found in his day-book when he did not earn his honest wages.

His father and mother still lived at the "old place," and several of their children. The place was even inhabited as late as 1836-'39, when the house was demolished and only a few scattered stones now mark the spot. The inmates, Simeon's brother and sister, John and Lydia, then quite old, were removed to Simeon's home.

Among the few old letters still in existenee is one at this time from Dr. Low, the celebrated

astronomer living in South Berwick, and the author of Low's almanacs.

“To Mr. Simeon Spencer, Berwick. Dr. Low's Compliments wait on Mr. Simeon Spencer. He begs he would make it Convenient to discharge the balance of his acct: 17^s/ immediately, as the Doctor is in Distress for the means or Cash to satisfy an execution in 15 Days—He hopes therefore that Mr. Spencer will not neglect him beyond time.

“Wednesday June 3d 1789.”

The receipt for this amount was found in the old desk with this letter. Some of Dr. Low's almanacs are still preserved among Simeon's descendants.

Perhaps a greater curiosity is an old letter, which cannot be accounted for, dated in 1683. It was found among the other papers and is somewhat mutilated. It was addressed to James Staples of Berwick. The sender is not known. A person really lived, in South Berwick, then called Kittery, or Berwick in that particular part, bearing this name. Has this letter been handed down to us for a period of

two centuries as the only material reminder of our early ancestors? At least it has been in the family a long time. This fragment is worthy, from its venerable age, if for no other considerations, to be preserved. I will not copy it here as it is the significance of its being found in such a place rather than its substance which is so remarkable. It goes back to the time of the other Humphreys before the Indian wars.

Simeon was not in the habit of saying much about his relatives outside his father's family. Perhaps he was not enough acquainted with them or their affairs to justify his doing so, but it is evident that this is the reason that the line of family descent has been so long lost. He sometimes mentioned his cousin, Freathy. Freathy's father, whose name was Freathy also, and Simeon's father, Humphrey, were sons of Moses Spencer. Freathy, *Junior*, was born only a year later than Simeon so that it was natural that one so near the same age should be better known to him than some of the others. The fact that they lived so far apart forbade very close, friendly acquaintance, but they must

have met at least once a year at annual musters.

Several of Simeon's children had been born on the "old place," but about half of his family was acquired after he came to his new home.

The chief causes of his coming here to live seem to have been his desire for a home of his own and more room for his increasing family. The names of his children with the correct dates of their births, as given by Simeon himself, are as follows:

1. Daniel Spencer, born February 5, 1780.
2. Poley (Mary) Spencer, born August 25, 1781.
3. Nabey (Abigail) Spencer, born December 28, 1783.
4. Aby (Abigail) Spencer, born February 18, 1786.
5. James Spencer, born April 3, 1788.
6. Oliver Spencer, born April 17, 1790.
7. Jont. (Jonathan) Spencer, born September 8, 1792.
8. Oley (Olive) Spencer, born October 10, 1794.
9. Hanar (Hannah) Spencer, born October —, 1796.
10. Timiothy (Timothy) Spencer, born April 15, 1799.
11. A son, born August 8, 1802.

Two of these children died young, and soon after the birth of the last child their mother died. Simeon was thus left with a family of small children to care for, besides merely finding

their support. He was also appointed tax-collector for the north parish in Berwick, a task which took his time, although his other business called him to all parts of the town. He married as his second wife, in 1804, Susanna Hamilton, who was from all accounts of a very disagreeable nature. She caused all her step-children to leave home except Timothy who was then very small. She had one child, born about 1813, and it had its mother's disposition. This child died young.

About the first of May, 1812, Simeon's house took fire, and the flames spread so rapidly that he and his wife barely escaped with their lives. It is related that Simeon, after having saved himself from the flames, remembered that he had left behind his desk containing all his private papers and business accounts.

He reëntered the burning building and, tearing the desk from its support, dragged it to the window. He was unable to get out with it, and was so exhausted, that one of the bystanders drew him through the window and saved the desk.

The old gentleman lost, not only his home

and clothing, but even the hair from his head in this fire. A few days later his neighbors took up a subscription reading as follows :

Berwick, May 12, 1812.

Mr. Simeon Spencer having lost his dwelling house by fire and in a manner all his temporal substance—stands in need of the assistance of the charitable and humane, who are hereunto—requested to subscribe their several mites—as they may feel disposed, “he that giveth to the poor lendeth to the lord.”——

Joseph Hilliard—two dollars paid June 5, 1812.

David Shaw—seventy five cents—paid—

Joseph Prime—two dollards—

Samuel Foss—two dollars—paid—

Charles Cushing—six yards & half calico—paid—

John Cushing Esq.—three dollars—in boards—

David Nichols—two dollars—

James Fogg—one dollar—

Nathan Cogswell—a hat—

With this aid and what means he had himself, Simeon rebuilt his house. It is evident



THE OLD HOMESTEAD IN BERWICK.

that the old gentleman felt much gratitude for the kindness of his neighbors. He preserved this old paper among the many others for which he had risked his life.

In personal appearance, Simeon is at this time described as short, thin, and very erect; his face was disfigured by a large wen on the cheek; and his hair was worn in a cue after the manner of the times.

Much of his later life was embittered by the unpleasant nature of his vixenish wife. Her death occurred a few years before his, and Simeon enjoyed this peaceful period of his old age as he could not otherwise have done. His own children had gone away to make homes of their own, with the exception of Jonathan, whose family was already springing up around him. Simeon was very fond of his grandchildren, especially Daniel, the oldest. They must have seemed more like his own children than some of his own family, who had left home at such an early age. He appears to have been as proud of them--perhaps justly--as he could have been of any children of his own.

Some idea of the esteem, in which Simeon's

second wife, Susanna, was held in the neighborhood where she lived, may be obtained from the story of her death. When it was learned that she was dead, a man of the locality sprang upon his horse and, in spite of the wind and cold, rode about the town, making known the fact, as he expressed it in these words: "The devil's dead." Other tales are related of her in life, which a century earlier would have branded her undoubtedly as a "witch."

After Simeon reached the age of eighty he was wont to take his axe and walk three miles to his most distant wood-lot and there cut and pile wood until noon. Then he would walk back home, eat his dinner, and take a stroll up through the orchard to the "Goodrich place." Coming back after a short visit, he would pick up a few apples near the "sheep-lot" and bring them home, putting them on his desk to eat as he desired them. The rest of the afternoon he would read at his desk and doze until bedtime.

In his later days Simeon did no work upon his farm but left it in the hands of his son, Jonathan.

He died in 1840 at the age of eighty-eight at his home in Berwick.

As a man he was honest and unassuming and respected by all who knew him.

Daniel, the oldest of his children, was married and lived near South Berwick. He was killed, while at work upon the machinery of a mill, by some one's viciously hoisting the mill-gate upon him. He left a family with three daughters.

One other occurrence in Simeon's later life was the source of much sorrow for him. His son, Timothy, his youngest child, ran away and left no knowledge of his whereabouts. Timothy left a family, and he ran away because he had to support not only his wife and child, but his father-in-law's family in part. His father never heard from him, nor any of his father's family. It is supposed that he settled in Massachusetts, and was quite wealthy

Simeon's son, James, was perhaps, the worst one of the family. He was married twice and had a son and daughter. This man was so addicted to strong drink and so unprincipled that he invented a fictitious letter which he pretended to have come for his father from Timo-

thy. He got in this way a little money from his father by working upon his affections. James lived in South Berwick near Great Hill.

Oliver was married in 1831 to Abigail Grant and lived near his father. He had one daughter and died in Berwick.

Mary married John Gowell; and Hannah, Benjamin Wentworth.

VI. JONATHAN SPENCER.

Jonathan, a son of Simeon and Lydia (Goodwin) Spencer, was born in Berwick, Maine, at what is now called the "old homestead" by the Spencer family. The date of his birth was September 8, 1792, and it seems probable that he was the first Spencer born upon that place. At this date Berwick had almost four thousand inhabitants and was almost as thickly settled in portions as it is now in 1897.

He lost the use of one of his eyes at an early age. When he was too small to defend himself, he was playing near a hen with a brood of young chickens, and it was supposed that by disturbing her he provoked her to inflict this fearful injury to his sight.

His schooling advantages were not very great although he could "command his hand"—to use an old copy text of his,—and understood arithmetic quite well. He attended the district school which was then one of the best in the

town or, perhaps, in the county. He was said to have been quite fond of mischief in those youthful school-days of his. Some of his pranks are still recounted but, like all such deeds, are not to be especially commended.

When Jonathan was about twelve years old, his father married the second wife and she caused a revulsion in the family. To escape from the presence of his disagreeable step-mother, he went to find a home upon an adjoining farm. Here he worked for his board for some little time and no doubt enjoyed himself with the large family of boys that lived there. When he became of an age sufficient, he began to work for himself. He married Abigail Wentworth in 1820, and settled down for life on his father Simeon's farm. Here, although their circumstances in life were not so favorable as those of some of their neighbors, they lived quite happily and comfortably.

Their children were eight in number, of whom the youngest, Joseph, died at the age of nineteen. The names and births of these children are as follows:

Daniel Wentworth, born November 8, 1820.

Mary Elizabeth, born April 2, 1822.

Lydia Ann, born August 16, 1824.

Nancy Fogg, born August 15, 1826.

Alvan Butler, born May 26, 1829.

John Willard, born December 13, 1831.

Joseph Henry, born November 22, 1837.

Jonathan sent these children to a private school, then kept in the same school-house where he went to get his education. The site is still occupied by a district school building. In the case of private schools the teacher was hired by some of the more wealthy families and each contributed an equal share, according to the number of pupils it sent, to the teacher's pay. In 1830, Jonathan paid Sarah Langston thirty-seven and a half cents for ten weeks' "schooling"; in 1832, he paid Dorothy Wood for eighteen weeks' of "schooling" at five and a half cents a week; and in 1836, Orrin Quimby received seventy-nine cents of him for "instruction."

Jonathan's pecuniary circumstances were not of the best for the support of so large a family, but with the products of the woods and fields he succeeded in bringing up a strong and

healthy group of children. Crops could be grown with less difficulty and of a better quality than now upon the same soil. Besides this means of support wild game was abundant. Vast flocks of wild pigeons and partridges were to be found in this vicinity. Berries also were to be found in the low pastures and clearings. Although berries have come to grow spontaneously in many of our highland pastures, the drumming of the partridge is coming to be more and more infrequent and the pigeon has disappeared altogether. A king might envy such food!

The children began to like work at an early age and, as soon as they were old enough to support themselves, went away from home to find a living elsewhere. Jonathan and his wife saw all of them leave home in this way except the two boys, Alvan and Joseph. The girls, when small, had been almost as much accustomed to work in the fields as the boys; they were, also, very frugal and capable housekeepers.

Jonathan died April 21, 1854, at the age of sixty-one years and seven months. He had the reputation of being honest and kind-hearted as a

man, and his character seems to have complied well with his reputation.

His wife survived him a few years. Just



ABIGAIL (WENTWORTH) SPENCER.

before her death, the custom of family gatherings had its rise. It was the reunion of Jonathan's family of sons and daughters with their families. The first family reunion occurred at

the "old Spencer homestead" in Berwick, on Thanksgiving day, 1865. It was in honor of Jonathan's wife, Abigail, who was then resident there. It was a pleasant assembly. Abigail died, December 24, 1866, at the age of seventy-one. She was a loving and helpful wife and mother. She and her husband are buried in Evergreen cemetery, near Pine Hill.

The next family gatherings were surprise visits, and took place at the homes of the children. The second meeting was at Elizabeth Grant's, at Lebanon, Maine, in the fall of 1874. The third happened at Lydia Mathews' in Berwick, Maine, on Thursday, November 25, 1875. The fourth was at Nancy Hutchins' home in Salem, New Hampshire, Wednesday, October 23, 1876. The fifth was in honor of Daniel, who was then living at the old homestead in Berwick, on Thursday, September 27, 1883. The sixth was celebrated at John's residence in Stoneham, Massachusetts, Tuesday, October 14, 1884. The seventh was at Alvan's, in Berwick, Saturday, October 12, 1889.

The last series of meetings were annual reunions of the family of Jonathan Spencer at

Berwick, Maine, and occurred on the Saturday before the first Monday in September of each year. The calendar is as follows: Elizabeth Grant's, at the residence of John Mathews, October 15, 1892; Daniel Spencer's, at the old homestead, September 2, 1893; Lydia Mathews', September 1, 1894; Daniel's, August 31, 1895; Lydia's, September 5, 1896; Daniel's, September 4, 1897.

The officers of the association are:

President—Daniel W. Spencer.

Vice-president—Elizabeth Grant.

Treasurer—Nancy Hutchins.

Secretary—Minnie Spencer.

Historians—W. D. Spencer, W. S. Mathews.

Auditor—W. S. Mathews.

Jonathan O. Spencer

HEIRLOOMS.

“Woe to him whose daring hand profanes
The honored heirlooms of his ancestors.”

—*Moir.*

Our family has but little that has come to them from preceding generations. Perhaps the oldest article of personal property is a large brass warming-pan, with the initial “E.” This letter stands for Elizabeth, and was probably engraved at least one hundred and twenty years ago. This came from the “old place.” The fact of Simeon’s house being burned explains the scarcity of later keepsakes. A pocket-book of Humphrey Spencer’s is all that reminds us of him, and this was saved from the fire, probably, in the old desk. Simeon’s desk was made of old timber pine, and painted red. In it were his accounts, his pocket-book, with his autograph, written in 1778, and several old newspapers. His cuff buttons, of solid silver, are still in possession of a member of the family. They are double, and connected by a link. Simeon’s shoemaker’s tools are still in existence, although scattered. Some of his almanacs, of which he had a full list from the time of his keeping house

(1779) until his death (1840), are preserved. His old Watt's hymn-book bears the inscription, "Pew 13, Old South Meeting House," and his signature. The old family Bible of Abigail Spencer, printed in 1793, is yet extant.

GENEALOGY

NOTE.—If the locality of birth does not appear under any number in this Genealogy, the reader is referred to the number of the ancestor immediately preceding. This record is, of course, not perfect in every detail; much of these, as well as the foregoing pages, was compiled by the writer when not of age. For the future the earnest coöperation of all interested persons is requested.

W. D. S.

1. Thomas Spencer, born in England in 1596, came to America in 1630; he married Patience Chadbourne; he lived first at Strawberry Bank (Portsmouth), New Hampshire, later at Piscataqua (Kittery Point), Maine, and finally at Newichawannock (South Berwick), Maine; he was a planter, lumberman, and tavern-keeper; he died December 15, 1681; his wife died in 1683; children:

2. William.
3. Margaret.
4. Mary.
5. Susanna.
6. Humphrey.
7. Elizabeth.
8. Moses.

SECOND GENERATION.

2. William, born about 1630; planter and lumberman at South Berwick; became his father's heir; died May 15, 1696, unmarried.

3. Margaret, born about 1632; married Daniel Goodwin of South Berwick in 1654; she died about 1670; children: 1. Daniel; 2. James; 3. Thomas; 4. Moses; 5. William.

4. Mary, born at South Berwick about 1634; married Thomas Etherington, or Everington, about 1656; she and her husband died at sea in November, 1664; children in South Berwick: 1. Mary; 2. Patience.

5. Susanna, born at South Berwick about 1636; married John Gattinsby about 1657; he died at South Berwick about 1670; she married second Ephraim Joy of South Berwick; she died after 1700; children by first husband: 1. Moses, 2. Susanna; by second husband, 3. Ephraim.

6. Humphrey, born at South Berwick about 1638; married first Elizabeth Shears, of Cape Neddock, York, Maine, in 1673; married second Grace in 1676; farmer and carpenter; removed to Portsmouth in 1676, and lived on Great Island; died December 19, 1700; children:

9. Humphrey, *Junior*.

10. Mary.

7. Elizabeth, born at South Berwick about 1640; married about May 12, 1674, Thomas Chick, of South Berwick; he died soon, and prior to 1687, she married Nicholas Turbet, of Kittery; she had one son, Thomas, by her first husband.

8. Moses, born at South Berwick about 1642; married Elizabeth Botts, July, 1679; she was the widow of Isaac Botts and had a child, Elizabeth, who married Samuel Brackett in 1694; he was a planter and lived in South Berwick; died about 1719; children:

11. Moses, *Junior*.
12. Isaac.
13. Mary.

THIRD GENERATION.

9. Humphrey, *Junior*, born about 1674 at South Berwick; married Mary about 1700; he was planter, husbandman, and vinter; lived at South Berwick; died in August, 1712; children:

14. William.
15. Sarah.
16. Samuel.

10. Mary, born about 1670 at South Berwick; died, unmarried, April 19, 1704.

11. Moses, *Junior*, born at South Berwick about 1680; husbandman; married Elizabeth Abbott about 1708; died 1746; children:

17. Freathy.
18. Sarah.
19. Elizabeth.
20. Lydia.
21. Moses, *Tertius*.
22. Alice.
23. Isaac.
24. Patience.
25. Humphrey.

12. Isaac, born about 1682 at South Berwick; married Elizabeth Emery about 1710; died prior to 1736; children:

26. Moses.

27. Hannah.

13. Mary, born about 1684 at South Berwick; married Joseph Jones, February 7, 1707.

FOURTH GENERATION.

14. William, born about 1706; lived in South Berwick till 1742, when he removed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire; cooper by trade; married Mary Plaisted about 1727; children:

28. Mary.

29. Mehitable.

30. Martha.

31. William, *Junior*.

32. Sarah.

33. Mehitable.

15. Sarah, baptized as an infant at South Berwick, May 3, 1708; married Thomas Newmarsh of Kittery, Maine, December 25, 1726; died, probably in 1800, at the age of 92 years.

16. Samuel, born about 1711; probably died young.

17. Freathy, born about 1709; baptized at South Berwick, or Berwick, as it was then, December 20, 1719; married Mary; lived at South Berwick; farmer; soldier in French and Indian War; died October 30, 1759; children:

34. Freathy, *Junior*.

35. Isaac.

- 36. William.
- 37. Jane.
- 38. Mercy.
- 39. Phoebe.
- 40. Moses.

18. Sarah, baptized at South Berwick, December 24, 1719.

19. Elizabeth, baptized at South Berwick, December 24, 1719.

20. Lydia, baptized at South Berwick, December 24, 1719.

21. Moses, *Tertius*, baptized at South Berwick, December 24, 1719; lived at South Berwick; married Susanna Peavey about 1740; he was a farmer; children:

- 41. Joseph Peavey.
- 42. Susanna.
- 43. Amos.
- 44. Elizabeth.
- 45. Thomas.

22. Alice, baptized at South Berwick, January 21, 1728; she accepted the covenant at South Berwick, November 22, 1741; married July 2, 1744, Anthony Littlefield of Wells; they had: Edmund.

23. Isaac, baptized at South Berwick, January 21, 1728; settled in Arundel (Kennebunkport), Maine, in 1750.

24. Patience, baptized at South Berwick, January 21, 1728; accepted the covenant November 22, 1741.

25. Humphrey, baptized at South Berwick, January 21, 1728; lived in town all his life; farmer; married Sarah (Elizabeth) Early, daughter of Anthony and Mehitable,

about 1748; she was baptized January 23, 1735; he died December 14, 1808; children:

46. Sarah.
47. Simeon.
48. Ichabod.
49. John.
50. Joseph.
51. Lydia.
52. Elizabeth.
53. Hannah.

26. Moses, baptized at South Berwick, July 24, 1720; married Lois, 1737; he was in the French and Indian War for Arundel in 1758, and the war record states that he was born in 1711; children baptized at South Berwick:

54. Daniel.
55. Abigail.
56. Lois.

A history of Kennebunkport says, that Moses was an early settler, but sold his land to Ephraim Downs in 1760 and moved eastward. See Appendix for Daniel Spencer.

27. Hannah, baptized at South Berwick, July 24, 1720.

FIFTH GENERATION.

28. Mary, baptized at South Berwick, September 1, 1728; probably married Nathaniel Spencer at South Berwick, April 7, 1757; he had by his marriage three children. See Appendix for a Nathaniel Spencer.

29. Mehitable, baptized at South Berwick, April 12, 1730; died young.

30. Martha, baptized at South Berwick, March 5, 1732.

31. William, *Junior*, baptized at South Berwick, December 9, 1733; he was a cooper by trade and lived in Portsmouth; he married Lucy Brewster of Portsmouth, September 8, 1766.

32. Sarah, baptized at South Berwick, September 10, 1738.

33. Mehitable, baptized at South Berwick, November 29, 1741; died subsequent to 1776; married Nathan Prentice (Harvard, class of 1756), son of Deacon Henry and Elizabeth (Rand) Prentice of Cambridge, June 1, 1763; Nathan Prentice was a trader in Berwick, but removed to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and died there July 29, 1769, aged 34; they had: 1. William, baptized at Berwick, November 18, 1764, died young; 2. Mehitable, baptized at Berwick, March 30, 1766, died young; 3. Henry, and 4. Nathan, twins, born July 25, 1767; Henry married Elizabeth Jellison and had twelve children; Nathan married Lydia Lincoln and had nine children; 5. Mehitable, baptized June 4, 1769, married Joseph Fosdick and had seven children. After the death of Nathan, Mehitable married a Davis of Boston, Massachusetts.

34. Freathy, *Junior*, baptized at South Berwick, April 15, 1753; farmer; minute-man in 1775; married Sarah Abbott of Somersworth, New Hampshire, October 24, 1775; his wife died January 5, 1820; he died June 26, 1821; children:

57. Theodore.

58. Nancy.

59. Joanna.

60. John.

35. Isaac, baptized at South Berwick, April 15, 1753.
See Appendix for Isaac Spencer.

36. William, baptized at South Berwick, April 16, 1753;
farmer; married Lydia Davis, December 16, 1762; children:

61. Isaac.
62. Samuel.
63. William, *Junior*.
64. Hannah.
65. Freathy.
66. Lydia.

He married second Sarah Patch of Berwick, November 27, 1791.

37. Jane, baptized at South Berwick, April 15, 1753;
married Benjamin Row, June 10, 1777.

38. Mercy, baptized at South Berwick, April 15, 1753;
married Eleazer Knox of Lebanon, Maine, March 19, 1788.

39. Phoebe, baptized at South Berwick, April 15, 1753;
married Daniel Wilkinson in 1788.

[It will be seen that the last six persons have the same date of baptism; the parish register gave four blanks, simply indicating the number.]

40. Moses, baptized at South Berwick, October 31, 1755; married Mary Row, June 6, 1777; he was a minuteman in 1775; he entered the army and was reported to have died at Valley Forge, January 16, 1778; his widow married Benjamin Downs January 6, 1782.

41. Joseph Peavey, baptized at South Berwick, October 7, 1750; married Sarah Mars, April 21, 1776; Sarah died Saturday, March 1, 1777; he married Catherine Mars, June

10, 1779; he was a Revolutionary soldier for six months; was called "Fighting Joe;" died in May, 1828; children by second wife:

- 67. Benjamin.
- 68. Aphia (Affie).
- 69. Sarah (Sally).
- 70. Joseph, *Junior*.

42. Susanna, baptized at South Berwick, April 15, 1753; married John Bennett, *Junior*, February 24, 1763.

43. Amos, baptized October 24, 1762, at South Berwick; removed to Rochester, New Hampshire; soldier in the Revolution, 1777 to 1782.

44. Elizabeth, baptized at South Berwick, October 24, 1762; married Timothy Gerrish of Rochester, January 27, 1791.

45. Thomas, born at South Berwick, August 12, 1764; enlisted as a soldier in the Revolution at the age of sixteen; described as five feet and five inches in height; complexion, light; hair, brown; married Olive Nason, June 24, 1787; he removed to Limington, Maine, about 1800; his first wife died, and he married Rachel Sawyer of Limington, born June 12, 1772; she died February 7, 1858; Thomas died February 11, 1845, childless.

46. Sarah, baptized at Berwick, September 16, 1750; married John Hartford of Dover, New Hampshire, prior to 1779; died subsequent to 1825; children: 1. John, married; 2. Hope, married Ezekiel Hayes; 3. Sarah, married Joseph Horn; 4. Olive, married Alvin Varney; 5. Ephraim; 6. Spencer; 7. Abigail D., married Joseph Cook.

47. Simeon, baptized at Berwick, June 21, 1752; married Lydia Goodwin, November 25, 1779; children:

- 71. Daniel.
- 72. Mary (Polly).
- 73. Abigail (Nabey).
- 74. Abigail (Aby).
- 75. James.
- 76. Oliver.
- 77. Jonathan.
- 78. Olive (Olley).
- 79. Hannah.
- 80. Timothy.
- 81. Son.

Lydia died about 1800, and Simeon married Susanna Hamilton February 5, 1804; she died May 5, 1827; Simeon died in 1840.

48. Ichabod, baptized at Berwick, June 5, 1757; married Sarah Nason May 10, 1775; married second Love Nason June 13, 1776; removed from Berwick to Shapleigh, Maine; he was in the Revolution for the year 1777; about 1800 he appears to have moved into the adjoining town of Sanford, Maine; the following is probably one of his children:

- 82. Ephraim.

49. John, baptized at Berwick December 10, 1758; died, unmarried, about 1830; he was a farmer by occupation.

50. Joseph, baptized at Berwick, November 15, 1761; farmer; married Abigail (Nabby) Scates January 25, 1787, and lived in Somersworth for a time; went east and settled somewhere in Waldo county, Maine; child:

- 83. Joseph, *Junior*.

He seems to have had other children after he left Berwick.

51. Lydia, baptized at Berwick, October 21, 1764; died there, unmarried, about 1840.

52. Elizabeth, born at Berwick in 1769; died there, unmarried, January 20, 1835.

53. Hannah, born August 23, 1772; married Jonathán Ricker February 9, 1792; lived at Pine Hill in Berwick, her native town.

54. Daniel, baptized May 25, 1740, at South Berwick; there was a Daniel at Arndel in 1757 as soldier; a Daniel in Eddington, Maine, in 1784, who was probably the same. See Appendix for Daniel Spencer.

55. Abigail, baptized at South Berwick, February 12, 1745; married, in the Kennebec River settlements, James Burns, May 26, 1768.

56. Lois, baptized at South Berwick, March 28, 1749; married Thomas Clarke November 18, 1766, at the same place where her sister above was married.

SIXTH GENERATION.

57. Theodore, born about 1781 at Berwick, farmer; married Nancy Kenniston of South Berwick; children:

84. Esther.

85. James T.

86. William.

87. Mary.

88. John.

He died at the age of 61.

58. Nancy, born about 1784 at Berwick; never married.

59. Joanna, born at Berwick about 1791; married John Wilkinson of Dover, New Hampshire, in 1812.

60. John, born at Berwick in 1789; farmer; married Ruth Clark of Berwick, March 29, 1816; soldier in the War of 1812; wife died in 1859; he died in May, 1864; children:

89. Mary.

90. Abigail B.

91. Nathaniel.

92. Catherine.

93. Joanna.

94. Sarah.

95. Paul Richmond.

96. Margaret.

97. James.

98. Joshua C.

61. Isaac, last known residence in Norfolk, Virginia.

62. Samuel, last heard from in Ohio.

63. William, *Junior*, born in Berwick; married Eleanor Cooper May 26, 1785; moved to Limington, Maine, 1794; he was a soldier in the War of 1812; he died May 29, 1835; children:

99. Sarah (Sally).

100. Phoebe.

101. Samuel.

102. William, *Tertius*.

103. Eunice.

104. Lydia.

105. Frederick.

106. Eliza.

64. Hannah, married Nathan (Benjamin) Hodsdon,

October 5, 1801, at Berwick; moved to Limington; no issue.

65. Freathy, moved to Limington and married Rebecca, sister of Rachel Sawyer who married Thomas Spencer; children:

107. Isaac.

108. Joshua.

109. Sewell.

110. Thomas.

111. Sarah.

Freathy was married twice and lived after his second marriage in Gray, Maine, where some of the second wife's children are living.

66. Lydia, born at South Berwick; married John Jacobs May 11, 1802; they removed to Limington.

67. Benjamin, born at South Berwick in 1792; died, unmarried, at his home December 30, 1811.

68. Aphia (Affie), born at South Berwick; married John Thompson of the same place September 8, 1811; children: 1. Susan; 2. Catherine.

69. Sarah (Sally), born at South Berwick; married Nathaniel Hearl of that town December 10, 1812; they had no children.

70. Joseph, *Junior*, born 1795 at South Berwick; married Lydia Bennett March 28, 1813; children:

112. Benjamin.

113. Rosan.

114. Joseph F.

He married second Mary Ann Hall Goodwin, who was

born December, 1812, in 1840; he died in 1863; Mary died July 27, 1887; their children:

- 115. William H.
- 116. Lydia M.
- 117. Sarah A.
- 118. Mary E.
- 119. Amanda.

71. Daniel, born at Berwick, February 5, 1780; married Lydia Hobbs, who was born November 17, 1775, and died November 5, 1862, in 1801; he was killed in the mill at South Berwick about 1808; children:

- 120. Louisa.
- 121. Harriet.
- 122. Mary.

72. Mary (Polly) born at Berwick, April 25, 1781; married John Gowell in June, 1803; died in February, 1812; they had: 1. James; 2. Lydia; 3. Elizabeth.

73. Abigail (Aby), born at Berwick, December 28, 1783; died young.

74. Abigail (Nabey) born at Berwick, February 18, 1786; married Stephen Jellison August 7, 1807.

75. James, born at Berwick, April 3, 1788; married first Margaret Emery; child:

- 123. James, *Junior*.

He married second a Brown, and they had:

- 124. Daughter.

76. Oliver, born at Berwick, April 17, 1790; married Abigail Grant October 30, 1831; died in Berwick; he was a farmer; child:

- 125. Olive.

77. Jonathan, born in Berwick, September 8, 1792; married Abigail Wentworth of Lebanon, born November 8, 1795, February 2, 1820; he died April 21, 1854; she died December 24, 1866; children:

- 126. Daniel Wentworth.
- 127. Mary Elizabeth.
- 128. Lydia Ann.
- 129. Nancy Fogg.
- 130. Alvan Butler.
- 131. John Willard.
- 132. Joseph Henry.

78. Olive, born at Berwick, October 10, 1794; died November 29, 1815.

79. Hannah, born at Berwick, in October, 1796; married Benjamin Wentworth of Lebanon, Maine, March 29, 1820; he was born August 13, 1798, and died May 22, 1868; she died prior to 1871; children: 1. Experience, who married J. Y. Ricker, December 4, 1846; 2. Malvina, married James Wentworth, born February 8, 1834; 3. Lucretia, married Nathan Wentworth (a brother of James above) April 13, 1855; he was born May 1, 1827; 4. John, born 1834, at Lebanon, married January 27, 1865; 5. Mercy, married a Cole and lived in Biddeford, Maine. Nearly all of the above have children.

80. Timothy, born in Berwick, April 15, 1799; married Adah Butler, born in Berwick, October 1, 1797, in December, 1817; she died October 2, 1875; children:

- 133. Thirza.
- 134. Ichabod Butler.
- 135. Sarah.

81. Son, born August 8, 1802, died young.

82. Ephraim, born about 1776 at Sanford; married September 22, 1796, at Sanford, Martha Clay; removed to Buckfield, Maine; children:

136. Samuel.

137. Ichabod.

138. Stephen.

83. Joseph, *Junior*, born at Somersworth, in 1787; went east with his parents.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

84. Esther, born in 1804 at Berwick; married Albion Carpenter of South Berwick in 1826; died July 10, 1892; children born at South Berwick: 1. George, born in 1827; 2. Frederick, born in 1834; 3. Albion, *Junior*, born June 7, 1836; 4. Delia, married a Warren of Salmon Falls, New Hampshire; 5. Henry; 6. Josephine; 7. William; 8. Richard; 9. Zenas.

85. James T., born in Berwick, August 26, 1809; married Eliza Cram, who was born in Berwick, December 17, 1807, April 26, 1830; he died in Exeter, New Hampshire, November 2, 1882; his wife died at Sanford, Maine, January 7, 1879; children:

139. Samuel L.

140. Mariah J.

141. George W.

142. John C.

143. John C.

144. Oliver C.

145. Mary A.

86. William, born at South Berwick; married Nancy Dunns of that place; children:

- 146. Eldora.
- 147. Charles W.
- 148. Jane.
- 149. George.
- 150. Henry.

87. Mary, born at Berwick, married Stephen Gilman of South Berwick, August 12, 1836; she married later an Alleway.

88. John, born at Berwick, in 1822; married Mrs. Nancy (Jewell) Drake; died in 1883; children:

- 151. Infant.
- 152. Nancy A.
- 153. John.
- 154. Mary.
- 155. Everett.
- 156. Frank M.
- 157. Emma J.
- 158. Infant.
- 159. Armine W.

89. Mary, born at Berwick, May 31, 1817; married Charles Gordon of Berwick; died July 18, 1891; children: 1. George; 2. Sarah, lives in Newton, Massachusetts; 3. Olive, married George Pearsons of Newton; 4. Augusta, lives in Somersworth; 5. Charles, married Lucy Brown of Somersworth; lived there; 6. Ezra, married Lizzie Kidder of Somersworth; 7. Dora, married Obadiah Lennard of Berwick; 8. Mary, married Henry Jameson of Somersworth; 9. Frank, lives in Somersworth, unmarried; 10. Edward, married Sarah Hall of Barrington and lives in

Dover, New Hampshire; 11. John, lives in New York city; 12. Lizzie, married Andrew Bradeen of Berwick.

90. Abigail B., born at Berwick, September 4, 1819; married John Hubbard of Somersworth June 10, 1840; died January 21, 1897; she had: 1. Sarah F.; 2. George E.; 3. Belle H.; 4. Alma J.

91. Nathaniel, born at Berwick, February 2, 1821; married Adeline W. Tasker of Rollinsford, New Hampshire, in 1844; later he went westward; children:

- 160. Henry A.
- 161. Alphonso H.
- 162. William E.
- 163. Nathaniel A.

92. Catherine, born at Berwick, about 1823; married Joshua M. Hanson of South Berwick; died in 1855.

93. Joanna, born at Berwick, about 1825; married James Grant of South Berwick.

94. Sarah, born at Berwick, February 5, 1827; married Thomas Hilton of Wells, Maine, about 1853; she has: 1. Lizzie; 2. Cora; 3. Chandler; 4. Annie.

95. Paul Richmond, born at Berwick, January 19, 1831; resided in Somersworth; married Olive A. Abbott April 1, 1845; she was born March 26, 1834, and died November 6, 1895; he died January 21, 1892; his children:

- 164. William W.
- 165. Margaret A.
- 166. Frank P.
- 167. Sarah A.
- 168. Catherine E.
- 169. John H.

- 170. Delia E.
- 171. Olive E.
- 172. Walter S.
- 173. Grace V.
- 174. Paul R., *Junior*.
- 175. Alice M.
- 176. Florence M.

96. Margaret, born in Berwick, May 6, 1833; married Charles Willey of South Berwick; died May 10, 1853.

97. James, born at Berwick about 1835; brickmason; married first Jane Hilton of Wells, who was a sister of Thomas Hilton who married Sarah; she was born about 1840 and died about 1870; they lived at South Berwick; he died in the summer of 1880; children:

- 177. Parker.
- 178. Walter.
- 179. Charles Clark.
- 180. George Parker.
- 181. Lilla Belle.
- 182. Annie.

He married second a widow Callum.

98. Joshua C., born at Berwick, May 30, 1837; occupation, carder; married Elizabeth E. Parker of Bartlett, New Hampshire, November 13, 1858; after his marriage he settled in Fall River, Massachusetts; no children.

99. Sarah, born at South Berwick; married George Noble; they had: 1. James, who married Jane Cram of Baldwin and was the father of Daniel, a railroad manager in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, with a salary of \$10,000 per annum, and of the Reverend Frederick Noble of Chicago, who receives \$12,000 a year; 2. Clarissa, married Benja-

min Libby of Buxton, Maine; 3. George, married Jane Doherty; 4. Joseph, married Cynthia Goodrich and lives at Denmark, Maine; 5. Martha, married Daniel Edgerly; 6. Eleanor, married Daniel Acres; second, Joseph Hackett; third, Joseph Smith.

100. Phoebe, born at South Berwick; married Benjamin Wyman; they had: 1. Orrin, married Dolly Fogg and lived successively in Standish, Limington, and Hiram, Maine; 2. Louise, who married Seth Jones of Baldwin; 3. Jane, married Charles Dunton; 4. Mary, who married Joseph Cram of Baldwin.

101. Samuel, born at South Berwick, January 1, 1792; was with Colonel Lane at Plattsburg in 1812; settled in Baldwin in 1814; married Joanna Noble in 1821; children:

- 183. Belinda A.
- 184. Samuel, *Junior*.
- 185. Ambrose.

102. William, *Tertius*, born at South Berwick, April 1, 1793; married Mary Robinson of Limington; died in August, 1877; children:

- 186. Ellen.
- 187. William H.
- 188. Almeda.
- 189. Lorenzo D.
- 190. Eunice.
- 191. Jane.
- 192. Elizabeth.
- 193. John.
- 194. Edwin P.

103. Eunice, born at Limington; married Daniel Ward of Baldwin; they had: 1. Albert; 2. William, who mar-

ried Jane Brown; 3. Charles, who married Ellen Whittier; 4. Simon, who married a Seavey; 5. Frank, who married Almeda Black; 6. Cyrus, who married Joan Whitney.

104. Lydia, born at Limington; married Daniel Libby; they had: 1. Dearborn B., who married Kate Pridestie and lived in Baldwin; 2. Sally, married John Hill of Baldwin; 3. Eliza J., never married; 4. Olive, married Charles R. Noble.

105. Frederick, born at Limington, April 10, 1799; farmer; married January 19, 1826, Louisa Downs, born January 24, 1808, and died March 28, 1897; he died September 8, 1877; children:

195. Martha W.

196. Ruth G.

197. Arthur.

198. William.

199. Jane B.

200. Hiram B.

201. Phoebe R.

106. Eliza, born at Limington; married Daniel Cram of Baldwin; died in March, 1897; they had: 1. Sarah, who married Charles Woodsum of Baldwin; 2. Ann, who never married; 3. Leander E., who married Hattie Rowe, and has been commissioner, sheriff, and register of deeds in Cumberland county, Maine.

107. Isaac, born at Limington and resided there.

108. Joshua, born at Limington; his child:

202. Andrew.

109. Sewell, born at Limington.

110. Thomas, born March 19, 1807; farmer; resided at East Limington, Maine; married, November 12, 1843, Mary A. Green; she was born July 9, 1820; he died September 10, 1878; children:

203. Phoebe A.

204. Charles J.

111. Sarah, born at Limington, and married Abijah Woodsum of Gray, Maine; son, Charles, born in 1829, died at Baldwin, Maine, July 15, 1892.

112. Benjamin, born at South Berwick; married his cousin, Catherine Thompson; no issue.

113. Rosan, born at South Berwick; married David Hasty; children: 1. Albert; 2. Emma; 3. Ann; 4. Charles; 5. Jane; 6. Joseph; 7. David; 8. Sarah; 9. Frank.

114. Joseph F., born in South Berwick; mustered in the 27th Maine, Company B, infantry, September 30, 1862; was discharged with his company; died in middle age; unmarried.

115. William H., born at South Berwick, March 17, 1841; died, unmarried, November 17, 1862.

116. Lydia M., born at South Berwick in January, 1844; married Alsbrey Goodwin of York, Maine; children: 1. Emma E., born in December, 1864; 2. Annie E., born in January, 1863; 3. Edward E., born in 1869; married Laura Talpey.

117. Sarah A., born in South Berwick, February 22, 1845; married Isaiah Boston; child: Alice J., born November 13, 1864.

118. Mary E., born at South Berwick in 1849; married

Samuel Moulton of York, Maine; children: 1. Fred, born in April, 1874; 2. Maud, born in July, 1876; 3. Joseph, and 4. Lyman, twins, born in August, 1877; 5. Elroy, born in 1881.

119. Amanda, born in South Berwick; died young and unmarried.

120. Louisa, born in Somersworth, New Hampshire, 1803; married Joseph Thompson of Dover, New Hampshire, December 25, 1819; he entered the army and was never heard from; she married, second, Hiram Downs August 30, 1825; child: Abby Frances Downs, born October 8, 1828; married Lyford T. Graves of Brentwood, New Hampshire, September 8, 1865; their child, Spencer Graves, was born September 8, 1867; Louisa died September 28, 1897.

121. Harriet, born at Somersworth, June 13, 1805; married, February 20, 1828, Samuel Dame of Dover, son of Joseph Dame of that place; died at Somersworth September 20, 1838; they lived at Rollinsford; children: 1. Henry Clay Dame, born at Rollinsford July 22, 1830; 2. Infant, born at Rollinsford December 26, 1828; died September 18, 1829.

122. Mary F., born in Somersworth, October 19, 1809; married Richard Ayers of Dover August 29, 1830; she died August 12, 1834, childless.

123. James, *Junior*, born at South Berwick; went eastward and lived near Portland, Maine.

124. Daughter, born at South Berwick, died young.

125. Olive, born at Berwick in 1832; married Timothy Otis; died June 27, 1897; child died at an early age.

126. Daniel Wentworth, born at Berwick, November 8, 1820; he attended the district schools and went a few terms to Berwick Academy; he began teaching at the age of twenty; he taught a district school by day and conducted



DANIEL WENTWORTH SPENCER.

singing classes in the evening for more than fifty years; he married Sophia Hoyt Tuttle September 5, 1847; she was born at Barnstead, New Hampshire, September 18, 1826; child:

205. Clara Ella.

His first wife died February 15, 1867, and he married, March 23, 1868, Amanda Ann Prescott, born April 11, 1837, at Bridgewater, New Hampshire; children:

206. Jessie Sophia.

207. Wilbur Daniel.



AMASA GRANT.

Daniel was a carpenter by trade and went to Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1847, where he was associated somewhat with his brothers, John, Alvan, and Batchelder Hutchins; he moved back to Berwick in 1858 and resides at present on

the "old homestead;" he has been justice of the peace and has filled several town offices creditably; his personal acquaintance in the county has been widely extended.

127. Mary Elizabeth, born in Berwick, April 2, 1822; married Amasa Grant of Lebanon, Maine, October 28,



MARY ELIZABETH (SPENCER) GRANT.

1848; there they lived until recently, when they moved to Berwick, living a few years with J. W. Mathews upon the "Hill" place and then taking up their abode in the village, where they live at present; she has made friends everywhere.

128. Lydia Ann, born at Berwick, August 16, 1824; married Horatio Nelson Mathews of Berwick, June 8, 1852; children: 1. John, born at Berwick, September 16, 1854;



LYDIA ANN (SPENCER) MATHEWS.

married Mary C. (Hilliard) Spencer, widow of Frank C. Spencer, January 6, 1881; contractor; they have:

Forest C., born August 26, 1881.
Lottie M., born January 18, 1885.
Edith, born March 10, 1887.
Fred A., born August 1, 1888.



RESIDENCE OF LYDIA MATHES OF BERWICK.

Harry H., born March 18, 1890.

Charles H., born January 22, 1892.

Lydia, born August 28, 1894.

2. William S., born April 2, 1856, at Berwick; married Etta Roberts of Lyman, Maine, October 4, 1882; he is an attorney-at-law; he has also been representative to the state legislature. 3. Joseph M., born March 13, 1858, at Berwick; married Anna Roberts of Lyman (sister of the above) March 21, 1888; they have:

Ralph Roberts, born June 9, 1889.

Maurice Monroe, born December 24, 1890.

Joseph is a smith by trade. 4. Samuel S., born at Berwick, June 3, 1861; married Lottie Lennard of Somersworth, New Hampshire, June 3, 1890; he is a member of the firm of Mathews Brothers, of which John, above-mentioned, is manager; they are engaged chiefly with building contracts and the manufacture and sale of lumber; Samuel is at present living in Berwick; he has:

Wilbur L., born February 8, 1893.

Lizzie, born April 23, 1895.

Horatio N., born July 15, 1897.

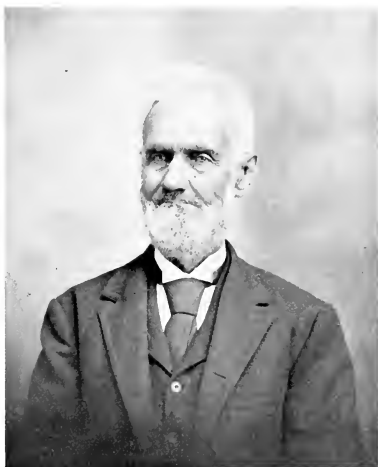
5. George A., born at Berwick, June 30, 1863; married Edith A. Lord of Berwick, July 18, 1888; he is a farmer and lives in Lebanon; they have:

Hattie Emily, born November 13, 1889.

Arthur Lord, born June 19, 1891.

6. Harry N., born at Berwick, February 1, 1866; he lives there at present with his mother. Horatio died in

May, 1871, and Lydia had the entire management of this large family of boys; not one in a hundred could have done so well; Mrs. Mathews is one of the most highly respected women in the community.



BATCHELDER BROWN HUTCHINS.

129. Nancy Fogg, born in Berwick, August 15, 1826; she married there, May 13, 1849, Batchelder Brown Hutchins of Moultonboro, New Hampshire; he was born April 22, 1820; they went to Lawrence, Massachusetts, to reside; the city was then in its beginning and Batchelder, who was

a carpenter, easily rivaled the best in his trade; owing to ill health Mr. Hutchins removed on April 8, 1858, to Salem, New Hampshire, where he had purchased a farm and has lived since; their home is about one mile from Methuen, Massachusetts; children: 1. Emma, born April 11, 1850, died



NANCY FOGG (SPENCER) HUTCHINS.

August 25, 1851. 2. Charles, born December 2, 1853; married Harriet E. Crosby of Methuen, February 9, 1886; he is a carpenter by trade; he had:

Emma Alga, born January 18, 1887.



RESIDENCE OF NANCY HUTCHINS, SALEM, N. H.

His wife died February 26, 1891; he married again, Mrs. Alice Morse Morrison of Methuen, formerly of Derry, New Hampshire, December 24, 1894; they have a son:

Raymond Morse, born September 26, 1896.

3. Warren, born October 31, 1855; married Sarah C. Howe of Methuen, November 10, 1886; they had a son:

Clarence, born December 24, 1888, died the day after.

4. Edwin, born December 12, 1861; married Lizzie Stanley of Methuen, April 11, 1888; they have:

Richard B., born December 14, 1891.

George Stanley, born May 3, 1894.

It happens that Edwin, like the two preceding, is a carpenter and resides in Methuen. 5. Willis, born July 14, 1869; lives with his parents; he is a musician, as yet unmarried.

130. Alvan Butler, born at Berwick, May 26, 1829; married September 5, 1850, Olive Tuttle of Barnstead a (half sister of Daniel's wife); they lived on the home place until the Civil War, when Alvan volunteered, in the First Maine Cavalry, August 14, 1862; he was enrolled Band-master of the First Brigade Band of the Second Cavalry Division, January 1, 1863; he was in many of the severest battles of the war; he was honorably discharged at the end of the war, May 30, 1865; he removed to Berwick village in 1867; he has been prominent in town affairs since, holding many offices; he has been town treasurer for upwards of ten years; town clerk for several terms, justice of the peace six years, trial justice since 1893; since his residence in the village he

has been engaged in the mercantile and undertaking business ; his children :

- 208. Emma.
- 209. Hattie E.
- 210. Franklin C.
- 211. Abigail E.
- 212. Fred A.



ALVAN BUTLER SPENCER.

131. John Willard, born in Berwick, December 13, 1831 ; he obtained his education in the public schools of his native town ; he went to Lawrence in 1849, where he



RESIDENCE OF ALVAN B. SPENCER, BERWICK.

served as an apprentice at the trades of carpenter and joiner; on May 21, 1854, he married Elizabeth Ann Brown



JOHN WILLARD SPENCER.

of Nottingham, New Hampshire; she was born July 19, 1831, she died March 24, 1857; child:

213. Frank Willard.

July 5, 1858, Mr. Spencer moved to Stoneham, Massachusetts, where he was engaged at his trade until July,

1861, when, enlisting in the army, he served three years in Company G, Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry; February 21, 1863, he was married to Miss Eliza Ellen Sanborn in Wakefield, New Hampshire, August 3, 1839; children:

214. Lizzie.

215. Addie.

After the close of the war John W. resumed his former business, working until 1892, when he retired on account of ill health. He has been representative to Massachusetts legislature.

132. Joseph Henry, born in Berwick, November 22, 1837; died September 2, 1857.

133. Thirza, born at Berwick, April 4, 1821; married Nahum Wentworth of Somersworth, December 4, 1845; died September 22, 1846.

134. Ichabod Butler, born at Berwick, February 10, 1823; married Lucy J. Knox of Lebanon, May 24, 1842; died at Berwick, February 26, 1880; children:

216. Harriet A.

217. Henry C.

218. Thirza W.

219. Henry C.

220. Emma E.

221. Mary F.

135. Sarah, born at Berwick, September 4, 1825; married Samuel T. Parker, June 24, 1848; children: 1. Mary A., born October 2, 1853; married January 9, 1872, Philip H. Stiles; 2. Minnie E., born at Berwick, August 13,

1855; married May 18, 1872, Edward E. Nelson; 3. Josephine B., born at Berwick, January 6, 1857; married John H. Jellison of Berwick, November 1, 1879; 4. Jennie, born at Berwick, May 3, 1859, married Herman Wiggin of Berwick.

136. Samuel, born at Buckfield, August 30, 1799.

137. Ichabod, born at Buckfield, December 10, 1801.

138. Stephen, born at Buckfield, January 30, 1804.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

139. Samuel L., born at Somersworth, May 8, 1831; married Sarah D. Norman, February 19, 1852; she was born at Industry, Maine, February 8, 1831; children:

222. Henrietta.

223. Isabel B.

224. Alvah D.

225. Julia E.

226. Alvah D.

140. Mariah J., born at Sanford, May 7, 1834.

141. George W., born at Sanford, August 10, 1836; died in South Groveland, Massachusetts, May 31, 1871; child:

227. George W.

142. John C., born in Sanford, March 5, 1839; died in Springvale, Maine, December 30, 1841.

143. John C., born in Sanford, August 18, 1842; killed by a cannon-ball in New Orleans, Louisiana, April 9, 1863.

144. Oliver C., born in Sanford, February 20, 1845.

145. Mary A., born in Sanford, October 8, 1847.

146. Eldora, born at South Berwick; never married.
147. Charles W., born in South Berwick; died unmarried.
148. Jane, born at South Berwick; died unmarried.
149. George, in California.
150. Henry, in California.
151. Infant, died young.
152. Nancy A., born January 23, 1847; married October 7, 1874, James F. Thurell of South Berwick.
153. John, born in Berwick, April 3, 1849; married there Ellen A. Scammon, November 23, 1887.
154. Mary, born in Berwick, September 1, 1851.
155. Everett, born in Berwick, January 14, 1853.
156. Frank M., born in Berwick, November 16, 1855.
157. Emma J., born in Berwick, February 9, 1859.
158. Infant, born in Berwick, February 9, 1859, twin to Emma J.; died at birth.
159. Armine W., born in Berwick, March 14, 1861.
160. Henry A., born in Berwick, November 22, 1844; married Evelyn Abbott of Rollinsford, August 20, 1866; resides in Rollinsford; he is a molder by trade; children:
- 228. Mabel F.
 - 229. Myrtie.
 - 230. Hattie.
 - 231. Flora.
 - 232. Ralph.
 - 233. Alphonso.
161. Alphonso H., born in Somersworth (or Rollinsford), April 21, 1848; married Ida E. Abbott, April 26, 1871; lives in Rollinsford; children:

- 234. Ida M.
- 235. Henry E.
- 236. Leander.
- 237. Lois.
- 238. Elizabeth.
- 239. Lavinia,
- 240. Helen.
- 241. Arthur.

162. William E., born in Somersworth, December 8, 1851; married Lizzie S. Grant of Wells, July 29, 1877; molder by trade and lives at Rollinsford; children:

- 242. William A.
- 243. Sarah L.
- 244. Louis G.

163. Nathaniel A., born in Somersworth, April 29, 1854; married Evelyn Cooper, June 28, 1874; died in Berwick, April 29, 1886; children:

- 245. Oscar A.
- 246. Fred N.

164. William W., born at Somersworth, July 14, 1849; died September 24, 1849.

165. Margaret A., born September 18, 1851; died in New Orleans.

166. Frank P., born November 24, 1853; married May 17, 1876, Abigail F. Cooper of Berwick; resides in Dover, New Hampshire, where he is manager of a section on the Northern railroad; children:

- 247. Altie E.
- 248. Myra B.
- 249. Frank A.

250. Bernice F.

251. Clarence.

252. Mabel B.

253. Mildred.

167. Sarah A., born April 3, 1855; died September 12, 1855.

168. Catherine E., born October 23, 1856; married Melvin Grant October 25, 1872; residence is in Tampa, Florida.

169. John H., born January 27, 1864; died August 4, 1864.

170. Delia E., born September 10, 1866; married William Hodsdon of Haverhill, Massachusetts.

171. Olive E., born January 19, 1869; died January 31, 1869.

172. Walter S., born March 26, 1870; died September 18, 1870.

173. Grace V., born November 3, 1871; married Melvin Waterhouse December 16, 1887, and Henry Folsom January 16, 1892; resides in Somersworth.

174. Paul R., *Junior*, born January 8, 1873; died April 10, 1873.

175. Alice M., born November 1, 1874; lives in Somersworth; unmarried.

176. Florence M., born May 25, 1877; married George Robinson November 11, 1893.

177. Parker, born in Berwick; died young.

178. Walter, born in Berwick; died young.

179. Charles Clark, born in Berwick, May 9, 1862; shipped aboard the *Magellan*, bound around the Horn for Valpa-

raiso, Chili, and ports of Peru; this voyage took one year lacking eleven days; worked at farming in Kentucky and Ohio until 1880; came east and worked at iron-molding for about a year and a half, and then went West again; farmed in Texas; shipped at St. Louis on a river steamer, which he left at New Orleans; lived with Spanish fishermen and hunters for a long time; left New Orleans at the time of the exposition and went to Galveston, Texas, to El Paso, to Los Angeles, California; worked on a ranch; canvassed; went to San Francisco and canvassed; joined the U. S. Marine Corps at Mare Island at the time of the trouble at Panama; enlisted April 27, 1885, and was honorably dismissed April 27, 1890, serving the most of his time on the U. S. S. *Mohican*; then went to San Francisco and worked at the molding trade; soon after engaged in ranching; went to Victoria, British Columbia, by steamer and returned by land; appointed guard at San Quentin prison February, 1893; now resides there; married May Edna Harriman, daughter of William S. Harriman of Bangor, Maine, and Mary A. (Grable) Harriman of Indianapolis, Indiana; she was born at San Louis Obispo, California, April 6, 1873; the marriage occurred at San Francisco, March 10, 1895; child:

254. Margaret Lucile.

180. George Parker, born at Berwick, 1864; iron-molder; lives at Kennebunk, Maine; married Cora Stevens of Kennebunk; children:

255. Charles.

256. Myrtle.

181. Lilla Belle, born at Berwick, October 24, 1866; was adopted by the Hobbs family of South Berwick; married David W. Clay of Somersworth, February 17, 1886; children: 1. Frances M., born May 10, 1891; 2. Charles W., born January 1, 1894.

182. Annie, born at South Berwick; died young

183. Belinda A., born in Baldwin, June 22, 1823; married June 20, 1847, Shipley W. Perkins of Lynn, Massachusetts; child: Samuel Spencer Perkins, born August 14, 1848, who had: 1. Annie B., born May 18, 1870; married Ira R. Elliott of Lynn in June, 1890; and has: Earl R., born January 9, 1891, and Leon S., born November 8, 1894; 2. Charles S., born April 20, 1877; 3. Ernest S., born April 17, 1878; 4. Clarence A., born October 13, 1885; 5. Harry A., born October 17, 1886; 6. Edith E., born December 2, 1890; 7. Nelson O., born May 8, 1892.

184. Samuel, *Junior*, born May 8, 1825, in Baldwin; there married Jane Doherty; last known residence was Aberdeen, South Dakota.

185. Ambrose, born August 16, 1830, at Baldwin; he is merchant at East Baldwin; married Althea Flint of Baldwin April 24, 1853; she was born June 15, 1834; children:

257. Adriana.

258. Ella M.

259. Etta B.

260. Edward W.

261. Joanna E.

262. Sarah F.

263. Gertrude A.

264. Ethel E.

186. Ellen, born at Baldwin; she married Richard Row and lives in Woodfords, Maine.

187. William Henry, born at Baldwin about 1835; married Parmelia Stanton; children, born at East Hiram, Maine:

265. Frederick.

266. Preston.

188. Almeda, born at Baldwin; she married James Miller and lived at West Baldwin.

189. Lorenzo D., born in Baldwin, November 24, 1839; farmer; married Nancy M. Burnell of Baldwin, who was born June 17, 1842, June 11, 1863; he now resides in Limington and just across the road from the place where his grandfather, William, settled when he came from Berwick; children:

267. Howard L.

268. Mary N.

269. Phoebe F.

270. Waldo A.

He married in 1888 Louise H. Boothby of Baldwin.

190. Eunice, born at Baldwin; married George Milliken of Baldwin.

191. Jane, born at Baldwin; married Elias M. Noble.

192. Elizabeth, born at Baldwin; married Alonzo Hartford.

193. John, born at Baldwin, in 1851; resides in Lynn, Massachusetts; married first Mary Ellen Dow, second Adeline Marsh.

194. Edwin P., born at Baldwin, March 28, 1856; mar-

ried, November 25, 1883, Delia Mahan; resides in Lynn; children:

271. John.

272. Charles Frederick.

195. Martha W., born at Limington, July 5, 1826; married Samuel Warren of Portland, May 19, 1856.

196. Ruth G., born at Limington, March 30, 1829; married George S. Burnell of Springfield, Ohio, June 4, 1858.

197. Arthur, born at Limington, April 21, 1833; died May 9, 1836.

198. William, born at Limington, January 13, 1835; married Lydia J. Binford January 2, 1859; farmer; resides at Chatham's Center, Maine.

199. Jane B., born January 8, 1839; died February 22, 1847, at West Baldwin.

200. Hiram B., born at West Baldwin, August 31, 1841; married, October 31, 1861, Melissa Dyer, born October 31, 1844; resides at East Hiram, Maine; children:

273. Eliza J.

274. Horace D.

275. Cora W,

276. Sophronia R.

277. Frederick L.

278. Arthur.

201. Phœbe R., born at West Baldwin, July 23, 1844; married May 3, 1874, Samuel H. Tuttle of East Hiram, Maine.

202. Andrew, born at East Limington; is a farmer; resides there at present.

203. Phœbe A., born at East Limington, October 30, 1844.

204. Charles J., born December 23, 1852; farmer; resides at East Limington, which is his native town; unmarried.

205. Clara Ella, born at Berwick, January 6, 1851; married Frank P. Demerritt at Rochester December 28, 1872; they live at present in Milton, New Hampshire; child: Guy P., born November 23, 1877.

206. Jessie Sophia, born at Berwick, May 6, 1870.

207. Wilbur Daniel, born at Berwick, January 24, 1872; was graduated at Dartmouth, 1895.

208. Emma, born at Berwick, July 20, 1852; died February 20, 1854.

209. Hattie E., born at Berwick, December 21, 1853; married Samuel C. Martin, born October 21, 1847, in Berwick, July 25, 1874; she died June 11, 1888; children: 1. Harry S., born November 27, 1875; died March 12, 1877; 2. Warren H., born January 15, 1877; died March 13, 1888; 3. Elizabeth May, born February 12, 1881.

210. Franklin C., born at Berwick, February 15, 1856; married May C. Hilliard July 4, 1875; died September 9, 1877; children:

279. Daughter.

280. Alvan B.

211. Abigail E., born at Berwick, March 2, 1862; graduate of Kent's Hill Female Seminary; preceptress of the Berwick Academy, 1886-'90; married George Perry Dunham September 28, 1891; children: 1. Izah, born Janu-

ary 1, 1893; 2. Spencer, born January 1, 1893, and died soon after.

212. Fred Alvan, born at Berwick, April 27, 1871; married Minnie L. Foss November 17, 1891; children:

281. Frank.

282. Olive.

213. Frank W., born at Lawrence, April 1, 1856; contractor and builder; lives in Stoneham; married first Ella F. Eaton, who was born at Auburn, New Hampshire, September 12, 1859, at Deerfield in the same state December 31, 1878; she died January 13, 1883; child:

283. May Edna.

He married second Hattie M. Brown at Berwick, May 30, 1896; she was born at Deerfield, June 17, 1865.

214. Lizzie, born at Stoneham, December 29, 1870; was graduated from Bridgewater (Massachusetts) Normal School; she teaches in Winchester, Massachusetts; she resides with her parents and is as yet unmarried.

215. Addie, born at Stoneham, September 19, 1873; she was graduated from Wellesley College, class of 1897; she has accepted a position as teacher in Lexington, Massachusetts; she resides with her parents and is unmarried.

216. Harriet A., born at Berwick, August 10, 1842; married first in December, 1860, Monroe Hyde; married second February 14, 1868, George M. Parks of Portsmouth, New Hampshire; they had: Nancy Adeline Parks, born January 30, 1869; died March 16, 1869.

217. Henry C., born in Berwick, April 17, 1844; died young.

218. Thirza W., born at Berwick, November 30, 1845; died June 11, 1859.

219. Henry C., born at Berwick, January 15, 1849; married June 17, 1871, Nellie Buzzell of Vermont; they had:

284. Kate M.

285. Arthur H.

286. Harriet G.

220. Emma E., born at Berwick, November 1, 1850; married July 3, 1877, George H. Carleton of Portsmouth; they had: 1. Cora Emma, born April 20, 1878; 2. George Henry, born November 25, 1879; died July 28, 1880; 3. George Albion, born February 26, 1882; 4. William Wright, born December 21, 1884.

221. Mary F., born at Berwick, February 28, 1856; married August 4, 1873, Jacob Mason; they had: 1. Lillie M., born July 24, 1874; 2. Mabel, born March 6, 1876; 3. Alice P., born August 6, 1878; 4. George C., born September 29, 1880; 5. Cora E., born October 12, 1882; 6. Flora E., born September 23, 1885.

NINTH GENERATION.

222. Henrietta, born at Epping, New Hampshire, April 19, 1854; died September 22, 1854.

223. Isabel B., born at Epping, November 6, 1855.

224. Alvah D., born at Epping, September 24, 1857; died September 8, 1859.

225. Julia E., born at Epping, August 23, 1859.

226. Alvah D., born at Epping, March 14, 1861.

227. George W., died in South Lawrence, Massachusetts, in May, 1897.

228. Mabel F., born at Rollinsford, March 2, 1872; married William E. Frost, April 25, 1891.

229. Myrtle (Myrtie), born at Rollinsford, January 21, 1875; died March 2, 1887.

230. Hattie, born at Rollinsford, October 26, 1879; died March 2, 1887.

231. Flora, born at Rollinsford, May 15, 1885.

232. Ralph, born at Rollinsford, July 5, 1890; died September 7, 1890.

233. Alphonso, born at Rollinsford, October 29, 1894.

234. Ida M., born at Rollinsford, August 30, 1867; married Frank E. Sauborn May 7, 1887.

235. Henry E., born at Rollinsford, March 25, 1869.

236. Leander, born at Rollinsford, August 20, 1871; married Maud Foss June 22, 1892; children:

287. Walter A.

288. Ralph L.

237. Lois, born at Rollinsford, February 27, 1874; married John Williams and lives in Walpole, Massachusetts.

238. Elizabeth, born at Rollinsford, May 14, 1876.

239. Lavina, born at Rollinsford, March 15, 1879; married Henry Hutchins of Dover, New Hampshire; children: 1. Roland, 2. Florence V.

240. Helen, born at Rollinsford, June 26, 1882.

241. Arthur, born at Rollinsford, September 14, 1881.

242. William A., born at Rollinsford, May 18, 1878.

243. Sadie L., born at Rollinsford, March 14, 1881.

244. Louis G., born at Rollinsford, December 4, 1894.

245. Oscar A., born at Berwick, April 8, 1875; mill-hand; married Charlotte Lowell of South Berwick, August 28, 1896.

246. Fred N., born at Berwick, October 9, 1880.

247. Altie E., born November 19, 1878, at Dover.

248. Myra B., born March 22, 1880, at Dover.

249. Frank A., born April 18, 1883, at Dover; died September 14, 1884.

250. Bernice F., born February 27, 1885, at Dover.

251. Clarence, born February 22, 1889, at Dover.

252. Mabel B., born April 6, 1891, at Dover.

253. Mildred, born March 26, 1893, at Dover; died October 17, 1895.

254. Margaret Lucile, born January 8, 1896, at San Quentin, California; died March 11, 1896.

255. Charles, born at Kennebunk.

256. Myrtle, born at Kennebunk.

257. Adriana, born at East Baldwin, November 23, 1854; died October 24, 1856.

258. Ellen M., born at East Baldwin, July 9, 1856.

259. Etta B., born at East Baldwin, December 27, 1857; died November 16, 1864.

260. Edward W., born at East Baldwin, January 26, 1860; corn-packer at Baldwin; married Elizabeth M. Bond of Baldwin, March 27, 1883; children:

289. Elsie M.

290. Earl W.

291. Harold M.

292. Mary A.

261. Joanna E., born at East Baldwin, February 19, 1862.

262. Sarah F., born at East Baldwin, July 4, 1865; died in March, 1872.

263. Gertrude A., born at East Baldwin, April 13, 1870; married December 24, 1892, John E. Snell of Jay, Maine; they had: 1. Henry A., born September 23, 1893; 2. Bertram S., born June 19, 1895; died September 24, 1895.

264. Ethel E., born at East Baldwin, March 23, 1873; married Elmer E. Boothby, October 12, 1895.

265. Frederick, born at Baldwin, August 18, 1857; lives there.

266. Preston, born at Baldwin, in 1870; resides there.

267. Howard L., born at Baldwin, February 2, 1864; married Elizabeth K. White, March 6, 1895; child:

293. Della.

268. Mary N., born at Baldwin, February 20, 1867, married Burleigh F. Ridlon of Lynn, Massachusetts, February 19, 1890.

269. Phœbe F., born at Deering, Maine, March 18, 1870; lives in Lynn.

270. Waldo A., born in Deering, August 16, 1876; died at Deering, June 6, 1877.

271. John, born at Lynn, November 1, 1885.

272. Charles Frederick, born at Lynn, September 6, 1887.

273. Eliza J., born at East Hiram, January 28, 1862; married July 3, 1883, Perley G. Rankin; children: 1. Eva, born February 19, 1892; 2. Ruth L., born September 19,

1895 ; died January 22, 1896 ; 3. Perley, born February 12, 1897 ; died March 18, 1897.

274. Horace D., born at East Hiram, February 6, 1865 ; married, May 8, 1895, Celia M. Douglass.



FRANK SPENCER.

275. Cora W., born at East Hiram, August 26, 1867 ; died December 20, 1879.

276. Sophronia R., born at East Hiram, April 21, 1871 ; married Edwin J. Spencer October 16, 1894 ; child : Franklin H., born May 23, 1897.

277. Frederick L., born at East Hiram, June 26, 1874; married Edna S. Sanborn June 19, 1897.

278. Arthur, born July 19, 1876, at East Hiram; married Vesta F. Sanborn March 11, 1896; child:

294. Lura Vesta.

279. Daughter, born August 14, 1875; died, unnamed, August 28, 1875, at Berwick.

280. Alvan B., born at Berwick, July 23, 1876; died February 13, 1877.

281. Frank, born at Berwick, September 5, 1893.

282. Olive, born at Berwick, March 20, 1895.

283. May Edna, born at Stoneham, August 24, 1880; died January 12, 1881.

284. Kate M., born July 5, 1872.

285. Arthur H., born July 26, 1874.

286. Harriet G., born April 1, 1880.

TENTH GENERATION.

287. Walter A., born at Rollinsford, March 10, 1894.

288. Ralph L., born at Rollinsford, February 23, 1896.

289. Elsie M., born at Baldwin, April 4, 1884.

290. Earl W., born at Baldwin, December 12, 1885.

291. Harold M., born at Baldwin, February 9, 1887.

292. Mary A., born at Baldwin, October 27, 1888.

293. Della, born at Baldwin, December 1, 1896.

294. Lura Vesta, born at Hiram, October 1, 1896.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

It seems proper to insert under this heading the few records which cannot yet be used in connection with the Genealogy.

MARRIAGES.

Berwick South Parish.

Mehitable Spencer and James Hearl October 17, 1790.

Mary (Molly) Spencer and Joseph Muchmore June 26, 1794.

Susanna Spencer and Tobias Sherbourne November 7, 1800.

Jennie N. Spencer, aged 41, of Rollinsford and Lorenzo D. Merrow of Lawrence, Massachusetts, May 26, 1874.

Loizie Spencer of South Berwick and Michael Brewster of West Wauken, Massachusetts, December 16, 1891.

Dorcas Spencer, born prior to 1785, and Ebenezer Abbot April 29, 1810.

Buxton.

Mary E. Spencer and James Towle of Biddeford January 1, 1850.

Lydia Spencer and Daniel Libby, who was born October 28, 1790.

Lavinia, daughter of Eben Spencer, and Ai Libby of Byron.

Limington.

William Spencer and Mary J. Libby August 10, 1857.

Saco.

Stephen Spencer and Mary Whitney August 24, 1804; they had: 1. Samuel, born April 16, 1804; 2. Alvin, born February 1, 1806; 3. Esther, born March 6, 1808; married William Sawyer December 6, 1827; 4. Joseph, born March 6, 1810; died June 4, 1829; 5. James, born February 7, 1812; 6. Stephen, born February 24, 1814; died January 20, 1817; 7. Mary, born April 1, 1816. Stephen's first wife died April 19, 1818, and he married Elizabeth Sargent, published July 21, 1821. His son, Samuel, married Mehitable Goodwin, published January 24, 1829; he had: Joseph, born December 15, 1830; Henry, born May 13, 1832; Mary, born August 24, 1833; George, born May 24, 1835; Mehitable, born January 11, 1837.

Sanford.

Sarah Spencer and Simon Johnson, published December 17, 1802.

Waterborough.

Ruth Spencer and George Bennett of Alfred December 1, 1838.

Joseph C. Spencer and Electra Thyng March 15, 1853; and Sarah Thyng November 25, 1859.

John Spencer and Mrs. Susan Smith October 20, 1854.
 Louisa Spencer and Calvin W. Smith September 17, 1857.

Wells.

Jeremiah Spencer and Esther: their children: 1. Eliza, born May 5, 1802; died November 10, 1822; 2. Mary, born August 15, 1804; 3. Sarah, born August 7, 1806; died February 12, 1823; 4. Lydia, born January 22, 1810. 5. Louie, born October 3, 1813. Esther, wife of Jeremiah, died August 12, 1822, aged 43. He married second Olive Butland, published March 20, 1825.

Wesley.

Mary Spencer and Jotham Munson.

* * * * *

York.

This family can have no near relation to ours, as their ancestor was contemporary with Thomas Spencer of South Berwick. There is nothing to show that he was a brother. John, alias George, Spencer was at York in 1646; probably died there; children: 1. John, *Junior*; probably he left no children, although he married a Brawn; 2. Ebenezer; 3. Deborah; 4. Bethuel. This line is extinct in that vicinity. These Spencers lived near that part of the town known as Bald Head Cliff.

* * * * *

Roger Spencer, who came to Saco in 1652, was of Charlestown, Massachusetts; he lived at Saco about ten years and returned to Charlestown.

The following account was given my father, D. W. Spencer, by a Spencer, presumably John, who lived at Somersworth, New Hampshire, in 1862 :

“ Three Spencer brothers, *Dominicus*, *Daniel* and *William*, whose father was an Englishman and whose mother was a Scotch woman, emigrated from Strong, King’s county, England (King’s county is really in Ireland) in June, 1712, and landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

“ *William* settled at Kittery Point, or on the Maine side of the river nearly opposite where the Cocheco empties into the Salmon Falls river.

“ *Dominicus* settled at the mouth of the Kennebec, where he died in 1716, after a desperate fight with an Indian of whom he bought his land for one barrel of rum and one half barrel of molasses ; after using the rum and molasses the Indian claimed the land again, whereupon they agreed to fight it out, the Indian stabbing *Dominicus* so that he lived but a short time. He killed the Indian dead on the spot. He left three boys, *William*, *John*, and *Daniel*.

“ *Daniel* settled on the Penobscot at Bucksport, where he raised eight boys and four girls ; in 1755, at the time of the Indian war, he returned to England and remained there until the Revolution, when he was pressed into the English service and came to Boston and deserted at the battle of Lexington, after which he fought at the battle of Bunker Hill, where he met his son, *Daniel*, who was married and had three boys : *David*, *William*, and *Daniel*. After the war he (probably *Daniel*, *Junior*) had five boys and four girls.”

From a writer in the Bangor Historical Magazine I call the following extract: "Spencer Families of Penobscot River."

"I think the first Spencer settlement on the river was at Bradley, near the mouth of what is now known as Blackman brook. In the course of time they overflowed into Eddington, Orono, and that part of Bangor now Veazey, and into all the up-river towns. I think there are more people in Penobscot county who are descendants of these early Spencers than from any other family. Much time has been spent to get them into families, but without certainties in some cases."

In Capt. John Chamberlain's field notes (of Orono) 1797, he says:

"October 19, proceeded down the river to Captain Colburn's, take breakfast, go over to the east side of the river to survey squatter lands (in what is now Brewer).

"1. Begun at Isaac Page's, 50 rods on the river, log house, small improvements, settled 10 years.

"2. Southerly to Nathaniel Spencer, *Jr.*, 50 rods on the river, log house, considerable improvements, some apple trees.

"3. Thence to Nathaniel Spencer, old man, 50 rods on the river, good improvements, log house, settled 1774.

"4. Thence to Enoch Ayres', 50 rods on the river, small improvements, settled 10 years.

"5. Thence to Daniel Spencer's, 50 rods on the river, small improvements, settled by some Spencer, 1774, purchased by Moses Spencer.

“6. Philip Spencer, 50 rods on the river, log house, small improvements, settled 10 years.

“7. Daniel Spencer, 50 rods on the river, log house, now sold John Spencer, settled 12 years.”

* * * * *

Nathaniel Spencer, see Genealogy (28), soldier at Arundel, Maine, 1757; may be identical with the Nathaniel who married Mary Spencer at Berwick April 7, 1757, and had several children. The records say of him at Berwick:

“Order to Dr. John Parsons for six pounds one shilling, being in full for boarding, doctering, and tendance of Nathaniel Spencer thirty-one days in the year 1770; February 17, 1772, To an order to widow Mary Spencer (Freathy's widow) six shillings for support of Nathaniel Spencer's children; April 13, 1772, order to widow Mary Spencer for keeping three of Nathaniel Spencer's children; March 11, 1773, order to Mary Spencer for keeping one of Nathaniel Spencer's children.”

There is no record of Nathaniel's death at Berwick. Nathaniel married at Cushnoc (Augusta), Maine, December 8, 1772, Bridget Simpson; was at Orono in 1774, at Eddington in 1791, at Bradley on the Penobscot in 1797; he died in Bangor October 26, 1826, at the age of 103 or 106 years; he had been in the Revolution; his wife died February 1, 1832; child: Nathaniel, *Junior*, of Orono in 1774, Eddington plantation in 1791, and at Bradley in 1797; married first Lucy Rankin, second Mary Warren, and had seventeen children; died at Greenbush in November, 1809; he had:

1. Benjamin, born in Bradley; married Hannah Stanley of Eddington July 16, 1795; married second Thankful Page (Widow Place) of Eddington in December, 1824; she died in 1863; he was a soldier at Orono in 1798; he had eight children by Hannah.

2. James, in Edinburg in 1813, at Gould's Ridge and Passadumkeag later; married first Ann Ayres of Passadumkeag at Orono May 28, 1810; married a second wife, who had four children by a former husband and four by him.

3. Asa, of Bradley, lived in Greenbush and died there; son: Elijah, born October 9, 1803, and married Elizabeth Stanley in 1823.

4. John.

5. Lucy, married Caleb Maddocks.

6. Israel.

7. Abigail, married a Stone.

8. Nathaniel, *Tertius*, born 1796; married Mrs. Sarah Page of Eddington, October 3, 1813; died December 30, 1862, at Eddington.

* * * * *

Isaac Spencer, see Genealogy (35), an original settler in Bradley; married Lucy Patten; they had:

I. Philip, who bought land of Samuel Wilson at Orrington in 1772; moved to Bradley in 1783; moved to Passadumkeag in 1816, on the line between it and Greenbush; married Lillis, daughter of Temperance Mansell, before 1800; he died in Lowell; she died in Greenbush; their children: 1. Lucy, married William Foster of Argyle about 1800; she died in 1826; he died in 1860; child: Nancy,

married Joseph Libby of Molunkus; 2. Jane, married John Philips, *Junior*, of Dedham; 3. Philip, *Junior*, married and settled in Argyle on the Elisha Turtelot place before 1813; 4. Patty, married William Bailey of Greenbush; they had: Eleanor, Henry, Philip, George W., Daniel, William, *Junior*, Martha, Benjamin F., Charles A., Nancy; 5. Harriet; 6. Leah, married James Anderson; 7. George, married an Ayres; 8. Nancy, married Gyles Littlefield of Greenbush; 9. Elijah, born January 17, 1799; married Sally Littlefield; lived in Passadunkeag or Grand Falls (now Bangor); Sally (Littlefield) Spencer married Zenas Drinkwater of Orneville, January 4, 1823; 10. Temperance, born in 1807; married Elizabeth Pettengill; widow lives at East Lowell.

II. Daniel, *Senior*.

III. Nathaniel.

IV. Samuel, of Orono; married Phoebe Page November 8, 1797.

V. William, of Orono; married Huldah Page October 11, 1796.

VI. Ruth, married her cousin, Daniel Spencer.

VII. Martha, married Archibald McPhetres, who was born in 1797.

VIII. Isaac, complained of for not training at Orono in 1798; Methodist in 1812; probably married Lucy Hathorn, who was born September 16, 1785, and died July 31, 1848; children: 1. Lydia, born July 7, 1805; 2. Ashbel, born November 12, 1807; 3. George, born May 19, 1810; 4. Nancy, born October 29, 1812; 5. Daniel, born July 8,

1814; 6. Reuben, born September 8, 1817; 7. Luenda, born November 8, 1820; 8. Isaac Hathorn, born March 31, 1823; 9. Albert, born December 8, 1825.

IX. Elizabeth, married William Inman about 1801.

X. Hannah.

* * * * *

Daniel Spencer, see Genealogy (54), in Eddington in 1784, upon land purchased by Moses Spencer, perhaps, in 1772; in Argyle in 1787; at Bradley in 1797; at Sunberry in 1797; the record has this: "Has fell trees, settled on a good spot of land and chopped two acres," of a Daniel at Milford; sold in Bradley in 1807; children: I. Daniel, *Junior*, Bangor in 1785; II. Moses, of Bangor in 1797; probably drowned there in 1821; married Sarah Grant of Eddington October 27, 1800; children: 1. Stephen; 2. Jordan.

* * * * *

Miscellaneous.

February 26, 1773, Eunice Spencer married Ephraim Wilson, per Lincoln county record.

John Spencer had chopped three acres at Argyle in 1796.

In 1797, Nathaniel, Nathaniel, *Junior*, Daniel, *Junior*, Philip Spencer, and their families lived at Bradley; some had been there ten years and all had houses.

December 19, 1797, Abigail Spencer of Belfast married Henry Lord of Prospect.

Moses, William, Samuel, John, John, *Junior*, Isaac, and Benjamin Spencer were soldiers at Coberton plantation (Orono) in 1798.

Nancy Spencer of Great Works and Rufus Trafton of Sunkhaze were published September 12, 1809, at Orono.

October 17, 1811, Wealthy Spencer of Goose Pond and John Lords of Belfast were wed.

Olive Spencer and Josiah Stone were published in Bangor March 27, 1814.

John Spencer, died in Bangor October 6, 1816; children :
1. Sally N.. born May 29, 1802; married William Thomas of Bangor March 30, 1822; 2. Peltiah, born June 17, 1804; married Margaret Brown, published at Bangor March 13, 1824; Widow Mary Spencer married David Ring, published at Orono April 14, 1818.

Isaac Spencer, died December 30, 1816, at Eddington, aged 22.

Rebecca Spencer of Orono married Eber Ring April 15, 1820.

Robert Spencer and Affie Drinkwater were published at Bangor July 4, 1822.

September 21, 1831; Arabella Spencer of Howland married John Hathorn of Passadumkeag.

August 30, 1844, Charlotte administered on the property of her deceased husband, Samuel Spencer of Bradley; they had four children.

February 18, 1851, Elizabeth, widow of John Spencer of Brewer, asked for the appointment of an administrator.

Ann Spencer married Thomas Inman of Orono.

Dolly Spencer married Samuel Littlefield of Olamon (Greenbush).

Nathaniel, Daniel, and John Spencer were brothers.

GLOSSARY.

- accou—account.
 Agamenticus—York village.
 Asbenbedick—Burleigh's Mills.
 Banke—Portsmouth, N. H.
 Barwick—Berwick.
 blew—blue.
 Bonabis—Bonneg Beag (Indian).
 Cayrsey—Kersey.
 Coheco—Dover, N. H.
 comons—commons.
 cordwainer—shoemaker (French).
 Cow Cove—inlet below Lower Landing.
 doe—do.
 dores—doors.
 ff—when initial capital F.
 Gillison—Jellison.
 Great Works—Burleigh's Mills.
 hamacher—hammock (Indian).
 Hobb's Hole—Burleigh's Mills.
 Inprs—in the first place.
 j—i in many cases.
 Kittery Commons—Maine lands near Salmon Falls.
 Laconia—Southeastern New Hampshire.
 lijng—lying.
 Little Newichawannock } Great Works river.
 Little River }
 Lysborne—Lisbon.
 Magne—Maine.
 messuage—house and garden.
 Ministry—for the church.
 Newgewanacke—Newichawannock.
 Northam—Dover, N. H.
 Newtown—Cambridge, Mass.
 Old Fields—Yeaton's Mills.
 ordinary—tavern.

- Oyster River—Exeter.
p—pr in many cases.
 palisade—fence.
 pappoose—child (Indian).
 Parish of Unity—Berwick.
 Pennacook—Concord, N. H.
 peyre—pair.
 Pied Cow—vessel.
 Pipestave Landing—Lower Landing.
 Piscatique—Piscataqua (Indian).
 Quampeagan—Salmon Falls.
 sachem—chief (Indian).
 sagamore—captain (Indian).
 scimār—skimmer.
 Scotland Parish—Northern York.
 skellett—frying-pan.
 Slut's Corner—Conway Junction.
 se—see.
 sponne—spoon.
 stileyard—steelyard.
 Strawberry Bank—Portsmouth, N. H.
 Sturgeon Creek—Eliot.
 sundrie—sundry.
 Tattanock—Tatnic (Indian).
 Towwoh—Lebanon.
 tynn—tin.
u—v in many cases.
 uidzt—(vide licet) to wit:
 ure—pitcher.
v—u in many cases.
 vinter—tavern-keeper.
 Wampegon—Quampeagan (Indian).
 Warwick—vessel.
 Willcox } Cox (pond).
 Wm. Cox }
 Winnichahanaat—Dover, N. H.

wodden—wooden.
 woll—wool.
 wras—whereas.
 y—*th* in many cases.
 yrabouts—thereabouts.
 2ly—secondly.
 : or /—period.

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The following county records have been reviewed: York, Cumberland, and others formerly included in York; Rockingham and Strafford in New Hampshire; Suffolk and Plymouth in Massachusetts.

The following town records have been examined: Berwick, Biddeford, Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, Kittery, Lebanon, Saco, Sanford, South Berwick, Wells, and York in Maine; Dover, Newington, Portsmouth, Rochester, Rollinsford, and Somersworth in New Hampshire.









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