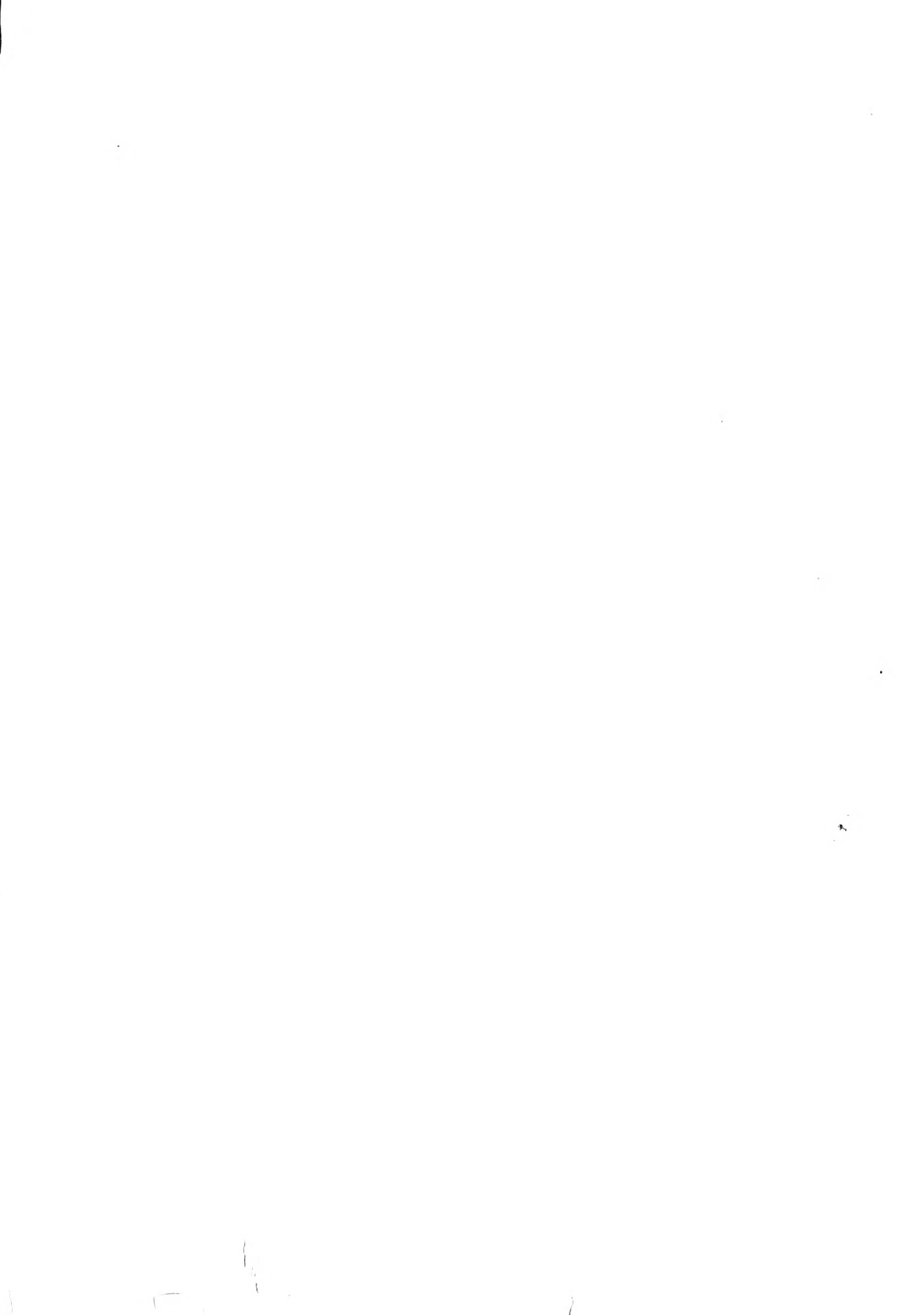






Class _____

Book _____





G. J. Ridlon Sr.

SACO VALLEY SETTLEMENTS AND FAMILIES.

HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, GENEALOGICAL,
TRADITIONAL, AND LEGENDARY.

EMBRACING

THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE TOWNS ON THE SACO RIVER,
FROM THEIR PLANTATION TO THE PRESENT, WITH MEMORIALS OF
THE FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS INSTRUMENTAL IN THEIR
SETTLEMENT, ADVANCEMENT AND PROSPERITY.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS IN PREPARATION

BY G. T. RIDLON, SR.,

AUTHOR OF "EARLY SETTLERS OF HARRISON, ME.," "BURBANK GENEALOGY," "HISTORY
OF ANCIENT RVEDALES," AND "RAMBLES IN SCOTLAND."

BEAUTIFULLY EMBELLISHED WITH PORTRAITS, VIEWS OF FAMILY SEATS AND
OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS.

"How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view:
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wild wood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew."

PORTLAND, ME.:
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR.
1895.

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Introductory Compendium.



MORE than a quarter of a century has passed away since the author began to assemble notes containing the documentary data now embraced in this book; the traditional, incidental, and legendary materials represent the gathering of a life-time. An inherent taste for local history and reminiscent narrative of pioneer experience was immensely stimulated in early years by association with persons whose birth occurred before the settlement of the township, and by occasional contact with relatives whose mothers' slumbers had been disturbed by the red man's startling war-whoop. Those who are unfamiliar with historic chronology can scarcely comprehend the fact that it has required but three generations to transmit an account, orally, of events that occurred more than two centuries ago. The compiler of this work has conversed with men who had a distinct recollection of the French war and the fall of Louisburg; and his grandfather, with whom he lived contemporary thirty-five years, was personally acquainted with men who served as scouts against the Pequawket Indians, and often related an account of their adventures as received from their own lips. It will thus be seen that our traditionary history has not traveled so far down the stream of time that its truthfulness need be lost.

When midwinter storms were howling around the high gabled old farm-house, causing its great timbers to quake and creak in every joint; when the snowy wreaths were being woven about the narrow casement, and sharp sleet rattled against the window pane; when King Frost had fringed the door jambs with his royal ermine, and the wind gusts roared in the chimney flue; when the great sheets of flame swayed about the "back-log" and the bank of coals between the fire-dogs glowed like a sunset baptized in liquid gold; when the social tea-kettle sang sweet, simmering songs upon the crane and the gray cat purred in the corner, then the family patriarch and his good dame would beguile the evening hours by relating, in quaint and rustic phrase, incidents of "ye olden time"; some tragic, weird, and serious, others so well seasoned with humor that the mellow old beams overhead became responsive with the echoes of hilarious laughter. From such fountains of inspiration, the author, then a frowzy headed boy upon his lowly "cricket," drank until the impulse for writing chronicles became too strong to be resisted.

At the time researches were instituted for collecting data for this book, there were many venerable persons living, who had passed the whole period of their

existence in the Saco valley, and their vigorous memories were well stored with incidents savoring of their early years. Such were visited, interviewed, and the notes taken down from their recitations were tied in bundles and packed away. The publishers of county history offered tempting sums for this collection of documents, but they were retained to be verified, as far as possible, with the more reliable public records. A general acquaintance with numerous sources of information, acquired when compiling a "History of the Ancient Ryedales," greatly facilitated the search for data to be used in this work.

While in Great Britain, during the summer of 1886, the author was favored with the longed-for privilege of examining many ancient records and time-stained documents found in the National Register House, Edinburgh, Scotland, and in the British Museum and Somerset House, London. The rich and venerable odors of vellum and ripe parchment, that have conserved the quaint, cramped chirography of scribes who drove the crow-quill six centuries ago, to the genuine, mousing antiquary, are as "savory meat that his soul loveth"; and only such as belong to this class of *literati* can appreciate the mental exhilaration experienced when engaged with such pastime. The covers of the old registers, bound in skins dressed into velvet softness that is tickling to the fingers, are warped and corner worn; the parchment and paper within is stained, and marked by hands that have long been dust. The old characters used when these records were made puzzle those who have not become familiar with them. Here is a sample:

Just bypast for y^e sausst and
 confidat rontomt yron Gaule
 cum^h and Deppondt to y^e sau rom:
 plomdt zis avris and uffyn^e Just
 sumndit pretabellu and redddimmable
 oll and Gaule zis Toddell Landm
 Ovd^e Aring mee y^e and y^erof and
 Gaule outlodris. --- Lyand in y^e
 Parique of Stromnd.

To give the reader a faint idea of the pleasure derived during a ten days' search among old documents, relating to the early generations of the Scottish and Shetlandic families, we quote from our note book what was written at the time.

"If I read the name of one who had lived three centuries ago, it instantly became associated with the personality of him who had borne it; while the invisible hand of fancy, with the most delicate facility, drew aside the mystic veil between me and the vanished years, and vividly exhibited for my enraptured contemplation the most realistic pictures of the faces and forms of the departed. My spirit seemed to be carried backward on the swift pinions of imagination, over the dead eras of time, to the period in which these individuals had lived; they were mentally resurrected for my accommodation, and invested with life for my entertainment; they did not come forward to meet *me* in transformed adaptation to the active present; but my own capacity for discernment and comprehension seemed infinitely enlarged and nicely adjusted to the time in which these beings had walked the earth. Their primitive abodes, even, emerged from the misty obscurity of the past for my inspection and were re-inhabited for the administration of hospitality to him who had journeyed so far over the barren wastes of time to visit them."

More than one hundred pages quarto were filled with closely written notes, copied from the ancient registers of conveyances, "hornings," and births, deaths and marriages, which were brought home to enrich the introductory sections of the family history of those of Scottish and Scotch-Irish extraction, who settled in the Saco valley.

When the compiler began the classification and composition of the mass of indigested matter he had accumulated, there were stupendous chasms to bridge, and many disconnected family chains to be linked together. To procure the addenda necessary for this purpose, the author has traveled hundreds of miles with his team, to copy from probate, town, church, and family records: he journeyed to old homesteads in the Saco valley towns, where documents relating to the early land grants might be found, and there, bureaus, meal-chests, boxes, and birch buckets, containing musty old papers, were overhauled, and wills, deeds, inventories, agreements, petitions, commissions, muster-rolls, and letters examined. We traversed the fields and pastures along the way and crawled on hands and knees through the tangled shrubbery and briars of neglected burial-lots, to cut the moss from the leaning and sunken slate head-stones to ascertain the ages of those who had long reposed below. Many interesting and mirth provoking adventures occurred during these visitations, and a description of the ignorance and stupidity encountered would not be the least entertaining feature of this book. We cannot refrain from mentioning one old yeoman to whom we applied for family records. He was full of demonstrative unction, but not burdened with "book-learning." Said he: "Now look a-here stranger, there's not a name, date, nor scratch of pen in my house, but if my old Aunt Bets was alive she'd tell ye all about our ge-nology, for she had all the chronicles and proclamations clear back to Adam. But there,

she's dead and lies up yonder, so ye can't git a word out of her an' I dunno what ye'll do." Some were suspicious that we had found a "rich dowry" in England, and would not allow us to copy records, lest they should be defrauded out of their share of the treasure. To others we had the infinite pleasure of furnishing the names of grandparents, of whom they had no knowledge. Some were interviewed whose genealogical store was so limited that they could not recall their father's name—if, indeed, they ever had one.

Since taking our seat at the desk side three years ago, three thousand letters of inquiry have been written, containing from one to eight pages. All of the matter filling three thousand quarto pages of manuscript was written three several times, first, in note books, then arranged on a slate, and finally transferred to paper in form for printing. Considerable was copied by a careful amanuensis in the libraries of Boston, and from probate, town, and church registers, in distant towns and states, by clerks who had custody of such records.

From the first inception of the plan upon which this book was formed, it has been the object of the compiler to produce a reliable and entertaining result, but the attempt has been attended, all along, with almost insuperable obstacles of a character scarcely thought of by the general reader. There is a vast difference between this class of books made from data gathered from innumerable sources, disconnected and often contradictory in character, and some fictitious work which represents the fruit of a vivid imagination. The material for the former must be searched for as "with a lighted candle"; that for the latter is made to order. The author has had too much experience in this kind of work to even hope that the book will be free from errors; such are absolutely unavoidable. When the doctors do not agree, the patient is exposed to danger from their prescriptions. Family records preserved in old Bibles and framed registers do not harmonize with the births, deaths, and marriages recorded in town and church books, while the dates chiseled on the old grave-stones do not correspond with either. Living men and women solemnly declare, upon exclusive opportunity of knowing—being the only surviving witnesses who were present at the event—that they were born several months later than their more honest parents, who made record of their advent, supposed they were. To dispel the shadows from wedlock, such "set the clock forward" and confuse the data. Another prolific cause for errors is the illegible and often insufferable chirography the compiler finds in the letters written by those who cannot convey their thoughts to paper. One can sometimes transform "pot books" and "trammels" into figures and letters, but what of rams' horns and crookshanks? Those who allow such brain-wearing writing to leave their hands must bear the responsibility of errors resulting from the same.

In the arrangement of the materials incorporated into the topical sections of this work, an effort was made to weave historic incident, tradition, and legend, by a pleasing descriptive style, into a literary fabric, that might, by

perusal, be equally entertaining to old and young. We have written for the common people with the design of producing a real fireside companion. In illustrating the customs that prevailed among the pioneers, and the manners of the sturdy yeomen and their helpful dames, we have put old wine into old bottles; have purposely employed old-fashioned and obsolete words with a two-fold object. First, such belonged to the period of which we wrote, and were significantly suited for our descriptive treatment; second, they were part of a dialect peculiar to the early settlers, now fast passing away, which we wished to permanently preserve on the printed page. In many instances we have permitted the old fathers and mothers to speak for themselves in their own favorite parlance. The style of composition, to the extent of ability, has been adapted to the character of the various subjects written upon. Dry, hard facts have been recorded in a concrete form; when the subject was pathetic or picturesque, the resources of the imagination were drawn upon for scenic drapery.

We shall be disappointed if a perusal of the first part of the book does not *amuse* as well as *instruct* those who can appreciate lively incident. From long-faced old Pharisees we may look for criticism, because of a light vein running through things ecclesiastic and religious; let them come. We have cordially adopted the sentiment expressed by the saintly and sainted Dean Ramsey, in his popular book on "Scottish Life and Character," in which he writes: "It must be a source of satisfaction to an author to think that he has in any degree, even the lowest and most humble, contributed to the innocent recreation of a world, where care and sorrow so generally prevail." The author's own temperament was such that from his youth he saw the humorous side of every event—if such side there was—and his picturesque fancy invested many occurrences with a lively color, when others saw only the practical, serious, or lamentable. While depicting some amusing episodes, of which he was cognizant in early life, he has beguiled many an hour of its sadness, and fondly hopes his readers may find something, formulated by his pen, to divert their minds from the cares and worry of a burden-bearing and rushing age.

Without wishing to offend any one we have written of men and events as they appeared to us without fear or favor. There are plenty of living witnesses who can corroborate our descriptive narratives, and we adopt the old adage that "a good story should never be spoiled for relation's sake."

We anticipate expressions of disappointment from such as do not find a history of their families in this book, but there are good reasons for any seeming partiality. First, books devoted to the history of many of the old families have already been compiled and published, among them the genealogy of the Wentworths, Woodmans, Bradburys, Hazeltines, Jordans, Harmons, Cutts, and Scammons. Incidental mention of many members of these old families will be found, but no extended notices. Second, many of the pioneer fami-

lies did not long remain in the Saco river townships, and only meagre records could be found of them. Third, we have by urgent letters of inquiry sought to compile the history of certain families, but because representatives of the same manifested so much indifference and declined to furnish any information, they were let alone. Fourth, the scope and title of the book did not propose to embrace all Saco valley families; to do this a book would be required as large as that mentioned by the sacred writers. After condensing as much as consistent with the plan of the book it has grown out of all expected proportions, and the author regrets that he did not use a coarser sieve when winnowing his materials. The cordial co-operation of members of many old families, their painstaking exertions to collect records, and the carefulness exercised in arranging the same for the author's use, has greatly lightened his burdens and enhanced the pleasure of his work. We mention with much gratitude, among the many who have aided us, the names that follow: Capt. Eli B. Bean, Brownfield, Me.; A. E. Lewis, Esq., Fryeburg, Me.; Joseph Bennett, Esq., Denmark, Me.; Hon. L. A. Wadsworth, Hiram, Me.; Thomas Shaw, Esq., Standish, Me.; A. H. Barnes, Sumner O. Haley, and E. E. Abbott, Esq., Hollis, Me.; Capt. Horatio Hight, and Hon. Seth L. Larrabee, Portland, Me.; Charles H. Boothby, and Wm. B. Trask, Esqs., Boston, Mass.; Hon. James Larrabee, Gardner, Me.; Hon. Jesse Larrabee, New York City; Hon. Wm. F. Larrabee, Phebus, Va.; Hon. William Larrabee, Clermont, Iowa; Prof. John A. Larrabee, M. D., Louisville, Ky.; Prof. William H. Larrabee, LL. D., New York City; Dominicus Milliken, Esq., St. George, N. B.; Hon. James Milliken, Bellefont, Pa.; Hon. Seth L. Milliken, M. C., Washington, D. C.; Hon. Daniel Milliken, Malden, Mass.; Emery A. Milliken, Esq., Lexington, Mass.; Daniel Milliken, M. D., Hamilton, Ohio; S. E. Milliken, M. D., Shade Valley, Pa.; Charles J. Milliken, M. D., Cherryfield, Me., and Cyril P. Harmon, Esq., West Buxton, Me.

As an extra precaution against typographical errors, R. Fult: Wormwood, of the *Evening Express* editorial staff, Portland, has with great faithfulness read one set of proof sheets while this book was passing the press, and to him we are under obligations.

We also make grateful mention of Mrs. Nellie E. (Ridlon) French, of Cambridge, Mass., who has with much patience and tidy execution made copy for this work in the libraries of Boston.

To the Hon. Charles E. Boothby, of Brighton, England, we are indebted for valuable MSS. and photographic views.

This work contains 1,200 pages composed of more than 600,000 words, and in which are the names of rising 15,000 persons. The book comprises 209 topical sections and genealogies of 105 families. It contains 56 portraits and 12 plate views. For the common edition of 1,200 copies, more than two tons of paper were required.

With the hope that this book may prove the conservatory of such valuable data, rescued from scattered and frail documents and vanishing traditions of the Saco valley, as may entertain the descendants of the early pioneers and aid the future historian in compiling more exhaustive works, we now commit to the public the result of our many years of patient and pleasurable toil, asking the forbearance of all for any errors that were overlooked in editing.

G. T. RIDLON, SR.

KEZAR FALLS, ME., Jan. 30, 1895.



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The Saco River.

Forth from New Hampshire's granite steeps
Fair Saco rolls in chainless pride,
Rejoicing as it laughs and leaps
Down the gray mountain's rugged side;
The stern, rent crags and tall, dark pines
Watch that young pilgrim passing by,
While calm above them frowns or shines
The black, torn cloud, or deep blue sky.

Soon, gathering strength, it swiftly takes
Through Bartlett's vales its tuneful way,
Or hides in Conway's fragrant brakes,
Retreating from the glare of day;
Now, full of vigorous life, it springs
From the strong mountain's circling arms,
And roams in wide and lucid rings
Among green Fryeburg's woods and farms.

Here with low voice it comes and calls
For tribute from some hermit lake;
And here it wildly foams and falls,
Bidding the forest echoes wake;
Now sweeping on, it runs its race
By mound and mill in playful glee;
Now welcomes with its pure embrace
The vestal waves of Ossipee,

—James G. Lyons.



EATHEN NATIONS have worshiped rivers as divine and with offerings of wealth have sought to propitiate their seeming wrath. Along these mighty water-ways, which are the life-giving arteries of Nature's system, the most remarkable events in the world's history have transpired. Guided by the course of rivers the early explorers found their way, and along their borders the tide of immigration has been directed. From the mountains through which, with the unyielding axe of ages, they have cut a highway, deposits are conveyed to enrich the valleys below; they bring man food from the resources of the hills, and by commerce, from lands afar. By their unceasing flow they have leveled the land where the skill of human engineers would prove unavailing.

How unequally puny man, with all his art, contends with the mighty force of rivers! Increasing in volume, they upheave and bear away the most solid masonry; being diminished, they obstinately refuse to carry the burdens imposed upon them. Although man has harnessed the untamed waters to the chariot wheels of industry, and has made them, like an enslaved Samson,

"grind at the mill," yet, when detained too long in artificial channels, they break down all barriers and rush with impetuous fury to the lower levels of their natural pathway.

With what various changes of aspect great rivers proceed on their way! Now trembling, foaming, and roaring in mad haste over the uneven pavement of the ragged defiles from which they emerge to pass with grand and measured sweep between the alluvial intervalles below. We observe the tortuous rapids, the clinging curves with which the passing waters embrace each jutting boulder, and the gentle transition to calm repose as they reach the unobstructed channel, and, like heated coursers flecked with foam, pass into the cooling eddies for rest.

To the beholder of natural phenomena there is a common propensity to invest moving water with the conscious power of feeling, while, to the thoughtful observer, it is impressively suggestive of lessons which involve the issues of human life. There is the natural effect of impending ruin, desperate resolution, and fearful agony. When nearing the falls the waters become visibly agitated and seem to struggle backward in the extremity of fear before being hurled into the abyss below. Approaching the narrow gorge with its towering walls of granite upon which the sentinel pines lean forward to watch the coming conflict, the contracted stream, like a column of armed men, closes ranks for the final charge against the opposing bulwark. And the rocks mid-stream, that rise above the surface, seem to be tortured with supernatural dread and fling back with giant force the menacing waters.

Should the venturesome observer find a foothold upon the shelving ledge, and gaze downward upon the dark and impenetrable waters, he will be oppressed with a sense of profound gloom; an unexplainable dread seizes upon him, an unearthly shudder passes over him. At a distance the river has the appearance of a corrugated band of silver laid down in the rocky chasm.

There are few rivers in New England that present a greater variety of formation along their borders, few environed by natural scenery more picturesque and beautiful, than the Saco. Its course downward from the mountains to the sea is marked by a succession of rapids of remarkable violence which alternate between the cataract, the whirlpool, and the deep, dark eddy.

How often, when sitting upon the mossy bank under the whispering pines, watching the ceaseless, unwearied flow of this stream, have we asked, "Ancient and majestic river, when and where hadst thou birth?" If invested with the power of articulate speech we might have heard thee respond in the language of sacred story, "Before Abraham was I am."

What mean those writers of European history who designate our continent as the "New World," and who boast that *we* have no antiquity! Had they perused the records cut in our tables of stone, they would have learned that we have foundations as ancient as their own. What is the age of ivy-grown

cathedral, or crumbling stones of feudal fortress, when compared with the awful pillared structures reared by the architect of the eternal hills, or when measured by the vast chronology of creation! Storied Saco! Long before the yellow moccasin of the stealthy red man had pressed thy banks, or ever Naaman had bathed in the healing waters of Jordan; antecedent to the day when the bullrush basket containing the infant law-giver of Israel had been laid beside the sacred Nile, or the pyramids were founded; ere Noah had laid the keel of his ark, or Abel had offered sacrifice; aye, when the streams of Eden flowed through a sinless world and watered the gardens of Paradise, this unknown river of the Western hemisphere was cradled in the cloud-curtained security of the templed hills, baptized by the rain-giving heavens, and kissed by the benignant sunshine; yea, had marshalled its forces behind the embattled terraces of the north, forced a passage through the granite gateway of the mountains, and in the majesty of its strength had swept down from the tablelands on its hastening march to the ocean, demanding tribute from a hundred subordinate streams, unchallenged and unhindered. Upon these passing waters the leaves of unnumbered centuries had fallen, and the giant oak, conservatory of its own unquestioned chronology, had reached forth its wide-spreading arms and dropped its annual acorns into these uncrediting waters.

Across the placid coves the swimming otter wove his chevroned wake and reached his subterranean cell unharmed. Upon the untitled meadows the beaver, guided by nature's unerring law, summoned his industrious artisans and built the dome-like huts of his populous hamlet undisturbed. Into the miniature harbors the decorous wild goose convoyed his feather-plated fleet, and cast anchor for the night under the shelter of the woodland bank. Unheard by human ear, the clatter of the wandering kingfisher reverberated above the roaring waterfall, while the red-deer dipped his antlers, and cooled his flanks, in the shadowy coves. When darkness fell, the ambling bear came down the bank to drink; the lonely serenade of the loon mingled with the plaintive note of wakeful night bird, and the alternating scream of panther and howl of wolf passed as a challenge across the unhumanized solitudes from mountain to valley. While the graceful foliage of the overhanging hemlock was reflected upon the unruffled waters from above, the opulent cowlily launched her golden boat below. Upon the mossy log by the riverside the male grouse beat his rumbling reveille, while his mottled consort brooded her young upon the nest of pine boughs near at hand. Here, the graceful squirrel chattered as gleefully to his mate as now; here, upon the spruce limb, he arranged his morning toilet and dropped his nutshell into the passing current; here, unheard by man, the multitude of birds sang the same measures carolled on creation's morn, and skimmed, on shining wing, the glimmering waters of the restless river.

In these vast solitudes nature's grand cathedral, whose terraced walls were the created masonry of the granite hills, whose lofty towers were the

storm-splintered pinnacles that pierced the clouds, whose pillared aisles were capited and archtraved with foliage work more exquisitely beautiful than marble touched by Grecian sculptor's chisel, whose organ notes were the voice of many waters that rose and swelled like the chorus of some mighty orchestra, softened and subdued by the mingling music of the chanting pines in the arboreal galleries above, had been erected.

Here, in the deep primeval forest, the brave aboriginal inhabitants searched for those medicinal treasures stored in the pharmacy of nature, and from these compounded the curative preparations for which the tribe has long been renowned. Here, upon the river bank, the Sokokis built his bark wigwam, upon these waters he propelled his beaded canoe of birch with noiseless paddle of ash, and in the pellucid depths saw the reflection of his dusky form.

The adventuresome Vikings, reared in a land indented with intersecting voes, when they discovered our rivers upon which the tide ebbcd and flowed, supposed them to be channels leading through the continent to some western sea, and with the contempt of danger and ambition for exploration characteristic of their race, boldly entered some of these broad estuaries in their long, narrow galleys and were soon astonished to find themselves confronted by a frowning waterfall. So the early mariners, who felt their way around our New England coast, and entered the mouths of our streams, sailed not far before having encountered impassable barriers. How true was this of the Saco! The topography of the country traversed by this river seemed designed to constitute it a chain of water powers nearly its entire length, and some of the most valuable of these are close to the seashore, linked with navigation.

The voices of the inland waterfalls were invitations to the enterprising colonists to arise and build; they told of latent power that might be used for the good of the inhabitants, and they were not long allowed to remain unimproved. But for these mill privileges what might have been the condition of the Saco valley to-day! To them the thriving villages, the broad farms, and the populous towns, owe their existence. Along the banks by the trail of red man the millwright penetrated the timber-abounding forest; upon some ledge above the wasted waters he stood and formed his ideal of the initiatory foundation from which the mills and hamlets arose; and soon the workman's shout, the mallet stroke, and the ringing saw were heard about the falls. Houses were erected for the mill-men and a mansion for the owner; fields along the rich intervalles expanded into broad and smiling farms, and thus our early settlements grew. Great boats were built with which to float the wares down the river, and noble oxen, tugging at the bow, moved the odorous lumber from the mill-house to the landings.

Gradually, but firmly, the materialized wave of settlement moved inland, up stream, and spread itself along the Ossipees, tributaries of the Saco, and from valley to valley, until cosy homes, surrounded by fruitful farms, nestled under the shadows of the granite hills of the north.

Science has found no golden key by which the phenomenal mystery involved in the movement of water within and upon the surface of the earth can be unlocked; this is one of Nature's secrets which she declines to unfold. Regulated by its own peculiar law, the floods of water obey their Creator's behest with as much regularity as do the bodies of the planetary system. But we are often led to inquire how the great reservoirs, elevated upon mountains, from which the rivers rise, are supplied with water. Some of these are supported at such altitudes that the law of gravity has no discovered part in filling them, and no season's rainfall could replenish them. Somewhere under the earth's crust, unheard by mortal ear, some potent enginery is forcing the water uphill into these mountain ponds, from whence they are thrown down into the river and carried to the exhaustless ocean.

In our Saco river we find a remarkable example of this action of water. Taking its rise from Saco pond, which is nearly 2,000 feet above the sea level, it drains the southwestern district of the White Mountains. The small stream passes through the Notch, falling 600 feet in the first three miles, and nearly as much more in the next nine miles. Along this distance it flows between lofty mountains, walled in by solid granite. At the west line of Bartlett the Saco is 745 feet above the ocean. In the next eight miles, to the mouth of Ellis river, its descent is about thirty feet to the mile. At the line between Maine and New Hampshire, the water of the Saco is elevated 400 feet above the high tide level.

The course of the Saco spans a distance of about 140 miles; it is a rapid and remarkably clear stream. Its head is in the western pass of the White Hills, while the Ellis river, which forms a considerable tributary of the Saco, rises in the eastern pass. After flowing in a southeast course for about thirty miles, receiving several streams on its way, it enters Maine across the line between Conway and Fryeburg; then, as if something had been forgotten and left behind, turns north and runs in that direction about fifteen miles, when Cold river pours its crystal and refreshing tribute into the wandering stream. The Saco then turns in a southerly direction, forming a great bend, and separates the towns of Brownfield and Denmark. In Fryeburg the river runs thirty miles and has formed, where once there was evidently a great lake, extensive and very productive intervals. In all this distance it progresses but four miles on an air line, thus forming a natural curiosity that has excited the wonder of many a visitor. In 1817 and 1818 a canal three miles in length was cut across about four miles below the extremity of the curve, which laid the river bed above entirely dry. Lovewell's pond, through which the Indians used to pass when journeying up and down the Saco, lies three miles below the canal. This whole district was early known as the Pequawket country. From this point, the river runs sixty miles in a southeasterly direction before its waters mingle with the tide. At the Great Falls in Hiram the stream plunges down seventy-two feet.

Thirty miles from its mouth, the Great Ossipee contributes one-third of the Saco's water, this stream issues from Ossipee pond, eighteen miles westward. Between this point at Cornish, and the incoming of the Little Ossipee at Lamington, Steep Falls, twenty feet in descent, are formed. Passing onward to Bonne Eagle Falls it then rushes madly down through a rock-walled channel to Moderation Falls, Bar Mills, and Salmon Falls, where it plunges down, boiling, roaring through a narrow defile cut deep in the solid rock. Below are Union Falls, thence the river descends to the head of Saco Falls, where it is divided by Indian Island, and on either side falls over a precipice forty two feet and mingles with the salt water of the bay. The view of the cataract on the Saco side is majestic and grand.

Saco river is greatly disturbed by freshets. The water frequently rises ten feet, and has reached the height of twenty-five feet, resulting in a great destruction of property along its entire course. In 1775 a stream called New river broke out of the White Mountains and discharged into the Ellis river; thence into the Saco, which was so enormously swollen by this avalanche of waters that mills, bridges, large quantities of lumber, and many domestic animals were swept away. Very destructive freshets occurred in 1814, when saw mills and bridges were taken bodily from their foundations and carried down the mighty current. Again in 1843 there was a memorable rise in the river which nearly cleared its banks of mills, houses, and lumber. Some of the saw mills, chained to sturdy old oaks upon the bank, were carried away, the heavy chains being torn in pieces by the resistless flood.

Although the lands adjacent to the river have been nearly denuded of the grand old pines that once grew there, the lumbermen land their logs upon the banks, and the stream is the great highway, or rather water-way, over which the brawny, blue-shirted river-men "drive" them to the mills below.

Who that spent their early years on the Saco, that has fished along its banks, sailed upon its surface, bathed in its eddies, or listened to its murmur, can cease to look back with pleasure to those careless, happy days?

"Hail! hail again, my native stream,
Scene of my boyhood's earliest dream!
With solitary step once more
I tread thy wild and sylvan shore,
And pause at every turn to gaze
Upon thy dark, meandering maze.
What though obscure the woody source,
What though unusing thy humble course;
What if no lofty, classic name
Gives to thy peaceful waters fame,
Still can thy rural haunts impart
A solace to this chastened heart."



The White Mountains.



THE "White Hills" are the birthplace of the infant Saco, and through their narrow gateway the tiny stream emerges into the warming sunshine and the "open ground." We have only sacred chronology by which to estimate the age of these North American pyramids, and no means of knowing when they were first seen by white men. In 1631 Thomas Eyre, one of the New Hampshire patentees, forwarded a letter to Ambrose Gibbons containing the following statement: "By the bark Warwick we send you a factor to take charge of the trade goods; also a soldier for discovery." Some of the early writers assumed that this "soldier" was one Darby Field, an Irishman, who discovered the White Mountains in 1632. This view is now discredited. The first successful attempt to ascend the mountains was made in 1642.

In his history of New England, Winthrop says, "One Darby Field, an Irishman, living about Piscataquack, being accompanied by two Indians, went to the top of the White hill. He made the journey in eighteen days." Here we find ourselves on solid ground where tradition and history are in agreement. Darby Field was a real explorer, and left numerous descendants who settled on the bank of the river along whose course he made his way from Saco to the base of the mountains; and these related again and again the story of their ancestor's adventures at their fireside. He lived at Oyster river, or Dover, and on his return from his journey to these "crystal hills," he related that the distance from Saco was about one hundred miles, and we assume that he followed the river valley from that place. After forty miles' travel they found the ground to be ascending nearly all the way; and when twelve miles from the summit, found no tree nor herbage, but "low savins," which in places they were enabled to walk upon. Their course up the steep ascent was along a ridge, between two valleys filled with snow, out of which two branches of the Saco issued, meeting at the foot of the hill, where they found an Indian town with about two hundred souls therein.

Another party, conducted by Richard Vines and Thomas Georges ascended the mountain. These also reported the existence of the Indian village on the bank of the Saco. From this settlement they ascended in wooded lands some thirty miles; then upon shattered rocks without trees or grass about seven miles. These explorers reported a plain at the top of the mountain with an area of three

or four miles, covered with stones, upon this plateau rose a pinnacle about a mile in height, with a nearly level plain upon its summit from which "four great rivers took their rise." These men seem to have been bewildered by the grandeur of the spectacle and their vision became perverted.

In a book published in 1672, entitled "New England Rarities Discovered," is an account of the discovery of the White Mountains in which exaggeration ran wild. Glowing descriptions of precious stones found there were given, and among the wonderful things enumerated that had been discovered were "sheets of muscova glass" forty feet long. The mountains were said to cover one hundred leagues in extent.

A party of explorers ascended the highest peak in 1725, and another in 1740. The last party was alarmed by what appeared to be the constant report of muskets, but by investigation they learned that the noises were produced by stones falling over a precipice.

The "Notch" was discovered by a hunter named Timothy Nash, in 1771. This pioneer had retired from the settlements and made him a habitation in the wilderness. As the tradition runs, he climbed a tree upon one of the mountain sides to look for large game when he saw this defile south of him. He descended at once and turned his steps in that direction, passing through the granite gateway on his way to Portsmouth. In an interview with Gov. Wentworth he described to him what he had discovered, but His Excellency discredited the report. As Nash constantly and seriously affirmed that his statement was strictly true, the curiosity of the Governor was excited, and to test the veracity of his visitor he promised that, if he would bring him a horse through this mountain pass from Lancaster, he should be rewarded with a grant of land. He was assured by Nash that this feat could and would be accomplished, then he turned his steps northward. Securing the services of another bold spirit, Benjamin Sawyer, the two lowered the horse down over a precipice by a rope, and delivered him safe and sound at Portsmouth.

The grant of land was given according to promise, and was named "Nash and Sawyer's Location."

In 1803, a road costing \$4,000, extending through the Notch, was built and became the thoroughfare by which the farmers of northern New Hampshire and Vermont, carried their produce to the Portland market. A hundred teams have been known to go through the mountain pass on a winter day.

One of the earliest to establish a home in the White Mountain region was Eleazer Roschbrook, a former resident of Groton, Mass., who settled in Lancaster in 1772, removing hence, in a short time, to Monadnock, where he built a house more than thirty miles from any white man, and reached by spotted trees. During the Revolution he removed to Vermont and served in the war. In 1792, he returned to the wilderness, reaching Nash and Sawyer's Location in midwinter. Here he began to cut timber for a homestead and soon erected

a log-house near the "Giant's Grave," not far from the site of the Fabyan House. He built a saw-mill, grist-mill, and large barns, stables and sheds for the accommodation of travelers. Rosebrook was one of nature's noblemen, "renowned for his heroism in war and his enterprise in time of peace." *

Here, under the grim shadows of the templed hills, he gathered around his hospitable fireside the sturdy farmers who, when on their market trip, tarried with him for a night, and thus he extended his acquaintance and friendship until his name became the synonym of good-fellowship and generosity. He died in 1817.

Abel Crawford, descended from an ancient Scottish family, was another noted pioneer of the mountain country. He came from Guildhall, Vt., only a few years after Mr. Rosebrook, who was his father-in-law, and settled twelve miles south, near where the famous house named for the family now stands. In 1819, he opened a path to Mt. Washington. In 1822, his son, Ethan Allen Crawford, opened a new path to the hills by another course. When seventy-five years of age, Abel Crawford made his first journey on horseback to the top of Mt. Washington. Previous to this time visitors to the mountains, attended by experienced guides, ascended on foot. For more than sixty years this noble man had entertained strangers at his fireside and guided them along the dangerous paths cut through the forests to view the scenes of wild grandeur nature had hidden away here, and when venerable years had made it unsafe for him longer to attempt such services, he would cast longing looks upward and sigh for the privilege of standing once more on Mt. Washington's summit, where, like Moses on Nebo, he could "view the landscape o'er." It is said of him that in the spring months during his last years, he would watch for the coming of visitors with the same eagerness with which boys look for the return of the birds. He would sit in his armchair during the mild weather, supported by his dutiful daughter, his snowy hair falling on his shoulders, and watch and wait for the first traveler who might enter the wild mountain pass. Soon after the stage coaches began to pass his door with their numerous passengers, having accomplished his important mission, he sank down to rest at the age of 85 years.

Ethan Allen Crawford succeeded to the estate of Capt. Rosebrook, but the extensive buildings were soon destroyed by fire. He was known as the "giant of the mountains," and was nearly seven feet in stature. He kept a journal of

* MRS. ROSEBROOK was a large, resolute and powerful woman, well qualified to meet the experiences incident to pioneer life. On one occasion, when her husband was absent, a party of drunken Indians came to her house at night and asked to be admitted. She kindly allowed them to enter, and for a time they were civil; but from the effects of the liquor they continued to drink, became insolent. She determined to be rid of their company and with a voice of authority ordered them out of doors. Reluctantly they withdrew save one great squaw who turned upon Mrs. Rosebrook to resist her mandate; but the latter seized her by the hair, dragged her to the threshold, and thrust her out. In an instant the squaw sent a tomahawk whizzing at her which cut the wooden latch, upon which she held her hand, from the door. On the following day this squaw returned and asked pardon.

his adventures which contain many a quaint entry. Some of the most eminent men of his day were entertained under his roof. It was not uncommon for him to come in from a bear hunt, or fishing excursion, attired in his rough hunting garb, to find a college president, learned judge, or a member of congress at his hearthstone. He once assisted Daniel Webster to the top of Mt. Washington, and recorded the following in his book: "We went up without meeting anything of note more than was common for me to find, but to him things appeared interesting, and when we arrived there, Mr. Webster said, 'Mount Washington' I have come a long distance, have toiled hard to reach your summit and now you give me a cold reception. I am extremely sorry I cannot stay to view the grand prospect that lies before me, and nothing prevents but this cold, uncomfortable atmosphere in which you reside.'" When descending a storm of snow began to fall and the cold became so intensified that their blood nearly curdled. Webster was much pleased with his stalwart guide and host, and Ethan adds: "The following morning after paying his bill, he made me a handsome present of twenty dollars." Ethan Allen Crawford was a noble specimen of manhood, brave, and of good moral character.

For many years the Crawford family alone entertained all strangers who visited the White Mountains, and all the bridle paths on the west side were cleared by them. They were bold, fearless men, strong as lions, and their muscular arms have been the support of many an ambitious pilgrim to the mountains when attempting to reach higher altitudes.

TRADITIONS AND LEGENDS.

Nancy Barton is supposed to have been the first white woman who passed through the Notch of the White Hills voluntarily. She was employed to keep a boarding house for lumbermen in Jefferson, was industrious, faithful, and toiled early and late for small wages. Her employer was taken captive by the Indians and she served them liquor until they were all helpless, then cut the thongs with which he was bound and secured his liberty. She carefully husbanded her earnings, and in time had laid down a handsome sum. She was engaged to be married to one of the workmen and arrangements were made for them to proceed to Portsmouth, her native place, where they were to be united and make a home. She trustingly, but unwisely, placed her money in the hands of her affianced, and began making preparations for her journey. This having become known to her employer, he determined not to lose so valuable a house-keeper, and to circumvent the marriage he sent her away on errands to Lancaster. This was meanness beyond description, and the result was tragic. During her absence her professed lover left the locality with a party going south, taking her money away with him. She somehow heard of this affair on the same day, and quickly matured plans for pursuit. With a bundle of clothing she hastened

down the snow-covered trail, guided by the trees spotted for that purpose, and after a weary journey of thirty miles, having traveled all night through a dark forest, she reached the spot where the party had camped. The fire had gone out. Benumbed with cold, she knelt about the charred brands and tried in vain to blow from them a flame. Again she took up her weary march, fording the icy waters of the Saco several times, until exhausted nature succumbed to cold and fatigue and she sank down to rise no more. Her clothes were coated with ice and loaded with the falling snow; her curdled blood ceased to flow and death released her from her distress. A relief party had been hurried forward after the storm of snow came on, but they were too far behind to save her life; her rigid body was found buried under the drifting snow upon the south side of the stream in Bartlett, since known as "Nancy's brook." Her faithless lover learned of her sad fate, and being seized with keen remorse for his crime, became hopelessly insane and ended his days by a miserable death. All the particulars of this affair were related in my presence when a boy, and every recurrence of the sad story has oppressed my mind as I thought of the hellish spirit that prompted men to such desperate deeds of wickedness. Grim Justice could find no doom too dark as a penalty for such crime. The early inhabitants believed the ghost of Nancy Barton's betrayer and robber lingered about the brookside where she perished, and that his terrible wailing lamentations were often heard there at night.

The "Crystal Cascade."—On the Ellis river, one of the tributaries of the Saco, among the mountains, there is a beautiful waterfall with which a pathetic legend is connected. When that region was inhabited only by the red men, a chief, according to the custom of his people, had made choice of a brave and stalwart Indian to become the husband of his daughter. Learning that the affections of the maiden had been given to one of a neighboring tribe who was quite worthy of her, the old chief could not fully disregard her wishes. A council was called and the old men decided that the girl should be given to the one most skillful with the bow and arrow. A target was put up and the two young warriors prepared for the contest. When all was ready, the twang of the bow-string rang out on the air, the feathered arrows sped on their errand, and he of her father's choice was declared to be the champion. Before the shouts of his friends had died away, the two loyal-hearted lovers had joined hands and were fleeing through the forest. Swift-footed pursuers were instantly on their trail, and it became a race for life or death. Finding the pursuers likely to overtake them, when the lovers reached the edge of the precipice down which the cataract plunges, clasped in each other's arms they threw themselves into the rushing waters; and now, as sentimental visitors watch the shining mists arise before the falls, fancy pictures two graceful and ethereal forms, hand in hand, standing there. This is the legend.

The Lost Maiden.—An Indian family living on the head waters of the

Saco, had a daughter more beautiful than any maiden of their tribe, and who was accomplished in all the arts known to her people. When she had reached maturity, her parents sought in vain to find a young brave suitable for her husband, but none could be found worthy of so peerless a creature. Suddenly this wild flower of the mountains disappeared. Diligent was the search, and long the mourning when no trace of her light moccasin could be found in forest or glade. By her tribe she was given up as lost. But some hunters who had penetrated far into the mountain fastnesses, discovered the missing maiden in company with a beautiful youth whose hair, like her own, flowed down to his waist. They were on the border of a limpid stream. On the approach of the intruders, the pair vanished out of sight. The parents of the maiden knew her companion to be one of the pure spirits of the mountains, and henceforth considered him to be their son. To him they called when game was scarce, and when by the streamside they signified their wishes, lo! the creatures came swimming toward them. So runs our legend, which we have taken, in part, from an early author.

The Pale-Face Captive. A wandering hunter of the Sokokis tribe had struck the trail of a party of Mohawk warriors who were returning from battle, and learned by occasional footprints found in the brookside sands that a white captive was being carried away. Following at a distance during the day the Sokokis watched the Mohawks camp behind a lofty boulder, and after they had eaten saw them bind the white girl to a tree in a sitting posture and then lie down in their blankets to sleep. Waiting until their fire had burned out, the young hunter cautiously crept behind the tree where the poor maiden was tied, and whispering assurance of safety he quickly cut the thongs from her swollen wrists and led her away. Before the morning dawned, they had covered so great a distance, and had so hidden their trail by wading in the shallow water of streams, that their pursuers did not overtake them and they reached the Indian village at the mouth of the Ossipee unharmed. Here the maiden, then quite a little girl, was treated with kindness and adopted the Indian mode of life. But tradition claims that the Mohawks knew by the broken trail of the Sokokis to what tribe he belonged, and ever after watched for opportunity to wreak vengeance upon them. This pale-faced exile never left the wigwam of the young brave who had rescued her from the bloody Mohawks, and when old and bent with the weight of years, was often seen in company with the "up-river Indians" when going down the Saco in their canoes. She reported that she was an only child and that her parents had both been slain at the time she was taken captive.

The Sokokis Indians.



THE best authorities now attribute to our North American aborigines an Asiatic origin. In physical appearance, language, and traditions, the western tribes resemble the northeastern Asiatics, while the Eskimo and his cousin on the Asiatic side understand each other perfectly. The Mongolian cast of features is much more marked in the tribes on the Pacific than in those on the Atlantic coast, while the earliest traditions handed down from time immemorial by the ancient fathers, and held by the chiefs of the eastern tribes, indicate that they came by stages from the westward; and those of the western tribes, that their remote ancestors came from regions farther west.

When the early explorers came to the mouth of the Saco, they found the valley inhabited by these free-born denizens of our western hemisphere. How long these lords of the soil had held their vast inheritance when the white man came, no writer on the origin of nations, or of the prehistoric period, has attempted to state in terms with any claim to definiteness. A modern author, who has given this subject much attention, believes that the era of their existence as a distinct and insulated race should be dated back to the time when, as related in sacred history, the inhabitants of the world were separated into nations and each branch of the human family received its language and individuality.

One of the most eloquent and statesman-like of the Saco valley chiefs once said in council: "We received our lands from the Great Father of Life; we hold only from Him." Their right to the soil bequeathed by the Creator none could justly challenge, and in defending their claims against the encroachments of the insulting settlers they doubtless felt that they had the sanction of the Great Spirit. It certainly was a remarkable condescension that allowed the intrusive white man, without the shadow of a title, to find a foot-rest upon these shores, and greater wonder, that they were permitted to plant their homes upon the soil.

But they were, in many respects, a noble people who evinced unmistakable evidence of having descended from a higher state, and still retained a fine sense of honor and great personal dignity. Of majestic form and graceful carriage, the typical son of the forest was an object of interest who challenged the attention of every considerate beholder.

The Sokokis family was one of the most ancient in what is now the State of Maine, and were quite distinct from those living on the Salmon Falls and Piscataqua rivers farther westward. Just where the territorial line of division was cannot be determined with certainty. There is evidence to show that those several tribes recognized a code of laws by which they were governed in their relations to each other. There were, anciently, according to the relations of the chiefs, great councils held in the wilderness in which each family, or tribe, was represented by its delegated head and here the boundary of their territorial possessions and hunting grounds were prescribed, and any disputes arising from questions relating to trespass amicably adjusted.

From the Saco river eastward all the branches of the great tribal family used the same language with slight variations peculiar to certain localities. All who inhabited this wide expanse of territory between the Saco valley and New Brunswick could readily understand each other; and yet, with one exception, not a word of their language could be found in Eliot's Indian Bible printed in 1664. Captain Francis, an Indian of the Penobscot tribe, who was not only intelligent but well-informed in all matters relating to the history of the Maine Indians, said the Saco tribe was the parent of all the eastern families: "they are all one brother," the old man used to say. Each tribe was younger as we proceed eastward from Saco river, and those at Passamaquoddy the youngest of all. Francis once said, "Always I could understand these brothers when they speak, but when the Mickmacks, Algonquins, and Canadian Indians speak I cannot tell all what they say." Governor Neptune and members of the Newell family confirmed this statement.

The Sokokis were once so numerous that they could call nine hundred warriors to arms, but wars and pestilence reduced their numbers to a mere handful. Their original principal settlement and the headquarters of their important chiefs was about the lower waters of the river.

The residence of the sagamores was on Indian Island above the lower falls. Among the names of the chiefs who dwelt hereabout were those of Capt. Sunday, the two Heagons, and Squando who succeeded Fluellen. For some years these Indians lived with the white settlers in peace and quietness, some of them acquiring a fair knowledge of the English language by their intercourse. When the increasing number of colonists encroached upon their lands, and hatred and discontent had been engendered by the ill-treatment of the whites, these Indians gradually moved up river and joined their brethren who lived in the villages at Pequawket and on the Ossipee.

We have found no evidence of hostility on the Indians' part until they had been provoked to retaliate by some of the most inexcusable insults that could have been thought of. According to the early historians a party of rude sailors from one of the vessels lying in the harbor hailed the wife of Squando, who, with her infant child, was passing down the river in a canoe. Taking no notice

of this she would have peacefully proceeded on her way, but they approached her and maliciously overturned the canoe to see, as afterwards stated, if young Indians could swim naturally like wild animals. The child instantly sank but the mother by diving brought it up alive. This babe soon after died and the parents attributed the fatality to an injury caused by the white men.

This insult and injury so exasperated Squando that he thirsted for revenge, and he determined to exert himself to the uttermost to arouse his followers and the neighboring tribes to arm themselves for a war of extermination against the whites. But this was not the only reason why the savages should hate the English settlers. Some of the early speculators who conducted a private business with the Indians, or had charge of the regular truck-houses along the coast, influenced more by their greed than any principle of honor, just as modern white men have been, by misrepresenting goods bartered for the red man's valuable furs, and by defrauding them when under the influence of liquor, had driven them to desperation. These acts of injustice were not forgotten, and some of the aggressors were made to suffer for their wrongs at the hands of the Indians, when the knife was drawn, as will hereafter appear.

As early as 1615, there were two branches of the Sokokis tribe under the government of two subordinate chiefs. One of these communities was settled on the great bend of the Saco at Pequawket, now in Fryeburg, and the other at the mouth of the Great Ossipee, where, before King Philip's war, they employed English carpenters from the settlements down river to build them a strong timber fort, having stockaded walls fourteen feet in height, to protect them against the blood-thirsty Mohawks whose coming these Indians anticipated and dreaded. (See the particulars in article on garrisons, etc.)

When the Sokokis removed from the locality of their early home on the lower waters of the river to the interior, their names were changed to Pequawkets and Ossipees; the former word, meaning the *crooked place*, expresses exactly the character of the locality where their village stood.

A terribly fatal pestilence, thought to have been the small-pox, which prevailed in 1617 and 1618 among the Indians of this and other tribes, swept them away by thousands, some of the tribes having become extinct from its effects. The dead by hundreds remained unburied, and their bones, scattered through the forest, were found long afterwards by the white men. At a treaty assembled at Sagadahoc in 1702, there were delegates from the Winnesaukes, Ossipees, and Pequawkets. Among those present belonging to this tribe were Watorota-Menton, Heagon, and Adeawando. When the treaty was holden in Portsmouth in 1713, the Pequawket chiefs were present. Adeawando and Scawesco signed the articles of agreement with a cross at the treaty held at Arowsic on the Kennebec in 1717. The ranks of the Pequawkets became so thinned out at the time of Lovewell's fight that they could muster but twenty-four warriors. Capt. John Giles, who commanded the fort at the

mouth of the Saco river, and who was well acquainted with the Indian tribes of Maine, took a census of those over sixteen years of age, able to bear arms, in 1726, and reports only twenty-four fighting men. At this time Adeawando was chief.

Many of the tribe had removed to Canada at this time, and had united with the St. Francis Indians there. Adeawando was a man of great intelligence, and eloquence as a public speaker, and became very influential in the councils. He became a leading spirit after removing to Canada, where he was a favorite with the Governor General. When Capt. Phineas Stevens visited Quebec in 1752, to redeem captives from the St. Francis Indians, Adeawando was chief speaker at the conference held there and made strong charges against the English planters on the Saco for their trespass upon the lands of his people. In his address he said: "We acknowledge no other lands as yours but your settlements wherever you have built: and we will not, under any pretext, consent that you pass beyond them. The lands we call our own have been given us by the Great Master of Life: we hold only from Him."

In the beginning of the war with France, the remnant of the Pequawket tribes who had lingered about the home-place of their ancestors on the Saco, went to some fort occupied by the white men and expressed a desire to live with them. These, with the women and children, were permitted to remain for a considerable time in the fort: but when war had been declared against the Eastern Indians these families were removed to Boston where they were provided for by the government. A suitable place was found for them some fifty miles from the city where was good fishing and fowling. The state furnished them blankets, clothing, and other necessary provisions. Smith writes in his journal: "About twenty Saco Indians are at Boston pretending to live with us."

When the Eastern Indians sued for peace, and promised to summon all the heads of tribes concerned in the war, these Sokokis or Pequawket Indians were present at the treaty (1749) held at Falmouth; but as it was proved that their tribe had not been involved, it was deemed unnecessary for them to sign the treaty. In 1750, a year later, Douglas wrote: "The Pequawket Indians live in two towns and have only about a dozen fighting men. These often travel to Canada by way of the Connecticut river."

After the fall of Quebec, and white men had pushed their settlements up the Saco valley, a few members of the tribe remained about the head waters of the Connecticut until the beginning of the Revolution. The last mention of the tribe living at Pequawket was in a petition to the General Court dated at Fryeburg, in which the able-bodied men asked for guns, ammunition, and blankets, for fourteen warriors, and these became soldiers on the patriot side; they served faithfully under their commander and were liberally rewarded by

the government. After the war they came back to Fryeburg and lingered with their families in the vicinity of their old homes where they were well remembered by the venerable people of the last generation. Among these were Tom Heagon, Old Philip, and Swanson. Philip, the last known chief of the Pequawks, signed a deed in 1796, conveying northern New Hampshire, and a part of Maine, to Thomas Eames and others.

The curtain of history falls before a sad scene. A popular author has written: "Long and valiantly did they contend for the inheritance received from their ancestors, but fate had decided against them. With unavailing regret these children of the forest looked upon the ruins of their once pleasant homes for the last time, and turned their faces away." From time immemorial the tribe had held undisputed possession of the Saco valley where, upon the rich and mellow intervals, they had harvested their ripened corn. They were brave, great hunters, and ready for war. Before the battle with Lovewell they had been prosperous, and might have survived to multiply their numbers and perpetuate their name, but this conflict convinced them that nothing less than absolute extermination, and the possession of the last acre of their land, would satisfy the avarice of the whites, and, broken in spirit, they scattered the smoking brands of their camp-fire and sadly, silently vanished away.

AN INDIAN BURIAL MOUND.

On the west side of Ossipee lake and south of Lovewell's river, situated upon a beautiful intervalle, may be seen a remarkable prehistoric mound which was filled with the skeletons of many thousands of Indians. This elevation was, when first discovered by white men, about twenty-five feet in height, seventy-five in length, and fifty in width. As the mound had been protected by a wall at the base to prevent washing, the circumference remains about the same. Soon after the Revolution, Daniel Smith, Esq., commenced to clear a farm here, and was probably the first white man who saw the singular mound. When its existence became known great curiosity was excited and hundreds went to view the place. At length two physicians went there for the purpose of procuring some skeletons, if any could be found sufficiently preserved to be of any value. But they found the proprietor of the land averse to this, and he positively refused to have anything removed. After much persuasion he consented to have an excavation made sufficiently large to ascertain the character of the internal structure of the mound; a work he watchfully superintended. It had been supposed that each warrior's pipe, tomahawk, and wampum, had been buried at his side, but so far as has been revealed, only one tomahawk was found. All the bodies were found to be in a sitting position, reclining around a common centre, facing outward. From the appearance of the remains it seemed evident that the bodies were packed hard against each other, leaving

but little space between them to be filled with earth. Having begun at the middle, when one circle had been filled another was started on the outside of it, and so on until the base tier had reached a sufficient circumference; then a second tier was begun above it. There is no means of ascertaining how long this mound had been used as a place of interment by the tribe inhabiting that region. Either the tribe must have numbered many thousand at an early day, or their dead had been buried here for thousands of years. Judging from the space occupied by each skeleton, those present when the excavation was made estimated that no less than eight or ten thousand bodies must have been deposited within the mound. The outer covering of the elevation was of coarse sand taken from the plains about one hundred rods distant on the west side of Lovewell's river, and seems to have been about two feet in thickness originally. The stones laid about the base to prevent the mound from being washed down by rains, are round, smooth, and water-worn, these were carried from the bed of the river and their exact counterpart may be seen there to-day. Here we find a prehistoric problem suggestive of much thought. About it the contemplative mind finds much obscurity. Unanswerable questions will arise. Had the scattered families of the great tribe inhabiting the territory adjacent carried their dead through the deep, dark forest pathways for many a weary league to this great tribal tomb? What tradition of ancestors, superstition, or religious sentiment, could have impelled these sons of the wilderness to do this? What solemn burial ceremonies attended the mounding of these bodies of their departed kindred as they were deposited in this thickly populated chamber of mortality? What must have been the emotions of these dusky warriors as they viewed the sepulcher of their fathers; the place where they, too, must take their position in the silent circle of the dead!

To us there is a weird fascination about this singular burial mound, this voiceless monument of antiquity, and we can only wish some record of its origin, and the number of years it had been used, as definite as that found in the sacred volume concerning the cave of Machpelah purchased by Abraham for a place of burial, had been left. But all our speculations must be unavailing and we allow the curtain to fall and hide from the mental view that which must remain a mystery "until the day dawns and the shadows flee away."

INDIAN WIGWAMS AND VILLAGES.

The American aborigines were fine students of nature and were familiar with natural phenomena. When they built their houses they displayed more wisdom than the white man who boasted of superior skill. These wigwams were never erected on land that would be reached by the swelling streams in spring-flood. Some have assumed that the whole community of the Pequawkets lived together in a compact village on the intervale at Fryeburg, but this was

not true; these keen warriors had their outposts some distance above and below to guard against surprise. Had Lovewell known the habits of these Indians better, he would not have been drawn into the trap as he was. While the larger body of the Indians lived on the great water-loop, there were clusters of houses in various places down the Saco valley. One of these hamlets was situated just south of Indian Hill in North Conway, and consisted of about twenty lodges. In what is now the town of Hiram, not far from the mouth of the Great Ossipee river, there is a high bluff upon the top of which there is a nearly level plateau of about two acres in extent where several families of the Sokokis Indians once lived, and there the elevated circles, covered annually with rank grass, long marked the places where their wigwams stood.

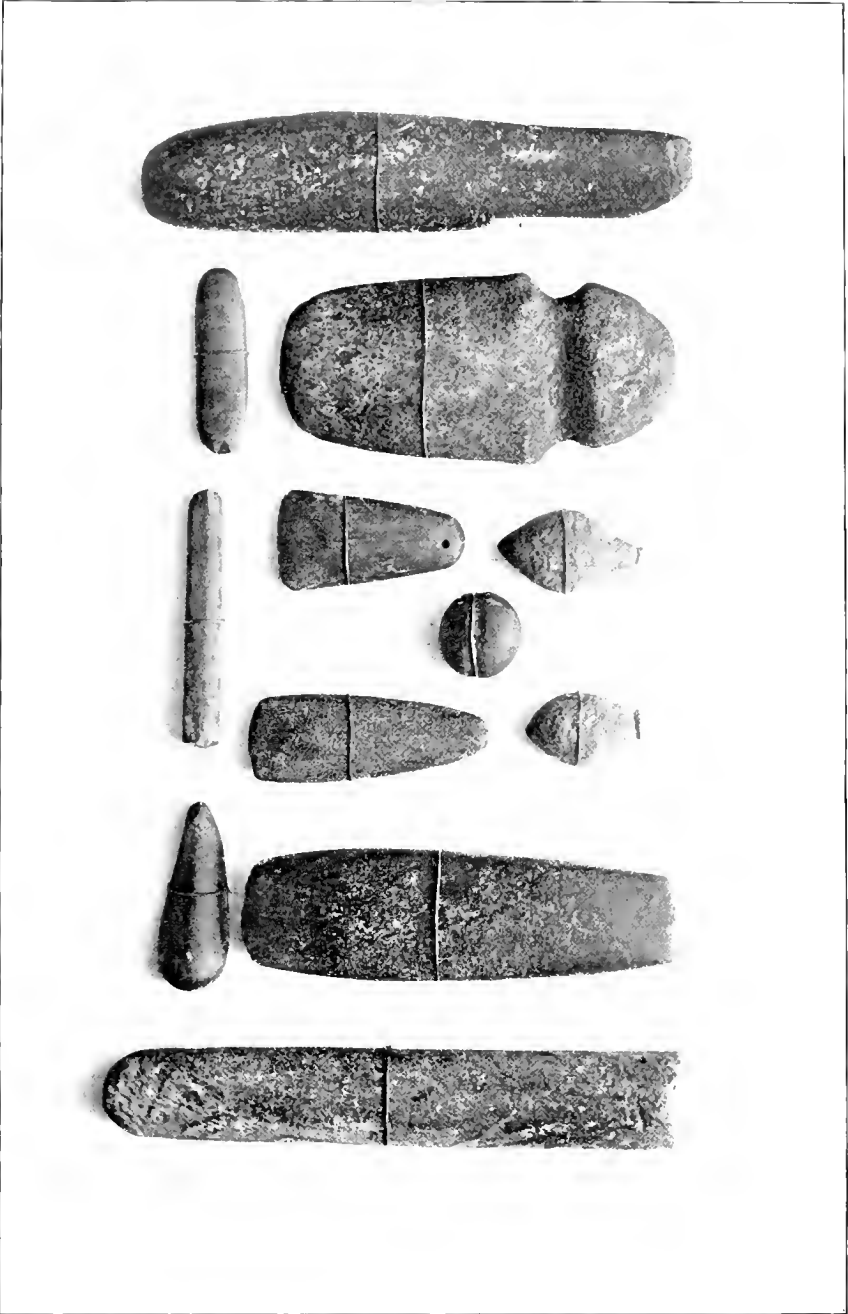
From the number of stone weapons and implements found in other localities on the river, it is evident that there were at some time either villages or solitary lodges there. At the falls where the West Buxton village now stands the Indians of this tribe came at stated seasons to spear salmon with which the Saco then abounded; and when the first settlers in the upper section of the Little Falls Plantation came there to hew down the forest and populate the town, they found a well-worn trail that followed the river bank to a point near the well-known Decker Landing, and thence turned abruptly westward over the ridge near the present highway, and down across the Thornton lot, so called, thence near the farm afterwards owned by Cyrus Bean to the foot of the Killick pond, and so on across the plains to the Little Ossipee. On the line of this old trail, and on the Joseph Decker farm, there were many indications of a settlement of Indians when the land was cleared; subsequently some remarkably fine stone axes, tomahawks, pestles, and arrow-heads were ploughed up. These were accidentally lost by a gentleman to whom they had been presented. Not far from the site of this Indian village one or two bodies were found one hundred years ago.

The Indians constructed their houses with a light frame of poles converging at the top, and covered these with bark and skins. Within this circular enclosure men, women, children, dogs, and some small cattle domiciled promiscuously. The fires were kindled in the centre against a flat stone that leaned against the middle pole, and the smoke, carried by the draft from the door, emerged at the top of the hut and floated away. Here the cooking was done by the squaws, and here the men, when not on the war-path, or engaged in the chase, dressed the skins of animals for their clothing and packed their peltry for the trading post. Lodges owned and occupied by the chiefs and medicine men were usually larger, more pretentious, and ornamented without with rude figures of wild animals. These were the red man's council rooms and here the wise and grave old fathers sat in a circle and smoked their carved stone pipes and determined the action to be taken by the braves when menaced by the insolent pale-face.

INDIAN WEAPONS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Many of these were made from materials that have not decayed, and we have a fair collection of local discovery to aid us in our description. Their stone axes were of various forms and sizes. Nearly all, however, had a deep groove cut below the poll for the handle. It has been supposed, by the farmers along the river who have found these, that the Indians twisted strong withes around them which served for a handle, but this is not the fact. The axes were driven through a small sapling of some firm wood and allowed to remain until it had grown so closely into the groove cut for the purpose that the stone was immovable; then the tree was cut down, and a section worked to the proper size for the handle. If the handle was split, the axe must be driven through another sapling, or was laid aside. A few such have been found, almost overgrown by the wood of large forest trees in which they had been left by the Indians, and for some reason were never afterwards put to use. These axes and hatchets were usually made from a very hard and greenish colored stone, now seldom found in the Saco valley. We have examined specimens that were eight inches in length and nearly four in width at the edge. These had at the top a nearly round poll; weight about four pounds. We have no means of knowing how these stone axes were dressed into such symmetrical form, save by the tradition related by Captain Francis of the Oldtown tribe. A farmer at whose home he had dined, when returning from a hunting excursion, handed him one of these large stone axes and asked him how it was reduced from the rough piece to its perfect form. The old fellow shrugged his shoulders, laughed, and said: "Dunno; mighty big rub." We could fancy the patient red man slowly hewing this with the still harder flint tool, but when we ask how *that* was moulded into regular form, we are lost in wonder. The result is good evidence of the possibility, but the process must be catalogued with the "lost arts."

We have seen stone pestles as round and symmetrical as if turned in the cabinet-maker's lathe, three inches in diameter at the larger end and a foot in length; gouges, two inches broad, concaved and convexed, with the edge a perfect segment of the circle, armed with a formidable handle from the same piece of stone. War clubs, spears, and arrows were pointed with scales of flint and bits of hard sea-shell; some of them were wrought into ingenious forms, having a shank, or start, that was driven into the wood of spear shaft, or arrow. We take pleasure in illustrating this chapter with plate views, having fac-similes of a collection of these Indian weapons and tools that were found on the banks of the Saco river.



MEMORIALS OF THE SOKOKIS INDIANS.

HOSTILITIES ON THE SACO.

At the breaking out of hostilities, the principal settlement was at the mouth of the river. Mills had been put up at the lower falls and a few dwellings, and a large house for the mill men employed there. Half a mile below the falls, on the eastern side of the river, stood the fortified dwelling-house of John Bonython. At this time Major William Phillips, a wealthy mill and land owner, had built a more substantial and defensible dwelling, called a garrison-house, upon the opposite side of the Saco, near where the present bridge crosses.

A friendly Indian of the Sokokis tribe came to the home of John Bonython one day and informed him that a party of hostiles had visited his wigwam and were trying to induce his tribe to raise the hatchet against the white settlers; that these warriors had gone eastward, but would return in a few days with a large force. This warning prompted about fifty, then in the settlement, to take refuge in the garrison of Major Phillips. Almost as soon as they had taken this wise step, flames were seen arising from the house of John Bonython. As Phillips approached a window, to get a view of the burning building, he received a bullet in his shoulder from a savage in ambush near his house. As he quickly withdrew, to avoid a second shot, a large number of Indians who had secreted themselves near, supposing the commander of the garrison had been killed, instantly exposed themselves and with demoniac yells made a determined attack. At the same instant they were fired upon through loopholes, and by men stationed within the flankers, with such precision of aim that several were wounded, the leader of the party so badly that he died. They continued the siege till nearly morning, but failing to take the garrison by assault they secured a large cart, loaded it with brush, and, shielding themselves behind the head boards, pushed it toward the house, all aflame. This scheme proved worse than a failure, as will appear. The cart had received a considerable momentum when one of the wheels suddenly fell into a ditch which they attempted to cross, causing it to turn to one side, thus exposing the Indians to the range of those within the stockades. The opportunity was instantly made available and a fatal fire poured into their ranks. Six were killed and fifteen wounded in this engagement, and the remainder became so disheartened by their defeat that they soon withdrew. Finding his supplies of provisions and ammunition nearly gone, Major Phillips and those who had taken shelter in his garrison removed to Winter Harbor. His house, being left unoccupied, was soon reduced to ashes by the Indians. They also destroyed all the houses about the Harbor and carried a Mrs. Hitchcock away captive. She did not return, and the savages reported that she had died from eating poisonous roots which she had supposed to be ground

nuts. About this time five men were killed by Indians on the river bank. Hearing of the defenseless condition of the settlers at Saco, Captain Wincoll of Newichawanoek, with a company of sixteen men, proceeded by water around the coast to their assistance. On landing at Winter Harbor they were instantly fired upon by ambushed savages, and several of the party were killed. These Indians then gave the alarm to a larger number, who had tarried in the rear, and Wincoll and his handful of brave men were immediately confronted by a hundred and fifty well-armed warriors. Finding himself overpowered by numbers, he took refuge behind a pile of shingle bolts, and from this extemporized breastwork he and his men fought with such desperation that the dusky foe was forced to retire with considerable loss. Again in 1689 the savages menaced the settlements at Saco, but no lives are known to have been lost. A short time afterwards, however, four young men, looking for their horses for the purpose of joining some scouts under Captain Wincoll, were killed. A company, consisting of twenty-four men, was raised to search for their bodies, and having discovered the Indians, pursued them into the great heath, but were forced to retire with the loss of six of their number.

Scouting parties employed to range the woods between the Piscataqua and Casco during the summer, restrained the savages from committing serious depredations. Colonel Church had put to death a number of defenseless women and children, and held captive the wives of two chiefs, hoping thereby to effect the release of several white captives. He came by vessel into Winter Harbor. On the following morning smoke was seen arising in the direction of Scamman's garrison. Church sent forward sixty men at once, and presently followed with his whole force. This garrison was about three miles below the falls, on the eastern side of the Saco. When the soldiers approached the burning house they saw the Indians upon the bank on the other side of the river. Three of the number had crossed over, and having discovered the detachment of whites ran to their canoes; but in their haste to recross one of them, who stood up to use his paddle, was shot down and, falling forward, so injured the canoe that it almost instantly sank, and all who were within it perished. The report of muskets so alarmed the remaining savages that they retreated, leaving their canoes upon the river bank. Old Doney, a noted Indian belonging to the Sokokis tribe, was at the falls with a prisoner, Thomas Baker from Scarborough, at the time, and hearing the firing of guns hastened down the river in a canoe; but on discovering the soldiers put ashore and, springing over Baker's head, joined the other Indians, thus leaving his canoe in possession of him who had been, only a moment before, his prisoner.

Such extensive preparations were made for war in 1693 that the Indians became alarmed and sued for peace; and at the treaty held at Pemaquid the sagamores from nearly every tribe in Maine were present, ready to sign the articles. Robin Doney, and three other leaders who had showed a hostile

attitude the following summer, were seized when visiting the fort at Saco. On the following March two soldiers belonging to the fort fell into the hands of the Indians. One was put to death and the other carried into captivity. These savages were constantly lurking about the settlements, watching from their places of ambush for any opportunity to do mischief. Sargeant Haley carelessly ventured from the fort and was cut off. The following year five soldiers lost their lives in the same way. These discovered the enemy in time to have escaped, but a hurried consultation respecting the best course to take resulted in a disagreement, and being a considerable distance from the fort, their delay proved fatal. They fell into an ambush and were all killed.

In 1697, Lieut. Fletcher and his two sons were captured at Saco. They had gone to Cow Island to guard three soldiers while cutting firewood for the fort, but thinking there were no savages about, wandered away after wild fowl, and fell into a snare. As the Indians were taking these captives down the river in their canoes they were waylaid by Lieut. Larrabee, who was out on a scouting expedition. These scouts opened fire upon the foremost canoe, which contained three Indians, and all were killed. Several were killed in the other canoe and the remainder put ashore on the other side. One of the Fletchers, when all the Indians who were with him had been killed, made his escape.

About this time Humphrey Scamman and his family were carried into captivity. An aged lady, descended from the family, described the occurrence as follows: When Samuel Scamman was about ten years old, as I have often heard him relate, he was sent one day by his mother with a mug of beer to his father and brother who were at work on a piece of marsh near the lower ferry. He had not proceeded far when he saw a number of Indians at a distance and immediately ran back to inform his mother. He regained the house and wished to fasten the doors and windows, but his mother prevented him, telling him that the Indians would certainly kill them if he did. The savages soon entered the house and asked Mrs. Scamman where her "sanup" was, meaning her husband. At first she refused to tell them, and they threatened to carry her off alone, but promised if she would discover where he was to take them together without harm. She then told them. After destroying much of the furniture, breaking many articles on the door-stone, and emptying all the feather-beds to secure the sacks, they went away with the prisoners toward the marsh, where they took Mr. Scamman and the other son.

A lad named Robinson had been out after a team and as he was returning discovered the Indians in season to make his escape. Quickly taking off his garters he made a pair of reins and mounting a horse rode to Gray's Point, swam the beast to Cow Island where he left him, and swimming to the opposite side of the river, reached the fort in safety. At the time there were only a few old men and women in the fort. The guns were immediately fired to warn


the soldiers belonging there, who were at work some distance away. In the meantime the women dressed themselves in men's clothing and were exposed where they could be seen by the Indians, who had come up to the island opposite. This stratagem proved successful. Supposing the fort to be well armed, as they afterwards acknowledged, they did not make the attack which they had meditated, but withdrew with several prisoners besides the Scamman family. These were all restored after being in captivity about one year. On the return of Mr. Scamman he found his house just as it had been left, even the beer mug, which little Samuel had placed on the dresser, was found there, and is still preserved in the family at Saco as a memorial of the dangers and sufferings to which their ancestors were exposed. This is a handsome article of brown ware with the figure and name of King William stamped upon it. The mug is now more than two hundred years old, and we hope it may be preserved with sacred care for many generations to come.

In our *resumé* of the subject we have briefly treated we are led to ask why the inhabitants in the settlements during those times of danger permitted themselves to be so often ensnared by the savages. Surely the pioneers were not ignorant of their devices. One would readily assume that the cunning of the Indian could have been circumvented, and all his peculiar arts of warfare countervailed, by the fine intelligence and trained judgment of the English planters. Why, then, when it might be reasonably supposed that the foe was patiently waiting in his ambush for an opportunity to send the whizzing bullet on its errand of death, such foolhardy contempt of danger, and resultant exposure, upon the part of the young men who were so much needed for the protection of the aged and infirm? Shall we conclude that the mind had become so used to the anticipation of the contingency of warfare that the settlers valued life less than it was worth? Whatever the causes that obtained, the results were too often fatal.

From a more considerate view of the times when these scenes were witnessed, we shall take into account the wearing restraint of confinement for those robust men, who had been enured to active exercise and pure air, when shut up within the narrow walls of the block-house or garrisoned dwelling; where a dozen families, consisting of men, women, and children, were herded together in close quarters, breathing vitiated air and chafing for their freedom. And this condition of affairs was not limited to a day or week, but often extended to several months. It should also be remembered that provisions must be procured for the maintenance of these scores of persons, and ammunition for their defense. And sometimes, after weary watching for days and weeks, with no sign of an Indian in the neighborhood, hope would rise triumphant in these human breasts and they would emerge from their confinement to procure food and fuel. We suppose these early settlers did the best they could.



The Pequawket Expedition.

NTRODUCTORY.—Our grandfathers have related this old fireside story with much animation and circumstantiality. It has been handed down to us upon the historic page attended with many inconsistent, and some contradictory, statements. We have not found one published account of the march, battle, and retreat that would stand the first shock of intelligent criticism. Successive authors have followed the beaten track; if they discovered inharmonies, and encountered insuperable difficulties, they have been content to repeat the same unreasonable statements formulated by their predecessors without criticism or comment. Some writers have ignored geography; others, the cardinal points.

The tradition about John Chamberlain and Chief Paugus is unfounded and was not invented for half a century after the battle. But it has been repeated in song and story. I have personally examined four long muskets of French make said to have been the identical guns with which Chamberlain bored the savage's head. Each of these guns had a history, and their ownership could be traced to the original Indian-killer. It was Seth Wyman who shot Paugus, and the Chamberlain tradition, formulated when there were no survivors of the battle to contradict it, may as well be exploded. In my treatment of this subject I shall follow the same beaten track of those who have produced the most comprehensive account of the adventure, and present such criticism and comment as may seem pertinent, as I proceed, in foot-notes.

The following petition was copied from the original document in the office of the Secretary of State in Boston, and speaks for itself:

“The humble memorial of John Lovewell, Josiah Farwell, and Jonathan Robbins, all of Dunstable, sheweth:

That your petitioners, with near forty or fifty others, are inclined to range and keep out in the woods for several months together, in order to kill and destroy their enemy Indians, provided they can meet encouragement suitable. And your petitioners are Employed and desired by many others Humbly to propose and submit to your Honors consideration, that if such soldiers may be allowed five shillings per day, in case they kill any enemy Indian, and possess his scalp, they will Employ themselves in Indian hunting one whole year;

and if within that time they do not kill any, they are content to be allowed nothing for their wages, time, and trouble.

JOHN LOVEWELL,
 JOSIAH FARWELL,
 JONATHAN ROBBINS."

DUNSTABLE, NOV., 1724.

This petition was granted, but the compensation was changed to a bounty of one hundred pounds for every Indian scalp. It was a cold-blooded preparation for the commission of wholesale murder, but with such financial inducements held out by the government Lovewell found plenty of volunteers ready to rally about his standard and to embark in the hazardous undertaking. After two successful initiatory experiments at Indian killing, "just to get his hand in," which were rewarded with eleven hundred pounds for scalps, he and his comrades in arms found the business "paid," and enlarged the scope of their operations. Having heard that the Sokokis had a settlement at Pequawket, on the upper reaches of the Saco river, Captain Lovewell devised the scheme of an attack upon them in their village. Undoubtedly he underestimated the dangers and hardships of the expedition. It was one hundred and thirty miles to the Pequawket settlement, through a pathless wilderness, in a section of the country with which the party was unfamiliar.*

On April 16th the company bade farewell to their friends and kindred, left Salmon brook, and took up their line of march for Pequawket. The company, led by Captain Lovewell, consisted of forty-six men. When they had reached Contoocook, William Cummings became disabled from an old wound and was permitted to return, with a kinsman to assist him. They then proceeded to the west shore of Ossipee lake, where Benjamin Kidder fell sick. Here Captain Lovewell called a halt and built a fort, having the lake

* From Lovewell's journal we learn that he had made a journey to the Pequawket country the year previous (1724), and going from the easterly part of the White Mountains had encamped upon a branch of the Saco river. On the 18th February he traveled twenty miles and encamped at a great pond upon Saco river. (Walkers pond?) If Lovewell reached Pequawket in the following year (1725), in which the battle occurred, by this route on the west side of Winnepiseogee, thence to Ossipee pond, he went by a circuitous course much farther than was necessary. It is only about eighty miles on an air line from Dunstable to Fryeburg on a N. by N. E. course.

NOTE.—Did he actually build any fort here? Some time between 1650 and 1660 the Sokokis Indians apprehended an invasion by the Mohawks, and employed English workmen to build two extensive stockaded forts, fourteen feet in height. One of these was for the protection of that branch of the tribe settled on Ossipee lake, and the other at the junction of the Great Ossipee river with the Saco, below the present village of Cornish. The first mentioned was on the south side of Lovewell's river, near Ossipee lake. It was said to have enclosed nearly an acre of ground. The Indians occupied this structure until hostilities between them and the whites commenced. In 1676 this was demolished by English soldiers under Captain Hawthorn. The site was subsequently occupied by Massachusetts and New Hampshire troops. Tradition makes the fort built by Lovewell's party, in 1725, stand on the same plot. In an extensive meadow of about two hundred acres may still be seen the remains of a stockade of considerable dimensions. It fronted the lake. The trench in which the stockades were set may still be traced around the whole enclosure. This ruin is situated upon a ridge that extends from Lovewell's river southerly. At the north and south ends of the fort considerable excavations are visible. They may have been cellars for storing food. That on the north is much the larger and extends nearly to the river, and by it water was probably procured for those within the fort.

shore in front to the east and the river on the north side. This was designed for a place of refuge and a base of supplies. Leaving a sick man, the surgeon, and a guard of eight, Lovewell boldly took up his march with the remaining thirty-four from Ossipee lake to Pequawket, a distance of nearly forty miles.

On Tuesday, two days before the battle, the party were suspicious that the enemy had discovered them, and on Friday night the guard heard them creeping through the under-brush about their encampment. At an early hour Saturday morning, the 8th of May, while they were at their devotions, the report of a gun was heard, and soon after an Indian was discovered standing upon a point of land extending into Saco pond. Those acquainted with the stratagems of the savages supposed this lone Indian was a decoy stationed there to draw them into an ambush. This was a mistaken inference and resulted in a terrible fatality to Lovewell's men. A conference was immediately called to determine what course to pursue. Should they take the risk of an engagement or beat a hasty retreat? The men answered that they had prayed all the way that they might find the enemy and they had rather trust Providence with their lives than return without meeting them and be called cowards for their conduct.

Captain Lovewell seems to have advised to the contrary, but assented to the wishes of his men. Assuming that the foe was still in front, he ordered the men to lay down their packs that they might advance with greater caution and act with unimpeded readiness. When the party had proceeded slowly for about one mile they discovered an Indian approaching amongst the trees, and as he drew near where they had concealed themselves, several discharged their pieces at him. He returned the fire and seriously wounded Captain Lovewell with a load of buckshot. Ensign Wyman then shot the Indian dead and Chaplain Frye scalped him.

During all this time the crafty Paugus and his eighty braves had been in the rear watching every movement of Lovewell's men; he had discovered the hidden packs and by counting them learned the whites were outnumbered by his own warriors two to one. When Lovewell's company returned to secure their provisions and had reached a tract of land covered with pines a little way back from the pond, the Indians rose from their ambush in their front and rear in two parties with guns aimed; the whites also presented their guns and advanced to meet the foe.

Approaching within twenty yards of each other both parties fired. The Indians were badly cut to pieces and took shelter in a clump of low-growing pines where they could scarcely be seen; this was the Indian's method of warfare and placed the whites at a disadvantage; their shots made terrible havoc among them. Already nine of their number, nearly one-third of their party, had fallen dead, and three were fatally wounded. Numbered among the dead were Captain Lovewell and Ensign Harwood, while Lieutenants Farwell and

Robbins were wounded beyond hope of recovery. Ensign Wyman ordered the remaining soldiers to retreat to the pond, where, being protected in the rear, they were saved from utter annihilation.

Until the going down of the sun the battle went on with desperation. The savages behind trees howled, yelled, and barked like dogs, while the whites made the woods ring with their lusty huzzahs. Some of the Indians held up ropes and asked Lovewell's soldiers if they would have quarter, but they bravely replied "only at the muzzle of your guns."

About the middle of the afternoon Chaplain Frye fell, seriously wounded. He had fought bravely through the hottest of the battle. After falling, he was heard to pray for the preservation of his comrades. For eight hours the fight had continued and at times was vehement. The whites were obliged to adopt the Indian mode of warfare; they kept near together but each selected such a position as would best secure his own safety and admit of reaching any of the enemy who might be exposed within range. There were intervals of a half hour when scarcely a shot was fired; during such lulls in the battle the savages took advantage of the time to seek for better positions by crawling and skulking about under cover of the thick under-brush. At the same time the soldiers were vigilant to seize upon any chance to send a bullet on its errand of death. While the savages seemed to be holding a council, Ensign Wyman crept up behind some bushes, and by careful aim shot their leader. Thus died Paugus without washing his gun by the pond-side.

When darkness fell the Indians withdrew, and, contrary to their custom, left their dead upon the battle ground. According to the census of the Indians taken by Captain Giles, the next year, only twenty-four fighting men were left of the Pequawket tribe after this battle. Some of these survivors carried serious wounds received in the fight.*

When the moon arose about midnight, the survivors of Lovewell's party assembled, faint, exhausted, and wounded, and considered their situation. Jacob Farrar was found to be dying; Lieutenants Robbins and Robert Usher unable to rise; four others dangerously wounded; seven seriously wounded, and but nine unhurt. Not knowing the number of the Indians who might come to renew the battle in the morning, the soldiers decided to start for the fort. Being unable to leave the spot where he had fallen, Lieutenant Robbins requested his companions to load his gun, saying "the Indians will come to scalp me in the morning and I will kill one more if I can." Solomon Keyes could not be found. When he became so weak from three wounds that he could no longer stand, he crawled to Ensign Wyman and said: "I am a dead man, but if possible I will get out of the way so the Indians shall not have

*In Walter Bryant's journal kept when running the line between Maine and New Hampshire, in 1731, he mentions an old Pequawket Indian, named Sentur, who came to his camp; he had been wounded and lost an eye in the Lovewell fight.

my scalp." Creeping down to the lake shore where grew some rushes, he found a canoe into which he managed to climb, and was wafted by a gentle north wind three miles southward and stranded on the beach *nearest the fort*.⁴

Recovering strength, he worked his way to the fort and joined his companions. The dead were left where they fell and the weary, exhausted, and nearly famished men started on their return to their fort before the dawn of day. In all the annals of war we can scarcely find the record of a transaction attended with such distressing circumstances as we find here. The prospect of the able-bodied survivors was prophetic of danger and terrible suffering from fatigue and hunger, but what can we say of those wounded, bleeding, dying comrades who had fallen in the battle? Weak and faint from fasting and loss of blood, they must be forsaken and left in the midst of the wilderness, exposed to dire vengeance from the Indians or to die alone far from any of their kindred. We can scarcely bring our minds to realize that this is no picture of the imagination, or that such things actually occurred. What must have been their thoughts when facing the grim messenger alone in the solitudes of the deep, dark forest! There was no medicinal cordial for their painful wounds, no soothing draught for their parched lips. With anticipation of the mutilating scalping knife, and feasting wild beasts, they closed their eyes and gave up the ghost.

When the returning survivors had gone something more than a mile, four of the wounded — Lieutenant Farwell, Chaplain Frye, and Privates Jones and Davis — could no longer move forward, and importuned their comrades to push toward their stockade and secure a rescuing party to carry them in. Thus these four were left to their fate, and when the men hastened to the fort, where they had expected to find the eight who had been left as a guard, to their consternation they found the place deserted and nearly all of the provision gone. It was subsequently learned that a cowardly soldier, in the early part of the battle at Pequawket, frightened at the slaughter, had deserted his company and hastened back to the fort where he gave such a discouraging account of the fight that all joined him in his flight. Here was another trying experience for the nine soldiers. They had left their wounded comrades cheered in their distress by the expectation of succor, and now to abandon them to suspense and starvation was a most cruel and melancholy action. But there was no other alternative. To go back was to meet death without saving their comrades by the sacrifice, and they decided to press forward. Their sufferings from hunger and fatigue were terrible. For four days they did not taste food; after that some partridges and squirrels were brought down

⁴ After an examination of the maps to find the air line between Ossipee pond and the spot designated as the Pequawket battle ground, the story of Solomon Keyes appears irreconcilable with statements about the location of the fort. How could Keyes be carried by a northerly wind some miles (Goodale) southward toward a fort at Ossipee pond? Some writers have supposed that Keyes made his way to the Indian fort on the Saco at the mouth of the Great Ossipee.

and roasted, which greatly sustained them during the remainder of their journey. They succeeded in reaching Dunstable, the major part, on May 13th, the others two days afterwards.

Two of the wounded who had been left near the scene of the battle, Eleazer Davis and Josiah Jones, survived, and by almost superhuman efforts reached Berwick.* They reported that after waiting for several days (how did they obtain sustenance?), hoping for relief from the fort at Ossipee, they all proceeded slowly several miles. Then poor Chaplain Frye laid down and probably survived but a few hours. Lieutenant Farwell held out until they had almost reached the fort, but sank down and was not afterwards heard from.

The news of the disastrous termination of this expedition was productive of wide-spread grief at Dunstable, and other localities from which the volunteers had come to join Lovewell's company. A party was immediately dispatched to the battle ground and the bodies of the captain and ten of his men were buried at the foot of an ancient pine. A monument has since been erected to mark the spot. The General Court appropriated fifteen hundred pounds to the widows and orphans, and a liberal bounty of lands to the survivors.

This may be properly called "Lovewell's Defeat." He and his company had been impelled to their hazardous undertaking by a mercenary, rather than a patriotic, motive. They hated the Indians for their cruelty and yet proposed to practice the same atrocities. Scalps were the prizes sought for, and the religious and prayerful Chaplain Frye vied with his comrades in scalping the first of the savages who had fallen. They found "Indian hunting" was dangerous business, and also the statement true, that "they who take the sword shall perish by the sword." Their campaign plan was to surprise Paugus in his village at Pequawket and to butcher defenseless women and children for their scalps. In this they were disappointed. Providence, in whom Lovewell's brave men trusted, did not protect them in their murderous designs when attempting to dispossess and exterminate those to whom the soil had been given. Paugus is said to have been down the Saco with eighty of his warriors, and when returning by the old Indian trail struck the tracks of the invading party. Hon. John H. Goodale says, in the history of Nashua: "For forty hours they stealthily followed † and saw the soldiers dispose of

*There was a tradition held by the early settlers on the Saco that Lovewell's party came through Berwick, Sanford, Waterborough, and Hollis to the Killieck brook, back of the William West place, where they crossed and encamped by a cool fountain of water, afterwards pointed out by the pioneers and called "Lovewell's spring." By this route he would have struck the Saco somewhere about Bonnie Eagle Falls, and Paugus on his return to Pequawket would have found their tracks. I do not think this theory can be correct, as there are official documents that prove, beyond reasonable doubt, that Lovewell built a stockade at Ossipee lake, to which a part of the survivors made their way after the battle.

†How could Paugus and his eighty warriors stealthily follow Lovewell's party for "forty hours" when returning from a trip down the Saco, unless that party struck the old Indian trail

their packs, so that all the provisions and blankets fell into their hands, with the knowledge of their small force."

Thus ended the Pequawket expedition. It was a source of rejoicing that the courage of the brave Sokokis had been crushed; that their numbers had been so reduced that there would be little trouble in dispossessing the remnant of their lands. The spot where this wilderness battle was fought, one hundred and seventy years ago, has been visited by thousands, and the tragic event has been commemorated in story and song at the firesides of the Saco valley from the mountains to the sea.

In the earth's verdant bosom, still, crumbling, and cold,
Sleep the soldiers who mingled in battle of old;
They rushed to the slaughter, they straggled and fell,
And the clarion of glory was heard as their knell.

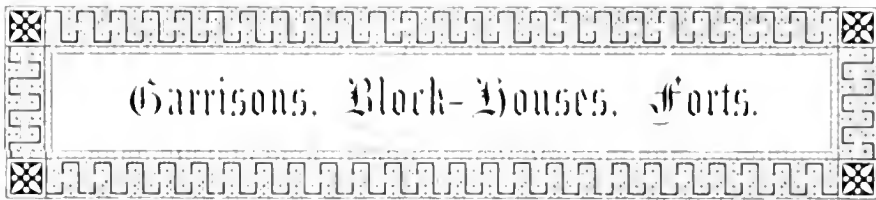
Those brave men have long been unconscious and dead:
The pines murmur sadly above their green bed,
And the owl and the raven chant loudly and drear,
When the moonbeams o'er Lovewell's pond shine on their bier.

The light of the sun has just sunk in the wave,
Oh! in billows of blood sat the sun of the brave;
The waters complain as they roll o'er the stones,
And the rank grass encircles a few scattered bones.

The eye that was sparkling no longer is bright,
The arm of the mighty, death conquered its might;
The bosoms that once for their country beat high,
To those bosoms the souls of the valley are nigh.

The shout of the hunter is loud on the hills,
And sounds softly echo o'er forest and rill,
But the jangling of arms shall be heard of no more
Where the heroes of Lovewell's pond slumber in gore.

that followed the course of that river as far south as the outlet of Great Ossipee at Cornish? If Lovewell's party went by the direct route from Ossipee pond to Pequawket, Pangus would not have touched his trail until near the spot where the battle was fought. It seems probable that Lovewell's company followed down the valley of the Great Ossipee on the old Indian trail to the fording place near the junction of that river with the Saco, and from that point went due north to Pequawket. In coming up the Saco from below, Pangus and his men would cross the Great Ossipee at the same place and thus strike the tracks of Lovewell's party.



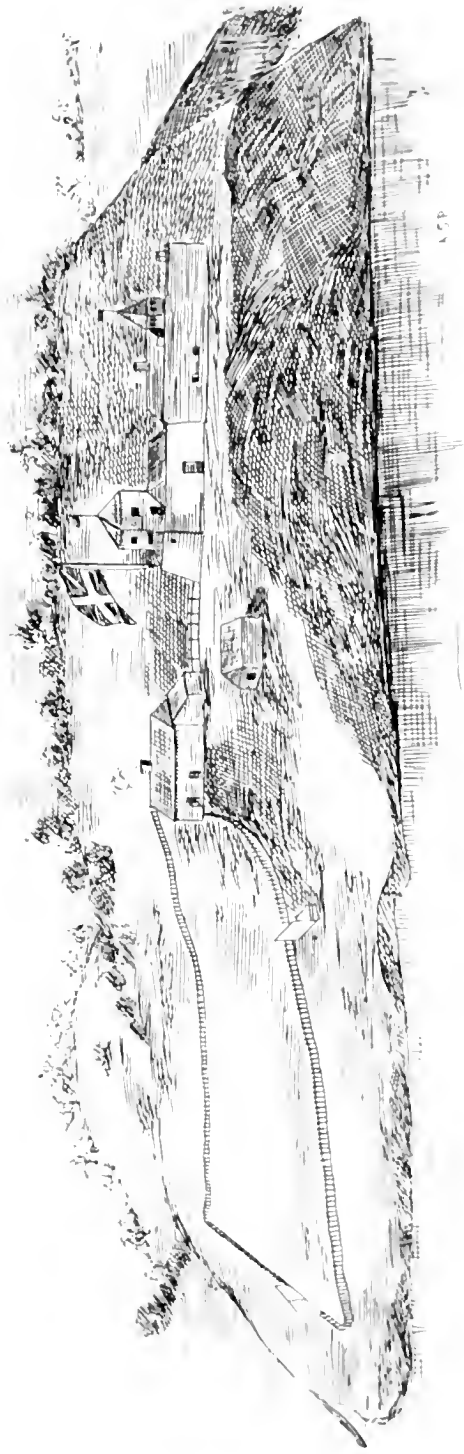
Garrisons. Block-Houses. Forts.



URING the Indian wars various kinds of fortifications were built by the settlers along the Saco river. Some of these were put up by individuals for the better protection of their own families, and others were built by authority of the Provincial Government and paid for from appropriations voted "for the defense of the frontier." When the Indians threatened the settlement along the coast the people impertuned the Great and General Court for funds to erect forts and block-houses.* These were to be built of stockades, or square timber, in such places as would best accommodate the inhabitants in each settlement, and at such distances from each other as would be most convenient for accommodation of such scouts as might be employed in ranging the woods, and such forces as, in case of war, might be sent out for the annoyance of the enemy in any of their settlements. The commissioners appointed in 1747 by Governor Shirley to have charge of establishing these frontier defenses, "must take care to purchase the materials and agree with the workmen in the best and clearest manner."

In 1693, a very strong stone fort was built on the river bank at Saco Falls, where the Waterpower Machine Company's works now stand, and remains of the structure were removed when the grading for this plant was in progress in 1840. This fortification was built by Captain Hill and Major Hook, under direction of Major Converse, the noted Indian fighter. The existence of so strong a place of refuge was a great guarantee for the safety of the inhabitants, but from imprudence and reckless exposure outside the walls several were cut off. The soldiers stationed at the stone fort were under the command of Capt. George Tuffrey and Lieut. Pendleton Fletcher. We have a record of fourteen persons who lost their lives, or were captured, while venturing away from the fort. The Indians could not subdue the forces kept stationed there by direct attack, but lurked about in the adjacent woodlands, watching every movement of the soldiers and settlers who lived there, ready to intercept them or shoot them down when they ventured outside. Soldiers were stationed in

*Block houses were not thus named because built of timbers, but from blocks of wood fitted to the tray shaped loop holes in the stockades and flankers for the use of muskets. One such block was supplied for each opening in the timber walls, had a long wooden handle, and was connected with the stockade by a piece of cord. While the men within were loading their pieces the block was thrust into the loop hole, when ready to fire, it was removed and allowed to hang within easy reach.



SACO FORT IN 1699.

the stone fort until 1708, when they were removed down river to the new fort built at Winter Harbor, the remains of which are visible on the point at the entrance to the Pool, called Fort Hill. The General Court voted an appropriation of three hundred pounds for the erection of this structure which was built under the supervision of Capt. Lewis Bane and Maj. Joseph Hammond. This sum was found insufficient, and in 1710 an additional £100 was granted for its completion. It was named Fort Mary, and became a noted landmark on the coast. A garrison had been built at the Harbor long before this, but had been taken by the Indians, an event which, no doubt, stimulated the inhabitants to ask assistance from the government to build Fort Mary, which was evidently a place of considerable strength for the times. A supply of snow-shoes and moccasins were voted for the use of those stationed there.

In 1723, when hostilities were again threatened, the forts and garrisons were supplied with men, ammunition, and provisions. At this time Captain Ward was in command at Fort Mary. There were fourteen garrisons between Saco Falls and the mouth of the river, many of them dwelling-houses protected by stockades. The localities where some of these stood are still pointed out. Scamman's garrison was about three miles below the falls; Captain Sharp's garrison was at Rendezvous Point; here four men were stationed. Hill's garrison on Ferry Lane was allowed three men. The garrisons of Dyer and Tarbox were at the Pool; here three and four men, respectively, were stationed. Five men were placed in Richard Stimpson's garrison, four at Stackpole's, and four at Saco Falls in the garrison of John Brown. The same year a sergeant and fifteen men were stationed in garrisons about the falls. Major Phillips had a strong fortified house below the falls, where he was wounded in the shoulder as he exposed himself at a window in the loft. Magnus Redland did not settle in Saco until 1729-30, but his house on Rendezvous Point was garrisoned.

Some of the structures called forts were simple stockades built of hewed timber entrenched in the ground and rising from ten to fourteen feet. These enclosed an area of sufficient extent for the erection of a strong interior building, called a block-house, with over-jutting second story, for the soldiers' quarters and the stores. Sometimes the settlers who owned land in the immediate vicinity erected small cabins within the stockade for occupancy when compelled to resort thither in time of danger. Others built their dwellings near at hand on the outside so they could, in case of attack, quickly remove their families within the fort.

Great suffering was often occasioned during the Indian troubles to the inhabitants on the Saco river by being crowded into these enclosures promiscuously, on scanty food, where they were obliged to remain for weeks together before they could safely venture back to their own houses or were conveyed by vessels to settlements westward.

During the summer and autumn it became necessary for the settlers to go

forth for the cultivation of their ground, and at times they were scattered about the plantation and in the woodland borders thereof; always with musket slung to their shoulder by leathern strap, or standing near their place of employment. When no savages were known to be in the neighborhood, the women went down to the river-side to wash their clothing, while their daughters strayed about the clearings, gathering berries and wild flowers.

When an alarm was given by the firing of a gun, all ran for the garrison or fort. At one time two girls at Saco ferry had been down the river bank, and had wandered a considerable distance from the garrison, when noises were heard about the woods sounding like blue jays; but the quick ears of the vigilant planters detected in these sounds the signals of the Indians, and they hastened toward the block-house, where a gun was fired and the gate held ajar for the absent daughters, who were seen in the distance, running with desperation toward the place. What was their horror when one, looking from a flanker, reported that two Indians were running across the clearing to cut off the two girls! They were beyond musket range, and those at the garrison seemed helpless when they would have rendered assistance to their children. But the girls had the advantage, and when the savages saw that they could not capture them they sent their leaden missiles after them. Although neither was harmed, one of the bullets went through the skirt of one's gown, and a piece of the fabric, handed down through the generations that have succeeded, pierced by the red man's lead, has been seen by the author.

One of the most extensive and substantial fortresses built on the Saco river, and which became a place of considerable note, was the truck-house, originally so called, established in the Plantation of Little Falls, now in Dayton, which was built—so says history—for a trading post from which to supply the Indians with such English goods as they required, at a reasonable price, in exchange for their peltry, in time of peace. The house was built by direction of the General Court in 1730. When danger was imminent the establishment was enlarged and fortified. The principal building was surrounded by a high timber wall, with flankers at the corners which commanded all sides of the stockading. Sufficient space was left within for a parade ground and a building for the stores. This stood on the river bank, on the old Bane farm, below Union Falls and near an ancient burial ground. It was at first garrisoned with ten men. In 1744, thirteen men were stationed here, and after the declaration of war between France and England the force was increased to twenty. In the upper story of the block-house within the stockade, which was the wooden castle's "dungeon keep," several small cannon were mounted. These were sufficiently elevated to sweep the surrounding country, over the walls of the palisading, and the waters of the river eastward. There is no recorded account of an attempt upon the part of the savages to take this

primitive stronghold of the Saco valley. They were frequently seen in the vicinity, and when the neighboring planters, nearly all of whom had settled near the fort, were safe within the walls, one of the cannon was fired off and the lurking red men would betake themselves to their distant retreats. After the peace, some of the Indians going down the river in a canoe visited a shingle camp on the bank and asked the workmen about the "thunder-guns" down the stream.

This fortification was built under the supervision of Capt. Thomas Smith, father of Rev. Thomas Smith, the first minister of Falmouth, now Portland, who was the first commander. The following account, rendered to the General Court for building and repairing the "truck-house" on Saco river is so curious that, although long, we give space to it. It speaks for itself.

Province of Massachusetts to Thomas Smith Dr.

Built a Parade 19 foot & 25 } For sundry men he employed in working and cash he expended in building or finishing the Truck-house by order of the Honable General Court, on Saco river, as follows:

	e - s - d.
To cash pd Wm Tyler for nails locks bolts & Co. as pr perticular acct of there of	29: 2: 0.
To ditto pd Wm Wheeler for lime as pr said acct	5: 3: 6.
To Ditto pd Wm Peek for casements glazing & Co. as per his acct	8: 15: 2.
To Ditto pd John Anthony & Elisha Snow for work by them don as per their acct	15: 6: 0.
To cash pd Samnel Rounds for work don there as per his acct	13: 8: 6.
To cash pd Thomas Killpatrick for his son Josephs working there as per his acct	1: 12: 0.
To cash pd John Bryant for 8 M of shingles dd at the Truck house	8: 0: 0.
To cash pd Wm Dyer for his son John's working there as pr his acct	1: 12: 0.
To Ditto pd Daniel Smith himself and team drawing timber & Co. as per his acct	4: 0: 0.
To Ditto pd Joseph Favor for working ten days as per his acct @ 6 - per day	3: 0: 3.
To cash pd Nathani Dairell for 14 days work in making brick @ 7 per day	5: 1: 6.
To Daniel Chevers for working 64 days as per his acct @ 6 - per day & subsistance	19: 7: 0.
To Nathl Favor for working 71 1/2 days at 6 - per day & his subsistance as per acct	21: 9: 0.
To John Robbins for working there & Co as per his acct	21: 17: 8.
To cash pd Abial Goodwin and man for carrying up the chimneys, making a new one & Co. as per his acct	5: 0: 0.
To 6 men, soldiers working as follows—	
Joseph Lewis 46 days	
William Gibbs 56 days	
Jno. Barrows 36 days	
William Brown 32 days	
William Hughes 14 days	
John Morin 46 days	
in the whole 231 @ 2 - per day	23: 3: 0.
To cash pd Benj Joy as per his acct for enlarging of hinges and making nails	0: 8: 0.
To Benj Haley as per his acct for boards & work himself and others & Co.	72: 18: 3.
To cash pd John Snow for hay for the cattle while drawing ye timber, Bricks & Co	1: 10: 0.

To John Howard for 1 gall Linseed Oyle, 10 of ground priming & 1 lb red Led	1 : 17 : 4
To 4½ galls Rum at 5 	10 : 6 : 3.
To 10 lb sugar @ 11 d per lb	9 : 0 : 2
To 19½ lbs cheese @ 12 d per lb	9 : 19 : 3
To 1 bushl Indian meal @ 7 	0 : 7 : 0.
To horse hire to Arundel, Wells 2 times, Winter Harbor 5 times, Scarborough and Falmouth about getting workmen and expences traveling & Co	6 : 5 : 6.
To sundry hinges, nails, axes locks latches, priming & Co, as per particular acct	32 : 12 : 5.
<hr/>	
BOSTON Sept 28th 1730	£313 : 10 : 6.

Errors Except per THOMAS SMITH,

MIDDLESEX SS CAMP—Sept. 29, 1730.

The above named Capt. Thomas Smith personally appeared and made oath that the within and above accompt is just and true.

Before SAMUEL DANFORTH Jus. Pasis.

(Province Massachusetts Bay to charges in Building a house for the Dr Indians * of 32 feet long & 16 wide, adjacent to the Truck House (on Saco River—viz:—

1735 To 2 M Boards at £3 per M	£6	By cash received of Jere Allen Esq Treasurer & Co £30: Ballance due to Thomas Smith carried to ye Dr. of ye new accept £1 : 14 : 4
To 6½ M shingles at 25 -	8 : 2 : 6	
To 2 M 10 d & 7 M 4 d nails by Sherborns accept	7 : 7 : 4	
To Benjamin Healey 7 days and ¼ work done at 8 	3 : 2 : —	
To Benjamin Nicholas 3 days work at 3 -	9 : —	
To William Buzzell 8 days work and ½ at 3 	1 : 5 : 6	
To Abram Johnson 8 ½ days work at 3 	1 : 5 : 6	
To Uriah Gates 6 ½ days work at 3 	19 : 6	
<hr/>		

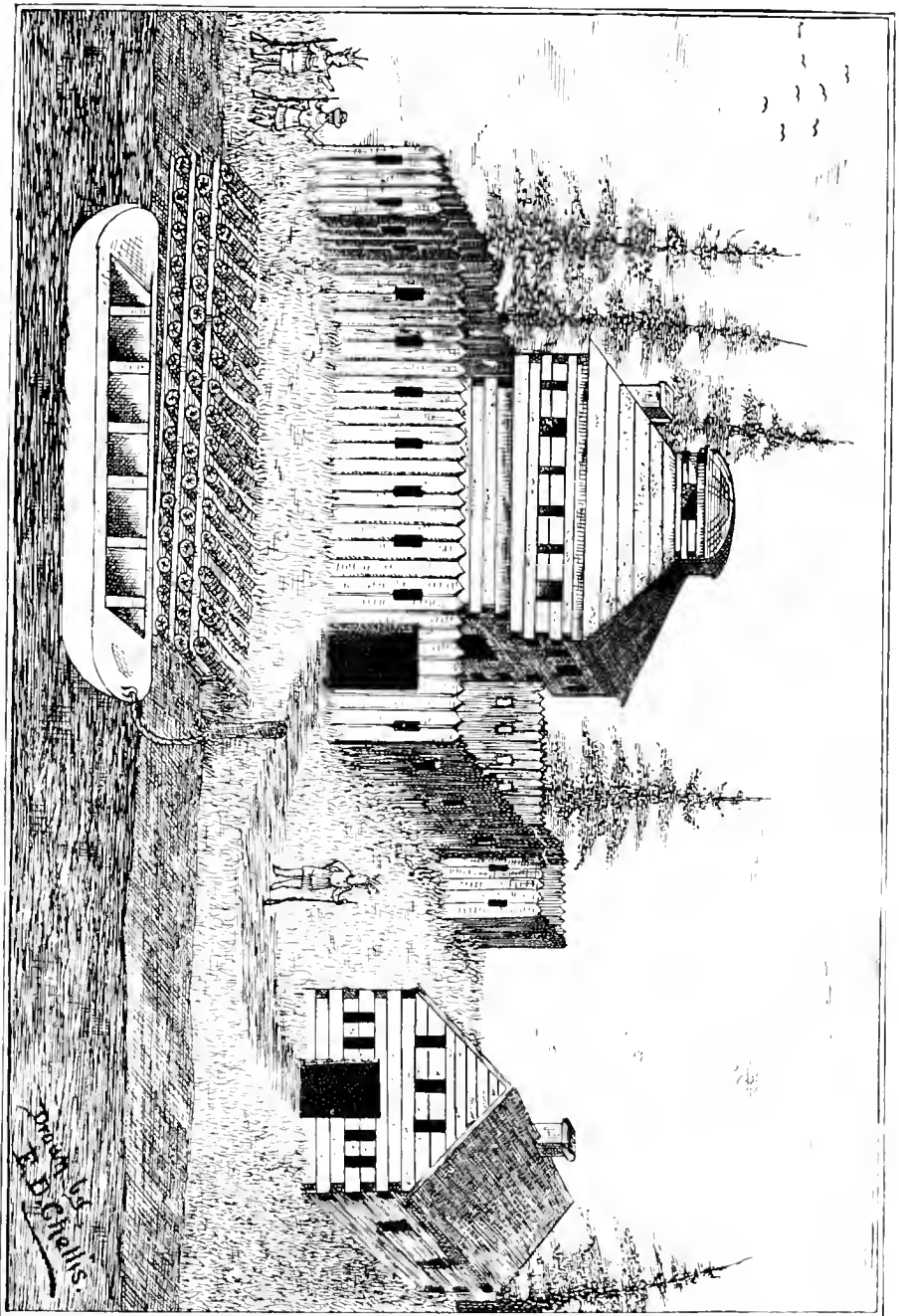
ACCT OF DISBURSEMENTS FOR YE GARRISON AND TRUCKHOUSE ON SACO RIVER NOVEMBER 1736.

Province of Massachusetts Bay to Thomas Smith Dr.

To 1563 feet of boards for a floor for the corn and meal room, a shed to cover the smiths bellows and cole house, and a shed for washing in, at £3 : 10 : 0 per thousand	£ 6 : 3 : 9	
To 2000 Shingles used in covering ye foresaid sheds @ 25 - per M.	£ 2 : 10 : 0.	
To cash pd Caleb Young for working about ye chimneys, hearths and ovens, pointing & Co. 5 days at 10 - per day	£ 2 : 10 : 0.	
To Caleb Young at my table 18 meals and drink between meals	£ 1 : 7 : 0.	
To several men in doing the carpenters work on above floor and sheds and assisting & tending the mason in his work—altogether 57 days work at 3 - per day	£ 8 : 11 : 0.	
To sundry charges for wooding ye Garrison from Oct 1735, to Sept 1736—	£ 24 : 19 : 4.	
<hr/>		£ 50 : 11 : 6

Sworn to by Capt. Thomas Smith and allowed.

*This building was probably erected for the accommodation of the "remnant of the Pequawks," who went to some fort occupied by white men and expressed a desire to live with them. They were afterwards sent to Boston.



SACO RIVER BLOCK-HOUSE.

Built in 1730.

Notwithstanding the short interval between the building of the truck-house and the extensive repairs or additions made by Captain Smith, yet as early as 1748 Capt. Thomas Bradbury petitioned the General Court for liberty to repair the establishment. He describes the condition of the structure and its appurtenances as follows: "The side of s^d Blockhouse fronting on the River is in great danger of being undermined by s^d River without a wharf to prevent the same. And the side of the Blockhouse wants to be new Pallasaded. The roof of ye house wants shingling and other repairs to keep the men dry in their lodgings, as also to secure the Provisions & Amunition. Likewise newsilling. There also wants a new boat, as also one to be repaired, to carry up the provisions and other stores." The General Court allowed ten shillings to build a wharf, twenty pounds for palisading, shingling, and repairing the house, and seventeen pounds ten shillings to build a boat for the purpose mentioned.

The first commander, Captain Smith, seems to have held the position until his death, in 1742. In the memoir of the minister it is said: "My father died at Saco, Feb. 19, 1742. He was engaged there as Indian agent, or truck-master, and had been in the service of the government in connection with Indian affairs in the state." He probably died, like the "faithful sentinel," at his post in the block-house, where he had lived for about twelve years. The Rev. Ammi R. Cutter succeeded to the command in 1743. He was followed by Capt. Daniel Smith, of Biddeford, who soon transferred the place to Capt. Thomas Bradbury, who is said to have been in command during the last Indian war. He was there in 1748, and must have been succeeded by Capt. Jonathan Bane, of York, soon after, for it is related that the soldiers were disbanded in 1759, and the cannon removed to Fort Castle William in Boston Harbor. A son of Captain Bane was lieutenant of a company stationed here. The Bane family settled on the land about the block-house and held custody of the enormous iron key, which was in the hands of a descendant not many years ago. This impressive symbol of authority was wrought by some early smith, probably by Joseph Tyler, for he it was who furnished the locks for the truck-house.

This frontier fortress long remained upon the river bank to remind the passing traveler of the times when safety was only secured by vigilance, and of the trying experiences through which the early settlers passed to hold possession of the lands on which their descendants, in peace and quietness, but with much complaining, have lived and gathered their harvests. The building gradually fell into decay, its heavy timbers were separated by the intervale frosts of many winters, and at length the ruins were removed and nothing left to mark the spot but the cellar and some old graves near by.

The evidence at hand goes to prove that there were no less than three garrisons or forts in what is now Buxton. Governor Shirley ordered the commissioners appointed by the General Court for that purpose, Nov. 30, 1743,

forthwith to repair to the County of York and take effectual care that a garrison be erected in "Newbury Narragansett." Under this order the first fortification in the township was built that year. In 1744, a meeting of the proprietors was called to see if they would "clear round the garrison" according to the order of the General Court's committee. This was a log block-house, surrounded by a timber stockade like nearly all of the frontier defenses. It was built at Salmon Falls, upon land reserved for public use, near the log meeting-house and probably because the settlers at the time were living near.

At a meeting of the proprietors of Narragansett, No. 1, held in 1750, a committee was chosen to petition the General Court for liberty to remove the fort in consequence of inability to get water where it then stood. Upon the high ground at Salmon Falls, where this fort stood, wells could not be sunk without blasting through the granite ledge there, and the inhabitants were unwilling to assume the expense of such an uncertain experiment. But a well of good water was an important requirement within the walls of such a place of refuge, in case the settlers should be compelled to remain there during an Indian siege.

The proprietors requested their clerk to call a meeting in 1754, to see if a vote would be taken to build a fort at or near the "Broad Turn." Also, to see if the proprietors would find men to help keep the same in case of war, which was then much looked for. In the petition it was stated that the Province fort was "very ill convenient" for the settlers on the northeasterly side of Martin's Swamp, and that there were not accommodations for all the inhabitants in said fort. In closing, they stated that unless they could have a place of defense according to the petition they must of necessity leave the township. In compliance with the request, a meeting was held and a vote was passed to raise money and build a fort forthwith. At a later meeting, it was voted to pay William Hancock eight pounds upon his building a fort or garrison to be forty feet square with palisades or stockades three feet and one-half in the ground and ten feet above the ground, said stockades to be set double, and a good flanker, or watch-box, to be built at two opposite corners. This was to be located where the inhabitants living on the northeasterly side of the swamp could be accommodated, finished within twenty days from date, and paid for by the proprietors. There are reasons for the belief that this garrison was connected with the dwelling-house of William Hancock, and not at Pleasant Point; as in the will of Mr. Hancock he mentions "My Flanker House." The garrison, or fort, connected with the house of Joseph Woodman, at Pleasant Point, was not the original Province fort which the proprietors wished to have removed to some locality where a supply of water could be found.

During the French and Indian war all the settlers in Narragansett, No. 1, left the plantation and none returned for resettlement before 1750. The dangers

from wandering Indians were not then over and the garrisons were kept in repair. At one time the settlers found the door of their block-house, which they had left closed, wide open. These had been forewarned by an old, experienced scout that they should never go and return by the same path when visiting their clearings, and being suspicious that all was not right, they heeded the advice. When the wars were over a party of Indians who came to the settlement to trade informed the men there that some of their tribe were secreted in the fort at the time the door was found open, and that, on the following day, they ambushed the path by which the settlers came and missed them.


Capt. John Elden seems to have held command of the Province fort, so called, in Narragansett, No. 1. It is related that while the families of the early inhabitants were living in the garrison for security while the men were absent for a day and night, a runner brought news that the enemy was in the neighborhood. But Mrs. Elden, the captain's wife, a woman who showed heroism on more than one occasion, became master, or mistress, of the situation. She donned her absent husband's uniform, seized a sword, and with voice changed to a masculine tone, marshaled the other women, also arrayed in male attire and armed with muskets, about the fort as if preparing to resist an attack. This was kept up during the night and part of the succeeding day until the "relief guard" returned and the male persuasion took charge of the garrison. Some of the first children born in the plantations on the Saco had their advent within these primitive forts, and the stirring events with which they were associated in childhood were related to their grandchildren at the fireside on many a winter evening.

The General Court authorized the erection of a fort in Pearsonstown, now Standish, to be of hewed timber, one hundred feet square, with extensive flankers at opposite corners, as the custom then was. The actual building, called a "house," was only eighty feet square. After being nearly completed, it was partly destroyed by fire, but rebuilt, and fortified with two swivel guns. This was built about the time the French and Indian war came on in 1754-5. It stood on the high ground at Standish Corner, where the open square now is. For particulars the reader is referred to the Standish town history in this work.

The next fort to be mentioned was for the protection of the Indians themselves. Of this we have little more than vague tradition to inform us. No petition from the projectors of the undertaking, nor recorded action of the Indian council, has been found to aid our description. Historians have stated, without giving their authority, that the Sokokis Indians, fearing an invasion by Mohawks, employed English carpenters from Saco to build them a fort at the mouth of the Great Ossipee river. The exact location where the fort stood is not now known, but tradition has marked the site between the present

village of Cornish and the outlet of the river, near where the old Pequawket trail crossed at the fording place. This fortification has been represented as of great strength. A determined search, and suitable excavations, would undoubtedly discover the remains of the stockading where the timbers were entrenched. Some have supposed this to have been the fort in which Capt. John Lovewell left some stores and part of his men in 1724, when he went through the wilderness to fight the Sokokis at Pequawket. If the company crossed the stream at the head of the Killick pond, in what is now the north part of Hollis, not far from the old William West homestead, directing their steps toward Saco river, they may have followed the Indians' trail to the mouth of the Great Ossipee, at Cornish, where the fort of the Sokokis stood.

As Quebec had fallen and the wars with the Indians had ceased before the other Saco valley towns were settled by the white men, there was no need of garrisons, block-houses, or forts for the protection of the inhabitants, and here our chapter ends.



Old Times on the Saco.



FIRST CLEARINGS.—The pioneers who contemplated permanent settlement were sometimes squatters on the soil for several years before a title to their claim could be secured, as old letters relating to such transactions, now at hand, clearly prove. When the newcomer “pitched” upon a lot some distance from the cabins of those who had preceded him in settlement, a rude puncheon-and-bark camp was built. The woodman felled a goodly number of straight spruces, or chestnut trees, and cut them into sections, some eight feet in length. These were split into halves and set in a narrow trench, two feet in depth, excavated in the ground. On the inside, ribs were treenailed to the upright puncheons, which constituted the wall, to hold them in place. The roof was usually constructed of light poles covered with broad squares of chestnut bark; sometimes “shingled” with bark peeled from the white birch. At one side a light frame or platform was raised two feet above the ground and covered with cedar or hemlock boughs for a couch. This rude hut served as a shelter from the storms by day and a place of rest at night. We may designate this class the *first generation* of Saco valley houses.

To this remote habitation a quantity of provision sufficient to last a few weeks was carried; then, pushing up his sleeves and his coon-skin cap from his bronzed brow, the pioneer began to hew the forest down and lay the foundation for his future home. From the dewy morning until the deep shadows fell over the wilderness, the metallic ring of the axe could be heard, interrupted only by the echo-raising crash of some forest monarch, or the short intermission of the noon-time meal. Thus, day succeeded day, while the old primeval forest that had withstood the tempest shock of centuries, yielded to the ruthless axe. The “cut-down” expanded into an “opening,” and the opening into a “clearing,” the whole being an overture to the warming sunshine and refreshing dew.

The work of felling trees was greatly facilitated by the somewhat dangerous method called “driving.” This was accomplished by under-cutting the trees upon a considerable area, on one and the same side, until a number sufficient for a “drove” were ready to be driven down; then a heavy tree, which stood in the rear of this “wounded army,” was selected for a “driver”

and felled upon the nearest neighboring tree, which fell in turn, carrying others down in its descent, like tenpins in the bowling alley, until an acre was covered with "fallen heroes."

When several acres had been cut, it was necessary to wait for the wood to season before the torch was put in. It was during this interval that the log-house was put up. Many of these, which we denominate the *second generation* of houses, were constructed of round logs cut from saplings; but the better class, designed for a more permanent domicile, were built of hewed timber prepared with much labor. On the occasion of "rolling up the log-house," as the process was called, it became necessary to call for the assistance of the neighboring settlers, for, when the walls of the house had been raised to a considerable height, the combined strength of several men was required in placing the heavy timbers. One by one the tiers were laid on, neatly dovetailed at the corners and firmly treenailed together. The openings between the logs were sometimes filled on the inside with triangular shaped ribs hewed out with the narrow axe and pinned in place. On the outside, after being thoroughly "chinked" with meadow or tree moss, the openings were plastered with clay mortar.

The chimneys were laid up of rude stones upon the outside of the walls of the house at one end, and sometimes "topped out" with sticks or an empty cask. The fireplaces were so enormously wide, and high withal, that the person of studious proclivity could sit upon the hearthstone and, looking upward through the "flue" which opened to the outer world, read the heavenly runes that marked the "great dipper," the "yard-ell," and consider the sweet influences of the Pleiades and the bands of Orion.

In the front walls of these cabins two or three openings were left for the door and windows. Rude frames were attached to the squared ends of the timbers and filled with oiled paper, which was sufficiently translucent to admit the light, and too dense to satisfy the inquisitive stranger from without when passing; a sort of window and curtain combined, you see; probably the suggestive precursor of ground glass. When a heavy plank door had been attached by long wooden hinges, a puncheoned floor laid, and some pins driven into the wall within for the family wardrobe, the log-house was ready for occupancy.

The furnishing of these primitive dwellings was of the most simple and inexpensive character. At the fireside was a high-backed settle, sometimes called the "resting chair," for heads of the family, while the young folks sat on saw-blocks, usually called by the pioneers "on-marchantable shingle-bolts." The eating-table was made from a single plank, hewed into form with an axe and supported upon legs driven into augur holes. A few shelves laid on long treenails driven into the wall timbers served for the dishes, and a cleat with slots of various sizes constituted a rack for table cutlery and spoons.

Water for culinary purposes was brought from a woodland spring in a home-made bucket which reposed upon a block in a corner.

We have now reached a point in our descriptive summary where a problem of intricate character must be solved. It has been laid down as a philosophical fact that no two bodies of equal proportions can occupy the same space at the same time. Now, then, here about this fireside there are ten robust children to be disposed of for the night, to be provided with places of rest. "Where on airth," as old folks would say, can room be found for them all? The growing boys and girls were much too heavy for suspending upon pegs in the wall, and baskets for stowage seemed to be wanting. Of course there was a great high bed in one corner, well supplied with warm blankets in winter, but this was the parental couch. However, we shall see that the inventive faculties of the pioneer fathers and mothers were exercised to economize and utilize space; every square inch of the small house was put to some practical use. Hidden away from the eye of the curious visitor, and hovered by the great bed, was a primitive article of furniture with a capacity as elastic as the conscience of a congressman. Let us pull this semi-vehicle from its day-time seclusion: it ran on wheels and was appropriately called a "trundle-bed," otherwise, "truckle-bed." It was of humble stature, but as broad and long as the space assigned for it under the big bed would admit of. We must now fancy an experiment in the art of packing rawhide. Ned has become drowsy and calls for his share of the trundle-bed; he is well tucked in at one side. Soon Bill was in correct feather for rest and he was laid alongside his snoring brother. Now Zeke demands attention, as his head drops forward in his chair, and his father assigns him a portion of space in the gang-bed. Sam has gone to sleep upon the hearth-rug beside the dog and Bob is snoozing on his father's knee; these are also stowed away in the head tier. Was that bed full then? Why, bless your stars, no. There are three curly-headed lassies still to be disposed of. Molly, Sally, and Charity must find a place in the same accommodating couch, in the end opposite to that occupied by their brothers, who, packed hard together, "spoon fashion," were now wallowing over the shady moors of dreamland. All are in the embrace of nature's sweet restorer. By the father's side little Mercy shall find repose, while baby Jim nestles upon his mother's protecting arm. Such old-time beds were saturated with sleep. Now we breathe easier.

These log-houses were warm and comfortable when well built and served the settler's purpose until facilities for preparing better building materials were available. To just such dwellings hundreds of the pioneers of the Saco valley led their young wives, and in such some of the noblest spirits whose names have graced the pages of American history first saw the light. Moreover, the members of these early families extracted as much comfort out of existence while living in these humble abodes as when, subsequently, they

were settled in their more capacious farm-houses and supplied with more pretentious furnishing. However, we have fancied that some of the young wives, who had been bred in homes westward, where the more refined associations of an older settlement had been enjoyed, must have keenly felt the sacrifices submitted to when they began life in the wilderness. This is illustrated by an old manuscript, now at hand, written by a man when rising eighty, who was one of the first pioneers of the plantation in early life. In this document he has described, with great fullness of detail, the many deprivations to which he and his brother submitted when they established themselves in the backwoods.

The winter following their first summer's work at making a clearing on their claim was passed in a small cabin without the cheering companionship of woman. Eight bushels of corn had been purchased in the autumn; this was reduced to meal and carried on their shoulders eight miles to their cabin. The same number of bushels of potatoes were stored in a rude cellar under the floor, for which boards were drawn by the brothers on a hand-sled sixteen miles through the woods over the early snows.

During winter their vegetables were all frozen but were boiled, mixed with meal, and baked into "potato-bread," in a Dutch oven buried in coals. Without sauce or sweetening, and with no meat with the exception of an occasional rabbit, partridge, or fish, these isolated men passed the long New England winter, surrounded by a wilderness, remote from other human beings, their low hut almost buried under the accumulated snow — but quite contented and comfortable.

The following spring, the elder brother went to Portsmouth, where he was married, and brought his young wife by shallop to the mouth of Saco river. Here he found his brother in waiting and the three carried by footpath the meagre stock of household goods and belongings to their prospective home in the interior. He writes: "My dear wife was cheerful and right well pleased on our journey until we reached the borders of our clearing, where she saw amid the fallen timber the house in which she was to live: then she remembered the good home she had left behind, and sat down upon a log and wept. She soon recovered her composure, however, and went bravely forward. For more than a year from the day when she left the settlement at Saco, she did not see the face of one of her sex."

During the second winter the anticipated appearance of an additional member to the household made it necessary to procure the services of a nurse. The unmarried brother mounted a horse, and, leading another with an unoccupied lady's saddle, started through the deep snow on his urgent errand. On reaching the nearest settlement he found a woman who consented to undertake the journey and who accompanied him back to his home. Their progress through the drifts was slow, and when they arrived at their

destination the little stranger had opened his eyes in the cabin and was lustily experimenting with his new-found voice. From that glad hour the uprising of maternal affection was manifested in many a lullaby sung soft and sweet to the time of the cradle rock, while the father's heart grew warmer, and his arms stronger for toil, as his willing ears were saluted by the prattling voice of his offspring.

When the enormous burden of timber and brushwood had been burned off, and the rain had carried the strength of the fertilizing ashes into the virgin soil, a thousand hitherto latent seeds, deposited there by the Creator in the beginning, were developed by sunshine and moisture and sprang forth in luxuriant abundance to cover the black and unsightly ground with pleasing verdure.

Before the plow could be used, corn was planted, and rye sowed, upon the "burn." The former was "dug in" with a heavy hoe and the latter "hacked in" with the same implement. This was sometimes done before the settler found time to pile up the charred logs; nevertheless, it grew rank and tall, even to the stature of the tallest man, and reached forth its broad green leaves in great extent. On one of these "ricks" an aged man told me he raised one hundred and fifty bushels of beautiful, fully ripe, shelled corn, before the logs were piled, and which, having been harvested before he had a family, was turned over to pay for his land.

In one of the new clearings of a Saco valley township about forty miles from the mouth of the river, two boys were left at a camp to care for the growing corn, and drive the bears away, from June until September. One of these sons informed me, when he was nearing the century line, that he and his brother became very lonesome at times and used to climb a mountain-side and look down river with the hope of seeing their father coming. They obeyed the orders given them in the spring, saw the growing corn mature, enjoyed excellent health, and survived to relate to their puny, degenerate descendants, who had been reaping the fruits of their father's toil, earned by many an aching back and sweating brow, their experiences of vicissitude and hardship.

The Farm-House.—This was the *third generation* of New England dwellings. As soon as the land had become sufficiently productive to supply the family with food, and to support a pair of oxen and two or three cows, a new and more commodious dwelling was talked of. A mother's delicate ideas of propriety suggested more privacy for her daughters, whose fair cheeks were becoming tinted, like the sky of the orient at day dawn, with the blushing harbingers of womanhood. There must be room for more beds, a wider table, and more expansive fireside. The surplus crops could now be carried to market and exchanged for such furniture and conveniences as were required in a house of several compartments.

The principal materials for a new dwelling were near at hand. A cluster of tall, straight pines was left on the border of the clearing for this purpose, and toward them, with contemplative gaze, the toiling pioneer had often turned his eyes when forming his ideal of the house that was to be. Cheerfully and right lustily did the sturdy yeoman wield the shining axe when cutting the timber for farm-house, and, meanwhile, the rumbling saw-mill in the distance was ready to cut out the boards for covering the frame.

The wide, low-posted farm-house that succeeded the New England log-cabin must have been an *invention* of those who settled the eastern colonies. No models existed in England like them; there were none in the colonies south that resembled them. They were more like the houses of the well-to-do "bonders" in Norway (Europe) than any dwellings we have ever seen—in capaciousness, comfort, and the large timber of which they were constructed. A few of these remain quite unchanged to remind the sixth generation of men and women how their ancestors built. In such a farm-house the author spent his early years and he can vouch for the accuracy of his description. They were nearly forty feet square on the foundation, the posts not more than eight feet in height, and the gables very high. Framed of enormous timbers and braced with white oak, no tempest known to New England was ever powerful enough to blow them down, although they were usually located with defiant aspect upon a high hill. But they would sometimes creak and groan under the force of a strong wind like an old timber ship in a storm at sea.

The original plan for one of these wide houses was marked out on the ground with the "ten-foot pole"; hence the origin, we assume, of the "ground plan" for a building. Husband and wife visited the spot selected for the new dwelling, and when making estimates for dimensions considered their present and prospective needs. Housewives of that period who had lived for a series of years in the narrow-walled log-house wanted "elbow-room," room to "turn round in," plenty of room, if you please. And so they marked out the number and size of the apartments required. There must be, to employ the parlance of the old people, the kitchen, backroom, forerom, bedrooms, dresser-room, cellar-way, scullery, stair-way, entry-way and clothes-press. When the space to be covered by such rooms had been outlined upon the ground, the farmer knew the length of his beams, sills, and plates; there is not a doubt about that. He was just to wall in said space and then, as the primitive joiner would say, "ruff it over"; that's all there was to it; no estimating for swell fronts or alcove windows. "Raising-day" came at length and with it the planters and their robust sons. There were but few tools in these settlements and those were of rude and ungainly pattern. To borrow pod-augurs, cross-cut saws, framing-chisels, scratch-awls, and snap-lines, boys were sent in all directions. But little attention had been paid to squares and plumb-lines. Those quaint old fellows who had been trained to look along gun-barrels, said

they could "squint straight," and measure near enough with outspread palm or ball of thumb. The timber was "skewing," tenons were sure to "slant 'nunder," the whole had been framed by "scribe-rule" and would go together somehow; most anyhow.

When the broadsides had been laid out and pinned together; when the shores, consisting of long poles, had been attached to the plates with oxchains, man and boys, and sometimes women, were called to a post of duty and orders given them by the master-workman.

Shirt sleeves were rolled up, collars unbuttoned, gallowsses tightened, hands spit upon to give a firmer grip, and the "boss" shouted in stentorian voice:

"Are you all ready?"

"All ready," responded the stalwart men.

"Then pick him up," cried the commander, and the heavy broadside began to rise.

"Steady! Steady, there! Steady, men! Now put him up, *up*, *up*! Hold your shores there! All together! S-t-e-a-d-y! There he goes. Hold! hold! Put on the stays! There! Well done, men! well done!" repeated the master-workman appreciatively, as the red-faced, panting men straightened their aching backs and chafed shoulders.

"Bear a hand here," shouted the master after a brief rest, and all moved to the other broadside.

"Say when you are ready."

"All ready."

"Then put him up, men; put him up, *say*. H-e-a-v-e him up, *up*, *up*. Steady now! There! All r-i-g-h-t. Squint and say when it is plumb. A-l-l r-i-g-h-t. Put on the stays."

Now for the cross-beams. Level-headed men were now called upon and they climbed upon the plates. Those upon the ground raised the heavy timbers up with in hand-grasp, and shouted, "Give beam! give beam!" as they moved the tenon into the mortise. "There you are; throw up a pin." Now the crack of a mallet rang out as the pins and keys were driven home.

When all the beams, braces, and "studdin'" were in place, the work of raising the "ruff" was attended to. This was the most difficult and dangerous part of the laborious undertaking. Men of composure and prudence were required at this juncture, and those of experience "went aloft." Two by two the huge rafters were raised into position; one by one were the purlines dropped into the "gains" cut for them, and the crowning feat, the putting on of the ridge-pole, was consummated. When the last pin had been driven, the rustic poet announced that the "raisin'" would be concluded by naming the new frame." He then recited slowly, measuredly, solemnly, something like the following, improvised for the occasion:

"Here's a mighty fine frame,
Which des-er-ves a good name;
Say, what shall we call it?
The timber's all straight,
And was hewed fust-rate;
The frame is well put together,
May the man and - his wife,
Who may here spend their life,
Be sheltered from heat and cold weather;
May their hearts be united,
As when they were plighted,
And at last dwell in heaven together.
Yes, 'tis a good frame, that des-er-ves a good name,
Say! What shall we name it?"

When this primitive ceremony had been performed, the master-workman congratulated the owner, thanked the neighbors in his behalf for their generous services, and pronounced the raisin' done.

Months passed and the "jiners" were busily engaged in finishing off the new house. If the farmer was well-to-do he had the rooms "ceiled up" with matched boards of clear pumpkin pine; possibly, some wainscot and panel-work under the windows and about the mantel-shelf. Everything would be plain, substantial, and workman-like, but one seldom saw any filigree about this class of houses: sometimes, however, a few small mouldings and a narrow "bead" at the joints of matched boards. The doors might be of panel-work, more likely "cleat" doors, which were adjusted with wrought-iron hinges and latches, the former in shape like the carpenter's square, windows small, twelve-lighted, with seven-by-nine glass set in sliding sashes.*

These houses were warmed by broad fireplaces; sometimes there were three of these in one great chimney facing as many rooms: they were built of brick. The hearth was made of a hewed slab of granite, long, wide, and warm for toasting your feet, sir. Hinged to one "jamb" of the fireplace was the long, iron "crane," resting upon iron sockets; this was well supplied with various sizes of pot-hooks, trammels, and a few chain-links, peradventure. From one of these the tea-kettle sang many a soft, low, and soothing song of "family glee." At the fireside stood the shovel and tongs, "which together

* Window glass being expensive was often carried a long distance with great care. The story was told of a Saco valley settler who had built a log house and after moving his family in, went to Gorhamtown to purchase twelve lights of seven-by-nine glass for the two small windows. This was well tied in a large handkerchief and he started on his return. "Selecting even places for his feet at every step, and avoiding all obstacles, he moved slowly homeward. All went well until he had reached his dooryard. As he approached his house he saw his wife standing in the door, and shouted, "Well, Sally, I have got my glass home without any accident"; and at that moment, having his attention diverted, he caught his foot in a small bush by the path and fell headlong. Quick of thought, he raised his hand high to shield his glass, but it came down with full swing upon a flat stone and every light was broken into "splitherius." It was reported that his language, following this aggravating incident, was too highly seasoned with brimstone for every day use, and that he registered a vow then and there that he would never look through glass in that house and kept his word. He said: "If I'd fell half way to Gorhamtown, I wouldn't a keered, but 'twas too tarnation bad to go down right off agin my own door'n smash it."

belong," well-worn and shining in the glimmering firelight. Upon pegs, hung "quilted holders," hand hooks, candle snuffers, shears, and the bellows for putting spirit into a smothered spark. Upon the long mantel, which nearly spanned one side of the room, were the iron and brass candle-sticks, a pair of great, high-handled smoothing-irons, and the small tin trunk for the tinder-box, in later years, for lucifer matches. Above the hearth-stone in every house built at the time of which I write, were two or three long, neatly peeled, spruce poles, suspended from the beams by strings or straps, upon which pumpkins, bellpeppers, apples, and gourd-shells were drying at one end; at the other, skeins of domestic yarn, stockings just dyed, or a pair of new "fox-and-geese mittens." Hanging upon a pair of buck horns, or wooden hooks cut from a crippled tree, was the long, clumsy, clamped musket that had been a "Revolutioner," or, possibly, was one of the *many* with which Chamberlain killed Paugus. From the same supports were suspended, by leathern string, the curiously carved powder-horn and "cutryments" thereunto belonging.

The farm-house furniture was heavy and substantial, but a great improvement on that in the log-house. High-posted, tall, red, basket-bottomed chairs stood in military order about the wall. A two-leaved table, with a drawer at one end for the spread and cutlery, and a rail about the legs to rest one's feet upon; a small "light-stand" between windows for the family Bible and work-basket; the canopied, constantly patronized cradle, and when "fore-handed," a tall, solemn-ticking clock in the corner. In the back room a "chist o' draws," in the foreroom a bureau over which hung a "mourin'-piece," in brindled pine frame, headed "Sacred to the Memory," over the picture of a disconsolate woman wiping her weeping eyes with a voluminous handkerchief, supported all this time by leaning upon a two-handled urn under the shade of a "weepin' willer." By the side of this, the appropriate "Family Register," filled out by Nathaniel Fox, "from Oxford county amongst the rocks," and containing the names of a whole baker's dozen of sons and "darters." The transient articles of furniture were the great spinning-wheel, flax-wheel, and loom; occasionally, also, the warping-bars and swifts.

We must not forget the great, hard-wood, framed bedsteads always found in the wide farm-house; these were of sufficient stability to hold up Goliath of Gath, and his wife, too, if he had one. No patent springs to crease your back or give you a boost in the morning, but ropes, *ropes*, if you please, crossing each other at right angles, that would snap and creak like a rickety wagon. These were well guarded with thick beds of straw or dried corn husks, above which was the billowy bed of "live-geese feathers." Over all were heavy, warm, homespun blankets, patch-work quilts of woolen, surmounted by a blue and white coverlid. Let the winds howl, the snow drift, the ice rip on the river, the sled shoes groan on the road, the sash rattle in the window-frame or nails snap in the wall, but he or she who was enveloped in such a bed could

bid defiance to the elements and wander undisturbed in the province of delightful dreams. Into such beds many a lad or lassie was tucked with a hot blanket about their feet, while the blessed benediction of a loving mother's good-night kiss was a summons for the guardian angels to come down and touch the drooping eyelids.

There was one "annex" of the farm-house kitchen in the olden time that demands careful descriptive treatment, this was called by the grandmothers "a dresser," or "dresser-room." In the first houses, they were built against the wall at one side, and exposed to view in the common living room; latterly, they have been in side room or pantry. This was the housewife's most sacred precinct, and no mistake. Here she exercised woman's rights, and from her arbitrary decree there was no appeal that could avail for the intruder. Upon the "lower shelf," which was elevated four inches above the floor of the room, were arranged with precision the articles of wooden ware, consisting of pails, piggins, noggins, keelers, runlets, trenchers, puncheons, and pudding-sticks. At one end was a small, low cupboard, where the groceries and spices were stored; this caddy was protected by a door fastened with a wooden button. About two feet higher up was the "broad shelf," so called, whereon reposed the large bowls, platters, porringers, pewter plates, and japanned trays, all marshaled in single file. Still higher, raised tier upon tier, were the "narrow shelves," in the back of which deep grooves were ploughed to keep the plates, set on edge, from falling. Higher yet, yea, the third heaven of the dresser, was a shelf containing the blue and white, figured tea-set presented by the mother of our good dame on her wedding-day. The occasions were rare, and the company very "select," when this treasure was placed upon the table within reach of careless hands. At one end of the "dresser" was a rack for spoons and meat-knives, and a peg for the polished tin pepper-box. This is the way it was all arranged, true's you live, and he who has had line upon line, and warning upon warning, when seen only *looking* toward such a crockery case, to say nothing of the corporeal emphasis applied when caught upon the "broad shelf" thereof, cannot well forget how every part appeared in his youthful days. Ah, never!

Food and Cooking. We omitted mention, purposely, of the great brick oven which was absolutely indispensable in the home of the early settlers of Maine. This was built into the back of the chimney and opened into the fireplace in the earlier houses; latterly, the oven opened at one side, and under it was the "ash-hole," otherwise "stock-hole." This was heated once a week, on Saturday morning, and on important occasions, as elsewhere mentioned, at other times. It was heated with small, light wood prepared for that purpose and called "oven-wood." After a fire had been kept burning in the oven until the brick floor thereof and the walls and arched roof were thoroughly heated, the coals were mostly drawn out with the long-handled fire-shovel,

and the capacious vault filled with such good things as were toothsome in those days. As a rule, the beans, puddings, and brown bread were baked in earthen ware, while the spare-rib, or chicken, was cooked in an iron pan. When there was a deficiency of dishes for this purpose, the housewife would go to the garden, or cellar, and select a few large cabbage leaves for a substitute. These were washed and placed upon the hot floor of the oven with the unbaked bread upon them; this, in its plastic state, would conform to every indented vein of the leaf, which, when the loaf was withdrawn, would crumble in pieces. No better bread was ever eaten than that baked on a cabbage leaf in a brick oven. Hungry boys have been known to remove a few bricks from the back side of these ovens, and when a well-browned loaf had been removed, to be feasted on in a shady grove, and the bricks carefully replaced, the superstitious old mothers would insist that their oven had been "bewitched."

Sliced meat and pancakes were fried in an iron spider over coals raked upon the hearth. Cooking in this way was hot work for the face and hands. If a goose or turkey was to be roasted outside of the brick oven or tin kitchen, it was suspended by a stout string before the open fire and a "dripping-pan" placed under it. By twisting the string between the thumb and finger the housewife would start the fowl upon a rotary movement, and in this way all sides were equally exposed to the heat. Betimes the savory meat was basted from the pan below. Nothing could be richer than the flesh of a fowl thus roasted, as many an old farmer, who sniffed its rich aroma when hunting for the "lucky-bone," can testify.

But bannocks, gentlemen, bannocks were, of all the treat, the most delicious, when made and baked in the most primitive fashion. As the evening meal drew near the well-aproned housewife began her preparations by brushing the hearth with a turkey's wing taken from its place on a nail at the chimney-side. Then a bank of live hard-wood coals was raked forward between the andirons, and the broad bannock was placed before the fire to bake, the bake-pan leaning against a sad-iron. How beautifully the yellow batter grew darker, shade by shade! Occasionally the busy housewife shielded her face with her hands and glanced at the steaming bread, and her practised eye saw the exact surface tint which indicated that the time had come when the analogy between this cake and Ephraim should no longer exist. She seized the bake-tin and, by that dexterity acquired by all the early cooks, quickly turned the bread upside down and in a twinkling had the unbaked side exposed to the glowing heat. We were in no haste to say farewell to that sweet-smelling bannock; it was excellent company, and favored was he whose knife hung low on the edge when cutting his slice. Let us linger awhile.

The white cloth of Simon pure linen, homespun and homewoven, was

now spread daintily upon the low table; great flaring bowls, bearing many a fantastic figure and crinkled stripe, were placed in order upon the spread, each having a spoon laid by its side. Next came the great, high-handled pitcher that was opulent and weighty with cool milk, well becreamèd — not the blue, consumptive-looking liquid peddled out by modern dealers, who have the habit of pouring milk into water — from the udders of “Pink” and “Buttercup.” Then the bannock, done to a turn, appeared upon the great platter, smoking hot, and was placed in the centre of the table.

The wistful, mouth-watering company was now invited to “gather round the board,” and it was done without a tear. Table manners had not, thank the Lord, according to the popular code, been formulated at the period we are writing about. But what was wanting in ceremonial polish and mock politeness was more than made good by a right royal welcome and something fit to eat. “Help yourselves,” meant something then, and hungry folks knew the definition.

The bannock, like the Irishman's good resolutions, was made to be broken, and soon lay separated in squares from which the savory incense was rising. Now's your time, my friend; it will never be quite as good again, so tumble it into your bowl. How the milk seemed to jump for joy as it claimed its own, as piece after piece of the golden bannock, crusty and crispy, fell into the creamy liquid, where it sank for a moment only to rise again, ready for your capering spoon! And yet, how elusive were these pieces when one began to eat! They would dive, like so many yellow ducks, beneath the surface of the white pond and hide under each other to tantalize the appetite and prolong the delicious feast. When once upon the tongue, how one's thoughts went down into their mouth to be entertained there with the delightful flavor, and lingered about the enamored palate until the last delicious morsel had disappeared!

“Meagre repast,” says the fastidious reader. “Princely feast!” exclaims the man who *knows* the ecstatic pleasure experienced while engaged with such a luxury. Why, my nostrils inflate and tingle now, as I remember the indescribable sweetness of the milk-moistened bannock that nourished me in my boyhood home. Nothing more wholesome, brain-making, or bone-hardening was ever served to a family of growing children, and having acquired a taste for it, the delicious flavor cannot be forgotten. Nothing comparable to the old-fashioned bannock can be produced by any modern method or appliance used for cooking. Somehow there was an affinity between this kind of bread and the open fire; there was a combination of conditions and circumstances that renders it now impossible to reproduce such food. There must be the new, well-ripened corn, containing the peculiar nutritious ingredients produced by virgin soil; there must be the cunning art of mixing and baking; there must be the bank of glowing coals, the rich, cool milk flavored with

honeysuckle, and the crazy, vehement appetite known only to those who lived in the open air and in well-ventilated houses. Our relish has been perverted and led astray by the fancy viands of a later day, and we may never again experience the pleasure of eating bannock and milk with the same intensity realized when, as hungry boys and girls, it was served to us by the hand of the best cook the world has ever known—our mother.

Another article of food prepared by our early housewives was called the Indian pudding. The art of making them, that is, one worthy of the name, has passed away with the generation that knew how to produce them. In every family they were a standard food that appeared as regularly as the "pudding-time" morning. These were baked in a deep earthen dish without cover and could only be brought to the highest degree of excellence by being subjected to a moderate degree of heat for at least eighteen hours in a closed brick oven. How they were prepared before going there, the Lord only knows—if, indeed, He is concerned about puddings—for no living woman, given all the ingredients and the oven, can produce anything approaching the wonderfully delicious article pulled out with the great fire-shovel, on a Sunday morning, by some old mother, say fifty years ago. Some *say* they can do it, but the "proof of a pudding" is in eating it; they cannot duplicate the old-style Indian pudding. These puddings had backbone; when turned out upon the big plate in the middle of the table they stood alone and kept their form till cut in *slices* for your eating. Ah! but how they did shine! They were permeated with a jelly-like substance that was as nectar to the palate. The whole mass would tremble and vibrate like a springy meadow, but never sank. When your slice was laid in your plate, and a lump of golden, June-made butter was dropped upon it, how nicely it was dissolved and distributed through the light, open-hearted pudding! Indeed, it looked too good to eat; the sight of it was fascinating, bewitching. Sometimes it was walloped in cream, which greatly enhanced the flavor. On special occasions, like a wedding-feast, a ministerial visit, or quarterly-meeting time, the good woman would drop in a handful of plums to tickle the palates of her company. Compared with the pale, sloppy, degenerate imitation baked in a range, and falsely called an Indian pudding, the genuine, old-time article was kingly, almost good enough for "angels' food." But we may exhaust hyperbole and strain superlatives to the bursting point in vainly trying to elucidate the marvelous *beauty* and exquisite *deliciousness* of an old-fashioned, mother-made Indian pudding; it cannot be done.

"Must-go-down" was the name applied to one of the old-fashioned dishes. "And what'n the name o' common sense was musgodown?" asks Aunt Prudence. Hard to describe. We may as well attempt to explain colors to a blind man, or the sound of a trumpet to one devoid of hearing, as to write with any claim to accuracy about the flavors of food never tasted by the reader.

We have enjoyed the honor of sitting at the farmer's table graced with a plate of "must-go-down," and know whereof we write. The food was made of the crusts from loaves of "rye-and-injun" bread, boiled until dissolved into grains like hominy, sweetened with molasses, and served up with cream.

The methods and appliances for cooking were simple, and the food of our ancestors was correspondingly plain. This was well. There was the "minute-pudding," boiled in a bag; to eat the latter was said to be the proof of this kind. Then, there was a kind of fried pancakes quite unlike a modern doughnut or slapjack; they were dropped from a spoon into boiling lard, and came out nicely browned, but as ragged as a Texas rat. These puffy, round-bodied cakes were very good eating.

Bean soup, meat broth, dandelion greens, and "biled dinners" were fashionable in the early homes. Various kinds of food were considered to be, not only wholesome, but medicinal and curative. The old folks said they partook of such, not because they relished them very much, but from a sense of *duty*; because they *ought* to do so for the body's sake. Their religion had to do with the physical as well as the spiritual; it was a good sort.

Bear steak, venison, and various kinds of fish, with which the ponds and streams then abounded, constituted a substantial share of the early settler's table supply. The Saco river was so full of salmon when the first clearings were made on its banks, that they were caught with trap, spear, and hook in such quantities that barrels of them were cured and kept for winter use.

Every variety of wild berry grew in great abundance on the newly cleared land, and served not only an important, but also a most delightful and wholesome, part in the pioneer family's daily provision for the table.

With such nutritious and delicious food as we have mentioned, supplemented by a considerable list of other kinds, served in a variety of ingenious forms, we may be assured that the family of the Saco valley farmer, whose acreage was sufficient for the number of his household, fared pretty well. Of course there were times before much land was in crop, or when frost or drought cut down the harvest, that the early settlers were pinched for food; but these were the rare exceptions, not the rule. We have found neither record nor tradition of famine or starvation in the settlements of which we now write; for the untastidious there was always a fair supply of food.

While writing of the food and cooking of the pioneers it may be proper to mention some old-time neighborly customs that prevailed in those days. The inhabitants of a community were much more dependent upon each other at this early time than now, hence, were reciprocal and generous. If a family had some table luxury, a quantity was reserved and carried to their neighbors to give them a "taste of the dinner." This custom was universally practised when the author was a child, and he was many times sent out to some family a half mile from home with a saucer neatly folded in a napkin, and con-



FIG. 100



FIG. 101

taining a small quantity of some rare delicacy, with instructions like these: "Say to Aunt Sally that Aunt Molly has sent her a taste of her dinner." Such was always considered to be a high compliment, and was sure to be reciprocated before the season ended; but never with the same article of food.

If one of a neighborhood had killed the favorite porker, or "beef-critter," the boys were dispatched with a generous piece of the meat to the outlying families. Later, when said neighbors had laid in their store of meat, pieces were reserved for those who lived adjoining. When one had been a-fishing and came home with a liberal "string" of trout or pickerel he always—unless a man with a mustard-seed soul—divided with his neighbors. This was a very pleasant way to live. Would that such customs prevailed to-day! How refreshing it would prove for such as never go a-fishing!

DOMESTIC EMPLOYMENT.

Wool-Dressing.—The sheep of the Saco valley farmers were mercifully allowed to wear their warm fleece until the chilling spring storms were over and the mild weather necessitated shearing and lamb-marking. During those days there were professional sheep-shearers who went round the settlements with their shears, and neatly clipped the fleece. Some held the docile sheep upon the barn floor; others laid them on a raised platform, which was a more comfortable arrangement for both shearer and sheep.

Every man who owned a flock had a registered "ear-mark"; these, in the early town records, are often mixed in with the births of children. When the sheep had been shorn, the lambs' tails were "docked," and their ears split or "cropped," with a sharp knife; a somewhat cruel practice, considered to be necessary when the several flocks ran together on the plains and were sometimes scattered by wild animals or dogs before they came to the barns in the late fall.

The wool was usually washed in the fleece after shearing, and spread upon the grass to dry. The methods employed for dressing domestic wool by hand were simple and practical. It was first carefully "picked" with the fingers; then carded with hand cards into long, fluffy rolls which were handled delicately and carefully laid away in bundles. These were principally white, but nearly every farmer, according to the adage, had *one* black sheep in his flock. This black, or brown, wool was sometimes mixed with white in carding to produce gray; at other times the two colors were spun separately and woven together in the web.

In the homes of the early settlers on the Saco, the wool was spun on the Quaker wheel, which, by reason of the difference between its diameter and that of the spool on the spindle, was capable of great speed. When all was in readiness, a turn was given to the wheel and the end of the roll, held between

the thumb and finger of the left hand, was attached to the spiral point of the swiftly-revolving spindle; then the spinner stepped quickly backward to "draw out" her thread, which, when sufficiently twisted, was wound against a shoulder or guard that answered for a spool or bobbin. This operation was repeated. When a roll had nearly run out, another was deftly spliced to the remaining end, and so the work went on, the wheel, meanwhile, humming like a giant bumble-bee. These nimble old spinners could boast of their six skeins spun in a day, besides doing the housework. What do you think o' that?

As soon as the spindle had been filled, the yarn was wound off upon a hand reel. How clearly fancy draws a picture of this pleasant scene! Some stately old dame, capped and beruffled, whose morning housework had been finished, comes armed with a bundle of rolls wrapped in a soft woollen cloth which she places upon the beam of her wheel near the open fire to warm; to "start the ile," she says, so they will "run" without snapping.

See her tune her instrument. Sometimes these obdurate old engines, like old men who were troubled with rheumatism, were affected by the weather, and wouldn't, or couldn't, go. They had been stowed away in a chamber, or unused room down-stairs, had taken cold, were stiff in their joints, and required warming and lubricating. They would "cast-band," as their trainers said. She puts on the harness and gives the old critter a smart turn. Whew! What's to pay now? The old lady walks about her machine and examines every part; squints along the band and "surmises" that its "head" isn't straight. She gives its neck a twist, thumps its head with the heel of her hand to settle it in place, and goes back to try her wheel-pin again. Snap! and away goes the band. Too loose. She goes back and gives the tail of the critter a twist; that is, turns up the screw and tightens the wheel-band. Once more she gives the wheel a turn. Buzz-z-z. All right now; she is gittin' condescendin'. The roll is now put upon the humming spindle, and the tireless wheel begins its day's work; the almost equally enduring spinner her sprightly march across the kitchen floor.

To spin six skeins of yarn on the Quaker wheel required a journey of more than *twenty miles a day*. This was not all; she must stop occasionally to reel the yarn off and tie the skein in "knots." Moreover, as elsewhere intimated, these women had house and dairy work to attend to; their cooking and a score of small chores. She repeats the performance day after day, sings to the music of her wheel, and never complains.

The music of the spinning-wheel may not have been considered as artistic as that of the modern piano -- and yet it required about as much skill and facility of fingers to manipulate it -- but it was popular, to say the least, and was the accompaniment to something useful. The movement of the performer was a thousand times more graceful, and a million times less excruciating, than that of the professional pianist of to-day, who thinks her auditors are



delighted with her music when they are ready to explode with amusement while witnessing her agonizing contortions of face and form. At any rate, give us the musical, mellow drone of the old Quaker wheel in preference to the head-straining, nerve-breaking jargon of the beginner on the modern machine. We feel relieved.

When a number of skeins had been taken from the wheel, they were put upon the revolving "swifts," two threads laid together, returned to the spindle, and by turning the wheel backward they were "doubled and twisted." From the spindle the yarn was wound upon a ball, and was then ready for the "warping-bars" or "knitting-work."

If the yarn was to be used single, the skein was held upon the extended hands of a man, while the mother or daughter wound the yarn therefrom upon a ball. If the two were young and marketable, he purposely allowed the travelling yarn to become entangled, and while the patient winder was employing both hands to dissolve the perplexing snarl, he would steal a random kiss from her velvet cheek, which was the appropriate reward for his condescending services. This was recognized as an interesting factor of yarn winding in "ye olden time." Those utilitarian old Puritans always did manage to mingle pleasure with toil; this obviated friction and added a never-wearing charm to existence. To this, all readers should respond, Amen.

At stated seasons of each year the great, hard-wood frame of the hand loom was set up in the kitchen of the early settler's home. This was a bulky, lumbering affair, but very useful in its "day and generation." I seem to hear again the rattle of the ratchet and latch when the beam was wound up, and the compound echo of the lathe and shuttle when sprung by the busy weaver. It was laborious exercise. The average quality of "full-cloth," woven in the farmers' homes, contained about thirty "picks" to the inch, and the weaver would be required to spring her treadles, swing the lathe, and shoot her shuttle three thousand, two hundred and forty times in a day to weave her three yards.

Much taste and skill were displayed by the good weavers in the figured and plaided fabrics produced in the hand loom. When several colors were used in weaving plaid shawls, or counterpanes, additional harnesses were put in and the manipulation of the treadles and handling of shuttles became more complicated. Some of the small-checked dress goods, bright-colored shawls, and cloaking woven by the old experts resembled the fabrics produced in Scottish hand looms.

When the web of gray full cloth was taken from the beam, the time of garment-making for the male persuasion was at hand. The "linsey-woolsey" was for "wimmin's wear." Some of the most beautiful table-linen and towelling, wrought with raised figures and now preserved, evinces the marvelous skill of some of the early weavers.

Under this head we call attention to the great variety of warm, substantial hosiery manufactured by hand, at home, from domestic wool; indeed, all the stockings, footings, gloves, and mittens for the large family were thus provided, every moment of time being employed, when not otherwise engaged, with the knitting-work; and one pair of such homespun, home-knitted stockings would outwear about a dozen pairs of the best sale kinds. "Double," "hooked," and "pegged" mittens would last for a decade.

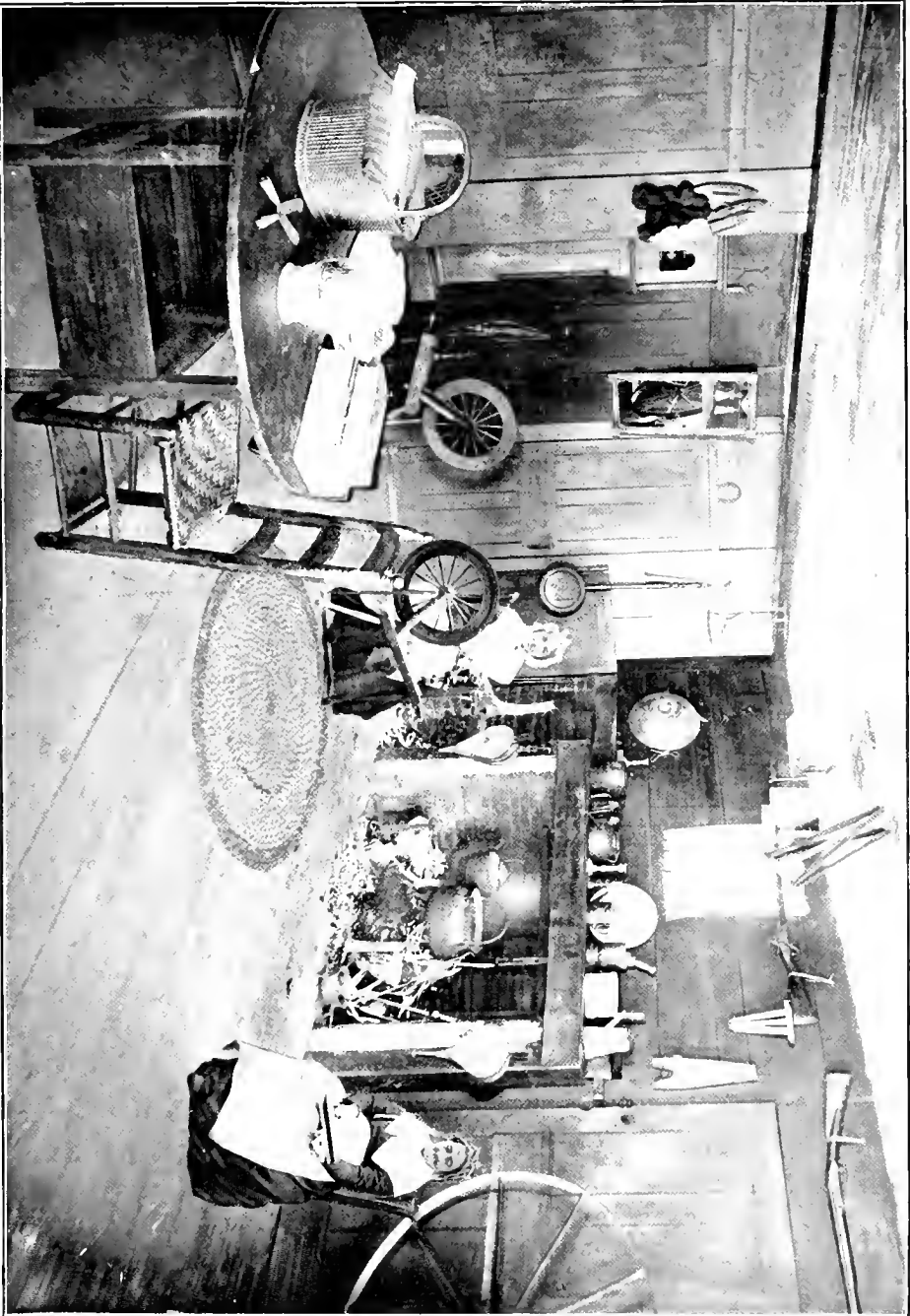
Flax-Dressing. Every planter in the colonial settlements had his flax-yard, and a season was set apart to dress the harvest. The flax bloomed in June, and in speaking of any transaction which occurred about this season, the pioneers spoke of it as "flax-bloom time." A field of flax in the "bloom," as they used to call it, was a beautiful sight. When the crop had been pulled it was spread upon the grass ground to rot; and as soon as the bark, or husk, became sufficiently tender from exposure to the weather, it was carried to the barn and the work of "flax-breaking" commenced.

The flax-break was a singular and very radical wooden machine, difficult to describe with the pen. It was constructed of the best quality of hard wood with the working parts elevated about two and a half feet from the floor and supported on four sturdy legs. The bed and break proper consisted of a series of slats so hinged together that the interstices of the lower tier received those above, that were connected with the break-head, when they came down upon the flax. This heavy head-block, to which the handle was attached, gave the necessary momentum when in operation. The workman stood at one side, holding the flax in his left hand crosswise upon the bed slats; the break-head was raised with the right hand and brought down smartly upon the straw until the hull was fully crushed. Woe betide the careless man who, by being absent-minded, allowed his fingers to get between the bed and upper tier of slats; his hand would have tared about as well between a shark's jaws.

The secondary process was called "swingling." The flax-swingle was formed much like a double-edged knife; it was made of hard-grained wood, with a short handle at one end. This instrument was about eighteen inches long and four inches in width. When used, the crushed flax was laid horizontally upon an elevated plank having a convex surface, and by a swinging, dipping stroke of the wooden blade the shives were disengaged and fell off.

The third instrument employed in dressing flax was called the flax-comb or "hatchel." Its base was a square block of some solid wood filled with a thickly set cluster of pointed, upright spines. This was fastened upon a bench and whips of flax pulled through it until the coarser parts, called tow, were combed out. The real "lint," as the Scotch call it, when thus refined, was ready for the "distaff" and hands of the linen spinner. The "swingle-tow" was spun on the Quaker wheel from rolls carded by hand.

An inexperienced observer would be surprised to see how small a quan-



FLA - SPINNING AND CARLING.

tity of the fine fibre was obtained from a large mass of the raw material; more astonished to see the quantity of thread yielded by such small wisp when treated with the wheel.

The linen wheel was introduced into New England in 1718, by the Scotch-Irish emigrants, who were skilled in all the arts of dressing flax, and in weaving linen fabrics on the hand loom. During the colonial period, the spinning of flax was considered to be so useful, that in Boston spinning schools were established to which the most aristocratic families sent their daughters. The art was so popular, and when acquired regarded as such an accomplishment, that these young ladies, reared in homes of wealth, applied themselves as assiduously to become proficient as do our modern women to become expert in touching the keys of the piano and organ. At this time, the present of a well-made "little wheel," on a wedding-day, was highly appreciated; and the new instrument was exhibited with great manifestations of delight to the assembled spectators.

The "little wheel" was a lowly affair compared with the Quaker-made instrument, and did not require as great speed. It was driven by a treadle. The spindle was supplied with "flyers" in which were small wire hooks, and by drawing the thread through a series of these, the requisite size and twist were secured. In passing from the distaff to the spindle, the deft manipulation of the spinner's fingers regulated the quantity of fibre necessary for the size of the thread, and nicely reduced all entanglements. From the spindle, the thread was reeled as was the woolen yarn from the Quaker wheel. These linen spinners not only spun for the loom, but manufactured their own sewing thread, and fishing lines and nets for those who followed the craft.

The outfit for married life consisted largely of the abundance of linen the young lady had neatly bleached and folded away for her table and toilet; if this had been spun and woven by her own hands, to her the more honor was due.

At the time of which we write, the most rigid economy was practised; nothing that could in any way be made to serve a useful end was allowed to waste. Time for spinning the swingle-tow was somehow found amid the multitude of household duties which daily demanded attention. The coarse yarn produced from this was woven into a cotton warp and made into rough cloth used for workmen's frocks and shirts; these last mentioned were a radical surface irritant, and he who wore one had no use for a flesh-brush. The old folk used to relate how, when a certain young man was enduring the torments of his first tow shirt, he dreamed of all the anguish supposed to be peculiar to the regions of despair; but when this had been exchanged for a garment of softer texture, his slumbers were soothed with transporting visions of the heavenly world. Wonderful transition; remarkable cause for the same!

Primitive Garments.—Materials for clothing the pioneer family were

of the most durable quality. Men wore leather breeches made of the best of calf-skin and tanned sheep-skin; on state occasions such made from soft yellow buck-skin. I have conversed with men of reliability who said their fathers made for them, when lads, coats from undressed sheep-skins to wear when clearing new land, and these were not laid aside for good until they had reached the size and stature supposed to mark man's estate. Homespun cloth was of the best material, substantial and warm; garments made from such would wear until the wearer, and everybody besides, was weary of them. Scores of young men went to college in a "full-cloth" suit and were not ashamed. Ministers of the gospel wore such in the pulpit and were respected for so doing; they seldom saw anything finer in their congregations, and what was suitable for their parishioners was good enough for the preacher. Why not? As a matter of course, "men of *the* cloth" must have their garments *black*; but those in the pews — more likely sitting on a rough plank — wore "sheep's-gray." The materials for home wear were sometimes dyed in the wool, sometimes the yarn was colored, but latterly the cloth was woven white and dyed in the piece.

But how were the garments cut out and made up? Well, it came to pass in those days that in every community there was an elderly maiden who claimed to be a tailoress; that was, she said, her "*trade*." She was usually a thin, straight-spined, spectacled, and dignified person, fully conscious of the importance of her position and the indispensability of her art. By making "lowances," and using numerous "gussets" and "gores," she could formulate a coat, waistcoat, or pair of pantaloons, from the smallest pattern of any woman living, or man either. She had made the science a subject of profound study, and, like Doreas of old, had spent her best days "making coats and garments." She was confident in the excellence and practicability of her designs, and modeled everything with which she had to do according to the strictest principles of economy, utility, and comfort; so *she* claimed, and it is doubtful if any improvements have been discovered since her peaceful dominion ended. This functionary was an itinerant; a sort of nomadic character who went from house to house with her shears, tape-measure, and needle-and-thread case to assist in clothing the men folk when the web of cloth was finished. How prim she was, to be sure! Several rank hair moles on her cheek gave her a somewhat masculine aspect. Her features were sharp and her expression mingled with dignity and wisdom; neck, small, very long, and bejeweled with a string of gold beads; in her ears were "drops." Her fashions were invested with many virtues, not the least of which was this, they were never known to change.

The pantaloons, more properly breeches, were the embodiment of all good features from the hatches to the bulk-head. The body parts were calculated to facilitate unimpeded circulation, being liberally endowed with cloth and

generously capacious; this section extended well upwards withal, and left no vulnerable joints in the yeoman's harness. What was wanting in length of leg was sure to be found in the chair-cushion. Moreover, convenience and adaptability had been considered in making the diagrams by which the various parts were cut out; nothing to be desired, compatible with good order and utility, seemed to have been overlooked. Certainly they admitted of unobstructed exercise and a flexible articulation of the limbs; they were well provided with great pockets, ample for storage; the waistbands, far above the waist of the wearer, were embattled with big bone buttons behind and before, and the suspenders worn with them were so short that they should have been designated as "shoulder-straps." But why weary ourselves vainly striving to describe that which was practically indescribable, inimitable, and incomprehensible? Such were the old-fashioned articles of wearing apparel cut and made by the now defunct professional, once known as a "tailoress."

A finer class of clothing, made for wedding occasions and for dignitaries, such as members of the "Great and General Court," magistrates, and judges, were cut and made by travelling tailors, nearly all of whom were Scotchmen and Irishmen. The appearance of these knights of the thimble and shears was hailed with gladness in the primitive settlements, not only for the work they came to perform, but for the news they brought and the stories they told; they were the oracles and venders of the latest intelligence, and many pleasant evenings were passed with Donald or Pat at the fireside, telling in their broad Scotch, or inimitable Irish brogue, narratives relating to their native land. Even when there was no demand for the wares or the skill of these wandering tradesmen they found a warm welcome at the settler's hearthstone and table, and their mirthful spirit and hilarious laughter stimulated good-fellowship and lightened the burdens of toil and care.

These travelling tailors sometimes carried along in their pack a few patterns of English or German broadcloth, and the suitable trimmings for making them up. By the sale of these, Pat and Donald turned an honest shilling and secured, as a perquisite, the contract to cut and make the dress-coat from the materials disposed of.

The under-coat for holiday wear was of the snug-bodied, swallow-tailed style, ornamented behind and in front with gilt buttons; the longer the tails, and larger the buttons, the greater the dignity of the wearer. So they were rated in some communities.

The top-coat, or "surtout," was very long but short at the waist, with great fullness of cloth in the skirt. It was surmounted by an enormous, high-backed, buckram-lined collar. Two rows of white bone buttons at the foreside, and a dangling bandanna handkerchief half out of pocket behind, were the finishing appurtenances of such a garment. Whoever was so fortunate as

to possess one, barring accident, had it as long as he lived — if he was not over-patriarchal in age at his dissolution. About once in ten years these great coats were in the height of fashion, and that was as often, ordinarily, as the yeoman went abroad; however, his going forth and the rising wave of fashion were not always simultaneous, and then the coat would appear several years out of date.

Waistcoats worn by gentlemen of importance were broad, long, and often elaborately embroidered in front. Silk stockings, secured above with knee-buckles, and held in place below by shoe-buckles, were worn by the more wealthy.

When laboring, the necks of the men were exposed to a free circulation of air; when dressed for church, or leaving home for a visit to distant relatives, the broad, plaited neck-stock or black silk neck-handkerchief was worn, over which the wide, unstarched collar was smoothly turned down. Allow me to linger a moment to describe with more fullness this adjunct of a well-dressed, old-style gentleman. Much attention was paid to it by the good dame who assisted her husband when dressing; especially, when putting on the "finishing touches." This shirt-collar had much, very much, to do with the public estimation of the wearer's importance, — same as the coat-tails. The wider the collar, that is, the more exposed to view when turned down, the greater the supposed dignity. Starch was ignored, repudiated, out of the question. To say a man was "starched-up," in those days, was to use the strongest synonym of the dandy; to "take the starch out" of one was equivalent to a humiliation or the bringing of them to their proper level.

The head-gear of the early settler was of simple, and often ungraceful, kind. Sometimes, when for winter-wear, it was made from the pelt of a coon or fisher-cat, the tail of the animal left on to hang down behind. Some, like the Scottish night-cap, were knitted of coarse wool by the wife. What cared the pioneer so long's it was warm and easily adjusted? There was, however, somewhere about nearly every house, a hat, sir; a generously broad-brimmed, bell-crowned hat, covered with rough fur from the cunning beaver. This was seldom seen outside the yeoman's house, or even the clothes-chest, where, close to Molly's great churn bonnet, it safely reposed. When it did emerge from its dark seclusion, something "on-usual" had happened, or was about to take place; no mistake about it. When seated on the head according to the custom of the time, it was set well back, and the rim, turned slightly upward behind, was made conformable to the towering coat-collar, before mentioned. Sometimes, when the occasion required haste, the unthinking yeoman's hat was put on "hind part before," and the result of such unfortunate mistake, supplemented by a stray lock of hair hanging carelessly over the forehead, gave the wearer a somewhat fierce and combative aspect likely to detract from his moral prestige.

Our authority for the following account of the apparel worn by females during the colonial regime, is unquestionably accurate; the description will be prudently brief and vouchsafed for as correct. For the gown, good, old, honest name, of the settler's wife, six yards of "linsey-woolsey" was an ample pattern. This was cut, fitted, and made by the same hands that spun the yarn and wove the fabric, while the joints of her harness were toward the face of her foes—if she had any. On the shoulders, a comely cape was worn about the house; when in company, a neat, white handkerchief was pinned about the neck. Old ladies' wore a large, white cap—in Scotland, called appropriately a "mutch"—surrounded by a voluminous frill, and held in place with a wide, black ribbon. The younger matrons wore, when visiting, a more fragile and ornamental head-dress. The wardrobes of the early settlers' wives and daughters would, to-day, be called meagre; but they wore their neat, prudent attire so much like a queen, while there was such genuine modesty and unaffected grace in the deportment of the wearer, that the "ornament of a meek and quiet spirit" became a thousand times more attractive than the gaudy flummery of this artificial age when the standard of beauty takes cognizance more of dress than good breeding. If any jewelry was worn, it consisted of a modest pair of "ear-drops," a brooch, or a pretty ring that had been an heir-loom in the family for generations. When travelling, the women were protected by a heavy, well-lined "riding-cloak"; if in cold weather, this was supplemented by the double shawl and a fur tippet about the neck. Grand-dames affected "pumpkin hoods," quilted and padded. The younger women considered the tidy, laundried sun-bonnet good enough. I am writing of the common people in the new settlements, and don't care a fig what the "wimmin" wore in Boston. If at home, attending to domestic duties, the females were shod with a preparation of the gospel of—calfskin. When entertaining their friends, visiting, or going to meeting on the Sabbath, they wore a neat, low-cut, morocco shoe, laced with a bit of black ribbon, called a "village-tie." These were treated with such care, that a well-made pair would last for many years.

Children's clothing was plain and simple to an extreme. Their comfort was consulted first of all. When at play about house, a loose "slip" was the conventional outer garment for childhood. Shoes they did not have for a long time. Among the poorer classes, the feet were sewed up in coarse woolen rags in cold weather. When boys were old enough to wear trousers, the mothers sewed an eyed-button upon the knees thereof to keep the wearers upon their feet and preserve their garments from unnecessary wear and tear. See? An aged man, who was reared in an early Saco valley plantation, informed the author that when a child he and his brothers were all wearers of the primitive "slip." On one occasion his had been removed for washing, and he, meanwhile, was left in a condition approaching simple nature. All at once a loud rap was heard at the door without, and he made haste to

crawl behind the chimney of the unfinished log-house. The stranger proved to be a much-respected uncle who had recently returned from a voyage at sea and had come some distance through the wilderness to visit them. Well, he came into the kitchen, and while the conversation was going cheerfully on between the mother and her company the poor secreted boy, in a painfully cramped position, kept as still as a listening mouse. His mother had not forgotten him, however, and when his "slip" had been dried before the open fire, she attached it to the end of the broom-handle and pushed it within his reach. By a desperate effort he succeeded in getting inside of the garment, and to the astonishment of the visiting stranger emerged from his imprisonment.

Paying Visits. The code of politeness observed by the inhabitants of the early settlements was not as complicated, restrictive, and arbitrary as at present, but a great deal more genuine and hearty, consisting of something more than the mere artificial and ceremonial deportment acquired by training before the mirror, and called "good manners" and "good form": it was the outward expression of inward modesty and good-will, the illustration of affectionate sentiment. These Puritanical old mothers did not prostitute their principles of honor to affect politeness for policy, nor barter their smiles in the popular market, like tape, for so much a yard. They were honest, high-minded, and above dissimulation.

One of the interchangeable courtesies universally recognized and practised in the new plantation communities was that of visiting and paying visits. Such were not very ceremonial, however; the greatest freedom was exercised without umbrage. At the same time, considerate persons were careful to reciprocate any courtesy extended to them by their neighbors. Compliments were seldom sent in advance; seasonable hours were convenient ones, and there were no servant maid to meet the visitor at the door with the cold, conventional lie in her mouth, "Mistress is not at home." A neighborly call was made at any time of day; the regular visit was begun in the forenoon and prolonged until late in the evening in the autumn and winter, until "milking time" in spring and summer.

Let us begin our narrative proper on a fine autumn morning. At the breakfast table the housewife announces to her goodman that she will visit Aunt Sally that day, and asks him to come out at the gloaming. When the housework was done Aunt Prudence arrays herself in plain but tidy apparel, puts her sewing and knitting work into her pretty home-made work-bag, pulls the puckering-string, and starts across lots to visit her neighbor; for she says to herself, "I allers set a great store by Aunt Sally." Her course may lead along field-borders, across pastures amongst the cattle and sheep that raise their heads as she passes, or through a woodland path, it matters not, she knows the way, and cheerfully moves forward, humming bits of a sacred song.

As she approaches her neighbor's house the barking dog announces her coming and with winsome expression of face, and joyous wag of tail, bids her welcome before Aunt Sally has time to brush her apron and reach the door. As the two old friends meet they both "courtesy" and go hand in hand to the sitting-room. We shall now permit them to speak for themselves.

"Come right in and lay off yer things, Aunt Prudence; there now, do make yerself to home. Why, I'm proper gled to see you, Aunt Prudence; how *do* you do?"

"There, Aunt Sally, I'm real well, thank you; real smart this fall; how do *you* do?"

"Why, I was never more rugged in my life, Aunt Prudence; why, I'm up and 'bout my work airly and late; have been spinnin' flax'n swingle-tow all the fall, 'tween whiles. Come, now, Aunt Prudence, du tell me 'bout your folks; how's Jeams'n Marg'ret'n Patty'n Abram'n Reliance'n Sabra'n John'n Lias'n Rastus'n Pashunce'n Aramantha; are *they* all well?"

"They's all rael well, Aunt Sally; they be all gwine tu skule down to the old Hamlin skule-bus. Reliance was ailin' in the airly spring, but I dug some rutes and airbs and made her some med'cin an' she's on the mendin' hand ever sence. I tell *you*, Aunt Sally, there's nothin' like rutes and airbs for these ere ailments; there aint, true's ye live."

"So I mind, Aunt Prudence, but *you* allers was a great hand to make med'cin."

At this stage of the conversation a light step was heard and a bright-eyed lassie enters the room. Aunt Sally rises and leads the modest, somewhat timid girl forward and says, by way of introduction:

"This is my darter Darkis, Aunt Prudence; my darter Darkis; she's been drefful slim all the fall and we've been awful worried 'bout Darkis, but she's recov'rin' now. This is Aunt Prudence, Darkis; Aunt Prudence Benfield, dear."

The girl courtesied gracefully, came and gave her hand to Aunt Prudence, who playfully taps her under the chin, gives her a blush-raising compliment in a whisper, and she is seated.

Aunt Sally spreads her knitting work on her lap, looks at it considerately; then raises her head, looks from under her glasses, and says: "Darkis, dear, I wish you'd run down the road'n tell Aunt Nabby Marstin, an' Ruthy Rankins, an' Susie Sands an' old Granmarm Benson that Aunt Prudence, she's come out here a-visitin' and we'd all be rael gled tu hev 'em all come up arter dinner, and come so's tu stay tu tea. Run right along, dear; that's a good gal."

The two industrious old dames now hitch their chairs close together, sit facing each other, take up their knitting and keep time to their conversation by the snapping of their wires.

Darkis returns in season to assist her mother in preparing dinner. Aunt

Prudence insists that nothing extra shall be cooked and Aunt Sally fibs when she says: "Now don't you fret, Aunt Prudence; I sha'n't lay out eny more'n if you wa'n't here." Still she does put a little more cream in the bread, a bit more spice in her cakes, and takes great pains to have all things on this occasion in "apple-pie order."

The forenoon passes quickly and the robust men come in from the wood-lot begrimed with the dust of labor; they wash at a bench under an apple tree near the door and hasten in to extend greetings to Aunt Prudence. How heartily they shake hands! Harmless jokes are exchanged to spice conversation until all were summoned to the dinner table. Aunt Sally gently leads her much-respected guest to the table-side and with great cordiality says:

"Here, Aunt Prudence, you jist sit right down here by *me*. There, now! Come, Aunt Prudence, won't you take right holt and be to home? Du now, I wish you would. John, you cut her a nice tender piece o' that spare-rib; a good generous slice, John." He did.

Thus spake our hostess as she waited upon her guest. With pleasant conversation the hearty dinner was eaten. There was no haste, no want of attention, no needless ceremony, no sham persuasion. The various kinds of food were proffered, but there was no annoying falsehoods about Aunt Prudence; she had not been abstemious, and her entertainers did not say: "Why, Aunt Prudence, you haven't eaten scarcely anything." When all sufficed, their heads were reverentially bowed and the head of the family did "return thanks."

When Aunt Prudence and the men had retired to the sitting room, Uncle Eben asked if Uncle Obadiah would be out to tea. "Oh, sartin; I told him I was comin' out to see Aunt Sally, and he sed he'd be out airy. Obadiah he's drefful put tu it with his fall's work; howsomever, he'll be out."

As soon as the table had been cleared and the father and sons had returned to their labor, Aunt Prudence seized a cloth and essayed to assist Aunt Sally in washing — not "doing" — the dishes. The latter caught hold of the dishcloth and declared that Aunt Prudence should not touch a dish. And the two pulled and tugged in playful scuffle, while Darkis giggled.

"Now you go an' sit right down, Aunt Prudence; you aint gwyne to tetch one o' these cups'n saucers. Darkis'n I can 'tend to this business 'thout eny o' your help. Go right away now."

"Now I shant du eny sich a thing, Aunt Sally. I shall wipe them ere dishes, true's ye live. Stand over there."

Aunt Sally gently pushes Aunt Prudence; then the two old cronies go laughing to their work. Of course Aunt Sally wanted the company of Aunt Prudence, and it was all understood between them that they should do the work together, but this parley was a way the old-fashioned women had. It was just the proper thing in those days for the female guest to assist in washing the dishes to keep her entertainer company; it was also customary for the

hostess to appear imperative in her refusal to permit such assistance, and the struggle for the mastery was sometimes vehement.

Looking from the kitchen window, Darkis espies Granmarm Benson and Nabby Marstin slowly approaching, with pumpkin hoods on their heads and calico work-bags on their arms.

"There's Granmarm Benson'n Nabby Marstin, marm," said Darkis. "Wunner why Susie Sands'n Ruthy Rankins don't come tu."

"Now Darkis, don't you take on," answered Aunt Sally. "Ruthy'n Susie they'll be up ter rights, Darkis. Did they say they'd come?"

"Why, yes, marm—if nothin' happened."

Aunts Sally and Prudence both hasten to the door to meet the new arrivals. All courtesy, and all talk at once.

"Why, Granmarm Benson! I'm terrible gled to see ye, I am. Now, how *du* you do, granmarm?"

The old lady was hard o' hearin', and Aunt Prudence shouted into her ear; then the venerable old grandmother smiled and said:

"How do I do? Why, Aunt Prudence, I'm es well's could be 'xpected for sech an old critter; I'm gwine on ninety, ye know."

Before the two neighbors had fairly been seated, Darkis, who had been out to feed the fowls, came running in and told her mother she had seen Susie Sands and Ruthy Rankins coming up the "back-nipping road."

Aunt Sally now excused herself and retired from the room and left Aunt Prudence, Granmarm Benson, and Nabby Marstin to gossip together. In her absence the other visitors were ushered in by Darkis who assured them, while taking off their "duds," that her mother would be in ter rights; that she was about the houzen, but had stepped out a minit.

When all the assembled old ladies had been seated, they smoothed their broad aprons, adjusted the ruffles of their caps, and glowered at each other in silence.

A side door opens, Aunt Sally enters, courtesies, and her guests all arise and courtesy in return. The beautiful hostess had on a newly "done up" cap of fine lace, ornamented with a few bits of purple ribbon; the long strings of the same color remaining untied,—as was the custom when at home—falling upon the tidy, white handkerchief that had been pinned about her shoulders. A long gingham apron nearly reached the morocco "village ties" that peeped from under her full skirted "best gown." Aunt Sally was an attractive woman rising five-and-sixty, whose abundant silvered hair waving about her white, classical forehead, which was as fair and unfurrowed as the polished marble, enframed a face chaste and sweet of expression; yea, as calm and serene as a summer morning. Her voice was low and her accent plaintive; the language she employed, though of the quaint old style, then considered select. She had passed her maiden years in a home of comparative wealth at Ipswich,

Mass., whither her parents had removed from Winter Harbor during the Indian wars, and her education was superior to that of any woman in the plantation. Her guests were all born in a frontier settlement, and from childhood had been acquainted with vicissitude and toil. These women had the faculty of extracting pleasure out of all their domestic duties, and were as contented and happy as any generation of their sex since the settlement of New England. They were free from a thousand corroding cares and perplexities that obtain in this rushing age, which sap the very foundations of existence and wear life out prematurely. But we must not moralize.

A company would open their eyes with great amazement if to-day they could listen to such conversation as passed between the company of dear old dames assembled at the home of Aunt Sally Benfield on the autumn afternoon of which we have written. The phonograph had not then been invented and their provincialisms of speech cannot be produced with all the apostrophes furnished in a "Pickle for the Knowing Ones" by the eccentric Sir Timothy Dexter.

How gleefully they compared the fabrics with which they were engaged! These women had an interest in their *work*: took an honest pride in their *work*. Their precious time was not squandered with an ivory-handled crochet hook and spool of thread over weary yards of cobweb "insertion" and "trimming." The lambrequins made by their busy fingers were to be worn on feet and hands; they were all useful to protect from cold.

One had dyed her yarn with bark from the yellow oak: another with that of the maple: a third had produced her purple with berries of the elder and sumac: while the fourth had recourse to the more expensive indigo and log-wood. Aunt Prudence held up her ball of "back-banded yarn" and Grammam Benson one of the "double-and-twisted sort." Ruthy Rankins spread out upon her aproned knee the stocking clouded with husks, while Susie Sands declared that hers was "dyed in the wool" upon the old brown sheep's back. Some were knitting "plain," others were doing theirs "scamed." The half-finished mitten in the hands of Aunt Sally was in "fox-and-geese" figures, and Aunt Prudence pulled one from her work-bag knitted in "scent-bottle patterns." One was knitting "tight," another "slack." Some there were "widening at the heel," others, "narrowing at the toe." Theirs could truthfully be called a *woolen vocabulary*. All were as busy as a colony of honey-bees and merry-hearted as a bevy of joyous maidens. Dear old darlings!

Into whatever channel the current of conversation turned, it savored always of something practical; something inseparably associated with everyday industries and the duties of domestic life. Was there any insprinkling of spicy witticism; any humorous expressions used by these dignified dames? Very likely; but their discourse was never frivolous or questionable. They used the descriptive phrase in vogue at that time. Things *had* names and were

called by their names. When discussing the affairs of the dairy, appropriate terms for the designation of every part were used. Under this head one might expect to hear them speak in the language of the *dairy vocabulary*, such as the following: "Milk-room," "milk-dresser," "butter-tray," "cheese-hoop," "cheese-press," "cheese-cloth," "churn," "skimming-shells," "bonny-clapper," "bland," and "curd." All of these were clean things and would "bear to be talked about."

Even their cows and domestic fowls had names, some single, some double, by which they were designated and distinguished. If such dumb brutes did not know their various names, their owners did and found it convenient to use them. "Crumple-horn was a wonderful buttermaker." "Buttercup gave out more milk but not so rich." "Bottle-face would kick when being milked like blazes." "Old Cherry came out awful poor in the spring." "Pink and Brindle were as fat and sleek as otters." The "buffalo cow" had gone dry, and the "line-backed heifer" would "come in" next spring.

Of the fowls they would be heard to say: "Cripple-crown has stolen her nest," which every hen had a perfect right to do. "Gray-cape has laid her litter out." "Muffle-chop persists in roosting on the collar-beam, and the Creeper on the bulk-head." "Yellow-saddle was sheddin' her feathers, and Striped-tail crowed like a rooster." Besides these *fowl* surnames every woman talked about her "speckled hin," "white hin," "black hin," "partridge-colored" and "wheelbarrow-colored hin," especially when visiting and paying visits.

We must now take leave of our old gossiping dames and turn our attention to their husbands, who have entered the door-yard on a brief visit to Uncle Eben, who had come in from his work early to enjoy the company of these good neighbors. They were a sociable group. The autumn day was not done and they took a turn about the fields and down the pasture lane to view Uncle Eben's stock. There were ten "horn-ed cattle," a mare, colt, and divers swine-beasts. With arms under their coat-tails—a habit common with old yeomen—and a bit of chip, or twig from an apple tree, between their teeth, they walked about the great high-horned oxen, cows, and sparked young "critters." They canted their heads first to one side, then to the other; they closed one eye and squinted over the broad backs of old "Line" and "Golden," rubbed their supple hide over their ribs as a woman does the wet blanket over her washboard, gave their tails a twist to see if their spinal cord was elastic, pinched their hips and flanks, and declared them to be a "well-made pair."

To the cows they went with many a soothing "so-mollie," as they stooped to see if they were "easy milkers" and if they had a "yarler hide." They studied cow-chronology by counting the wrinkles on the horns of the venerable buttermakers, "Spark" and "Tansey"; inquired how much they gave in the pail and how long they went dry and "farrer."

As they approached Uncle Eben's old mate, she exhibited pronounced objections against inspection by showing the depravity of her eyes, and ivory of her grazers; by the vehement switching of her sprig tail, and snorting angrily, "take kear there." They didn't pinch *her* hips nor feel of *her* flanks; no, no; discretion, in this instance, certainly, *was* the better part of valor. Uncle Eben said she was an on-easy, teehy critter, that had a wicked habit of "liffin' behind" when approached in the "parster."

Uncle Eben led his company to the pigs' parlor, where each guessed the weight of the fatted porkers; thence, down to the well-filled hay-barn and showed them his mows of timothy and clover, oat-straw and corn-fodder, bins of beans and grain; thence, down into cellar and showed them his well-filled potato-pens, his stores of "garden-sarce," and a pork-barrel that hadn't been empty for four-and-twenty years.

But they are summoned to the supper-table by a blast from the tin horn in the hands of Darkis, and go gabbling in-doors. The company had increased to such an extent that by "counting noses" Aunt Sally had found it expedient to extend her table with an annex formed with a second table which did not tally in height with the principal family board. The whole was covered with a snow-white spread of Aunt Sally's own weaving, and "set out" with the dainty, figured tea set purchased "at the westward," and presented to her on her wedding-day. The occasions were rare when this precious treasure was placed upon the table. When all had been seated, Uncle Eben suggested to Abram Rankins that it was his "oppertunity," and the venerable brother said the grace. The company being composed of persons of robust attributes, they honored the excellent culinary provision upon the tea-table, and the cheerful spirit that prevailed wonderfully enhanced the enjoyment of the meal, and also, by facilitating digestion, contributed to the health and comfort of the partakers afterwards.

As the evenings were now cool, Uncle Eben removed the fire-board from the hearth, adjusted the andiron, and kindled a flame there to "take off the chill" and add a cheerful light to the room. The genial warmth and brightness of the capering flame drew all around the hearth-stone as millers are drawn by candle-light, and the men with their pipes and stories, the women with their sewing and gossip, passed the evening in great communion. At a late hour the usual old-time compliments, "Come out and see us," were exchanged, and all wended homeward. Verily, visiting and paying visits had a salutary and helpful influence.

The Medicine-Chest. The professional doctor was seldom called to the home of the pioneer. Medicinal treatment was rarely resorted to. The natural conditions of every-day life were conducive to robust health. Women did not then, as sentimental women do now-a-days, talk about "my physician" and "my doctor". had they indulged in such nonsense they would have been

regarded as witches, persons possessed of the devil, or, more properly, as "deficient in the upper story."

Were they never indisposed or very sick? Of course they were; the old burial-places are a sufficient witness to their mortality. But the old mothers anticipated the hour of illness and made due preparation to ward off disease and to heal any malady that might steal into the household. These watchful and prudent guardians of the home, did not depend solely upon the curative properties conserved in the great pharmacy of the vegetable kingdom, but became herbalists in a small way and cultivated such plants as were known to possess medicinal virtues. Who that was reared on a Saco valley farm does not remember the old garden and its beds of aromatic herbs. There were chamomile, tansy, southernwood, sage, yellow-dock, horse-radish, catnip, peppermint, spearmint, wormwood, rhubarb, blossoming marigold, and poppies enough to put the whole family to sleep.

Such useful herbs were cultivated with much care from year to year, were not suffered to die out, and were gathered, tied in bundles or packed in birch-bark boxes, and stored in the unfinished attic.

Before the dog-days came — after that, herbs were supposed to lose their virtue — the wives of farmers, and the farmers too, gathered such roots, wild herbs, and berries, as grew in field-sides, pastures, and woodlands; they stored away thoroughwort, pennyroyal, horsemint, yarrow, ragweed, burdock, mouse-ear, plantain, cure-all leaves, gold-thread, Jones'-root, sumac, and elderberries.

From such simple, harmless, medicinal herbs, teas, syrups, and healing salves were made by boiling and simmering, and administered to any member of the family who had taken cold or who had a wound to mollify. Such remedies, when faithfully taken and well rubbed in, usually proved effectual; when the list had been gone through with, and had proved unavailing, the sick were doomed for the winding-sheet and narrow house — a miracle excepted.

In some of the early communities there were decayed maidens who had studied "rutes and airbs," and were called "doctress women." We suppose they ranked, in the professional calendar, with the tailoress and female exhorter. They graduated in the herb-garden and garret, but were, so far as we know, deficient of any honorary degrees. But they were profound and filled with wisdom as their appearance indicated. When called to the bedside of some afflicted neighbor they would take a seat, hold their long, bony fingers upon the pulse, elevate their crescent-shaped eyebrows, look away to the other side of the room and — consider. After some inquiry anent the symptoms developed, these old frauds, or primitive quacks, would unroll their batch of "rutes and airbs" and "conjure up" some horrible-tasting decoction and prescribe, with great precision, a course of treatment for the invalid.

These "wimmin doctors" compounded ointments for human unfortunates who had a contagious sort of itches and scratches that sometimes went through

the settlements; they made salves for sore heads and hearts, for wens on the scalp and wolverines on the jaw, for "biles" and barnacles, carbuncles and cancers. Of plasters they had great store: plasters to *stick* and plasters to *crawl*. This latter sort were supposed to possess supernatural powers and were said to follow the pain wherever it went when romping through one's body; in consequence of this quality, they sometimes caused great inconvenience to the wearers by halting on unlooked-for parts of their anatomy.

The old rogues used to relate how one of these "doctress wimmen" was made the subject of much humor by a rather serious piece of imposition practised upon her by one of the queer old fellows who lived in a primitive community. It seems that he had been assisted by some evil spirit while awake on his bed, and his wife at his side was startled from her slumbers by a terrible groan. She immediately inquired with great solicitude and pitifulness of voice what ailed her distressed husband, then writhing like a martyr in the flames. He gave utterance in scattering syllables to a few nearly inarticulate words that indicated awful agony of body. Springing from her warm nest she hastened to light the candle, and holding the pale flame over Archibald's face it appeared to have an ashen color and exhibited unmistakable evidence of the keenest anguish. Now it came to pass that not an herb could be found about the house, although Dorothy knew she had put away divers kinds. This seeming misfortune was fully understood, and, to let out the truth, had been provided for by the groaning Archibald. "What *shall* we do: what *shall* we do?" cried Dorothy, who was now at her wits' ends. "Do? why send for old Judy Elecompain, the doctress; send quick, too," answered Archibald.

Sallymantha was called down from the chamber, and being afraid in the dark, remained with her father while the anxious mother made haste across the dew-laden field to the dwelling of Judy Elecompain. Now Judy was entangled in the mysterious labyrinths of a dissolving dream when Dorothy pounded on the window-sash and screamed: "Judy! Judy! come quick, come quick and see my Archible; he's dying sartin." Being so far out upon the sea of slumber, Judy only heard a faint, indistinct sound like a wind-wafted hail from a distant strand, and found it, as she supposed, to be a part of the drama that was being acted in her mental auditorium. She sighed audibly, which sigh Dorothy heard without and supposed the doctress was awake. Seeing no light of candle, she looked in and the slanting moonbeams, shooting across the pillow where Judy reposed, revealed her with an expression of rapture beaming upon her bilious face as the pleasing footlights illuminated the pictures of delectable hills and valleys that were passing before her intoxicated spirit.

"Say, yon old numb-head," shouted Dorothy with an exceeding great noise, "wake up! wake up! my old man's a-dying." This agonizing scream broke the spell of Judy's entanglement, and springing up in her bed, she

clutched the coverlid nervously, and with a voice that left a crack in the atmosphere, shrieked: "What—what—what on airth's the matter; what's the matter?" Dazed by such sudden transition from the transports of her blissful dream to the world of reality, and by a salutation involving such solemn issues, the old professional scarcely knew whether she was still asleep. But Dorothy was watching her through the window, and fearing that Morpheus would again carry her captive to his misty dominion, she kept calling, "Judy! Judy! O Judy! du git out o' bed, and come quickly, for I *tell ye* Archibald's a-dying." "Who's there?" shouted the doctress. "Why, I'm Dorothy, wife of Archible Hussey; my old man's a-dying an' we haint a sprig o' penny-rial nor lady's-delight in the house. Du, Judy, you hurry and find your rutes and airbs and come follow me." The old rickety bedstead now began to creak, a chair was heard to rattle, and a tall, spectral-looking form in flummied cap and ethereal robe might have been seen darting about the room.

At last the doctress was dressed, found her rutes-and-airbs basket and, with a pair of old stocking-feet pulled over her shoes, she followed Dorothy Hussey home. Archibald had his ear bent and heard the ground jar near the house with the pronounced tread of Dorothy and Judy. As they entered the door-yard they heard a terrible groan and Dorothy sighed with a degree of relief as she exclaimed, "Archible's a-livin'." Softly the two women entered the room of the sick and dying—bed. Archibald was lying with his face to the *wall*; the place dying people are said to look at last. Such agony as racked his frame! Bending over him his sweating consort inquired in tones soaked in pity: "Archi-ble, Archi-ble, be you a-dying?" "I d-d-do-n-t k-n-o-w, I'm in an aw-ful con-dit-ion. Where's the doc-tress?" "Judy, she's right here; she cum's quick's she cleverly could."

One of Archibald's arms lay limp upon the outside of the bed and the doctress lifted the heavy hand and touched the pulse. Archibald held his breath and the anatomical machinery seemed to stop, as the "clock stopped *short* when the old man died." Judy shook her head, laid down the hand, and tiptoed out of the room, beckoning Dorothy to follow. Going to a corner of the great kitchen, and looking toward the door through which they had emerged, with a terrible expression upon her long visage, Judy Elecompain, in a loud whisper, said: "Dorothy, I'm sorry to say enything to hurt ye, but stern duty compels me to tell ye to prepare for the wust. Archi-ble's a-sinkin' awful fast. Skeircely eny pult left. There's a mor-tal in-tarnal diffi-kilty that's consumin' his vi-tal-ity." "But can nothin' be dun for poor Archible?" pitifully asked Dorothy.

"Wall, we ken bathe his stumick with a little sparit, an' 'minister sum soothin' tea; that's all I ken du; it's tu late, Dorothy." Terrible groans and incoherent ejaculations were escaping from the lips of Archibald. The two women re-entered the room of the sick and dying man, and asked Archibald

if he could be turned upon his back so that Judy might bathe his stumick with spirit. "I'll t-r-y," faintly replied Archibald. With slow and labored movement, that had the appearance of being almost superhuman, — Archibald was a hefty man when in health — the groaning man tried to turn himself, but sank backward with a despairing sigh. "Let Dorothy'n I 'sist ye, Archible," suggested the old doctress. They drew the heavy bedstead from the wall, and by lifting on both sides they succeeded in turning the apparently helpless man. They unbuttoned his shirt-front and sopped on the alcohol. His commonly healthy face appeared shrunken and marked with great evidence of distress; his pulse was weak and his breathing intermittent, alternating with sighs and groans.

Dorothy was wringing her hands, wiping her red eyes with her bombazine apron, and walking about the room on tiptoe. For a moment Archibald opened his eyes a little, and noticing his poor wife's disconsolate appearance felt assured that she hadn't lost her first love, and faintly said, "Dor-othy, my de-a-h do-n't w-e-e-p for m-e-e-e."

After some bumble-bee-berry-bark tea had been administered with the teaspoon, Archibald seemed to grow easier, and for a few moments the two women retired to the kitchen for conference. Judy declared that nothing more could be done for Archibald; that he was now sinking into a lethargy-condition from which he would have an easy transit across the mystical river, and she had better go home and on her way rouse some of the neighbors, and send them out "agin the hour o' need." But the moist importunity of Dorothy overcome the compassionate heart of the old doctress, and she consented to stand by until the last. Going back to where Archibald lay in a lethargy, Judy took a seat by his side to watch the flickering taper as the attenuated wick burnt out in the socket. Looking toward the small stand at the head of Archibald's bed, she noticed that the spirit bottle was empty. Beckoning Dorothy to her side, she pointed to the bottle and whispered: "He's out of his head." The first gray beams of the morning were now bursting over the hills and objects in the room could be distinctly seen.

Turning quickly over with his face toward the watchers, Archibald said: "Why, Aunt Judy, how came you out here?" Before he could finish his speech Judy exclaimed: "Poor Archible! he's wanderin' now." "Wanderin', you tarnal old fool: not I," replied Archibald in a strong voice. "You take your old chip basket of rutes and airbs and run right out on Swanson's lane. Dorothy, my good wife, get my breakfast: I must get up." The old doctress seized her medicine basket just as Archibald bounded upon the floor, and rushed from the room screaming: "Poor Archible! Poor Archible! he's gone crazy, gone crazy!" She was seen no more on that morning, and when during the following afternoon, she saw him from her window, walking by his great brown oxen, "Duke" and "Turk," as he had done aforetime, she

declared that he was as one raised from the brink o' the grave, and that Archibald Hussey might bless his stars all the remainder of his earthly sojourn that on that doleful night when the pale horse was sweeping over the hill his speed was arrested by the bumble-bee-berry-bark tea, administered by an "exper'anced doctress named Judy Elecompain," who had left her own peaceful slumbers when filled with on-airthly felicity in the middle part of a blissful dream, and waded across wet medders to 'leviate his suffrin's and suthe his distressed body while bein' wracked with pain."

Archibald Hussey lived many years and was never weary of telling all who came of his adventure with the old doctress. Dorothy, his faithful wife, lived also and ever after that mysterious sickness would find cause to retire from the room when Archibald came to the point in his narrative where she "took on so." Judy Elecompain survived many years and always insisted that "Archible Hussey would have been dead and buried this twenty years gone passed had *she* not, at jist the right moment when he was hoverin' on the pint o' death, given him bumble-bee-berry-bark tea." Then Archibald would laugh.

This story is not without its moral, but as there is a variety of tastes I will give each reader liberty to point such an one as suits him best.

QUAINT DEVICES.

The Farm-House Attic.—Sometimes the best furnished room in the house. It was the lumber-room, store-room, and conservatory of such articles of furniture as had "seen their best days," or were out of fashion and use. Filled with silent memorials of the past, yet eloquent with reminders that sometimes touched the visitor's heart. A dusty place, with odors suggestive of pennyroyal and motherwort; the undisturbed retreat of hornets and spiders. Let us see what we can find here worthy of inspection and description.

The Meal Chest.—Here is a long affair on swallow-tailed legs, arranged with several compartments within, in which the old housewives kept their yellow corn meal, the wheat, rye, and barley flour, the middlings, and shorts. It was made of wide boards of "pumpkin pine," dovetailed at the corners, and covered by a lid extending the whole length and attached to the back with leathern hinges. When this capacious receptacle was well filled there was contentment in the household and hope sang her cheering song; when the housewife's "skimming-shell" scraped the bottom, she shuddered with misgivings and anxiety.

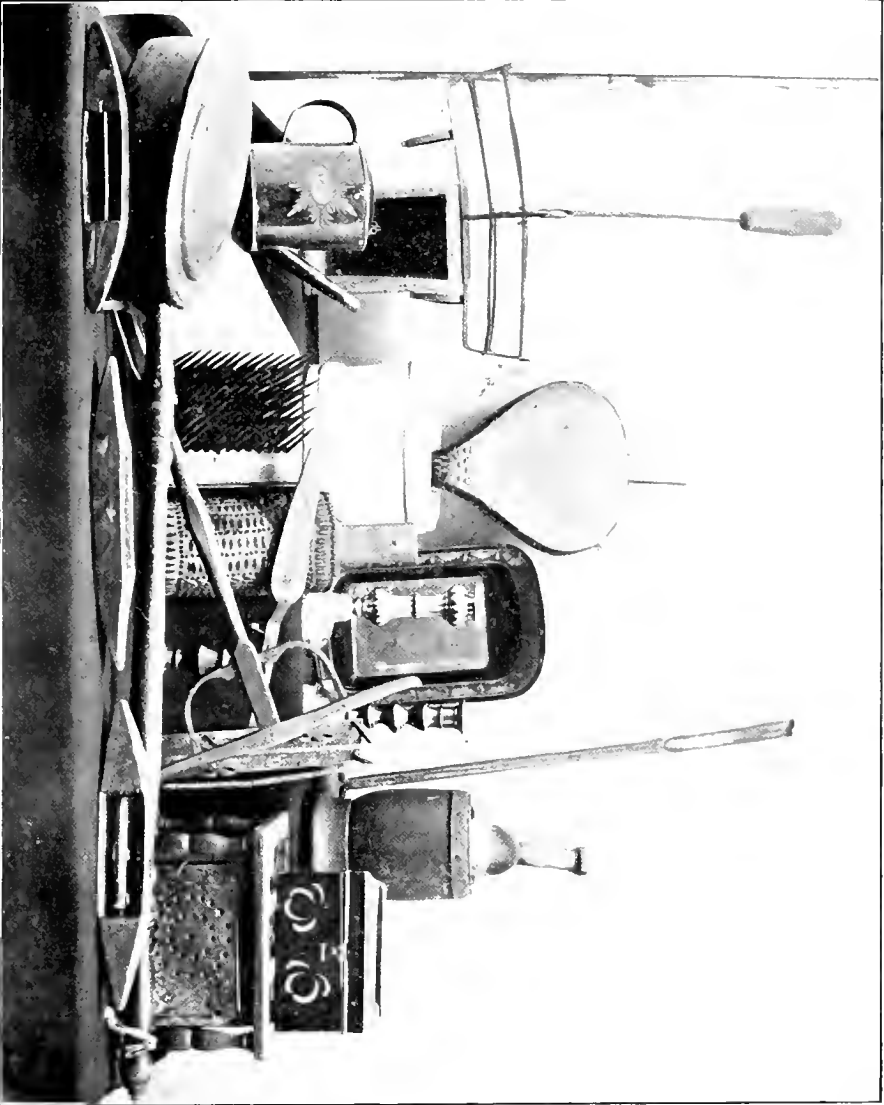
"Chist o' Draws."—Here it is, standing against the wall, festooned with cobwebs. It is a quaint, cumbersome article of furniture, made from solid mahogany or cherry, and so faithfully put together that it stood the wear and tear of several generations. Front posts carved into spiral form;

swell front drawers, handles of ornamental pattern made of brass and covered with paper. Empty now. Within this great receptacle was laid the bridal robe when the young mother assumed the duties of domestic life and motherhood. Here she placed the carefully folded and delicately made little garments that awaited the advent of the first-born, and when a little one had been snatched from the cradle and laid down in its narrow, cold house beside the wood-lot, the dainty gowns and tiny shoes were sprinkled with the mother's tears, and with fragrant rose leaves put away from sight in the lower drawer. In another compartment were preserved such valuable articles as had been presented to the wife at her marriage; and in others, the family linen and light apparel. Here was kept the great leather pocketbook containing the saved dollars and notes of hand. In the "chist" at the top were deposited the yeoman's bell-crowned fur hat and Molly's great churn bonnet. How many times these drop handles have rattled at the touch of mother's hands; how many times these heavy drawers revealed their treasures to her wistful eyes! All empty now, for mother is away.

Trundle-Bedstead. Here we have a phenomenally accommodating and once useful article in which, like the traditional "bus," there was always "room for one more." The capacity of the trundle-bed or truckle-bed was never exhausted; it was often crowded, but never quite full. What a tangle of curly heads, fat arms, and dumpling feet there used to be in this juvenile couch! For twenty years in constant use and never vacant at night. But the boys and girls have long ago outgrown the old childhood nest, and that much coveted household necessity, which ran on wheels and had supported so many precious lives, was relegated to the dusty attic. By its low side many little ones with clasped hands had knelt while a loving mother taught them to say, "Our Heavenly Father," or, "Now I lay me down to sleep."

Garter-Loom. There are few living to-day who could name this article. It was made from a thin piece of board in which openings were cut longitudinally, leaving eight or ten slender bars, each of which was pierced with a hot wire. The whole was about eighteen inches long and ten inches in width. With this simple instrument the old mothers wove worsted suspenders for their husbands and sons, which were broad, elastic, and comfortable. These were called "gallowses." It is doubtful if any one now living could properly "draw in the web" for weaving on the garter-loom.

Foot-Stove. Tucked away under the eaves we find this curious affair, whether lantern, grain-sieve, or mouse-cage, who can tell? Part of wood, part of tin, sides perforated like a giant nutmeg-grater; square, or nearly so; has a "kiver," bail, and handle. And what's the "consarn" for? Well, beloved, when there were no stoves or furnaces to warm the meeting houses, no fire with the exception of that in the pulpit, and that a long way from the congregation, when sermons were two hours long and human beings were susceptible



COLONIAL RELICS.

to cold the same as now, these tin foot-warmers, used before soap-stones and mince pies were thought of for the purpose, were filled with hard-wood coals alive from the hearth, and carried into the pews on the Sabbath to prevent the blood from freezing.

Tin Kitchen.—Indeed! Ah, yes! not for a family to domicile in, however, but for the goose or turkey to roast in. A large cylinder of tin-plate, thickly perforated and geared to a crank, to which a line and weight were attached and wound up like an eight-day clock. A door opened from one side through which the fowl was thrust and fastened upon a “spit” within. This revolving machine was placed before the farmer’s open fire, a kitchen within a kitchen, the weight hooked on and set a-going. It turned about the same as an old-time overshot water-wheel. The polished tin “drew the heat”—so the old women said—and the revolving oven exposed all sides of the roasting fowl equally to the fire. Underneath was placed the great, broad “dripping-pan” from which, at intervals, the housewife “basted” the goose or turkey with her long-handled spoon. This invention was well adapted to the times, and suited to the wide, open fireplace. A goose, “done to a turn” in the tin kitchen, for toothsome flavor has never been excelled.

The Barn Lantern was calculated to disseminate light—in feeble, uncertain rays. A tin cylinder, with a cone-like top, eighteen inches in height, eight in diameter; full of holes as a skimmer—yes, fuller—cut in figures, through which the light from the tallow-dip within struggled out. Not as brilliant as the modern lantern, but more safe and quickly set a-going. It was called a “barn lantern” because used by farmers when going to fodder their cattle in the evening; because hung upon the handle of a pitchfork stuck into the hay-mow, suspended over the pile of corn in the barn floor, where the husking was done. For these purposes the tin lantern stood in good stead; was especially favorable, negatively, to the bashful young ladies of whom tribute was exacted for each *val ear* of corn found when husking. What weird, dancing figures the light, radiating from the rotary perforation, cast upon the ground or snow when swinging in the farmer’s hand! By a few conservative old grandfathers the “barn lantern” is still used. May their light never grow less.

The Iron Toaster.—Here was another very useful culinary article adapted to the open fire and primitive methods of cooking. The instrument was all of iron, hand-made by the blacksmith. How shall it be described? The principal part reminds me of a swinging bridge. The bed piece was an iron plate, fourteen inches long and three in width. On both sides were railings made from twisted, slender rods answering to the railing of the rustic bridge. This bridge piece of the toaster was connected by a pivotal rivet to a stand elevated some three inches upon legs; this had a long, flat handle with a ring at the end. Between the railings of the “bridge” slices of bread

were stood on edge, the toaster placed before the coals in the fireplace, and the work of toasting begun. When one side had been sufficiently browned a turn was given to the bridge, and in an instant the opposite side was exposed to the fire. Upon a clean winged hearth, before a bright bed of coals, a quantity of bread sufficient for a large family could be nicely toasted in a few minutes while the housewife attended to her other duties. This bread, when walloped in a bowl of creamy milk from the udder of Crumple-horn, was sweeter than anything belonging to the bread family ever tasted since our boyhood days; wholesome, too, sir. How my mouth waters as I write!

The Pillion. What? A pillion, sir. "And what on airth's that for?" asked one of our old mothers who had never seen one. "Well," said I, "when Rastus kept the old mare he and Ruthy used to go down to Parson Coffin's meeting-house horseback; in those days folks rode double, and Ruthy she sat on the pillion ahint her husband and carried little Rob in her arms at that." The old lady elevated her brows, glowered under her spectacles, held up both hands, and in great amazement exclaimed, "Shoah!" "It was wonderful how these wimmin held on; howsomever, they seldom fell off." The pillion was invented before the roads admitted of traveling in a two-wheeled chaise; when only bridle-paths had been cut through the woods from settlement to settlement and to distant towns. The simple contrivance consisted of a large, square, leather cushion that was attached to the man's saddle behind, and had a foot-rest, suspended by two straps, backed by the nigh side of the horse. "But if the mare fell into a canter, what then?" inquired my old lady friend. I replied with great gravity, "Why, she clung to her husband, as all good women should." "Du tell," said she. Long journeys were made on the pillion, and the wealthy and genteel rode on them when visiting the city.

Saddle-Bags. "Pray tell what these were for," asked Aunt Patience, as I took them down from the collar-beams. These, like the pillion, were useful when going on a journey. They were strapped to the saddle behind and rested against the sides of the horse. In these commodious, leather receptacles the doctor of physic carried drugs for his patients, and in them the doctor of divinity carried medicine for his parishioners, I mean their Bibles, hymn books, religious tracts, and written sermons. When not otherwise occupied, a baiting of grain was carried therein for the horse. Very useful in their day, were the saddle-bags.

The Shingle-Mould. This instrument was found about every pioneer's wood house. It was the constant companion of the shingle-weaver. Sometimes called a "bundling mould." Used for bundling shaved shingles in early days. A light, low frame supported upon short, upright standards which extended a foot above the main frame; between these the assorted shingles were laid in stacks containing a quarter of a thousand. Bundling-sticks were

put on, twisted withes used for binders, and the work was done. Bundling-moulds must be standard size, and were "sealed" the same as weights and measures. The shingle-weaver caught with a mould narrower than required by law was branded as a fraud and scamp by the lumber dealer and usually lost the market for his wares.

Jingle-Wright.—This was an ingenious device used by teamsters. It was constructed with a sliding link, so adjusted that when attached to the yoke ring between the chains by which the two yoke of oxen were attached to the plow, the draft was perfectly equalized without any loss of energy. No association of the best words in our generous vocabulary is adequate to elucidate to the mind of the reader the form and combination of this useful invention. It was carried in the teamster's pocket when not in use.

Chebobbin Sled.—This was a sort of cross between a tree and bob-sled. The runners were formed from the crooked trunk of birch, beech, or maple. It had but one bunk or cross-bar which was connected loosely to the runners by oak treenails that fell into grooves in said bunk. Above was a crescent-shaped beam, also held in place by the treenails. Between the forward ends a heavy roller was fixed and the great, mongrel instrument was ready for use. It was strong and sufficiently loose-jointed and flexible to crawl over the uneven surface of the woodland road. Hundreds of these abandoned "chebobbins" are rotting in the logging swamps of Maine to-day.

Sloven Cart.—This was a sort of rack for hauling hay, straw, and corn-fodder. There were tall stakes or standards rising from the bed pieces but not protected by top rails. They were dangerous, unwieldy vehicles and many injuries were caused by falling upon the tapering stakes. The modern railed hay-rack is a great improvement and may be called elegant in comparison with the old-fashioned "sloven" cart.

Wooden Plow.—This "grew" like Topsy. Who would think of finding the mould-board of a farmer's plow in the forest? This was where they were found. The plow-maker had his twisted ideal and carved his plow to the same twist, if he could. Opinions differed as to the best curves for the mould-board of the wooden plow; that is, in order to secure easy draft and good work. When the principal part of the plow had been worked into the proper form, it was plated with narrow strips of steel to obviate wear, facilitate cleavage, and strengthen the wood. A steel point was then attached which held the foot of the coulter or sward-cutter. The beam and handles were heavy, clumsy, and rudely made. When well formed, the wooden plow did fairly good work on mellow soil, but if interwoven with small roots or interlarded with stones the old thing just rooted along, tearing up patches of earth here and there. Compared with these coarse turf-manglers the modern steel plow is a luxury to the farmer.

The Axle-Tree.—A name applied to the wooden axles used in all kinds

of team carts and wagons in early days. Probably called *axle-tree*, because the tree from which it was made had changed but little in the transformation. They were usually hewed from the trunk of rock-maple or a curly birch. The tapering ends were worked into proper form with drawing knife and rasp. Iron "dogs" were driven into the wood on the under side to obviate wear and friction where the short iron wheel-boxes came into contact with the axle-tree. Through each end, to hold the wheels in place, "linch pins" were inserted. Mortises were made in the body of the axle for the forks of the cart-tongue, which were dovetailed in and secured by long keys. After a generous application of lard the wheels were made to turn, and by constant use wore the axle smooth.

Pod-Augurs.—These tools were the product of the common blacksmith, I suppose. They were heavy, unfinished, and exceedingly annoying to a nervous man. Concave and convex, destitute of any "wor-*rum*" to give them draft, but supplied with a "lip" turned down at the end. They were encouraged to enter the wood by making little hens' nests with a gouge for them. Then, before starting on their slow, reluctant journey, much muscular force must be applied to the broad and long cross-handle above. After much lubricating to reduce friction to a minimum, away the squealing old thing went, liable to emerge anywhere, and at any time of day. The holes left by these "boriers," as they were named in old documents, were neither round nor octagon, but rough as a mouse hole. Moderate swearing would probably have been a relief to one who was compelled to bore holes for harrow teeth with a pod-augur.

Bow-Moulds. The heavy bows for working oxen were made in early times, as now, from the best walnut or hickory, with the rind or inside bark left on to prevent breakage when bending. Upon the side of a large log a "form" was cut in relief or made from a plank and treenailed on. Around this, at intervals, were holes and adjustable pins to hold the bow in place when bent around the "form." The bow-rods were dressed into suitable form, thoroughly steamed to make them pliable, and after securing one end to the mould with a hand-pin, the other end was bent around the form with a lever and piece of rope. When a bow had remained in place until seasoned it was removed and another put upon the mould. If tie-bows were wanted for the barn, they were turned into form in the same way.

The Brick-Mould. We allude to the primitive pattern having three cells or compartments. Much the same as a modern brick-mould but *used* differently. In the early days, the man who built, or was to build, a chimney hunted for a clay pit and made his own bricks. The clay, sand, and water were mixed and incorporated by driving oxen about upon the mass. The clay was taken from the vat and beaten into the mould by hand, then leveled with a scraper and carried to the drying-yard. This process was slow and laborious,

but bricks thus made, if well burnt, were of excellent quality. These moulds were made of any light wood, dovetailed at the corners and furnished with cleat handles at the ends; they were slightly larger on one side to facilitate the removal of the moulded bricks.

Natural Forms.—When there were but few tools in the settlements, Nature did much, very much, for the new-comer. If the farmer's scythe required a new "snead," why he went to the woods with his axe and cut some deformed sapling that had grown from under a log, or about a round stone, dressed it down somewhat with draw-shave, fastened the "nebs" on with an iron "neb-wedge," hung the scythe with heavy iron ring and "heel-wedge," and away he went for his "blue-jint medder." These serpentine "sneads" were well adapted to boulders, stumps, and cradle-knolls; why, they'd wind around and weave in and out with wonderful facility. If a sled-runner was wanted it was hewed from a tree having a bend or large, crooked root. Harrows were cut from the forks of birch or maple, the dentistry attended to, the clevis-pin hole bored, the team hitched on, and away she went, jumping and scratching among the roots and rocks. When Siab wanted a "thill" for his cart or wagon, he "sarched the wood lot for an *artificial one*," as he said to a neighbor. Crooked yokes for oxen that had lost a mate, or hames for the horses, were shaped from such trees, or limbs from trees, as had grown, by reason of some accident or obstruction, into abnormal and irregular forms. Gambrels, long-handled pot-hooks for the brick oven, hay-hooks, tool-hooks, and canes for lame men were all cut in the forest. If they were not very symmetrical or handsome, they were strong and formidable.

For bowls, gourd shells were used; for spoons, small clam shells; for skimming shells, the shells of a hen clam; for buckets, bark peeled from the birch tree; for feed-boxes, rings cut from a hollow hemlock or pine; for sheep-yokes and geese-yokes, forks cut from a tree limb. Mallets were formed from an oak knurl with the handle of the same piece. Pins for bundles and coarse cloth were spines from the thorn tree; pens for writing made from crow quill or goose quill. Brooms for the house were of green hemlock; every housewife could "pick a broom," hold it between her knees to tie the string on, and drive the pointed handle in by hard thumping on the hearth-stone. Brushes for the fireside were made of a turkey's wing; for the fur hat and velvet cape, of a fox's tail. Chairs were bottomed with elm rind, and corn fields strung to keep off crows with the same material. Door mats were braided from flags; cushions were filled with moss gathered from decaying spruces. Traps for animals were made from a small log supported by the "figury-four."

Corn-Husking.—The crop of Indian corn was usually the first harvest gathered by the settler from the black-faced ground; it was of great value to the increasing household. The growing maize was guarded and defended from marauding bears and other "varmint" with vigilance and heroism,

and when the ripened ear burst from the husk the family was sure of bread. Before capacious barns were built the corn was brought from the rick on a "sloven cart" and piled in long heaps upon the green sward near the house. Great preparations were made for the corn-huskings without and within doors. Along the heaps saw-blocks were placed; upon these boards laid for the huskers' seat. While the "wimmin folks" were busy making puddings, pies, jumbles, and cakes besprinkled with caraway seeds, the men were forwarding the invitation, "Come to our husking," to every home in the plantation. These announcements were hailed with gladness by old and young, and due care taken to be on the husking floor in season. The farmers round about came in from their fields at an earlier hour to do the milking; their wives and daughters were dressed in tidy gowns ready for a twilight walk across lots.

These occasions were made remarkably enjoyable. Activities and festivities were united. Labor was invested with recreative pleasure and toil lightened by social intercourse. The husking became a beneficent institution. No modern jollification would bear comparison with these old-time meetings. All hands came together in exuberant spirits and engaged in the labor and amusement of the hour with hearty good-will. The crusty, suspicious old precisionist had not then emerged from unknown obscurity; the fussy old maid was not present unless born in the house. Modern restraints, under the sham name of "good form," belonged to undiscovered regions. They told well-seasoned stories, they ejected side-splitting jokes, they sang rollicking songs, they gave voice to robust mirth and shouted lustily in their honest glee.

It was customary for the lassies to have a seat on the corn pile; why not? the laddies were there. When a *red* ear of corn was found somebody's plump cheek must pay tribute to the choice of the gallant. This was involved in the doctrine of foreordination, so heartily believed in by the young people at that time - and now. No wonder that farmers' daughters shelled *red corn* into their fathers' seed basket on the sly. The more bright-colored corn at the old-fashioned husking, the more ruddy cheeks and primitive sweetness. See? What shouting round the corn heap when some one announced, "Another red ear found!" Then there was a disturbance among the husks, and the non-reluctant maiden received the salutation predestinated to be given.

There was no hurry about husking and the baskets were not all carried to the chamber until midnight; that was not a late hour on such an occasion. When the husking floor had been cleared the party gathered about the long, groaning tables. The white-capped old dames and beruffled dowagers were in the kitchen pouring the coffee and "dishing out" the food, while winsome damsels with sparkling eyes and sly winks - why, a wink was more significant then than a whole evening of gush is now - were busily "waitin' on the table." Compliments of superlative degree anent the excellence of the food and the

attractiveness of the waitresses were in vogue and were sent forth in great abundance.

Supper finished, the extemporized tables, having served their "day and generation," were quickly pitched out the door, and the floor cleared for a dance. The squeak of a fiddle was heard and the sets formed. The figures were of the old geometrical sort, and the evolutions were performed with muscular demonstration if not with gracefulness. One thing is certain; the music did not monopolize the noise. The tripping in those days was not done by "the light fantastic toe," for the clatter of heavy shoes was heard as some nimble-footed rustic made the floor smoke with the friction between sole leather and "norway pine" while going through the double shuffle. The robust arm cordially encircled the pliable waist without a "corset bone" between and was tangible enough to make an impression; sometimes a depression. These old-time dancers put some buckram into the exercise and made their feet tingle with the rush of a rejuvenating circulation.

While the young folk were "honing down the floor" within, the old men about the door-yard were bragging about the courage and prowess of their prime, and rubbed in the stories with the half-challenge, "If you don't believe it, sir, just take a holt here and see." To the elderly people it was "gittin' late," and they wended drowsily homeward; to the frolicking lads and lassies it was "airy," and they kept their feet a-going; yea, before the "sparks" had convoyed their sweethearts home the feathered heralds of the morning, with clarion cry from the collar-beam, were proclaiming the coming dawn.

We believe these occasions were, as a rule, beneficial. Such assembling of the isolated settlers stimulated fresh tributaries of thought and lifted the toiling people from the ruts of a struggling existence. Under the exhilarating effect of such prudent pastimes cares flew away like a flock of frightened birds. The festivities invested farm life with a charm that bound the sons and daughters to the generous soil, and these became the noble yeomanry who have sent forth our ablest statesmen and scholars. All the modern sociables, suppers, whist parties, and evening waltzes boiled down to a jelly would be but a drop in the bucket or the dust of the balance compared to one of these old-fashioned "rincktums" or "frolics" enjoyed a hundred years ago. And there was utility in the recreation, for they husked out the corn.

Grain-Threshing.—This lively employment might properly be called the "reveille of flails." The threshing of grain was early mentioned in sacred history. Threshing floors were made by beating down circular plots of ground; these were enclosed, were permanent, and became known as landmarks. In early times the grain was separated from the straw by driving oxen about upon it in the threshing floor. Thus it was written: "Thou shalt not muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn." The "sharp, threshing instrument having teeth," mentioned in scripture, was a kind of drag containing corrugated

rollers, which was drawn over the grain in the threshing floor by oxen, the driver, meanwhile, sitting upon it.

The use of the flail was known to the eastern nations at a very remote period as proven by sculptured threshers found in Egyptian ruins. The prophetic writer, Isaiah, saith: "For the fitches are not threshed with a threshing instrument, neither is a cart wheel turned about upon the cummin; but fitches are beaten out with a staff, and the cummin with a rod." Rattle of the flails! It was inspiration to the ears of many a farmer's boy who is now far from the old homestead and feeble with the weight of years. Rap, rap, rap! From early morning until the dinner hour; from the nooning until sundown, the barn floor resounded with the noise of alternating flail strokes.

The great barn doors were open, and a small one in the rear. It would be an October day. The bundles of ripened wheat and rye had been brought to the scaffold, and were now ready for the flails; flails of white oak or hickory; handle called the "staff," and "swingle" lashed together by an eel skin passed through an eyelet and swivel. In the hay-mows, fragrant with clover and honeysuckle, mellow apples have been hid away for the threshing time. The noisy hens are cackling upon a beam overhead. The bundles of wheat are laid in order across the barn floor, the heads in the middle; two tiers, each having six bundles. On either side the two threshers take their stations, and swing the humming flails upon the bounding bundles. At first there is a rebound of the springy straw, a stubborn resistance against the invading flagellation, and the sound is like that of the muffled drum beat; but after a little time, the whole mass becomes broken, and the responsive barn floor is made vocal with noisy clatter. Round and round go the threshers; rap, rap, rap, go the flails, and the kernels of grain fly up from the increasing heap.

When one side has been thoroughly beaten, the bundles are turned over and the same process repeated. As one of the threshers retreats down the barn floor the other advances; then he retreats and is promptly followed by the first. As one flail swingle comes down the other goes up, and the rap, rap, rap, is as regular as the "cooper's march" played upon the truss-hoop.

But flails were dangerous things in careless hands; radical things to hold a discussion with. Look out for broken flail strings! Woe betide the thresher who himself gets threshed. When a swingle is broken from the staff and sails aloft, beware of the downward stroke. Accidents rarely occur when old hands are on the threshing floor; such swing their flails with nice precision, and the alternating blows, falling without a break in their time, indicate the skill of the performers.

The cheerful farmers intersperse the music of the rattling instruments with conversation; they sing and whistle to the tune of the flails.

When a "flooring" has been well beaten and the grain is all separated from the straw, it is shaken out with forks and raked away. The wheat or

rye is then pushed against the bulk-head at the bay side, and another flooring thrown down. And so the lively exercise goes on. It is very wholesome withal; it throws the shoulders back, expands the lungs, and causes the blood to dance.

When there was a "rick" covered with four acres of burnt-ground rye, a generous wheat field, several tons of barley and oats, buckwheat, beans and peas, one might hear the rattle of flails for weeks together in the barns all about the neighborhood. When the wind was "favorable" the sound of flails could be heard distinctly more than a mile. Two farmers living near, if they were not "agin one tother" would often "change work" and assist each other in grain-threshing.

The winnowing was done by hand with a shovel or half-bushel measure. Barn doors wide open, and a brisk wind sweeping through; then the farmer by dexterity shakes the grain upon the floor and the chaff is blown away.

Men now living, who were children on a Saco valley farm when threshing time came, will remember the rattle of the flail almost as well as the "patter of the shingle."

Winter Harbor Settlement.



RICHARD VINES may be properly called the founder of Saco valley settlements. He visited the coast of Maine as early as 1609, and was an inhabitant here almost constantly for thirty years thereafter. He was the trusted agent of Sir Ferdinando Georges, who failed to induce the English people to come over to New England and establish permanent homes because of the exaggerated reports that had reached them regarding the severity of the long winters. To prove the possibility of living comfortably on the coast of Maine, Georges sent Vines over in 1616, with instructions to remain with his companions and test the rigor of the climate. The winter was passed in the sheltered basin now known as Biddeford Pool. From that time the locality was called Winter Harbor. That Vines established a settlement here prior to 1623 is proved by a statement made by Georges that year relating to Agamenticus. He said they had more hope of establishing a permanent plantation there from the fact that "there had been settled some years before, not far away, Mr. Richard Vines, a servant of whose care and diligence he had formerly made much trial." In his voyages to our coast subsequent to 1616, Vines made Winter Harbor his headquarters. He probably erected houses here and kept up the settlement until he had secured his patent, which embraced the locality.

One of the conditions of the grant was that Vines and his associate, John Oldham, should transport fifty persons to the colony within seven years "to plant and inhabit there." The first settlements were along the borders of the sea, at Goosefair, Winter Harbor, the Lower Ferry, and on the lands now traversed by the ferry road, where many indications of pioneer homes long remained to mark the spots where the emigrants to the new world built their first cabins.

Let us look backward two hundred and fifty years, and from that early period of the Saco valley history take a mental survey of the settlement, the domestic conditions of those who composed the primitive community, and note the march of improvement that followed the deprivations, hardships, and toil of the pioneers.

Clustered about the rim of the little harbor were a few rude, low-walled, clay-plastered, dingy log huts, inhabited by families whose speech smacked of Cornwall and Devonshire in the mother country. The names of some of these have been found and will appear with all we know about them in their appro-

priate place. The men were busily employed clearing the land for husbandry or engaged in fishing upon the adjacent sea. Along the shore were boats and fish-flakes. Upon the sea-wall the forms of stately pines and venerable oaks were reflected upon the green-glazed surface of the incoming tide, and the constant roar of surging ocean filled the ears of women busy at the wheel and loom.

The early morning found thin wreaths of smoke rising through the overhanging trees from a dozen wooden-muzzled chimneys indicating the existence of human habitations. Under the wide-spreading hemlock close at hand the red man's wigwam stood neighbor to the white man's cabin. Here he curried his tanned moose-skin with tool of stone, while his beauty-admiring squaw, with stained quills of the bristling porcupine, ornamented her buff moccasins with many a strange device.

At the settler's fireside Squando smoked his pipe of stone or hailed the white fishermen from his swift-gliding canoe upon the river, while his ashén paddle kept time with the stroke of the boatman's rattling oar. Mugg Heagon was no stranger in the settlement and learned his broken English at the hearth-stone of the hardy pale face. Squaws planted corn on the sandy uplands with their clam-shell hoes, within hail of the white man's door, unmolested and unmolesting.

At Goosefair, Thomas Rogers cultivated his mellow garden, where grew the apple and the grape. Waddock and his successors, Haley and Patterson, conveyed travelers across the Saco at the lower ferry, and the latter kept an ordinary for entertaining strangers. Magnus Redland, who had spent his early years upon the turbulent waters of the wild North sea, was now shaving shingles and clapboards upon the river bank near his stockaded dwelling at Rendezvous Point, while his capable sons were wielding the mallet and axe in the ship-yard near at hand.

Paths wound along the riverside and through the woodlands from house to hamlet. A stranger approaching on horseback from the westward would be surrounded by a group of curious spectators when he drew rein at some cabin door. When a strange vessel was espied in the harbor all ages and sexes hastened down to the place of landing to learn from whence the voyagers came and the character of their mission. Communication was kept up between the settlement and the towns westward, and in passing from place to place nearly all went over the more safe "sea-road." With the arrival of vessels came intelligence from friends and kindred at Marblehead and Ipswich, from Portsmouth and Kittery, from Agamenticus and Arundel; sometimes from loved ones across the wide Atlantic. What joyous excitement prevailed when a ship came to anchor in the harbor having on board emigrants who had come from Old England to establish homes alongside of those who were already domiciled at Saco!

The furnishing of the early settlers' homes was meagre and practical. A heavy plank settle at the fireside, heavy oaken chests brought across the sea, a deal table on the puncheoned floor, some pewter plates and earthen bowls in a rack at the wall-side, fishing lines and nets hanging about the chimney, a pair of heavy oars overhead, — this was about all that the visitor would have seen there.

Until the white man's fire-water had been used as a medium for defrauding the red hunter of the spoils of the chase, and imprudent seamen had angered Squando by the unwarranted overturn of a canoe containing his wife and child, all went well in the settlement on the Saco; but once the hatchet had been raised, all the horrors and sufferings incident to savage warfare were experienced.

The stranger passing over the well-graded, farm-bordered Ferry road today views historic ground at every turn. The stately mansions, fronted by broad, green yards and shaded by the graceful foliage of enormous elms, indicate a period of agricultural prosperity, and these records of the past are true to fact; but the gaze of him whose mind has become excited by perusing the historic page touches an era more remote, and his conjuring imagination broods over the early settlement with all the lights and shadows of its startling life, its dangers and heart aches. He sees the unmerciful savages approaching the humble home of Humphrey Seaman; sees them driving the mother and son before them, and compelling the father to join them in captivity; thinks of the weary, famished, and footsore prisoners making their way through tangled swamps, along the water-courses and over flinty pathways toward Canada, and imagines the forebodings that possessed them as they contemplated the slavery that awaited them among the French. With mental vision the considerate traveler beholds the boy fleeing for his life on horseback, guiding the running beast by reins extemporized from his garters, and the commotion of the occupants of the fort as he makes known the startling intelligence that the Indians were in the neighborhood.

If it be night one may be transported to the time when the lurid flames from the settlers' burning dwellings drove back the darkness and threw a weird light over the adjacent field and forest, while the blood-curdling yells of the demoniac heathen rend the air.

If familiar with the annals of the settlement, he beholds the disheartened planters and fishermen packing up their most valuable household belongings, and hurrying away from the only homes they had known in New England, to become exiles among strangers, or to seek shelter in the dwellings of their kindred farther westward along the coast.

The ominous clouds of war are dispelled for a season, and the venturesome settler emerges from his place of retirement and wanders back to the scattered hamlet on the Saco to find his fields overgrown with weeds and

bushes and the grass flourishing between the openings in his cabin floor. No voice of husbandman is heard; no hail of fisherman from the lonesome sea. He goes from house to house, peers in for a moment at the open door, then proceeds on his melancholy errand of inspection. Here and there he pauses to view the half-burned timbers of a settler's dwelling that had been marked for destruction before the evacuation of the place, and at Goosefair picks an apple from the forsaken orchard that became historic.

Passing downward in his survey, the pensive reader of history finds a community fast increasing in numbers and in a flourishing condition; a community composed of men and women representing various nationalities where the Englishman's half-spelled words are exchanged for the broad speech of the man from Caledonia, and the Irishman's rich brogue mingles with the Acadian's plaintive accent. Mills have been rebuilt and busy workmen are loading vessels at the river-mouth with the newly sawed lumber. The keels have been laid in the ship-yard and the ringing voice of mallet and hammer may be heard at the river-side.

Plantation and Township Settlements.



WACKADOCK. The Plymouth Council granted, Feb. 12, 1629, a tract of land on the east side of Swackadock river, which extended four miles on the sea-shore and eight miles back into the country, the patentees being Thomas Lewis and Richard Bonython, who took formal possession of this territory, in the presence of five witnesses, June 28, 1631, but for unexplained causes no entry of the grant was made on the province records until April 3, 1731, a hundred years after taking seizin of the patent. Saco was organized by Massachusetts commissioners about the time of submission to the jurisdiction of that province, in 1653, and the boundaries remained as designated in the original patent until commissioners appointed by the General Court reported, Oct. 18, 1659, "that the dividing line between Cape Porpoise and Saco shall be that stream called Little river, next unto William Scadlock's new dwelling-house unto the first fall of said river; thence upon a northwest line into the country until eight miles be expired. The dividing line between Saco and Scarborough shall be that river commonly called Little river next unto Scarborough, and from the mouth of said river shall run upon a due northwest line into the country unto the extent of eight miles."

These boundaries have not been legally changed, but in consequence of variations in the course of Little river near its mouth by lapse of time, it is now uncertain where the original line touched the sea. Unfortunately the commissioners who were authorized to establish the boundary of the town did not follow the patent line on that side, and, consequently, more than *three thousand acres* that were included within the original grant are now in Scarborough, and many estates that had been bounded by the patent line, as designated by the Plymouth grant, have been cut in two, resulting in much inconvenience to the owners.

From the time Richard Vines and his companions passed the winter of 1616-17 at the mouth of the river the settlement on both sides of the Saco was known as Winter Harbor. In 1653 this plantation was organized as Saco, in the year 1718 incorporated as Biddeford, and so remained until 1762, when the territory and population on the east side of the river were incorporated as Pepperillborough, for Sir William Pepperill, who was an owner of extensive lands and other property there. This unwieldy name was exchanged for that of Saco, Feb. 23, 1805.

We shall never know the names of all the early settlers on the Lewis and Bonython patent; some of them, however, appear on the ministerial rate-book for 1636, as follows: Thomas Lewis, Capt. Richard Bonython, Henry Warwick, Clement Greenway, Henry Watts, and Richard Foxwell. The two latter were left on the Scarborough side when the town line was established; but Foxwell, who was son-in-law of one of the patentees, stated before the General Court in 1640 that he had for four years or thereabouts lived in the right of Capt. Richard Bonython, who settled him there and gave him as "much freedom and privilege as by virtue of his Patent he could, either for planting, fishing, fowling, or the like, which was the main cause of his settling there."

As a condition of the patent to Lewis and Bonython required them to settle fifty persons in the plantation within seven years, it is probable that in 1636, when the six names of inhabitants above mentioned were recorded, there were many others domiciled there whose names we do not find. We know that the number of settlers was augmented from time to time by descendants of English families down to about 1718, when a number of Scotch-Irish came and contributed much strength to the colony.

BIDDEFORD.

The name was derived from a market town and seaport in Devonshire, England, from whence some of the early settlers are said to have emigrated. Old Biddeford (by the ford) is situated on both sides of the Torridge, and united by a stone bridge of twenty-four arches, 677 feet long. Principal industries, manufacture of ropes, sails, leather, and earthenware.

The territory from which Biddeford was formed was granted by the Council of Plymouth to Richard Vines and John Oldham, Feb. 1, 1630. It was of the same area as that on the easterly side of Saco river, namely, beginning at the mouth of said river it extended on the sea-coast westerly four miles, and eight miles back into the wilderness. Formal possession was taken by Vines, before nine witnesses, June 23, 1630.

We have no means of ascertaining how many inhabitants were present when Mr. Vines took seizin of his land. He had made several voyages from Old England to Winter Harbor since he spent the winter there in 1616-17, and as he had obligated himself to transport fifty persons into the colony within seven years "to plant and inhabit there," we may believe that he had a considerable number of settlers with him when his patent was granted. The following names of inhabitants on the ministerial rate-book represent a few of the early settlers, but some of these lived on the east side of the river: Richard Vines, Henry Board, Thomas Williams, Samuel Andrews, William Scadlock, John Wadlaw, Robert Sankey, Theophilus Davis, George Frost,

John Parker, John Smith, Robert Morgan, Richard Hitchcock, Thomas Page, and Ambrose Berry.

The colonists took up 100 acres each on which Vines gave them leases, copies of which may be found in full on the records of York county. Vines gave a lease to John West, in 1638, of an estate that had been improved and on which there was a dwelling-house, for the long term of *one thousand years*; the annual rent to be two shillings and one capon. Rent payment on another lease was to be "five shillings, two days' work, and one fat goose" annually.

The patent was transferred by Mr. Vines in 1645, as the following certificate of the sale will show:

"I Richard Vines of Saco, Gentleman, have bargained and sold the patent unto Robert Childs, Esq., Dr. of Phisick, and given him livery and seizin upon the 20th day of October, 1645, in presence of Mr. Adam Winthrop and Mr. Benjamin Gillman."

Childs was an Englishman, returned to the old country and evidently sold in turn to John Beex & Co., London merchants, who were interested in saw-milling on the coast and owned considerable timber here. From these gentlemen William Phillips of Boston, purchased the patent in 1658-59 for ninety pounds, and took formal possession in 1659, in presence of two witnesses. Immediately after this, to obviate any question that might arise respecting titles and claims, the inhabitants made an agreement with Phillips by which those who had received leases of land from Vines should "freely, forever hereafter enjoy the same, with all the privileges contained in such their leases and possessions, both they and their heirs and assigns forever, for and in consideration of paying one day's work for each lease, if it be demanded within the year, and yearly." Phillips bound himself in the sum of six pounds sterling to each man in case his title to the patent should prove invalid.

A controversy arose between the town and Mr. Phillips, which being carried to the General Court that body authorized a committee composed of three gentlemen to settle the same. After due consideration of issues involved the committee made the following award: "That the town of Saco shall have belonging to it all the land lying within the bounds hereafter mentioned, viz., from Winter Harbor to Saco river mouth, and from thence up along the river toward the falls as far as the house of Ambrose Berry, and from thence a line to run on a square toward Cape Porpoise so far as the bounds of said Saco go that way, and so unto the sea, and so along the sea unto Winter Harbor, receiving out of this tract the sea-wall, beginning at a pond half a mile southward from the mill, commonly called Duck pond, and running from the said pond to the mill, and from thence to the rock of land on which Roger Spencer liveth, with the marshes adjoining the sea-wall, not exceeding forty rods broad from said wall; and also a neck of land commonly called Parker's Neck; also sixty acres of woodland adjoining to an allotment late in possession of Wood-

man Leighton, now in possession of Lieut. Phillips; also sixty acres of land lying between Mr. Hitchcock's house and Saco river mouth, where Lieut. Phillips shall make choice of it in any land not in lease, which aforesaid tract of land so bounded shall be disposed of by the townsmen of Saco, either for commons or otherwise, as they shall see cause, unto which disposal of the aforesaid tract Lieut. Phillips doth consent. And all contracts made by any other possessor of any land within the limits of the patent of Saco, which did belong unto Mr. Richard Vines, with Lieut. Phillips are to stand good. And such possessors of land within the said limits as have not yet contracted for their land that they do possess are to pay the like proportion of rent which those do who have already contracted. And all other lands laid out within the limits of the patent of Mr. Vines, excepting that neck of land where R. Spencer dwelleth, which said neck is bounded by the sea-wall next it adjoining, to belong unto Mr. Phillips."

To make his title more secure Lieut. Phillips purchased an extensive area of land of the Indian, Mugg Heagon, deeded in 1664; and the original settlers received confirmation of their titles from the patentee and the town supervisors.

We have devoted considerable space to this subject to show with what difficulties the pioneers secured any permanent title to their lands and how they were menaced by the conflicting claims of rival owners. In all their embarrassments, however, they had one source of refuge by appeal to the General Court, and here they could look for justice.

FOUNDERS OF SACO AND BIDDEFORD.

"Massachusetts, the mother of Maine," is a phrase that might long ago have been relegated to the repository of unfounded error, but for the inexcusable ignorance or wilful disregard of truth exhibited by modern writers of our colonial history (?) who seem to find infinite pleasure in misleading the average reader by the use of this and kindred forms of expression. Indeed, the impression extensively prevails that the founders of our plantations on the coast of Maine were families of Massachusetts birth who had, perforce, like bees, swarmed from an over-crowded hive to find a "pitching place" to the eastward. Admitting this to be a "half-truth" it must be characterized as worse than absolute falsehood.

Confining ourselves to the settlements on the Saco river we shall find an example that will abundantly sustain our position. Of John Oldham, one of the original patentees, it was said: "He hath, at his own charges, transported thither and planted there *divers persons* and had, for the effecting of so good a work, undergone great danger and labor." In addition to this settlement of "divers persons" in the plantation previous to 1630, Oldham and Vines

had undertaken to transport at their own cost fifty additional persons within seven years "to plant and inhabit there." We naturally inquire where in Massachusetts such a company could be found. A mental census of the colony at Plymouth, then only ten years inhabitants of the country, will show that they had none to spare. The fact is that Vines owned a vessel and made voyages to England, where he induced many of his own countrymen to come to New England to settle on his patent. To Massachusetts we are under no obligations for the ancestry of our early Saco valley families. In writing the biography of the first settlers, which will follow, we shall introduce them as Englishmen unless otherwise designated. Many whose names will presently appear are not known to have any descendants here, while the blood of others has been fused with that of nearly all of our old families. For the genealogy of some of these the reader is referred to more extended articles that will appear in the department of family history.

Thomas Lewis, one of the original patentees of the present town of Saco, was probably descended from an ancient family in Wales. His house was a short distance above the lower ferry on Saco river. He was evidently a man of superior ability and of high standing in the colony. He was attorney for the Plymouth Council in giving possession of the Piscataqua patent in 1631. His death occurred between 1637 and 1640. His daughter *Judith*, who was the wife of James Gibbins, has had her name perpetuated among her descendants in various old families who have inhabited the valley of the Saco, and has been found by the author in households transplanted early to the Ohio prairies. Another daughter, who was the wife of Robert Haywood, lived in Barbadoes.

Capt. Richard Bonython, the other proprietor of the Saco patent, probably settled on his land as early as Mr. Lewis, although his name appears on the records first in 1636. He must have been a man of great enterprise and liberal education. He was a councilor in 1640, and present at the last court held under the authority of Georges, in 1646. His house was noted as the place where the first court in Maine was held, March 25, 1636. He was a faithful and impartial official, who spared not his own son, but entered complaint against him for using insulting language against Mr. Richard Vines. Captain Bonython was held in high respect by the community and his associates in the council. His name does not appear in the list of inhabitants in 1653, and he had probably died before that year. His descendants are now numerous and respectable. Children: John, Thomas, Gabriel, Thomas, Winfred, and Eleanor.

John Bonython, son of the preceding, was a somewhat eccentric and conspicuous character in the settlement at Winter Harbor; a man of violent temper, inclined to insubordination. Being defiant of law, and heedless of the consequences of its violation, he was twice outlawed and at one time a

price was set on his head. He was fined £4 for refusing to serve as constable in 1665. We believe, if the truth concerning this man was known today, we might justify what, as matter of principle, historians have condemned in his conduct. He was evidently a warm friend to Ferdinando Georges, and in resisting the administration of Massachusetts may have acted conscientiously. He certainly held the confidence of some of his contemporaries or he would not have been selected to fill important positions of trust. His grant of land to the town for the minister, in 1683, shows him to be capable of generosity. At the division of the patent he was invested with a large estate. The following, tradition says, was inscribed upon his tombstone:

"Here lies Bonython, Sagamore of Saco;
He lived a rogue and died a knave and went to Hobomoko."

James Gibbins was a man of wealth and much influence among the Saco pioneers. His name is of frequent occurrence on the records until 1683, in which year he gave the town sixteen acres of land for the minister. He married Judith, daughter of Thomas Lewis, purchased the shares of his brother-in-law in the patent and, jointly with his wife, became possessed of extensive lands. He removed to Kittery latterly, but is heard from in 1690, when he conveyed to his daughter one hundred acres of land in that town. Children as follows:

1. JAMES, b. May 19, 1648; m. Dorcas Gilley, December, 1668.
2. ELIZABETH, b. April 23, 1652; m. John Sharp, 1667.
3. THOMAS, b. Nov. 23, 1654.
4. CHARITY, b. Jan. 5, 1656.
5. REBECCA, b. Jan. 30, 1658; d. Jan. 3, 1659.
6. RACHEL, b. Oct. 23, 1660; m. Robert Edgecomb.
7. HESTER, b. Aug. 16, 1664.
8. ANTHONY, b. Oct. 14, 1666.

Richard Foxwell married Winnefred, a daughter of Captain Bonython. He says (1640) that his father-in-law settled him on a part of his estate and gave him as much freedom "for planting, fishing, fowling, and the like" as by virtue of his patent he could. But he was left on the Scarborough side of the town line. He was only once known to have been disturbed about his lands. John Bonython, his brother-in-law, pretended to have a claim on the estate and pulled down one of Foxwell's buildings. The latter appealed to the court, and the judges sustained his title and threw costs upon the aggressor. Mr. Foxwell was an enthusiastic and successful farmer, who had one of the most valuable plantations in the colony. Though not aspiring to worldly honors he served as a member of the "General Assembly of Lygonia" in 1648; also as a commissioner and "clerk of the writs." He visited England before 1633, but came back that year. He died in 1676, aged 76. Children named as followeth:

1. JOHN, m. Elizabeth Cummings and had issue.
2. RICHARD, d. in 1664.
3. PHILIP, selectman in Scarborough, 1681; d. in Kittery in 1690.
4. ESTHER, wife of Thomas Rogers, m. 1657.
5. LUCRETIA, m. James Robinson, settled in Newcastle, N. H., about 1676.
6. SUSANNA, m. John Ashton of Marblehead.
7. SARAH, m. Joseph Curtis, Esq., of Kittery.
8. MARY, m. George Norton of York.

Thomas Rogers was an inhabitant as early as 1638. He married Esther Foxwell in 1657. His house and plantation were at Goosefair, near the sea and the middle line of the patent. The early explorers of the coast mention his cultivated land as the "Rogers Garden." He planted fruit trees and grape vines and was probably "a gardener bred." From the remains of his orchard the new town and famous watering place derived its name. Some of the trees were standing in 1770. The Indians made an attack on his house and after a severe struggle, in which some of them were slain, they withdrew. Mr. Rogers immediately moved to Kittery with his family, and having left some goods in his house at Goosefair his son and others went to remove them, when they were all killed by Indians, who then proceeded to burn the dwelling. The bodies of the slain were found upon the seashore and buried near the house lot. Thomas Rogers did not return to his plantation, but died in Kittery, leaving two sons. The inventory of his estate as found in York county records, taken by Richard Foxwell and John West, follows:

	£	s.	d.
Item—One trunk and small lumber	00	15	00
“ —One small skine of beaver	00	10	00
“ —One house and land belonging to it	05	00	00
“ —One cow	05	00	00
“ —One heffer calf	05	00	00
“ —12 Swyne great and small	12	00	00
“ —One stear spoiled by ye woolfe	10	15	00
	44	19	06

Richard Rogers, son of Thomas, purchased a tract of land about half a mile square, lying between Goosefair brook and middle line of the patent, in 1687, of James Gilbins; this he claimed, along with twelve acres of meadow given him by the town, lying on "the northeast side of Richard Cummings" in 1714, being then of Kittery. In the court records I find the following: "Richard Rogers upon hue and cry out against him for felony, fled this Province, there having been a special warrant to Saco constable to seize him." He made his will in Kittery, Jan. 11, 1770, and mentions wife Sarah, and children Rebecca, John, Hannah m. to John Tydie, and Thomas Hanson, son-in-law.

Richard Rogers, son of the preceding, made his will in Kittery, July 10, 1737, in which he names wife Eleanor, and children Thomas, Esther, Dorothy, Lydia, Richard, Sarah, and Mary, wife of Patrick Googins, to whom he confirms the land already deeded to them at Saco which his father had purchased of James Gibbins.

John Rogers, probably son of the first Richard, made his will in Kittery, Mar. 9, 1746. May have been son of Thomas. Mentions wife Hannah, and children named George, John, Hannah, Mary, Margaret and Keziah. Inventory £2,436: 16: 0.

John Rogers, born Sept. 15, 1756, m. Mary —, b. Jan. 28, 1759, and had nine children b. in Kittery. He removed to Parsonsfield, Me., where the tenth child was born. Issue as follows:

1. NATHANIEL, b. July 30, 1782.
2. POLLY, b. Sept. 3, 1784; d. Feb. 11, 1786.
3. ABIGAIL, b. Dec. 7, 1785; d. Nov. 18, 1786.
4. GEORGE, b. Sept. 3, 1787.
5. JOHN, b. May 28, 1790.
6. POLLY, b. Sept. 2, 1792.
7. SALLY, b. Nov. 10, 1794; d. Nov. 22, 1794.
8. JOSEPH, b. Dec. 28, 1796.
9. SAMUEL, b. July 23, 1799.
10. HANNAH, b. Nov. 7, 1801.

Richard Cumming was an early settler in Biddeford. He married Eleanor, daughter of Capt. Richard Bonython, before 1647, and after the death of her father moved over to Saco and settled near Little River. He was probably a Scotchman. His name appears on the records until 1674. He died in 1665. Left son Thomas, one of the administrators of his estate, and a daughter Elizabeth, who became the wife of her cousin, John Foxwell, and afterwards of John Harmon. Thomas did not live long.

Nicholas Edgecomb was a native of Plymouth, England, who, with his brother John, came to Kittery as early as 1636-7. The name of his wife was Wilmot. He settled on the Lewis and Bonython patent, but was left on the Scarborough side when the town line was established. He had fifty acres of land rented of Richard Bonython in 1639. Southgate remarks that he was a man of good sense and fair abilities, but had not enjoyed, or at least had not improved, the common advantages of education. His failing in this respect accounts in a good degree for the small part he shared in the early government of the Province. For full particulars see genealogy of the Edgecomb family in following pages.

Henry Waddock was one of the early settlers, and long a public-spirited and useful citizen. His house was at the lower ferry, on the Wells and Casco road. His son John was a leading townsman in 1674.

Humphrey Seaman is said to have been a native of Portsmouth. He married Elizabeth —, whose family name has not been found. He came to Saco as early as 1679, where he received a grant of land and purchased 200 acres of the widow of Henry Waddock. He was accepted into the town as a regular citizen, June 12, 1680. He had a garrison house in which he lived on the east side of Saco river, where he kept the ferry and entertained strangers. During the Indian troubles he alternated between Saco and Kittery; was in the latter town in 1693, but four years later was captured, together with his family, and carried to Canada where he remained until the close of King Philip's war, about the first of 1699, when they returned to Saco. At time of making his will (1714) was "of Kittery." He died in Biddeford, formerly and now Saco, Jan. 1, 1727. He was a useful citizen who had been in town office. His posterity very numerous and allied with many families of respectability. (See Seaman family history in following pages.)

Lieut. William Phillips was settled on the Saco as early as 1660, and was extensively engaged in lumbering and became the owner of much timber land. In 1667, he sold half of Factory Island to Capt. John Bonython for 800 pine trees, suitable for merchantable boards. His name is found in many of the early conveyances. He was a citizen of much influence, and won the esteem of the inhabitants. Tradition claims that a man was made to smart for saying that the horse of Phillips was "as lean as an Indian's dog." He purchased an extensive territory of Captain Sunday, the Indian chief, and in conveying a sixteenth part to his son Nathaniel, mentions a "mine being accounted a silver mine" about forty miles above Saco Falls of which he had sold sundry parts to gentlemen in Boston. He purchased of the Sagamore Fluellen, in 1661, a tract of land eight miles square, comprising nearly all of the towns of Sanford, Alfred and Waterborough. His house was below Saco Falls, on Biddeford side, which was garrisoned during the first Indian war, and in it, at a chamber window, he was wounded in the shoulder by an Indian during an attack there. He made heavy contracts with English merchants for the lumber sawed at his mills; these were burned down by the savages, but evidently rebuilt, for he mentions his saw-mill in his will, and bequeaths the same to his wife and sons. He removed to Boston in 1675, and died there in 1683. Among his children were Nathaniel, Samuel, and William. He had no less than three daughters, whose husbands' names were John Alden, Zachary Gillam, and Ephraim Turner. The mother's name was Bridget.

Col. Tristram Jordan, son of Capt. Samuel, married Hannah, daughter of Capt. Ichabod Goodwin, of South Berwick, in 1749, lived in the old Pepperill house, and engaged in merchandising. He was remarkably successful in business, and paid the heaviest tax of any man in town in 1755; was captain of first company of foot raised on the east side of the river; represented county in General Court of Massachusetts in 1787. He had an estate at Deep brook

to which he removed and where he died in 1821, aged 90. He was a man of great public spirit and reliability. Served as selectman twenty-one years, and town clerk twenty-six years. Timber for the frame of the first meeting-house in Halifax, Nova Scotia, was cut on his land, and carried by him on ship to that place. He was married three times, and had, with other issue, the following children:

1. ELIZABETH, m. William Vaughan of Scarborough.
2. SARAH, m. Nathaniel Scamman of Saco.
3. HANNAH, m. Capt. Solomon Coit and James Perkins.
4. OLIVE, m. Capt. Seth Storer of Saco.
5. MARY, m. Daniel Granger, Esq.

Col. Thomas Cutts was a native of Kittery in which town he served as clerk for William Pepperill. He early engaged in business there but failed of success. With one hundred dollars received from his father, he went down to Saco and opened a small shop in the room of a dwelling-house, and to husband his earnings cooked his own food. Possessing excellent business capacities he continued to extend his enterprises as his capital increased. In 1759, he purchased a share of Indian Island, and built there a small house in one end of which he fitted up a small store in which he lived and did business twenty years. He extended his investments to timber lands, milling, ship-building, and navigation, and for many years had an extensive lumber trade with the West Indies. At his store he became acquainted with the early settlers and business men in many townships round-about, and his dealings with them were so fair, and his favors to the needy so liberal, that the name of "Colonel Cutts" became household property for many miles away. He built a large and elegant mansion on the Island and retired to its cool and opulent rooms in 1782, and here passed the remainder of his active and useful life. His death occurred Jan. 10, 1821. His estate was estimated to be \$100,000. His wife, to whom he was married Aug. 24, 1762, was Elizabeth, daughter of Dominicus Scamman, by whom there were eight children, all born in the small dwelling first built by Mr. Cutts.

1. MARY, b. July 19, 1763; m. June 24, 1788, Samuel Abbott, Esq., and had two sons. She d. Mar. 21, 1796.

2. FOXWELL, b. April 7, 1765; m. first, Aug. 2, 1789, Sarah, daughter of Col. James Scamman, who d. Aug. 1, 1806, issueless. He m. secondly, June 24, 1807, Hannah D., daughter of Daniel Page of Concord, N. H., b. April 24, 1784; d. Aug. 14, 1847. These had four children.

3. ELIZABETH, b. Dec 30, 1766; m. Jan. 9, 1785, to her cousin, Richard Foxwell Cutts, of Berwick. Ten children.

4. THOMAS, b. June 8, 1769; m. first, Jan. 31, 1802, Elizabeth Hight, of Berwick; secondly, June 2, 1807, Mary A. Cook, of Wiscasset. He had four children.

5. **RICHARD**, b. June 21, 1771; m. Mar. 31, 1804, to Anna Paine, sister of President Madison's wife, by whom he had six children. He graduated at Harvard College, 1792.

6. **SARAH**, b. Mar. 24, 1774; m. Nov. 26, 1793, to Dr. Thomas G. Thornton, U. S. Marshal. Twelve children. Died Nov. 7, 1845.

7. **DOMINICUS**, b. May 4, 1778; m. April 23, 1832, Polly Chadbourne, who d. Dec. 16, 1853, aged 73, odd. No issue.

8. **ERNEST**, b. May 30, 1782; m. Sept. 20, 1803, to Maj. Samuel Nye, of Harwich, Mass., an officer in the war of 1812, who d. at Saco, Mar. 4, 1826. She d. Oct. 26, 1853. Ten children.

Col. William Moody was a son of William P. and Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Scammon, b. in 1770. He had only the advantages of the common school instruction. Like his father and grandfather, he was a practical joiner; was thrown upon his own resources when young. From 1804 to 1812 he represented Saco in the Assembly at Boston, and from 1812 to 1820, was an active and prominent member of the Senate; was delegate to the convention that formed the Constitution of Maine, in 1819; also made sheriff of the county that year; was president of the first Senate of Maine; was a man of great usefulness, who was held in almost universal esteem. He d. Mar. 15, 1822.

Henry Board, whose name appeared in the book of rates, remained in Biddeford but a few years, having removed to Wells where he became associated with Wheelright in the allotment of that town, in 1643. He sold out his estate to James Gibbins before mentioned.

Thomas Williams was a man of prominence for many years, and was called to fill important official positions in town. He was not successful in business and late in life was assisted by the town. He had a wife but no names of children appear.

Richard Williams, brother of the preceding, was an early lumberman who was locally styled "Williams, the clapboard weaver." When he died, in 1635, he had in stock clapboards valued at more than one hundred and sixty-four pounds, at the time considered to be an enormous quantity. Peyton Cook was engaged in business with him. I find no mention of descendants.

Robert Sautkey, whose name was on the rate book in 1636, was appointed provost-marshal in 1640. He died at Winter Harbor soon after and his lands were possessed by Joseph Bowles, of Wells, who transferred them, in 1659, to John Boaden.

Theophilus Davis was styled, on the records, an "officer for this place," in 1636, which was probably equivalent to that of constable. Was he ancestor of any of the Davis families early at Saco and Biddeford?

John Smith, mentioned as another pioneer, received one hundred acres

of land by lease from Vines, granted in 1642, which, in turn, he assigned to Nicholas Bulley, Gent, in 1650, who was to take possession in 1652, and permit Smith to occupy a room in the dwelling for two years. He was marshal under Cleave, and was living in 1685, at an advanced age.

Samuel Andrews settled on the west side of Saco river, near William Scadlock, where he cleared and fenced a four-acre field and built a house. He died before 1638, and Richard Vines confirmed to his widow, Jane Andrews, 100 acres of land, with privilege of cutting hay on the marshes near adjoining, an acknowledgment of twelve pence to be paid at the feast of "St. Michael the arkangell." This was confirmed by the selectmen in 1654.

William Scadlock was one of the early planters. He was active in colonial affairs until 1659. When the town lines were established his house was left on the Cape Porpoise side.

Richard Hitchcock was a settler at Winter Harbor. He was sergeant and commander of the train band. A point at the north side of the Pool long bore his name. He died in 1671, leaving a widow and children.

Ambrose Berry came to the plantation early and his name is of frequent occurrence on record. A boundary line mentioned in York records passed near his house in 1659, but we now have no means of knowing where said dwelling-house stood. The numerous families of the name in Saco, Buxton, and Limington were probably descended from this man. Persons of the name early in Kittery.

John West was a man of some importance in the settlement. His name appears first in 1638, when Vines gave him a lease of land and house, some time occupied by Thomas Cole, for the long term of *one thousand years*. The rent charge was "two shillings and one capon" annually. He is said to have moved to Wells, where he died in 1663. His daughter was wife of Thomas Haley, and to her children he left his estate to be divided between them three years after his decease, with the condition that their father "shall have nothing to do with it." Mr. West's name appears on record as selectman and in other positions of trust. The Wests now living in York county may be his descendants, or of the same origin.

Morgan Howell came over with Richard Vines among the earliest planters, and from the association of his name with lawsuits, as found in the court records, it appears that he was a man who proposed to defend what he considered to be his rights. His seat was near that of Scadlock. He became prominent in town affairs of Cape Porpoise, where he was living in 1653. There was a John Howell at Blue Point who was probably in some way related to Morgan.

Peter Hill was a member of the Assembly of Lygonia in 1648. His son Roger was a freeman as early as 1653, and was identified with many important transactions. One of his eight children was Dea. Eben Hill, who

was for many years a business man well and widely known. Soon after his marriage, in 1705, he and his wife were carried captive to Canada, where they remained three years, and in consequence of the birth of their eldest son, Ebenezer, while there, he was afterwards called "the Frenchman" by those facetiously inclined. Mr. Hill's house was at the head of Ferry lane. He died in 1748, aged 69 years. His son Jeremiah married Mary, daughter of Capt. Daniel Smith, in 1746. He was long justice of the peace, and his name is found on many old documents and old discolored letters now in my hands. He also served in the General Court several years. During the Revolution he enlisted a company and as captain led it to Boston. This company was at the surrender of Burgoyne, in 1777. After a year's service he resigned and came home; was at one time adjutant-general of forces sent to Penobscot river. He died Aug. 12, 1779. The descendants of this early family have been highly respectable and many of them conspicuous in various relations of life. (See Genealogy, farther on.)

Roger Spencer was a prominent business man among the early undertakers. In 1653 he received grant of a mill privilege and is known to have been a resident in 1658. He obligated himself to build a mill within a year from the date of his grant and no doubt fulfilled his agreement. This was supposed to be the first mill in town. He gave security on one-half of the mill to Robert Jordan in 1658, and disposed of his other shares to Thomas Spencer and Thomas Savage of Boston.

Brian Pendleton was an active man in the settlement, who was identified with real estate transactions at Winter Harbor, where, in company with Roger Spencer, he purchased of Robert Jordan a tract of land consisting of two hundred acres, since known as Fletcher's Neck. He bought Spencer's share in 1660, settled on the estate in 1665, and gave to the locality the name of "Pendleton's Neck." He was cordially in favor of Massachusetts jurisdiction and received appointments from the commissions, both civil and military. He died in 1680, and left a valuable property to his wife, son, and grandchildren. A daughter married Rev. Seth Fletcher and had a son Pendleton brought up by his grandfather; to him he gave the Neck as far as Booth's mill and Wood and Gibbin's Islands.

Pendleton Fletcher received valuable lands from his grandfather, as before intimated, and took possession about 1680. He was taken, with his two sons, by the Indians in 1698, and died while in captivity. Of the two daughters, one married Matthew Robinson, of Winter Harbor, and the other Samuel Hatch, of Wells. The son, Pendleton, was made captive by the Indians four times. His son, Pendleton, lived on the old homestead on Fletcher's Neck, and died there, April 17, 1807, aged 100 years. In the town and church records we have found the following genealogical fragments.

CHILDREN OF PENDLETON AND HANNAH.

1. HANNAH, b. July 30, 1730.
2. PENDLETON, b. Jan. 12, 1732.
3. ABIGAIL, b. Dec. 20, 1736.
4. THOMAS, b. Oct. 24, 1739.
5. BRIANT, b. Nov. 6, 1744.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND ELIZABETH.

1. ROGER, b. April 7, 1739.
2. STEPHEN, b. Aug. 15, 1741.
3. HANNAH, b. May 2, 1744.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN AND MARY.

1. JOHN, b. Sept. 10, 1819.
2. SARAH, b. May 29, 1823.
3. DIANA, b. Feb. 8, 1825.
4. MARY, b. July 8, 1828.

Bryant Fletcher to Anna Young (pub.) Mar. 15, 1748.
 Sarah Fletcher to Andrew Stackpole (pub.) May 1, 1779.
 Samuel Fletcher to Mary Carr (pub.) Jan. 17, 1743.
 Joseph Fletcher to Mary Smith (pub.) Aug. 18, 1743.
 Pendleton Fletcher to Lydia Joy (pub.) July 28, 1781.
 Olive Fletcher to Robert Shepard (pub.) Oct. 26, 1782.
 George Fletcher to Sarah Savage (pub.) June 16, 1784.
 Jonathan Fletcher to Abigail Joy (pub.) Aug. 8, 1789.
 Stephen Fletcher to Sarah Shepard (pub.) Aug. 24, 1793.
 Abigail Fletcher to Jonathan Noles (pub.) June 27, 1794.
 Miranda Fletcher to Daniel Smith (m.) April 30, 1817.

Ralph Tristram was freeman in 1655, and may have been an inhabitant of the settlement at an earlier date. He was a useful member of society. His daughter Hannah became the wife of Dominicus Jordan, and from this union the name Tristram came into the Jordan family. Mr. Tristram died in 1678, leaving several children.

Abraham Townsend, descended from an old titled English family, was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and ability who took an active part in town affairs. He was one of the selectmen in 1721, and held the office

REV. SETH FLETCHER, ancestor of these families, preached for several years in Wells and one year in Saco. He removed to Southampton, Long Island, where he officiated two or three years; thence to Elizabethtown, N. J., 1679, where he preached until his death in 1682. He is said to have left a very large and valuable library.

for many years, the last time in 1743. Mr. Townsend filled other positions of trust and his name appears many times in town and county records. He was ancestor of all the Townsend families in the Saco valley, as well as branches in Ohio. (See Genealogy.)

Bachelor Hussey purchased of Pendleton Fletcher, in 1737, half of the Neck, Wood Island, and other proverty, for £1,400. He was descended from Christopher Hussey, who came to Lynn, Mass., in 1634, from England. Nearly all of the name have been members of the Society of Friends. He built a house on his land which his grandson, Christopher, subsequently occupied. Descendants remain in the vicinity.

Thomas Kilpatrick, the ancestor of nearly if not quite all of the name, now spelled Gilpatrick and Gilpatric, came from the city of Colerain, in the north of Ireland, with wife, Margaret, and six children, about 1718, and sat down in Wells, where other children were born. He moved to Biddeford about 1735, and the records show that the family were rigid Presbyterians. (See family history.)

BUXTON.

The land embraced within the present boundaries of this town was part of a grant by the General Court in 1728, to redeem a promise made to the soldiers who participated in the war with the Narragansett Indians in 1675, that if they "played the man, took the Fort, and drove the enemy out of the Narragansett Country, which was their great seat, they should have a gratuity in Land besides their wages." The conditions of the grant were as follows: The grantees must meet within two months from the date of this act of the Court for the purpose of organization. They were to settle sixty families in the township within seven years, build a meeting-house, settle a learned Orthodox minister, for whose support a portion of the lands should be reserved. A certain number of acres must be cleared within the time prescribed.

The proprietors held a meeting on Boston Common, June 6, 1733, where committees were chosen to make out lists of grantees and assign the townships. The "First Narragansett Township" was assigned to Philemon Dane and 119 others. The first proprietors' meeting was held at the dwelling-house of Capt. John Hale, Newbury Falls, Mass., Aug. 1, 1733. A committee consisting of Joseph Gerrish, Esq., John Hobson, and John Gains was chosen to select from the unappropriated lands of the Province a tract for a township. The township survey was made in 1733, and reported in 1734. The lots were laid out and a plan of the same submitted to a proprietors' meeting, Nov. 8, 1738. These twenty-acre lots were drawn by the proprietors in the following November. The sixty acre lots were drawn Nov. 8, 1738.

Appropriations were voted, bounties offered, and every possible inducement held out to encourage settlement and fulfill the requirements of the grant.

Clearings were opened and houses built as early as 1741-2. A petition to the General Court in 1742, and signed by eleven inhabitants of the township, stated that the proprietors had not, with the exception of the petitioners, complied with their obligation, and in consequence of being so few in number they were bearing burdens and suffering privations which they would not have submitted to by settlement had they not supposed the others would do as they had promised. These petitioners were at heavy expense, deprived of the public worship of God, without schools for their children, public building or needed fortifications, and were constantly exposed to danger for their lives and substance. A notice was served on the delinquent proprietors, which stimulated them to renewed exertions. Measures were at once enacted for building a meeting-house and mills according to original agreement. The reason assigned for the delay was "talk of a French war."

At the proprietors' meeting held in 1744, an agent was chosen to look after trespassers. Why? Because the inhabitants for fear of an Indian outbreak decided to abandon their homes and seek refuge in a more populous and better fortified locality. There is no record of another proprietors' meeting until 1749. Only two of the original settlers are known to have returned.

The long-dreaded war between England and France began in 1755, but the inhabitants of the town had become so numerous and well fortified that they decided to stick to the soil and meet the worst. They afterwards related in an address to the General Court that "we were under continual fears of the Indian enemy, and were obliged to keep watch and ward till the reduction of Quebec in 1759." From this time forward the settlement did rapidly increase, and in 1772, the town was incorporated by the name of Buxton.* This name, for Buxton in England, was suggested by Paul Coffin, but *not*, as has been stated, because his ancestors lived there.

In 1790 there were 335 men in town who had 91 dwellings and 156 barns. There were ten shops, two tanneries, three potash manufactories, three grist-mills, and seven saw-mills. At this time the farmers cut 1,546 tons of hay. They raised 5,432 bushels of corn, 1,357 of wheat, 1,349 of rye, 521 of oats, 482 of peas and beans, and 45 of barley. There were 1,084 oxen, cows, and neat cattle, 138 horses, and 307 swine. The town contained 16,224 acres of land. The first public school was opened in 1761-2, by Mr. Silas Moody.

FOUNDERS OF BUXTON.

Dea. Amos Chase was a native of Newbury, Mass., and came to Saco about 1734. Soon after the division of the Humphrey Scamman property in 1736, he purchased a part of the estate at the lower ferry and built a house

*BUXTON, derived from buck-stein or buck-stand—the place where the buck chased by hounds came to bay—is noted for its warm mineral springs and is a fashionable watering-place.

there called an "ordinary." He kept the ferry several years. He attempted a settlement in Narragansett, No. 1, in 1741-2, but in consequence of the war in 1744, returned to Newbury. In 1753 he came back to Saco, and settled at the lower ferry. In 1763 he removed to the estate two miles above, where the great elms now bestow their generous shade, and there, according to the statement in the History of York County, "spent the remainder of his useful life." He was a petitioner as proprietor of Narragansett, No. 1, in 1742. He certainly had built a house there, as he sold a house lot with dwelling thereon to Capt. Thomas Bradbury in that township in 1746: was chosen deacon of the first Congregational church in Saco in 1763; was moderator of proprietors' meeting in Narragansett, No. 1, in 1772; on Committee of Correspondence and Safety for Saco in 1774 and 1776. In the history of Limington (History York County) it is stated that "in 1773 Dea. Amos Chase, from Newbury, Mass., a previous settler of Buxton," settled near the mouth of the Little Ossipee, where he commenced to build a mill that year. He cleared a farm, camping alone until after the war of the Revolution, when he moved his family and remained. He issued a warrant in Limington for the first town meeting in 1792; was chosen deacon of the Congregational church there in 1795. Woodman says he lived to be nearly one hundred years of age. He married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Cole, of Biddeford. Dea. Amos Chase died in Limington, Mar. 22, 1825; wife Olive died there Mar. 31, 1825.

I suppose the Lord buried this good man, as the place of his sepulchre seems not to have been known to any man. In the presence of such conflicting statements as we have mentioned, and the uncertain traditions that have survived, one is left in the fog. There may have been two of the name who held the office of deacon.

Capt. Thomas Bradbury, son of Jacob Bradbury, of Salisbury, Mass., was born in 1699; married Sarah Merrill in 1724, and came to Biddeford about 1744. He was commander of the block-house on Saco river during 1748 and 1749. At the close of the Indian war, in 1759, he removed from Biddeford to Narragansett, No. 1, where he had purchased two lots of land of Amos Chase for £600 old tenor. He was a man of sterling integrity, who became prominent in township affairs and was highly esteemed as a citizen. He died in 1775.

Lieut. Thomas Bradbury, son of preceding, was born in 1735, in Salisbury, Mass., and married Ruth Page of that town (intention June 5, 1762) and settled in Buxton. He was a man of ability and prominence, who held office nearly all of his active life. He was a lieutenant in the Revolution, being in the expedition to Ticonderoga and Crown Point. He kept a journal during this service from Nov. 1, 1776, to Jan., 1777. He died Nov. 9, 1803.

Jacob Bradbury, Esq., son of Jacob and wife Abigail Eaton, was born

in Biddeford, Apr. 22, 1744. He married Mary Goodwin and Catherine Flint; lived on his father's homestead on Beech Plain road in Buxton; was a man of strong mind, good judgment, and great candor; was of majestic and dignified presence. He was constantly in public office for more than thirty years and held the esteem of all who knew him. He was the first representative sent from Buxton to the General Court, and served with honor for several years. His last words were: "When I awake again I shall wing my way to immortal bliss to receive my crown of rejoicing." He then fell into a sound sleep from which he never awoke.

Ephraim Sands was born in Ipswich, Mass., Jan. 25, 1720, and was an inhabitant of Narragansett, No. 1, as early as 1754. He was an expert hewer with the broad axe and was almost constantly employed at this occupation until an old man. It has been said of him that he could hew a long beam with a line straight and square. He was much in demand in building mills. At one time lived in the rear of the Brice Boothby house; united with the Congregational church in 1803, at the age of 84; spent last days with son James, where he died of old age while sitting on a stick of wood near the door, July 8, 1817. This was in the Spruce Swamp district. He was in his 98th year.

Lieut. Robert Brooks, then of Biddeford, purchased land in Narragansett, No. 1, as early as 1738, but sold it in 1741 to Job Roberts, his wife's son by a former marriage. He had settled in the township as early as 1742. He was a soldier in the Louisburg expedition and was commissioned as "Robert Brooks, Gentleman," by Gov. William Shirley in 1744, to be lieutenant in the company of Capt. Ammi Rahamah Cutter. He became a member of the church in Biddeford, July 10, 1743. He was dead in 1746. His residence in Saco was a mile below the meeting-house (old) on the Ferry road, which was sold to Dea. Amos Chase and is now known by the great elms there.

Samuel Rolfe was born in 1719 and came to Narragansett, No. 1, as early as 1751. He purchased and sold land in town. His residence for many years was on the island in Saco river, below the old Smith bridge, since known as "Rolfe's Island." He was said to be the first town pauper. I think he, and others in town of the name, came from Falmouth.

Job Roberts was born in 1720, and was a child when his father died. His mother was married to Robert Brooks. He had land conveyed to him in Narragansett, No. 1, in 1741, by his step-father, and was settled there in 1751. He probably married Sarah Tarbox, of Biddeford, in 1745.

Lieut. Samuel Merrill was born in Salisbury, Mass., Aug. 4, 1728, and married Elizabeth, a daughter of Capt. Thomas Bradbury. He settled at Salmon Falls, on land conveyed to him by his father-in-law, in 1753, and remained there during the remainder of his days. He was of a respectable family, was frequently selectman of the town, and filled many important posi-

tions. He was an officer at the battle of Bunker Hill; probably saw his first military service as soldier under Captain Bradbury at the Saco river block-house. He commanded a militia company in Buxton. Many descendants have been men of mark, some of eminence. He died May 4, 1822, and his wife Jan. 18, 1820, aged about 93. He was buried in the churchyard at the Old Corner, but the grave-place is unknown.

Capt. John Elden was a son of John and Martha (Knight) Elden, and settled in Narragansett, No. 1, as early as 1750. He lived on the right-hand side of the road leading from Salmon Falls to Union Falls, where his children were probably all born. The cellar was to be seen not long ago. He was represented as "an active and enterprising man." His commission as captain is in the State House archives at Boston. He commanded a company at Bunker Hill. His company raised in 1776, for a short term of service, assisted in the fortification of Dorchester Heights on the night of March 4th of that year. He was prominent in town affairs, as the records show: was an owner in saw-mills. The place of his grave is not known by his descendants, but he and wife were probably buried in the old Pleasant Point burying-ground. He died in 1793.

Capt. Gibeon Elden, son of the preceding, was born June, 1750. He held a captain's commission in the militia, and served in the army of the Revolution; was long justice of the peace; represented Buxton in the General Court of Massachusetts; member of the convention that formed the constitution of Maine. He was a man of excellent executive ability and comprehensive judgment, who was called to many positions of trust by his fellow-citizens and acquitted himself with honor to himself and the satisfaction of those he served. He died Oct. 7, 1841.

Nathan Elden, Esq., brother of the preceding, was born March 21, 1752; is said to have been the first white child who saw the light in town. He married Elizabeth Roberts and had issue; was a man of affairs, widely known for his business enterprise and probity. He built saw-mills at Moderation, and kept a general store there; was known as "Squire Elden," being a popular justice; represented his town and county in the Maine legislature; latterly engaged in business at Buxton Centre, called Elden's Corner at that and after time. He died Nov. 14, 1811, and was deeply lamented.

Capt. Joseph Woodman, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Longfellow) Woodman, was born May 31, 1715, and was married three, if not four, times. He was an inhabitant of Narragansett, No. 1, as early as 1750, and became one of the most enterprising men in the plantation. He was a mill-builder and lumberman, prominent in town affairs and captain of the militia. He lived at Pleasant Point and was buried there, but his grave is not distinguishable. He hauled some of his lumber to Pleasant Point and ratted it to Saco. He built the first dwelling-house on Hollis side at Salmon Falls, and when the

saw-mill was built on that side by Isaac Lane he boarded the men. He left the township with others at the time of the Indian troubles and settled for a while at Saco or Biddeford, where he was owner in a saw-mill. He probably did as much for the advancement of Buxton as any one of the earliest proprietors. He died in Hollis, leaving many descendants.

Lieut. Joshua Woodman, brother of the preceding, was born in Newbury, Mass., Jan. 22, 1720, and married Alice Stimpson, of Biddeford, in 1749. He came to Biddeford as early as 1747, and was owner in a saw-mill there with his brother on Jordan's creek. He settled at Pleasant Point, in Narragansett, No. 1, in 1750, and was at one time the owner of about one-seventh of the township. He built a large, two-storied house, which was taken from him by execution and afterwards removed to Salmon Falls, where it was burned down in 1866; was a tanner by trade. His head was nearly crushed between a cart-wheel and a tree and his face permanently disfigured. He and wife were buried in the old churchyard at the Lower Corner, and their graves marked by rough stones which were lettered by their son Ephraim with the initials of their names. These are near the church. Lieutenant Woodman was a citizen of some prominence, who was too much engaged in speculation and lost his property.

Nathan Woodman, brother of the two preceding, was born in Newbury, Mass., June 26, 1726. He married Olive, daughter of John Gray, Esq., who was the commander of Fort Mary in 1720. He resided on the paternal homestead in Newbury until 1756, when he followed his brothers to Narragansett, No. 1, settling at the location known as Pleasant Point, where he had a tanyard. When the "Factory Company" cleared the ground for a brick-yard below the great spring, his tan-pits were found. He served a long term in the Revolution and was a corporal in Capt. Daniel Lane's company from 1777 to 1780. He was a man of quiet, unobtrusive habits and never as much in office as his two brothers. He died at the home of his son Shubael, in Hollis, about 1812, and was buried in a graveyard near the river Saco, not far above "the bar." No stone marks his place of rest.

Dea. Timothy Hazeltine, son of Jonathan and Ruth Dow, was born in Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 9, 1720, and married, first, Ann Hancock; second, 1762, Mrs. Ruth (Wilson) Stickney. He was chosen deacon of the Congregational church at its organization, March 16, 1763. He came to Narragansett, No. 1, as early as 1752, and settled near the old meeting-house at the Lower Corner, where he lived many years, and it is supposed that the ordination feast of Paul Coffin was served in his house. By many he was called "the good deacon Hazeltine." The town voted him an appropriation of £20 "more than had been voted" for his part in preparing the wedding feast. He seems to have been a man of sound mind, good executive parts, entirely trustworthy. He spent his last days with his son at Shadagee, and was buried

just west of the Isaac Eaton house, but his grave has been "plowed under," Great Heavens!

Dea. John Nasou was probably born in Berwick, but was an early settler in Saco or Biddeford. He married Mary, daughter of Robert Edgecomb, of Saco, June 6, 1751, and moved to Narragansett, No. 1, about 1758 or 1760, purchasing land of Samuel Kolfe. He was on many committees chosen for town business; was town clerk many years until 1780, when he removed to Limington. He was chosen one of the first deacons of the Congregational church of which Paul Coffin was pastor, on the day of its organization, and assisted Timothy Hazeltine in preparing the ordination feast. I do not know when he died. He was remembered for "his integrity, respectable abilities, and unsullied christian character." He has left numerous descendants.

James Emery was probably born in Kittery, but came, when a young man, with others of the family, early to Biddeford. He was a soldier at the Saco river block-house as early as 1748, under Capt. Thomas Bradbury, and in 1750 under Capt. Jonathan Bane, whose daughter, Mercy, he married Aug. 24, 1751. In the record of this marriage she was designated "of the block-house," and here, as a soldier boy, he courted the merciful Mercy Bane. He purchased two lots, of his father-in-law, in Narragansett, No. 1, in 1757 and 1759, where he probably lived until 1765, when he sold both lots to James Gray. His grandson said he took up land and lived near Gorham line; that he died at the age of 90. He removed to Hollis, with his son Joshua, where he was probably buried. The house, built on this farm, was about two miles above Bar Mills, and was afterwards owned by Winthrop Pease. He was a famous hunter and killed the moose for the ordination feast of Paul Coffin. He used to say: "Everything was ready for the occasion but the meat; they had no meat and I took my dog and gun, went into the woods and caught a *moose* and a *minister*." He would walk three miles to God's house on Sabbaths when an aged man.

Ebenezer Redlon, son of Magnus Redland, the Acadian, was born in "old York" in 1723; married Sarah Young, his cousin, and settled in Narragansett, No. 1, about 1751, on the right side of the road leading from the Haines' meadow to Shadagee, near where the graceful elm now stands on the rising ground above the site of the Goodwin house. In an old document it was stated that his house, in 1798, was not half finished; had six windows containing eighteen square feet of glass, and covered 890 feet of ground. The foundation of the chimney could be seen in 1882, and the ancient apple tree, once known as "Redlon's orchard," was then bearing fruit; since hewed down. Mr. Redlon entered the army of the Revolution and died in the service, May 5, 1777. His son Jeremiah and two maiden daughters lived on the place until old age. Jeremiah was a quaint, surly old fellow, who wore a

coon-skin cap with the tail hanging behind, and made buttons for his homespun clothing from pieces of sole leather.

Ebenezer Redlon, son of preceding of same name, born in 1757, married Sarah Hancock and settled at the Duck pond. He was a farmer and shoemaker; served in the Revolution under Capt. Jabez Lane in the 6th Massachusetts Foot regiment. He was once "taken to do" by Parson Coffin because he did not attend upon his preaching, demanding his reasons. The quaint old fellow looked out from under his rugged brows with serious expression and replied: "I haven't any sixpence to get me a Sabba-day hock at Marm Garland's tavern." It was reported that some of the members of Coffin's church visited this public house for a glass of grog between the services, and Uncle Ned wished the minister to know it. His widow reached the great age of one hundred years and at the time of her decease, in 1856, her descendants numbered two hundred and seventy-three. The numerous branches of this family have universally retained the early form, Redlon.

Capt. John Lane, son of Capt. John and wife, Mary Nowell, was born in York, Me., July 4, 1734. He remained in his native town until maturity. At the age of twenty he was commissioned as a lieutenant under his father, and was in command of Fort Halifax, on the Kennebec, during the old French war, after 1756. He was an active patriot during the Revolution. He was appointed captain of a company of foot he had raised in 1775; was a commissioner to treat with the Penobscot Indians and arranged the preliminaries of a treaty in the face of British opposition, and induced the Chief Orono and some of his tribe to accompany him to Cambridge, where the articles were ratified and have been strictly adhered to. He was then placed in command of Cape Ann Harbor. He was strong minded, possessed of true military genius and its important accompaniment, invincible courage. It was his glory to defend his country against every form of oppression. He lived in Brownfield after the war, near Ten Mile brook, and one or more of his children are buried in the woods there, near where he owned a mill. The evening before his death, which occurred July 14, 1822, in Buxton, he called his children around his bed and admonished them faithfully, charging them to live in peace with each other and their fellow-men, begging them not to mourn excessively for him. He had two brothers, Capt. Daniel Lane and Capt. Jabez Lane, who were in the army of the Revolution; all three were early settlers in Narragansett, No. 1, now Buxton. (See Genealogy.)

HOLLIS.

The original plantation of Little Falls included what is now Hollis, Dayton, and that part of Limington south of Little Ossipee river. The territory of which the plantation was formed was embraced by purchases made

by Maj. William Phillips of the Indians. The land purchased of Mugg Heagon, son of Walter Heagon, sagamore of the Saco river Indians, in May, 1664 — the deed witnessed by John and Mary Wakefield and recorded in 1669 — is now nearly all embraced in the present town of Dayton: that bought of Fluelien, Hobinowil, and Sunday, chiefs of Saco and Newichawannock, embraces the northern part of Hollis and part of Limington. Of the southern tract fifteen hundred acres were purchased by Edward Tyng; north of this Richard Russell of Charlestown, Mass., purchased two thousand acres, and adjoining this last mentioned, a tract three miles square was purchased by Maj. John Leverett. There was a tract lying on Saco river above Moderation Falls known as the College Grant, between which and the Dalton Right there was a "twenty-rod strip" that had been sold to pay taxes. The original deed by which eleven hundred and sixty-six acres, or one-half of the Dalton Right, was conveyed to seven of the early settlers, namely, Thomas Redlon, James Redlon, Ichabod Cousins, Daniel Field, Caleb Kimball, and John Bryant, is in the author's possession.

An attempt was made to establish a settlement near the fort in the southern part of the plantation as early as 1753 by John and Andrew Gordon, of Biddeford. These clearings were soon abandoned in consequence of trouble with the Indians. However, it is highly probable that some small patches of land around the fort stockades were cultivated annually for many years before a permanent settlement was effected. The Gordons served in the Canada expedition, and after the fall of Quebec returned to their claims and made some of the most valuable farms in town. These brothers should be called the first settlers of the plantation. John and Edward Smith were inhabitants near the fort in 1760.

The first plantation meeting of which any record has been found was held at the house of Capt. John Smith, Mar. 27, 1781. Measures were enacted for building of roads and the opening of schools. It was voted that a day's wages for a man and yoke of oxen on the highway should be four shillings, silver currency. Prices were set on shingles, clapboards, and staves. The collector was allowed nine pence for each pound collected.

For many years the settlement of the township was retarded in consequence of the uncertainty of titles, the boundaries of the original grants being a matter of dispute. In January, 1782, it was voted to defend all persons living within the supposed limits of Little Falls plantation against the oppression of the constable of Coxhall, who had evidently undertaken to enforce collection of taxes from some who lived on the "debatable land."

After the incorporation of the Little Ossipee plantation by the name of Limington, in 1792, commissioners were appointed by the court to adjust the question of boundary but they failed to agree, and the line between these two towns was established by the General Court in 1803. Before the incorporation

the plantation taxes were paid in corn, and a store-house was opened by the collector to store the "kind" brought in by the inhabitants. Hopkinson's Mill was the seat of government for the town until roads were built. Goodwin's Mills was the early business centre.

In 1790 the population had increased to about 600 souls. The town was incorporated Jan. 27, 1798, by the name of Phillipsburgh, in honor of the first white proprietor. At this time 2,000 acres of plains south of the Little Ossipee were annexed to Limington. In 1799 an appropriation was voted to John Young of one dollar each, annually, for making and keeping in repair two road gates for fifteen years. Eben Cleaves was elected sealer of "wates and masuers."

The name of the new town soon became a source of trouble, and a committee of seven wise men was appointed to find a more appropriate designation. Of the name Phillipsburgh it was said: "It is too long to write, and too hard for the younger ones to pronounce." Grave charges these. In 1811 the unwieldy name was exchanged for Hollis. The town was often called the "Ropewalk" because of being long and narrow.

The early government seems to have been rather arbitrary, as persons not used to authority are apt to be when in office. In 1804, John Lane, of Fryeburg, entered the town with intention of abiding there, but was warned by the constable to leave with his children and all under his care within fifteen days, he having come within the precinct without consent of the town.

In 1814 it was voted that Elliot G. Vaughan, Esq., "may have the privilege of building a ferry-boat to ferry across by his house." Vaughan had lived for some time in a long, narrow house near the old "Smith's Bridge," and as that bridge was carried away by the great freshet of 1814, I suppose the ferry-boat was to be used as a substitute for the accommodation of travelers on their way to Portland. Here Vaughan kept a store in one end of his dwelling, where the women bartered a dozen eggs for a nip of tea; so says one old dame now living, who was then a little girl.

Until 1816, when the town-house was built at Salmon Falls, the town-meetings were for many years held alternately in the lower and upper meeting-houses. The following will show the orthography of some early officials:

1801. "Voted Mr. Elishar Hight to go to the county Register of deeds and git a Copy of John Wood Esq Deed for to see if there be any resarve of roads in said Wood Deed."

"Voted that the selectmen shall agree with somebody to fetch Obadiah Tibbetts into Hollis and they have liberty to ty him."

"Voted to see if the town will agree with the school class above Salmon Falls bridge to build a school-house or town-house. Also to see if they will *resk* the powder house in the *ruff* of the same."

"Voted to build a town-house and school-house *to geather*."

"Voted to build the house down by Samuel T. Edgecombs."

"Voted to build a powder house as they build powder houses in other towns."

FOUNDERS OF HOLLIS.

Andrew Gordon, descended from a distinguished Scottish ancestry through a branch of the family early settled in Newbury, Mass., was living with his parents in Biddeford when the plantation of Little Falls was opened for settlement, and was probably the first person who attempted to cut down the forest and clear land. He was at work there, near the boiling spring, as early as 1751, but was moved to leave his improvement on account of the threatened Indian war, and went in the Louisburg expedition. After the peace he returned and made one of the best of farmers. He was a large, powerful man, as fearless as a lion but prudent in time of danger. In old age he became dependent, and the town took measures to see if his children were possessed of means for his support. His brother John was also a very early inhabitant of the plantation.

Col. John Smith, one of the settlers who came into the plantation in 1760, was born in the northern section of Biddeford, of parents who came from England. When he came into Little Falls it was an almost unbroken wilderness, his cabin being fourteen miles from any settlement where supplies could be obtained and carried on the shoulder or horseback, the only guide being spotted trees. He cleared extensive fields along the river bank, and to get rid of the trees cut from the soil threw them into the stream. He married, first, Betsey Banks, and they commenced life in a log-house. At one time, when her husband was absent from home, Mrs. Smith went in search of the cow with her boy, Aaron, in her arms. While she followed the sound of the cow-bell it became dark and she lost her way. She found an old, deserted camp in which she passed the night with her babe, while the wolves howled outside. In the morning she found her way home, guided by the sun. His second wife was Anna Banks, sister of Betsey. He served in the Revolution and was paid in Continental money. He walked home when discharged, begging his food on the way. He was for several years a member of the General Court at Boston. He was justice of the peace, and for many years one of the most public-spirited and useful men in town. He was possessed of keen wit, was a pleasing conversationalist, and every way attractive in society. He had issue by both marriages and his descendants have been highly respectable and useful citizens.

Capt. Jonathau Bane was a son of Capt. Lewis Bane, of York, born in 1693. This family was from Scotland originally, probably descended from the Highland clan of MacBane. Capt. Jonathan, 1st, who was commander of the fort on Saco river, had probably seen service against the Indians on the frontier before being placed in charge of this important post; but I have found but little concerning him in the early records. His father died in York, June 25, 1724, in the 51st year of his age; and his wife, Mary, died Mar. 25,

1723, in the 58th year of her age. Capt. Jonathan had a son, Lieut. Jonathan, born about 1719, who served under his father at the block-house, and *he* had a son Jonathan, born Oct. 9, 1758, who married Phebe Brooks, of Narragansett, No. 1, in 1783.

Hon. Joseph Leland was born in Massachusetts, Dec. 30, 1756; served in the Revolution from 1774 to 1778 as ensign and lieutenant. He was in Little Falls plantation as early as 1791, when he served as one of the assessors. He had been in trade for a few years at Sanford. I do not know how many years he resided in the new plantation. He removed to Saco, where he was many years a merchant. His wife was a daughter of Richard King, of Scarborough, and sister to the distinguished brothers, William, Cyrus, and Rufus. Mr. Leland was a senator under Massachusetts in 1805 and 1808. His son, Joseph W. Leland, was a graduate of Bowdoin College and lawyer at Saco; county attorney many years. His daughters were united in marriage with members of very respectable families.

Daniel Granger was an early inhabitant of Little Falls plantation, but I have no knowledge of his antecedents. He was evidently a man of considerable ability; was town clerk in 1794, and one of the assessors in 1793-4. He probably removed to Saco, as a man of this name was director of the bank there in 1812-25; was treasurer in 1822 and 1824. He and wife, Mary, said to have been a daughter of Col. Tristram Jordan, had children as follows: *Daniel T.*, b. Feb. 9, 1789, who became a lawyer of some note. *Elijah G.*, b. Dec. 20, 1790. *Sally F.*, b. Aug. 16, 1795; m. Andrew Scammon, Oct. 21, 1817. *Harriet J.*, b. Nov. 26, 1798. *George F.*, d. Oct. 15, 1794. A Daniel T. Granger, b. in Saco, July 18, 1807, graduated at Harvard College in 1826, and practised law in Newfield from 1829 to 1833. He removed to Eastport; was appointed judge of the Supreme Court in 1854, but declined to serve. The late Charles Granger, of Saco, was of this family and a man of many remarkable acquirements.

James Redlon, son of Matthias, was born in Saco, Dec. 10, 1753; married Hannah Cousins of Wells, and was one of the first seven settlers on the Dalton Right, in the north part of Little Falls plantation, now Hollis. He served in the Revolutionary army in the 30th Massachusetts Foot-Guards; was in the expedition to Quebec with Arnold, at West Point under Col. Joseph Vose, and at the surrender of Burgoyne. His log-house was built in 1780, midway between Moderation and Bonnie Eagle, on the hill where the Robert Redlon house now stands. He was a large and powerful man. It used to be said in the half Scotch phrase of his father: "Give Thamas the goad-stick and

NOTE.—Granger, sometimes spelled Grainger, is an English surname. The earliest who came to New England were: *Thomas*, hung for a capital crime in 1642; *John*, who died in Mansfield, Oct. 4, 1655, buried at Scituate; *John*, of Marshfield, died Nov. 24, 1656; *Lancelot*, of Ipswich, 1648, thence of Newbury, Mass., where he died; from him descended Hon. Gideon Granger, United States Postmaster General.

Jeames the hand-speeke, and the team will never get stuck." The home of "Uncle Jim" was a great place for "huskings," "quiltings," "candy-pulls," and neighborhood "frolics." It was here the competitive dance between Ralph Bryant and Patience, wife of Abraham Redlon, occurred. They were the two champion dancers of the settlement, and Ralph had challenged Patience to a trial for the mastery. Amid roaring laughter by old and young they galloped over the kitchen floor until three fiddlers' elbows gave out, and Ralph lay sprawling. "Pashunce she kick-ed up her heels." Mr. Redlon died Sept. 12, 1812.

Thomas Redlon, brother of the preceding, was born in Saco, Dec. 28, 1755; married Martha, daughter of Lieutenant Merrill, of Buxton, and settled in Little Falls Plantation in 1780. His house was on the south bank of Redlon's brook, where he and his brothers built the first grist-mill and saw-mill in the township. "Uncle Thomas" was a man of enormous frame with a "back like a whale." He was a genuine pioneer, foremost in all improvements; a great woodsman and bear hunter; was killed by his team under a sled-load of wood at his own door.

Daniel Field, a son of Lieut. Daniel, was a descendant of Darby Field, the Irishman, who first ascended the White Mountains. He had served with his father in the army of the Revolution; married Rachael, daughter of Matthias Redlon, and lived awhile in the lower part of Buxton. He was one of the original purchasers of the Dalton Right in Little Falls plantation, and part owner in the Redlon mills, so-called. His house was on the knoll near the brick house built by "Uncle David Martin"; the site now in the Hobson field. He was a short, heavy built man, of dark complexion, with small, squinting eyes; was buried near the Guideboard hill; but few descendants living. (See Field Genealogy.)

Ichabod Cousins was a son of Ichabod, of Wells, and descended from John Cousins, who lived in Yarmouth, for whom Cousins' Island was named. Ichabod and wife settled on the Dalton Right near the old Redlon burying-ground on Guideboard hill, and was buried there. He was a shareholder in the saw-mill on the brook below; made a clearing and built a barn on the west end of his lot near the Kimball field, but abandoned it and built near James Redlon, his brother-in-law. His second wife was the mother of the late Tobias Lord, lumberman, of Steep Falls. Mr. Cousins was a carpenter and millwright, a quiet, honorable townsman; left descendants now living in Hollis, Standish, and Baldwin. (See Genealogy.)

Thomas Lewis, son of Abijah, of Buxton, was an early settler who came in with the Redlons about 1780. His cabin was on the hill where the "Uncle Joe" Redlon house now stands; the latter bought him out when he, Lewis, moved to the "Kennebec Country." The wife of Thomas was a Boston from York; indeed, the families of Lewis and Boston became tangled early,

and the snarl has continued for generations. The Lewis family could "sing like angils;" so the old folks said, and I half believe it. "Uncle Thomas" was not an exception; he used to make the woods ring upon the hill; so said Aunt Sara Field. He was a sort of second-rate preacher, too, and could be heard praying, "when the wind's right," a mile. He died in Clinton, or thereabouts, on the "Kinnybeck."

Caleb Kimball was one of the "Dalton Righters"; came from Scarborough, and was a "kuss" to the farmers round-about by reason of the miserable, immortal white-weed he brought into town with the bundle of hay for his cattle when he was clearing land. Let sentimental women quote poetry about "white daisies" while the back-aching farmers hate the name of the man who brought the obnoxious grass-killer into the settlement. Well, Caleb had a foot as big as a small anvil, and all the neighbors knew *his* track. He was black as a thunder-cloud; tall, loose-jointed, and hungry-looking. His house, "burnt down in blueberry time," was on the "Kimble lot," known later as the "old Kimball place"; it was on the now discontinued road that led from the Redlon neighborhood to South Limington by way of Killick mill. One of the sons inherited his father's *foot*—with a "vingunce." He drove a poor old "rack-o'-bones" horse all his days. Charles Bean, looking for him, once asked: "Have ye seen anything of Elezer and his dromedary?" He had a tall, over-grown son who was long locally known as "Leazer's colt." Another son of Caleb stood six feet four in his stockings, and they said he "cried" when Samuel Tarbox, who was an inch taller, came into town. A son, Rufus, known as "Bole," had a family, but long lived a hermit life on a knoll near Moderation. A daughter, Rebecca, was tall enough to look out over the top of the window curtains. But few descendants are living.

Daniel Smith, who settled in the "Smith neighborhood," so-called, near where the old Smith's bridge crossed the Saco, was the first of the *three* Daniel Smiths who have lived there. He was an early settler in town, and the "next door neighbor" of the Redlons, two miles above; was a man possessed of an eagle-bill nose, by some called a "hook-nose." His face was florid; his speech peculiar; his wit of the keenest sort. His sons, Daniel 2d, called by everybody, "Uncle Dan," and Samuel, known as "Uncle Sam," were "chips of the old block"; had the same ruddy complexion and eagle-nose; just the same kind as nearly all their descendants have. They are all noted for dry humor and cranky sayings such as none but Smiths and Beans—all of one blood—could be capable of. When "Uncle Dan," 2d, went out and rapped on the board fence and screamed "stur-boy here" to the crows, Ran. Bean said the "black sarpints only laughed at the old man's squealing voice." There were "Mason Sam," "Young Dan," Joe, Jr., and Ivory; what queer things they did say, to be sure!

"**Squire**" **Noah Haley** was a recruiting officer during the war of 1812;

a trial justice and a captain of militia; sometime owned a share of a saw-mill and did considerable lumber business. He had a good farm on the old Saco and Limerick road, near where the Wood. Haley brick-yard was made. Squire Haley married a Woodman and had sons and daughters. He was a large, portly, dignified-appearing, old-school gentleman, who lived to a great age, respected and honored. (See Genealogy.)

Shubael Woodman, son of Nathan, of Buxton, was born Aug. 31, 1772. He was "bound out" by his father, then of Standish, to an older cousin, James, for the term of four years, one month, and twenty-four days, at the end of which term he was twenty-one years of age. At the majority of Shubael he was to receive twenty-six pounds, thirteen shillings, and four pence to be paid in stock at market price; was to be taught to "read, rite, and cifer to the single rule of three"; was to be dismissed at the end of his term with two good suits of clothes, one for the Lord's day and one for working days, "as is customary." His first wife was Shuah Tarbox; second, Susanna Tarbox, sister of first; third, Nabby (Burnham) Scammon, of Scarborough. He lived between the house of Robert Edgecomb and Bar Mills, on the river road, where his son Nathan afterwards settled; had an excellent intervale farm. By his contemporaries he was called "Uncle Shube Woodman." He was a fine, honest, and respected townsman.

Joshua Warren, probably born in Berwick, removed from Biddeford and was one of the original planters of the Deerwander settlement in the middle part of the township. He had seen service in the army of the Revolution, having enlisted when only eighteen years of age. His father was a recruiting officer in the French war and also came to Little Falls plantation. Joshua was a soldier in the command known as the "Sixteenth Massachusetts Continentals." He and a brother, Benjamin, who settled in the same neighborhood, were the two heads of the Warren families prominently known and highly respected in Hollis. (See Genealogy.)

John Haley, born in Kittery, June 20, 1737, was an early settler in the western part of the Little Falls township. His wife was Mary Malcomb. He died in Hollis, Jan. 26, 1816; was four years in the French and Indian war, and four years in the Revolution; a blacksmith by trade, and with his son, Capt. William, who was a recruiting officer for the war of 1812, and captain of militia, did all the iron work for the settlers for many years. Many descendants wore the leather apron and had a smutty nose. (See Genealogy.)

Col. Abijah Usher, who came from Massachusetts with his brother, Ellis B., settled on the road leading from Bonnie Eagle by the Cyrus Bean place, where James Madison Usher afterwards lived. He was engaged in milling and lumber business at the Killick Mill settlement, and afterwards at Bonnie Eagle, in company with John Lane. He was colonel of militia and postmaster; had a small store, where his grandson, Fred. Usher, built his

house, in which he sold black molasses, salt fish, and New England rum. Colonel Usher was prominent in town affairs and for many years had a wide influence. (See Genealogy.)

John Lane, descended from the military family noted for services in the Revolution, and early settled in Buxton, cleared land on the same lot taken up by Abraham Redlon, who afterwards removed to Ohio. He built the stately mansion on the hill above the Saco, near his mills at Bonnie Eagle. For many years he was extensively engaged in business with Colonel Usher, but retired and spent his last days on his farm. There was a large family of children, among them the late Judge Mark Lane, and John Lane, Esq., of Portland, who owned the United States Hotel.

Nathaniel Dunn, son of Nathaniel, was born in Gorham, near Searborough line. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Dea. Joseph Atkinson. In 1796 he settled at Salmon Falls and engaged in trade there. About 1800 he moved to Bar Mills, in Hollis, and united with Joseph Atkinson in the milling business. He built a mill and house at Union Falls, and lived there for several years. He died in 1855, aged 90. His son Moses was in business at Salmon Falls many years; was prominent in town affairs and was many years widely known. Hon. Joshua, another son and a soldier of the 1812 war, was a resident of Portland.

Stephen Hopkinson was a person of considerable prominence in the south part of the town, where Hopkinson's Mills had been a business centre and early seat of the town government. He filled town offices and served several terms in the Legislature. He married Martha Garland; died at Union Falls, Aug. 17, 1855. (See Genealogy.)

We subjoin the names of the more prominent early townsmen who were settled before the beginning of the present century:

JOSEPH CHADBOURNE,	CAPT. JOSEPH DYER,
PHINEAS DOWNS,	BENJAMIN HALEY,
ROBERT HALEY,	WILLIAM DEERING,
JOHN POAK,	CALEB LOCK,
ENOCH PARKER,	HUMPHREY DYER,
THOMAS ROGERS,	ISAAC ROBINSON,
ISAAC DREW,	CHRISTOPHER GILPATRICK,
RICHARD PALMER,	JOSEPH GOOGINS,
LIEUT. MOSES ATKINSON,	GIBBINS EDGECOMB,
ROBERT EDGECOMB,	WILLIAM WADLIN,
JOHN HARVEY,	ELISHA HIGHT,
JOSEPH WELLER,	THOMAS YOUNG,
THOMAS CLUFF,	MOSES WATKINS,
JACOB HOOPER,	EBEN CLEAVES,
JAMES BERRY,	NATHANIEL WHITTIER,
JOSEPH LELAND,	JOSEPH JORDAN,
ELISHA SMITH,	DANIEL STONE,
ROBERT NASON,	JOSEPH PATTERSON,
JONATHAN DREW,	JOSHUA HEARD,
JOSEPH NASON,	THOMAS WITSON.

STANDISH.

Moses Pearsons had commanded a company at the siege and capture of Louisburg. He was a capable business man, who was the leading spirit in soliciting the Great and General Court for a landed bounty as reward for military services. These grants from the Colonial Government, although gratifying to the personal ambition of those seeking and obtaining them, were of small substantial value to those who received them. Very few of the original grantees ever settled on their lands. The majority allowed their claims to lapse by neglecting to pay the taxes levied for expenses of settlement. These claims were usually "bidden in" by speculators, who in turn sold them to actual settlers for a nominal sum, five shillings being the usual price paid by the pioneer for a lot comprising a one hundred and twenty-third part of the township; but each settler obligated himself to clear five acres and build a house within five years.

Moses Pearsons, Esq., seconded by Capt. James Milk, Capt. Isaac Hlsley, Capt. Joshua Freeman, James Lunt, Ephraim Jones, Simon Gookin, Josiah Noyes, and Benjamin Titecomb, while never residents of the township, were owners of a large portion of its territory, and were actively moving to secure its settlement.

The petition was formulated in January of 1749, signed by Moses Pearsons and forty-five others, and on Friday, April 20, 1750, a township six miles square, on the northwest side of the line from Sebago pond to the head of Berwick against Gorhamtown, was granted to Capt. Humphrey Hobbs and company, and Capt. Moses Pearsons and company, and associates of the Cape Breton soldiers, so-called, to the number of one hundred and twenty. The township was known as Pearson and Hobbstown until Nov. 30, 1785, when it was incorporated and named in honor of the hero of Plymouth, Capt. Miles Standish.

The first meeting of the proprietors was held June 9, 1752, at the house of Edward Ingraham, of York. Capt. Humphrey Hobbs was chosen moderator, Capt. Moses Pearsons, clerk, and Capt. Isaac Hlsley, treasurer. A committee was chosen to lay out to some person or persons a tract of land including a stream for the purpose of building a mill. At a meeting of the proprietors, held at the house of Capt. Joshua Freeman, in Falmouth, Feb. 22, 1753, it was voted to lay out sixty-five acre lots on the plain between the pond and Gorhamtown for such of the proprietors as shall settle on and improve the same. On April 15, 1753, it was voted for the encouragement of first settlers that there be erected at the expense of the proprietors the walls of a house one hundred feet square and ten feet high, with two spurs or flankers at opposite corners, each twenty feet square, to be of hewed timber. And on May 28, 1754, the committee, Moses Pearsons, Joshua Freeman, and James Lunt,

reported that they had proceeded to build said fort or block-house eighty feet square, a flanker at the northeast corner thirty feet square, and one at the southwest corner fourteen feet square; that they had nearly finished the same, but "as you have been informed the same is consumed by fire in part which will cost considerable to repair the same; therefore we are of the opinion that the proprietors forthwith vote a sum of money sufficient for the same, and set a number of hands to repairing said fort." This report was accepted, and the committee authorized to draw on the treasurer for what they had already done in building said fort, and for the repairs thereof.

The fort was undoubtedly completed that summer and occupied during the winter of 1754-5. This great building stood on the high ground where Standish Corner now is, a short distance southwest from the site of the old church, which was in the middle of the square where the town pump now stands. While the workmen were repairing the fort a guard of six men was employed for one month at a charge of eight pounds. This guard consisted of Daniel Mosure, James Gilkey, Jonathan Illsley, Thomas Morton, Benjamin Titcomb, and Daniel Illsley. The cost of the fort was probably £208 and 9½ pence. On the 16th of April, 1755, a tax of ten shillings on each right was voted to pay wages and subsistence for eight men in pay and on duty in the fort for one month from the 11th of April instant. This was increased to twenty shillings and the time made two months. The men on duty under this vote were John Bernal, John Meserve, Clement Meserve, Jr., Elijah Durham, Wentworth Stuart, Timothy Croeker, Israel Thorn, and Joseph Meserve, all of whom were probably inhabitants of the town at that time.

In 1755 Captain Pearsons was instructed to petition the General Court for aid, which he probably did, as a draft of a petition was found among his papers written by him. Another petition in the Massachusetts archives, dated August, 1757, received the following answer:

"Boston, Aug. 27, 1757, Moses Pearsons Esq., Sir. By order of his Excellency you have sent you pr. Mr. Weeks 2 Swivel Guns, half Barrel of Powder and Shot proportionable for ye use of the garrison at Pearsontown and Hobbs Town. You are to be accountable for ye same agreeable to ye Governors order being ye present needful, from ye Humble servant Jno. Wheelright."

Samuel Knowles, John Walker, Thomas Morton, James Candage, Thomas Stevens, and probably others, built barracks within the walls of the fort, the last mention of which, in the records, is in 1763. One of the swivel guns was in use for "Fourth of July" celebrations until about 1840, when it disappeared, probably buried by some of the older inhabitants to get rid of its noise.

A survey of one hundred and twenty-three 30-acre lots was probably made before 1752; but the date upon which the grantees drew their lots does not appear. A second division was made in 1769 of one hundred acres each

right, and a third division of one hundred acres in 1776. Only four persons who drew rights in the first division drew in the third.

The earliest saw-mill in town was built in 1762, by Ebenezer Shaw, on the same privilege where the present Shaw's mill stands. The mill privilege and two hundred acres of land were given him as encouragement to build thereon.

As a condition of the grant sixty of the one hundred and twenty grantees were to settle in distinct families within three years, and sixty more within seven years. They were to give bonds to the treasurer of the Province that each man should build a house sixteen by eighteen feet, with a seven-foot shed, and clear five acres of land.

As there was no petition for incorporation for some years after the township had the requisite number of inhabitants for a municipal organization, a message was sent from the Massachusetts House of Representatives, in 1783, requiring the plantation to show cause why they should not be incorporated as a town. This was like a thunderbolt to the inhabitants and caused a rattling of bones. An assessment for taxes, covering the past twenty years, caused their hearts to quake, and they appealed so piteously to the law-makers that they abated £571 18s. from the sum ordered to be collected.

FOUNDERS OF STANDISH.

Capt. Isaac Hlsley was descended from William Hlsley, born in Newbury, Eng., in 1608, and came to New England in 1634. Isaac, born in Newbury, Mass., in 1703, was a joiner who associated with Moses Pearsons; settled in Falmouth, now Portland, in 1735; had house garrisoned at Back Cove, in which he died April 15, 1781; was a bold, enterprising man and leader of scouting parties against the Indians; a useful and respected citizen. Children: Isaac, Enoch, Jonathan, Daniel, and Prudence, married to Simon Gookin. The Hlsleys descended from Capt. Isaac have been intelligent and prominent business men.

Moses Pearsons was born in Newburyport, in 1697. He was a carpenter by trade and early associated with Isaac Hlsley in business; they built a meeting-house in Kittery in 1726 7. He settled in Falmouth in 1728 9, and became a citizen of great prominence; represented the town in the General Court; was first sheriff of Cumberland county and justice of the Court of Common Pleas. After the capture of Louisburg he was appointed agent for Sir William Pepperill's command to receive and distribute the spoils of victory. He remained at Louisburg for some time, superintending the construction of barracks and a hospital; was a large proprietor in Falmouth and Standish; house on Fore street, Falmouth, burned in 1775; died in 1778, aged 81. Children: Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, Eunice, Anne, and Lois. No son

perpetuated his name, but the daughters, who inherited his property, were married with members of the most respectable of the old Portland families.

Benjamin Mussey came from Newbury, Mass., to Falmouth, now Portland, a young man; was a hatter by trade. He married Abigail, daughter of William Weeks, in 1750, and settled in Myrtle street, near Temple, where his son built a block. Willis says: "At the commencement of our difficulties with Great Britain he took an active part in the cause of liberty, and acted on several important committees." He purchased land in Pearsontown, now Standish, in 1758, being lot No. 116 in the first division, adjoining the farm now owned by Thomas Shaw, Esq., which was No. 115. It appears from the records that he was moderator of a meeting in town in 1761, and his name appears in connection with nearly every subsequent meeting for many years. He was buried in Standish, on his farm, and the stone that marks his grave has the inscription: "In memory of Benjamin Mussey, who died Sept. 13, 1787, aged 66 years." His widow died June 4, 1815, aged 85. The old Mussey homestead was sold in 1867, and is now owned by Jacob Wadleigh. (See Genealogy.)

Theodore Mussey, Esq., was the fifth child of the preceding. He was town clerk for sixteen years; selectman and justice of the peace many years; was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Maine in 1819, and the first representative of the town in the first state Legislature. He died Sept. 5, 1825, aged 68 years.

Joseph Thorn and Joseph, Jr., were both in the company of Capt. Moses Pearsons at the siege of Louisburg in 1745, the latter being a waiter for the captain. If he was but 16 years of age at the time, his father, Joseph, Sr., must have been at least 37, making the date of his birth not later than 1708. He was in Pearsontown as early as 1754, for the proprietors voted him £40, Sept. 23, 1755, for his cow "killed at the fort last winter." He first settled on lot No. 38 of the first division, which he drew as his; it is on the old Portland road below Standish Corner, between the homesteads of Avery W. Marrett and the Cram place, now owned by Edwin Norton. He conveyed it to his son Bartholomew in 1762, and he deeded it to Benjamin Titcomb in 1776. Joseph, Sr., was buried on the fifteen-acre lot, the southeast half of No. 74, and a rough stone marked the spot many years ago; this was pulled up by a hired man who was plowing there, and thus every indication of the grave was obliterated. If he died about 1800, as stated, his age was rising 90. (See Genealogy.)

Arthur McGill was in Pearsontown before 1760, and owned the corner lot eastward of the meeting-house, now the Marrett place, which was taken on an execution by Eben Mayo (merchant), of Falmouth, who conveyed it to Sargent Shaw in 1769. Parson Marrett bought it of Benjamin Titcomb about 1796, the place where the Marrett family still resides. But little can be

learned of this McGill, but the other persons in town of this name were probably his grandsons.

William McGill, one of the tallest men of Pearsonstown, was a tax payer there in 1808. He lived near Pudding hill, where he died in September, 1841, aged 73. His wife, whom he married Oct. 7, 1797, was Mary Jones. He was a great hunter and shot the last wolf killed in Standish. John McGill was also a tax payer in 1808. From Standish records it appears that Ann McGill, of Standish, and Jonathan Bean, Jr., of Bethel, Me., were married Mar. 21, 1797. Bean was killed by an Indian in the Shadagee fight during the war of 1812. Mary McGill, of Standish, and Samuel Glossum, of Bethel were married Sept. 16, 1797. Hannah McGill married John Bean, of Bethel.

John Pierce, one of the early settlers, was born in Ipswich, Mass., but removed to Hampton, N. H., where he married Betsey Johnson, and where all save one of his children were born. He came to Pearsonstown about 1762, when some of his family had reached maturity. Mr. Pierce entered the Revolutionary army and died at Boston. His widow married John Sanborn. John Pierce owned, in 1762, the upper part of the Josiah Shaw place, being lot No. 41, next to Daniel Cram's, now owned by Enoch Blake and nearly all overgrown with trees. The old cellar may still be seen; few persons know who lived there. The children of John and Betsey named as follows, but order of birth not known:

1. JOHN, m. Mercy Thorn and Susanna Sanborn. He contracted to build a meeting-house near the Hasty farm in 1804, which proved his financial ruin, and nearly ruined his brother-in-law, John Sanborn. He d. Sept. 2, 1830, aged 85 years.

2. RICHARD, m. Dec. 12, 1788, Sarah, daughter of Jabez Dow. His death was caused by the overturn of a cart when returning from Portland, July 17, 1810; was collector of Standish at the time. Children: *Susan*, b. Nov. 29, 1789; *William*, b. June 7, 1792; *Samuel*, b. Aug. 10, 1795; *Dolly*, b. Dec. 31, 1800; *Annie*, b. Apr. 19, 1803, m. Reuben Brown, of Baldwin.

3. JOHNSON, m. a widow (somebody) and removed to Portland; had one son; d. in 1841, aged 75.

4. BETSEY, m. Mr. Graffam, of Portland, and lived to old age.

5. HANNAH, m. — Waterhouse, of Portland, and lived to be aged.

6. MOLLY, m. Jonathan Lowell, of Standish, and had five sons and three daughters.

7. SARAH, m. — York, of Baldwin.

8. SUSANNA, m. Mar. 12, 1792, Moses Sanborn, of Standish, and reached the age of 85; three sons and three daughters.

Ebenezer Shaw, tenth child of Caleb, who was son of Joseph, son of Roger, was born in Hampton, N. H., Oct. 7, 1713; married Anna Philbrick, of that town, Nov. 19, 1738. His father was drowned before he was two

years of age, and he lived until his majority with Moses Pearsons, Esq. He was a mechanic, being carpenter, millwright, and cooper. He came to Pearsontown, now Standish, in 1762. A tract of land comprising 200 acres was granted him by the proprietors; this included a mill privilege, and he built the first mill in the township. He also purchased of Thomas Morton, Apr. 4, 1763, the thirty-acre lot No. 42, on the "eight-rod road," below Standish Corner, between the lot deeded at the same date to his son Josiah, and the John Pierce lot, and descended to grandson, Eli. He died Mar. 13, 1782; his wife, Anna, died Dec. 12, 1804, aged 85 years, at which time there were in Standish thirty-four families of her descendants. She left nine children, eighty-two grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. Children born in Hampton:

1. JOSIAH, b. Jan. 3, 1740; m. Mary Lamper; d. Aug. 7, 1810.
2. ABIAH, b. Jan. 16, 1741; d. Apr. 10, 1762, single.
3. JOANNA, b. Apr. 4, 1743; m. Peter Moulton; d. Jan. 16, 1834.
4. SARGENT, b. Oct. 23, 1745; m. Sarah Knight; d. Dec. 3, 1823.
5. EBENEZER, b. Jan. 3, 1749; m. Sarah Wood and Salome Green, both of Gorham; d. Aug. 11, 1836.
6. ELIZABETH, b. Mar. 21, 1751; m. James Moody; d. May 27, 1816.
7. THOMAS, b. Oct. 10, 1753; m. Anna Wood; d. Oct. 20, 1838.
8. MOLLY, b. Nov. 7, 1755; m. Stephen Sanborn and John Mayall; d. Oct. 29, 1840.
9. MARGARET, b. Jan. 7, 1758; m. Daniel Bean, of Bethel; d. in August, 1847.
10. JOSEPH, b. May 10, 1760; m. Eunice Bean; d. Aug. 24, 1830.

Daniel Sanborn, son of Abner and Rachel (Shaw) Sanborn, was born at Hampton Falls, N. H.; married Jane, daughter of David and Sarah (Leavitt) Moulton, and died Jan. 14, 1786, aged 65 years. Jane, the widow, died Oct. 5, 1805, aged 85. These came to Pearsontown in 1764, and built a house of hewed timber, on thirty-acre lot, No. 19. When they arrived in the plantation there were no roads to Portland where Mr. Sanborn was for a time employed as a carpenter, and he carried his scanty stock of provisions on his back to his family. At one time a heavy fall of snow prevented him from going to his home at a time when he knew they needed food, and they were reduced to an allowance of three potatoes a day. Children:

1. DAVID, m. Miriam Elder; d. in 1824.
2. STEPHEN, m. Mary Shaw; d. in 1779.
3. DOLLY, b. May 30, 1757; m. May 21, 1791, Theodore Muzzey; d. in 1849.
4. JEREMIAH, d. unmarried Aug. 28, 1814. He was a Revolutionary soldier in the company of Captain Mabury, of Windham, Me.
5. EUNICE, d. unmarried.

6. MOLLY, m. Thaddeus Richardson.

7. SIMEON, m. Jan. 2, 1783, Hannah Ward, of Gorham; was a soldier of the Revolution under Captain Stuart, of Gorham. He moved to Bethel in 1800, and he and his wife died there.

Daniel Hasty, son of William and grandson of Daniel Hasty, who came from Ireland and settled in Rye, N. H., thence removed to Scarborough in 1735, was born in Scarborough, Mar. 18, 1749; married Martha McLaughlin, who died Oct. 24, 1804, aged 56. He died June 1, 1818. He bought of Clement Meserve thirty-acre lots Nos. 3 and 4, near where the old academy stood, in 1771, where his grandson, James L. Hasty, now lives. He was selectman in 1786, 1790, 1801, and 1808; collector 1789, 1791, and 1806. Issue:

1. SARAH, b. Apr. 5, 1774; m. Thomas Cram and became the mother of Hon. Marshall Cram.

2. JAMES, b. May 3, 1776; d. unmarried in 1812.

3. WILLIAM, b. Mar. 3, 1778; d. in 1825.

4. DANIEL, b. May 3, 1780; m. Susanna Dow, daughter of Jabez; d. in 1863.

5. MARY, b. Dec. 20, 1782; d. single.

6. SAMUEL, b. Mar. 12, 1785; d. single Oct. 6, 1818.

7. HIRAM, b. Sept. 11, 1789; m. Mary, daughter of Simeon Moulton, and d. in 1866.

Maj. James Hasty, brother of Daniel, preceding, was born in Scarborough, May 2, 1751; married Rachel, daughter of John Dean, Esq., and settled on the old Portland road below the farm of Doctor Howe, and nearly opposite the house of Daniel Cram, now the town farm. He died July 8, 1835, aged 85; was selectman in 1807; collector in 1801. Children:

1. JOHN D., b. Oct. 13, 1784; d. single.

2. JOSEPH, b. Mar. 1, 1787; m. Ruth McLaughlin, of Scarborough, and settled on Standish Neck. He had a large family; d. in 1865, aged 78.

3. WILLIAM, b. June 18, 1789; m. — Fitch, of Baldwin; d. Dec. 29, 1837.

4. JAMES, b. July 24, 1791; was a trader at Standish Corner many years; selectman in 1822; town clerk twelve years; suicide in 1844.

5. MIRIAM, b. Oct. 14, 1793; m. John Philbrick (son of Deacon) and was mother of Hon. John H. Philbrick; suicide about 1841.

6. AGNES, b. Jan. 15, 1796; m. William McLaughlin and lived in Scarborough; was the mother of Hon. Charles McLaughlin, of Portland. He d. Apr. 11, 1837; she d. Jan. 12, 1884.

7. CHARLES, b. June 16, 1799; m. and had family; moved to Ohio and d. there.

8. SAMUEL, b. May 18, 1801; m. Abigail Broucher and had issue, three sons; d. in Michigan.

John Dean, Esq., son of Samuel and Rachel (Dwight) Dean, was born in Dedham, Mass., about 1742, where his parents kept a public house. His brother was the Rev. Samuel Dean, of Portland. Squire Dean first came to town in 1774 and put up at Shaw's tavern. His farm was on the old Portland road, near Gorham, adjoining Deacon Philbrick's, and is now owned by his grandson, John D. Higgins. When the tax of 1808 was assessed, he was the heaviest tax-payer in town, and for many years his property exceeded that of any other townsman. He was selectman in 1786; a justice of the peace many years. His wife Miriam died Aug. 25, 1791, aged 41. He married, second, May 18, 1793, Mary Jewett; she died Aug. 25, 1812, aged 62. He died May 6, 1826, aged 83 years. Children:

1. RACHEL, m. about 1783 Maj. James Hasty.
2. JOHN, JR., d. unmarried in Boston, Apr. 29, 1829, aged 59; was a trader in Standish many years.
3. NANCY, d. Apr. 21, 1832, aged 60, single.
4. LUCY, d. July 3, 1851, aged 76, unmarried.
5. MIRIAM, m. Enoch F. Higgins, brother of the centenarian, Capt. Saul C. Higgins, of Gorham. He died Jan. 25, 1834. She lived till about 1885, and was 96 years of age. Her children were:

I. *Harriet*, m. Horatio J. Swasey, Esq., who was a well-known lawyer for many years at Standish Corner, and had five sons and a daughter.

II. *Mary*, m. Daniel Tyler; no issue.

III. *John D.*, b. 1826; m. Marcia, daughter of William Paine, and lives on the homestead.

IV. *Caroline*, m. Lucian Hunt and lives in Gorham.

Philip Cannell came from the Isle of Man before the Revolution, with his wife Jane, and settled first in Portland. They removed to Pearsonstown about 1770, and settled on a lot now owned by the family of Marrett, near Sebago lake; living only a few years here they went to thirty-acre lot No. 56, which was conveyed to them by the proprietors; the conditions required Cannell to clear five acres and build a house, which house is now owned by L. W. Moulton. The place where Cannell first settled came into the possession of Parson Marrett, and is now marked by the cellar in the midst of a wood where trees more than two feet in diameter are growing. He died June 6, 1824, aged 81. Jane, his wife, died about 1826, aged 81. Children named as follows:

1. NANCY, b. on the Isle of Man; m. July 30, 1789, to Joseph West, of Raymond.
2. THOMAS, m. — Nason, of Gorham,
3. PHILIP, m. 1801, Rebecca Green; d. April, 1849, aged 77 years.
4. JANE, d. Aug. 30, 1855, unmarried, aged 80.
5. JOSEPH, went to sea and d. abroad.

6. ELLEN, m. about 1820 Daniel Kidlon, who afterwards settled in Porter, and had issue.

Dea. George Freeman, son of Joshua Freeman, who came from Barnstable, Mass., to Falmouth previous to 1740, in which year he purchased the lot on the corner of Exchange and Middle streets, where he kept a store and tavern. George was born in 1739, married Martha, daughter of Joseph Thorn, and settled on the road leading from Standish Corner by the Parson Weston place. His grave-stone says: "Dea. George Freeman died Mar. 1, 1829, aged 90 years. Martha, wife, died Sept. 11, 1807, aged 69 years." Children:

1. PHEBE, b. Jan 13, 1761.
2. HANSAB, b. Sept. 5, 1762.
3. WILLIAM, b. July 10, 1764.
4. EDMUND, b. May 1, 1766.
5. CHARLOTTE, b. June 15, 1768; m. Elisha Hill, of Biddeford, Mar. 14, 1795.
6. RUBEEN, b. May 6, 1770.
7. MARTHA, b. July 12, 1772; m. Joshua Emery, of Pownalboro, May 8, 1797.
8. NANCY, b. Sept. 15, 1774.
9. GEORGE, b. July 19, 1776.
10. DANIEL, b. Feb. 16, 1779; m. Hannah Davis and had issue.
11. EUNICE, b. Feb. 15, 1782.
 - I. *George*, b. Sept. 5, 1813.
 - II. *Martha*, b. Oct. 10, 1815.
 - III. *William D.*, b. Sept. 26, 1816.
 - IV. *Leander*, b. Dec. 19, 1819.
 - V. *Lucy*, b. Dec. 8, 1821.
 - VI. *Lorenzo*, b. Dec. 3, 1823.
 - VII. *Isaac*, b. July 28, 1826.
 - VIII. *Ursula*, b. Jan. 28, 1830.
 - IX. *Hester A.*, b. Nov. 27, 1832.

Clement Meserve was in the old fort on the Fort hill, in Gorham, during the seven years' Indian war which began in 1745. On April 16, 1755, eight men were hired to guard the fort in Pearsontown for two months; three of this number were Clement Meserve, Jr., John Meserve, and Joseph Meserve, brothers. They were probably living in town. Clement, Sr., lived on lot 3, near the old Standish Academy, where the Congregational church now stands, but sold to Daniel Hasty in 1771. John settled in the corner on the same side, and Clement, Jr., where the Standish town-farm now is. His son-in-law, Timothy Crocker, lived on lot No. 42, which was a part of the Josiah Shaw farm. Who Crocker was, or whence he came, is not known. He and the Meserves all removed to Bristol, Me., in 1771.

Joseph Butterfield was the first settler on Standish Neck, near the outlet of Sebago pond, before the Revolution. He purchased of Ebenezer Shaw, about 1775, thirty-acre lot* No. 109, opposite where "Uncle Thomas" Shaw now lives. He married Mary Harding, of Gorham, and they remained on the home-place all their days. He died Sept. 12, 1819, aged 78; wife died Sept. 3, 1830, aged 80. They were buried in the pasture, on lot 109, now in the forest, and probably Thomas Shaw is the only person living who can point out the exact spot. There were ten children; only two of the name in town at present.

Moses Richardson, with brothers David, Jonathan, and Thaddeus, who settled in Hiram, came from Newton, Mass., and settled on the road between the Corners and Sebago lake, previous to 1800. He had two thirty-acre lots, Nos. 101 and 102. His wife was Lydia Hall, of Newton. He died in 1794, and his widow married May 14, 1808, Ephraim Bachilor, of Baldwin; she died Nov. 12, 1823, aged 80. Children:

1. LYDIA, b. in Brookline, June 20, 1763.
2. ANN, b. in Brookline, June 5, 1765.
3. ELIZABETH, b. August 23, 1767.
4. MOSES, b. in Dorchester, Mar. 13, 1770.
5. MEHTABLE, b. in Newton, May 22, 1772; m. Oct. 20, 1792, Lemuel McCorrison, of Baldwin.
6. MOLLY, b. June 20, 1775, in Pearsonstown; m. Aug. 7, 1796, Boaz, son of Lemuel Rich, and moved to Exeter, Me.
7. SARAH, b. Dec. 6, 1776; m. Sept. 22, 1798, Joseph Butterfield, Jr., of Standish.
8. AARON, b. Sept. 1, 1779.
9. ABIGAIL, b. June 21, 1782; m. Dec. 12, 1802, Capt. Sylvanus Bachilor, of Baldwin, and d. May 11, 1849.

David Richardson, m. first Mary Hall, of Newton, Mass., and had nine children. By second wife, Hannah Mills, born in Standish, he had children as follows:

1. HANNAH, } twins, b. Aug. 4, 1779.
2. ESTHER, } }
3. SARAH, } twins, b. Apr. 27, 1781.
4. THOMAS, } }
5. NANCY, } twins, b. Oct. 8, 1782.
6. LUCY, } }
7. WILLIAM, b. Sept. 14, 1784.

This family moved to Monmouth about 1806. In Standish they lived near the Corners, and their cellar may still be seen on the place owned by Almond Rand.

*The thirty-acre lots, to the number of 123, were 160 rods long and 30 rods in width.

Joseph West, of Raymond, married Nancy Cannell, born in the Isle of Man, July 30, 1789; settled near Sebago Lake, and his farm was where the Lake House now is. He died in the Canada war about 1813; none of the name now in town. This family was connected with William West, who settled in Hollis and by a daughter of Capt. Stephen Bean had Edwin and Charles. The Wests of Cornish and Parsonsfield are of this family. Many were known by their kinky hair that resembled the wool of a negro. Children:

1. ELEANOR, b. Oct. 9, 1789; m. Samuel Weeks, of Standish; d. 1864.
2. JOHN, b. Dec. 9, 1790; m. Oct. 10, 1812, Abigail York, of Standish.
3. SUSANNA, b. July 11, 1792; m. — Chick of Limington.
4. THOMAS, b. Oct. 16, 1794; m. Sarah McGill.
5. JANE, b. Aug. 6, 1796; m. — Berry.
6. EUNICE, b. Mar. 12, 1799; m. Sargent Lombard; d. 1885.
7. MARY, b. Apr. 26, 1801; m. — Wiggin, of Baldwin.
8. LADIA, b. Aug. 13, 1805; m. John Smith.

All had families.

Dr. Isaac S. Tompson, son of Daniel Tompson who was killed in the battle of Lexington, Apr. 19, 1775, a distant relative of the Rev. John, the first minister, came from Reading, Mass. He was a hard, intemperate character; a small man who rode horseback and carried his medicines in saddlebags. It has been related that he once told his drunken companions, while on a spree at the tavern, that if they would hang him by the neck he "wouldn't kick." They forthwith procured a rope and hung him up until nearly dead. "Squire" Dean happened to come in, cut him down, and saved his life. As soon as he recovered speech he said: "Well, I didn't kick." At another time he and his associates told how they each wished to die; some one way, some another. All died suddenly. Captain Tappan died in his sleigh at Saccarappa, on his way to Portland, in January, 1804. John Marean came home drunk on a cold night, and being cross his wife shut him out of doors. He lay down in the snow and became so chilled that death soon followed, in February, 1804. Marean and Tappan married sisters, Lois and Dolly Bean, and "lived neighbors." Doctor Tompson's death was peculiar. Being sick at one time he said he wished to "live one more year." A year from that time he roused his wife from her slumber and wished to relate a singular dream. She said she would wait until morning, but she found him dead at the dawn. The stone over his grave has the inscription: "Isaac Snow Tompson, born June, 1761, died June, 1799. First Physician of Standish." Some one should have added, as a warning to those who pass by, "Rum did it."

Dr. Ebenezer Howe. In the old cemetery at Standish Corner there is a stone with this inscription: "In memory of Dr. Ebenezer Howe, born in Sturbridge, Mass., April 21, 1773, and departed this life at Standish, Me., June 4, 1841, in the full and firm belief in which he had ever lived of the

universal salvation of all mankind." Doctor Howe succeeded as the second physician, and probably came to town about 1800. There are many stories about his eccentric ways and speeches. A young woman in an adjoining town, in a fit of laughter, dislocated her jaw. Doctor Howe was sent for and drove with all haste to the farm-house. As he drew rein he saw the girl standing on the door-stone with her mouth wide open. Climbing down from his gig he ran to the door and chucked her under the chin with his fist, instantly putting the jaw into place. He then drove away without a word. But the girl bit her tongue nearly off when her teeth came together and could never forgive the combative old doctor. He married Catherine Spring, born in Standish. None of this family in town. Of his children we find the following:

1. ELIZA, b. Sept. 24, 1802; m. — Spring.
2. MARSHALL S., b. Jan. 12, 1804. He was an officer in the regular army many years and d. in Kentucky about 1878. His son *Albion* was killed in the Modoc war in 1873.
3. GREENLEAF, b. Apr. 5, 1807; m. Mary Dennett and d. in Somerville in 1873.
4. MARY ANN, b. Jan. 11, 1811; m. Simeon Clement of West Gorham; d. Jan. 25, 1887.
5. ALBION K. P., b. Mar. 25, 1813. He was a soldier in the Union army that crushed the Rebellion and is living.
6. LEANDER M., b. July 18, 1815; d. young.

LIMINGTON.

This was a part of the extensive tract purchased from Captain Sunday, the Indian sagamore of Newichawannock, by Francis Small, of Kittery, Nov. 28, 1766, for two blankets, two pounds of powder, four pounds of musket balls, twenty strings of beads, and two gallons of rum. The original deed, lost for many years, is now in the possession of a descendant of Small. The validity of this instrument was confirmed by the Massachusetts commissioners. The Indian signature was a turtle. The tract, known as "Ossapee," embraced all the land between the Great Ossipee, the Saco, the Little Ossipee, and Newichawannock rivers, being twenty miles square, comprising about 256,000 acres. The section now called Limington was known as the plantation of Little Ossipee. The earliest settlement was begun in 1773, Dea. Amos Chase being, so far as known, the first pioneer. He built a cabin on the east side of the township, where he found a waterfall, and there put up the first mill in the town. The hamlet clustering about this locality has since been called "Chase's Mills." Jonathan Boothby, a staunch supporter of Paul Coffin's church in Buxton, is said to have been the second to pitch in this plantation. He camped here alone in 1774, and worked on his clearing at Pine hill. After the Revolution,

he moved his family to his log-house, and commenced life in earnest. Settlers from Saco, Scarborough, and Buxton soon followed. John MacArthur, a native of Perth, Scotland, settled on Barvel creek in 1775. Joshua Small, the principal proprietor, settled in the township about this time, and engaged in tanning on the creek just mentioned. The town of Limington was incorporated in 1792; first town-meeting was held in a school-house, Apr. 2, 1792, under a warrant issued by Amos Chase. The first selectmen were Capt. Robert Boody, Capt. Nicholas Edgcomb, and Samuel Sawyer. Two thousand acres lying southeast of the Little Ossipee river, mostly plains, were taken from the plantation of Little Falls and annexed to Limington, Feb. 27, 1798. The surface of the town was much broken and rocky, and the early settlers must have been inspired with a tough kind of resolution to hew out farms from such a forbidding wilderness. The pioneer families suffered the usual deprivations of new settlements, which have been described elsewhere. Persons bearing the following names were living in town in 1792:

JOHN B. ARDWAY,	JOHN ANDREWS,
JOHN ALLIS,	WILLIAM ANDERSON,
JOSHUA ADAMS,	JOSIAH BLACK,
JONATHAN BOOTHBY,	DAVID BOOTHBY,
JOSHUA BRACKETT,	ABRAM BRACKETT,
REUBEN BRACKETT,	SAMUEL BRACKETT,
RICHARD BERRY,	JAMES BERRY,
SAMUEL BERRY,	ROBERT BOODY,
AZARIAH BOODY,	ELISHA BRAGDON,
WILLIAM BRAGDON,	DANIEL BRADBURY,
AMOS CHASE,	EPHRAIM CLARK,
EBENEZER CLARK,	NATHAN CHICK,
EPHRAIM CHICK,	ANDREW COBB,
ISAAC DYER,	DANIEL DYER,
EZRA DAVIS,	JOHN DOUGLAS,
NICHOLAS DAVIS,	CAPT. NICHOLAS EDGECOMB,
NICHOLAS EDGECOMB, JR.,	ROBERT EDGECOMB,
WILLIAM EDGECOMB,	JOB FOSS,
ELIAS FOSS,	JOHN FOSS,
GEORGE FOSS,	CHARLES FOGG,
JOSEPH FOGG,	DANIEL FOGG,
GEORGE FOGG,	MOSES FROST,
ISAAC FROST,	JAMES GILKEY,
JOHN GREENLAW,	ISAAC HURD,
WALTER HAGENS,	DAVID HASTY,
ROBERT HASTY,	DANIEL HANSCOMB,
ROBERT JACKSON,	WILLIAM JOHNSON,
EDWARD KENNARD,	PAUL LOMBARD,
LUTHER LOMBARD,	SAMUEL LARRABEE,
ISAAC LARRABEE,	PHINEUS LIBBY,
ARNER LIBBY,	ROBERT LIBBY,
JOSEPH LIBBY,	JESSÉ LIBBY,

HUMPHREY MCKENNEY,
 JAMES MCKENNEY,
 LEVI MERRIFIELD,
 NATHANIEL MESERVE,
 THOMAS MILLER,
 MARK MANSON,
 JAMES MARR,
 PELATIAH MARR,
 JOSEPH MESERVE,
 JOHN NASON,
 ABRAM PARKER,
 DAVID RICHARDSON,
 JAMES RENDALL,
 JOSEPH ROSE,
 SAMUEL SAWYER,
 EBEN SAWYER,
 JOHN STONE,
 JOSHUA SMALL, ESQ.,
 ISAAC SMALL,
 JOSHUA SMALL, JR.,
 LIEUT. DANIEL SMALL,
 JACOB SMALL,
 JAMES SMALL,
 SAMUEL STROUT,
 RICHARD STROUT,
 ELISHA STROUT,
 GILBERT STROUT,
 ROBERT STAPLES,
 JONATHAN SPARROW,
 ABRAM TYLER,
 WILLIAM WENTWORTH,
 JOHN WENTWORTH,
 WILLIAM WHITTIMORE,

DIMINICUS MCKENNEY,
 JOHN MACARTHUR,
 GEORGE MESERVE,
 EBENEZER MORTON,
 JOSEPH MORTON,
 WILLIAM MANSON,
 ISAAC MARR,
 DENNIS MALLOY,
 JONATHAN NASON,
 DAVID NASON,
 THADDEUS RICHARDSON,
 ELISHA RICHARDSON,
 DANIEL RIDLON,
 JAMES SAWYER,
 JOSHUA SAWYER,
 JOHN SUTTON,
 GEORGE STONE,
 DANIEL SMALL,
 JOHN SMALL,
 HENRY SMALL,
 WILLIAM SMALL,
 BENJAMIN SMALL,
 REUBEN SMALL,
 SIMEON STROUT,
 ELISHA STROUT,
 WILLIAM STROUT,
 JOHN STROUT, JR.,
 ENOCH STAPLES,
 JOSEPH TYLER,
 OBADIAH IRISH,
 EBEN IRISH,
 WILLIAM WHITNEY,
 DAVID YOUNG.

FOUNDERS OF LIMINGTON.

Jonathan Boothby came early from Scarborough and took up a valuable tract of land near Pine hill, where his descendants have since lived. Like nearly all of his name he was a good farmer, who was hospitable; a genuine Puritan and warm communicant of Parson Coffin's church in Buxton many years. His descendants are numerous. (See Genealogy.)

Ezra Davis, Jr., and wife Susanna, "owned the covenant" of the first church of Saco, Sept. 16, 1770. He resided in Biddeford, which then included Saco, for many years, and there six children were born. He is said to have removed to Little Ossipee, now the town of Limington, as early as 1774. A daughter was baptized in Biddeford in 1785, her parents then being of "Ossapy." He was a prominent and useful citizen, who was called to positions of trust. In 1793 he was sent to Boston as agent of the town, and was paid

two shillings a day for twenty-one days of service. From him descended the family in Sebago and Porter. (See Genealogy.)

Maj. Nicholas Davis, descended from an old family in York, married Charity Haley, in 1777, at Biddeford, and he and his wife "owned the covenant" of the first church of Saco, being then of "Little Osapa," in 1779. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and was major of the militia after settlement in Limington. He is said to have been 97 years of age at his decease, about 1830. Hon. William G. Davis, of Portland, and the Davis families in Standish and North Hollis are descendants.

Samuel Larrabee, son of Samuel and Sarah Brown, was a native of Scarborough. He married Elizabeth Blake, of Gorham, in 1776, and immediately removed into the plantation of Little Ossipee, settling in the eastern section of the township, where Israel and Ezekiel Small have since lived. The old house taken down by Doctor Bragdon was built by Mr. Larrabee. He returned to the coast, being an owner of land on Richmond's Island, but died in Limington, aged 84, in 1836. (See Larrabee Genealogy.)

Isaac Mitchell, Esq., son of Dominicus Mitchell, of Cape Elizabeth, removed from Standish to Limington, and was for many years one of the most public-spirited, capable, and useful of townsmen. He was justice of the peace and served in the municipal offices. The beautiful penmanship found in the town records shows that he was a master of chirography. He was postmaster for many years. In every position to which he was called to serve his fellow-citizens, Squire Mitchell faithfully performed the duties devolving upon him and held the respect and veneration of the people. (See Genealogy.)

Humphrey McKenney, descended from John McKenna, evidently from Ireland (some say Scotland, but I doubt), who settled early in Scarborough, came into the plantation of Little Ossipee with the other families from the coast, and with his sons, all powerful men, sat down in the north part of the town, where descendants now live.

John MacArthur, descended from an ancient Highland Scotch clan, came to America from the county of Fife, and was an early settler in Little Ossipee, where he lived until Aug. 30, 1816. His age was 71. He was a man possessing in full measure the traits peculiar to the Scotch character; was conservative, opinionated, argumentative, and logical; a man of sound mind, who availed himself of every source of information. His sons, Arthur MacArthur and James MacArthur, Esquires, were leading citizens in Limington and extensively known in their county, being highly respected for their intelligence, probity, and public spirit. (See Genealogical Department.)

Col. Cephus Meeds, son of Francis Meeds, of Harvard, Mass., was born in that town and settled in Limington, where he was one of the solid citizens and a man of noble character every way. He had been colonel of the militia, representative to the Legislature, and in town offices. He was a

judicious farmer, and in manners a good type of the old-school gentleman. His personal appearance was attractive, being tall, erect, and handsome of face. (See Genealogical Sketch.)

Capt. Nicholas Edgecomb was one of the first who cleared land in the southern part of the town. He served as one of the first board of selectmen and in other positions where good judgment and executive ability were required. From him, or his family, Edgecomb's bridge, that spans Little Ossipee river, took its name. His sons, Nicholas, Robert, and William, were early townsmen. (See Genealogy.)

Maj. John Small, son of Dea. Samuel and wife Anna, was born in Scarborough, Jan. 30, 1722, and married there for his first wife Sarah Atkins; he married, secondly, Oct. 12, 1752, Mary McKenney. He was an officer in the English army. Being a land surveyor he was sent, in 1762, to run out a military road from the Kennebec to Canada, and was unintentionally shot by one of his party when in the woods, by being indistinctly seen and mistaken for some animal. He was instantly killed. He is represented as a "large, dark-complexioned, stately, courtly, and handsome man." His desk, chest, and commission are preserved. After his death his widow, of whom traditions, was married to one Haskins, but her last days were spent in the home of her son Henry, at Limington. Children: John, Edward, Zacheus, Francis, Henry, Daniel, Rachel, and Doreas. Several of the Smalls settled in town, but as their history has been printed we shall not trace them here.

CORNISH.

In consequence of the destruction of the records of the plantation, as well as those of the town, by fire in the store of John F. Jameson in 1865, our materials for a reliable historical sketch are very meagre. Some data, said to be of a valuable historical character in a number of letters written by one of the townsmen, has been preserved, but the custodian has declined to have them examined.

The lands now comprised in the pleasant town of Cornish were a part of that extensive territory purchased by Francis Small of the Indian chief, Captain Sunday, and after the partition, were sold by Joshua Small to Joseph Doe, of Newmarket, N. H., and Benjamin Conner, of Newburyport, Mass., for £1,980. The plantation was a dense wilderness when surveyed in 1772.

Henry Pendexter came from Biddeford, and is claimed to have been the first settler. Some, however, say James Holmes, who came from Scarborough, was the first to pitch here. He moved his family to the plantation in 1774. Several families from Saco and Biddeford came in the next year, among them Henry and Asahel Cole.

At the first plantation election, held at the house of Asahel Cole, only thirteen inhabitants were present, all coming on snow-shoes. It appears that

Joshua Small, and others who lived in the Plantation of Little Ossipee, had petitioned the General Court for an act of incorporation to embrace the whole territory of Limington and Cornish, but the inhabitants forwarded a remonstrance in 1791, in which they endeavored to show cause "why the prayer of Joshua Small should not be answered concerning both Plantations coming into one Town." This document shows as one cause, that "the land of both Plantations is of great length, thirteen or fourteen miles at least, which will be very ill convenient for us to go to Town Meetings, and not only so, the land is very broken, costly, and hard to make good roads thereupon. We can't go to Town Meeting and come in one day to our homes"; another cause why the prayer should not be answered: "There is too large a tract of land for one Town, it is so broken"; another cause: "We cannot see that there will ever be a union together. This being the case, we should not be such good subjects to government." They said it would be a "hardship" for them to be set off to any town or plantation whatever, and prayed to be incorporated by themselves. Dated, "Francisborough, May the 10th, 1791." Plantation assessors, Noah Barker, Timothy Barrons, and Asahel Cole: clerk, Simeon Johnson. To preserve the names of the inhabitants at that time I subjoin the list of those who signed the remonstrance and petition, all in one:

ROBERT COLE,	JAMES WAYMOUTH,
JOHN SHUTE,	THEOPHILUS SMITH,
BENJAMIN ESTES,	EBENEZER BARKER,
BENNETT PIKE,	SAMUEL MORRISON,
ELIAS PENDENTER,	JOHN KISSIC,
LEVI CHADBOURNE,	JOHN GILPATRICK,
NATHANIEL BARKER,	FRANCIS KISSICK,
CHARLES TRAFTON,	WILLIAM SAWYER,
WILLIAM CHADBOURNE,	EZRA BARKER,
ISAAC CHICK,	JOHN DURGIN,
SAMUEL SHIRBURN,	GEORGE GRAY,
THOMAS PENDENTER,	WILLIAM DAY,
JAMES HOLMES,	WILLIAM DAY, JR.,
EDMUND PENDENTER,	JOSEPH COUSINS,
RICHARD ESTES,	SAMUEL BARRONS,
JNO. CHADBOURNE,	ABRAM BARRONS,
JONATHAN ESTES,	JOHN PIKE,
OBADIAH EASTMAN,	JAMES WORMWOOD,
WRIGHT GRAFFAM,	DAVID JEWELL,
JOHN JEWELL,	JOSEPH LINSOTT,
MARTRESS TREADWELL,	OBADIAH COLE,
DANIEL PERKINS,	EDMUND HAMMOND,
ISAAC LINSOTT,	NOAH LINSOTT,
NATHAN BARKER,	ANDREW SHIRBURN,
JOHN WHALES,	JOSEPH ALLEN.

The plantation of Francisborough was incorporated by the name Cornish, Feb. 26, 1791.

The first potash factory was established by Andrew Sherburn about 1800, two miles south of Cornish village. Simeon Pease also had a large potash factory here, and opened a store. A tannery was erected here, a post-office was established, and the place became the business centre of the town.

Town-meetings were held in the meeting-house on Brimstone hill until the town-house was built, a half-mile farther south.

Courts were held at the house of Squire Asahel Cole, and here the old militia met to draw their supply of powder and rum. The learned judge came down on the old Pequawket trail from the north and tarried over night with Mr. Cole, and so he procured his host an appointment as magistrate. Old-fashioned patronage, you see.

The following is a nearly complete list of the inhabitants of Cornish previous to the incorporation in 1794. Joshua Chadbourne and Joseph Seavey had removed, and Joseph Wilson had died in consequence of being frozen in a snow storm when on his way to Saco.

ALLEN, JOSEPH,	HART, AARON,
ADAMS, THOMAS,	JOHNSON, SIMON,
BARKER, EBENEZER,	JOHNSON, THOMAS A.,
BARKER, SIMEON,	JEWELL, DAVID,
BARKER, THOMAS,	JEWELL, JOHN,
BARKER, EZRA,	KENNARD, JOHN,
BOLON, JOHN,	LINSCOTT, NOAH,
BARRONS, TIMOTHY W., (?)	LINSCOTT, ISAAC,
BARRONS, ABRAM, (?)	LINSCOTT, ISAAC, JR.,
BROWN, CLEMENT,	LINSCOTT, JOSEPH,
COLE, OBADIAH,	LONG, JOHN,
COLE, ROBERT,	LORD, AMMI,
COLE, ASAHIEL,	MCKUSIC, JOHN,
COLE, HENRY,	MCKUSIC FRANCIS,
COLTON, JOHN,	MERRIFIELD, SAMUEL,
CHADBOURNE, HUMPHREY,	MATTOX, THOMAS,
CHADBOURNE, WILLIAM,	NEAL, ANDREW,
CHADBOURNE, WILLIAM, JR.,	NORRIS, JONATHAN,
CHADBOURNE, LEVI,	NORRIS, ISAIAH,
CHADBOURNE, JOHN,	PEASE, STEPHEN,
CHICK, ISAAC,	PENDENTER, EDWARD,
CHICK, DANIEL,	PENDENTER, ELIAB,
CLARK, BENJAMIN,	PENDENTER, HENRY,
CLARK, BENJAMIN, JR.	PENDENTER, PAUL,
DURGIN, JOHN,	PENDENTER, THOMAS,
DAVIS, JOSIAH,	PERRY, JAMES,
DAY, NATHANIEL,	PERRY, SAMUEL,
DAY, WILLIAM,	PERRY, JOSEPH,
DAY, WILLIAM, JR.,	PERKINS, DANIEL,
DAY, STEPHEN,	PIKE, JOHN,
ESTES, BENJAMIN,	PIKE, NOAH,
ESTES, RICHARD,	PIKE, BENNETT,

ESTES, JONATHAN,	SARGENT, CHASE,
EASTMAN, DANIEL,	SMITH, DAVID,
EASTMAN, OBADIAH,	SMITH, THEOPHILUS,
EASTMAN, EZEKIEL,	SHERBURN, ANDREW,
EASTMAN, JACOB,	SHERBURN, GEORGE,
ELLIS, JOHN,	SHERBURN, SAMUEL,
ESSENDEN, WILLIAM,	STONE, PAUL,
GRAY, JOSHUA,	STOREK, BENJAMIN,
GRAY, DANIEL,	STOREK, WILLIAM,
GRAY, ISAAC,	STOREK, JOHN,
GRAY, JOHN,	SHULL, JOHN,
GRAY, GEORGE,	THOMPSON, JOSEPH M.,
GORDON, JOSEPH,	THOMPSON, ISAAC,
GRAEFAM, UNDE,	TRAFTON, CHARLES,
GILPATRICK, JOHN,	TREADWELL, MASTRES,
GRAEFAM, THEODORE,	FINEY, RICHARD,
GUTHILL, DANIEL,	WEYMOUTH, JAMES,
HOLMES, JAMES,	WORMWOOD, JAMES,
HOLMES, JAMES, JR.,	WHITTEN, JAMES,
HUBBARD, HEARD,	WHITTEN, RICHARD,
HUBBARD, JOSEPH,	WHALES, JOHN,
HAMMOND, EDMUND,	WEEKS, SAMUEL,
HAMILTON, JAMES,	WILSON, JOSEPH.

At the time of the incorporation the town was divided into six "classes," or districts, each having a "class-master" chosen for a year, with the following appropriations for the schools:

- Class No. 1. Noah Barker, 1*l*s. to hire a teacher.
- " No. 2. William Chadbourne, $\text{£}8.43$.
- " No. 3. Abram Barrons, $\text{£}1$ 2*s*. 9*d*.
- " No. 4. James Wilson, $\text{£}1$ 6*s*. 3*d*.
- " No. 5. Asahel Cole, $\text{£}2$ 0*s*. 3*d*.
- " No. 6. Chase Sawyer, $\text{£}1$ 8*s*.

FOUNDERS OF CORNISH.

Francis Small may properly be assigned to the head of this list, as he was the first known settler, then a "squatter," and afterwards the first white proprietor of the township. As we have intimated, he had strayed through the wilderness, and built a small house where the village now stands, said house being burned by the Indians while he was secreted within sight of all their movements. Small was a trader at Kittery. It is said that Captain Sunday was on good terms with Small, and to make good his loss, deeded him the extensive tract of land which was conveyed by the Indian deed signed by Sunday, now in possession of a descendant.

Henry Pendexter was a son of Henry, and Deborah Wellfeald. He was descended from an ancient family of respectability in the Isle of Jersey. The surname was originally Poingdestre, and became Poindexter after settlement in

England. It is now spelled variously. Mr. Pendexter came up from Biddeford in 1773, and opened his clearing by cutting down trees on about two acres. This was burned, the logs piled, and the following spring he went up with his two eldest sons with considerable provision, and planted his burnt ground with corn. Having built a small, comfortable camp the year previous, in which he lodged while working on his first clearing, he left his sons there to cut down weeds, watch the corn, and *keep the bears away*. These lads remained at their camp alone from spring until fall. They had a gun and fishing tackle, and as game and fish were plenty managed to live first-rate; so they said when old men. But they were lonesome and homesick, and betimes climbed a hill and looked down river in hope of seeing their father coming. Mr. Pendexter moved his family into a log-house in the autumn of 1784. (See Pendexter Genealogy.)

James Holmes moved his family from Scarborough to Francisborough in 1774. His son James was eight years of age at the time of removal, and he was born Aug. 30, 1766. The Holmes family was settled early in Scarborough, having come from Massachusetts, and were of the same ancestry of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the poet. Members were intermarried with many of the most respectable families near the coast, and there are descendants of James now living in Porter and other towns near Cornish.

John Durgin came into the plantation as early as Henry Pendexter and Holmes; some say he was *the* first pioneer to pitch here. I am not acquainted with the genealogy of this race, but suppose the numerous families now domiciled in adjoining and near towns are the descendants of John, who was the last plantation collector, in 1792-3. He was an owner in the first grist-mill and saw-mill on the Great Ossipee river in the plantation.

Asahel Cole came with others of the name from Biddeford in 1775. He was not a man of education, but being public spirited, he took an active part in affairs. He was a magistrate, and tried all cases at his own house, where his wife, who is said to have had more education, could sit in an adjoining room and hear the evidence. When he reached the point of the proceedings where he must render his decision he would excuse himself for a moment, leave the room, and hold a secret consultation with his wife in the kitchen. Her opinions always passed for law and were never overruled by the higher courts. Mrs. Cole was a Hammond, and was no doubt a remarkably intelligent and strong-minded woman, whose good judgment bridged the gulf of her husband's illiteracy. But Cole had solid common sense, which was much better than nonsense.

Dea. Noah Jewett was one of the founders of Cornish, and was chosen a deacon of the first church organization; a carpenter by trade and in the year 1800 built the first Cornish meeting-house from a plan made by Dr. Cyrus Snell, now in existence. Deacon Jewett was a genuine Puritan, possessing the stern religious zeal characteristic of his time. He was fully conscious of

the importance of his sacred office, and claimed a share of that deference supposed to be due to the dignitaries of the period. He had not only failings but the virtues of the Puritan believer; in person said to be small, of swarthy complexion, and led forward by an enormous nose, a facial appendage that has been duplicated by some of his descendants who are supposed to be proud of this inheritance from the anatomy of their progenitor. (For the family genealogy, see second part.)

“Uncle Eben Barker” was a soldier of the Revolution, and after his return married a widow whose husband had died in the army, leaving one child. He came early to Cornish and settled south of the Deacon Jewett farm, where he lived to old age, esteemed, honored, and beloved by all who knew him. He was of pleasing personal appearance, having blue eyes, a fresh complexion, and prominent nose that indicated stability. His form was portly and well proportioned; said to be a man of rare good sense and prudent of speech. (For the genealogy, see second part of this work.)

“Uncle Bennett” Pike was a son of John Pike, of Epping, N. H., who was a proprietor of a tract of wild land in Francisborough. He sent his two sons, John and Bennett, into the wilderness to open a clearing on his claim when they were aged respectively nineteen and sixteen. The sons felled trees, burnt the ground, and raised a bountiful corn crop. This land was on what has long been called the High road, and here the two pioneers decided to settle. “Uncle Bennett” married Dolly Morrill, of Epping, in 1787; secondly, Hannah Brasbree, who was a woman of remarkable intellectual force and culture, who exerted a powerful influence to stimulate her husband along the same line. He was said to be a Henry Clay looking man, tall, spare, and nimble; a man of superior intellect and solidity of character, who wielded a salutary and wholesome influence in his community. He wore the conventional blue swallow-tailed coat, ornamented with gilt buttons and surmounted by an enormously high collar, which formed a good support for his hat. He lived to old age, and when he had died they laid him to rest alongside of the town fathers in the little grave-yard at the mouth of the road. (Genealogy in second part.)

Samuel Boynton, one of the early settlers, came from Stratham, N. H., and was brother-in-law of Deacon Jewett. He settled on the High road; was a worthy man, possessed of a “peppery temper”; capable in town business; in person tall and spare. He was twice married; second wife, Mary Deering, a short, stout, intellectual woman of serene temperament, well calculated to get on with the crusty husband. She was an unwavering believer in ghosts, witches, and fairies, and in her old age caused troubled dreams for the children by the stories she told of what she had seen and heard.

Joseph M. Thompson was one of the early men of Francisborough township and the first to build a house where the village now stands; a log-

house, laid up about 1782, on the main street, near where the old law office stands. He was born at Exeter, N. H., Nov. 12, 1751, and served in the Revolution, being at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was a man of enterprise and business ability, who did much to advance the settlement and growth of the town of Cornish. He built a small frame house a little way south, the first at the village, which is still standing, but removed from its original site to make room for the stately residence built by his son, of whom hereafter. He died Nov. 18, 1840.

Dr. Benjamin Thompson, son of the preceding, was born in Cornish in 1792, and died in 1874, only a few rods from where he first saw the light. In early days he was a school teacher. He studied medicine with Dr. William Swazey, of Limerick, and afterwards attended a course of anatomical lectures at Fryeburg, delivered by Dr. Alexander Ramsey, one of the most learned graduates of the Medical College of Edinburgh, Scotland. His diploma was received from the Medical College of Maine. He practised continually from 1821 until his death, and was considered by the medical fraternity to be one of the most profound and skillful physicians and surgeons of his time. He was a man of considerable eccentricity; something like Doctor Ramsey. "As odd as Doctor Thompson" was a common phrase. He was skeptical in regard to religion, and his doubts stuck to him to his last hours. Because he did not know he would not believe. Faith was not *his* inheritance. He was logical and courted discussion; was tenacious, unyielding; kind to the poor, he compassionately went by night or day to relieve them when ill, and never distressed them for a fee. He was strictly honest and frank of speech; eminently social, fond of lively amusement, and enjoyed festive occasions. He acknowledged that his great mistake was in living a single life. His reputation was well deserved, and when he died he was greatly missed by all classes.

BALDWIN.

Baldwin, situated on the west shore of Lake Sebago, was formed from a tract, including Sebago, granted in 1774 to the survivors of the company of Captain Flint, of Concord, Mass. The Massachusetts Government had previously, about 1735, granted township No. 3, east of the Connecticut river, to the same grantees who settled upon it and remained until 1751; and from that time until 1774, no proprietors' records have been found. When the boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire was established, the land granted to Captain Flint was found to be in the latter state; hence he and his associates lost the grant and all their outlay in settling there.

Samuel Whittemore and Amos Lawrence petitioned for a new grant, and the two townships were conceded on condition that thirty families should be settled there within six years. The conditions had not been fulfilled in 1780,

and the state extended the time six years more. By great exertion they were able to comply with the terms and saved their grant by "the skin of their teeth," for they had to "strain a point" to count thirty families in 1790. The plantation name of the tract was Flintstown. A petition for incorporation was formulated in 1800, in which they stated that the conditions of their grant did not require them to build a house of worship, to settle a minister, nor to make roads through the township; that they were destitute of a meeting-house and minister; that the twenty miles of county roads built through the township were in a dangerous condition for teams, carriages, or horses; that this was detrimental to the inhabitants of the township and the public, as all in the Pequawket country and Upper Coos must needs pass through on their way to the sea-ports; that there were less than sixty families in the township, very poor, and scattered over rough, mountainous land. This petition was signed by the persons whose names follow:

WILLIAM FITCH,	JACOB CLARK,
JOSEPH FITCH,	JACOB ROWE,
EPHRAIM BACHELDER, JR.,	DAVID POTTER,
JOSEPH PIERCE,	WILLIAM BICKFORD,
EPHRAIM BROWN,	SAMUEL BURNELL,
JOHN C. FLINT,	JAMES COOK,
JOSEPH LAKIN,	BENJAMIN INGALLS,
JOHN BURNELL,	JOHN BURNELL, JR.,
ISAAC FLY,	JOSEPH RICHARDSON,
ELEAZER FLINT,	SAMUEL SAWVER,
CHARLES WIGGIN,	WILLIAM INGALLS,
RICHARD FITCH,	EBEN. LORD,
JOSEPH LAKIN, JR.,	SAMUEL SCRIBNER,

DAVID BROWN.

The town was incorporated June 23, 1802, and named for Loammi Baldwin, one of the pioneer settlers. On August 30th, following, a meeting for town organization was held. Religious meetings were occasionally held at private dwellings, but no minister was settled until 1824, when Rev. Noah Emerson was induced to become the pastor of the Congregational church. The Methodists claimed a share of the ministerial fund, which not only resulted in an ecclesiastical quarrel—the most bitter sort of a quarrel that the devil ever instigated—but in a suit at law, in which the Supreme Court decided against the claimants.

The Saco river forms the southwestern and southern boundary of the town. Saddle-back mountain has an altitude of 2,000 feet; on its side there is a remarkable, perpendicular, precipitous rock, estimated to be 100 feet in height, around which cluster many unfounded traditions.

FOUNDERS OF BALDWIN.

Hon. Josiah Pierce was born in Baldwin, Aug. 15, 1792; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1818, and in 1821 opened a law office in Gorham; was elected to offices of town trust; was representative to the Legislature in 1834-5, state senator for three years, and president of the Senate. From 1846 to 1856 he was Judge of Probate for Cumberland county. In early life he was a writer of very good poetry. He died June 26, 1866, aged 73. His son of the same name was Secretary of Legation at Russia under Caleb Cushing. He has since been made a Baron and lives in England.

Eleazer Flint, descended from Thomas Flint, who was in Salem before 1650, came from Massachusetts and took up an extensive tract of land, from which some of the best farms were cleared. He was a "father of the town" and the name of his family was applied to the plantation. His descendants have been industrious, frugal, and much respected, and the venerable Eleazer Flint, now living, is a man of superior intelligence, whose homestead is a model of good order and agricultural prosperity.

Zebulon Larrabee, second son of William and Mary, was born in Scarborough, in 1757, and came through the wilderness to Baldwin, then Flintstown, in 1782, and was one of the first settlers. He was a man of enormous build, weighing nearly three hundred pounds, and so strong that no two men in town could hold him down. He was found dead in his bed and was laid down in the family lot back of the mansion now owned by Timothy Brown. His two brothers, Joshua and James, came into the plantation at the same time and all were useful citizens. (See Genealogy.)

William Fitch and others of the name were among the early settlers of Baldwin, and the family has been prominent as one of progress and public spirit both in this town and Sebago, adjoining.

Joseph Lakin came from Groton, Mass., and was an early resident of Sebago, but was originally in Flintstown. He was ancestor of the Lakins of Harrison and Bridgton, Joseph, Jr., having died in old age in the former town.

John Burnell, John, Jr. and Samuel were among the founders of Baldwin. This family was descended from French ancestors, who spelled the surname *Bernelle*. Many of this connection still reside in town.

Ephraim Bachelder and Ephraim, Jr., were here early. They were descended from the Rev. Stephen Bachiler, who came from England and figured in the colonial history of New Hampshire. The family has been a prolific one in the southern towns of the Granite state; branches were early established in various sections of Maine, and many distinguished scholars and divines have borne the name. The descendants of the Baldwin family are industrious and full of energy. Some spell the name Bachellor and Bacheller.

Jacob Rowe, Joseph Pierce, Joseph Richardson, Ephraim Brown, David

Brown, Jacob Clark, David Potter, William Bickford, Isaac Fly, Chase Wiggin, Samuel Sawyer, Ebenezer Lord, and Samuel Scribner were early settlers in Flintstown, but some of these families were set off on land conceded to Sebago. Descendants of nearly all are now living in these and adjoining towns, and are among the best citizens and successful farmers.

HIRAM.

This township was first settled by Lieut. Benjamin Ingalls, a native of Andover, Mass., who came to the Great Falls on Saco river, in company with five others, in 1774. One of this number was Daniel Foster, a brother-in-law. These pioneers surveyed several lots, and the original record, in the handwriting of Lieutenant Ingalls, with its quaint orthography, runs as follows:

"Sept. 5th 1774 then Daniel Foster and Abial Messer and John Curtis and Ebenezer Herrick and Benjamin Ingalls came up to the Great Falls on Saco River the west sid and Laid out a Tract of Land for each of ous as follows viz:

"Begining [at] a maple Tree on ye River Bank against Bryants Pond So Called Running West 160 Rods then Runing South 80 Rods then Running East to Saco River Ebenezer Herricks Lott N 1 Pine tree then By the Side of Herricks Lott & one for John Curtis N 2 Pine tree 80 Rods down ye Rivor to a Read Oak Tree markt $\frac{3}{4}$ then 80 Rods own the Rivor to a White Pine Tree markt $\frac{1}{4}$.

"Sept. 6th then Daniel Foster Abial Messer John Curtis and Ebenezer Herrick Layed out a Lott for Benja. Ingalls then Begun att a Pine Tree on the Bank of Sawco Rivor about 60 rods above Hancock Brook Runing west 100 Polls to a maple tree markt III then Runing South 600 Polls to a hemlock tree III then Runing East to a Pine on the Bank of Saco Rivor att the mouth of a Littell Brook which Runs out of the medow Cald Woodsoms medow Laid out and Bownded as above for Benjamin Ingalls & we markt it IIII.

"Sept. 10th 1786 Mr Joshua Davis of flintstown went with me and Pre-ambled the Lines and Bownds of my Lott as above.

"July 15 1786 Mess Joshua Davis and Jess Walker went with me and Vewed the Bownds of my Land that I Laid owt in agust and Sept. 1774."

The above mentioned tract taken possession of by Lieutenant Ingalls was situated on the west side of Saco river, extending from the brook above Hiram Falls to a point above Hancock's brook, and includes the whole plot where the village of Hiram Bridge now stands.

In 1790 Gen. Peleg Wadsworth, a native of Duxbridge, Mass., and a Revolutionary patriot, purchased a tract of land in the plantation of Massachusetts consisting of 7,800 acres, from which he cleared an extensive and valuable farm, where, according to a statement published in the *Eastern Herald*, Sept. 10, 1792, he raised more than 1,000 bushels of corn on burnt land at a place called Great Ossipee, about thirty-six miles from Portland. In

1795 he built a house and settled his son, Charles L. Wadsworth, on this tract of land. On Feb. 27, 1807, the township was incorporated by the name of Hiram, in honor of Hiram, King of Tyre. General Wadsworth being a man of liberal education, wealth, and public spirit, who took a leading part in the affairs of the town, was regarded as its patriarch. In 1800 he built for himself a country mansion here, the most stately and pretentious ever built in town, to which he moved in 1807. We cannot close our brief sketch with more appropriate words than the following, copied from an address prepared by Llewellyn A. Wadsworth, and delivered at the family reunion at Duxbury in 1882: "On a high plateau in the valley of the winding and silvery Saco, whose majestic cataract makes endless melody as its bright waters roll onward to the sea, set like a gem in its circlet of hills and mountains, the old ancestral Wadsworth mansion still stands. On an eminence nearly in the shadow of 'the forest primeval,' sleeps the honored patriarch among his kindred, well worthy of the eulogium upon his tablet: 'He was a Patriot, a Philanthropist, and a Christian.'"

TRADITIONS.

Three Hills of Rocks.—Maj. William Phillips, who lived at Saco, purchased several tracts of land of the Indians; some of these extended back into the country thirty-five or forty miles. In a deed bearing date 1666, Captain Sunday conveyed to him "three hills of rock" about forty miles back from the sea on Saco river. In conveying shares of this property Phillips designates "it as a mine commonly accounted a silver mine," and says he had sold divers shares to gentlemen in Boston. The early inhabitants were deceived by the glistening of the "isinglass," or sheets of mica, in the rocks on the cliffs of the mountains and supposed these to be rich in deposits of silver. It has not been ascertained just where the three hills of rock were situated, and considerable speculation has been rife in relation to them. There are three eminences in Hiram about one-half mile above the great fall on the east side of the Saco, on the line between the counties of Cumberland and Oxford, which correspond with the somewhat indefinite description found in the various conveyances, and the distance from the sea. As these hills are comprised in a tract of 1,500 acres of land taxed to the heirs of Phillips in 1807, in Hiram, and being rocky, hilly, and almost unfit for farming purposes, and on the opposite side of the river from the other lands owned by Major Phillips, there are good grounds for the theory that these are the identical hills purchased because of their supposed value as mining property. Pictur-
esque fancy beholds a group of speculative men with Major Phillips viewing these shining hills as the sunlight glinted upon the mica in the clefts of the rocks, while the owner discoursed upon their great value as he sold shares at

long range to gentlemen from Boston. But they were just such fools as have succeeded them during the nineteenth century.

The Hancock Ponds. These sheets of water, embosomed among the towering hills, derived their names from William Hancock, son of William, who came from Londonderry, Ireland, to Buxton. He had built a hunting camp near the larger pond and retired to that sylvan retreat to hunt and trap for the winter. Tradition, well supported by several reliable persons who lived at the time, makes one John Brown, a native of Scarborough, come to Buxton with a hand-sled loaded with valuable furs and wearing a coat known to have belonged to Hancock. He immediately went to Portland, where he disposed of his peltry, and disappeared to be seen no more. Search revealed the vacant camp and a spoon bearing Hancock's name, but neither his body, gun, nor traps were ever discovered. Hancock's brook furnishes the water power at Hiram Corner and flows into the Saco on the east side, opposite the town-house. It was known as Hancock's brook when the first survey of land was made, in 1774. No mention of this son was made in the will of William Hancock, Sr., made in 1769, but his name was found, with that of his brother John, in the inventory of the estate taken in 1770.

FOUNDERS OF HIRAM.

Lieut. Benjamin Ingalls, the first pioneer, was born to Moses and Maria Ingalls, in Andover, Mass., Aug. 1, 1728, O. S. He entered the British army and was captured at Louisburg by Sir William Pepperill in 1745. In 1761 he was commissioned as lieutenant. About 1765 he left the army and made voyages to sea. In 1774 he came to Great Falls on the Saco river, where he surveyed several lots of land, one of which he settled on: this was at the bend of the river, and the cellar was to be seen not many years back. While living here his nearest neighbors were James Howard, in Brownfield, and Mr. Cookson, in Standish. In October, 1785, the "great freshet" swept away his house, hovel, and blacksmith shop. He then removed to Flintstown, now Baldwin, and settled near "Ingalls pond." He and his wife died in Hiram, at the home of Capt. Charles L. Wadsworth, but were buried in Baldwin. (See Genealogy of Ingalls Family.)

Daniel Foster was the second settler of Hiram. He located not far from the bend in the Saco, and the hill in the road there was known as Foster's hill. He died about 1780, without leaving issue. It was the first death after the settlement of the town. His grave was in the pines by the road-side, near the H. Wadsworth road, where a monument has been erected.

James Eastman was a soldier of the French and Indian war and served in the Revolution. He and his wife are remembered as they went from house to house among the farmers, when advanced in life, to dress the crop of flax.

His house was upon a slight rise of ground in a narrow field, now in the woods under the hill below the buildings of Artemas Richardson, and his lonely grave may be seen in the forest on a hill-side, some distance from where he lived. His age cannot be ascertained.

John Watson, said to have come from England with a brother who settled in Kennebunk, after serving in the Revolution, came to Hiram in 1778. His house, on the bank of the river, was swept away by the great freshet of 1785. He then built near where Walter F. Watson has resided since. His son John was the first male child born in town. Thomas, another son, was a justice of the peace. From this family the Watsons of Hiram are descended.

Daniel Boston, descended from an old family in York, Me., came early to Denmark, then a part of Brownfield, and opened a clearing not far from Saco river, on the southwest side of the three eminences known as "Boston Hills." In June of 1784 he moved to Hiram Hill, on the west side of the Saco. Crossing on a raft he lost his kettles and crockery. His house was built on the farm since called the "Craig place," where Llewellyn A. Wadsworth now resides. The clay used in building his chimney was carried in a basket on his shoulders a distance of a half mile up a steep ascent from the bank of the Saco. He finally removed to Vermont, where he died. (See Boston Genealogy.)

John Burbank came from Kennebunk in 1778; was an early school-master in Hiram; a soldier of the Revolution; settled on the farm in Hiram since owned by Nathan Kimball. His son Israel was the first postmaster of Hiram; his commission bears date Dec. 14, 1803; he was in the war of 1812. Asa, another son, was a lieutenant under Gov. Caleb Strong; his commission was dated Sept. 15, 1813; he died Oct. 26, 1858, aged 72. Sarah, his wife, died Oct. 30, 1865, aged 82. Their son John was an assessor in 1805.

John Clemons came from Danvers, Mass., some time in 1780. He was in Fryeburg in May of that year on the memorable "dark day." When he came to Hiram he tarried with the family of Capt. John Lane for a night. At supper time the children of the families were so numerous that not more than half could be supplied with gourd-shell bowls from which to eat. Mrs. Lane was equal to the occasion. Having an old chair with a concave leathern bottom she poured two quarts of bean porridge into it, and the hearty children gathered about this *dish on legs* and ate their supper. Mr. Clemons and his wife experienced many hardships during the early years of their residence in Hiram; for seven years she did not see the face of a white woman. (See Genealogy.)

John Bucknell came from Fryeburg to Hiram with his son Simeon in 1785. In 1792 Simeon built the house where his son Andrew since lived and died. The latter was constable for twenty-five years; was captain of the militia; so was Simeon.

Lemuel Howard came from Brownfield in 1785; married Hannah,

daughter of John Clemons, and settled on the farm since known as the William Cotton place. His son John was an officer in the war of 1812.

John Ayer was living in Hiram as early as 1787, where Jacob Buck since lived. He built the first grist-mill in town; it was on "Thirteen Mile brook," just above the old "red mill." He and Capt. Charles Wadsworth built the first bridge across the Saco in Hiram, about 1805; sometimes held religious meeting.

John McLucas came from Hollis or Buxton in 1787, and settled opposite Henry B. Fly's lane. He was a soldier of the Revolution. Mr. McLucas was a man of giant strength. At one time, in the presence of General Wadsworth, he requested one son to guide the plow and another to ride on the beam; he then put the chain over his shoulder and drew the plow through the ground powerfully. The astonished General, who had called on McLucas to hire him for farm work, exclaimed: "Bless me! bless me! I wouldn't have such a man in my field." Five of his sons enlisted for the war of 1812 in one day.

Timothy Cutler had a grant of land in 1788, consisting in part of a portion of Mt. Cutler, which was named for him. His house was where George W. Osgood has since lived.

William Gray, a Revolutionary soldier, went from Hollis to Hiram, and settled below the fall in 1793. He was a blacksmith, as was his son of the same name who was in the war of 1812. Mr. Gray moved to Cornish.

James Fly came into town in 1794, sitting down on the well-known Marshall Warren place. He was a soldier of the French and Indian war; probably connected with the Fly family, early inhabitants of Scarborough. Mr. Fly was also a veteran of the Revolution. Henry Fly owned the powder horn he carried in the colonial service, upon which his name was carved. Elder James Fly was of this family.

Capt. Thomas Spring settled in Hiram in 1794; at that time brought six children; built his house where Marshall Spring has since lived. He was with Montgomery in the assault on Quebec; in the Revolutionary war; with Arnold on the Plains of Abraham, and with Washington in the battle of White Plains; was the first to open a public house in Hiram. (See Genealogy.)

John Pierce, an honored and public-spirited resident of Hiram, came in 1794; was one of the early town officers. He was connected with the distinguished family of Baldwin. The Pierces now living on the homestead are descended from this early settler.

William Storer, descended from the old Wells' family of this name, came in 1795. He, too, was a soldier of the Revolution. His house stood where the grave-yard now is. The children lived to old age and were respected. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Joshua Chadbourne.

Capt. Charles L. Wadsworth settled in town in 1795. He was the eldest son of General Peleg, was one of the first captains of the militia; held

several town offices. He died in 1848, aged 72, leaving a large family, of whom four sons settled in Hiram. Of "Captain Charlie" many quaint stories are told. He was an owner of extensive timber land; sometimes rode a mule on his excursions among the lumbermen; this animal is said to have carried him safely over the Saco by night on a bridge stringer; an event the rider did not know of until the following day when the workmen making repairs discovered the print of the shoe-caulks in the stringer.

Marshall Lewis was among the early settlers. He came from Fryeburg and lived opposite where the Joshua Sargent barn stands. His wife was a daughter of Daniel E. Cross. Mr. Lewis served in the artillery company of Capt. Rufus McIntire, in 1812, and was killed in the battle of Oswego. His widow toiled hard to bring up the children. At one time of scarcity their stock of provisions was reduced to a small quantity of bran. The eldest of the six children was the wife of Col. Charles Wadsworth. (See Genealogy.)

BRIEF MENTION.

Jonathan K. Lowell, a Revolutionary soldier, came from Baldwin at an early day, and settled near where William A. Storer has lived. His son of the same name married Mary, daughter of Lemuel Howard, and was ancestor of those who bear this name in Hiram.

William Cotton came from Cornish to Hiram as early as 1799, and settled on land among the mountains where his son Lemuel afterwards lived. His wife was a daughter of Lemuel Howard. He was one of the veterans of 1812, and the progenitor of families of the name in town. Several members of this family are buried in a pretty little grove on a knoll near the old Cotton homestead.

Asa Osgood, a Revolutionary soldier, early made his home on the farm since owned by Royal Clark, and was head of the family of this name in Hiram.

John Tyler and his brother David, before 1800, lived on the Stephen Ridlon place near "Tyler hill," so-called. The family moved away near the close of the century.

Josiah Mabry came from Windham, and succeeded the Tylers on the Ridlon farm. He had first settled near Hancock's pond. From Hiram hill the family removed to the place where they have of late resided. They probably came in before 1800.

Gen. Peleg Wadsworth came to live on his land in Hiram, Jan. 1, 1807. He erected his mansion house in 1800. Stephen Jewett, of Cornish, was the carpenter employed, and Capt. Theophilus Smith, of the same town, the mason. This house is standing as a monument of good material and thorough workmanship that have stood the wear and tear of 94 years. (See account of town settlement.)

Capt. Edmund Skillings came to Hiram before 1800, and lived below John Spring's.

Philip Corey came about the same date and settled on the Enoch Treadwell place at South Hiram.

Moses Gould and **Aaron** lived on the Harrison Scribner farm as early as 1800. About fifty acres of second growth wood, some graves there, some cellars near, are evidences of the early existence of a homestead.

James Gillmore lived where Alexander Brazier has lived latterly, in 1805.

Dea. Edward Richardson, from Standish, was living in Hiram in 1810; was settled on the hill east of Bryant's pond, where John L. Kimball has since lived; a member of the Freewill Baptist church; twelve children.

Dea. Ephraim Kimball came to town about 1810, settling on the side of Tearcap hill, near the Mabry place.

Col. John Warren came from Gorham, Me., in 1813 and purchased the farm where his son Nathaniel afterwards lived. Major Nathaniel, father of the Colonel, came a few years later and domiciled near. He was a soldier of the Revolution. (See Genealogy.)

BROWNFIELD.

Brownfield was formed from three grants of land conveyed by Massachusetts to Capt. Henry Young Brown in recognition of his services in the French war. The condition of these grants, which comprised 8,544 acres, mostly included in Brownfield, required him to settle thirty-eight families in the township by June 10, 1770; and in three years thereafter he was to see that a minister was settled there. The first clearing was opened in 1765; the settlement organized as "Brownfield plantation" in 1787. In 1799 a petition was sent to the General Court, signed by twenty-four men, asking for the incorporation of the township, to be called Dover; but when it was incorporated, in 1802, it was named in honor of the principal proprietor. The population in 1812 was less than 900, but of this number twenty-five entered the army; of these, four died in the service, and two of the eighteen who returned were wounded.

The first settled minister was Rev. Jacob Rice, who came in 1806 from Henniker, N. H., at the earnest request of friends who had known him before coming from that place to the new plantation. He was a graduate of Harvard, 1765; was a man of much literary ability, an able preacher, who was universally beloved by those with whom he associated. Another early minister was Rev. Tillius How, a son of Eliakim How, who moved from Henniker to Brownfield about 1800. He was graduated at Dartmouth, 1783; died in Fryeburg in 1830.

Joseph Howard was appointed postmaster in Brownfield in 1803, and held the office about thirty years.

The first mills in the town were built by Capt. John Lane on "Ten-Mile brook," so-called. A mill was built on Shepard's river (named for one Shepard, an early hunter) by those who owned the land near it,— Bean, Miller, Webster, Merrill, and others.

Master Simeon Colby was the first school-master in the single district and was held in great respect ever after.

In 1806 a petition was forwarded to the General Court for the incorporation of a Baptist society, and signed by twenty-eight of the inhabitants, which contained the following: "We your Petitioners Inhabitants of the Town of Brownfield and Pleasant mountain Gore respectfully represent, that being convinced that Religion is a matter of the greatest importance and Immediately concerns every one of the human race, and being fully convinced that every society ought to be regular and observe such rules as will promote the cause of religion and good order in the same, and believing that the people called regular Baptists are the most Scriptural, in their doctrine, discipline and mode of worship, of any denomination of Christians in this our day, and feeling ourselves willing to help support the above named order according to our several abilities, we therefore pray, that your Honors would incorporate us and our estates and such others as shall hereafter join with us into a society by the name of the 'Baptist Society of Brownfield and Pleasant Mountain Gore,' with all the privileges, powers and immunities to which other Societies of a like nature in this Commonwealth are entitled, and as in duty bound will ever pray." Signed:

ELDER TRISTRAM JORDAN,
DEA. EPHRAIM JEWELL,
JOSEPH WATSON,
ASA INGALLS,
ISAAC BERRY, JR.,
PARSON PINGREE,
EPHRAIM JEWETT,
HENRY BERRY,
SAMUEL WHIDDEN,
DANIEL HILL,
JACOB FROST,
JOHN CRAM,
THOMAS BOSTON,
RICHARD WHIDDEN,

THOMAS SYMONDS,
STEPHEN PEARL,
MIAL JORDAN,
DANIEL LOWELL,
THOMAS PINGREE,
FRANCIS MCKUSICK,
WILLIAM JEWETT,
JAMES HARNDEN,
JOHN WHIDDEN,
GEORGE LORD,
PAUL GRAY,
SILAS SNOW,
DAVID WHIDDEN,
WILLIAM WHIDDEN.

FOUNDERS OF BROWNFIELD.

Gen. Daniel Bean was one of the early settlers of Brownfield, who stood in the front rank among the active business men. He was born in Limerick, and came to this new plantation when scarcely twenty-one years of age.

After marriage he settled upon land purchased in the wilderness, living in a cabin containing two rooms. For about ten years he cleared land and lived by cultivating his crops by day and making shaved shingles evenings with which to purchase his groceries. At the end of this time he disposed of his farm and moved to the site of the present village, where he engaged in merchandising in company with an old friend, Gen. James Steel, who prior to 1800 was *the* prominent business man in town. He was a man of much public spirit, who took an active part in town affairs and filled nearly all the municipal offices. In 1827 he represented the classed towns of Porter, Hiram, and Brownfield, in the Legislature. He became early interested in military affairs and was rapidly promoted from captain of infantry to the rank of brigadier general; resigned in 1826 and devoted his attention to trade, milling, and farming. In 1846 he sold out to his sons, Sylvanus and Eli. General Bean was an old-time Whig of the Henry Clay stamp. He was a zealous Free Soil man, and an earnest advocate of temperance from the time of the Washingtonian movement to the end of life. During the war of the Rebellion he was active in his support of the Union and outspoken against the secessionists. The Copperhead element in town sought to intimidate him by burning down his buildings; the loss was severe, but did not have the desired effect. As a true patriotic citizen he advocated what he believed to be right without fear or favor. He died May 15, 1873. (See portrait.)

Lancaster Hodges, a colored man, born in Danvers, Mass., Jan. 31, 1771, came to Brownfield early in life with a family named Jacobs. When the family left town, in 1798 or 1800, Lancaster found a home with the Gibsons until a short time before his death, in May, 1878, at the patriarchal age of 107. He was the only person of his race in town until 1865. "Lank," as he was familiarly called, was a general favorite with all the people in town, and to all the dances and country "rinktums" he was invited to be guest. He was an expert spinner of wool on the Quaker wheel, and Eli B. Bean, Esq., has a nice coat for which he spun the yarn; it was woven by the wife of General Bean. He was the owner of a few sheep that were kept for him by the farmers. He was skilled in all kinds of domestic work, and made himself useful; was an honest, trusty man. During the last fifty years of his life his eyesight failed him and he finally became blind; but he could travel to any part of the town without a guide until rising ninety. He kept his room with scrupulous neatness, and after becoming blind used to ask others to come in and inspect it to see if any dust had accumulated there. He had a distinct recollection of seeing the soldiers starting for Lexington, and of seeing the dead and wounded brought to Danvers. The portrait in this work was produced from an original taken after he was more than a hundred years of age, and was paid for by selling duplicate copies in town; a perfect likeness.



LANCASTER HODGES.

FRYEBURG.

Gen. Joseph Frye served in the expedition against Louisburg, and was commander of a regiment at Fort William Henry, on Lake George, in 1757. As a reward for his sufferings and eminent services the General Court of Massachusetts granted him the privilege of selecting "a township six miles square on either side of the Saco river between the Great Ossipee and the White Mountains, anywhere within those limits where he should not interfere with previous grants."

For a guide to assist in exploring this region he selected Capt. William Stark. To gain a view of the surrounding country tradition makes them climb the eminence since called Stark's hill. The following lines, taken from a poem intended to describe the scene, are worthy of perusal:

"The valley in its unshorn glory spread
Far, far beneath them, while the Saco led
Its mazy wanderings onward now, now turning,
Like some coquettish girl, roguishly spurning,
And then, be sure, encouraging again
The awkward suit of some poor blushing swain.

* * * * *

One forest all unbroke, save where the sight
Fell on Chocorua's crags or Kearsarge's heights,
Or where the silver lakelets gleamed in their summer sheen,
Or the dewy meadows glistened in their robes of green."

Colonel Frye selected the territory mainly comprised in the township afterwards named in his honor. The grant was made March 3, 1762. One sixty-fourth part was set apart for schools, the church, and a settled ministry, respectively. The northwest corner of the township proved to be in New Hampshire, and when the discovery was made the General Court made good the loss by the grant of an equal number of acres (4,147) on the north, called "Fryeburg Addition." This latter tract included the Cold river valley and was incorporated as Stow in 1834. A tract cut off from Brownfield was added to Fryeburg, and the extreme length from north to south was made twelve miles; from east to west, seven miles.

The township was settled with remarkable promptitude. The same year of the grant pioneers came in with their cattle from Concord, N. H., and commenced preparations for the establishment of homes by cutting away the forest and the erection of log-cabins where the village now stands. From the natural or wild meadows they found a supply of hay for their cattle. From this occurrence the settlement was dated 1762. When cold weather came on the married men returned to their families, leaving their live stock in the care of Nathaniel Merrill, John Stevens, and one "Limbo," said to have been a "darkey." This winter could not have been very lonely, since herds-

men from Falmouth and Gorham kept about two hundred head of cattle and a dozen horses on the great meadows near.

In 1763 the settlers came with their families. Others followed and sat down on the site of the present village, then known as the "Seven Lots." On their journey through the wilderness, sixty miles from any white settlement, the women rode on horseback; they encamped in the forest almost unsheltered save by the overarching foliage and star-studded dome. The winter of 1766 was marked as one of suffering from destitution. Some of the settlers made a journey of eighty miles on snow-shoes to Concord and hauled provisions for their families the whole distance on hand-sleds. After the next spring's planting was done four men went down to Saco for supplies, expecting to return in two weeks. They did not come back as anticipated, and the families assembled at the home of Major Osgood to consider their fate. Fearing that they had been waylaid, it was decided to send forward two men as a searching party. Just at this moment some quick ear caught the sound of their paddles on Lovewell's pond, close by, and as it was a light night all hastened to the water-side. Joyful was the meeting. The men had worn the skin from their shoulders by the heavy burdens carried.

The town was incorporated by the name of Fryeburg, Jan. 11, 1777, in the perilous time of the Revolution.

A meeting-house was built and the Rev. William Fessenden settled with a salary of forty-five pounds, to be increased five pounds per annum until it reached seventy pounds, when it became fixed. This was to be paid for the first six years of his ministry in Indian corn at three shillings per bushel, and rye at four shillings. Schoolhouses were built in 1784. At one time three forts, built of stockades, were standing in the town.

There are numerous ponds and streams in the town, forming several considerable tributaries of the Saco, which here runs in the form of a great loop thirty miles in length. Saco pond, now Lovewell's, has an area of two square miles, and is a beautiful miniature inland sea. The broad intervals on the banks of the Saco at Fryeburg are noted for their extent, richness, and beauty. Nearly 10,000 acres of this valuable land is frequently covered with fertilizing deposits by the inundation of the river which causes it to produce an enormous burden of grass. The old town is also noted as having been the home of the Pequawket Indians, and the battle was fought here between them and Capt. John Lovewell, an account of which may be found in the chapter on the Sokokis Indians. Fryeburg village, situated on a level and elevated plain, is one of the most beautiful, quiet, and restful in the country, and has become a popular resort for the city folk. Population of town in 1880, 1,633.

Freshets on the Saco. From a diary kept by Lieut. James Walker, an early inhabitant of Fryeburg, we make some extracts relating to freshets on the Saco. Under date of May 13, 1814, he says it rained three days and

nights, pouring down like torrents. On the 15th the intervalles were all covered, the water rising four feet during that day. It continued to rise until the 18th, and reached the highest point known at that season. It swept almost everything before it. Nineteen saw-mills, two grist-mills, and four dwelling-houses were known to be carried off, besides the bridges, logs, and other property. May 20, 1819, he enters the statement that the water is the highest since 1814. About the middle of October, 1820, he writes of the greatest freshet "I have ever known since I lived in Fryeburg." In Bartlett and Conway the loss of sheep was estimated to be 3,000, besides cattle and horses. Feb. 10, 1824, he writes: "This day and night there was a very great fall of rain; it produced the highest water I have ever known. I have lived on the farm about 25 years and never knew either of the bridges to go off before. The bridge over the main stream was carried off by the ice; also the canal bridge, which cost \$1,000, was carried down the stream." Feb. 15th the ground was nearly bare. August, 1826, he writes of the most powerful and destructive rain he had ever known. The intervalles were covered; the highest banks of the river, at the Island, were one and one-half feet under water. In Conway and Bartlett the river rose to the greatest height for forty-two years. Lieutenant Walker writes: "I have lived on the farm at the Island 27 years and I never knew the like before. I calculate it has destroyed 500 tons of meadow hay and grass in this vicinity, and as the crop of English hay was cut off by the extreme drouth, cattle must be killed or they will starve before spring." April 4, 1827, he records that five inches of rain had fallen and two bridges were carried away. May 26th he states: "I never knew so much rain and the river so high for so long a time since I lived on the farm, which is 28 years." May 3, 1843, "Extra freshet; highest for 29 years, which was in 1814; the next highest was in 1827."

FOUNDERS OF FRYEBURG.

Gen. Joseph Frye, the grantee of Fryeburg, was a son of John and grandson of Samuel Frye. At the outbreak of the Revolution he was called to Cambridge to assemble and organize the patriot troops. He was made a brigadier by the provincial Congress, then promoted to a major-general, and stationed at Falmouth. He left the service in 1776, ostensibly on account of poor health, but it was rumored that some difference with General Washington caused him to resign his commission. Two sons were officers in the service, Joseph, as captain, Nathaniel, as lieutenant. The hearing of the latter was lost at the battle of Monmouth.

Nathaniel Smith.—In the summer of 1763, this man made his way through the wilderness with his family, and may be appropriately designated the first settler in the township. General Frye granted him a lease, jointly with his wife Ruth, of one-half of a lot during their natural lives, free of rent,

Sept. 23, 1765, "for and in consideration of the good-will and affection I have and do bear to my friend," etc. His son Jonathan was killed in Montgomery's unsuccessful attempt to take Quebec. When asked what message he would send to his parents he said "Tell 'em that I wish I could live to whip the damned Britishers."

John Evans, descended from a Welsh ancestry, came to the township in November of 1763, in company with his unmarried brother and several others. He had spent the summer in clearing land. While on their journey they camped in the woods, and in the morning found themselves nearly buried in snow. The women rode horseback from Concord, N. H., when there were no settlements between Sanford and their destination; no bridges across the streams. At the fording-place at Cornish the water of the Great Ossipee was very high and they had but one high-posted horse that could carry them over without swimming. Mrs. Evans remarked that in crossing she sat on the horse "the strongest way." When all had been safely landed they encamped on the river bank. Mr. Evans located where the village now stands, and his son, Capt. William Evans, who died at the patriarchal age of 90, was the first white male child born in the settlement. The members of this family were noted for longevity. The mother was a sister of Col. Thomas Stickney, who was a hero of Bennington, and was a woman of great resolution and endurance.

Maj. Samuel Osgood, who led the pioneer party through the wilderness, settled on the site of the old Oxford house. Here stood the first tavern, which was the centre and rallying point of the settlement. Lieut. James Osgood erected the Oxford House in 1800. This became one of the most noted and popular public houses in the country, and is still held in remembrance by many who sat at the genial fireside. Among the numerous descendants of Major Samuel was the Rev. Dr. Osgood, for many years a pastor in Springfield, Mass. The Osgoods have an honorable history.

"**Squire**" **Moses Ames** was one of the pioneers of the settlement established on the site of the present village. He was selectman and representative to the General Court. He was one of the first board of trustees of the Academy, had supervision of the building when erected, and "watched the driving of every nail, and saw that not one was wasted."

Jedediah Spring, descended from John and Elinor who came from England to Watertown, Mass., in 1634, was an officer in Capt. Jonathan Brown's company, at Lake George, in 1758. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Saltmarsh, came to Fryeburg in 1763. He removed across the river to Conway. His numerous descendants in Brownfield, Saco, and Portland, have been noted for their business energy and public spirit.

Capt. Timothy Walker came into the settlement in 1765 and occupied the lot first taken up by John Evans, and traces of his cellar were to be seen not many years ago. He built a saw-mill and grist-mill at the outlet of Walker's

pond. In Rev. Paul Coffin's journal of his missionary journey* to the settlement, in 1768, he mentions the forty acres of corn, grass, and English grain, all very rich, found on Captain Walker's farm. He wrote that two or three tons of hay were grown to the acre, and that his improvements were surprisingly large considering that the work had been done in three years. Many of the Walkers were remarkable men. Lieut. John was an old forest ranger, a soldier at Fort William Henry, and afterward at the fall of Quebec. He was noted for his gigantic proportions and commensurate physical strength; was a consummate boxer and wrestler, who championed all the members of his company or regiment. Ezekiel Walker lived near Bear pond and was the first inn-keeper licensed by the town.

Col. David Page came in 1765. He had been one of the "Rogers Rangers," and was wounded in the service. He was a prominent man in the settlement; became a magistrate.

David Evans, a brother of John, came into town, a single man, in 1763, and two years after took to himself a wife. He was one of the settlers on the "Seven Lots" which formed the nucleus of the village.

"Squire" Nathaniel Merrill came with the preceding and was also unmarried until 1765. He had also been a "Rogers Ranger"; settled on one of the "Seven Lots"; was a man of prominence in the plantation and a competent surveyor.

Lieut. Caleb Swan came in 1766 from Andover, Mass. Sailing from Newburyport, he and a companion landed at Saco, and thence forced their way up the river along the old Indian trail, driving three cows, a yoke of oxen, and a horse. Two nights were passed in the woods with but little shelter. They crossed the Great Ossipee on rafts. The lot drawn by him was in the lower part of the town, but he "pitched" at the rapids. He was a graduate of Harvard and distinguished himself at the college. He was an officer in the French war; a man of strict integrity. His wife was Dorothy Frye, sister of the Colonel.

DENMARK.

This town was incorporated Feb. 20, 1807. About two-thirds of its area was taken from Brownfield and the remainder from "Pleasant Mountain Gore," containing about nine thousand acres granted by the General Court of Massachusetts to Fryeburg Academy, and a tract one mile square called Foster's Grant." This was within that territory known as the "Pequawket country." The town lies on the eastern boundary of Oxford county, with Fryeburg on the north, and is eight miles long and six miles wide from east to west. A large part of the area is water, there being several large*ponds from which the issuing streams afford ample power for the various mills. All streams are tributary to the Saco river. There is a group of mountains, consisting of eight

elevations, some ten miles in circumference, the highest of which is known as Pleasant mountain, whose summit is estimated as 2,000 feet above the sea. There are two other peaks, called Boston hills, near the western boundary. A remarkable cold spring pours forth its clear water near the road to West Denmark. The lands are very broken and full of stones, and the pioneers had courage like a diamond drill to dig out their farms here. There is enough granite in the stone walls of this town to build a temple like Solomon's or a citadel like that at Quebec; and to build these miles of indestructible fence there must have been many aching backs and bleeding fingers.

FOUNDERS OF DENMARK.

Daniel Boston, from an old family of Scottish extraction in York, was the first settler in that part of Denmark taken from Brownfield. He cleared land and built his house not far from Saco river on the southwest side of the eminences called the Boston hills. His only highway was the river, by boat in summer and on the ice in winter. The ground proved to be frosty and he "pulled up stakes" after a few years and removed to Hiram, and in the history of that town a more extended notice may be found.

Ichabod Warren, a native of Berwick, was one of the earliest to settle in this plantation, in the western section. His son, Lieut. Ichabod, born in town in 1774, married Jane McIntire, of York, who was born there the same year, and had issue, twelve children. He died in 1819. Eleven children lived to adult years and were respectable and prosperous. (See Warren Genealogy.)

Cyrus Ingalls, a native of Andover, Mass., born in 1768, with his wife, Sarah Barker, of the same town, came to this plantation before 1800, and built the first mill in town on Moose brook. He was the first justice of the peace and held town office nearly all his days; was delegate to the convention in Portland, in 1819, to frame the state constitution, and was the first representative to the first Legislature, held in Portland in 1821 and 1823. (See Ingalls Genealogy.)

Maj. Elias Berry, one of the most prominent settlers of Denmark, came from Middleton, Mass., where he was born in 1767. His wife was Jane Stiles, from Andover, Mass., where he began life. His residence in Denmark dated in 1792, in which year he opened his clearing, on land since called "Berry's hill," and the farm is now owned by the town. He came from Andover in 1794 with an ox-team, his goods, wife, and three children being on the sled, and was eight days on the road. He built the first two-storied house in town, and in it was a hall where the early settlers met for dancing and other entertainments. He was an active business man and held important offices in town; served in the General Court of Massachusetts and in the Maine Legislature; died in 1850.

Thomas Pingree was a native of Rowley, Mass., where he was born in 1771. His wife was Phebe Alexander, of Henniker, N. H. He came to town in 1800 and cleared land in the southern section; built a house, and in 1802 he moved his wife and six children to his plantation. He cultivated an extensive farm, all of which was enclosed by about a thousand rods of wall, nearly all "double." He died in 1848, and his fourteen children were all married and had issue at the time of his decease. His brother, Parson Pingree, came in 1805 and cleared a farm one mile east of the mills. His son Jasper was father of Hon. Hazen Pingree, now the distinguished mayor of Detroit, Mich. (See Genealogy.)

Thomas Symonds, an early pioneer of the town of Bridgton, settled in Denmark in 1794. He was a native of Danvers, Mass., where he was born in 1761. His wife, Rhoda Knapp, was from Dedham, Mass. These had a numerous family.

Jonathan Saunders came into town before 1800. He cleared a farm, and built his house in the eastern section of the town; the farm is now owned by Horace Gore. He was born in Billerica, Mass., in 1750, and died in 1831. (See Genealogy.)

Dr. Joseph Benton, descended from an old English race of some distinction, came from Fryeburg to Denmark and practised medicine there as an able physician nearly a quarter of a century. He died in Baldwin in 1838, aged 76 years. His son Alfred, born in Westmoreland, Conn., 1788, married Sally Knapp Symonds in 1809, and came to Denmark with his father. He was a man of superior intelligence, who had served as enlisting officer in the war of 1812, and drew a pension. (See Genealogy.)

Obediah True, an old Revolutionary pensioner, moved into town in 1813-14; was born in Sanford in 1756. He enlisted after the battle of Bunker Hill at the age of nineteen; served under General Wayne at Stony Point, and under Gates at the capture of Burgoyne's army. After a three months' furlough, he traveled to Portsmouth on foot, took passage for Boston, was captured the first day out by a British cruiser and carried to England, where he was confined in Dartmoor Prison until the close of the war. He came home by way of France. Although advanced in life he hated the "Britishers" so much that he enlisted in the war of 1812, and served to the close of hostilities. He died in 1844, aged 89 years.

Lieut. William Davis, from Westmoreland, N. H., born in 1782, with wife, Clarissa Carlton, from Mt. Vernon, N. H., came to Denmark about 1808, and cleared a farm east of the Corner, where his grandson resides. He was an officer of a company sent to Portland in September, 1814. He was a good citizen who served faithfully in municipal offices; deacon of the Congregational church for a long term of years, and constant in his religious duties; died in 1851.

John P. Smith, born in Newmarket, N. H., in 1785, came early to Cornish. His wife was Nancy Gray; removed to Denmark about 1812, and cleared a farm at the locality known as "Jordan's Corner." He was a teacher, lumber speculator, and a farmer, who acquired a handsome estate for the time. He was a citizen of honesty and was called to fill the town offices; a pillar in the Orthodox church, who did much to sustain religious services in town. He died in 1841. (See Smith Genealogy.)

CONWAY.

The territory embraced in this town was originally a part of that extensive tract of indefinite boundary called the "Pequawket country." The charter of the township was granted by Gov. Benning Wentworth, Oct. 1, 1765, and comprised 230,040 acres with an addition of 1,040 acres for roads, ponds, mountains, etc. The township is six miles square. A part of this tract had been included by mistake in the grant to General Frye, and was disconnected when an accurate survey was made. The town derived its name from Henry Seymore Conway, commander of the British army at the time of incorporation. The land was divided into sixty-nine equal shares, and each grantee or his representative was required to plant and cultivate five acres of land within five years for every fifty acres his claim contained. It was also ordered that before any division of the land was made a one-acre lot should be reserved for each grantee near the centre of the township. Each proprietor was to pay annually, if demanded, one ear of Indian corn in the month of December for ten years; after that, one shilling proclamation money for every hundred acres. Two shares of 500 acres were reserved for Governor Wentworth, one share for the support of the gospel in foreign lands, one for the church of England, one for a settled minister, and one for schools.

Many of the original proprietors never set foot on the township land, but sold their rights to others. The shares of those who were delinquent in complying with the conditions of the grant, were, after due notice, regranted on petition of Andrew McMillan, Apr. 6, 1772, to those who became actual settlers. Colonel McMillan was personally interested in the settlement, and exerted himself to induce families to enter the lands. In 1772 there were forty-three polls reported within the town.

The only roads by which the inhabitants traveled were the broad, well-trodden Indian trails down the banks of the Saco and across to the Great Ossipee. These had been kept open by hunters who had camps in the Pequawket country.

The early pioneers of Conway were not as wise as the Sokokis, for they built their first houses on the low intervals, and the great freshet that inundated the Saco valley in October of 1785 proved very destructive to property.

Three hundred and twenty-seven acres of arable mowing land were covered with debris and spoiled; two barns with all the hay and grain stored in them were swept away; seven dwellings and four barns so badly damaged as to necessitate rebuilding; ten oxen, twelve cows, eighty sheep, two horses, and twenty-five swine were drowned; large quantities of flax spread upon the intervals to dry, and corn remaining unharvested, were destroyed, and every bridge and rod of fence in the valley carried away.

Among the afflictions that befell the settlers was a scourge of rattlesnakes; a pest much worse than rabbits and hares, to destroy which the British parliament passes elaborate bills. On May 11, 1767, the inhabitants of Conway voted that any person who should kill a rattlesnake or snakes in the township and should bring the first "joynt of the rattle of said snake or snakes to the person appointed—who should consume the same immediately—should be paid three pence lawful money." The snakes were to be killed and their rattle "consumed" on or before the 20th day of June. Following this action it was voted that Joshua Kelley receive the rattlesnakes' tails and "execute the same."

They voted a bounty of \$20 on wolves' heads; twenty-three cents on crows' heads; six cents on grown blackbirds and two cents on young ones.

An article in their warrant to see if a bridge should be built across the Saco at a place called "Chautaugui" was passed over. At another meeting it was voted to build a bridge at "Shataugua."

The largest bodies of water in Conway are Walker's and Pequawket ponds. The tributaries of the Saco in this town are Swift and Pequawket rivers.

The scenery of Conway is the grandest and most picturesque to be found in New England, and has been the subject for admiration to travelers from many lands.

On the western bank of the Saco are two remarkable ledges. The most northerly, known as "Hart's Looking-Glass," nearly perpendicular, rises 650 feet. That below rises 950 feet, and is called "White Horse Ledge."

FOUNDERS OF CONWAY.

Thomas Chadbourne built the first framed house. His land was granted in 1773. He had a mill privilege on Kesauh brook. The following lines were found on the inside of the cover of an old book, and show that as early as about 1774 the names found therein were well known:

"Three men went up from dollof town,
And stop al nite at Forsters Pockit,
To mak ye Road Bi injun Hil,
To git close up to nort pigogit,
To Emris Kamp up Kesuck Brok,
Wha Chadbun is Beginnen —"

He was granted fifteen acres of land with mill privilege on Pudding brook, on condition that he build a good saw-mill, to be kept in good repair forever, and to saw logs into boards or other lumber for the proprietors for one-half of the lumber, or at the rate of nine shillings per thousand for boards. He was to build a grist-mill on the same stream to grind in proper manner for inhabitants, and keep mill in repair forever and be at all times ready to serve. As encouragement for building saw-mill and grist-mill, one hundred acres of land were granted him.

Col. Andrew McMillan, of Scotch descent, was born in Ireland. He was an officer in the French war, and received, Oct. 25, 1765, as a reward for services, a tract of land which included the whole intervale on the east side of the Saco in Lower Bartlett. He purchased shares in Conway, consisting of intervale and upland, which were subsequently known as the "McMillan farm." Here he established his permanent home in 1764. He was prominent in town affairs and filled many offices. He was representative to the General Court, and paid the highest taxes of any man in town. His house was the headquarters of those who entered the township prospecting for land. He was a man of hot temper, whose generous heart prompted him to assist his fellow-men. He supported a fine establishment, open hospitality, and colored servants. He died Nov. 6, 1800, aged 70 years.

Richard Eastman, son of Richard who came from Pembroke to Conway with his family, was the fourth in descent from Roger Eastman, who came from Wales to Salisbury, Mass., about 1640. The elder Richard purchased the mill lot, and such improvements as had been made there, of Thomas Chadbourne, Esq. Included in this estate was the first framed house built in Conway, of date about 1766. This property was conveyed to Richard, Jr., and Noah, his brother; these, with other members of the family, moved into the house, which was on the intervale north of Kesough brook, in 1769, and therein was born the first male child cradled in Conway. Mr. Eastman was a useful townsman and lived to do good among men for a long term of years. He was a deacon for rising half a century. He found great delight in the worship of God, and enriched his fertile mind with quotations from the sacred records. His long, calm, and fruitful life was undoubtedly attributable to his habits of strict temperance and prudent industry; and as a result of his good example his name, as a synonym of many excellencies, has been embalmed in the memories of many who honor men for honorable conduct. When Christian services were established, in 1778, his name, with that of his wife, Abiah Lovejoy, were two out of eight signed to a covenant which required them to "walk with the Lord." As justice of the peace, he was well known for careful business, and as one of the foremost townsmen, who promoted every commendable enterprise, he was respected. His death occurred in 1826, at the age of 79. From his seventeen children a numerous race has sprung up, now

scattered over our broad land, and their blood has fused with that of nearly all families in the upper section of the Saco valley. Children:

1. SALLY, m. Abial Lovejoy.
2. JONATHAN, m. Phebe Lovejoy.
3. POLLY, m. Amos Barnes.
4. PHEBE, m. Humphrey Cram.
5. HANNAH, m. Isaac Merrill.
6. RICHARD, m. Elmira Morrill and Louisa Morrill.
7. ABIAH, m. William C. Ford.
8. WILLIAM, m. Mary Lovejoy and Mary Trickey.
9. DORCAS, m. Samuel Merrill.
10. PATTY, m. Jonathan Stickney.
11. KEZIAH, m. Henry Tucker.
12. BETSEY, m. John Hill.
13. AMOS, m. Betsey E. Merrill.
14. HARRIET, m. Gen. George P. Meserve.
15. JOHN L., m. Margaret Douglass.
16. CLARISSA, m. Rev. Stephen Merrill.
17. IRENE, m. Jonathan E. Chase.

One died unmarried.

Noah Eastman, brother of Dea. Abiatha, was born Mar. 20, 1753; married Hannah Holt, Sept. 10, 1775. He was a miller in North Conway for fifty years and was locally called "Honest Noah"; when in old age, "Uncle Noah." He was an industrious, frugal man, who held the respect of respectable people, and that was good enough. He died Aug. 26, 1823.

Daniel Eastman was born Sept. 6, 1792; married Martha, daughter of Dr. William Chadbourne, who died in 1880, aged 82 years. He died Aug. 22, 1885; was a major; oldest Free Mason in the state at time of death; largely engaged in real estate business; purchased the top of Mt. Washington for ten cents an acre and sold out for twenty-five; owned principal part of Conway intervales; was in mercantile business; built the Washington House and "kept tavern" many years. Of his children, five in number, William C. is now living.

Rev. Benjamin D. Eastman was born Dec. 21, 1802. In 1831 he united with the Maine Methodist Conference. He served as pastor in various churches; was twice representative and served a term in the state Senate; in Conway was trader and postmaster; was a student of the Indian language; prosecuted historical researches and wrote for the press. He married Lois F. Averill; second, Nancy F. Whitney; had two sons, George W. and Charles W.

The descendants of the three Eastman brothers, before mentioned, are said to be more numerous than of any other three settlers in the Saco valley. Their wives were of commensurate worth, and were adapted to fill their

responsible places in a new settlement. They were robust, brave-hearted, and faithful to their vocation.

Thomas Merrill, Esq., was a son of Dea. John Merrill, of Concord, and was one of the first settlers in Conway. His house was on the south side of the Saco in 1766; three sons permanently settled in 1771. He was a man of great usefulness, whose integrity and ability won the esteem of his fellow-citizens; and when they required a justice of the peace their petition to Governor Wentworth read: "We shall be glad and rejoice if your Excellency should appoint to that office Lieut. Thomas Merrill." He was clerk for the proprietors and town many years. He was a man of superior education and an accurate scribe; died July 2, 1788, and was interred in an old lot near the centre of the town.

Col. David Page came from Dunbarton to Concord about 1761, and settled first at the "Seven Lots," where Fryeburg village now stands, about 1765. He removed across the river previous to 1770, and was from that date conspicuously identified with public affairs in Conway. He was selectman, justice of the peace, and representative; had been a colonel in the Revolutionary army; was one of the "Rogers Rangers," and carried wounds received in service.

Samuel Dinsmore, from Lee, was a soldier of the French and Indian war. His son Elijah raised a company and marched to Cambridge in 1775, and after the Revolution came to Conway, in the dead of winter, on snowshoes with his wife. He carried an enormous pack lashed to his shoulders, in which were their "airthly belongings." He built a camp near that of John Pendexter, and afterwards resided near the site of the present Intervale House. He was a tavern-keeper and a deacon of the Baptist church; two rather incongruous offices to fill contemporaneously. He was financially successful.

Capt. John Hart, from Portsmouth, came to Conway and sat down on the west side of the Saco soon after the Revolution. The great rock now known as Cathedral ledge was near his homestead, and originally called Hart's ledge. He was a tavern-keeper. The coach road from Conway through the Notch passed his door. He owned land in Hart's Location. He married Polly Willey, who reached the age of 92. He lived to old age. He was a well-known and popular townsman. His daughter Lydia married Joseph Dinsmore; Honor married James Willey.

Lieut. Amos Barnes, of Groton, Mass., was born Jan. 9, 1757; father killed in French war. Amos was at Bunker Hill and Trenton. He enlisted three times in the Revolution; was with Washington at Valley Forge, and with Sullivan in the Indian expedition. He was on half rations two months. He married Polly, daughter of Richard Eastman, June 18, 1786. He was a commander of militia, and of a company in 1812. He died in Conway, Dec. 6, 1846.

Col. Abial Lovejoy came from Concord previous to 1774. His father was one of the grantees, and he represented him in settlement. He married Anna Stiekney, and planted his roof-tree near Hart's ledge. He and his wife were two of the six "charter members" of the first church; was chosen deacon at the organization, and served forty years in the sacred office. He died May 27, 1817.

Moses Randall came from Sanbornton, and as one of the first pioneers located on the intervale below Sunset hill, where a grandson now resides. His journey to Conway was made with an ox-team through a road lined by spotted trees. Several of his children came with him. He was a man of great industry, and upon the valuable farm first cleared by him passed down to old age.

Joseph Thompson was an early pioneer. He came from Lee; a clothier; owned a large tract of land. His first house was built on the intervale. After the great freshet he rebuilt on the high ground at a place since called the "Three Elms." His first wife was a Randall; second wife, Sally Chesley; had issue by both. He divided his extensive farm of 500 acres into three parts for his sons.

Leavitt Hill settled on the west side of the Saco at an early day. He cleared extensive fields and became the owner of a good farm; was many years a tavern-keeper. He transplanted an elm from the intervale, in 1780, about one inch in diameter, that now stands near the house and measures twenty-six feet in circumference one foot above the roots.

Col. John Hill, who became an enterprising business man, was son of preceding; was an owner of mills and extensive tracts of land in several towns; owned the Pequawket House; was engaged in trade and manufacture of shoes and clothing; postmaster about forty years; was popular and held office; acquired great wealth, which was lost by reverses. He died Apr. 24, 1870, aged 79 years. His wives were Sally Freeman and Elizabeth Eastman.

BARTLETT.

This town was incorporated June 16, 1794, and was named in honor of the distinguished Josiah Bartlett. If we were to describe the various tracts of land once comprised in the township our vocabulary would be exhausted. The geography of this wild, rugged, and forest-covered country was long in a transition state. The alternating of slices of territory, varying from fifty to a hundred acres, was like a game of "give and take" upon an extensive checker-board. Boundary lines were as uncertain as New England weather, and indefinite as a passing cloud. In consequence of this transitory state of affairs the early inhabitants did not have any permanent place to "bail from." If a pioneer of Hart's Location went "down country" to have his grist ground

he might return and find his family living in Adams; or if he went to Dover for a supply of groceries, leaving his cabin in Jackson, he might, on his "home-coming," have to acknowledge that he was an inhabitant of some other grant or township. On Monday the planter might cultivate his field in the county of Coos, and on Tuesday find the same acreage transferred bodily across the line into Carroll. No anchor was strong enough to keep the territorial ship from drifting; the land was constantly crawling from grant to township, and from shire to shire. Let us prove our assertion true.

The town of Bartlett is comprised in a grant to Col. Andrew McMillan, of 2,000 acres, dated Oct. 25, 1765; a grant to Capt. William Stark, consisting of 3,000 acres, of the same date; a grant to Lieut. Vere Royse, of 2,000 acres, dated Sept. 6, 1769; a grant to Adj. Philip Bayley, of 2,000 acres, dated Aug. 9, 1770, and one to Maj. James Gray, of 3,856 acres, June 12, 1772. By an act, June 19, 1806, the town received a grant of 600 acres from the state lands situated in Adams, 300 for support of the gospel and 300 for schools. On June 3, 1822, a tract belonging to Nathaniel Carlton was cut from Bartlett and annexed to Jackson. A tract owned by Jonathan McIntire was annexed to the town by an act dated July 3, 1839. The farms of Nathaniel Tufts and Stephen Carlton, 2d, were sawed from Bartlett and "jined" to Jackson in 1853. In 1853 the town was transferred from Coos to Carroll county. A tract was taken from Chatham in 1869 and "spliced on" to Bartlett. A slice was cut from Hart's Location and consigned to the town in 1878. The area is now 38,000 acres, a large part waste land; no, not actually waste, for the inhabitants ask an admission fee of the city folk who go to view the grand, majestic, natural scenery of the mountains.

This was a stern, uninviting country for settlement. It was broken, rocky, and resisting. The word spontaneous applied only to the growth of wood and wild plants. It required a good deal of harrow-tickling and hoe-coaxing to produce productive farms; but when the soil had been carried into a generous mood it gave forth bountifully from its rich properties.

The isolation of the inhabitants made them mutually dependent upon each other, and stimulated a spirit of good-will and reciprocal attention to their needs. In the early days of settlement there were but few neighbors within thirty-six miles. The provisions were drawn over the snow on hand-sleds from Dover, seventy-five miles away. One of the pioneers went seven miles to borrow a plow and carried it home on his shoulders over a rough, stony path, interspersed with break-neck steeps and hard-scrabble hills.

Many of the inhabitants were non-resident and their land exempt from taxation; this made the burden of expenses for public improvement, such as the building of roads and bridges, very heavy for the few who lived in the town. This condition of affairs was a source of discouragement and anxiety with the settlers, and culminated in a sharp-pointed petition which brought

the snail-paced authorities to their feeling. In about two years after the prayers of the inhabitants had been offered for material mercies a tax of one penny an acre was levied upon the lands of non-resident owners.

The fluctuating character of the streams that come rushing down from the hills in their untamed madness has made it difficult to keep any bridges on them, and the people have been taxed many times to rebuild such.

FOUNDERS OF BARTLETT.

Richard Garland was one of the first five settlers who entered this mountain-hidden locality in 1783. These suffered many deprivations, and numerous anecdotes are told about their adventures. He was the first constable and collector; was from Dover; had served in the army of the Revolution. He married Sarah Watson, of Rochester; died in 1853, an aged man; had children, and descendants reside in town.

Sergt. Jonathan Tasker, descended from John Tasker, who came from England to Madbury, N. H., was an early adventurer and settler. A brother of Jonathan, Ebenezer, also settled in town. Sergeant Tasker had served in the Revolutionary army under Colonel Reed; was one of the first selectmen; had two sons and several daughters, who intermarried with descendants of other old families.

Clement Meserve came from Marlburg, near Dover, N. H., to Jackson, but soon removed to Bartlett. His sons and descendants constituted a large per cent. of the population, and were prominent and useful men. (See Genealogy.)

Hon. Obed Hall came from Madbury, N. H., and owned a farm in Upper Bartlett; kept a house of entertainment for travelers. He was a gentleman of many fine parts; was a member of Congress in 1811; had a family of intelligent sons and daughters, the latter known as the pink of beauty. His first wife was twenty years his senior, and the second wife twenty years younger; the latter was the mother of his children. She spent her latter years with her children in Portland, as the wife of Richard Odell.

“Master” Ebenezer Hall, brother of preceding, was a man of superior education, possessed of excellent business capacity. He was called to fill the town offices, and in 1811 was appointed judge of probate for Coos county; was a man of kindly heart and graceful manners. His integrity was unquestioned and his influence remarkably useful. He left a family of children of extra intelligence, who have filled stations of responsibility.

Joseph Pitman descended from one of Britain's ennobled families; was born in London in 1759, and came to New England prior to the Revolution. He espoused the cause of the colonists and served as a privateer. Having married Alice Pendexter, sister of Hon. John, he settled, before the organization of the town of Bartlett, in Hart's Location. He was one of the

foremost pioneers, and was active in town affairs during life: filled many town offices. He left more descendants who have filled honorable positions than any of the first settlers.

HART'S LOCATION.

This township was granted to Thomas Chadbourne for his services during the French and Indian wars, before the Revolution, by Governor Wentworth. It was named for Richard Hart, who purchased the territory by payment of the small sum of one thousand and five hundred dollars. In this wild region the waters of the Saco find their way from the Notch of the White Mountains, and along its borders the Indians made their trail which led to Canada. But few white families have lived here. The Willey house was built three miles from the narrow pass in the Notch, in 1792, for the accommodation of a few travelers and the Vermont marketmen when on their way to Portland. Dr. Samuel Bemis, an invalid, who was seeking for a locality where he could find health, found his way to Hart's Location, and became so much attached to it that in consequence of its wild grandeur he built a sort of castle-mansion of the native granite, in which he spent the remainder of his days; his death occurred in 1881, at the age of 87. From this man Bemis Station derived its name. The Frankenstein gulf was named for a German artist, who was a companion of Doctor Bemis. On Avalanche brook there is a remarkable waterfall, one hundred and fifty feet in height and at the base seventy feet wide. Below this there is a fall on Bemis brook one hundred and seventy-six feet in height, but so difficult of approach as to be seldom seen.

It was in Hart's Location that the remarkable "Willey slide" occurred in August, 1826. During an awful tempest an avalanche started more than a thousand feet from the base of Mt. Willey and swept down with terrible momentum behind the dwelling of the Willey family. Had they remained within doors they would have been saved; but the roar of the descending mountain side and shock of falling boulders so terrified the family that they fled from a place of safety into the very jaws of destruction. The family, consisting of seven, were overtaken and with two men stopping there, David Allen and David Nickerson, were buried under the earth, stones, and trees. The bodies of three of the children were never found. There was a great boulder behind the house which held its place and divided the descending debris, saving the buildings.

FOUNDERS OF HART'S LOCATION.

Abel Crawford, from Guildhall, Vt., came through the rock-bound wilderness to the White Mountain Notch when a young man, clad in garments made from moose skin. He was born about 1765. His wife was Hannah, daughter of Eleazer Rosebrook, and inherited strong traits from both her

parents. Mr. Crawford became a mountaineer when a young man, and in old age was known as the "Patriarch of the Hills." In personal appearance he was attractive and remarkable. He was of stature six feet four, not broad but muscular and wiry; his complexion dark; in temperament genial and generous. He was the first guide to the mountains, and assisted in cutting the first foot-paths. At the age of seventy-five he rode the first horse that ever reached the summit. When eighty he was a strong, hearty man. He and sons built the old Crawford House, kept many years by his son Thomas J. Crawford. During the last five or six years of his life he represented the eight voters of Hart's Location and those in Nash and Sawyer's Location and Carroll. He died July 15, 1851, aged 85, and lies buried by his wife, who died October 28, 1848, at the age of 76, near Bemis Station. His sons were men of gigantic physical proportions; none were under six feet; the eldest, Erastus Crawford, was six feet six, and Ethan Allen Crawford, who inherited his grandfather Rosebrook's estate, was nearly seven feet, a stature that entitled him to the designation, "The Giant of the Mountains."

Capt. Samuel Willey moved from Lee, N. H., about 1775, and opened a clearing in Stark's Location, now Bartlett, but subsequently moved to North Conway, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying June 14, 1844, at the advanced age of 90 years. His wife, Betsey Glazier, was of Scotch descent and lived to the age of 83. Their children were eight in number, named as follows:

1. POLLY, m. Jonathan Thompson.

2. JAMES, a lieutenant in the 1812 war; lived in Conway.

3. SAMUEL, b. Mar. 31, 1788; m. Polly Lovejoy, Sept. 17, 1812, and had a family of five children. He removed from "Humphrey's Ledge" farm, the first cleared in Bartlett, to a house that had been built by one Davis near the Notch, in October, 1825. Mr. Willey was a most estimable man. He was kind hearted, of gentle spirit, sound judgment, and a sincere Christian. His companion was a person of many virtues; an excellent wife and mother. By industry and frugality these found enough to meet their daily needs, and with their children formed a happy and contented family. But the entire household was destroyed by a landslide from Mt. Willey, Aug. 28, 1826. In a small enclosure, on the Bigelow place, lie the remains of the parents and two children. Three, Jeremiah, Martha, and Elbridge, were never found and their bodies are still under the debris of the slide. On the base of the monument erected to their memory are these lines:

"We gaze around, we read their monument;
We sigh, and when we sigh we smile."

Children: *Eliza Ann*, b. July, 1813; *Jeremiah*, b. July, 1815; *Martha G.*, b. Sept., 1817; *Elbridge G.*, b. Sept., 1819; *Sally*, b. in 1822.


4. HANNAH, m. John M. Barnes.

5. BETSEY, m. Jacob Bray.

6. REV. BENJAMIN G.

7. STEPHEN, succeeded to homestead, went West.

8. SALLY.



Deserted Hearth-Stones.



KILICK MILL SETTLEMENT. Nearly a hundred eventful years have passed away since a road was "bushed out" from Nason's Falls, at South Limington, across the level plains to the "old Alfred road," near the well-known homestead of Cyrus Bean, then in the plantation of Little Falls, and about one mile southwest from the present hamlet of Bonnie Eagle. This thoroughfare crossed the stream that issues from Killick pond, and was extended, in the winter season, along the clearings in the "Dalton Right." As Killick pond was about three miles long, surrounded by high banks, it afforded ample room for flowage and formed, at its outlet, an excellent water-power. Taking advantage of this, a few enterprising men, having an eye to business and improvement, planted a settlement here. Mills, a store, blacksmith's shop, ordinary, and several dwelling-houses were erected. Fields of considerable extent were cleared along the side of the stream, orchards planted, flowers cultivated, and as the road traversing their plantation was considered to be a permanent highway, hopes were cherished that the place would, with the increasing population of the townships, become a prosperous centre of trade.

As this "Killick Mill road" formed the connecting link in the route followed by many of the New Hampshire and Vermont farmers, when transporting their produce to the Portland market, two brothers, Amos and David Towle, built an old-fashioned tavern at the Killick Mill settlement for the accommodation of these and other travelers. This great, wide, rambling house stood on the swell of land on the right-hand side of the road as the pilgrim goes toward the west, some distance east from the bridge. Long ranges of sheds containing many compartments, provided with doors and connected with the stables, were built above the house; these were for the Vermonters' long pungs and loads of farm produce, and there was no use for locks and bolts while Towle's great watch dog, "Holdfast," was unchained. This soon became a popular "putting-up place," and Towle's Tavern and the toddy mixed there were known and talked of by many of the best farmers in at least three states.

It has been said that Abel Crawford used to count fifty teams in a day as they passed his house in the White Mountain Notch on their way from Vermont to Portland, and as many as twenty of these have been accommodated at Towle's Tavern for a night many times. This winter caravan usually came

down from the north during the early weeks of the new year and was absent from home under ordinary circumstances eight or ten days; when snow-bound and belated, two weeks. This annual market-trip was much talked of by the stalwart "Green Mountain boys" as they went from house to house in their neighborhood. Several days were required for "gittin' reddy." Their loads consisted of whole hogs (dead, of course), dressed poultry, sausages, cheeses, butter, dried apples, fox and mink skins, baskets, brooms, axe-handles, goad-sticks, stockings, mittens—anything and everything raised and manufactured on the farm that could be turned into cash, or bartered for such knickknacks as they needed in their homes.

Although the Towles looked for these market-men the first of January every year, there was no certainty as to when they would appear; the contingency of bad roads and weather must be considered. Sometimes a man of business, a lumber-dealer or cattle-man, or a dignified magistrate going to attend the assizes, would dine at the tavern and bring word in advance that the farmers might be expected on such a day. Being thus forewarned, the family was forearmed and enabled to have everything in readiness for the reception and comfort of their annual patrons. The landlord from the road-side, and his wife from the kitchen window, watched betimes for the coming of the head team, and listened for the "clink-clonk-clank" of the great bronze sleigh-bells that could be heard for a long distance across the level lands on a clear, cold day; their music was very pleasant to the waiting landlords. When the long train was driven into the tavern yard there was shouting and great confusion. These lusty, cold, hungry teamsters were a noisy crew. As soon as the horses had been provided for, and the great pungs secured in the sheds, the market-men would gather up their robes, dinner firkins, and whips and start for the bar-room, where these would be piled in a corner for the time being.

An enormous stone fireplace, piled with burning logs, threw out a cheerful warmth and mellow light. A rough-and-ready group soon formed a circle around the long hearth, where boots were removed and the benumbed feet toasted until they tingled with the rush of a stimulated circulation. When all had been made comfortable by the great fire without, and a generous lining of hot toddy within, the hearty fellows went for their firkins. What were these for, when guests at a public house, where were ample provisions for man and beast? Why, it came to pass in those days that farmers, when on their way to and from market, carried their own food; the tavern-keepers only had pay for baiting, lodging room, and what their company drank; this was considered to be enough. Well, these portable larders were placed before the fire and warmed awhile; then the covers were removed and placed on the farmer's knee where they formed the round table from which these were to take their courses. Such strapping fellows were naturally good feeders; but what could be expected after a ride of forty miles in a cold winter day!

Neither the fastidious nor abstemious were present at Towle's tavern on these occasions. Indigestion and dyspepsia were torments then unknown; the robust appetite regulated the diet. See how these Vermonters assail their round "cupboards"! With the greasy bone of a spare-rib in one hand, and a big doughnut in the other, their jaws were kept busy for a full half-hour. To "gnaw a bone" was no disgrace, for all knew the adage true, "The nearer the bone the sweeter the meat." A little oil from the delicious roast caused the face to shine, and the flip with which they washed their supper down made their hearts merry. Sometimes the housewife at home would make a couple gallons of bean porridge for her husband's long journey. This was provided with a short stick connected with a bit of bed cord, put into a flaring tub, and exposed upon a snow bank to freeze. When all was ready, this congealed mass, which resembled a block of Roxbury "pudding-stone," conglomerate and gray, was hung by its loop upon a stake at the pung side, and took care of itself till wanted. As a convenient instrument, the Vermonter carried a small axe in a cleat on the outside of his pung, and when "bean porridge hot" was wanted, he chopped a hunk from "bean porridge cold," which, according to sayings of the old folk, was "best when nine days old." This was warmed in a basin at the hearth-stone and eaten with great relish by these hardy men.

The coming of the Vermont farmers was looked for by the Towles as a speculation, and the welcome accorded them had a mercenary undertow; but the millmen, the smutty-nosed blacksmith, and heads of families of the settlement gathered with the strangers in the great bar-room for pure companionship's sake; for the royal good time they had in listening to the stories told by the men "from the northard," and the general good-fellowship that prevailed at these evening gatherings. These mid-winter nights would be snapping cold and enormous piles of fire-wood must needs be burned. The ice would crack with startling report on the pond, the "runners" of a passing sled scream over the frozen track, and nails start from the tavern walls; but what cared these jovial fellows who toasted their shins, smoked their pipes, and told tales in Towle's tavern! Their horses were comfortable in the stables and their produce safely housed, so let Jack Frost rave and tear.

It would be a late hour when the men of the settlement bade the Vermonters "good-night" and went home; then the weary wayfarers would spread their buffalo skins upon the bar-room floor, "camp down" with their feet toward the fire, and soon be snoring like the tearers of strong cloth and the drone of a big fiddle. They would be up, betimes, to replenish the fire-wood or to solace themselves with a whiff of their pipe, and so the night wore on. Long before the blinking stars had retired before the coming day, these exuberant countrymen were up and about their business. It was twenty miles to Portland, and they must have an early start. After a mug of hot flip to warm

their marrow bones and a breakfast of porridge-chips, they were away after their horses. Full of good-fellowship, lively, talkative, whistling, they assisted each other when "hitching up," and not one drove away till all were ready; then, big Dick Wilbraham, the "Lyndonville giant," who acted as "captain of the host," cracked his long whip, shouted "good-morning," to the landlord, "come on," to the Vermonters, and guided his tall, mottled horses into the road-way, followed by his "companions in travel." Slowly they climbed the long Killick hill* as each walked by the side of his team; then, standing upon the small platform at the rear end of their long pungs, they applied the lash and were away at full pace cityward.

Reaching Portland as early as ten in the forenoon, the remainder of the day would be spent in disposing of their load; the following morning would find them making purchases of a new gown for Molly, a fur tippet for Susan, a cap for Jim, a fowling-piece for Ned, and a steel trap for Zeb. Besides these articles, such hardware, crockery, and "chicken fixens" as were needed, but not raised, on the farm. Evening found the whole company once more at Towle's Tavern in the Killick Mill settlement, where they were to tarry for the night; for the night? We shall see.

Supper done, checker-boards were brought forward, the round-cornered cards taken down, and while the Vermonters, with the mill-men, studied how to outwit each other in their silent, harmless battles between "king-row and corner," or between "clubs and spades," the spectators watched the games with their heads enwreathed in clouds of blue incense that emanated from their odorous pipes, and joined in the congratulations bestowed upon the champion players.

We have incidentally mentioned one Dick Wilbraham, called "Wilbram" for short, the big man from Lyndonville, Vermont. Now he stood six feet seven in his stockings, was broad in proportion to his height, and a perfect Hercules for strength. No two men of his neighborhood had been able to

* KILLICK POND.—It has been assumed in tradition and print that this beautiful lakelet was named for one *Kelton*, or *Kelloch*, who once lived somewhere in the neighborhood, and it is now about time to refute the statement. My reliable grandfather, who was born in 1780, informed me that when the "Dalton Right," in the northwestern part of the plantation of Little Falls, was settled, some very large and beautiful masts were cut on the bank of the stream which forms the outlet of this pond. Among the company sent up from Saco to assist in hauling the masts to the ship-yards in that town, was a Scotchman, and as the teamsters stormed at their oxen but could not draw the enormous load up the long hill near the pond, this foreigner shouted: "Bide, mon, bide, ye hae come to a killiek." From this expression by Sandy the steep ascent was named "Killiek hill"; afterwards the pond was known by the same designation. Now this tradition, if such it may be called, has not traveled very far down the stream of time through the channel of human affirmation, and has some foundation in fact outside of itself. The word *Killiek* is of Scottish origin, and always used to denote a halt, a sudden stop; the exact meaning of the word employed by the Scotchman when the mast-team "got stuck" at Killiek hill, nearly, or quite, a century ago. The same name, involving the same idea, is now applied to a small anchor. Where is the evidence to show that a person named Kellog or Kelloch ever lived in the townships on either side of this pond?—*Author.*

hold him down since he reached maturity. He was now in the prime of manhood, firm of fibre, and dangerous to trifle with when his "dander was up." His abundant good nature, sound judgment, and lively conversation constituted him a pleasant companion. In emergencies he was always equal to the occasion; when imposed upon, a terrible retaliator. His dialect was strongly tinged with that peculiar flat pronunciation and long-drawn accent which originated in northern New York and insinuated itself, like a great, thin-edged wedge, into nearly every part of Vermont. He was, withal, something of a wag, and his quaint expressions and penetrating jokes were long remembered and rehearsed at the fireside years after he lay in his seven-foot grave among the green hills of Lyndonville.

There was in the Killick Mill settlement, at the time of which I write, a character locally known as Nat Brandford, whose fame as an athlete was well established by his feats of strength exhibited when the saw-mill was raised, where he carried one end of the "fender beam" to its seat upon his brawny shoulder unassisted. This man was not over tall, but almost superhumanly thick, with a neck like a statue of "heroic size," and a square jaw that told of terrible will and determination. His was an animal organization, as expressed in every lineament of his bull-dog head and member of his muscular body. He was quarrelsome, hateful, and vindictive.

It was unfortunate that two such men as Dick Wilbraham, of Lyndonville, and Nat Brandford, of the Killick Mill, should meet; but such was the case at Towle's Tavern more than once. Nat had hurled several insulting hints at Wilbraham, but the latter passed them without any noticeable umbrage, and the muttering of an expected storm had passed away. Nat had frequently boasted of his willingness to "tan Dick Wilbraham's jacket for him," and by some imprudent and meddlesome person this half-threat had reached the big Vermonter's ears and soaked well into the flesh and bones of his stalwart body. This one-sided spirit of jealousy, for it was nothing less, extended itself into others; and had they confessed the truth, it would have been known that there existed among the Killick Mill settlers and the farmers from Vermont a genuine longing for a test of muscle between these formidable men. So much more the pity, for it was self-evident that if the affair culminated in a corporeal contest, somebody would be seriously hurt; possibly, property would be destroyed.

For a purpose Nat Brandford had challenged Dick Wilbraham to a game of checkers. The latter played the white "men," and the former the black, for he claimed that "luck was commonly with the niggers." As the game slowly progressed, and the two men cautiously moved their "skirmishers" toward each other, every faculty of forecast was brought into exercise. They were both old hands at "checkers," and this game would be a masterpiece for one of the competitors; there were some reasons for thinking that the harm-

less pastime would be supplemented by a game of more radical consequences. Worst of all, that hellish liquid that has promoted more hatred between men, more crime, more murders, than any and all other inventions of the prince of darkness, was setting on fire the axles of anger, and the burning wheels were revolving with increased velocity; at this rate of speed, a collision, a crash, could not be averted. What a tempest of rage was brewing in the breasts of those men! What the end would be none could divine. Every person present was silent, and with bated breath, as those who dread impending calamity, watched the movements of the checker players. Nearly every "man" had been swept from the board by the "jumps" of Dick Wilbraham's "crowned" warriors, and the last "nigger" on Brandford's side had been driven to a corner where it could not be extricated, when the "brakes" were thrown off, and the latter shouted in a voice that had been steeped in hate:

"Dick Wilbraham, you cheat."

"You lie, Nat Brandford," responded the Vermonter, and springing to his feet he shouted, "Clear the floor."

With all haste chairs were hustled to the wall, while Amos Towle loudly cried for interference between the angry men. It was without avail; not a person present would raise a hand to hinder the coming contest. In half the time I am writing a line it was all over. Springing like an enraged panther, with as much agility as if he had been an oily-jointed circus performer, Dick Wilbraham seized Nat Brandford by the neck and his leather breeches, and raising him bodily from the bar-room floor dashed him through the window, sweeping sash and glass away like so much gossamer, and landing them in an enormous snow bank some distance from the tavern-side. For a moment the almost breathless spectators stood speechless, not having the power to move; then, like the victorious lion that roars over his prey, Dick Wilbraham lifted the safety valve of a voice that must have vent and screamed with a terrible, blood-curdling scream until every man about him sank into a chair and he was left alone upon his feet. Only a brief interval passed, when he turned to the landlord with an expression of face that was full of meaning and said: "Mr. Towle, go out, and if Nat Brandford can be found and is alive, tell him to go to his home and never, *never*, NEVER cross my path again." This spoken, a deathly paleness spread over his frenzied visage and he went to his seat at the fireside. In an hour he was as calm as if nothing had happened, but the affair had cast a heavy shadow over the evening's enjoyment and conversation declined to a low level.

Nat Brandford was not seen again for the night. The settlers retired to their homes filled with astonishment at what they had seen, and the Vermont farmers, feeling that their cup was full, spread down their buffalo robes and silently sought repose. They were up for an early start, but before leaving for their homes noble-hearted Dick Wilbraham sent his compliments to his

vanquished foeman in the following half-serious, half-sarcastic remark: "Mr. Towle, you tell Nat Brandford for *me* that when his broken bones are set, and his wounded face and hands are healed, to send the doctor's bill to Dick Wilbraham, of Lyndonville, Vt., and he will pay it."

When a lad, while searching for straying sheep in company with my grandfather, I made my first visit to this sylvan solitude under the Killick hill, where once nestled a cluster of peaceful homes. While resting upon a deserted door-stone, under the sweet white bloom of an old apple tree, the aged sire told me the story of the settlement and its abandonment. The place was so beautiful for situation and its history so full of lively incident that it was ever after invested with charming attraction; and for years I frequently wandered about the bush-grown fields and along the brook-side, giving free scope to my fancy till I mentally reconstructed the mills and dwellings, and repeopled the lonely place with happy and hearty men and women.

There remained, forty years ago, the timber bridge, the decayed ruins of the mill-dam, some old cellars, tumble-down stone walls, scrubby fruit trees, and, growing among the tangled grass and over-towering weeds, a rose-bush produced its annual crimson flower as a memorial of the beauty-loving soul by whose hand it had long ago been planted, and now "shed its fragrance on the desert air."

Many years had passed, and memory's picture of the spot had become quite faded and dim, when the author formed the acquaintance of a dear old lady whose calm, peaceful face was enwreathed by snowy locks, and learned that she was born at the Killick Mill settlement, in the well-known tavern kept by her father, David Towle, and his brother Amos. An hour's conversation with this venerable woman, who seems to be the last surviving person who lived in this early hamlet, recalled all the particulars related to me in my boyhood, and I longed to visit the place once more, where, in my early years, the tinkling sheep bells carried by the wandering flock of my grandfather inspired my pensive meditations. The wished-for opportunity was soon afforded.

It was a balmy autumn afternoon when the author turned from the main road, over which the Alfred Shakers used to pass when on their way to visit their brethren in Gloucester, and made his way along the bush-bordered path that marked the course of the old, discontinued Killick Mill road, and down the winding hill to the spot where the broad-spoken Scotchman applied the name by which the locality has since been known. The declining sun was sending his glinting rays through the yellow foliage of the white birch, and enflaming the scarlet maples; the tasselled sumac was blushing by the hill-side, the golden-rod bowed with its offering of wealth, and the lonesome pines were filled with solemn whisperings. Moving forward to the brook-side, where was found a mossy mound, we sat down and listened to the bubbling waters as

they wound in and out among the stones in the stream-bed. A loon laughed upon the pond and a green-plumed drake convoyed his well-dressed progeny to the seclusion of the flag-covered cove. A noisy kingfisher sprung his rattle while crossing the mill-stream and the red-crested woodpecker beat his reveille upon a decayed tree not far away. No tone of sheep-bell reached my ear, no intrusive traveler came to disturb my reverie. How changed these scenes! Near where I reclined the rumbling mill-wheels once raised waves of echoes that chased each other over the hills; here were heard the laborer's lusty shout, the ringing anvil, the traveler's hearty hail, the plaintive lullaby and merry laugh of childhood. Gathered around the ample fireplace of tavern bar-room, resting strangers told the news and gave the latest market price. At the evening hour the weary mill-men assembled and stimulated hope by outlining plans for the future, and as they one by one sought their homes no bolt was drawn, but the latch-string, that primitive emblem of hospitality, was left outside the door. Night crept down the wooded hill-sides and sat upon the surrounding forest; threw its shadows along the field-sides and enwrapped beneath its sombre folds the quiet hamlet. The reigning stillness was only broken by the falling water at the mill-dam, the barking fox in the dingle, and responsive dog at the house-place.

Now the tangled grass hides the concave door-stones once polished by passing feet, the long-deserted fields are overgrown with bush and brake, the hearth-stones have been carried away, and the unfailing spring, from which the sweating mill-hand and reliant housewife filled their wooden pails, pours its unwanted waters down the vale. The trapper and fisherman pause to view the enchanting scenery of the quiet spot, the mink and otter hide beneath the decaying timbers of mill and bridge, the chirring squirrel sharpens his claws on the spruce tree, and a chickadee trills his simple note on the withe-rod.

The arms that wrought at mill and forge have long been dust, the mother's soothing lullaby has been hushed in the realms of eternal silence, while the children once sportive in the homes of this promising hamlet have nearly all departed to the unexplored country of the dead.

Tradition has reported the existence of some little graves on the borders of the village plot, but my careful search failed to discover any indication of such underground cabinet, and we discontinued investigation with the conclusion that the upheaving frosts and trampling feet of ruminants must long ago have obliterated all traces of these unmonumented places of sepulture. But the ceaseless murmuring of the sheltering pines will be the restful requiem of the little sleepers who early escaped the ills of a heart-breaking world through mortality's narrow gate-way.

The long shadows were creeping over the hill-side once more, reminding the loitering visitor of approaching night, and, unwillingly, we turned away

from the crumbling, dissolving remnants of the deserted village to attend to the duties of the active present.

The oft-repeated question, "Why all this change?" must now be answered. The highway upon which this plantation and village were begun was discontinued in consequence of the long, hard-to-climb Killick hill, and a new road built near the bank of the Saco. The tavern was taken down and removed to South Limington to intercept the diverted flow of travel, the mill was soon dismantled and its more valuable parts carried to Bonnie Eagle, and for want of employment the inhabitants scattered into other localities. For several years the fields were more or less cultivated and the grass harvested, but in time, for want of attention, they became unproductive and were allowed to revert to the empire of nature where they have since been held in undisputed possession.

Even the names of nearly every family that once lived here have been lost in the unrecorded volume of the past century, and but two persons, now passing the white winter of enfeebled age, who were born there, are known to be living; these are Mrs. Sarah, wife of James Garland, and her sister, Roxanna, widow of the late Isaac Libby, daughters of David Towle.

The Dalton Right Settlement.—An extensive tract of valuable land, covered with a heavy growth of timber wherein the axe had made no mark, on the west side of Saco river, was early known as the Dalton Right, a name that appears in many conveyances. It was formerly owned by Tristram Dalton, an Englishman, and is described in an old joint deed in my possession as follows: "A parcel of land containing one thousand, one hundred and sixty-eight acres, being the same tract which was assigned to the Devises of Tristram Little, deceased, by Jeremiah Hill, Joseph Bradbury, and Robert Southgate, a committee appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court the 16th of July 1788, and in return of s'd Committee the 1st day of December, 1788, is thus described: 'beginning at Saco river one mile and a half from the upper bounds of Pattershall's Lot, so-called, computed on a northwest course; thence running southeast six hundred and fifty-three rods; thence northwest two hundred and forty rods; thence northeast to Saco river; thence by s'd river to the first-mentioned bounds, and which s'd moiety or half part, I purchased of Tristram Dalton, as by his deed to me bearing date the second day of October, 1794, fully appears.'" This land was deeded by Thomas Cutts, of Saco, Aug. 10, 1797, to James Redlon, Thomas Redlon, John Bryant, Ichabod Cousins, Thomas Lewis, and Rufus Kimball, of the Little Falls plantation, in the county of York. A tract of land between the Pattershall Lot and the Dalton Right, known as the College Right, bordered on the Saco river, and was purchased about the same time by Daniel Field, Jr., brother-in-law of the Redlons, and he built his house close to his northern boundary on the knoll just below the brick house built by Uncle David Martin, now in the

well-known "Hobson Field." This was a beautiful site for a homestead. Mr. Field had served with his father, Lieut. Daniel Field, in the Revolution, and lived for several years near his father-in-law, Matthias Redlon, in the south part of Buxton. When they moved into the wilderness on the Dalton Right, Mr. Field built his log-house, which was approached by a lane leading from the present highway, then only a bridle-path. After the death of "Uncle Daniel," Joseph Decker, who had married Annie Field, lived in a great, wide, weather-boarded dwelling there, which Mr. Field had built after the Redlon mills,* in which he was an owner, were put up on the brook above. Old Mrs. Field lived here with the Deckers until she secured a pension for her husband's army service; then Paul Wentworth, whose wife was her daughter, carried her to Greenwood, Me., where he had the use of her money many years. The land of Mr. Field extended down river to the present line between the Daniel Decker farm and the land of the late Amos Hobson. It was at the home of Daniel Field, on the beautiful elevation on the river side of the road, where Parson Coffin made his headquarters at the time his pudding was stolen, as elsewhere noticed in this volume. Zachary Field, a son of Daniel and Rachel (Redlon) Field, once built a house on his father's land at the river-bank above "Decker's Landing," now in Hobson's pasture, and where an old apple tree marked the spot for many years. Zachary moved to Cornish, and lived near his brother-in-law, Edmund Pendexter, some years, but came back to Phillipsburgh, and removed his house to the road-side nearer that of his father, just back of the well-known, old hackmatack tree, above the creek that flows from the cold spring which afforded what Uncle Daniel Decker called "howley water." Here, upon the Field Lot, were three "deserted hearth-stones" where once gathered the pioneer families. In these homes were heard the cry of infancy and the sigh of enfeebled age; the drone of the busy spinning-wheel and the crashing loom. Every trace of these early homes, with the exception of some fragments of bricks occasionally turned up by the plow, has long since disappeared, and few now living know that a human habitation ever stood there. North of the College Right there was a "twenty-rod strip" that had been sold for taxes: this was purchased by John Redlon of Elliot G. Vaughan, and he built a log-house and cleared a small field where the brick house now stands. Here his eldest son, William, was burned to death by falling from a basket into the fireplace in the momentary absence of his mother. When John Redlon removed to Vermont, this "twenty-rod strip," with the buildings thereon, was sold to his brother Thomas, who lived by the brook-side above, and he conveyed the same to his son, Thomas, Jr., and David Martin, who married his daughter Eunice, who recently deceased within a few rods of where she was born, at the great age of ninety-eight. Uncle

* It will be observed that the names Redlon and Riddlon are used interchangeably: such were the forms of spelling used by the persons above mentioned.

David built his house where the present brick dwelling, which he also built, stands, and his brother-in-law, Thomas Ridlon, Jr., built the wide farm-house, where he spent his days, on the hill in the "Ridlon Neighborhood," so-called. The lower boundary of the Dalton Right was the northwest line of this "twenty-rod strip," and it extended to the line between the old John Lane mansion, above Bonnie Eagle, and the farm of Orrin Davis, I suppose. At any rate, Abram Redlon, another brother of Thomas, James, and John, moved up from Deerwander, where he settled at the date of his marriage, and built a house in what has since been the Lane pasture, and an old well there could be seen not many years ago. I have the original agreement to build a school-house near Abram Redlon's, on the old road that led from near the well-known "Gulf Bridge," over the hill back of the Joseph Ridlon farm-stead, and behind the Lane and Usher oaks; indications of this road were plainly visible a few years ago in the pasture. To this school-house the children of the early settlers on the Dalton Right acquired what little knowledge of books they possessed. Here, then, was another deserted hearth-stone near which it is said Abe Redlon used to keep a quarter of beef under the family couch on a truckle-bed, and when meat was wanted for dinner Aunt Patience pulled the bedstead out and cut her slices; then returned it with its burden to its seclusion. He removed to Ohio in 1800, and died in Indiana. Thomas Lewis, the man of song and prayer, another of the purchasers of the Dalton Right, settled on the spot where "Uncle Joe Ridlon," who bought him out when he removed to the "Kinnybeck," built his pleasant homestead. Uncle Thomas Lewis had a Boston woman for a wife, who was never in Boston in "all o' her born days." He was called "Elder Lewis" by some, as he was an exhorter who sometimes "tuck a text." The line between Thomas and James Redlon was where the fence now runs between Thomas C. Sawyer and Jacob Townsend. This great tract extended from the Saco river southwest beyond "Young's Meadow pond," since known as the Whale's pond, from which issued Redlon's brook, on which the Redlon mills were built, near where it flows into the main stream. The log-house of James Redlon was a little way back of the Robert Ridlon farm-house, now owned by Mrs. Whitehouse, and on the same site he built his framed dwelling after the mills were built. James Ridlon, Jr., who had settled at Salmon Falls, moved an old school-house to the corner by the road-side near the present house of Townsend; he also built a house back in the field where the old orchard was, so we here find where two hearth-stones were deserted. Ichabod Cousins began to clear a farm on his part of the Dalton Right on the back end of the lot near where Caleb Kimball, another purchaser, hung his crane, and there built a barn, the foundation of which, in the bushes, I have seen. He "changed his mind," and finally settled near his brother-in-law, James Redlon. His hearth-stone was long ago removed and no vestige of his house has been seen for nearly

half a century. Nicholas Ridlon, son of James, 1st, whose wife was Hannah Hancock, once lived on the high table-land where Joseph H. Ridlon now lives; but he allowed his hearth-stone to grow cold and vacated it for a temporary home at Steep Falls.

We will now call attention to the "Back Settlement," as it was early called, where Medeford Phillips, Caleb Kimball, John Bryant, and a Mr. Temple built houses. These dwellings, built of logs, were on the line of an ancient Indian trail that led from Saco river, over the ridge where the "Decker Lane" was opened, to the Little Ossipee river at South Limington, and we fancy that many a moccasin track has been made in the soft earth around the cool spring as the copper-skinned Sokokis came there on his journeys to drink and saw his dusky likeness reflected upon the clear water. On the knoll near this never failing fountain Mr. Temple—whence he came or whither went none can tell—built his cabin and dwelt in peace and poverty many years, and from the pure, abounding spring near his door Mrs. Temple filled her wooden bucket. Passing across the level land near where the "Flat Gully bars" used to be, we may see the site of John Bryant's humble home. To this spot he came from Scarborough with the Kimballs, and as their neighbors, he and his sons, John and Robert, both with families, cleared a small field. The land had not been paid for, and when the war of 1812 came on John Bryant, Jr., enlisted with the hope of obtaining money to clear the property from debt. He was killed by an Indian; his widow was married to a Bradbury and went to Ohio. Robert removed to the eastern part of the state, and the old folks went over to Limerick and spent their last days with their maiden daughters.

The Kimball house was upon the high land still farther northwest, and there was produced a family of sons and daughters whose swarthy tissue and big feet could not be duplicated in the plantation; as for height, we can only say, "There were giants in those days." Mr. Kimball cleared a good farm here and some said—probably Uncle Dan Decker—that the dark complexion of the children was a result of eating smut when working on burnt ground. The house was burnt down, as will elsewhere appear, and was not rebuilt. On the old road that traversed these early clearings in the "Back Settlement" four long-used hearth-stones were abandoned, and those who once gathered around them at the evening time, as they roasted shenangoes in the ashes and green corn before the coals, have all gone out of human sight on that gloomy thoroughfare whose last gate-way opens into the silent putting-up-place named the grave.

The Dalton Right has been divided and sub-divided many times, and much of the land has passed out of possession of the descendants of the original owners. Here was established a considerable settlement as early as 1781, and the two neighborhoods were known as the "River Settlement" and "Back Settlement" for many years. From early days I have known every acre of

this land purchased by my ancestors and their kindred. With my father and venerable grandfather I followed the mossy paths and winding wood-roads that passed through the noble pine forest around the old farms, when, with gun in hand, they went during the cool hours of the autumn day to hunt for partridges and pigeons. I have crept around the greenwood borders of the old, neglected clearings and bush-grown fields, where the pioneers followed the plow and gathered their harvests soon after the war-clouds of the Revolution had drifted away; and in more mature years I have followed along the cool banks of "Aunt Judy's brook" with fishing-rod and trap, until every nook and corner was familiar as the acreage of the cultivated farm. Within a few years, notwithstanding the changes in the face of the country, I have traced the old paths, and found the pellucid springs that bubble from the grassy margins of the woodlands, to which my forefathers went from their fields to slake their thirst, and saw again the very places pointed out to me in childhood's ruddy morn, where bears, wild cats, and coons were caught or killed by the first settlers.

I well remember the crumbling foundations of the two Bryant houses and some decayed logs, locked at the corners, that had once been part of the small cow-hovel. A few scrubby apple trees were struggling for existence among the great overshadowing pines, and the path leading to the spring could still be seen winding down the hill-side. The grass-plot, where once the door-yard had afforded a play-ground for the Bryant children, was for many years covered with thick verdure, and with each returning spring-time dotted with golden dandelions. The road that passed these dwellings, once worn by the rumbling wheels of traffic, was overgrown and discontinued; everything savored of seclusion and abandonment. This was a favorite feeding-place for my grandfather's sheep, and while sitting upon the pasture bars, assuming the office of shepherd-boy, I spent many quiet, happy hours there, watching the sportive lambs as they chased each other around the bush-grown cellars. But my imagination was crowded with pictures of the past, and my vision of local objects dissolved into a mental survey of the long ago. All these hints of the abodes of human life were guiding hands to pensive meditation, and, beguiled by the subtle power of fancy, I rebuilt the dismantled dwellings and re-peopled the silent solitudes. So deep was the spell that bound my mind that I seemed again to hear the merry voice of childhood, accompanied by the playful patter of children's busy feet. The melody of the happy mother's voice mingled with the hum of swift-revolving wheel, as nimble fingers deftly spun the fluffy flax. Again my inward ear caught the cheering clatter of dishes, as the frugal housewife spread her table for the noonday meal, and the resounding blast of the horn that summoned the toiling husbandmen from the virgin furrow or gilded harvest field. Once more the drone of pastoral bees was heard, and the bleating of lambs came down from the honeysuckle meadows to mingle

with the muffled drum-beat of the partridge on the mossy log by the brook-side. As the deep shadows fell across the clearing and enveloped the quiet, rural scene, the shrill challenge of the mousing fox was heard on the field borders, the whip-poor-will repeated her plaintive note upon the deserted door-stone, while the sound of tinkling sheep-bells from the vale below alternated with those of the home-coming cattle in the pasture lane. In fancy I saw the weary men sitting about the open door while they discussed the latest news of the plantation and conjured wierd images in the spiral wreaths of smoke ascending from their pipes of clay. Within, the weary child was transported to the regions of repose by a mother's evening hymn, while the venerable sire sighed audibly as he pillowed his snowy head for his nightly slumber. When aroused from the romantic reverie by some startling sound I would break the silken threads of the net that had been woven about me, and find that all these pleasing pictures which had passed across my mental vision were like phantoms of a singularly realistic dream. Those who had once composed the happy domestic circle around these cold hearth-stones had long ago departed to the world of silence. The bewitching charms of those secluded nooks haunt my memory still, and as I vainly try to delineate some features of their matchless beauty, I mentally revisit the familiar locality and am, in spirit, a child once more. The march of improvement, the spoiler's hand, and unheeding plowshare have obliterated the last indication of the foundation of the homes of the pioneers, and but for this memorial the present generation would not know that the place had been the seat of a human habitation.

Deserted Homes in Hiram.—On a pleasant June morning, guided by one who had spent all his years in the neighborhood, we made our way to an extensive tract of land embosomed among rugged mountains to view a locality where some of the early pioneers of the broken country laid their first hearth-stones. Our first objective point was the deserted farm where John Clemons built his first cabin and opened a clearing; and where Capt. Artemas Richardson, a retired seaman, for many years carried on very extensive farming operations. Here, upon a high plateau of nearly level land, we found great fields stretching away on all sides; fields well laid out and enclosed with miles of heavy-built stone-wall, which of itself represented years of laborious toil. These expansive enclosures of good soil were once covered by enormous burdens of grass, or adorned by many acres of waving grain and luxuriant maize. Here, almost in the centre of the original plantation, once stood the great house with its capacious, annexed wings, along with barns and farm offices of dimensions commensurate with the abundant products of the estate. Now all these buildings lie in a confused heap; not one standing. We carefully climbed over the fallen timbers whose size indicated their strength when filling their appointed places in the standing structures, and peered into the enormous cellars where once great store of milk, cream, and butter was kept:

where numerous bins filled with Shenangoes, Mohawks, and Bluenoses were arranged along the wall-side. Here from ten to fifteen sleek cows came nightly from their dew-laden pastures bringing treasures of rich milk; and the almost daily swash of the churn was prophetic of the butter-spanking that followed through every week of the year. Here great preparations were made for the Portland market, where the family supplies were procured in exchange for produce from the fields and products of the dairy. Once every week, for months together, the proprietor drove down to the city loaded with his harvest bounty, until he became well known among the merchants as a sagacious and successful farmer. He was by his neighbors and the inhabitants round-about considered to be "fore-handed" and "independent."

Great flocks of sheep grazed upon the sweet verdure of the mountain sides, and the daughters of Captain Richardson became expert wool-workers. The hum of spinning-wheels here kept time to the crash of the loom and clatter of flax-brake and swingle. Stockings and mittens grew rapidly upon the snapping needles at the evening fire-side and were "narrowed off" before the weary hands found rest. At each returning season the bumble-bee drone of the flax-spinney was heard as the nimble-fingered operator drew the fibrous thread. From the wool of the flocks and flax from the field-side all the clothing for the large family was home-made.

But now ruin and decay are everywhere seen. The extensive, dilapidated remains of the once well-appointed homestead buildings; the neglected fields with tumble-down walls; the dying orchard trees and bush-grown pasture lane; the unused well, from which the moss-covered bucket once brought cooling refreshment to the thirsty field-hands; the silence, and lonely grave in the field, all join in the sad story of change. The owner of this vast and once valuable rural estate came to a sad end. We saw the oaken beam among the debris of the barn frame where he closed his earthly career by self-strangulation. He seems to have been a man of violent temper, who demanded unquestioning obedience to all his wishes. Being habituated to command while upon the quarter-deck, when a mariner, he carried the same rigid discipline into his family. It has been related that for some disregard of an unreasonable command by one of his daughters he tied her up and whipped her until her flesh was cut into furrows, and to intensify her agony he washed her lacerated body in brine. For this inhuman act he was prosecuted, and the report reached far and wide until he could scarcely go abroad from his home without being shunned and reproached. It was supposed that his remorse for such cruelty to his child and the embarrassment caused by the public denunciation drove him to a self-made gallows. His body rests alone in a corner of his now forsaken farm, neglected and unvisited.

From the spot where these melancholy events occurred we crossed the wide door-yard lawn and made our way down the farm-side on the line of an

obsolete town road, through a tangled wood, to the spot where another hopeful pioneer had laid the foundation of his home. Upon a knoll, surrounded by old fields long encroached upon by the extending forest, we saw the usual evidences indicating that once a human habitation had stood near; there were moss-grown and scrubby apple trees, the crumbling foundation of the chimney, the well-worn door-stone, and covered well. To this lonely spot came James Eastman, from service in the French and Indian war, and built his cabin in the great basin between the encircling mountains. Where once his fields extended upon the gradual elevations of the hill-sides a dense forest is now flourishing, from which, where once the plow turned the steaming furrow, the lumbermen draw supplies for their insatiate mills. Under the wide-spreading trees, among the interlacing undergrowth, we saw the weather-stained walls and conical stone heaps long ago laid up by the calloused hands of the industrious farmer. Where rest the dusty remnants of the one who wrought among these templed hills? Upon a little hillock in the overshadowing forest we found the isolated grave of the old soldier, at whose head and feet rude stones had been set to mark the spot. Where once had been a well-turfed mound there is now a deep depression in the earth that tells the sad story of decay below. Yes, his grave is alone; no kindred dust was deposited here. His widow and children long ago deserted the lonely locality. Old men remember the aged couple as they went from farm to farm to dress flax and spin the "lint" for neighboring families. But this grave has not been entirely forgotten, and every year finds the national flag that we plant at the soldier's resting-place, drooping under the sheltering pine trees here.

These were only two of the dozen or more farms seen and visited within this remote and hill-bordered amphitheatre, where, in the early years of the township's history, the sturdy and stout-hearted pioneers built a scattered, primitive hamlet. Farm joined farm here across the sunken valleys and up on the mountain slopes. Roads had been laid out and made passable for the robust wagons of those days; these old highways, winding sinuously under the shoulders and around the spurs of the mountains, spanned the moderate elevations and traversed the secluded valleys to the bank of the Saco, where they formed a junction with the river-road, built along the line of the old Pequawket trail. By such wood-shaded thoroughfares the isolated farmers who domiciled in the new plantation carried their grain to mill and visited the trading-post for supplies.

Following the well-defined track of a long-abandoned road we climbed a steep ascent, crept down through a sequestered valley, penetrated among the forbidding ledges, and reached a beautiful spot where, from a pure spring under the bank, a sparkling rill crossed the path. Close at hand, overgrown by stunted pines, we saw the base tiers of logs and the stones of the chimney where a son of the sea-girt town of old York made his early home; his name

was Boston, but he was not a "Boston man." Passing up the brae we found the decayed stumps of an old orchard, the corner-stones where a barn once stood, and fields of considerable extent. All was as silent as the halls of Valhalla. No curling smoke to mark the habitation of human beings can be seen here; no monotonous bell of kine or sheep breaks the impressive stillness. Here nature has pushed her conquest and reclaimed the lands once wrested from her primeval estates by the forest-killing pioneer, and is fast rehabilitating the once denuded acres with spontaneous evergreens.

To other deserted farms we wended our way by stern ascent and slippery steep; we paused about the voiceless remains of once comfortable homes, where the loving mother ceased not for many a year to sing her soothing lullaby, from the advent of her first-born to the last babe that climbed from the cradle. Upon these cold hearth-stones the cheerful evening fire-light danced about the room and threw its mellow rays through the little windows to lure the passing traveler to a seat with the family group. To these homes among the hills Death found his way, and his captives lie imprisoned in clusters of graves found in field and pasture. While meditating upon the times when these houses were standing we were impressed with the thought that here hope had birth and was cherished for a time, but grew feeble and died like those in whose breasts it had been kindled. Over these concave door-stones the weary farmer came to his noontide meal and for his nightly rest; in the door-way he gazed upon the sombre hills that towered in rugged grandeur around his humble home; here he watched the cloudy chariots of the storm as they were driven over the ragged pinnacles and listened to the thunder-tread of the marshaled hosts that were swayed by the battle shock of the contending elements of the air, and shielded his dazzled eyes with outspread hand when the blood-red spears of light were hurled across the gloomy heavens; here the father fondled the sportive child upon his knee and looked down the pathway of time to the day when he might see it in dignified maturity. Upon these hard acres the "struggle for existence" went on as the years flew past; the cares, the sorrows, the heart-aches, the withering hand of disease did their inscrutable work and laid the parents' heads in their rock-bound graves; upon these the sons and daughters looked for a time, then turned away from the place of their nativity to seek a livelihood in the great, teeming world of chance.

It is only a question of brief time and these once productive farms, where nestled peaceful homes, will become covered with the aggressive forests, and the subdued verdure of field and pasture will give place to rank weeds and underwood.

We will now ask the reader to make a mental perambulation of the town to survey the numerous localities where some of the early settlers laid down their hearth-stones, but where the fires were long ago extinguished. Our

starting point shall be the "old red mill," near the homestead of the late Caleb Clemons. Near by, on the Samuel Clemons place, lived Capt. John Lane, one of the three famous brothers from Buxton who commanded as many companies in the war of the Revolution, in 1777. Not many years ago the cellar was washed away by the river. Passing over the railroad and up the steep ascent by the brook-side, we are near the site of John Ayer's mill, built about 1785. On the left-hand side of the road, about sixty rods below the house of Joshua R. Ridlon, we pass the cellar where once stood the house of William Brown, son of Moody Brown, the soldier of the Revolution, who was in the war of 1812. Proceeding northwesterly about fifty yards we may view the spot where John Ridlon once kindled his morning fire; thence onward around the foothill we pass, on the northwest side of the road, a spot on which the house of Abel Robbins stood. We have now reached the brow of the hill and see the ruins of the once extensive farm buildings of Capt. Artemas Richardson, on land owned about 1790 by John Clemons, recently the property of Caleb Clemons. Following down the hill on the line of an old road, and through a thick wood, we emerge upon the edge of the bush-grown field once plowed by James Eastman, the veteran soldier, of whom mention is previously made; thence onward to the spot where Elder James Fly used to spread his spiritual wings at his family altar and soar heavenward. His swarm of young Flys were named Abigail, Nancy, Eunice, Eliza, and James. As we proceed westward we shall stand by the caved-in cellar where Nathaniel Williams stored his winter supply of Shenangos, and about whose door-stone played his olive-plants, Joseph, Lavina, Aaron, Eli, Nathaniel, Lucy, and Eliza. Following on northwest we approach the Col. Aldric Clemons farm, where is the cellar dug by his father, Eli P., and the site of the early cabin built by his grandfather, John, Sr., 1780.

We have now reached the present road that passes through the "Notch" between the mountains, and will bear toward the northeast along the borders of the pretty Clemons ponds. Our first pause will be beside the old foundation of Fred. Howard's chimney, which will be on our right hand. We hasten past the blackened ruins of the recently burned Adams house, and reach the spot where Joseph Howard once domiciled; this is on the right side of the highway, and a little way farther east may be seen the spot where one Newcomb, as a new-comer, sat down by his hearth-stone. Proceeding on our way toward the railway crossing we pass, on the left, the cellar where John Pierce, son of John and Rebecca, stored his "garden sarse" and barrel of pork.

Near the Spring schoolhouse we will turn abruptly southwest, and on our way to the hill upon which Darius Lewis now lives shall pass, on the right, the spot where Jonathan K. Lowell roasted potatoes and husked corn. About a half mile west from the dwelling of Darius Lewis was the cellar where Marshall Lewis, who was killed in the war of 1812, settled. From the junction

of the roads here we follow the route leading back toward Joshua R. Ridlon's and pass, on our left, the site of a house owned by Richard Heath (?). Close to James Ridlon's road we may pause and meditate on retrospective lines where Moses Lowell once ate his bread and cheese; and on the hill-side, some distance back from the road, in a northerly direction, will be found the place where John and David Tyler pillowed their weary heads long ago. Between the residence of Llewellyn A. Wadsworth, Esq., and the road leading from the Spring schoolhouse to that of Darius Lewis, was the cellar of Daniel E. Cross, a Revolutionary soldier, who sold to Capt. Thomas Spring in 1794. On the farm of Squire Wadsworth, a little below the house, is the spot where Daniel Boston built a house and carried the clay for mortar to build the chimney on his back in a basket from Saco river up the steep, long hill. He was one of the assessors in 1806. Only a few rods north we find indications of a house lot, and learn that Royal Boston once lived here. Westerly stood the house of William Morey. About a quarter of a mile east, now in the forest, may be very distinctly seen the foundation of a log-house, in which Winthrop Boston lived. On John H. Spring's place, still farther east, was once the habitation of Capt. Edmund Skillings.

We have now once more reached the road leading from the red mill to Joshua R. Ridlon's, and will climb the hill to the road corner near the Joshua Robbins house. Turning to the left we wind down the hill to the dismantled homestead where Lemuel Cotton lived. Looking up across the fields we see the spot where William Cotton, the old soldier, had his fields. Following along the line of an old discontinued road that was once the principal thoroughfare to Saco river, we come suddenly upon a clearing that is hemmed in on every side, where two early settlers had built their cabins; the first was where one Marriner cast anchor on dry land, and the stones of his chimney and the base logs of his house could still be seen. Just across the brook, upon a knoll, Benjamin Boston once smoked his pipe and toasted his shins.

We must now retrace our steps to the road near the red mill. Passing southeast down river, through the present village, we reach the place where Daniel Foster built his cabin and where he died in 1782. A little way down the river bank is the spot where Lieut. Benjamin Ingalls, the first settler, planted his home in the wilderness, say 1774. Between these last mentioned sites and the great fall, we pass the grave of Foster, who died first of the early settlers. We will now turn westward, and as we enter the road leading from the river-side over the hills to South Hiram, we shall pass, on the left, the old cellar-hole where Daniel Hickey once rattled his hoe among the stones; he had seen hard service in the Revolution, and with General Wadsworth was taken prisoner at Bagaduce, in 1781; a son of old Erin. When we reach the Wadsworth mansion, near where the old road came out from Benjamin Boston's, we may look upon the spot where William Pierce, son of John and Rebecca,

who came from Baldwin, once lived. Over the long hill by the Capt. Samuel Wadsworth farm we pass, on our left, the spot where John Clemons sat down as early as 1790; and farther west, the cellars of George Hodgdon (still living), of Simon Brown, and of Moses and Aaron Gould, from whom the name "Gould place," was derived. There are some old graves in the forest near, where trees nearly a century old are growing, but the names of those buried there are unknown. A short distance southeast we stop at the old homestead where the Chase family, represented in Cornish, Baldwin, Standish, and Limington, have their annual reunions. Here also we find the cellar of James Dyer, a descendant of the Cape Elizabeth family, who was in the 1812 war, and another, where John and Charles Wentworth once lived.

Turning about, we proceed easterly toward Hiram Falls, and find, not far back from the river road, the cellar over which the house of Aaron Rand once stood. In the glen, westerly, Henry W. Barnes once lived. On the road from Hiram Falls to Cornish there is an old cellar where a red rose blooms annually, but no one can tell who lived there. Below are cellars where John Fly, William Gray, and John McLucas once settled. Some distance west of the last named, there are three or four old cellars, where several of the McLucas family lived; now there is no house in the neighborhood.



Early Mills and Lumbermen.



OW shall I provide food for my family? This question was forced upon the attention of every pioneer; it involved the success or failure of his undertaking; if it could be answered practically, hope was inspired and the arm invigorated for labor. The rivers and lakes were crowded with fish, the forests abounded with game, and mother earth was only waiting to be groomed with the plow and harrow to furnish a rich harvest of bread corn for the household.

One of the important adjuncts of the log-house was the samp-mill, otherwise the sweep and mortar. The first corn harvests were gathered from the burnt ground and reduced to coarse meal, called "samp," by this rude instrument. A venerable mother, whose years had nearly spanned a century, remarked that as soon as her father had made his log-house comfortable he made an excellent samp-mill, and that they often stood in the low door-way and saw women, their distant neighbors, coming through the beaten woodland paths with their aprons full of corn which they wished to crush for dinner. "And we gals used to enjoy listening to the boom of the old pounder."

To construct a samp-mill a large, hard-wood tree was cut off some distance from the ground and the stump hollowed out with augurs, gouges, and hot stones until it had a capacity for a half-bushel of corn. About twenty feet distant a tall, forked post was firmly planted in the ground, at the top of which, connected by a strong hinge-pin, was a long, vibrating sweep; and from the small end of this was perpendicularly suspended a heavy pounder, called the "pestle," which was armed with a long handle so adjusted that two persons, one on either side, could work it up and down. The corn was poured into the capacious mortar and by a somewhat rapid succession of strokes, the momentum being accelerated by the rebounding sweep, the grain was crushed and prepared for the sieve of the waiting housewife. Although it required considerable muscular exertion to operate the sweep and mortar, it was a primitive necessity found useful in bridging the chasm between an empty meal-chest and a distant corn-mill.

A well-constructed samp-mill was often kept going, by the associated settlers, from the early morning till the sun went down, and its booming echo drove every wild beast to his lair in the far-away forest. In the absence of the men, robust mothers and their buxom daughters often worked at the sweep-

handles, their toil accompanied by cheerful songs, and their cheeks made warm and ruddy by the healthful exercise.

But in a few years the increasing number in the household demanded a dwelling of more ample dimensions, the expanding grass fields and multiplying heads of live stock larger barns and out-buildings, and there must be some cheaper materials provided for building, as well as more practical methods for preparing their abundant grain crops for the table. These pressing needs of the pioneer proved to be the precursors of the first saw-mills and grist-mills in the colonies.

The early records indicate when and where the first mills were erected and set running. Saw-mills driven by water-power were in successful operation in New England more than thirty years before an attempt was made to build one in the mother country. In a deposition by Francis Small when he was sixty-five years of age, Sept. 8, 1685, he states that he had lived in New England upwards of fifty-five years, and well remembers that Capt. John Mason sent into this country *eight Danes* to build mills, to saw timber, and to make potash; that the first saw-mill and corn-mill in New England was erected at Captain Mason's plantation at "Newichawanock" upwards of fifty years before, where also was a large house. This saw-mill was built in 1631, and the corn-mill a few years afterwards. In 1632 a windmill was removed from Watertown to Boston, and that year a small vessel was dispatched from the settlement on the Piscataqua with sixteen hogsheads of corn to be ground there. Windmills were not superseded by water-power for many years, for in 1661 the selectmen of Strawberry Bank granted liberty to Captain Pendleton "to set up his windmill on Fort Point toward the beach, because the mill is of such use to the people."

From the time when the mills at Newichawannock, now on Salmon Falls river, had proved a success, petitions poured into the General Court, and into the hands of the local authorities, asking for privileges for running saw-mills and grist-mills; and from 1632 to 1732, a period of one hundred years, mention is made in early records of more than fifty saw-mills and twenty corn-mills within the present bounds of York county, Maine.

While these mills were first built to meet a requirement of the settlers, who contributed quite liberally of their money, grain, or labor for their construction, they soon multiplied for more mercenary reasons. The old documents bear evidence to the fact that many of the first inhabitants in New England were adventurers looking for opportunities to embark in any enterprise that promised a reasonable return for money invested. Some of these were men of education, possessed of considerable means and great business energy, to whom the old forest monarchs, that had stood the shock of our Atlantic tempests for centuries, became an irresistible temptation; indeed, these were so attractive that some of the learned clergy, who had been sent

over to look after the spiritual welfare of their countrymen in the New World, became worldly minded as they went to meditate under the shade of the pine trees, laid aside their robes, and became builders and owners of lumber-mills; a profitable "side-line" where they had no organized parish.

Many of the early merchants who came here to engage in trade with the settlers, to exchange English goods for peltry, soon went head-over-heels into the lumbering business.

In many instances when the General Court granted mill privileges they generously attached a valuable slice of timber land to "furnish said mill withal"; and in view of the practise of modern politicians, who advocate the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," we are forced to inquire if these early guardians of the colonial domain received financial perquisites from their humble petitioners which made them more liberal of the public lands and water-powers.

The building of saw-mills in New England was not only a necessity for domestic use, but was encouraged by the British authorities because the manufactured lumber was in great demand there, not only for the building of ships but for the finishing of gentlemen's mansion houses and public buildings. No country in Europe produced lumber of such excellence as that manufactured from the mellow old pines of New England; there was nothing known that would receive the carpenter's plane with the same grace of non-resistance. Visitors to the Old World have written with much enthusiasm of the rich color of the "old English oak" in the panel-work seen in some of the ancient mansion houses there; when, in fact, they were but praising a product of American soil.

The ownership of saw-mills was not confined to those who became resident New Englanders. Wealthy capitalists on the other side of the Atlantic invested largely in timber lands and saw-mills here. Prominent among the London merchants who early became identified with the lumber trade, exchanging English goods for merchantable boards, was one Richard Hutchinson, "Ironmonger." As early as 1653 this man saw the advantages of New England as a seat of trade, and had employed competent agents here to look after his commercial interests on the Piscataqua. He engaged in trade with the first of the Lumbermen at the mouth of the Saco river, and we find Lieut. William Phillips, the wealthy land owner of Saco, contracting to furnish this gentleman lumber at his saw-mills in that town.* Hutchinson not only engaged in importing manufactured lumber purchased by English merchandise from the millmen here, but invested in saw-mills in western Maine, as proved

* In 1680 merchantable pine boards were worth 30 shillings per thousand feet here; white-oak pipe-staves, 3 pounds per thousand; red-oak, 30 shillings per thousand; hogshead-staves, 25 shillings per thousand; Indian corn was 3 shillings, wheat, 5 shillings, malt, 4 shillings per bushel. Silver rated at six shillings and eight pence per ounce.

by records which relate to his transactions with agents here who had not rendered a satisfactory account of the earnings of such mills, and gave bonds for their appearance in England to answer for "all their dealings and doings," and to pay all dues to date.

Another London merchant whose name has come down to us in connection with the New England lumbering business was John Beex. This merchant-adventurer owned several mills in what is now York county, Maine, and employed agents and attorneys here who sometimes collected more than a thousand pounds as revenue from his lumber business.

From the fact that saw-mills driven by water-power were not built in England for many years after they had been in operation here, we had supposed that such were an *invention* of our New England mill-wrights; but from the deposition before alluded to, it appears that such had been known in Denmark. Subsequent investigation proves that the Scandinavians were the originators of water-power saw-mills; that they had taken advantage of those remarkable waterfalls with which Norway and Sweden abound, centuries before New England was settled. There are ancient churches now in a good state of preservation in those countries finished inside with boards cut more than four hundred years ago.

Those Danish mill-wrights evidently came over with a meagre supply of tools for constructing even the wood-work of the saw-mills. The rude machinery was clumsy and rambling; the saw-gates, shafting, and gears were of wood, heavy and iron-hooped. The iron-work, such as cranks, journals, saw-straps, crow-bars, and dogs, were hand-forged by common blacksmiths from small bars of Swedish iron welded together to secure the requisite size and strength. In some of the early conveyances of saw-mills on the Saco river I find mention of the following appurtenances, the spelling as in the original: "Swipsaws," "doggs," "craws," "chaynes," "wheeles," "sledds," and "schidds." Among the tools enumerated were the following: "Borier," "frawe," "halberd," and "trewell."

The haul-up and tread-back "niggers" were not invented for more than a hundred years after saw-mills were running here. There were no "slips" connecting the bed of the mills with the streams by which they were propelled, over which logs could be drawn upon the mill-deck by the great chain; they were all landed upon the mill-brow and rolled over skids to the carriages. When a board had been sawed, the log was run back in regular "tread-mill" fashion; that is, the millman mounted the "rag-wheel," and by walking upon strong pins inserted in the side of the rim for that purpose, reversed the revolution of the shaft by which the carriage had been propelled forward, and returned the saw-log to its former position, where it was set over for another board. This was a slow and laborious part of the millman's work, and we can only wonder why some more feasible and practical device had not been

invented long before it was. The operation of the first power "nigger" created nearly as much astonishment as the original saw-mill itself, and the inhabitants from far and near went to see the "new-fangled critter" go. When this had been fairly tried, every saw-mill must have its "nigger." It is related that an old farmer walked ten miles to see one of these "tarnal mash-gaggines" work, and after careful measurement of every part returned home, determined to put one up in a mill he had built on the brook near his house. His stock was hewed green from the forest and his tools were few and unsuitable for his undertaking; his courage, however, was of the best quality. Having conveyed his timber to the mill, he began work and kept his own counsel. After many days of weary toil, he had his clumsy enginery in position. He then "slushed" the bearings and rails upon which the carriage ran, called in the neighbors, hoisted the gate, and the "thundering consarn" started. Away went the carriage toward the head of the mill, and never stopped till it was launched into the stream below. In the enthusiasm of the moment, while flushed with the certainty of success, and by watching the movements of the new machine, the owner forgot to unmesh his gears, and the momentum received by the carriage on a slightly declining plane, well lubricated, carried it beyond its legitimate bounds, and left it in a shattered condition in the rocky bed of the stream.

This accident so exasperated the owner that the new appliance was torn out and thrown from the mill. In relating the circumstances in after years, he said all *he* did scarcely retarded the growth of the tree from which the great shaft and wheel had been made, and in winding up his story, he would spring upon his feet and with clenched fist declare that "the confounded old thing was so awfully crooked that it couldn't keep still, and crawled off down stream through the sand."

When we think of the construction of the early saw-mills and grist-mills in the wilderness of New England our fancy tempts us into a wide field of speculation. The mechanic from whose brain the plan was evolved must have been freighted with an infinite responsibility; his anxiety assumed a character commensurate with the magnitude of his undertaking. Even if he was the proprietor in prospect, who was to take all risk upon himself, human curiosity and personal inquisitiveness, then as now, would impel those who were in no way connected with the enterprise to intrude their opinions and ask a thousand impertinent questions calculated to annoy and harass all who were in any way identified with the new venture. For many months there were wearying days of toil, succeeded by wakeful nights of intensified thought. Aware of the tireless scrutiny of these meddling spectators, who have infested every community, the mental strain became greater as the culminating experiment drew near, and the final result must have been anticipated with feeling alternating between hope and fear. Every part was adjusted with the greatest

possible care, and its operation surveyed with critical circumspection. The chain of connection between the great driving wheel, outside of the mill, and the terminal parts was traced link by link, and what was wanting in nicety of finish was supposed to be made good by the copious application of liquid lubricants.

Dedication of a Saw-Mill.—The day of trial came at last, as it will to all beneath the sun. Ample provisions were made for the dedication; the importance of the august occasion demanded that some imposing ceremony should be inaugurated as the proper recognition of the achievement. Spiritual inspiration was considered indispensable at the time of which we write, and large supplies of a variety of liquors were landed on the mill-brow. One of the most winsome young ladies of the plantation, beautifully dressed, was selected to deal out the beverages, and many times during the day must her warm cheek, as well as the casks, have paid tribute to the tastes of her patrons.

Old men with locks like snow, who had their birth in England, leaning upon their staff, robust matrons, blushing maidens, and happy children were assembled upon pieces of timber near the mill to view the novelty of the new enterprise and share in the festivities of the occasion.

Practically, the whole affair had been proven a success by the master-builder the previous night, while others were unsuspectingly sleeping, that any chance for a hitch at the critical moment might be obviated in season, without the embarrassment of exposure to public gaze.

To convince the public of the practicability of this mechanical undertaking an invitation had been extended to every family within several miles around to be present at the "h'isting o' the gate." Several heavy men had been stationed upon the ladle-boards of the great wheel, and another at the saw-gate with a lever to "give her a start" when the water was turned on. The master-workman was placed in the position of honor at the gate-head upon the bulwarks. When every man was at his post, and silence had been enjoined, the proprietor slowly mounted the staging that had been erected for the purpose and addressed the assembled pioneers. He called attention to the growing needs of the plantations round-about and illustrated the advantages of saw-mills and corn-mills by reminding them that they were domiciled in small log-cabins, all too restricted for their growing families, and that they had been obliged to send their bread corn to Boston for grinding in a windmill at considerable expense of shipping and loss by extortionate toll; he dwelt with evident pleasure upon the almost boundless resources of the forest adjoining and pointed to the beauty of the grand old pines under whose shadow they had gathered; he proudly alluded to the master-workman, whose great skill and careful execution of his important task had been the factors of success in this great enterprise; and then, after an impressive silence, he mentioned with the most profound pathos of voice and language the enormous responsibility

assumed by the proprietors and the financial risks involved in a venture so novel. Now he turns upon the platform and directs the attention of the spectators to the mill itself; it was, he said, a monument to New England enterprise, the music of which would be new, absolutely new, in this country and cheering to all who were identified with the progress of the colony. This saw-mill, with the corn-mill soon to be erected, would prove the most valuable adjuncts to the material equipment of the settlement, secure its permanency, and bring wealth and comfort to every home. Continuing, he drew word pictures of the stately, well-finished and furnished houses that would soon supplant the close, uncomfortable dwellings now inhabited by the settlers: of the large, warm barns that would arise to afford storage and shelter their cattle. Having closed his more public address, he turns to the master-workman, whose lever of hornbeam was already adjusted upon his brawny shoulder, and, with upraised hand and commanding voice, shouted, "H'i-st the gate." Like a good sailor he responded, "Aye, aye, sir!" at the same time raising the ponderous gate planks and turning the head of boiling, foaming water upon the great wheel. For a moment, while power and friction were contending for the mastery, the whole mill frame groaned and trembled under the herculean strain; but the several parts of machinery duly responded to the moderate revolutions of the water-wheel, the saw-gate slowly rose and fell, and the savage-looking saw gradually found its way into the soft fibre of the advancing log. For a time all lookers-on were overwhelmed with amazement at the startling spectacle; but when the enthusiasm of the excited people could no longer be restrained, shout after shout rang through the resounding forest, and when the oft-repeated question, "Will she run?" had been materialized into the answer of "There she goes," all retired from the scene satisfied that the first water-power saw-mill in New England was an assured success.

It has not required any strain of the imagination to find materials of which the foregoing description has been composed; it is all true to fact and in strict accord with the conclusion naturally reached by a retrospective survey of the time and conditions to which the elucidation relates; it is calculated to stimulate the apprehension of such as cannot well appreciate the hardships, deprivations, and heroic exertions of those pioneer settlers who opened the fore-gates of enterprise and materially assisted in ushering in our present era of agricultural, commercial, and educational prosperity.

Mills in Saco and Biddeford.—As early as 1650, Roger Spencer, a prominent business man of that time, had a saw-mill in Biddeford, which then included Saco, and in January of that year the town of York granted liberty to John Davis to build a saw-mill on the Great Falls of Saco river, with accommodation sufficient for that business, the most convenient that can be fixed upon next to Roger Spencer, with timber and meadow sufficient for his work. There is said to be no evidence that Davis ever built a mill on the

privilege specified. Is it not, then, a little singular that a John Davis owned a saw-mill and grist-mill on the east side of Saco river, May 25, 1752, of which I find mention in his will of that date?

In June, 1659, Richard Vines granted a tract of land in Biddeford to Lieut. William Phillips, a man of wealth, who moved from Boston the following year and built a house below the falls, which was garrisoned. The year following his settlement in Biddeford, he purchased one-fourth of Spencer's mill, and the next year employed Capt. John Alden, his son-in-law, to build another mill, conveying to him a fourth interest in the same when it was finished. In 1667 Lieutenant Phillips conveyed one-half of the island, against the mills, to Capt. John Bonython for 800 pine trees suitable for merchantable boards.

In 1680 Benjamin Blackman built a saw-mill on the east side of Saco river, at a point subsequently called Blackman's Falls, and purchased one hundred acres of land, which embraced all the privileges on that side of the river. In 1681 he petitioned for liberty to cut timber on the Common for the accommodation of his saw-mills. Three years later he purchased a tract on the river, containing 640 acres, of John Bonython; and the year following 100 acres, of James Gibbins, extending three miles and a half above the falls. From the records it appears that Blackman was acting as agent for a company at Andover, Mass., that had planned to improve the entire water-power on the east side of the river; but in the absence of evidence to show that this vast scheme was ever fully carried out, it has been plausibly assumed that the troubles with the Indians prevented it. The improvements made by Blackman, and his associates, Shief and Walker, were abandoned during the Indian wars and only a few families remained about the falls. Upon the foundation laid by these early proprietors, an enterprising company erected quite extensive mills soon after the resettlement of the town.

In 1691 Capt. George Turfey built the "lower mill," so-called. This was repaired and kept running until 1814, when it was carried away in the great freshet. The "Eddy mill" was subsequently built nearly on the same site.

Samuel Walker, a resident of New Jersey, sold out his two-thirds of the Blackman mills in 1716, to William Pepperill, Jr., a young man who had been extensively engaged in the lumber trade and merchandising at Kittery. The following year he purchased the other third of this mill of Mr. Blackman's son-in-law, the conveyance including the timber standing on 4,500 acres of land northwest of the mill. William Pepperill sold half of this tract to a mill-wright and speculator in lumber, of Hampton, named Nathaniel Weare, not long after it came into his possession, and to Humphrey Scamman, Jr., of Saco, mariner. These two gentlemen, in part payment for the property, built a large, double saw-mill on the old Blackman privilege, and a large house for the use of the millmen, one-half being owned by Pepperill.

This mill property, and an adjoining tract of land a half-mile square, was divided by the proprietors in 1717. Pepperill had the saw and frame next to the land with a landing-place for his lumber there. Scamman and Weare had the saw and frame on the river-side. The agreement specified that each of the owners should do his part to keep the mill in repair. The great mill-house was also divided. Captain Scamman carried on the lumber business here till his death, in 1734, when the estate was divided between his children. Smith, in his journal, mentions the burning of the saw-mills in Saco by the Indians, in 1745; the garrison and the Scamman mill were also probably destroyed at this time. Mr. Weare sold his three-fourths of the mill and land to Richard Berry, John Elden, and John Selea, in 1731, and subsequently one-eighth to Thomas Dearborn; the remainder, to Abraham Tyler and Jeremiah Moulton. The two last disposed of their share in 1737.

In 1740 Samuel Cole, of Biddeford, sold a share of a saw-mill to Thomas Wheelright, of Wells; this was a part of milling property included in privileges embraced by twelve acres of land purchased in 1720, on which he built a saw-mill, afterwards called "Cole's mill." He soon after sold another quarter to Benjamin Gooch, of Wells. In the spring of 1741 the three proprietors just mentioned united in building the well-known "Gooch mill" on the island of that name.

On Feb. 9, 1747, William Cole, of Biddeford, millman, conveyed to Joseph Woodman, James Scamman, and John Tarbox, all of Biddeford, yeomen, one-quarter part of a saw-mill standing on Saco river in said town, and on that part known as "Cole's spout." Also, one-quarter share of one near the other, but higher up on the river, at a place called "Jordan's creek." Ephraim Stimson and Benjamin Gooch had conveyed one-eighth share of a saw-mill on "Jordan's creek," June 10, 1746, to Joseph Woodman. This was on the west side of Saco river and called the "Upper mill." About 1750 these saw-mills gave employment to a large number of men, and, consequently, there was a considerable settlement in that part of the town.

Col. Thomas Cutts came from Kittery to Saco in 1758 with only one hundred dollars in ready money. After a careful survey of the water-power and various mill privileges, he decided to locate on Indian island and make that the seat of his lumber business. He purchased a small undivided part of this island in 1759, it being but one-fourth of Weare's original share. Here he built a small house in which, according to the custom of the time with merchants, he fitted up a room in one end for a store. On this spot he made his abode, and from his small beginning added acre to acre and mill to mill, till he became one of the most extensive dealers in lumber and general merchandise in the whole country. Soon after the confiscation of the property of Sir William Pepperill by the government, during the Revolution, Colonel Cutts purchased a large part of the estate, including the saw-mill.

Mills in Buxton.—The earliest mention of a saw-mill in the township called Narragansett, No. 1, now the town of Buxton, was July 19, 1738, when the proprietors voted that if a saw-mill was built it should be set up on Saco river. No mill was erected at that time. On April 11, 1739, the proprietors voted to pay Dea. Jonathan Fellows thirty pounds, "old tenor," to help him build a saw-mill on lot 12, in Narragansett, No. 1. He failed to build according to agreement, but the first mill in town was evidently built on this privilege, as will appear. At a meeting of the proprietors held June 18, 1740, a bounty was voted to Samuel Chase "to enable him to build a saw-mill on Gains is brook," in this township. This was the small stream that has been known as the "Hains Meadow brook" from as early as 1763 down to the present day. This saw-mill was only built *on paper*. In 1742 a committee was chosen at a proprietors' meeting to agree with Stephen Mighill and others about a saw-mill to be set up in the township, "both as regards the building, sawing, and when the mill shall be resigned back to the proprietors." At a meeting of the proprietors held May 31, 1743, it was voted that Thomas Gage and Stephen Mighill should be released from their obligation on their refunding the money they had received in part payment. On Nov. 17, 1742, Nathaniel Mighill, of Rowley, took oath that he visited Narragansett, No. 1, the week previous, and saw a saw-mill erected there, and that the mill-wright said he *desired* to get it to go in three or four days. In 1744 a bounty was voted Thomas Gage and Stephen Mighill "on their keeping a good saw-mill running in the township." Failing still to keep their pledge, the proprietors voted to sue Gage and Mighill if they did not immediately carry out the condition of their bond and build the saw-mill. Stimulated by this threat, the two engaged Joseph Woodman to build a saw-mill on Stackpole's brook; this was in 1750. This first saw-mill built in the township was on the east side of the Salmon Falls and Saco road. No other mills are known to have been put up till 1761, when John Elden, of Narragansett, No. 1, Jeremiah Hill, of Biddeford, and Joseph Leavitt, of York, built a saw-mill and grist-mill on Little river, where Daniel Leavitt's mills have since stood. There were two saw-mills here in 1762, and in 1767 Captain Bradbury conveyed to his son William one-eighth of his interest in what he designated the "upper saw-mill, which stands by the side of the grist-mill." The saw-mills and corn-mills on this stream were kept in repair many years.

In 1769 the proprietors granted a mill privilege on the Saco river at Salmon Falls to Dea. John Nason, Capt. John Elden, Isaiah Brooks, and Jabez Lane. This company built a double saw-mill and grist-mill, and the proprietors soon after gave them a deed of four acres of land which embraced the mills. There were three grist-mills and no less than three saw-mills in operation in town as early as 1772, and it was no longer necessary to carry the corn on the shoulder to Saco for grinding, or to build dwelling-houses of logs.

On Jan. 30, 1786, there was an article in a call for a proprietors' meeting to see if they would grant a mill privilege from the common and undivided lands on Bog brook, so-called, to William Walkinshaw, John Smith, Nathaniel Hill, and Benjamin Donnell, Jr., to see how much land they would grant for said mill privilege, and if the proprietors would lay out a highway to said mill. In the meeting held on the 15th of March following, it was voted (*inter alia*) to "pass over" the article relating to this mill privilege, and this is the last mention of a mill (?) on that stream for many years.

The first saw-mill erected on the east side of the Saco, at Moderation, was built between 1790 and 1795, by Nathan Elden, Sr., who, at the same time, opened the first store there. He was succeeded by his son Nathan, who greatly extended the business, building and maintaining a grist-mill, and continued successfully for about twenty-five years, being well and widely known as "Squire Elden." In 1814 he sold one of his saw-mills to Joseph Hobson ("Deacon Joe"), and interests to Jabez and Jeremiah Hobson about 1820; and in 1822 he sold a further interest in saw-mills and privilege to Oliver Dow, who had been a clerk in his store, and who continued in the lumber business and in trade until far advanced in life. Tobias Lord, who subsequently settled at Steep Falls, commenced business at West Buxton about 1828, and on Nov. 2, 1831, Nathan Elden conveyed to him a single saw-mill which he had lately built.

George W. Lord engaged in the lumber business at West Buxton in 1848. He had previously lived there when carrying on wool-carding and cloth-dressing; after which, he was engaged in the lumber trade and milling at Limington and Bonnie Eagle before returning to Buxton. Mr. Lord continued successfully during the remainder of his days and extended his business gradually until he acquired wealth.

Gideon Tibbetts owned a saw-mill on Buxton side of the river at Moderation, in 1814, which was carried away by the great freshet which swept the mills and bridges from the Saco that year. This mill stood near the site of the present grist-mill, a little farther up the stream; it moved down river whole to Bar Mills, where it crushed one of the saw-mills; then drifted down upon some rocks and went to pieces.

Mills in Hollis.—The first saw-mill and grist-mill known to have been built in the plantation of Little Falls, now Hollis, were erected by a primitive stock company on the stream issuing from Young's meadow pond, since known as Whale's pond, called Young's meadow brook, afterwards Ridlon's brook, and latterly known as "Aunt Judy's brook," and Martin's brook. These mills were about midway between the present carriage road and the Saco river, and were built by Thomas Ridlon, James Redlon, John Bryant, Ichabod Cousins, and Daniel Field. The grist-mill here was running years before there were such at Moderation. It was this mill to which Robert Mar-

tin brought his corn to get it ground, after bringing it from Saco to his home in the Elwell district, Buxton, the same day. He said he carried the grist to the east bank of the Saco, thence across to Ridlon's mill by a raft. When it had been ground, he carried it two miles to his home by the same route, and sat down to rest while his wife baked him a cake. He drank some milk before leaving his home for Saco in the morning, and took no other nourishment until he reached his house on his return; then he had another draught of milk.

The first set of stones made for this mill were lost through the ice on Sebago pond when being drawn by an ox-team from Baldwin. It was a year before another set was ready for use. From the time the grist-mill was completed for many years nearly all the inhabitants of Phillipsborough, Limington, and Buxton had their grain ground at "Ridlon's mill." It was an interesting spectacle when fifteen or twenty horses were hitched to trees about this mill, some being unladen and others ready to start with their burdens, while those who were waiting for their grists collected in a group to discuss the prospects of their harvests or narrate the latest adventure of the settlements.

The saw-mill was not built until 1790-1. This was above the grist-mill. Both were driven by "overshot" wheels. The saw for the saw-mill was brought from Haverhill, Mass., through the woods, on horseback. Fancy the undertaking! The first saw-mill at Bar Mills was built in the summer of 1795, being raised on the 10th of September of that year. It was built by John Woodman and others.

From old documents in my possession it appears that William Walkinshaw, Matthias Redlon, and Simon Gile were engaged in building a saw-mill on the west side of Saco river, on Moderation falls, as early as 1790. The bands for the base of the mill were framed and raised before the river had frozen over, and while at work there Thomas Ridlon, son of Matthias, slipped upon the frosty timber and fell into the falls. He was almost instantly carried under the ice, and those who saw the accident did not expect to see him again alive. Below where the present bridge spans the river there were "rips" that remained open during the winter, and here, seeing the light shine through the opening, Mr. Ridlon sprang out upon the ice, and to the astonishment of the workmen was soon at work on the frame. During the winter Walkinshaw and his associates in business, assisted by a considerable force of men and teams, cut and hauled the timber for their mill frame. Ephraim Sands, the well-known hewer, though advanced in years, was the master-mill-wright, and here wielded his enormous broad-axe for many a day. So correct was his eye, and so accurate his stroke, that he refused to have his timber "lined." At every blow he carried his axe through the slab from the top to the bottom, and thus hewed more in a day than two ordinary axemen. How long this mill was operated by the three original proprietors I do not know, but from 1786 to 1795 Matthias Redlon was engaged in the lumber trade in a small way, as

proved by his book of accounts in my possession. On June 10, 1795, he conveyed one-sixteenth part of a *double* saw-mill on Moderation falls to William Walkinshaw for "twenty-one pounds lawful money." Simon Gile continued running a saw-mill on Hollis side several years after the beginning of this century.

As elsewhere mentioned, mills were early built on the Killick brook, near the outlet of the Killick pond, and some time after these were removed to Bonnie Eagle a mill was built on the same stream, on the Limington road, where the Stephen Estes mill has since stood. A saw-mill and grist-mill were also built on the stream that enters the head of the Killick pond, at North Hollis, but they have been dismantled.

We have been informed of a saw-mill in the lower section of Little Falls plantation, now Hollis, owned and run by Samuel Haley and his son Noah; this was located on "Deep brook." I do not know when it was built nor how long maintained.

The first saw-mill and grist-mill built in Limington is said to have been on the Little Ossipee, on Chase's falls, since known as "Chase's mills," not far from the Saco; and some kind of mills have been running there for about a century. Mills were early built, how early has not been ascertained, at South Limington, on Nason's falls, since known as "Hardscrabble," and more or less lumbering has been carried on there ever since. A grist-mill was also long kept running there. Other small mills were built on some of the larger brooks, but these have been allowed to decay.

In Pearsontown, now Standish, the first mill was built by Ebenezer Shaw in 1762. At a proprietors' meeting held at the house of Edward Ingraham, in York, June 9, 1752, a committee was chosen to lay out to some persons a tract of land, including a stream for the purpose of building a mill. Mr. Shaw received the privilege, and 200 acres of land, as "an encouragement," where the well-known "Shaw's mill" has since been maintained, and immediately set about preparations for building. At Bonnie Eagle a saw-mill and grist-mill were owned by Samuel and Robert McDonald as early as 1790. Samuel sold out his share and moved to Chatham, and a son, now living, rode on the horse behind his father when they went from Standish to that remote wilderness. The following notice, found in a copy of the old *Eastern Herald*, of date "March 4, 1794," speaks for itself:

"STANDISH. To be sold, a saw-mill on Saco river in the town of Standish. Said mill, if well attended, will saw 600 M boards yearly. Also a grist-mill on the premises well furnished.
ROBERT McDONALD."

Probably John Came succeeded the McDonalds here, as the "Came mill" stood on the same site and privilege, on the "island" there. Job Burnham, an early mill-wright and dam-builder, owned a saw-mill many years on the

Limington falls, on Standish side of the Saco, and was succeeded by his sons; the dam and mill are now gone.

Tobias Lord, Esq., early engaged in the milling and lumber business at the Steep falls, where his son of the same name now owns, but we have no data.

The first grist-mill in Cornish was built by Asabel Cole, in 1777, on the outlet of Hosac pond, near his house. A grist-mill was soon after built on the outlet of Long pond, called the "Hough mill"; this had a good water-power. A saw-mill was built on the same stream by John Durgin, in 1796. A grist-mill was built on Little river, that runs through the village, in 1780. The planks from which the spout was made for carrying the water from the dam to the wheel were dragged through a bridle-path from Limerick with an ox-team. There were no boards on the mill-frame when the wheel was set a-running. When the mill was not in use the hopper was turned upside down, and the curbing covered with flakes of hemlock bark. Mr. Thompson built a saw-mill on the same stream in 1784; both mills were swept away by spring flood in a few years. He then put up a grist-mill and saw-mill below the falls on the same stream, the former driven by a "tub-wheel." The miller said, in 1818, that he could grind but one bushel of grain in an hour. The saw-mill was driven by a "flutter-wheel," which turned so slowly that the teeth of the saw could be counted when "she" was in full cut. When it was necessary to pass down the mill-bed the millman went through the saw-gate, when in motion, without much haste, or danger to his head. In 1790 Thompson built a mill for wool-carding and cloth-dressing.

John Brown built a saw-mill on the outlet of Long pond in 1802, and in 1804 put up a grist-mill on the same stream, on his farm. This saw-mill was standing a few years back and may be now.

Theophilus Smith built a saw-mill on the Great Ossipee, where the covered bridge on the South Hiram road crosses, in 1824. Col. John Warren purchased this mill in 1834, and two years later put a grist-mill into the basement; and only a few years afterwards the whole establishment was burned down.

The Thompson mills were purchased by Cotton Lincoln, and in 1841 he rebuilt the grist-mill, and the saw-mill in 1843.

The town of Baldwin was not richly endowed with water-powers; the streams upon which the few small mills have been built were not of sufficient volume to drive much machinery, and being without capacious reservoirs, and diminished in summer by drought, they are unreliable. Quaker brook, since known as Dyer's Folly brook, has furnished power for small mills since an early day; on this stream Isaac Dyer owned a mill, and on it the Weed mill was built. Subsequently the Youngs ran a mill where Dyer's mill was built, on the east side of the Bridgton road. On Break-Neck brook small mills have been owned by various parties. Ephraim Richardson formerly owned a mill

where that of Appleton N. Burnell now stands. On Pigeon brook Edward R. Bacheller had a mill in which he was killed by the machinery. The old Clark rake factory was on a stream where the mill of Amos Richardson was recently burned down, in the western section of the town.

The first mill, a saw-mill, built in Hiram was owned by John Ayer. It was in the deep glen on the right side of the road leading to the Hiram hills, a little way above the Old Red mill now standing above the village known as Hiram Bridge. This mill was driven by the great, old-fashioned, but excellent "overshot" wheel, and when the stream was at spring flood it afforded abundant power for the lazy old saw.

William Stanley built a saw-mill on the stream that issues from the Spectacle ponds, in the southwest part of the town, at an early day: it was close to the lower pond, near the road now leading from the chapel to the home of Daniel Gray, and was one of the first mills in the town.

Gen. Peleg Wadsworth built a mill on "Shookham" brook about 1819. This was on the Samuel D. Wadsworth farm. The stream was in some way fitted for driving down logs, and was known subsequently as Canal brook. Several mills have since stood on the site. The General also had a grist-mill on his farm before his death, in 1829. A mill was built on Hiram Great fall many years ago, but the time has not been ascertained. Mills were built early on Hancock brook at East Hiram.

In Denmark the early mills were built on Moose brook before 1800, by Cyrus Ingalls, who came from Andover, Mass.

The first mills in Brownfield were on Ten Mile brook, which takes its rise in Hiram, and flows northeasterly to Saco river. Burnt Meadow brook forms a tributary, coming from Dyer's pond, and about 200 rods from the point where the two streams form a junction, Capt. John Lane had a mill. In an old deed of date 1789, from Henry Young Brown to Simeon Bucknell, of Hiram, twenty acres of land about the old mill on Ten Mile brook are conveyed, and the conditions were that the said Bucknell should for the term of sixteen years maintain a good grist-mill on said brook, where said Bucknell then had a mill. This old document shows that there was a mill there before 1789. Mills were also built on Shepherd's river, near Brownfield Centre, by the early proprietors of the land in that section.

The following, of date May 26, 1773, has reference to the action of the proprietors of Conway respecting early saw-mills and grist-mills in that town:

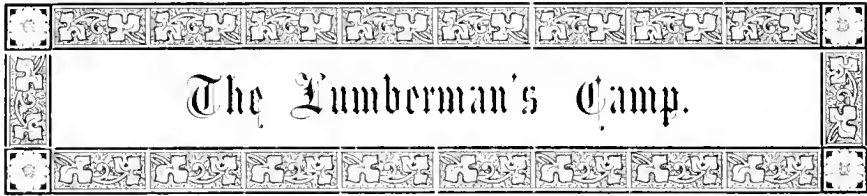
"On consideration of a vote passed at the first meeting of the proprietors of Conway for Capt. Timothy Walker to have one hundred acres of land, his two mills to be in the centre with the mill privileges, and as said vote was passed without sufficient notification, but as sd Walker is now ready to give bond to serve the Proprietors with said mills therefore Voted to confirm said hundred acres of land as laid out to sd Walker his heirs or assigns the conditions of his bond to run as followeth: That until there shall be another grist-mill and saw-mill built in Conway the sd Walker his heirs and

assigns shall keep a good Grist-Mill and Saw-Mill in good repair and give good attendance at the same to serve the Proprietors or Inhabitants of sd Town in the following manner: To saw all timber that shall be brought into the mill-yard which sd Walker is to always provide convenient for the mills for one-half of the lumber the said timber shall make which is to be sawed into proper stuff according to the owners directions and grind well for customary toll and if after other mills are built in said Town sd Walker his heirs or assigns shall think it for his interest to keep up said mills or one of them then he or they shall serve the said Proprietors and Inhabitants in the abovesaid manner so long as he or they shall think proper to keep the mill or mills up. At another meeting held Sept. 29, 1773, voted to Thomas Chadbourne about fifteen acres of land in Conway with a mill privilege on Pudding brook near Mr. Eastman's bounded on every side by lot No. 12 on the condition that he build a good saw-mill on said mill privilege to be completed by the first of November next and keep the same in good repair forever and to saw logs into boards or other lumber for the Proprietors or the Inhabitants for one-half of the lumber or at the rate of boards at nine shillings per thousand. Likewise build a good grist-mill on the same stream in two years from the first of November next and to grind for the Proprietors or Inhabitants in a proper manner and to keep the same in good repair forever and be ready at all times to serve them in a proper manner and that there shall at all times be a proper convenience for logs and lumber at said mills. Also voted to Thomas Chadbourne as an Encouragement for building a grist and saw mills on Pudding brook so-called in said town one hundred acres of land to be laid out by the Committe."

At a proprietors' meeting held in 1765, it was "voted to Capt. Timothy Walker of Pigwacket one hundred acres of land beginning at the Grist Mills and immediately surrounding the mills, which was afterwards known as the 'Mill farm.'"

Thomas Chadbourne sold his interest in the mill privilege and all his improvements thereon to Richard Eastman, then said to be on Kesauk brook.

Among the early mills built in the town of Bartlett was a grist-mill owned by Joseph Thompson on the Ellis river; this mill was long ago swept away by a rise of water. A Mr. Goodrich built a saw-mill and grist-mill on the falls that are now known by his name, and mills have since been maintained there. Another early mill was owned by one Abram Allen, near the village, and after many years of service it was allowed to fall down. A saw-mill was built by John Pitman, about 1810, on the East branch, and a saw-mill and grist-mill on Rocky branch were owned by Stephen Burbank.



The Lumberman's Camp.



WINTER in the woods! Snow-bound with a vengeance! The most intelligent representatives of our more populous centres have but a faint conception of the part played in the drama of human life by the hardy lumbermen when camping in the backwoods. Isolated from the comforts of home, from the restraints and refinements of society, and exposed to all the dangers incident to their bold employment, the lives of these timbermen are peculiarly trying. But with all their deprivations and hardships there are pleasant and beneficial phases in the backwoodsman's experience. The very conditions to which he is subjected insures to him the greatest blessing of human existence—that of vigorous health. Disease cannot exist amid the medicinal exhalations of the balsam tree, or aching limbs be found upon a bed of cedar boughs. Accidents are not infrequent. The upraised axe of inexperienced chopper sometimes becomes entangled in bush or overhanging branch, and, being diverted from its course in the downward stroke, goes wide of its mark and makes a deep and dangerous wound in foot or limb. In severe weather these men are sometimes badly frost-bitten, and great suffering is occasioned thereby. The greatest danger to the axemen is from falling trees; to teamsters, when descending the steep hills before the heavy load of logs. By one misstep or the breaking of a chain many have lost their lives.

Before our New England race had degenerated by intermarrying with three generations of cousins german; for want of pure air and healthful exercise when the bones were growing; before the curse of cooking ranges and French courses were known in the family, no finer specimens of physical manhood could be found than in the lumber camp. The use of a four-pound, narrow axe threw the shoulders back, expanded the chest, and drove every dormant function of the system into the chain-gang of activity. With every respiration the capacious lungs were filled with about a gallon of the health-giving properties with which the forest is pervaded. The constant changes of position necessary for doing the work that engages the woodman's attention, and the copious perspiration caused by his robust exertion, were conducive to a vigorous circulation of the life current and eliminated from the body every poisonous ingredient.

There is no locality so well protected from the storms and tempests as

the deep, sheltering forest. The thick trees not only break the force of the wind, but form a protecting canopy over the workman's head. Besides, those who go to the lumber swamp are well equipped for resisting the cold. Their bodies are clad in coarse, thick woollens; the feet are protected with several pairs of heavy home-made stockings, and the face and neck supplied with abundant whiskers and hair. These men live near nature, are on good terms with her, and derive the beneficent blessings flowing from an observance of her laws. Brave, noble-hearted fellows! Somewhat rough, like a chestnut burr, outside, but all right in the region of the heart. No spirit of narrow-souled meanness would be tolerated in the camp. "All are in the same boat," and sympathy is reciprocal.

So long as strong drink is kept out of the woods, peace and harmony usually prevail; when that curse of the human family is admitted, strife and discord run rampant, quarrels and fighting are the order of the day. The most successful managers at the present day will not allow strong drink in their camp. Much more work is accomplished, much more peace enjoyed.

Life in the lumber camp is not so monotonous as the uninitiated might suppose; indeed, it has as much of variety, of mirth, of good-fellowship, as almost any situation one can conceive of.

There are, ordinarily, five departments to fill among those in the timber swamp, and the various "hands" are known as teamsters, choppers, swamper, and sled-tenders. The cook, sometimes called "the old woman," has his dominion within the camp or at the wood-pile.

The "boss" purchases his oxen, engages his crew, and starts for the swamp while the ground is yet free from snow. It is a busy day when preparations are being made for the journey from the settlement to the backwoods. The long rail-carts are loaded with barrels of beef, pork, and flour. There must be bags of meal, bundles of fish, and boxes of herring; also, potatoes, onions, beans, salt, and the "trimmings" necessary for a winter's cooking. Packs of quilts, blankets, and men's clothing follow, as a matter of course. A box of new axes and a few tools for repairs fill the complement.

When we consider that eighteen or twenty men are to be supplied with food during a long winter, and that those thus employed and exposed will eat double the quantity of food required when at home, some estimate of the stores necessary to be taken to the woods in the autumn can be formed. As many as six fat oxen have been butchered and eaten at one such camp in a winter.

The work of the cook is arduous and wearing to an extreme. While the men of a crew, as a rule, are not very fastidious, there will be chronic growlers who are never infinitely happy unless finding fault; such are a "sid in the teeth" of the camp cook, and sharp quarrels between the two are not unusual. But if the "boss" is in camp he has a word to say about such matters and his decision must be regarded as final. As a rule, the cook must cut his own

firewood, keep the camp in order, and carry hot food to the teamsters, choppers, swamper, and chainmen a mile or two distant in the woods, in two large firkins suspended from a yoke across his shoulders. Meanwhile, a fire will be built of dry limbs, a tea-kettle put on, and hot coffee and tea made. Men who have toiled in the cold since daylight will "lay-to" and eat steaming baked beans under such conditions, when they would spurn such a dinner in their homes. "Ah! but they taste wonderfully good out in the woods." So say the old lumbermen when telling their "experiences."

When night comes on and the weary men with faces covered with frost, and beard jeweled with icicles, come to camp, all is bustle. The teamsters are busy at the hovels putting up their cattle, while the crew gathers about the roaring fire upon "deacon's seat" to remove moccasins and hang their mittens up to dry.

By the time the teamsters have come in and all are comfortably warm, the busy cook has his hot supper on the long, board table and the hearty fellows gather round to tighten their waist-bands. How the food disappears! Will the company ever be satisfied? Supper over, the men attend to such work or recreation as seems most congenial. One will be found whittling a goad-stick, another an axe-handle, and a third making a yoke. A group upon the "deacon's seat" will be playing checkers with bits of leather, cut round or square, for the "men," while others, whose heads can scarcely be seen for the smoke rising from their pipes, will be reading a well-worn newspaper. A fiddle or banjo will often be heard in camp at evening, and some hilarious yankee will try his foot in a "double shuffle" at the fire-side. Stories are always in order in the lumberman's camp, and the more they stretch the credulity of the listening company, the more are they enjoyed. The competition in "telling tales out of school" is sometimes sharp, and roaring laughter follows. When the cook has washed his dishes he finds a seat by the fire, and knits his stocking foot as deftly as any old grandmarm in the chimney-corner at home.

When the weary men are ripe for rest, one by one they tumble from the "deacon's seat" upon their couches; but when in a mirthful spirit many a "trick" is played upon each other and many a keen-edged joke passed down the long tier of bunks until the last owlish fellow has "turned in" and joined the snoring chorus.

When an ox becomes lame, or his neck so badly chafed that he is unfit for the yoke, the teamsters will away to the pond or stream for fish; if a "yard" of deer has been found, and there is a sharp crust on the snow, there will be venison in the camp before night.

If the lumberman's winter quarters are not too far away sleighing parties from the nearest settlement sometimes make the camp crew a visit before spring. On one occasion the good wives among the farmers on the upper reaches of the Saco decided to visit the logging camp on the mountain side

some two miles away. The day appointed was clear and bright and the crisp air was exhilarating. All hearts "devised liberal things." A goose, turkey, and several fat chickens should be carried as a donation to the lumbermen. It was a merry company that drove up the well-trodden woods-road, and the greeting received was of the most cordial kind. A woman's face in camp was a benediction; a *pronounced* benediction, as some of the young men found out before their departure.

The horses were provided for, the women laid aside their wraps, and assisted the embarrassed and apologizing cook in preparing for an *extra* good dinner.

Newspapers were spread upon the table as a substitute for a cloth. The turkey and goose were nicely roasted in the old-fashioned manner before the hard-wood coals. When all was ready the company gathered about the bounteous board to enjoy the repast. It was noticeable that the men of the camp appeared more tidy than was their custom; that they were not as hilarious and uncouth in manner. All were ashamed of their rude table and rough, board seats; were abashed in the presence of so many strangers. One there was, a teamster, who could not eat goose flesh; anything, even crow or owl, before that. He could scarcely bear to sit with the company at table, so obnoxious was the *goose* upon which the others were feasting. Many compliments were passed by the ladies to the camp cook for his nice bread and pancakes, and the members of the party were soon on the best of terms.

When the meal was over the women and girls "cleared away" the dishes, put the shelves in order, and then went for a walk down the logging road to search for spruce gum, and "take the wholesome woodsie air." The whole day was spent about the camp. In the evening songs were sung, the violin put in tune, and "projects tried."

The moon rode high above the forest at the hour of nine, the teams were hitched up, and after much "tucking in" by the gallant young woodsmen, "good-nights" were spoken, and the jingling sleigh-bells were soon heard far down the mountain side.

It was a late hour before the lumbermen found any inclination to seek repose. The conversation was somewhat spicy and the dreams that followed rather romantic. At any rate, the day had been a pleasant one, not soon to be forgotten, and we may well believe that some of the farmers' daughters felt their "ears burn," if there be any occult connection between complimentary speakers far away and the subjects conversed about.

Some days subsequent to the visit and royal feast, when making his great batch of bread for supper, the absent-minded cook made a mistake between two basins that had been placed side by side on a shelf and poured the goose-grease into his pan for "shortening." Unwilling to waste so much good flour he decided to take the risk of being found out, baked his bread, and placed

it upon the table, the same as if nothing had happened. The men appeared unusually hearty that evening and eagerly devoured the warm biscuit. Even the teamster who detested *goose*, who never wanted to hear *goose* mentioned, declared aloud that the cook had beat himself; that he had never made any bread *half as good* before, and asked for the secret of his success. "Well, Sam," replied the cook, "they ought to be good, for I shortened 'em with goose-grease." This turned the laugh upon the fastidious teamster, and he was afterward asked many times if he would have *his* biscuit shortened with goose.

Flapjacks! Pancakes! Fritters! Many are eaten in the lumberman's camp. How are such cooked? There is some novelty about this culinary art as practised by the backwoods cook. The indispensable utensil is a light, long-handled frying-pan. Into this the thick batter is poured, it is held over a bed of coals, and when one side of the pancake has been well browned, with dexterity of movement it is thrown upwards from the pan and caught again as it descends, the uncooked side down. An experienced camp cook will repeat this operation a hundred times and never fail to recover his revolving flapjack before it reaches the fire.

Being bantered by several fun-loving members of the "old bachelor's family," who would do almost anything to "raise the wind," *Polly*, the man cook, at one time declared that he could throw a pancake out at the smoke hole in the roof and catch it when descending outside the camp. A wager was instantly laid and the experiment tried. A great, spreading batch of batter was poured into the fry-pan, everybody commanded to "clear the track," and the crisis came. Turning his eyes toward the hole overhead, "Polly" estimated the distance, calculated the time that would be required for his cake to descend, and, bracing himself for the supreme moment, sent the steaming fritter on its aerial flight. Quickly turning upon his heel, the cook rushed for the door, but struck his head against the cap-piece and fell like a stunned bullock. Such shouting, raillery, and explosions of laughter as followed this amusing adventure when the crew found that "Polly" was not seriously injured! The question, "Where's your pancake? Say! Polly, where's your flapjack?" rang out again and again, until it passed into a proverb, and for months afterward, when the choppers and teamsters were coming into camp, they would hail their cook by shouting with all their strength, "Polly, where's your flapjack? S-a-y, Polly, w-h-e-r-e-'s your pan-c-a-k-e?" The reader may be sure that the novel experiment was not repeated.

The preceding anecdotes illustrate, in a simple way, some phases of life in the lumberman's camp. Many are the side-shaking episodes that are witnessed there; some too highly seasoned for the printed page. When the long winter has passed and the men turn toward their homes, they cast many a longing look backward to the rude log-camp in which they have enjoyed so many pleasant hours, but which they would never see again.

Mast Pines and Mastings.



RINCELY, patriarchal pine! Grand monarch of the primeval forest! Fit emblem to emblazon on our state escutcheon! Of all the noble trees found on the banks of the Saco, none were comparable with the white pine; it was majestic, graceful, venerable, and awe-inspiring. Kingly, like Saul, it stood "head and shoulders" above all other trees of the wood. Some of these were two hundred feet in height and full six feet in diameter. Their chronology was vast in its reach; by counting their concentric rings it has been ascertained that some of the sentinel pines cut upon the Saco intervalles were a thousand years old. Their age was recorded without an error for ten centuries and kept securely in their own trunk. For a thousand years these had been swayed by the mighty tempest and menaced by the lightning of heaven's artillery only to take deeper hold upon the foundations of the earth. They scaled the mountain side like a phalanx of giant grenadiers, and, standing upon the summit, caught the first beams of the morning and the last purple ray of the setting sun.

The sacred writers exhausted the resources of their language, under the inspiration of an imagination kindled at Eastern altar fires, in descriptions of the cedars of Lebanon, but these were not as majestic as the noble pine. Doctor Holmes, who has always possessed a lively admiration for great trees, says he never approached a certain giant oak in Chelsea without taking his hat off; what, then, should be his reverence for the ancient pine that lifts its green banners above all the oaks of the land.

One may stand beneath the sapling's shade and talk of the "whispering pines," but he who sits far below the foliage of the old forest monarchs when they are touched by the passing winds will hear voices that sound like the distant ocean's roar; their music ranges through infinite variations in sweetness, compass, and power. There are swelling strains like the chorus of a mighty orchestra: sounds as solemn and awe-inspiring as the piteous music of the Miserere, or the wail of a lost soul. Again it floats in gentle undulations like the dying echoes of a vesper chime, or the symphonies of an angel's song.

Year after year, century after century, these veterans had cast their lengthening shadows across the Saco's dark waters as the western light was fading above the horizon. Before the continent was known to the vikings of the north, or ever the sagas had been written, the bold eagle that disdained the lower altitudes perched upon the pine tree's topmost bough. When Colum-

bus reached our shores these venerable trees were six hundred years old. Invested with the power of speech, what a history they could unfold! What race of human beings passed under their swaying branches a thousand years ago? Was the land inhabited then by the nomadic red man, or did these great trees make record of the earlier centuries of their growth in the silent, uninhabited wilderness? As the seasons succeeded each other, the snows of winter sifted through their branches and the wild flowers of summer blossomed at their feet. The agile squirrel climbed their dizzy height to feed upon the seeds of their corrugated cones, and while the centuries were running their race, their yellow needles had been silently falling upon the untrodden carpet below. The wild drake hailed the mountain monarch as he guided his winding column on its annual migration, and the passing clouds swept their emerald harp-strings with their trailing skirts. Their posterity was like the vast army that covered the valleys and hills, their genealogy beyond the power of man to tabulate.

When the early voyagers came to the New England coast they were filled with amazement at the sight of the vast, interminable forests, and were awestruck when they surveyed the towering proportions of the enormous old white pines. Returning home, they wrote such glowing descriptions of these trees that the crown interested itself to secure masts and spars from our shores for the royal navy. In a manuscript, dated 1666, it is stated that "at the falls of Newichawannock three excellent saw-mills are seated, and there, and downward that side of the river, have been gotten most of the masts which have come for England; and among them that *much admired mast* which came over some time last year, containing near thirty tons of timber, as I have been informed." These masts were as many yards in length as inches in diameter at the butt, after being hewed and dressed at the mast sheds erected along our coast for that purpose. Thirty-six inches was the maximum for the masts, at the large end; hence these were one hundred and eight feet in length. Although a thousand years old, the pines were as sound as a nut, and many of them as straight as an arrow.

The British government employed a colonial surveyor-general of the woods, under a large salary, whose business was to see that all trees suitable for masts for the royal navy were marked with the "broad arrow." A statute was passed, in 1722, imposing a heavy fine for cutting the mast pines without license from the commissioner. The government paid a premium of one pound a ton on masts, yards, and bowsprits. Ships were built for the especial purpose of transporting masts; they were of about 400 tons burthen, were handled by twenty-five men, and carried from forty to fifty masts at a voyage. In time of war these vessels were attended by armed convoys. The price at the royal navy-yard for masts thirty-six inches diameter, in 1768, was £153, odd.

The mast business seems to have been principally carried on in New

Hampshire for many years, and the mast ships came to Portsmouth to load; but when the advantages of Portland harbor were known the trade was transferred to Maine. In a newspaper printed in Boston, in 1727, it is stated: "The mast business * * * is removed eastward, where it has been carried on the last winter with such success as could hardly be expected, considering the very little seasonable weather for it. As this must tend very much to encourage the settlement of those parts of the country * * * there is no reason to fear but that our government will, in their wisdom, look upon it very much to their interest to protect and encourage it."

Great mast houses were put up at the mouth of Saco river, and many workmen employed there for years, until the war of the Revolution. We have an ancient account book owned and "kept" by one of the early settlers of Saco, who was engaged in masting for a long term of years, as his charges for such work prove; his earliest mention of masts being of date 1759, and the last 1771. Those who were employed in the forest, cutting and hauling the enormous trees, were called "masters" and "mastmen," while those who hewed and dressed them, in the long sheds built for that purpose, were designated "mast-wrights." When the woodsmen left the settlement and went in search of suitable trees, they were said to have gone "a-masting." The great forest monarchs cut down by them were named "mast pines." Then, as now, every occupation had its peculiar vocabulary.

Many very valuable masts were assembled at Saco and Portland when the Revolution came on, and became so much worm-eaten and decayed that they were cut up and used in building wharves. We have conversed with a venerable woman, who remembered the old mast house at Saco lower ferry, and who gave us the names of several men who were engaged in the masting business when she was a child, some of them having eaten at her father's table.

When the author commenced the writing of this book there were a few specimens of "mast pines" standing on an old estate on the borders of the Saco valley, but these old landmarks, that have been admired by hundreds of visitors to the locality, have now been hewed down. Only a few years back four such trees were sold for \$1,200 in York county. Few, if any, now remain.

Much of the pine timber landed on the brow of the early mills was so large that the logs were slabbed down by the millmen before they would pass the saw-gates. Some such trees would scale 6,000 feet. In the wainscoting found in some of the old Saco valley houses the boards were three feet in width, and many of the doors were cut from a single board. The author was one of a family of seven who gathered about a dining table, the top of which was formed from a single board four by three feet.

The rough, unlettered men who engaged in masting were skilled in all the arts of wood-craft. They were like those ancient men of whom the poet Bryant wrote:

“ Among our hills and valleys, I have known
Wise and grave men, who, while their diligent hands
Tended or gathered in the fruits of earth,
Were reverend learners in the solemn school of Nature.”

The classics they knew nothing of, but they were profound in that of which school men were ignorant. To these sons of the forest every bush and brake was a silent teacher. The bark and moss upon forest trees were their instructive objects of study; without chart or compass they could find their way through the dark, pathless wilderness and emerge therefrom at any desired point.

Their eyes were trained for their craft; their judgment had jurisdiction of trees. As the experienced dealer in live stock estimates the weight of the bullock while going to the shambles, so those mastmen could tell, with wonderful precision, how much the standing pine would scale. When in the wood in search for masts these men would stand at a distance from some noble pine and by turning their practised eye toward the pillared trunk would instantly decide whether its size and height were suitable for their purpose.

But there were important tests to be applied. Was such tree sound? While one of the mastmen remained a little way off to listen, the other would approach the great tree and deal the trunk several hard blows with his axepoll. Some of these grand-looking pines were like good men, sound to the heart; others, like the villain whose manners were polished but whose inward parts were as black as night. If the tree was solid to the core, the axe-stroke produced a dull, hard sound; if decayed within, a hollow, reverberating echo.

If the old pine bore the examination and “passed muster,” the next thing of importance to consider was the course by which the mast could be hauled from the woods. This must be decided before cutting down the tree. The ground was now carefully examined and a roadway surveyed through the wilderness. Rocks were removed, hollows filled, streams bridged, and side hills “wharfed” with logs. Trees and underbrush standing in the way were cut down. The mast pine must fall in the direction opposite to that by which it would be removed from the forest. These things being settled, “spring-skids” were felled at right angles with the mast tree when it came down. Such would obviate risk of breaking and elevate the great trunk to facilitate loading. All bushes and obstructions were removed from about the base of the tree so that the choppers could avoid the danger of rebound by moving quickly away when the old hero fell.

Having selected their positions at opposite sides of the mast pine, the two brawny woodsmen throw the shining, keen-edged steel into the mellow wood. Two “scarfs” were carried by experienced workmen when cutting large trees; the lower one to facilitate cleavage. The angle on the stump side of the incision would descend but slightly toward the heart of the tree; that above would intersect at an angle of forty-five degrees when the heart

was reached. The skilled axeman would observe this rule and only a minimum of the valuable tree was wasted.

Mastmen expert with the narrow-axe would time their blows with the precision and regularity of a drum-beat. How the shining blades gleam in the sunlight! With what lusty swing of arm do the choppers throw them in! How accurately the edge follows its aim! See the broad chips fall out, and the sweat drop from the shaggy brows of the workmen! But hold! The axes have reached the heart of the ancient pine. There is danger now, and the masters hasten away. For a moment the old monarch, that had laughed at a thousand tempests and shook his enormous arms in defiance of the winds, stood unmoved as if determined never to descend from his lofty throne. A passing breeze touches it far above the surrounding forest, and a quiver, a shudder, is perceptible below; then, slowly, the great trunk sways forward and with an awful roar, answering to a dying groan, the king of the mountain came down with a crash like a giant thunderbolt that made the ground quake, and with a rebound which was like the death struggle of an expiring behemoth. All was over now; prostrate lies the tree of trees. How has the mighty fallen! Bryant deemed the "death of the flowers" a theme worthy of his poetic pen. How much more sublimely impressive the death of the patriarchal pine!

It was no light undertaking to move one of these colossal mast trees from the forest to the coast. Their weight was stupendous. Simple but heavy appliances were used for loading them. They were usually hauled in winter upon a great mast-sled made for the purpose; sometimes, however, on three pairs of heavy block-wheels. From eight to twelve yoke of oxen were required for moving the largest masts. The strongest chains and hawsers were carried to the woods for securing the stick to the sled-bunk or wheels. Several active and experienced men, besides teamsters, were in attendance to remove obstacles, lag up depressions in the roadway, and to assist, perhaps, in lowering the load down some steep ascent.

It was a lively and exciting time when a great mast came from the woods. The whole forest resounded with the shouting of animated teamsters. A "master-carter" superintended the undertaking; his orders were arbitrary; his right there were none to dispute. Others might act on a "committee of ways and means," but the ruling of the chief was final. His place was at the seat of honor, *standing* upon the fore end of the mast-stick. From this position he could see all obstructions and observe the movements of the men and their teams. To keep his foothold while the great, jolting mass moved forward was an accomplishment worthy of the most experienced river driver, and but few were competent for the place.

The old-fashioned New Englander was a believer in noise, and plenty of it, sure enough. Their theory was: the more noise, the more power—in meeting and out. The old teamsters believed cattle had the capacity for a fair

degree of education; this was evident from the way they talked to them. We observed this when following the long, slow-moving team connected with the great "breaking-up plow," and while listening to the brawling teamsters on the high road. We wondered then, we do now, why men should thus address dumb brutes, if to such their language had no intelligible meaning.

To a spectator of humorous proclivities there was something decidedly ludicrous and mirth-provoking in the posture, the impulsive movements, the excitability, the vehement demonstration, and—noise, of a genuine yankee teamster, especially when he "got stuck." In their dilemma they would chew their quid like a sheep, wrench their features into fantastic contortions, assume facial expressions as wild as a demon and vulgar as an orang-outang, roll their eyes like a raving maniac, and, if not well pickled with grace, they would swear by all the gods in the calendar.

Just watch such teamster as he approaches a hill with heavy-loaded ox-team. Coming events cast their shadows before—in *such* instances. The goadsman is acquainted with every inch of the road; knows that every ounce of muscle incorporated into his team must be brought into requisition. See how animated his gestures are! How he swings his right arm! Now he rushes forward to remind his leaders of their duty; then, with great agility, pays his respects to his "tongue" cattle. Standing on tiptoe he raises his right arm and goad-stick high above his head and shouts wildly: "Back, Star! Her-Line! Gee, Broad! Her-Golding!" He forgets to be merciful and cruelly punishes the straining oxen with hickory and steel.

All goes well when mast-hauling if the road be well swamped, level, or slightly descending; there must be hard driving when toiling up the steep ascent. Poor oxen, how they pant for breath when allowed to rest! At the highest point the master-carter calls a halt and deliberation is in order. Men are sent forward to reinspect the road. Here danger is imminent. How can the hill be descended without accident? If in winter, heavy chains are thrown over the sled-runners as "bridles" to arrest the velocity in going down; if in summer, the wheels are chained to an axle-tree for the same purpose. As an additional precaution two yoke of oxen are detached from the chain forward and connected with the rear end of the mast to "hold back." Cool heads and steady hands are now in demand. If any mistake is made, if anything is overlooked, if any part gives way, fearful the consequences. But these sons of toil are brave-hearted and know their responsibility. If one expedient failed a new appliance was instantly seized upon; nothing too great, nothing too hazardous, for them to undertake.

With great caution they begin the descent, and with almost breathless suspense all watch the movements of team and mast-stick. Vigilance was the price of safety. Success attends the effort, and the level land is reached without accident. This achievement was worthy of a long pause in proceed-

ing; there was a rest for man and beast, with refreshments. Congratulations were exchanged and stories anent mast-hauling aforetime told. All hands were in excellent trim for new adventures.

There were other difficulties to meet; the most dangerous hill to climb and descend. But victory gained inspired for new ventures. It was a long way to the coast and the mast-landing. The master-carter bestirs himself and orders an advance.

"Every man to his team! Every ox to his bow!" Robust shout of drivers, jingle of chains, rattle of horns follow. The master-carter mounts the mast and asks:

"Are you all ready, men?"

"All ready," respond the teamsters.

"M-o-v-e-e-e-e!"

Shout of teamsters, creak of wheels, and the caravan moves slowly forward, crushing, like a conquering tyrant, everything beneath its heel. For a half-mile comparatively level ground is passed over and good progress made. The beginning of the end is reached.

"Whoa!"

Goods at rest. Oxen pant. Teamsters talk. Trigs are made ready. Obstructions are cleared away. The coast is clear.

"All ready?"

"Ready!"

"Then m-o-v-e-e-e!"

Clink of chains, jingle of yoke-rings, swinging of goad-sticks.

"Back, Swan! Her-Duke!"

"Gee, Buck! Her-L-i-n-e-e-e!"

"Get your trigs ready!"

"Whoa! A good pull, men. Let your cattle breathe!"

"Say when you are ready!"

"Ready!"

"Then m-o-v-e-e-e!"

"Her-Duke! Her-Darling!"

"Her-Broad! Her-Turk!"

"Drive on! drive on! Hard! Hard! H-a-r-d-d-d!"

The air is rent with shout of teamster and command of the master-carter. The great wheels creak and groan under the enormous load. The straining oxen crinkle their tails, snort, moan, and hug the bows. The crisis is passed; the hill-top is reached; there were no broken chains, no person injured. All's well!

"Another strong pull, men; let the critters rest awhile."

"Back! Hish! hish!"

With protruding tongues the great, meek-eyed oxen pant and heave.


Before the courageous, reliant mast-men there was one more hill to descend; the most rough and dangerous of all, I say; a deep ravine to cross near the bottom. Everything is overhauled and inspected, from wheels to bow-pins. Rings, staples, and chains are carefully examined. The roadway, already pronounced cleared and safe by the swampers, could not be tried until the master-carter had surveyed every foot of it. He orders improvements; has stones removed and additional skids at a sideling point. The descent was very steep, and the enormous load could not be entrusted to the intrepidity of teamsters or strength of steady-going oxen. New appliances were resorted to. The necessary fixtures had not been overlooked. Several hundred feet of hawser had been brought from the mast house. One end was made fast to the rear end of the mast-stick; then turns taken around a sturdy old oak on the hill-side, with several powerful men to hold the running end. An advance is ordered. Slowly, cautiously, teamsters and teams move down the hill, while the men above allow the "snub-rope" to render round the "anchor tree."

"Steady! ste-a-d-y! st-e-a-d-y!" measuredly shouts the master-carter, and down, down, down the hill-side goes the thundering cavalcade.

"Careful! care-ful! c-a-r-e-f-u-l, men!"

The gully at the foot of the hill had been bridged with stout oak stringers and covered with timber. The builders had guaranteed the work perfectly safe, but some were fearful. All felt that this was *the* point of greatest danger. It was no time now for speculation. The master-carter had inspected the bridge, had ordered the teams forward; the responsibility was upon *him* and to *him* would blame be attached if accident happened. It is a great relief to have a scape-goat ready on such occasions. But none dared to make suggestion. Men are not wanting in courage because cautious; the foolhardy lack prudence. Good judgment, careful management, cautious driving, these were the prime factors combined in what hap-hazard people call "good luck." The ravine was passed without a hitch, without harm to man or beast, and the level land in the valley reached in season with success. Reader, throw off the brakes. Excelsior!

A protracted rest. Refreshments, stimulants, to be sure. Anecdotes and hilarious laughter composed the social sandwich of their noon-time rest. The remainder of their journey down the river-side proved uneventful; their destination was reached in due season. The great mast was landed at the yard amid cheers from the workmen, who assembled about the master-carter, the hero of the hour, and teamsters to ask questions about the road, their success, and to tender congratulations. The weary oxen were led to their mangers and the mastmen went home to rest. A few weeks pass and the noble mast-stick, handsomely dressed, is crossing the heaving Atlantic to be admired by the English ship-builders, who will gather about it with eyes strained wide and mouths ajar at so wonderful a sight.



Early Churches and Ministers.



INTRODUCTORY.—Those who came hunting for the lost sheep of the house of Israel in the early settlements of New England found a few only of the scattered flock in a howling wilderness; and if the sheep were of the human sort, meek and gentle as such sheep should be, the wolves with which these were surrounded were of the four-footed kind, well armed with tooth and claw. It was a rough country for classical men, men of “the cloth,” unless that cloth was buckskin, well-tanned and sinew-sewed. Although some of them belonged to the “standing order” they needed rest and must, perforce, recline at times where the settler’s bed of hemlock and coverlid of greasy bearskin were not conducive to the well-being of immaculate shirt fronts and snowy neck bands.

As will appear more particularly in another paragraph, the pioneer preachers who followed the colonists to the New World were members of the Episcopal body, bred in the old classical institutions, environed by influences of refinement. The service of their church was ritualistic and her ceremonies stereotyped; hence, wherever the ministers of this communion wandered they must carry along the pulpit gown, even if there were no pulpits to wear them in.

They were men of consummate courage and invincible faith, who were worthy—the worthy ones—of all honor. Wherever the settlers went, with keen-edged axe, to find timber for the walls of their woodland tabernacles, the pioneer preachers followed, with the sword of the Spirit, to hew out pillars for the spiritual temple.

As the rude log meeting-houses did not have robing rooms adjacent to the altar, we fancy these modest servants of the sanctuary resorting to some secluded dingle in the forest to don their clerical attire before appearing in the place of worship. Their “odor of sanctity” was exhaled from the balsam trees and woodland herbage. Though their parishes were as boundless as the far-extending forest, their worshiping assemblies were so limited in numbers that each listener could appropriate a liberal segment of the gospel loaf. No sweet-toned church bell called, with metallic tongue, the worshippers, who came from their cabins by the seaside, through the shady corridors, to the place of sanctuary; but impelled by a conscience trained from childhood’s early morn to love the gospel, each moved onward as his heart inclined. The musket

and horn of powder kept company with the Bible and psalm book, and those "weapons not carnal but mighty" were stacked in the same armory with those that contained the swift-flying messengers of death.

Somewhere about the pioneer preacher's portmanteau must have been the goose-quills and ink-horn alongside a goodly bundle of crown-marked paper brought from "Merrie England." Where wrote they those sermons so gracefully conjoined and by numerals divided; sermons of generous length, well clad with doctrines and quotations from the ancient creeds? With stimulated brain and throbbing brow, these scholarly men, conversant with the literary style of the old composers, found some quiet hours for study and the organization of written discourse. They must have the credit of being *far-seeing* men, if from the beginning they saw the end of their sermons.

Their hearers were of various grades of intellectual calibre; some possessing the capacity and training that enabled them to analyze and assimilate the most profound disquisitions, while others, like the man described by Pollock, "had not a dozen thoughts in all their lives."

Among the early ministers we can mention those who had a keen eye to business and were not averse to speculation. Their ancestors had been land-hungry for generations where there was no land for them, and this longing, transmitted to their sons who came to our shores, though in "holy orders," rose above all the bulwarks of a consecrated life and ran wild to find an acreage commensurate with the appetite.

CHURCHES OF SACO AND BIDDEFORD.

Richard Vines, the founder of the settlement on the Saco, was an ardent supporter of the Episcopal church, and his associates who accompanied him were of the same faith. Many of the early immigrants who came to the New England colonies brought certificates from justices of the peace in which it was stated that they were "conformable to the Church of England." The first minister of whom we find mention in the old records as settled in the neighborhood of Winter Harbor was the Rev. Richard Gibson, who was at Spurwink before 1636, and whose name appears as party to a lawsuit that year. This Episcopal clergyman probably officiated somewhere within the plantation about the mouth of the Saco river until 1640-41, when he moved to Portsmouth.

The ancient document here subjoined, which was incidentally mentioned in another place, is the only record known to exist which shows that there was a religious organization in the settlement at this early period. "1636 7 ber 7 (Sept. 7th) The Book of Rates for the minister, to be paid quarterly, the first payment to begin at Michaelmas next." This paper contains the names of six of the principal colonists, and the amount subscribed by each,

with allusion to fifteen others. The whole salary pledged amounted to £31, 15 shillings.

Rev. Gibson was succeeded by the Rev. Robert Jordan, who was born in England in 1601, and settled on Richmond's Island as early as 1640. The Puritanical colonial authorities summoned him to court in 1657, charged with baptizing children, and practising the rites of the Church of England contrary to law. This was an exhibition of that religious bigotry possessed by those who fled to America to enjoy liberty of conscience; here they became persecutors. The beautifully ornamented brass baptismal font used by Mr. Jordan has been handed down by his descendants and may now be seen at the rooms of the Maine Historical society in Portland.

We have found no record pointing to a house built for public worship in which these two early ministers officiated. If any such existed, every indication that marked its site was long ago swept away. It was the universal custom for the English church to bury the dead in the parish churchyard. If in this early parish there was a house of worship, the bodies of the planters or their children who died before the submission to the jurisdiction of Massachusetts were probably interred around it. If any such graves have been, or can be found, then we may with some claim to probability point to the spot where the first meeting-house built in the Saco valley stood.

Following this early period of which we have written, the churches built and the ministers employed were for and of the "standing order." The pastors and their congregations were of regular hornbeam, puritanical material, described by an old settler of social habits as "sanctimonious and solemn as etar-ni-ty." In the grants of township lands by the General Court the proprietors were required to build a meeting-house and settle a "larn-ed orthodox minister" within a specified time.

The Rev. Thomas Jenner, a Puritan minister, was preaching in Biddeford in 1641 and remained two years. Then came one George Barlow, an untitled exhorter, who, for some reason, became unpopular—he probably cast out the devils in some other than an orthodox name—and they would "away with him." The commissioners forbade him to preach or prophesy any more under a ten-pound penalty.

At this day the Court had the control of ecclesiastical affairs, and when, in 1643, the town was found to be destitute of a minister, the commissioners ordered, while at court in Wells, that Robert Booth, a citizen of some education, "have liberty to exercise his gifts for the edification of the people." Assisted financially by an annual appropriation voted by the town, and voluntary contributions, he "held forth" as preacher for some years. Those he could not edify he probably mortified.

Then came Rev. Seth Fletcher, a man who had the faculty of making a community kettle boil wherever he went. He was hired by the town in 1666,

and is said to have continued for several years, which I doubt. Rev. William Millburn was the minister in 1685, and in the year following a manse was ordered built for his residence. His salary was to be paid in beef at a shilling and sixpence per pound; pork, at the same price per pound; wheat, four shillings sixpence; Indian corn, three shillings; butter, five pence per pound; boards, eighteen shillings per thousand; red oak staves, sixteen shillings. As he and family could not *eat* all of these, he became, perforce, a speculator. From 1688 the Indian troubles prevailed for nearly twenty-nine years, during which no records were kept.

When the town was reorganized in 1717, the Rev. Matthew Short, a Harvard graduate, was acting as chaplain at Fort William. But the settlers who had long been in exile and had just come back to their bush-grown plantations were without means to pay for preaching, and in 1722 petitioned the Court to grant them £40, "as it had been pleased to do for some time," for the support of their minister. From 1723 to 1726 the Rev. William Eveleth preached half of the time at Winter Harbor for twenty-six pounds a year. Rev. Marston Cabbot came in 1727, and was offered a conditional salary. He was evidently a single man, hence they would pay him £80 per annum and board; or, if he should procure a housekeeper, the town would build him a parsonage and grant him 100 acres of land for his glebe; or, would pay him £110 and let him provide for himself. He tried it about two years without the housekeeper, manse, or 100 acres of land and the town paid Captain Sam Jordan £35 per year for his board. In 1729 Rev. John Moody was the temporary minister, but declined to settle permanently because he was too young and had not finished his education.

The first church known to have been organized in the Saco valley was the Congregational body in Biddeford, formed by council April 30, 1730, and was composed of thirteen charter members. Samuel Willard* was ordained pastor in September of that year. He died suddenly of throat distemper after a very successful service of eleven years. We subjoin the names of the thirteen original members, and of the twenty-four additional male members who united under the ministry of Rev. Willard, as their names will be of interest to their descendants:

JOHN GRAY,	NATHAN WHITNEY,	SAMUEL SCAMMAN,
SAMUEL JORDAN,	RISHWORTH JORDAN,	ROBERT EDGECOMB,
JOHN SHARP,	JOHN SMITH,	BENJAMIN HILL,
BENJAMIN HALEY,	ANDREW STACKPOLE,	JOHN SMITH, JR.,

* REV. SAMUEL WILLARD was great-grandson of Maj. Simon Willard, one of the first settlers in Concord, Mass., a man of considerable note. His son, Rev. Samuel, an eminent man, was acting president of Harvard College. John Willard, father of the minister, was a college graduate, but settled in the West Indies as a merchant, and there, at Kingston, Samuel was born in 1705; was educated under the care of his uncle, Josiah Willard, of Boston, and graduated at Harvard in 1723. He married Abigail, daughter of Samuel Wright, of Rutland, Mass., by whom he had five children, two of whom were eminent divines and one president of Harvard.

SAMUEL HINKLEY,	DANIEL SMITH,	ABIAL HILL,
HUMPHREY SCAMMAN,	JOHN TREWORGY,	BENJAMIN NICHOLS,
EBENEZER HILL,	JAMES CLARK,	SAMUEL SCAMMAN, JR.,
PENDLETON FLETCHER,	MOSES WADLIN,	WVATT MOORE,
THOMAS GILPATRICK,	NATHANIEL WHITNEY, JR.,	THOMAS EMERY,
BENJAMIN HILTON,	JOHN MURCH,	JOHN STACKPOLE, JR.,
JOHN TARR,	EDWARD CHAPMAN,	JOSEPH GORDON,
MARK SHEPARD,	ROBERT WHIPPLE,	MAGNUS REDLON,
	EPHRAIM STIMPSON.	

Rev. Moses Morrill, the successor of Mr. Willard, came fresh with his Harvard laurels from Salisbury, Mass., in 1742, and had a successful pastorate of thirty-five years.

The Rev. Nathaniel Webster was ordained as Mr. Morrill's successor in 1779, and settled with a salary of seventy-five pounds voted by the town to be paid in produce as follows: "45 bushels of corn at 4 s; 4 bushels of rye at 5 s; 400 pounds of pork at 5 d; 50 pounds of wool at 1 s, 8 d; 50 pounds of flax at 8 d; 100 pounds of butter at 8 d; 4,046 pounds of beef at 20 s per hundred-weight; 1 quintal of fish at 21 s; 2 tons good English hay at £3."

The first deacons of this first church were Eben Hill and Benjamin Haley, who died at Cape Breton, 1745, and was succeeded by Simon Wingate. Dea. Hill was succeeded by Moses Wadlin in 1749, and in 1754 he was followed by John Stackpole, Jr.

We have no record to show when the first meeting-house in the Saco Valley was built. Church Point is mentioned in 1642, in bounding land at Winter Harbor, and it has been assumed that a house of worship stood here. Was it not named Church Point for one Captain Church? We do know that a Congregational meeting-house was built at Winter Harbor about 1660-66, in which the people were seated according to rank, as was then the custom. Land was procured from Benjamin Haley in 1719 for a meeting-house and place for burial, and the building, 35 by 30 feet, was erected near where the old graves may now be seen.

The inhabitants on both sides of the river were in one parish until 1752, when Sir William Pepperill gave four acres of land for a meeting-house, school-house, and a burying-place, and those on Saco side were set off by themselves. A house was put up, and after several years, by piecemeal, it was finished. Here the Biddeford pastor officiated at stated seasons until 1761, when Rev. John Fairfield became the settled pastor. But nine persons united with the church during his service of thirty-six years, and in 1798, he asked to be dismissed. His very reasonable request, though coming late, was reasonably acceded to, and the parish did worse than "jump out of the frying-pan into the fire" by the engagement and settlement of Mr. Whitcomb, whose intemperate habits are said to have been a reproach upon his calling and a great injury to the church. From 1810 to 1825, Rev. Jonathan Cogswell was the

pastor. When he entered upon his duties there were but twenty-eight members in the church, but during his ministry there were many accessions.

The first deacons of the Saco society were Amos Chase and Gershum Billings, chosen in 1763. The charter members of this church were as follows:

JOHN FAIRFIELD,	ROBERT PATTERSON, JR.,	AMOS CHASE,
ROBERT EDGECOMB,	ROBERT PATTERSON,	ANDREW BRADSTREET,
MAGNUS REDLON,	SAMUEL BANKS,	GERSHUM BILLINGS.
TRISTRAM JORDAN,	THOMAS EDGECOMB,	

At the ordination of John Fairfield the town provided a public dinner, which was prepared by Ebenezer Ayer, to which ninety guests sat down. Among the provisions were a barrel of beer, two gallons of rum, and two quarts of brandy. We see that the world moves, for such entertainment on such an occasion would not be allowed today.

BUXTON CHURCHES.

First Congregational Church.—Ministers of the gospel were in Narragansett, No. 1, as early as 1755; probably several years before. The first meeting-house was to be of hewed timber, thirty feet long and twenty-five feet wide; to be nine feet in height, the roof to be boarded and short-shingled. This rude building was erected on the public lot laid out by the proprietors for the purpose. There is no record to show that it was formally dedicated. Those who assembled within these "hewn" timber walls probably sat on blocks sawed from the trunks of trees. Alarmed at the outbreak of the war between France and England the settlers deserted their plantation in 1744, and did not return until the spring of 1749. They found their little chapel in the wilderness undisturbed, but going to decay. The necessary repairs were made, and a minister engaged—Rev. Joshua Tuffts—who remained two years. He is the first preacher whose name has come down to us. About the time of the organization of the church a second and larger meeting-house was built on the same lot. The old house was given to Samuel Merrill as a recognition of his generosity in opening his dwelling for religious meetings before they had any public building for the purpose.

Paul Coffin preached his first sermon here, Feb. 8, 1761, being twenty-three years of age, and was ordained Mar. 9, 1763.

On the day preceding the ordination, two ministers and their delegates from Wells started on snow-shoes through the wilderness to assist in the services. They lost their way and when night came on found themselves on the bank of Saco river, some distance above the settlement of Narragansett, No. 1, in the plantation of Little Falls; and there they passed the night, suffering from cold, hunger, and want of sleep. They reached the meeting-place the next day, and, according to the records, filled their respective places on the

ordaining council. In the minutes written by Mr. Little, the scribe of the occasion, we learn that "a very plentiful entertainment for the council and strangers was provided at the expense of the proprietors, whose various and generous cares for the felicity of the inhabitants of this place in erecting a spacious meeting-house, and in the settlement of the gospel ministry among them, we take notice of with abundant pleasure." There was no meat for the ordination feast and Moses Emery went into the forest with his dog and soon brought down a moose; this was dressed and served to the brethren present, and was probably washed down with strong drink. Mr. Coffin was settled for life. There were not more than thirty families in the plantation, and these living in log-houses. His salary was always small and in the time of the Revolutionary war, about eight years, he did not receive twenty dollars in specie. He became a farmer and from the soil of the "ministerial lot" he procured the most of the provisions for his family. His sons assisted when of age to do so and his daughters were taught to card, spin, and weave.

The new meeting-house was not supplied with glass windows when Mr. Coffin commenced preaching in it and the congregation sat on planks supported by saw-blocks until 1790, when the floor (or ground) was marked off for the pews. There was no pulpit, and, hence, we may fancy the learned preacher standing on a rude and unsteady platform of rough plank with his Bible on a small table or stand. Here came the founders of the township; the fathers and mothers of the first generation of sons and daughters born there. The members of the church and congregation were, many of them, men of strong minds and possessed of sound common sense, but they were uneducated and without polish. The preacher looked from his rude rostrum upon a motley group, variously attired, hard-handed, and bowed with toil. To the minister these men and women looked for instruction for themselves and their children; and they were not disappointed, for he was faithful to his mission—warning and rebuking with all authority and meekness. He had a colleague appointed in 1817, and preached his farewell sermon in 1820.

The church records show that during his ministry in Buxton he solemnized 483 marriages and administered the rite of baptism to 794 persons.

Rev. Paul Coffin was born in Newbury, Mass., Jan. 16, 1737, old style, and died June 6, 1821. He was a graduate of Harvard College, and able to read the Scriptures in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, to which he added a knowledge of the French, which he wrote and read with facility. He was always a diligent student, and prepared his sermons with great care. In his pulpit he was argumentative and displayed an earnestness that won and held attention. "He measured men's minds with precision, and entered into their motives as one acquainted with the world"; a lover of good society and hospitable. When informed by his physician that he was near the end of his earthly pilgrimage, he replied: "I did not think I was going so soon; but I

believe I have that faith which will carry me to Abraham's bosom." He was buried in the churchyard.

"Remote from towns he ran his goodly race,
Nor e'er had changed nor wished to change his place;
Unskillful he to fawn, or seek for power
By doctrines fashioned to the varying hour;
Far other aims his heart had learned to prize,
More bent to raise the wretched than to rise.

"But in his duty prompt, at every call,
He watch'd and wept, he prayed and felt for all;
And, as a bird each fond endearment tries
To tempt its new-fledged offspring to the skies,
He tried each art, reprov'd each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way."

The house built by Mr. Coffin was of two stories and stood end to the road. The front door opened upon a green lawn. When his son David built the new house the mansion was removed and has since been occupied by Joseph Garland; probably the oldest two-storied house in Buxton. In this house he spent the greater part of his long life; here his children were born, and here he and his companion died. Before the house was removed the study was in the southwesterly room in the second story; in the northwesterly room as the house now stands.

Freewill Baptist Church.—This organization was originally a branch of the Gorham church and did not become a separate body until about 1800, when they built the edifice long known as the "Brook meeting-house," about one mile east of the present village of Moderation, near the Peter Staples homestead. To this sanctuary those in sympathy with the Freewill Baptists came from near and far—from Standish, Hollis, the "Spruce swamp" neighborhood, and Shadagee.* Here were assembled the old-fashioned saints, the very "salt of the earth," to worship God in humble simplicity, and here were they instructed by the founders of the denomination, Benjamin Randall, David Marks, and John Buzzell. This house was dedicated in 1806, and continued to be occupied by the society until the "Great Reformation" of 1834 under the preaching of Elders Joseph White, Clement Phinney, and Jonathan Clay. Meetings were held in the Boulter schoolhouse, which was situated where the Bonnie Eagle and Gorham roads cross between West Buxton and Bog mill. At this time Elder Mark Fernald, of the Christian connection, rode into town on horseback and preached the word of life powerfully to the anxious gatherings. In closing a discourse he said: "The ministers the Lord sends will be a blessing; those sent by the devil will prove a curse." One of the most efficient factors in this wide-spread revival was the wife of Gideon Tibbetts, then in the beauty of young womanhood, who was often heard singing the

*I shall spell this name as pronounced by all the early inhabitants, and leave *Chateaugay* and *Chautauqua* for the etymologists to quarrel over.

praises of God when on her way to the meetings. Many who afterwards became pillars in the church were converted in this reformation. The early records were lost, and we cannot learn the names of all. But few are now living.

The membership of the church was so increased by the fruits of this spiritual harvest that it was deemed best to divide the body and organize a second church at East Buxton, and on April 8, 1834, this was effected. About this time Dea. Joseph Hobson leased the society a lot on the hill above his house for a new meeting-house, and the present building was erected, and dedicated in 1836. It was enlarged, the carpenter work being done by Nicholas Manson, in 1847.

The church-bell, still hanging in the belfry, was the first brought into the town, and weighs about 1,000 pounds. It was hung by a wooden yoke secured by iron bands, and its sweet, musical tones have been listened to by the old fathers and mothers who now rest upon the hill-brow opposite; by the youth whose sun went down while it was yet noon, and by many whose early years were spent on the banks of the Saco, now far away and going down the unsteady stair of enfeebled age. The inward ear of memory recalls the echoes heard reverberating among the hills of Hollis and Buxton, on those clear, calm summer mornings, calling, calling, come to the house of prayer.

"Those morning bells! those morning bells!
How many a tale their music tells
Of youth, and home, and that sweet time
When last I heard their soothing chime."

The lease from Deacon Hobson, lost for many years but recently recovered, conveyed to the society a drive-way all around the meeting-house after the addition was put on in 1847, and the original fence at the rear of the house was on the boundary line.

Rev. Andrew Hobson, a man of fine physical proportions, classical features, and attractive as a preacher, was the first pastor after the dedication of the house at West Buxton. Then came a young man fresh from his academic class, but with a consecrated heart; a man who was abundant in labors for the salvation of the people. He was so much in earnest that when visiting he was seen to *run* from house to house. He was not strong, and by over devotion to what he called duty sank down to death. By his request, his remains were buried just behind the pulpit on the church lot. A chaste monument, suitably inscribed, was erected at his grave, and all neatly enclosed by a latticed fence. Flowers were planted upon his lonely grave by those who were led to Christ under his loving ministry, and a well-worn path, pressed by the feet of hundreds who, at the close of the services, gathered about the little yard, led to the sacred spot. Alas! the greed of man has disturbed his chosen place of rest, and his bones have been removed across the river to the public cemetery.

Rev. John L. Sinclair came to West Buxton with his wife and little son in October, 1843, and boarded with the family of Deacon Hobson for several months until they went to house-keeping. He was the son of Joseph Sinclair, of Meredith, N. H., where he was born July 10, 1809; was baptized by Elder Benjamin Manson, at the age of twenty-one; licensed to preach in 1832, and June 30, 1835, was ordained and settled in Lynn, Mass. During his ministry he preached as pastor at Hopkinton, Manchester, Lowell, Biddeford, and Sandwich. He was a man of tall, commanding form, strong, comprehensive intellect, armed with deep, far-reaching voice. He was not ashamed of manual labor and upon the Moses K. Wells farm, adjacent to the village, swung the keen-edged scythe across the grass-laden intervals, and with strong arm tossed the well-made timothy upon the bounding load. He died at Lake Village, N. H., Aug. 16, 1888, leaving a widow who survives (1894.)

We remember Elder Sinclair well, but have not ascertained how many years he was pastor at Buxton. On either side of the pulpit sat his deacons, Hobson and Leavitt, who were accustomed to "improve" after the sermon, the former in stammering accents, the latter in slow and measured sentences. How Simon Palmer would shout, while the humorous Doctor Peabody laughed in the singing seats!

Some of the brethren would be overcome by their own personal devil, called by way of courtesy "the old inimy," and occasionally "fall from grace." Then followed neighborhood gossip, church meetings, "mauling" of the offending member, a forced confession, forgiveness but not forgetfulness, and renewal of covenant.

It was said that wicked boys, bent on mischief, knowing that "Uncle Steve" Eastman had a crusty temper, would torment him while about his work until he flew into a passion and gave utterance to words not commonly used in prayer, and then circulate the report that the old man had been "cussin' and swearin'." This usually culminated in a church meeting to which brother Eastman went and acknowledged his faultiness. The same boys, still possessed of the devil, would hide behind piles of lumber until the old man came out, looking sour and crest-fallen, and then approach—not *too* near, I tell ye—and ask him what they "church-mauled" him with. It was reported that he once said, in reply to an inquiry from some of the inquisitive ones, that the church made him "confess a hundred things he was not guilty of." If that was true, it was a shame.

How well we recall the conventional testimony of "Uncle Bill" Stevens, uttered in a sharp, grating voice! His text was: "He that cracketh the nut receiveth the meat." How *one* of "Uncle Jerry" Hobson's shoes did creak when he came down the aisle! Eben Sawyer always had his hands full of fingers and his pumpkin-seed boots full of toes; so had his sister, Joanna Hanson. Archibald Smith, the bell-ringer, was red-faced, with a back as straight as the

inside of a barrel stave. "Squire" Vaughan, full of courtly grace, walked to his seat with great dignity of bearing. Mark Came hurried in with a bustling, business air. Tobias Lord, with a shock of white, bushy hair surmounting his towering forehead, reached his pew with resolute, formidable stride. "Major" Hobson moved down the aisle with a moderate, swinging gait. Abram L. Came was very erect, serious, and dignified. "Jim" Field wore side whiskers curled about his cheek. Ivory Clark's suit of "pepper-and-salt" always appeared strained. Simon Palmer wore his front hair "banged," while Deacon Leavitt exposed a shining crown. "Uncle Daniel" McCarrison moved at snail-pace and snored during sermon-time. Horatio Bryant invariably took a morning "nap" in church. Little Jonah Johnston was bedangled in a long, blue, swallow-tailed coat, and was never without a tear in his eye. Joseph Decker, portly, and serious-looking, was as regular as a clock in his habits, but boiling over with pawky humor. Mrs. Wells, with her gold-bowed spectacles, and Mrs. Butler, the teacher of children, were full of grace and politeness.

Those were the good old days of two sermons and noon-time intermissions when the brethren sat on board-piles and compared notes about farm work and political issues, while the good old dames and young damsels within doors gathered in clusters to nibble caraway-seed cookies and smell "laylock" and "merrigold" bouquets.

On a balmy summer morning some indecorous boy, when on his way to the sanctuary, was beguiled into "by and forbidden paths" at the river-side, and there caught a sand-peep, otherwise "steelyard bird." This he carefully hid in his pocket, loitered until the congregation had been seated, crept into the vestry, and when the preacher had got well under way, clapped the half-fledged prize upon the long, broad balustrade just back of the "body pews." "Peep-peep-peep," and he began to run from one side to the other. The people turned their heads to discover the cause of this interruption: the preacher paused in the midst of his discourse and "Ryal" Tarbox, the sexton, hastened back to oust the intruder. Now came the climax of the singular performance. Stepping upon the long vestry seat the clumsy old sexton entered upon the race. The bird was nimble and elusive; it would spread out its little wings and run, screaming, sharp and shrill, peep-peep-peep, while its pursuer, all out of breath, capered about with out-stretched hands, ready, but not able, to catch the tempting game. Meanwhile, the service at a stand-still, or sit-still, while Peabody, looking down from the singing seats upon the ludicrous race, was convulsed with laughter. At length the poor, exhausted bird was seized and "cast out o' the synagogue," and the preacher went on; while poor Ryal, red in the face, was panting like a hart. The boy who caused this episode was not a bad child and became a man of respectability and enterprise.

What craning of necks and impertinent glowering on those Sabbaths when it had gone abroad that some newly-wedded couple would "appear out"! This was a greater attraction *then* than a church theatre is *now*; and when, after almost breathless waiting, the rustling of "changeable silk" was heard, and the be-gloved and blushing pair came to their seat, silly maidens "snickered," and knowing old women whispered: "She looks real purty" and "her man kinder dandified." Why, it required as much courage to "appear out" in those days as it did for a fluttering heart to approach the marriage altar, behind which stood one of the old-fashioned, frigid ministers.

It was a memorable day when a communion had been announced and a hungry and thirsty boy of the village laid hands on the bread and wine during the morning service, so that when the good deacon's wife had spread the snowy cloth her husband came in, greatly confused, to tell the waiting pastor that the emblems prepared for the solemn occasion could not be found. Fortunately the silverplate was left for the future use of the church.

The most remarkable event that was ever witnessed within the walls of the church at West Buxton was when Dr. Edward Peabody, who had been the choir-leader for many years, was carried there upon a mattress, at his request, and supported upon the rostrum while he addressed the assembled people. He had, during his whole life, neglected the gospel, in which he was a secret believer, and now, when upon his dying bed, wished to make a public confession of his faith.

Second Freewill Baptist Church.—The church was organized by members of the first church who had received letters from that body. Meetings were held in a schoolhouse until a meeting-house at Spruce swamp was built in 1839, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Elder James Libby, of Poland. Elder Jonathan Clay was pastor from the organization for ten years, until his death, Feb. 20, 1849. The first deacons were Samuel Elden, who died Oct. 27, 1872, and Elijah Owen, who died Mar. 29, 1879. These were succeeded by Samuel Merrill and Thomas Smith.

First Baptist Church.—The early ministers of this denomination who preached in Buxton were Elder John Chadbourne, and Elder Simon Locke who was a pastor in Lyman. In 1799 an organization, styled the Baptist church of Saco and Buxton, was effected, there being but fourteen members. Abner Flanders was ordained as pastor, and continued preaching in Saco and Buxton until 1825, when the North church was organized at Elden's Corner, now Buxton Centre. Elder Flanders supplied here until 1829, when he retired from the active ministry and devoted his attention to agriculture. Elder Flanders was not an attractive person, being tall, loose framed, coarse and angular featured. He was moderate and drawling in his sermons, and his general deportment in the pulpit was conducive to sound sleep and Sabbath rest. The church in the south part of the town was left without a pastor and soon

disintegrated. The Baptist society at Buxton Centre has enjoyed the ministry of some able teachers and has become a strong and influential organization. The first deacons of the South church were Samuel Woodsum and Joseph Atkinson; of the North church, Isaac Hancock and Rufus Emery.

Methodist Church.—A Methodist class was formed at North Buxton, under the preaching of Elder Elias Hall, in 1799, with Hugh Moore as leader. Richard Hubbard was pastor in 1802-3. At this time a meeting-house was built, and was superseded by a larger one in 1848. In 1870 there were 127 members.

CHURCHES IN HOLLIS.

The plantation of Little Falls was settled as early as 1760, and in 1780 many families had sat down in clearings there, but we do not hear of any settled minister or place of worship until 1802, when in the March town-meeting the inhabitants voted to build two meeting-houses. One was built in the field back of the schoolhouse in district No. 4 by Joseph Jordan. Joseph Linscott, Samuel Bradbury, Abijah Usher, Capt. John Smith, Joshua Warren, Jr., and Daniel Smith were the building committee. The other house was built in the southern section of the town, near the celebrated boiling spring, now in Dayton. It was voted to employ a minister that year, and Elder Timothy Hodgdon was engaged at a salary of \$200. He supplied in the two pulpits until his death, in 1825. Many of the settlers of the plantation came from Narragansett, No. 1, after the Revolution, and continued members of Paul Coffin's church until 1805, when they received letters, and a society consisting of twenty-five members was organized in Hollis. In 1806 the town appropriated \$500 to build a parsonage. This church had occasional preaching until 1832, when John Hubbard was ordained and settled over them as pastor. Under his preaching the cause was in a flourishing condition here, the membership largely increased, and large congregations were assembled weekly to hear the gospel. Elder Hubbard closed his labors here in 1835, and from that day the flock gradually scattered, "like sheep without a shepherd," the services were discontinued, and the meeting-house was allowed to sink into decay. According to the English custom, a churchyard was laid out around the meeting-house, and here the early dead in that neighborhood were buried. A few old monuments were there, some leaning this way, some that, and others prostrate, while the winds had sported with sands under which the bodies had been interred, until, it is said, many of the bones were visible on the surface of the ground. The sheep were running at large there when we last visited the place many years ago, and were nightly folded in the meeting-house. We remember this old place of sanctuary well. It was constructed in the primitive style with great, square pews enclosed by rattling doors. The pulpit was

so high that the preacher's head must have been in the region of clouds—the house was on a high hill—and the ponderous sounding-board hanging above threatened to fall and crush all below. Here the “odor of sanctity” exhaled from tansy, southernwood, spearmint, and the wild flowers gathered by the wayside when on the road to church; and here, at intermission, many a box was opened containing sage-seasoned meat and cheese, and a good supply of “Waterborough doughnuts” to sustain the worshipers through the afternoon services.

Freewill Baptist Churches.—The Provisional Baptists had a society in Waterborough as early as 1803, and many who lived in Hollis were members. This church was under the pastoral care of Elder Pelatiah Tingley. We do not know the reasons for some peculiar entries on the town records, such as the following: “John Frowarthy, Daniel Townsend, John Young, Hezekiah Young, and Dominicus Smith have for several years belonged to our church.” Certified by Elder Tingley. Also Elisha Smith, Joshua Warren, and Elisha Smith, Jr., were certified on the town records as members of the same church.*

The first Freewill Baptist society, under that name, was formed in March, 1815. Benjamin Warren was the first clerk. There were only twenty-two members. Elder Humphrey Goodwin became pastor and continued to preach until his death, Oct. 3, 1838. Services were held in a schoolhouse until 1834, when a meeting-house was built. This, I suppose, was the well-known “White meeting-house,” a name that eventually was applied to the neighborhood adjacent. In this house there has been heard such singing as would raise the hair on modern heads. When the three brothers, Benjamin, “Corker Joe,” and Clem Smith, had blown the crumbs out of their teeth, “pitched the tewne,” and warmed under the inspiration of “Buckfield,” such running in and out, and up and down, the scale was seldom heard. As they sang different “parts,” Clem would drop out while Ben and Joe galloped away upon the road of song; then, when out of breath, they would come to a killieck, and Clem would “fid in” and sweep all before him for a time. But after thus scouring the track for a while, and when they had reached that point on the home stretch “where lilies show their spotless heads,” such vehement tearing along was never elsewhere heard of. These trained, old-school musicians were never out of time. No matter how intricate were the meshes of the tune, how steep the notes to climb, or deep the bass valleys they descended to, the listener could always tell where each was going, and they always came out square on the last line; this, therefore, was a great mystery. But these have long since gone up to unite with those who sing the new song. This

*TOWN RECORDS.—“Hollis, March 2, 1818. This may certify to whom it may come before that Joseph Gilpatrick, of Waterborough, whose property is in Hollis, and John Gilpatrick and Edward Gilpatrick, of Hollis, do belong to the free Society and meet with us.”

church has been favored with excellent pastors, and, although among farmers, has had a strong membership.

At the time of the division in the Limington quarterly-meeting there was a separation between members of this church, and a considerable faction formed another church, since known as the "Bullock society." A meeting-house was built in the "Buttertown" neighborhood, and Elder Jeremiah Bullock and his wife preached occasionally for many years. Among others who have supplied here we remember Benjamin Hawkins, Luther Perry, Samuel Boothby, and David House. John Aids and William Johnson were deacons. The old, dilapidated house has been thoroughly renovated, and made not only comfortable, but attractive. In that humble sanctuary the author delivered his first apology for a sermon; forced to the front, unwillingly, by the relentless importunity of the deacons in the absence of Elder Perry. Elliot Gilpatrick was both chorister and choir here for many years; there were others who sometimes "fell into line," but were all left in the shade by the charming voice of this old musical magician, who was born with his mouth full of songs.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—A Methodist evangelist, Elder Lewis, came into the town early, and created considerable religious interest in that neighborhood between Hollis Centre and Waterborough. In 1809 fourteen persons "polled off" from the support of any other church, and a record of the transaction was entered upon the town book, according to law. The names of these first members of the Methodist Episcopal church were:

CALEB LOCKE, JR.,	CAPT. DANIEL DOW,	JOSEPH CHADBOURNE,
AMOS MASON,	HEZEKIAH GOODWIN,	WIDOW LOCKE,
ROBERT CLEVES,	SIMON PLAISTED,	THOMAS LOCKE,
THOMAS WADLIN,	CHARLES CLARK,	SILAS WARD.
ROGER EDGECOMB,	ANDREW GORDON,	

A meeting-house was subsequently built, and a society organization has been continued.

CHURCHES IN LIMINGTON.

Few towns in the Saco valley can furnish an ecclesiastical history equal to Limington, and the early religious horizon was much clouded by dissensions and divisions. Some of the first settlers of the township were staunch members of Paul Coffin's church, in Buxton, and went down there to worship for some time. A Congregational church was organized in town, Oct. 11, 1789, consisting of six members, whose names we subjoin:

JONATHAN BOOTHBY,	DANIEL DYER,	ISAAC ROBINSON,
AMOS CHASE,	FRANCIS SMALL,	ASA EDMUNDS.

At the first town-meeting, held in 1792, £14 was voted for the support of the gospel and a committee chosen to have it "preached out." At a meet-

ing held in September of the same year, the town voted £15 additional for the ministry. In November the town voted to call Mr. William Gregg to settle over them and an annual salary of £80. A meeting-house was begun in 1793. Petitioners called for the settlement of Jonathan Atkinson, and he was ordained pastor, Oct. 15, 1794. Amos Chase and Daniel Dyer, the first deacons, were chosen Jan. 17, 1795. The meeting-house was rebuilt and enlarged in 1835. The society increased in membership under the labors of its efficient pastors and became strong.

Freewill Baptist Church.—The powerful preaching of Elder John Buzzell in Parsonsfield was an attraction which drew away many whose ideas were not in sympathy with the cold, formal ceremonies of the "landings order" in adjoining towns. From the Limington town records we find that John Stone, Isaac Ward, Asa Hubbard, and Dominicus McKenney were released from the ministerial tax in their own town and recorded as being members of the Parsonsfield Provisional Baptist church. Between 1804 and 1810 many of the inhabitants of Limington "polled off" and united with the Freewill Baptist church in Parsonsfield. Elders Christopher and Jeremiah Bullock, father and son, were early and successful preachers of the faith held by Elders Buzzell and Tingley, and many were converted. The first church was organized by Elder Jeremiah Bullock, and increased until it was deemed advisable to divide into three separate branches, in different sections of the town; this was effected in 1814. In that year the North church had 68 members. The three branches had a membership of 248 in 1823. During 1834 the leading ministers of the Parsonsfield quarterly-meeting heartily espoused the temperance cause and earnestly preached against intemperance. Elder Bullock opposed this action as unprofitable. The mission question followed and engendered still greater opposition. A division soon occurred, and the followers of Elder Bullock from that day to date have been called "Bullockites," but they themselves recognize no name but Freewill Baptists. As a distinguishing designation the larger body has been called "Star Baptists," in consequence of publishing, as their denominational newspaper, the *Morning Star*.

The Bullock faction soon formed an organization known as the "Limington quarterly-meeting" which has been maintained until the present time. The first meeting-house was built in 1810; the second, now standing, in 1852-3. The first three deacons were Ezra Davis, Jr., Andrew Cobb, and John Manson, ordained June 5, 1816.

In 1831 a council met at the house of John Lord and organized the North Freewill Baptist church, consisting of forty-two members by letter from the old first church. The first deacon was Ebenezer Cobb; the first clerk, Humphrey McKenney. This church was disbanded in 1848, and in 1852, Elder S. Rand and fifty others took letters and formed the Freewill Baptist

church in Cornish. Their last record is short and pathetic. It reads as follows:

"OCT. 30, 1848.

"Met according to 'Pointment capacity. Chose Bro. Frost Gubtill Moderator. Voted to give each brother and sister a letter to join some other church. Voted to disband this church. Voted to dissolve this meeting. Prayer by brother Boynton. Parted in good union. STEPHEN MESERVE, Clerk."

CHURCHES IN STANDISH.

Congregational Church.—It was necessary to have a church of seven members before a minister could be ordained; accordingly, John Tompson, John Pierce, George Freeman, Michael Philbrick, Josiah Shaw, Peter Moulton, and David Sanborn were the original pillars of the body ecclesiastic. Following the initiatory step a council of ministers, belonging to the Congregational order, was formed and the Rev. John Tompson was ordained, Oct. 26, 1768. He continued to preach in town until 1781; then was dismissed and settled in Berwick, where he preached many years, dying in 1828, aged 88. During the ministry of Mr. Tompson in Pearsonstown the persons whose names follow were admitted to the church:

Mary, wife of Josiah Shaw, May 14, 1769.
Jonathan Philbrick, to full communion, June 18, 1769.
Ebenezer Shaw and Anna, his wife, Aug. 18, 1769.
Caleb Rowe, from Kensington, N. H., Apr. 8, 1770.
Sarah Tompson, to full communion, Nov. 4, 1770.
Dominicus Mitchell, admitted June 9, 1771.
Daniel Sanborn and Jane, his wife, Dec. 8, 1771.
Daniel Hasty and Martha, his wife, Oct. 25, 1772.
Mary, wife of Michael Philbrick, July 4, 1773.
Thomas Shaw, to full communion, Sept. 19, 1773.
Ebenezer Shaw, Jr., and wife Sarah, to full communion, June 4, 1774.
Anna, wife of Dominicus Mitchell, July 24, 1774.
Joanna, wife of Peter Moulton, Apr. 2, 1775.
Daniel Cram and Sarah, his wife, July 16, 1775.
Daniel Harmon and Sarah, his wife, Feb. 4, 1775.
Joseph Butterfield and Mary, his wife, Mar. 24, 1776.
John Dean, admitted June 30, 1776.
Stephen Sanborn and Mary, his wife, Apr. 13, 1777.
Sarah, wife of John Wood, May 11, 1777.
John Ayer and Elizabeth, his wife, May 11, 1777.
Sargent Shaw, to full communion, Sept. 19, 1779.
Reuben Burnham and Enoch and Anna Perley, to full communion, 1779.

George Freeman and Jonathan Philbrick were deacons of Mr. Tompson's church. After he went away two ministers supplied before a regular pastor was ordained.

Rev. Jonathan Gould was the second pastor. He was ordained in Stan-

dish, Sept. 18, 1793. But few united with the church during his pastorate. He died suddenly of consumption without being confined to his bed for a day, and on Thursday following he was followed to his grave by a great concourse of people; not a relative present. On his grave-stone the following inscription appears:

“In memory of the Rev. Jonathan Gould late pastor of the Church in Standish son of Deacon Jonathan Gould of New Braintree and Abigail his wife, who departed this life July 26, 1795, in the 33d year of his age and 2d of his ministry. He was a fervent and zealous preacher of the gospel very exemplary in his Life & conversation & bid fair to adorn the ministerial character with peculiar honour.

So sleeps the saints & cease to mourn,
When sin and death have done their worst,
Christ has a glory like his own
That wants to clothe their sleeping dust.”

The persons whose names follow were admitted during his pastorate:

James D. Tucker and wife, Mary, Nov. 24, 1793.
Widow Linnell, by letter from Eastham, 1794.
Daniel Boynton and wife, Jan. 26, 1794.
Joseph Paine, to full communion, Aug. 10, 1794.
Stephen Sparrow and wife, Sarah, Feb. 1, 1795.
Abigail Muzzey, admitted Mar. 1, 1795.
John Pierce, admitted Mar. 15, 1795.
Dorcas, wife of Myrick Paine, 1795.
Enoch Linnell and wife, Susanna, Apr. 26, 1795.
Daniel Cram and wife, Chloe, and Zacheus Higgins, May 3, 1795.
Joseph Hopkins and wife, Sarah, June 15, 1795.

After the death of Mr. Gould, Deacon Freeman read printed sermons on Sabbath days for some time. The Rev. Daniel Marrett was ordained Sept. 21, 1796, being settled by the town. During his ministry he received members to the church who lived in town and some from adjoining towns. By reason of dismissals, excommunications, removals, and deaths of the members of the church the parish collector found trouble in collecting Parson Marrett's salary, which had been fixed at £80 per annum. Some who did not attend the services had their property taken by the collector and sold at auction. This resulted in bitterness against the parson and much ill-will among the towns-people until the laws were changed after Maine became a state, in 1820.

Some of the members of the church lived to venerable years, as the following deaths will show:

Deacon Freeman, d. Mar. 1, 1829, aged 90.
Deacon Philbrick, d. May 4, 1821, aged 82.
John Pierce, d. during the Revolution, at Boston.
Michael Philbrick, d. in Thorndike, Me., in 1813.
Josiah Shaw, d. Aug. 7, 1810, aged 70.
Peter Moulton, d. June 3, 1812, aged 70.
David Sanborn, removed to Baldwin.

Ebenezer Shaw, d. Mar. 18, 1783, aged 68.
 Daniel Sanborn, d. Jan. 14, 1786, aged 65.
 Caleb Rowe, d. in Belgrade, Me., 1819, aged 84.
 Dominicus Mitchell, d. September, 1822, aged 78.
 Daniel Hasty, d. in 1818, aged 69.
 Daniel Cram, d. Mar. 3, 1815.
 Joseph Butterfield, d. Sept. 12, 1819, aged 78.
 John Dean, Esq., d. May 6, 1826, aged 83.
 Stephen Sanborn, d. in 1779.

It appears that a party of intoxicated soldiers entered the old meeting-house on a training day and dismantled it. The lines subjoined were written by Thomas Shaw, who said there were no schools in town until he was twenty-four years of age and he never attended a day in his life. He was self-taught to the extent that he could read, write, and cast accounts. The spelling and punctuation are defective.

DESTRUCTION OF THE OLD MEETING-HOUSE, 1805.

" A training was in Standish town
 Before the old house was torn down,
 That once did stand in the broad road
 Where people met to worship God.
 And after men did drink their fill
 Of liquor fit all flesh to kill
 And night came on to hide their deeds,
 To wickedness they did proceed.
 After that they bewich-ed were
 By Satan, they began to tear
 The meeting-house in the highway
 A shame it is unto this day.
 The devil's servants entered in
 To worship there they did begin;
 Both in the pulpit and the pews
 All over the house their prayers arose;
 They pray-ed then for to destroy
 The house with weopens in great joy.
 As soon as their sham prayers were done
 Then devastation soon begun.
 With axes and with hammers they
 Pulpit and pews all in their way
 Tearing the boards off of the frame
 As if the house was cursed by name.
 When Satan's servants then had done
 Then homeward they quickly did run
 And each one of them hid his head
 Under a sheet or coverlead.
 And the next morning, appearing bright
 Their deeds of darkness came to light
 And stared them in the face
 When e'er they look-ed on that place.
 Then through the house we all see
 Wondering what the cause might be
 For it was open to behold
 The works of darkness there was hold.
 The seats were scattered all abroad
 And boards stove off the house of God.
 And under foot all seemed to lie

As if the house they did defy,
 As strangers passed by the same
 They wondered how that it became
 A mark for Satan to shoot at
 Carrying the news abroad at that.
 And when we abroad did go
 People then did to us throw
 That our old house had had a fight
 With Satan on a training night.
 Ye servants of the wicked one,
 Review the deeds you have done
 And never [again] do such a thing
 For a scandal upon all to bring.
 One scabby sheep affects a flock
 So a bad name they all have got
 One sinner also corrupts a town
 Which has a bad name all around.
 So then Standish has a bad name
 By bad men that live in the same
 And good and bad now must it bare
 And every one his equal share.
 And now there Satan chose to dwell
 Because the people suit him well
 For fire and brimstone soon will fall
 Upon them and consume them all
 —Lord save us when we to thee call."

CHURCHES IN BALDWIN.

Congregational Church. — Religious meetings were held in Flintstown soon after the proprietors had effected a settlement, these being conducted by evangelists, or local laymen, who had the "gift of tongues," an attainment sometimes supplemented by the "gift on continuance." However, the pioneers were engaged in subduing the wilderness and seem to have allowed religious matters to care for themselves until Rev. Noah Emerson was settled as regular pastor of the Congregational society. About this time, say 1824-6, the "Emerson meeting-house" was built on an elevation westerly from the "Emerson brook," so-called, on the right side of the road leading to West Baldwin. This sanctuary was of the conventional pattern in vogue at the time—nearly square, with two rows of windows, one for that part filled with the pews, the other for light in the gallery. The square pews were supplied with doors to keep intruders *out* and the children and dogs *in*; also, with "clapper seats," hung on hinges, to make a racket and wake the sleepers when the congregation arose to receive the benediction. This house was set some distance from the road, and the lot is now covered with a growth of pines.

The Methodists formed a society about the same time of the organization of the church known as "the Standing order," and claimed a share of the ministerial appropriations voted by the town; but the Orthodox brethren believed they were the "elect" and held on to the "filthy lucre" with a close grip; they were "in favor at court" and won their case; the poor Methodists, meanwhile, left to shift for themselves. However, with that persistency

characteristic of the followers of Wesley, they maintained their foot-hold in the town, and today the two churches worship in two neat chapels, the Methodists at the west, and Congregationalists in the east, section of the town.

The Baptists of various shades of doctrinal views, Calvinistic or "Hard-shell," and "Freewillers," have held services in different parts of the town, and one or both have built, at some time, a house of worship there.

CHURCHES IN CORNISH.

"Elder" John Chadbourne was an exhorter who early settled in Cornish and held religious services in private dwellings of the pioneers. He was there more than a century ago, building wheels and wooden plows on week days, and holding forth with gospel sword on the Lord's day. A church was organized in 1792, and Mr. Chadbourne ordained about 1795. He traveled extensively as an evangelist, and was successful in gathering churches. He was grandfather of Ex-Secretary of State Sumner J. Chadbourne, Esq., of Augusta. Elder Levi Chadbourne, a kinsman of John, also labored in Francisborough, now Cornish, on the religious line, being an exhorter, who was afterwards ordained; but some said he was a "naughty man," who retired to secular employment. Meetings were held in the log-house of Dea. Joshua Chadbourne, another descendant of the original Humphrey, who kept "ye great house at Strawberry Bank." Another leader of spiritual services in the early days was "Daddy" Allen, whose character was above reproach; a man greatly beloved by his contemporaries, who died while a favorite hymn was being sung at his request.

The "great reformation" started in the log-house of Deacon Chadbourne, aforesaid, in 1789, and extended into the surrounding towns; this resulted in the organization of a Baptist church, followed by the erection of a house of worship and the settlement of a pastor, named Timothy Remick. The plan for their meeting-house was made in 1800, and we subjoin the names of the pew owners:

AYER, HUMPHREY,	CLARK, JOHN,	PIKE BENNETT,
AYER, TIMOTHY,	ESTES, JONATHAN,	PHENIX, JOHN,
ALLEN, "DADDY,"	GRAY, WILLIAM,	PARKER, ELIHU,
BARKER, ENOCH,	GRAY, ISAAC,	PIKE, NOAH,
BARKER, NOAH, JR.,	GRAY, JOSHUA,	PEASE, MARK,
BARKER, EBEN,	JEWETT, NOAH,	PEASE, JOHN,
BARKER, NOAH,	JOHNSON, SIMEON,	RUNDLETT, DAVID,
BARNES, ABRAM,	MCKUSIC, J.	SNELL, DR. CYRUS,
BOYNTON, SAMUEL,	MERRIFIELD, SAMUEL,	SHERBURN, ANDREW,
CHADBOURNE, WILLIAM,	O'BRIEN, JOHN, JR.,	SMITH, CAPT. THEOPHILUS,
CHADBOURNE, JOSEPH,	PUGSLEY, ANDREW,	STORER, BENJAMIN,
CHICK, THOMAS,	PIKE, JOHN,	STORER, WILLIAM,
COLE, HENRY,	PEASE, SIMEON,	THOMPSON, JOSEPH,
COLE, DANIEL,	PIKE, COL. JOHN,	THOMPSON, ISAAC,
	PERKINS, DANIEL.	

The meeting-house was dedicated in 1805. It was forty by fifty feet on the ground, and of two stories. Upon the front a porch was built for the main entrance; on either side of this, other doors. There were galleries around three sides, free-seated. The dedication was followed by a horse race, which was witnessed by the half-drunk congregation.

Elder Remick was a good man and a useful, who, after many years of faithful labor, closed his connection as pastor in 1835. For some years there was no regular spiritual shepherd over the flock, and the meeting-house was nearly abandoned and fell to decay. Elder Flanders, a resident in Buxton many years, one of the homeliest men that ever exposed a repelling face to a congregation, and father of Bradbury Flanders, who inherited all of his physical and mental peculiarities, drawled out sermons in schoolhouses betimes in Cornish, during the interim between 1835 and 1841, when a young man came whose labors were followed by a revival and the church took a new lease of life. The old meeting-house was supplanted by a new one, and John Hubbard was ordained and installed pastor. After serving some two years he removed to Biddeford, where he preached successfully. He was succeeded at Cornish by Elder George Knox, probably a kinsman of the heroic old Scottish reformer, John Knox, whose wife was a Dunnell from Buxton; sad to say, she was burned to death from the explosion of a lamp.

Rev. Albert Cole, familiarly known for many miles away as "Parson Cole," was a native of Cornish, and organized the Congregational church there. The second Baptist meeting-house was drawn over the snow to the hill in Cornish village and remodeled, and there Mr. Cole was for many years the popular preacher. He died in 1881.

The Methodists and Freewill Baptists gathered churches at the village, and both societies have good houses there. In the section of the town near the Limerick line the Freewill Baptists built a house of worship, and for many years maintained preaching there, but this church has decreased in strength and the house is closed.

CHURCHES IN HIRAM.

The earliest public religious services of which we have any account, in the town of Hiram, were held by an exhorter and mill owner, named John Ayer, of whom mention is elsewhere made. This class of religionists filled a useful place in the new settlements until the man of authority, the regularly ordained and titled minister, found his way among the scattered families. These pioneer preachers, who followed the exhortive method, were men of loud speech and pronounced demonstration, who could rub their hands and emphasize with stamp of foot. The pioneer settlers were of various shades of belief and unbelief, and were winding timber from which to form an harmonious religious body.

A Calvinistic Baptist church was formed in the early years of this century, and a Methodist class about the same time, at South Hiram. The early Baptist preachers were Elder Timothy Remick, of Cornish, and Elder John Chadbourne, who moved into town from Berwick (Sanford?) some sixty years ago. The Methodists were favored with a vigorous sort of gospel by such old circuit-riders as Elders Strout, Dyke, and Linscott. After the reformation, in 1842, Col. Charles Wadsworth was chosen class leader and so continued many years. Of the members connected with this class, when services were held in the old Tripp schoolhouse, we find names of the following persons: Sarah H. Wadsworth, Abby W. Lewis, Ruth Wadsworth, Thomas Tripp and wife, Polly, Betsey Gilpatrick, wife of John, Hannah Fox, and Dinah Williams.

A Freewill Baptist church was gathered at East Hiram in 1825, and has enjoyed the labors of Elders Hart, Pike, and Colby. The old meeting-house above the "Corners" was built more than sixty years ago as a "union" house (such as usually constitute a "bone of contention"), and was the first completed in town. Such solid ministers as Samuel Hart, John Pinkham, Benjamin Manson, Charles O. Libby, Aaron Ayer, and Charles Bean have drawn the water of life with their buckets in this old house, and the place became hallowed by the manifestation of the gospel's saving power.

The Congregational church was organized in Hiram, Oct. 26, 1826; its first regular pastor was Rev. Charles Soule, installed about four years afterwards. The Rev. David Gerry was pastor from 1839 to 1856, a period of seventeen years, and is remembered kindly by many still living. The Congregational meeting-house was dedicated in August, 1872. A Universalist society has existed in town, and a beautiful house of worship was built and presented to them by Mrs. Spring, in 1871.

CHURCHES IN DENMARK.

We have not been able to ascertain when or by whom the earliest churches were founded in Denmark. The requisite data was promised by a gentleman fully competent to deal with the subject, but from feeble health he was unable to attend to the collection of facts in season; and what is wanting in this section may be found in a supplementary chapter entitled, "Aftermath and Gleanings." The Congregationalists, Methodists, Baptists, and Universalists are represented in the town at present.

CHURCHES IN BROWNFIELD.

For an account of ecclesiastical affairs relating to this town, the reader is invited to turn to the historical sketch of the plantation and settlement.

CHURCHES IN FRYEBURG.

From Rev. Paul Coffin's journal we learn that he made a missionary visit to Fryeburg in 1768, where he was bountifully entertained at the mansion of Capt. Henry Young Brown, and at the home of John Webster, where he records: "Drank a fine dish of tea, well suited with wheat bread and pumpkin pye." This learned parson was one of the first to raise the Congregational church banner in the town. Then came the Rev. William Fessenden, a graduate of Harvard, who was called to settle as pastor. The Congregational church was organized Aug. 28, 1775, and Mr. Fessenden ordained Oct. 11, 1775. His salary was paid in Indian corn at three shillings per bushel, and rye at four shillings, for the first six years of his ministry. He was well adapted to his charge and proved popular and useful, until his death, May 5, 1805. He was succeeded by Rev. Francis L. Whiting, whose ministry terminated in 1814. For a number of years Rev. Dr. Porter supplied the church. On October, 1824, Rev. Carlton Hurd was ordained as pastor.

In 1787 the town voted to build a meeting-house, and formed a committee to draft a plan and estimate the expense. For many years worship was held in the small edifice, which was unpretentious in finish and limited in capacity, being twenty-five by fifty feet, with three small windows of nine lights on either side, and one at the end. This building was without pews or gallery. The male persuasion were seated on one side and the females on the other, "Quaker fashion"; and when, long afterwards, the pews were put in and the congregation was seated promiscuously, it created wide-spread wonder. Some of the early forms of worship were peculiar; that is, they had a precentor, same as in the Scottish kirk. When the hymn was announced Joshua Gamage rose near the pulpit, and immediately those who engaged in "singin' tewnes" moved from various parts of the congregation and assembled around the leader; then they made a "joyful noise unto the Lord."

The Baptists obtained a hearing in town about 1790, and Elder Zebedee Richardson moved there with his family and gathered a church. For many years he preached, alternating with Mr. Fessenden, at the Centre, Corner, and north part of the town. This mutual fellowship and good-will continued, each minister holding his co-laborer with respect and esteem. Mr. Richardson deceased when many of his members were advanced in life, and as he was not succeeded by one of his denomination, the church in process of time became invisible.

The Methodists, Freewill Baptists, and Universalists have flourished betimes in Fryeburg, some of them having birth and support in controversies and doctrinal contentions such as are too common between rival sects.

CHURCHES IN CONWAY.

Congregational Church.—"Pigwacket, upon the Saco," represented an area so extensive that we find the same difficulties attending our attempt to write of the early churches and ministers that were met with in our treatment of civil affairs. The same families are represented as being inhabitants of Fryeburg and Conway, and the same events are mentioned as having occurred in both towns. Rev. Timothy Walker, who lived in Pennycook, now Concord, followed some of his parishioners through the wilderness, on horseback, to "Pigwacket, upon the Saco," and from his journal we copy a few statements. He set out for Pigwacket Sept. 19, 1764, and on the 21st lodged at a meadow above the great falls on Saco river. On Saturday, the 22d, he reached his destination, and on Sunday, following, found forty-five persons present to hear the gospel. He viewed the interval and great meadows; also Lovewell's pond. He was entertained during the week at Mr. Spring's and Nathaniel Merrill's. After baptizing Elizabeth, daughter of Jedediah Spring, he "set out homeward with a large company." Two years later, Sunday, Sept. 28, 1766, he wrote: "Preached at Mr. Swan's in Pigwacket." On this trip he baptized Judith, daughter of Captain Walker, Susanna Holt, Barnard, son of Timothy Walker, Jr., Susanna, daughter of Samuel Osgood, Ann, daughter of Leonard Harriman, Robert, son of David Page, William, son of John Evans, Sarah, daughter of David Evans, William, son of William Eaton, Moses, son of James Osgood, and William, son of Benjamin Osgood.

Irregular religious services were held in Conway from the coming of Timothy Walker until the population had so increased that efficient measures were instituted for the settlement of a regular minister. Rev. William Fessenden, the minister at Fryeburg, was engaged, in 1775, to preach one-third of the time during summer, to be paid four pounds and fourteen shillings for his services.

A call was extended to Rev. Nathaniel Porter, in 1778, which was accepted, and his salary fixed at £55 for the first year. A church was organized by Mr. Fessenden, Aug. 18, 1778, and Mr. Porter installed pastor in October of that year. He continued in this relation until his death, Nov. 10, 1836. He was born in Topsfield, Mass., Jan. 14, 1745, and graduated from Harvard College in 1768. He cleared his own glebe and toiled hard, amid many deprivations, as a farmer. Many of his first sermons were written by the light of pitch-wood. He baptized three hundred and forty-five persons and received into the church one hundred and six members.

Rev. Benjamin G. Willey was ordained an associate pastor in 1824, and continued his labors down to 1832. He was a member of the Willey family involved in the disaster at the slide of the White Mountains, born in Conway, Feb. 11, 1796. He was author of "Incidents in White Mountain History."

The first meeting-house was put up in 1773 by the town. This sanctuary was located in a portion of the town "deemed eligible for a city," on the plain "below Pine hill and the Rattlesnake projection of the Green Hill range." This location proved unsatisfactory, and before the house was finished it was taken down and removed to Conway Centre, where Doctor Porter commenced his pastorate labors. Another meeting-house was built, in 1793-5, in North Conway; in 1826, another house was dedicated at Conway Village.

Baptist Church.—This body was organized, at the house of Samuel Willey, Aug. 26, 1796. Amos Morrell was chosen deacon, and Samuel Willey, clerk. Richard Smith was ordained pastor in the same year, and a farm purchased for his glebe. Those who had been taxed to support the Congregational minister, when wishing to attend the services of the new organization, entered their protest against further compulsory taxation for the maintenance of the "Standing order," and in 1800 the town voted to exempt the Baptists from all the minister tax that stood against them. This society immediately petitioned the General Court for incorporation; this prayer was answered and they were incorporated. Elder Roswell Mears became pastor in 1799 and settled on the ministerial farm.

Freewill Baptist Church.—Elder Benjamin Manson organized a church of this denomination, in 1826, with a membership of twenty-nine. An accession of fourteen members was received in 1832, and in 1834 the membership was eighty-four. This body was known as the Conway and Eaton church. Subsequently the church was divided, and the Conway section had a membership of sixty-five in 1842. With periods of alternating success and decline the organization lost its visibility, and a new church was organized. This body has ceased to exist.

Other religious denominations gained a foot-hold in town, but at a period so late that we shall not consider their history pertinent to this volume.

CHURCHES IN BARTLETT.

Freewill Baptists.—A church representing this useful denomination, with thirty-five members, was organized in 1818. In 1825, from the fruits of revival, sixteen members were added. In 1834 the interest had so far declined that a vote was passed in a quarterly-meeting session to drop them from the roll. Such substantial materials were found there by a committee sent to visit the defunct society that a new organization was effected. Additions were made of thirteen members in 1834, and in 1843 the number was increased to sixty-two members. The wicked old wolf seems to have stolen in among the sheep soon after, and with tooth and claw set about their destruction. The church was reported to be "in a low, scattered, and divided state," and various committees sent to counsel them. In 1855 they were enjoined to

walk in gospel order, and to cultivate a spirit of mutual forbearance and concession toward each other, and to be more attentive to their religious duties. A committee was formed to visit the church in 1856, to see if its members had exemplified this spirit, as advised. From intermittent revivals new members were added, but the body was dropped again in 1883. A second Freewill Baptist church had been gathered in Bartlett in 1836, and was connected with the quarterly-meeting, with thirty members. Four years afterwards it was pronounced dead, although some worthy members survived the general dissolution. The verdict of the recorder was: "Died at the age of four."

Methodist Church.—Methodism seems to have been more congenial to the soil of Bartlett than some other "isms," or, at least, it took deeper root. A society of this order was incorporated here, by act of the Legislature, in 1827. In 1832 there were 179 members of the Bartlett charge, which, I suppose, included the church or class in Conway and in Jackson. A list of the names of members has been preserved, but without any mark to indicate what towns they were inhabitants of. In 1837 there were three classes in Bartlett, one in Jackson, and three in Conway, thus constituting a circuit. The church in Bartlett was composed of twenty-seven members, of the most respectable families, in 1838. A lot was purchased and a church built in 1839. No. 1, *Lower Bartlett*, Daniel E. Pendexter, class leader; No. 2, *Middle District*, Jonathan Gale, class leader; No. 3, *Upper Bartlett*, John Seavey, class leader. The members of the Pendexter family in Bartlett have been staunch and devoted supporters of the Methodist church.

“A Ginerall Meetin’.”



It is understood, at the beginning of this chapter, that it was not prepared under the influence of a sacrilegious spirit. My purpose is to illustrate the quaint speech and old-time customs of the substantial, unpolished pillars of the church, as represented in the rural districts during the early years of the present century.

Many of those somewhat primitive “breth-ring and sist-ring,” to whom the author listened when young, were persons of excellent character and superior natural endowments, whose public addresses in the house of God were both dignified, instructive, and impressive; their whole lives were filled with useful service for humanity, and their influence for good is indestructible. We recall the names of some ministers, who were called from the plow-handles and work-bench to assume the duties of their sacred office, who became eminent for piety and profound in their knowledge of the inspired volume; they were commanding in person, powerful in the pulpit, and genial at the fireside. Their sermons may have been unmethodical, their enunciation and grammar defective, and their gestures ungraceful; but, by diligent application to study, keen observation of human nature, and the essential quality of hard common sense, supplemented by voices of resounding power, they drove home the truth with sledge-hammer force. They graduated from the pine groves and field-sides, and their whole lives savored of the times in which they lived.

The following simple lines, composed many years ago, were suggested while listening to one of the venerable ministers, and epitomize some of their peculiar characteristics:

THE PRIMITIVE PREACHER.

He was a man of sterling worth,
And taught to reverence God from birth;
A sound experience he possessed,
And daily walked as he professed;
He had a call direct from God
To preach the message of his word,
And dare not wait to study Greek,
But found the truth at Jesus' feet.
His heart the warning Spirit moved,
He saw that time must be improved;
His home was dear, and friends loved well,
Yet he could not among them dwell;
With falling tears and heart-felt groans
He ventured forth, but not alone.

For Christ had promised, "I will be
 Within thy heart to strengthen thee."
 His pockets held no scribbled lines,
 To chill the heart and please the mind
 Of those who walked the road of sin,
 And sought its glittering toys to win.
 He found no work for velvet hands,
 Nor was he swathed with paper bands,
 But came to feed the hungry poor
 With manna fresh from Heaven's store.
 God made his great commission known,
 And Satan's hosts were overthrown ;
 The sharp-edged sword the soldier bore
 Wounded the harnessed Ahab sore,
 And drove his armies from the field
 Before his gospel-burnished shield.
 He could not stop for storm or wind ;
 His feet were shod like David's "hind,"
 And through the land by night and day
 The faithful preacher made his way ;
 His faith-clad prayers were not denied,
 But all his needs the Lord supplied.
 His loins with Truth were girt about,
 The breast-plate he was not without,
 Shielded in faith with all the rest,
 And on his head salvation's crest.
 Thus armed and qualified to fight,
 He met the foe with main and might,
 And victory crowned the preacher's toil,
 For ransomed souls were his rich spoil ;
 Though thousands by the truth were slain,
 The number soon were "born again,"
 And walked in paths of glory bright,
 With Christ their everlasting light.
 These heralds on the watchman's tower
 Proclaimed a gospel rich with power,
 And taught that all who wore a crown
 Must heed the trumpet's warning sound.
 They often walked with solemn face,
 With downcast look and trembling pace ;
 When dying men to judgment bound
 Could sport upon such dangerous ground.
 These veterans fought the battle well,
 And rescued souls from sin and hell.
 Some still remain to point the way,
 And teach us how to preach and pray.
 Hold up your heads, ye noble men !
 Your warfare soon will have an end,
 And you shall bear rich sheaves of grain,
 The souls of men once "born again."
 A few more rounds upon the wall,
 To sound the watchman's faithful call,
 Then cross the floods and be at rest
 Within the mansions of the blest.

The narration of events now to appear are true delineations made up from personal observations during the author's early years. The names of persons are adapted.

Before there were any *churches* built of wood and stone in country towns — when *churches* were composed of human intelligences — the "meetin'

houses" were erected on the highest eminences and seemed to suggest that those who selected these altitudes did so with the purpose of facilitating communication between the members of the body militant and that triumphant by applying the short range principle.

From the pulpit of one of these churches of high standing, on an early winter Sabbath, the old-fashioned pastor gave the following announcement:

"A Ginerol Meetin' will be held in this house the first week in Jinewerry to begin on a-Tuesday at one of the clock and continoe over the follering Sabbath. All are invited to prepare straw and provender for man and beast."

Mid-week, following this notice, the old elder made a tour of his parish to learn what arrangements were being perfected for the entertainment of the expected guests. His high-posted sorrel mare and correspondingly high-backed sleigh, with his stately form towering amid-ships, were seen advancing down the "Walker lane."

Entering the farm-house of one of the venerable members of his flock, whom we will call Brother Hunchcome, he approached the fire and began to unswathe his neck, divesting it of several thicknesses of bandanna and worsted. After being seated and made comfortable by the genial warmth of the roaring open fire, the elder opened the following conversation:

"Brother and Sister Hunchcome, there's to be a ginerol meetin' at the meetin' house tu convene on a-Tuesday next, and tu continoe over the Saba-day."

"So I larned," replied Brother Hunchcome.

"And I drove down to see how meny delegates ye could 'commerdate; 'spose ye'n Sister Hunchcome are willin' tu take kere o' some on 'em."

"Sartin! Sartin!"

"How meny ken we put up, mother?" asked Brother Hunchcome of his good wife.

Aunt Pattie smoothed her apron, adjusted the ruffles of her immaculate cap, and bowed her head for consideration. After a brief silence she called up a compassionate expression and said:

"Wall, father, I think we ken take kere of 'bout six or half dozzen 'thout crowdin'."

"Mother sez 'bout six, sir."

"'Bout six," repeats the elder. "Very well; that'll do. How are you'n Sister Hunchcome enjoyin' yer minds now-days?"

"Cumf-table, cumf-table," responded Brother Hunchcome. "But we be greatly consarn'd 'bout the meetin's; we be very anxious for an outpourin' o' the Sparit durin' the ginerol meetin'."

"That's well, my brother and sister; that's well; let us pray for this blessin'."

Bowing around the hearth-stone the holy man prayed substantially as follows:

"O Lard, comarnd thy blessin' upon thy sarvant and handy-maiden; re-ward them for the hospitality bestow-ed upon thy saints; and in entertainin' stran-gers may they entertain an-gels on-awares. Hev marcy on the on-con-sarned and car-nally minded; pour thy Sparit down co-piously 'pon thy Zion; let show-rs o' grace visit thy plantation durin' the ginerol meetin' 'bout to convene among us—for thy name and marcy sake, Amen."

This done, all arose, hands were shaken again, and the elder proceeded on his way.

A counsel was immediately called and all "sot on the question." Great changes would be necessary. New cribs must be extemporized in the wide barn, considerable additions made to the stock of available provision in larder and cupboard, and the house renovated and put in trim for company. With claw-hammer and an old basin of rusty nails in hand the head of the household started toward the barn. All was bustle within the great farm-house kitchen. The women girded up their loins with apron strings, put their arms akimbo, and all day long the business-like footfall of housewife was heard between the meal-chest, pantry, and hearth-stone. Puddings of ponderous size and chaotic immaturity were forwarded into the cavernous depths of the great, brick oven; loaves of "rye'n ingun" bread, yellow as gold and of old-school size, were housed away in the same harmless sepulchre; beans by the peck, embalmed in pork of "home raisin'," were stowed in the same capacious receptacle, while pies, pancakes, jumbles, and "must-go-down" graced the long shelving of the pantry.

When the culinary preparations had been completed the "wimmin folks" went about to "rid up the house." The "fore-rume" (no parlors then) was put in trim for company; bed linen aired and changed; laundried curtains hung at the small windows; the fire-board taken down and the brass andirons polished; and with sweeping, brushing, and dusting, all things wore an air of tidiness and inviting comfort.

The arrival of the "meetin' folk" was both interesting to anticipate and amusing to behold. There were disciples of every grade—elders, deacons, delegates, messengers, breth-ring, sist-ring, convarts, new-lights, and come-outers. Standish Neck and Raymond Gore produced subjects suitable for observation by the students of anatomy and fashion. Quaint, queer old fellows, some of these! Many were maimed or deformed in some way. Such costumes! Swallow-tailed coats that had been worn on a wedding-day forty years before; pantaloons "pulled a year too soon" and crooked as a boat-knee; waistcoats of sufficient extent to answer all purposes of propriety; tall hats, bell-crowned and ragged as sackcloth, that formed a materialized paradox because short; dickeys suggestive of the sides of a wheelbarrow, that

were calculated to keep one's head level; turn-down collars, over which poured a set of neck whiskers like the water at high flood over a river dam. Some had evidently made a suffering attempt to shave, but their rusty old razor, like a broken-toothed rake, had left many "scatterings" here and there. One had a pair of eyebrows as long and outstanding as the ears of a lynx-cat. Another had, perforce, started a mustache, which had passed the age of "velvet" and was then in the "plush." Some of the more venerable breth-ring, who had "fought through many a battle sore," carried canes cut from the forest, crooked as the limbs they were intended to support, forming, thus, a bond of sympathy mutually helpful. The anatomical isthmus connecting head and trunk of these veterans was well swathed in the many-fold thicknesses of ample cravats, and others, more dignified, wore the wide neck-stock secured by a buckle behind. The more unfortunate had lost an eye, and those who possessed two were afflicted by some "impediment" in them.

Let us pay our respects to the beasts that brought these brethren and sisters. These were of all builds and colors; so were the vehicles to which they were attached by tug and toggle. There were black horses in yellow sleighs, yellow horses in black sleighs; gray horses in blue pungs and white horses in red pungs. Some were wrapped about with segments of a bed quilt, others covered by the skin of a heifer found dead in the pasture. Sleigh-bells all sizes, from that of the "crab apple" to the "pumpkin sweet."

The "gineral meetin'" was convened at last and important conventional business attended to. Elder Linscott was called to the chair to "preside over said meetin'," while Elder Winterwade was called upon to "open said meeting by prayer." What an all-comprehending invocation that was! Considerable time and force were spent in thanksgiving for such "temporal and spiritual blessin's as had been 'sperianced during the past year—ah; for the gracious outpourin' o' the Sparit upon the various pastorial charges; for the presarvation of the lives of so many breth-ring and sister-ing—ah." Then he turned the switch and ran on another track; prayed for "wisdom and on-derstanding for the transaction of all deliberations—ah; that a sparit o' unison and magnimousness might prevail—ah; that ministers might be an-ninted with power to preach the word—ah; that the breth-ring and sist-ring might put shoulther to the wheel—ah; and that the gineral meetin' would resound to the glory o' the Lard and the edification o' the people."

As an interlude a "pennyroyal hymn" was sung; it ran as follows:

"Come, my breth-ring, let us try, for a little season,
Every burden to lay by, come and let us reason."

"The chear is reddy for bizness."

"Môve we hear report o' the churches."

"Raymond church fust on the list. Any delegate from Raymond?"

The "breth-ring" looked around. A cane rattled in a wing pew, and presently the Raymond delegate, in the person of Deacon Dingley, arose to speak.

"Hem! Ahem! My breth-ring, I'm the missinger from Raymond Gore church. Ahem! I'm sorry to report a low state o' Zion 'mongst us, my breth-ring; very low state o' Zion. Many are on the background—ah, and some have hanged their 'arps on the willers by the cold streams o' Bab-lon. There have been some signs o' rain, but all signs fail in a dry time—ah. But we hope for better days, my breth-ring. The Raymond Gore church needs the slayin' power—ah: a terrible shakin' o' the dry bones—ah. We ask for the prayers o' the general meetin' for a blessin' on Raymond Gore church."

"Windham church next on the list. Any delegate from Windham?"

An old brother with but one eye responded. His hair was iron gray and "banged" over his wrinkled forehead. With trembling hands he grasped the back of the pew in front, and with a voice that might have been a cross between the chirping of a cricket and the filing of a mill-saw he gave his report. He seemed to be deeply moved by some inward storm, which was indicated by clouds, thick and gloomy, that gathered about his brow; it burst forth at length, and the rain-drops fell thick and fast from his weeping eyes. Windham had been wonderfully favored. For a long time a few faithful "breth-ring and sist-ring had been crying atween the porch and the altar; long, patiently, and with unfaltering importunity had these wrestled with the Lord until all on a sudden, in an on-expected moment, the winders o' heaven flew open and showers of blessin's came down upon the dry an' parched ground—ah. Many of the gay-minded, bloomin' youth had forsaken the follies and frolics of this world to jine the church; scores who had wandered and backslidden had come home where there's bread 'nough'n to spare; fatted calves that had been kept for these disloyal, prodigal sons until they were four-year-olds were now butchered and served up, not as *veal*, but as *bauf*—no great loss 'thout some small gain, my breth-ring—and the weddin' garment and bridle ring bestowed upon them. It was believed that some o' the con-varts would be called to preach and others to prophesy. Old feuds had been settled, and breth-ring who held hardness agin each other for lo! these many years had acknowledged their faultiness, and now took sweet counsel together."

This report was very well received and the remarks of the delegate from Windham were frequently interrupted by "Amen," and "Bless the Lord," from those who listened to the good news.

"Limin'ton church next on the list. Any delegate from Limin'ton?"

A fine, child-like voice was heard in one of the rear pews and the chairman recognized "Brother Perkins, the delegate from Limin'ton."

"I am sorry to report," said Brother Perkins, "that the Limin'ton church's in a sad condition, and I'm terribly feared our can'lestick will be

remov-ed out o' its place. There seems to be a-a-a skism in the body, a sparit o' disunity an' hardness, my breth-ring. The ole inimy, he seems to be set luse 'mongst us, an' he's caus-ed se-rous trouble in the church an' community. There's Brother Purin'ton an' Brother Emery, theys hard agin one nuther; Brother Purin'ton, he girdled Brother Emery's young orchard, and Brother Emery, he throwed pison inter Brother Purin'-ton's well, he did. Then Brother Purin'ton, he kill-ed Brother Emery's dog, he did, an' Brother Emery, he knocked off the horns from Brother Purin'ton's cattle, he did. Wus than that, my breth-ring, Sister Severings, she backbitted 'ginst Sister Mulberry, and then Sister Mulberry, she called Sister Severings scandle-munger, she did. Well, my breth-ring, things went from bad to wus until Sister Mulberry and Sister Severings, they met one tother down in Sargent Nason's blueberry pasture; I say these two sist-ring met down there and they gut into a quarrel and then they called one nuther hard names not lawful for me to utter, and then they clinched, they did (groans from the breth-ring), an' tugged, and scratched, and pulled one tother's hair, till Nason's dog, old Jowler, he heard the racket'n come dashin' down the pasture'n Betsey, she run one way, and Sally, she run tother. We hope the prayers of the ginerol meetin' will be offered for the church of Limin'ton."

At the close of the foregoing report the chairman suggested a hymn, and Elder Oilytongue struck,

"From whence doth this union arise, that hatred is conquered by love," etc.

Elder Peacemaker moved that a council be called to set with the Limington church and see what could be done to reconcile these alienated ones. The motion was seconded by Deacon Parsons, of Waterborough, and the committee was appointed by the chair.

The evening shadows were now falling, and a brother suggested that "wisdom was profitable to direct," and a motion to adjourn until the call of the chair was carried.

Elder Heatherway, the pastor of the church where the general meeting was convened, then announced that there would be "preachin' at airy can'le litin'." and the session was closed.

"'Cordin' to pintment," the people gathered at the gloaming to listen to the word. The ministers had taken their places in and about the pulpit—the old, high pulpit overhung by the bell-like sounding-board.

Groans from the brethren escaped, sighs from the sisters were heaved; groans came down from the desk and up from the wing pews.

Barney Slocum was seen climbing the rickety singing-seat stairs with the green baize bag that contained what old Sister Dearborn called the "bull-fiddle." Ransum Edwards was to lead the singing; he was waiting with tuning-fork in hand for the coming of Barney, who had now removed

the covering from his bass viol and was rubbing the bow upon a piece of resin.

Groans and sighs!

"Lard, help!"

"Du, Lard!"

"Hev marcy!"

"Du, Lard!"

Groans!

Sighs!

Elder Pinkhorn slowly arose in the pulpit with open pennyroyal hymn-book in hand, and after looking benignantly over the waiting congregation, said: "We will now begin the sarvice by the use of hymn ninety-six, common, pertick'ler metre; hymn n-i-n-e-ty-six." He then began to read with deep intonation of voice,

"Hark! from the tomb a doleful sound."

The rise and fall of his voice was like a boat bounding over small billows—solemn, musical, singular. When the last and eighth stanza had been read there was a pause, followed by the rap of Ransom's tuning-fork, the accompaniment of a twang from Barney's instrument of three strings, and the voice of the leader, "do-me-sol-do-o-o." And then the congregation arose and the choir started in. The congregation had been invited to "jine in the singin'" and some "jined."

Now the leader was a man of *time* and didn't wait for anybody. Whether they sang high or sang low; whether they sang fast or sang slow, it was all the same to him, and he pushed right on to the end of the stanza. If others kept pace it was all well, but if they were not to the front in season, Ransom boldly waded into the next verse, and away they went, nip and tuck, hip and thigh, tooth and claw, on the "home stretch." Ransom was leader, and he led, whether or no.

And Barney had but one tune for all measures; that he had learned to play in his youth; it was set to the words, "Fire on the mountains, run, boys, run." Notwithstanding the galloping character of this "worldly tune," Barney declared that by going fast or slow, he could adapt it to the rollicking hymn of "Ca-ne-an, bright Ca-ne-an," or "Old Hundred." Taken all in all, it was powerful music and served in good stead in those old-time and unmethodical services. What was wanting in harmony was made up in noise; consequently, if somewhat inartistic, abundant in quantity.

The congregation seated.

Silence for a brief space.

Groans from ministry and laymen.

An awful hush like a lull in time.

"Lard, help!"

"Du, Lard!"

"Hem! Ahem!"

Elder Muchamore moves forward in prayer. With hands clasped over the pulpit cushion, face uplifted, and one eye closed, he opens with the following words:

"It is through a well-directed train o' thy Providence that we're spar-ed, the monuments o' thy marcy; had thou dealt with us 'cordin' to our de-sarts, we should long ago been cut off as cu-cumborers o' thy ground. Hear thou in heav-un, thy dwellin'-place, an' answer us upon airth. We would not utter the prayer o' the republican, but that o' the sinner. Visit thy vine-yard. Send co-pious show-ers o' grace. Du thou a-nint thy sarvants with holy ile; make 'em sharp thrashin' instruments havin' teeth. May they give the trumpet a sartin sound. Bless thou the breth-ring and sist-ring who hev come so far over hills and through valleys to 'tend this gineral meetin'; du, Lard. Hev marcy on the on-faithful and on-consarned. We be all 'tar-nity bound critters; all goin' to the judgment where the wor-rum dieth not and the fire is niver squinched. Marcy! Marcy! Marcy! Du help the brother who hez the word to preach. May he hev the two-edged se-word that divides the jints an' the marrow. Let the word melt harts as wax upon a hot rock. Re-vive thy wark. Pour down thy Sparit. Marcy! Hev marcy—for thy name an' marcy's sake, warld without eend. Aman."

Elder Hardhack now arises and reads hymn forty-five, long metre. The congregation is again cordially invited to "jine in the singin'."

"Rap!"

"Ring!"

"Twang!"

"Do-me-sol-do-o-o-o."

"When strangers stand and hear me tell."

Away goes Barney's viol at the tune of "Fire on the mountains, run, boys, run." Away went Ransom, as leader, as determined as ever to be on time. But this was a somewhat difficult piece, and the various singers were soon entangled in the complicated intricacies of the old tune, and like sheep were running in all directions. Some were trying to follow Barney, some Ransom, and some sang independent. This was too much for Elder Hardhack, and he called a halt by shouting, "That'll do, that'll do; omit the last six stanzas."

Sermon-time has come at last, and old Elder MacGravity rises to address the congregation. His introduction was as follows:

"My beloved breth-ring and sist-ring, I feel very on-warthy to arise before ye, but my mind has been deeply impressed with a passage o' Scriptor, which, if it be the will o' the Lard, I shall use as the foundation o' my re-

marks. The text may be found in the Gospel according to Matthew, chapter twenty-five, first verse: 'Then shall the kingdom of heaven be likened unto ten virgins, which took their lamps and went forth to meet the bridegroom.'

"We understand this to be one of our Marster's most strikin' and impressive parables. It has to do with events of the most momen-tus character.

"The event employed as an illustration is that of an Eastern weddin', an oriental weddin', my breth-ring, and the—the—the weddin' precession. They who was tu take part in the precession had torches, and carried vessels of ile into which they dip-ped them now'n then to keep 'em burnin', my breth-ring—ah. But the bridegroom on this occasion delay-ed his comin', an' the onwise vargins they burn-ed up all their ile, they did; burn-ed up all their ile; and when they all slumbered and slep' there was a shout, ye see, 'Behold the bridegroom cometh, go ye out to meet him.' And these onwise vargins exclaim-ed, 'Our lamps be gone out.' Ye on-derstand they had no ile, my breth-ring, no ile in their vessels. The ile means grace, my breth-ring. Hev ye any grace in yer hearts, my breth-ring, any grace—ah, in yer hearts—ah? Behold, the bridegroom cometh! Go—ye—out—to—meet him. See tu it that ye don't git caught like foolish vargins without any ile; without any grace."

For want of space we cannot report the sermon in full. It was an extempore undertaking, plain, exhortive, and practical; well adapted to the times and conditions, and left upon the minds of the hearers,—who were not sound asleep—a deep and, we trust, lasting impression.

The visiting brothers and sisters now repaired to the homes of the farmers round-about to which they had been assigned by the pastor in charge, and while the horses were "baited" at the barn the company gathered about the cheerful fire to discuss the business transactions of the morning session, the sermon to which all had listened, and the "state of Zion" at large.

Here was an opportunity for observing primitive fashions and quaint speech. Among those entertained at the good home of Brother and Sister Hunchcome was Elder Hornbeam. This "sarvant o' the Most High" had passed over the ridge-pole of life and was venerable in years. He was tall and well formed; his head high and intellectual; his visage elongated; complexion fair. His mild blue eyes, beaming from under heavy brows, gave to his calm face a benignant and compassionate expression. A wavy "temple-lock" was allowed to flourish at the side of his cleanly shaven face. His coat was of "snuff-color," double-breasted, and "swallow-tailed"; neck well protected by a broad, white neck-cloth. His voice was deep and sonorous; his pronunciation moderate and distinct.

Deacon Steadfast was also a guest at the home of the Hunchcomes. How can we draw his portrait with tardy pen? He was short and inclined to corpulency; broad, expanding, and well-fed. His form was somewhat bent by hard toil, and his bowing knees indicated too much weight from above. If the

pious deacon had a neck it was not visible, and his large, square head seemed to rest upon his trunk. Long, shaggy eyebrows were in vogue when the deacon's creation was effected; in the ingredients there was no lack of hair. His face was fat and ruddy; his nose large, wide at the end, and pugnacious; his lip, broad and full; his chin, square-cut, well turned up, and firm as granite. Little bright eyes twinkled with exuberant good nature, but in depths far removed from the outer world. The garments constituting the deacon's attire were of ample circumference, giving evidence of a superabundance of cloth when the several articles of apparel were formulated; but the wool had been taken from his own flock, the "full-cloth" woven by his good wife, and what cared he how much was required. He was a man of liberal soul, who wanted his limbs to articulate with unobstructed freedom. There were no buttons behind for ornament without use—that would savor of vanity—but two neighborly rows in front, with button-holes to match, of course. His voice was thick and husky. Such is an outline of Deacon Steadfast, traveling companion of Elder Hornbeam, as seen in the home of Bro. Hezekiah Hunchcome.

Numbered among the female guests at the fireside were two matronly-looking sisters whose antipodal physiognomy and costumes require descriptions of extreme contrast. Sister Warpingstick was tall, thin, sharp-featured, fidgety. Her face was as white and rigid as the chiseled marble; her thin, compressed lips seldom opened in speech, but her piercing, black eyes scintillated with unmistakable determination. Her attenuated form required small space on earth, but reached heavenward wonderfully. Her passage through this world displaced but little atmosphere, but she could *look down* upon common folk. In all her attire, order and extreme tidiness were observable. There was no superfluous flummery, no attempt at display. A small, simple cap set lightly upon her abundant, white hair; a white kerchief was pinned neatly about her shoulders. Not more than six yards of plain, worsted stuff were used in making her dress. Her movements were nervous and pronounced, her words few and pointed. When she violated the rules of her code of conduct by speaking, it was evident that her views were seasoned and unbending. To sum up, Sister Warpingstick was a pure-minded, keen-witted, critical, unsympathetic woman, held in respect for her spotless integrity, uncompromising dignity, and precision of life.

By her side sat Sister Comfortmaker, with an enormous area of facial territory upon which the sun never seemed to set. Jovial good nature was in every lineament of that combination of features; it glinted from her full, blue eyes, radiated on her plump, ruddy cheeks, played pranks about her broad mouth, and capered around her robust nose. A great, rich smile sat on her ample face as faithfully as a brooding fowl. Her voice was low and plaintive; fragrant her words of gentleness, sympathy, and goodness of heart. The full ruffles of a great lace cap enframed her face, a string of gold beads



AT THE HOME OF BROTHER HUNCHUM.

encircled her fat neck, a broad collar lay well out over her figured dress, and laundried cuffs formed the terminal ornaments of her full sleeves. About her broad forehead a profusion of fluffy hair was seen, while a stray, curling lock escaped from her cap behind. Her sturdy form must have considerable room upon earth; high altitudes to her were unknown. A motherly, much-beloved, useful, happy-hearted woman was Sister Comfortmaker; a soul that would be greatly missed and deservedly lamented when removed from her neighborhood and from the church.

Between the elder, deacon, and Brother Hunchcome conversation ran into religious channels, and waxed warm and vehement as doctrinal themes were considered. With great gravity and much evidence of ripe learning, the man of God elucidated the fundamental principles of the sacred system, but with considerate complacency gave place to those with whom he held converse. When he saw that his brethren were becoming too much intensified with ardor, he prudently turned the trend of thought and guided the discussion to more practical matters.

There had been some unusual elements developed at the business session of the general meeting; especially so, the report from the Limington church. The elder thought the delegate had been imprudent in dealing with particulars and personalities; that these should not have been alluded to in public, but relegated to some committee whose wisdom prepared them to deal with such matters. But Deacon Steadfast argued that business of an ecclesiastical character should never be done in a corner, and thus excite the suspicions of an observing world; that such matters should be exposed and publicly denounced that others might take warning and not fall into the same unbecoming example. But all agreed that there was a sad state of affairs at Limington, which should be attended to without delay. As the brethren and sisters there were not now under the restraining influence of grace, but given over to the Old Enemy, it would require great wisdom and discreetness to bring about an amicable settlement between the offended and offensive parties.

To all these words the modest sisters at the other side of the hearth-stone gave respectful attention. Sister Warpingstick sat bolt upright in her high-backed chair, with a face as expressionless as a loaf of unleavened bread; while dear old Sister Comfortmaker, with elevated face, gazed upon the brethren from beneath her gold-bowed spectacles with great manifestation of interest, nodding assent occasionally, as she caught the elder's eye. But the discussion was abruptly discontinued by the announcement, by Sister Hunchcome, that supper was "reddy."

"Come, my breth-ring," called Brother Hunchcome, "gather round now and make yerselves to-home."

Rattle of chairs.

Impressive silence.

Brother Hunchcome nods to the elder, who understands the suggestive hint and rises to "exercise marcy." All eyes were reverently closed, and, save the subdued voice of the elder, it was so still one could have picked up a pin. The grace done, the responsive nostrils dilated with blissful anticipation when touched by the savory odors of the steaming pudding and toothsome brown bread. The great spoons were handled with alacrity and familiar dexterity as the platters were handed from guest to guest. To say that these visitors were abstemious, or that they did not do honor and justice to the cooking of Sister Hunchcome, would be a wide deviation from the truth of fact; and when all had sufficed and moved from the bountiful board, Elder Hornbeam was seen to cast a lingering, lonesome glance at the wholesome remains of the repast, as if lamenting his inability, in consequence of want of capacity, to continue the delightful employment of feeding the "outward man."

The church bell at the distant village was now reminding the resting and refreshed brothers and sisters that there was no time to be squandered, and all haste was made to reach the house of worship in season.

Brother Hunchcome hastily lighted his tin "barn-lantern," clapped the broad ring upon his stubbed thumb, and was off to get the horses. Then was heard the loud voices of the men mingling with the merry jingle of rapidly-handled sleigh-bells. Meanwhile, hoods, shawls, and mufflers were put on by the women, and when the horses were led to the door and Deacon Steadfast shouted "all reddy," they stepped aboard, white-oak whip-staffs were applied, and away went the cavalcade of disciples.

Now Barney, the viol player, had brought his dinner of cakes seasoned with caraway seeds, and took advantage of the intermission to put his instrument in tune for the evening service. It had become so used to the one piece of music that when once the strings were in chord the old thing would almost go alone; a touch of the bow in the hand of the practised performer and she responded promptly and melodiously. When the "airly meetin' folks" reached the vestry their ears were saluted by the hoarse drone of Barney's viol overhead.

Unknown to the congregation, Ransom Edwards had taken affront because of the interruption of Elder Hardback when the singers became entangled in "Old Bridgewater" at the afternoon service, and determined to pay them back in the evening. He was in his place, as usual, waiting in hateful anticipation for what he supposed would nearly upset the whole service. Evidently some occult power, known only to the laws of psychology, had developed a presentiment in the mind of one Elder Readyman, who was to have charge of the evening services. After much shouting to horses without, and stamping of feet within, the congregation settled down to silence and—the brethren began to *groan*. Soon as the "sparit moved," Elder Readyman announced that he sometimes led the congregational singing in

his own meetings and invited the people present to "jine in singing" the familiar hymn beginning with the words, "Go preach my gospel saith the Lord." Now this elder had been in early years a teacher of simple music; was possessed of a voice of great compass and charming flexibility. Feeling fully competent to conduct the singing, he raised the "key-note" and grandly was he supported by those old-fashioned saints, many of whom had been his pupils in former years. If ever two men were astonished, then Ransom Edwards and Barney Sloecum were. The former sat sulky and silent, but the latter, not to be outdone, stood forth at the front gallery and sawed away with all his might; the grum, deep sound of the viol, rising now and then above the voices below, forming an excellent accompaniment to the vocal performances of the singers in the congregation. Indeed, Barney's arm seemed to have been moved by the Spirit so that his old instrument gave forth no discordant sound. At any rate, the music was rousing and sublime, and the whole subsequent service received such an impulse of inspiration that all spiritual bearings were lubricated, all devotions ran smoothly, and the whole wound up with shouts of victory.

As no one seemed to have "the word," Elder Readyman said the meeting would be a sociable one, and in a rousing exhortation admonished the "breth-ring and sisting to come up to the help o' the Lard agin the mighty; agin the mighty, my beloved breth-ring—ah."

For a brief space an awful silence reigned; it seemed to hang like a thick cloud over all; it was, properly speaking, "waiting for the angel to come and trouble the pool"; otherwise, "waiting for the moving of the Spirit." At length a terrible groan, solemn and savoring of the nether regions, escaped from Deacon Steadfast; this knocked all the keys out, and the "odor of sanctity" began to rise like invisible incense. Sighs and groans were now heard from various pews; they were getting up steam and an escape valve must be opened somewhere, and that right early. Clear the track! Old Sister Spindletree led the van in singing:

"How happy is the man who has chosen wisdom's ways!"

Her head was in the rear end of an enormous churn bonnet, overhung by the ample folds of a green baize veil. The ivory keys of her vocal organ were nearly all absent, and her voice, like the wind at night when sporting with a hemlock splinter on the boarding of the farm-house, sharp, rasping, and ear-splitting. As soon as she had fairly "got the bits in her teeth" and was in the highway of melody, the members of the congregation began to file into line, like geese in the air, at the voice of their leader, while their discordant notes resembled the figure of their flight. All the same, the old lady had the inside track, and made good time down through all the curves of the stanza; and such was the marvelous reserve force with which she seemed to be

invested, that, with scarcely a moment's pause to take breath, she dashed across the vacant space and struck boldly and with accelerated speed into the next verse. Finding it to be an unequal race, many of the singers fell out by the way, while a few bold spirits pressed nobly forward, though far in the rear, to the end of the hymn.

Eloquent silence.

Startling groans.

"Help, Lard!"

"Du, Lard!"

"Hem! Ahem!"

"Ah-r-r-r! Oh!"

"Improve the time, breth-ring."

At this stage a heavy, thumping sound, suggestive of thick boots, was heard in a wing pew; it was Deacon Pilkins falling down before the "marcy seat." While there is an impressive, anticipatory hush over the congregation, we may as well introduce Deacon Pilkins. He was a good man of his kind, but known far and wide for his eccentricity of manners and speech when engaged in devotion; in consequence of this fame, the more fastidious and precise who were present nearly lost their breath when he knelt to pray or rose to address the people. One could never foretell what strange thing might happen; what thunderbolt of expression might fall from his mouth. He was a man whose language, when addressing his Master, indicated great familiarity and absolute confidence; indeed, he talked to Him as a man converseth with his friend face to face. He it was, when on his way to the "gineral meetin'," who saw before him in the way a piece of glassy ice, and knowing that his mare was "smooth shod" and likely to fall when she reached this dangerous place, deemed it wisdom to apply the lash, and thus, by increasing speed, peradventure she might pass over sure-footed. Alas! he was doomed to disappointment and disaster, for she went down, and the deacon kept on until his face came in contact with the shelly ice, which terribly lacerated his ponderous nose and split his nether lip. Filled with the most keen-edged anger that ever drove grace out of a good man's heart, he climbed upon his knees, and passing his hand across his marred visage and finding it covered with blood, he sang out, "Now, Lard, I look pretty to go to a gineral meetin', don't I?" Looking upon this accident as a temptation of the devil and being determined to gain the victory, the heroic old deacon pushed forward and was present at the opening session. But his great face, never noted for its beauty, was so badly disfigured that he could scarcely crucify his pride sufficiently to mortify the flesh in appearing at the front. Besides, his mouth was so swollen that he found it difficult to speak; this had been exceedingly trying, and now, having improved somewhat, the deacon would be heard from, "hit or miss," and he was.

Bend an ear toward the wing-pew and it will be filled. Listen to the voice of prayer.

"O-o-o-o Lard! Thy sarvant's been a-thinkin' 'bout the ka-lamity that befell him while on the way tu the gineral meetin', he has; been lookin' on it over'n me mind, Lard; been considerin' thet 'twas the device of the arch inimy to keep thy sarvant away. But he couldn't do it. Hal-la-lu-yah! Couldn't do it, could he, Lard? No, no. I'm on the ground, blëss the Lard! But, Lard, I've been afeared I give way to me passion when I fell on the ice up'n Windom, I hev; and me spirit's been dreffully bow-ed down durin' the gineral meetin'; clouds an' thick darkness bruded over me. Lard, if I done wrong, pardon thy sarvant; hev marcy, du. Give me wisdom tu guide the ole mare on me way home; interpose, Lard; don't let her fall down and cause thy sarvant to utter on-lawful words, I beseech of thee. Bless the gineral meetin'; pour down of thy Sparit; melt the hearts o' the rebellious sons and darters o' men; put 'em into the ark o' safe-ty and shut 'em in, Lard. Take kere o' me ole lady ter home; keep her stidfast ontu the eend. A-men."

"Amen" from the leader, who then calls for the hymn beginning with the line: "'Tis the old ship o' Zion, Hallelujah!" Lazarus Junkins pitched the tune with his voice of "tenor." Abram Thrasher and Darkis Dascomb fell in with "counter" and "tribble," while such as the other brethren and sisters had they freely bestowed, until the place was filled with a solemn sound. Now the tide began to rise and the brethren grew responsive; even old Sister Primrose over in a corner, with a voice as slender as a pipe stem, cried out, "A-min."

"Improve the time, breth-ring."

Suppressed groans.

Solomon Singletree rises to exhort. Hark! He was powerfully wrought upon by the Spirit; he trembled: his teeth fairly chattered; his voice was wet with emotion; tears gushed down the furrows of his face. Placing one hand over his ear—as was the custom in those days—and turning his eyes upward, he opened his mouth wide—it was a wide mouth—Solomon's—and proceeded to say:

"My deah breth-ring and sist-ring, 'tis an awful cross for me to rise afore ye. The ole inimy, he's been a-tellin' me I better keep still—ah; thet I couldn't eddify; but, my breth-er-ing, if I can't eddify I can mortify—ah. An' I thought, my breth-er-ing an' sist-er-ing, that to obey was better nor sacrifice—ah. I wanted ye tu know I was on the Lard's side—ah; that I was persuin' the jarney to win the crown—ah, that's laid up yender for all who du run well—ah. My breth-ring and sist-ring, we have borne the burden in the heat o' the day, and travilled for souls, but when Zion travils she will bring forth 'cordin' to the Scriptures, she will—ah. Let us, my breth-ring, put on the whole armor; let us fight the good fight o' faith—ah, havin' on the hel-i-mit

o' salvation, an' the brist-plate of righ-teous-ness. Press forrud, my breth-ring; we shall sune git ayont the bow-shot of the inimy—ah; where the wicked cease from troublin', and the weary are at rest. I wanted to come down to the ginerall meetin' to look inter yer faces once more, my breth-ring—ah. Now, here's my hart an' here's my han', tu meet you in that hivenly land—ah."

"Amen, Amen, A-marn."

"A little while longer here below, then home to glory we shall go," was struck by Sister Slow.

"Amen!"

"Improve the time, breth-ring."

In a wing pew a little, sharp-faced woman, heavily draped in black, rose, and after a long struggle to overcome the rising tide of emotion that broiled up in her throat, in a fine-spun, whistling voice, said:

"Since I last met wi' ye in ginerall meeting I've seen deep sorrer, my deah breth-ring and sist-ring, having lost my deah companion; yes, the billers hev rolled over me, an' now I'm left a poor, forsaken, *widderless woman* with my family of faitherless children to kear for. My sparit's weigh-ed down, an' I weep day and night in my lone-li-ness, but I know that He who hears the young ravens cry will provide for me an' my chil-der-en. Oh-ho-ho-ho."

Deep-drawn sighs and handkerchiefs from several sisters.

Heavy groans from Deacons Steadfast and Pilkins.

"Let the time be improved."

An aged brother, whose trembling voice had not been heard, now leans upon his staff and with great pathos delivers his testimony. His words were very impressive:

"I was a very vain, on-bridled youth in the mornin' of life, an' made light of all good. Though from time to time the Sparit strived with me young heart, I would say, 'Go thy way for this time and when I have a convenient season I will call for thee.' I thought I was too young, my breth-ring, and so procrastinated, procrastinated, till I found procrastination was the thief of Time. I was in a meetin' one evenin' and the convicting Sparit found me, but I wouldn't yield; it follered me home and moved me to bow down with me father and mother, but I wouldn't yield; it follered me tu me room and tu me bed and prevented sleep and slumber, but I wouldn't submit to the still, small voice within. In the mornin' I went away to the barn and fell down upon the straw and cried to the Lard for marcy, and there, my breth-ring, my soul was deliver-ed. My goin' was 'stablish-ed, an' a new song put into me mouth; the fields broke forth into singin' and all the trees clap-ed their hands, my breth-ring. I've made meny crooked paths: hev wandered into by and forbidden ways; have been a show traveler, but I wish Mount Zion well—ah. Remember me when it's well with you, my breth-ring."

"Amen," from Elder Readyman.

In a moment up jumped old Deacon Butternut, and raising his hand high above his shining, bald head, yelled out, "Glary! Glary! Glary!" Then pausing to overcome his emotion, he screamed out, "Yes, yes, my breth-ring, religion's good for young men, middle-aged men, and *old wimmin like me.*"

The ministers looked grave.

The deacons groaned.

The delegates looked at the ministers.

The sisters didn't know what to do.

The spiritual barometer fell.

Silence was becoming a burden.

Something *must* be done to break the spell.

It was a moment of dreadful suspense.

Lazarus Junkins came to the rescue with a rousing hymn, beginning with the comforting words,

"Even down to old age all my people shall prove," etc.

This bridged the awful chasm and to the close of the service a joyful spirit prevailed. At the close of the meeting there were great demonstrations of affection among the members, but poor old Deacon Butternut stood aloof, feeling "as though he'd said suthin' on-lawful or a leetle out o' jint." Poor brother! It was only a "slip of the tongue," only a slight mistake, harmless, but not easy to rectify. Let it pass.

On the Sabbath the time was devoted to regular public service; preaching in the forenoon and afternoon by the "big guns."

Barney was at his post, accompanied by his grum-voiced instrument, ready to serve and be honored. Personally, he looked the embodiment of dignity and repose. A remarkably calm Indian summer atmosphere, like a halo, enveloped his high-crowned head. Meekness, like a pair of blue doves, roosted in his squinting orbs. Somehow, he felt that his services on such occasions were indispensable. Substantial remuneration was seldom realized, but the honor—the honor—was all-comforting and satisfactory. He and his roomy viol had been long together, and seemed to be mutually helpful. The instrument had a voice that never failed to respond to the summons of its owner; this, to Barney, was like an attribute of life, and by long association he came to regard the whole musical structure as little less than human. Although he always applied the feminine designations, "she" and "her," to the instrument, its burly proportions and deep bass voice were significantly masculine. It was amusing to see him remove the green worsted covering, and to observe the evident solicitude with which he scrutinized every part. He would gently groom her portly front and rub on cosmetique to improve her complexion; would fondly caress her graceful neck and pass his delicate fingers over her

sensitive nerves when coaxing her into tune; and when, by patient persuasion, he had evoked a harmony of chords, and touched her with his magic wand, she quivered and palpitated with excitability as if enamored of her master. Barney, meanwhile, had a dreamy, far-away, listening expression in his eyes, like one who was hearing an echo somewhere above. The more venerable she became, the more mellow and rich her voice. Many a set of strings had been worn out and replaced by new ones, but every time she had been thus rehabilitated, to Barney she was rejuvenated and made "as good as new." Alas! frail as she was, Barney preceded in dissolution, and she was present at his obsequies draped with the sombre emblems of sorrow, the chief but silent mourner. For many years she remained under sackcloth, her appearance dejected and melancholy; but when these days had passed, she emerged from retirement, softened and subdued by rest, and responded with sonorous melody to the touch of the long-disused bow in the hand of her master's son and successor, who had inherited some of his musical proclivities. When last seen she was well preserved; and although her nervous force was somewhat depleted, yet, if touched by the inspiring bow to the old familiar tune, "Fire on the mountains, run, boys, run," like an old war horse, she would smell the battle from afar, and spring to action with all the resounding sprightliness of her youth. Whether numbered with existing things, or relegated to the decomposing elements, we know not; but may we not indulge the hope, that sometime, somehow, somewhere, these two old friends, Barney and his tuneful viol, may be reunited to join in the psalms of praise and thanksgiving in that angelical choir "where congregations ne'er break up and Sabbaths never end."

We have now reached the last evening of the "general meetin'," and our story will soon be told. The interest and enthusiasm had increased from the opening session. Those who could not leave their business during the week had listened to reports from their neighbors that had stimulated a desire to attend, which grew apace until the Sabbath dawned; and on this last great day of the feast the people came from near and far, and the house was filled to overflowing. The sermons during the day had been preached by Hubbard Chandler and Clement Phinney. The night was dark and cloudy, and it was with difficulty that belated travelers could keep the road.

On three sides of the great meeting-house were rows of sturdy posts connected by rails to which the horses were hitched. When all had been comfortably seated within and the services had begun, the rude boys of the village, impelled by an innocent exuberance of animal life, bent upon mischief, called a council which sat behind board piles, and, after a somewhat hurried consideration of the pending issues, came to this decision, namely: that, during the whole series of meetings they had behaved with becoming decorum, both at home and in the house of worship; that, while the old brethren had enjoyed themselves remarkably well, the wishes of the younger people had

been unwarrantably ignored; that, they must now give vent to their feelings or "bust"; hence, it would be nothing more than fair, that on this, their last opportunity, some harmless amusement should be extracted from the occasion. A plan of operation was quickly matured, and, though not without objectionable features, and attended with danger to the aggressive parties, it was carried out to a finish. We assume to say that many an anxious father and mother wondered where their sons were while listening to the prayers, exhortations, and singing within, and that the question, "Where are all the boys to-night?" was silently asked by many.

Now the execution of the project is begun. Two wary fellows were stationed at the meeting-house doors, as guards, to warn their associates if danger was imminent. Beginning at the first team on the east side of the house, the horses were all quietly disconnected from the sleighs, pungs, and sleds, and made to change places, until, with one or two exceptions where the color would not admit of it, not a beast stood where his owner had left him when entering the meeting-house. To sum up, everybody had "swapped horses" without any knowledge of the fact. To some the exchange would have proved an advantage; to others, of course, a "bad bargain." Brethren who came with a white horse went away with one of that color. He who left a black horse at the hitching-post found a black horse there when the services closed; the same with the prevailing colors of red and gray. Now, the work must not end here. Bells were tell-tale things, and if left upon the horses to which they belonged, might expose the whole scheme. Every man in those days was familiar with the *tone* of his own sleigh-bells; the sagacious boys knew this, and used the necessary precautions. The string of bells found about the neck of the horse of Deacon Pilkins was carefully removed and buckled upon the horse connected with his sleigh; this principle was applied to all. The service was continued until a late hour. No prowling sexton was about to hinder the work of exchange, and the whole affair was completed without observation. But the culminating point had not been reached; it was not reached on *that* occasion. However, the boys were full of interest when contemplating what might be discovered when the teams were led to the meeting-house door; these spectators retired within the shadows. There were no lanterns to throw intrusive light upon what was passing; there was no light but the flickering tallow dip, shielded from the wind by the hand of the old sexton in such a way that not a ray reached the horses and sleighs at the platform. One by one the long procession filed along and left the place on their way to—somebody's home. The end was not reached. One man had reasons for believing all was not well before he had driven far. Only a few rods from the meeting-house the carriage road turned "square to the right." The rein on the "off side" of Hiram Jordan's horse had been tied fast to the saddle turret, through which it passed, with a waxed-end; and

pull hard or pull soft, it made no impression upon the horse's head; it only guided the *saddle*. As a result of this cunning arrangement of the harness the horse went straight forward and came to an abrupt halt against a board fence by the road-side.

"What on airth's the marter with ole Doll?"

Hiram disentangled himself from the wrappers and fumbled about in the darkness. He goes to his (?) horse's head and finds the rein properly connected with the bitt; he traces it to the saddle, but fails to discover anything "outer gear." Turning the horse into the road, he took his seat, put on the string, and away they went due east. But "ole Doll" didn't seem to drive as free as usual. After standing in the cold for three hours, she was "in the habit of goin' home like thunder," as Hiram said. When they had reached the Gammon cross-roads, Hiram's mare should have turned again to the right, but though he pulled with all his strength she kept straight on and carried the party nearly a half mile, even to the foot of Elwell's hill, before he could stop her.

"What in thunder's the trouble with ole Doll?" ejaculated Hiram.

Again he got down and examined the harness; all appeared regular. Leading the stubborn animal back to the road corner, he steered her towards home once more, put on the white oak, yelled, "Her-dap, ole Doll," and went forward. The end—was not yet. The house of Hiram Jordan was situated on the right side of the road "as ye go down," and approached by a narrow lane. "Ole Doll" used to prick up her tail and ears when she reached this point and dash down to the door-yard upon the "clean garlup." Strange to say, she moved moderately "forruds" on this occasion and ceased not till she had reached Hardscrabble hill.

"What in the name o' common sense ails ole Doll?"

Once more Hiram seizes the bridle, and with many a jerk and the use of words not proper to utter he led the animal to the door-stone, and there gave orders for Abram to light the "barn lantern" immediately and follow him (Hiram) to the stable. 'Twas done as commanded, and there, behind closed doors, the twofold mystery was solved. First, the reason why old Doll wouldn't mind the rein; second, that it was not "ole Doll," but a high-boned gelding of uncertain age that answered to the name of "Bill," and belonged to—whom? But there was a greater mystery yet unsolved. "How came that hoss in Hiram's sleigh and where, O where, was ole Doll?" Misery likes company, so the old folks used to say, and Hiram Jordan was not the only man who sat gazing into the expiring embers till a late hour, wondering what unearthly power had spirited away their favorite horses, and why a strange beast had "strayed or stolen" between the "fills" of their sleighs. Now Hiram Jordan's "ole Doll" was not possessed of an amiable temper; she would lay her great ears back, show the white of her wicked eyes, and snap her teeth like

a steel trap. It proved that she had fallen into the hands of old Brother Makepeace, from Raymond Gore, who had been entertained under the sheltering "ruff" of 'Lias Graypole. Now it came to pass that "ole Doll" did not take kindly to her changed conditions; did not relish the idea of being driven in a direction directly opposite to that which led to her well-filled manger on a cold night like this; and on the way she gave emphasis to her discomposure by switching her sprig tail vehemently and by going at a gait never before thought of by old Brother Makepeace, who shut his square jaws together, braced his feet against the fender, and held on like taxes. When there was a little lull in her speed, when ascending a steep acclivity, Brother Makepeace would take a long breath and exclaim: "Never, never, n-e-v-e-r, in all my born days, did I ever know old Bill to go like this. Why, he seems possess-ed with the div-ble." But before the words were fairly out of his mouth there was business ahead to be attended to, and "old Doll was goin' of it" like the wind—against the wind—toward 'Lias Graypole's. But the *end* was not yet. Reining this frenzied, four-footed cyclone into the door-yard, Brother Makepeace, all out of breath, shouted, "Whoa!" and "old Doll" whoaed. Danger was now imminent. Beware! my old brother, beware! "Them thet knows no danger fears no danger." After helping his portly consort out, the trembling, unsuspecting old man approached the head of old Bill, and with gentle and soothing voice kept repeating, "Whoa, Bill! whoa, Bill!" Look out there! Snort—snap. "Whoa, ye ole fool!" Poor Brother Makepeace runs for the barn. At this moment 'Lias Graypole drives down to the door just in time to hear the voice of his venerable and much-respected guest, screaming from the open barn door:

"Say, 'Lias, my ole Bill's possess-ed with an on-clean sparit; he's gone mad, true's ye live, 'Lias, an' I can't git a-nigh 'im."

The barn lantern was soon brought forth by a daughter of 'Lias Graypole, named Perseverance, and after much skirmishing "old Doll," falsely called "old Bill," was shut up in a close stall and left for the night; while the family of Graypole and their guests sat long about the hearth-stone, trying to "dissolve doubts," trying to divine the cause of all these strange happenings. These were somewhat extreme cases, as candor compels us to confess, but many a brother who had found consolation at the "gineral meetin'" was disturbed in his slumbers on this eventful night, and unconsciously "talked hoss" in his galloping dreams.

We now hasten to state that the following morning proved a revelation. From the farm-houses near the village to the confines of Buttertown and the policies of Spruce Swamp, men rose to find cause of wonderment. Wisdom and understanding were exercised without avail; this affair was beyond their province; how far the demoralization extended nobody knew; nor could anyone tell whose horse or mare, as the case might be, had "stray-ed within their


enclosures." Suffice to say, that for several days in succession, the village square was filled with teams; with horses and sleighs of all colors and shapes "baitin' on a fodderin' o' hay," while "visitin' breth-ring" of various grades were walking about with whip-staffs under their arms, repeating the inquiry: "Have ye seen onything of my hoss; ony-thing of my mare?" Some were successful the first day, some on the second, while some there were whose patience was severely tested by being obliged to wait until the fourth afternoon before finding their own beasts.

It was a remarkable adventure enacted by those cunning boys, resulting in much inconvenience to the delegates, messengers, and visiting brethren and sisters, but nobody was harmed beyond remede, and time, that heals all asperities, mollified these hearts and made all things right.

Many of those mischievous boys have become gray-haired men, while every one of those dear, old saints have gone beyond the bow-shot of the enemy who had caused them so many trials and temptations on this "airthly ball." Peace be to their ashes!



The Cochran Delusion.

ACOB COCHRAN, son of Jacob and Rachel (Webster) Cochran, was born in Enfield, N. H., July 9, 1782, and is said to have taken for his wife Abigail Colcord, of his native town. His father was a farmer in comfortable circumstances, with a numerous family to provide for. The lad Jacob developed some quite remarkable traits in early days; he was keen-witted, sagacious, and prolific of ingenious expedients; that is, the boy was father of the man.

Authorities disagree respecting his advantages for acquiring even a common-school education. Those at whose fireside he was entertained have informed me that Jacob became disgusted with the methods employed by the religious societies known as "the Standing order," and began to preach in schoolhouses where he had been employed to teach. To what extent he enlarged the circle of his operations in the Granite state cannot now be ascertained with certainty. The same mist of obscurity enshrouds his coming into the Saco valley. Why he came, none with whom we have conversed can tell. If some one invited him his name has not been remembered.

His creed has been variously represented. Some who listened to him claim that his doctrine was substantially the same as modern Universalism; others, that he was an advocate of a primitive kind of Spiritualism and free-love, upon which he had engrafted many of the ceremonies practised by the Shakers. From a careful sifting of evidence, we conclude that his creed, if it may be designated as such, was somewhat chaotic and remarkably elastic; that it was developed by stages, to suit circumstances, and modified when policy made it expedient.

He must have been a unique and very remarkable character. His intellectual, mesmeric, and physical powers were certainly extraordinary. Whatever view we may entertain regarding the soundness of his doctrines, the methods employed by him, or the character of the man, we have no warrant for believing that he was an illiterate, impulsive ranter, who carried forward his work like a cloud driven by a tempest. On the other hand, he was cool, calculating, and deliberate. He arranged and organized his schemes with the consummate precision of a military tactician, compounded his arguments with observant carefulness, and being a master in the law of sequence he was enabled to forecast the culminating results from the beginning with the accuracy attributed to a prophetic spirit.

It was his exhibition of some occult power that materially augmented his influence upon his hearers, and seemed to invest him with formidable boldness that challenged the criticism of his opposers. His public addresses were prepared with painstaking study, delivered with remarkable facility, and embellished with charming flowers of rhetoric. His musical, resounding voice, eye of penetrating fire, and gracefully agile movements commanded the respectful attention even of those whose object in attending his meetings was to cavil and create disturbance.

Men well versed in the sacred oracles, who boasted of their conservative self-possession and went fortified with resolute personal control, were so adroitly besieged by the subtle arguments of this marvelous magician of eloquence that, before they were aware of the fact, they had surrendered unconditionally and subsequently served with unfaltering and heroic fortitude under his victorious banner.

Women who had been reared under the most puritanical home instructions, whose proverbial conscientiousness constituted them models of virtuous propriety in the communities where they resided, gradually yielded to the delusive spell woven about them by the mesmeric power of Cochran, renounced all allegiance to their former principles and habits of rectitude, and with unblushing boldness and evident sincerity allowed themselves to become involved in such questionable ceremonies as were encouraged in the name of religion by this misguided people.

From our more advanced standpoint, we very naturally ask, like Nicodemus, "How can these things be!" If the delusion had been confined to the ignorant and superstitious, we should not marvel; but it extended to families of refinement and intelligence, whose former characters were stainless. The strongest-minded men succumbed to the influence emanating from Cochran. The unanimous testimony of several perfectly reliable men interviewed proves this to be true. Many, who afterwards boasted that they were never influenced by the preaching of Cochran, remained at a safe distance, not having the contempt of danger to come within the mystic circle of his power. It has been related to me by those present that some of the coolest and most resolute men in Saco and Buxton were overpowered in the meetings held by the magician. One said he became as helpless as an infant in the presence of the preacher and was willing to do anything. He was assisted to kneel and cried to God for mercy, but was carried away in spirit and became oblivious to everything worldly. Of course these were exceptional cases. Those who were not accustomed to exercise the logical faculties with that critical discrimination which is characteristic of more disciplined and scientific minds were easily led by a man of Cochran's mental calibre and judgment of human nature.

Dark-browed superstition, the handmaid of ignorance and unrestrained

impulse, had almost universal sway at this period, and attributed all mysterious manifestation to the supernatural, relegated all intricate problems to the realm of spirit for solution, and boldly stood in the highway of reason to obstruct investigation.

This combination of favorable conditions enabled Cochran to excite the curiosity, win the attention, gain the confidence, and hold the people, for a season, within the province of his power.

From what we have been able to learn of those who were acquainted with him, it appears that Jacob Cochran was no less attractive at the fireside than in public. A fluent and versatile conversationalist, with charmingly polished manners, he became the magnetic centre of every social circle where he was a guest. His urbanity, cheerfulness, and dramatic powers made his presence highly entertaining, and his society was courted by some of the most prominent and refined families within the radius of his acquaintance. His well-stored mind afforded treasures of interesting and useful knowledge, covering a wide range of subjects, and rendered him a desirable personality to many. These manifold attainments greatly facilitated his undertakings of a religious character, and we mention them to throw some light upon the obscurity which hangs over his remarkable sway upon the public.

The question naturally arises, was any good accomplished under the labors of Jacob Cochran? Undoubtedly, very much. Give even the devil his due. In the towns bordering on the Saco several hundred professed conversion under his preaching, and the influence of the "revival" extended from this locality into other towns in western Maine, until, within a year from the inauguration of the movement, about a thousand persons made a profession of religion. Many of these were sincere believers in the New Testament and were never involved in the ridiculous practices encouraged by the leader.

When Cochran first began to preach in Scarborough and Saco, his commanding appearance, evident learning, matchless oratory, and the uncertainty existing regarding his creed opened to him the churches, and some of the settled pastors listened to him with amazement. This was when his doctrines were more in harmony with the generally received tenets of the orthodox churches; before the objectionable features of his system had become apparent. The sensation was intensified a hundred-fold when churches were closed against him. He had already won many to his standard, and the determined stand taken against him by the more conservative in the community was looked upon as unwarranted persecution by his followers. He posed as a martyr-at-will, and discussion ran wild.

He then resorted to schoolhouses, dwellings, and barns. His principal stronghold, and the hot-bed of his delusion, was at the northern section of Saco, and on the borders of Buxton. Of his dominion there was no recognized limitation; wherever a family lived, the members of which had embraced

his creed, there his influence was supreme. In the "Heath neighborhood" and on the "Buxton road," so-called, the Cochranites fairly reveled in the enthusiasm of their mock worship and disgraceful practices; and one who lived there at that time recorded with his pen that "these Cochranites out-Mormoned Joe Smith and all his deluded crew."

In Saco village there was an old house in which Cochran "held forth" after he was prohibited from entering churches. During the intermissions between the services that were open to the public and such as were held for the exclusive benefit of the followers of Cochran, the leader would marshal his hosts upon the street, and with shouts, singing, and marching create a sensation only equaled by the Salvation Army of modern times. Following these open-air exercises, services were opened for the "elect" and continued until the day-dawn, if unmolested. At these meetings Cochran gave exhibitions of his mesmeric power. It has been said by those who witnessed the performances that as men and women joined hands, forming a circle around the room, Cochran would, by passing his hand across their foreheads, cause them to sing, shout, dance, fall unconscious to the floor, and go through various grotesque contortions of body not suitable to delineate on the printed page. It is claimed that by placing his hand on the heads of strong men he could make them sink down, foaming at the mouth as if in the agony of convulsions. Experiences of this character were considered necessary for the enjoyment of the richest possibilities of the faith.

When Cochran had secured a firm foot-hold in the community, his creed evolved a new and startling phase. He preached against the legal marriage bond, and in the ideal state pictured by him the inhabitants were neither married nor given in marriage; this should begin on earth, being God's standard for society, and be as nearly approximated as mortal conditions would admit of. The affinities were to be all spiritual and were infinitely superior to any relations formed by natural affection. He admonished all who had been united in the bonds of matrimony according to the laws of the land to hold themselves in readiness to dissolve such union and renounce their vows. All revelations to this end were to come through Cochran, of course, and in the allotment of the spoils the leader, by virtue of his rank, was sure to get the "lion's share." Tradition assumes that he received frequent consignments of spiritual consorts, and that such were invariably the most robust and attractive women in the community.

As we have intimated, he had a sort of permanent wife, locally known as "Mrs. Cochran"; but his loyalty to her was subject to such revelations as he might receive anent his duty (?) to others. Some who were conversant with these affairs, now living, relate that on one of Cochran's professional visitations he informed one of his male followers that he had, while at prayer in his house that morning, received a communication direct from Him who

dwells above the stars that embodied, *inter alia*, a requirement of a peculiar character, namely, that he and the brother addressed should, for the time being, exchange wives. To this, as from the Lord, via Cochran, his medium, the layman consented, and leaving Cochran to assume the government of his family, he immediately went to pay his respects to Mrs. Cochran. Now this woman was somewhat skeptical in regard to her husband's doctrines and practices, and when she responded to the knock at her door and inquired about the nature of the man's errand; when he told her about her husband's new revelation, with clenched fist and flashing eyes she replied: "You go straight back and tell Jake Cochran his God is a liar."

In place of figure-drawings upon a black-board to illustrate scriptural incidents, he employed the more impressive mediums of flesh and blood. One of the favorite tableaux introduced by these fanatics was the personification of our first parents, as they were supposed to have appeared before fig-leaf aprons were in fashion. We have not found a description of the stage scenery used as accessory to this performance, but a part of the programme was for the disciples present, both male and female, to sit upon the floor in a circle while the ideal Adam, in the person of Cochran, and Eve, in the person of some chosen female, came into this extemporized "Garden of Eden."

When a knowledge of these ridiculous practices reached the authorities at Saco, Cochran was summoned to the bar of justice and required to give bonds for his future good behavior, being warned that if such conduct was repeated in his meetings the most severe penalty of the law would be visited upon him. Although the ceremonies of Cochran's meetings continued to be decidedly dramatic, the performers afterwards appeared in costumes of ample dimensions.

But disintegrating elements were now beginning to disturb the system. The fact that the preaching of Cochran had the effect to destroy domestic peace, and ruined the home life of many who had become identified with the movement, produced a more healthy reaction than the leader had anticipated. Married men embraced the doctrines promulgated, while their more virtuous or level-headed wives would have no part or lot in the matter. On the other hand, women who had hitherto lived consistent and respectable lives became infatuated with Cochran and his preaching, while their husbands were decidedly averse to both.

These conflicting elements in the home were stimulated rather than conciliated by the leader, and hatred was eventually engendered between heads of families which culminated in separation. For these family discords Cochran was justly held responsible by the law-abiding inhabitants, who favored sobriety and good order, and threatening denunciations increased in vehemence as such melancholy events followed in the wake of the delusive movement. However, the cunning leader, who was well read in law, sagaciously steered clear of any open violation of the statutes for many years. He was

held in such esteem by his followers that they were ready to make any sacrifice for his financial support.

Meanwhile, secret meetings had been held by the municipal authorities and a vigilance committee formed to watch the conduct of the Cochranites. Emboldened by what seemed to be a calm upon the sea of public sentiment, Cochran recklessly introduced his old ceremonies and practices into his services. These transactions were promptly reported, and muttering thunders of discord and violence again filled the air. Summary measures were to be resorted to. This reached the ears of the Cochranites, and a midnight meeting was held behind barred doors, watched from without by vigilant sentinels, to consider what means should be used to thwart the purposes of their enemies. Being forewarned, they used every precaution to prevent any interference with their plan of operation. For a time their meetings became models of good order, and the leader conducted himself with decorum. This change allayed the bitterness of public feeling for a brief space, and those who were opposed to Cochran, having become used to the sensation, grew more and more apathetic. In this instance, at least, what proved to be sauce for the goose was applied to the gander, and well-laid traps into which it was believed the leader would put his foot were skilfully avoided, and schemes for his betrayal into the hands of his enemies adroitly circumvented. Moreover, Cochran managed to have eagle-eyed spies in the camp of his opposers. Men supposed to be in full sympathy with the town authorities were present at the "indignation meetings" of the citizens and reported all that was said and done to their spiritual commander. Thus he out-generated a well-organized body of men who sought his overthrow, and continued to "hold the fort."

There were two especial factors made prominent in the meetings held by the Cochranites, after the leader had his machinery in full operation, that should have attention as we proceed with our treatment of this subject; factors that excited more curiosity, and attracted more people to Cochran's meetings, than all other forces at his command. We allude to the lively singing, to rollicking tunes, of their songs and the "swooning away" of those who had taken the higher degrees of the mysterious system. The songs, or hymns, were attended with clapping of hands and dancing that certainly resembled the evolutions of the society of Shakers when engaged in their worshipping ceremonials. When some of the elect had sunk down upon the floor, evidently unconscious, an impressive hush would prevail in the assembly while the expectant people waited for the resuscitation of the fallen brother or sister. When those who had thus wandered away from the "things of time and sense," on their excursion to the realms of spirit, returned to the scenes of activity, they were wont to tell, with astonishing exhibitions of inspiration and burning language, of the marvelous revelations made to them while "absent from the body."

Sometimes these choice mediums would so far lose their strength that they were laid upon a bed in an adjoining room until their returning spirit gradually acclimated itself to a terrestrial state; this was not always accomplished on the first night, and they were allowed to remain where the services had been held until they recuperated. On one occasion a certain sister, named Mercy, who was a maiden of great personal beauty, sank down upon the floor in a house at Saco, and failing to come back to this sublunary world in season to relate her experiences while wandering so far about the celestial hills, they put her to bed and went home. A meeting was held at the same house on the following evening, and what occurred there was related to me by an intelligent old man, still living to verify, if need be, what I write. Mercy had not come back to deliver her lecture on her observations while absent in the spirit world, and as her relatives were becoming fearful that she would be led onward by the sirens of that land until she became weaned from all kindred connections in her old home, they importuned Brother Cochran with great manifestations of solicitude, imploring him to exercise all his powers to restore this sister to their embrace.

As the people assembled, they were, old and young, permitted to satisfy their curiosity by viewing the vacated casket in which Sister Mercy had domiciled for much of the time for eighteen fleeting years. My informant described her appearance, as he remembered her, while lying upon the bed. She was recumbent upon the outside of her couch, dressed in a long, white night-robe. Her classic features were as white and rigid as the marble, and her profusion of dark hair floated in marked contrast over the snow-white pillow. Her eyes were nearly closed, and the long, silken lashes lay upon her pale cheek. There was no movement or change of expression observable as the long line of spectators silently filed through the room to gaze upon her saintly face and graceful form. About the bed her relatives stood weeping. When all had been seated around the large outer room, Cochran announced in a solemn and pathetic voice that Sister Mercy had now been so long away that her spiritual attractions were too strong for her to release herself from them unassisted; that her relatives were exceedingly anxious for her return, and that her usefulness among them, as a religious community, seemed to require that all should earnestly pray for her presence. He then entered her room, and, passing his magic hand across her fair brow, said: "Mercy, arise." In a twinkling she sprang from the bed with a scream and swept through the congregation. It came to pass that some wide planks had been braced against the outside door to prevent any intrusion, and becoming conscious of her exposed condition in such ethereal garments, Mercy took shelter for the time being behind these. Her prudent mother handed her a sheet, and with this wrapped about her lithe figure she went back to her room and dressed.

All were now excited to the highest pitch, and rejoiced with timbrels and

clapping of hands. Great news from the spirit world was looked for. Mercy was a person possessing a pleasant voice and rare descriptive powers; and having been so long among the shining ones, and her own spirit all fragrant with the blissful odors brought from the unfading flower-banks of the celestial regions, those present anticipated startling revelations from her inspired tongue—and were not disappointed. She stood forth in the midst, pale, trembling, and with a far-away look in her mellow eyes. She told, in superhuman language, of the wonders seen by her during her absence from her brethren and sisters. Breathless silence reigned in the assembly while the amazed people listened to Mercy's recitation of her vision. We have seen a portrait of this woman, taken when in middle life, and it certainly represented one of the most beautiful of her sex. It has been stated that some of these devotees of the Cochran system had been subjects for the display of Cochran's power for so long that they had the appearance of ghosts; they became pale, attenuated, and seemed to dwell continually on the debatable borders of the spirit world.

This resurrection event caused great commotion in the community, and the public rage became menacing. Commensurate with the spread of this tidal wave that inundated society were the disfavor and denunciation that prevailed when the summit of Cochran's ascending popularity had been reached. Broader and darker grew the impending storm, until the threatening forewinds became ominous of disaster and ruin. This moral cyclone burst at last and the leader found it expedient to resort to a new code of tactics. He was moved from house to house in Saco and Buxton under the cover of darkness, his whereabouts known to his followers all the while, for some time; but learning that a determined movement was on foot to apprehend him, Cochran abdicated his local throne of power and went into limited exile. This hasty retreat from the vortex of the storm obviated the inconvenience of removing an adhesive combination garment woven from feathers and tar. He did not go far away, but held meetings in Limington, Limerick, and Parsonsfield, while the prejudice down on the Saco subsided. Some of his followers had removed from Saco and Buxton into Limington and welcomed Cochran to their new homes. Wherever he preached he employed the same rotation of methods. There were no objectionable or very striking features in his meetings at first, but his forms were much like the primitive Freewill Baptists. But as the people became acquainted with his style, and the prejudice that preceded his coming wore away, he would excite curiosity and stimulate sensation by introducing some novel ceremony or by making startling statements in his sermons. He found unyielding opposition in these last-mentioned towns. Elder Clement Phinney, the keen-eyed evangelist, had encountered Cochran when he first came to Scarborough and penetrated his mask instantly. The two had dined together at a farmer's house near where Jacob was holding

meetings. Elder Phinney had expressed a desire for an interview with this strange preacher. Dinner done, they retired to the sitting-room and engaged in a warm discussion of scriptural subjects. Elder Phinney wished to draw Cochran out, and with all his ability in debate found himself entangled beyond extrication in the arguments of his adversary. He was not converted to Cochran's creed, however. When he became convinced of Cochran's real character he discontinued the conversation and looked sternly upon him. This coldness was keenly felt, and Cochran could not pass it by without notice. Turning to Elder Phinney he remarked that he was sorry that he should be thus held off, whereupon the blunt old evangelist held out his cane, and said: "Mr. Cochran, I don't want you any nearer than that."

As soon as he learned that Cochran had removed to Parsonsfield, he put his old friend, Elder John Buzzell, on guard, and he had so much influence in his town that Cochran could never get a very strong hold there. Meetings were held, however, in several private houses and some converts made. At one dwelling, while the services were in progress, the inhabitants carried two heavy logs and stood them in a leaning position against the door, so that they might fall in and crush those who opened to come out at the close of the meeting. Elder Buzzell openly opposed every demonstration made by the Cochranites, calling the inhabitants of the community together in various districts to warn them against what he believed to be an arch-imposter. Cochran challenged this old veteran — not old then — to a discussion, but while Elder Buzzell had no fear, he would not stoop to notice such a man.

At Limington, meetings were held at the dwelling of a native of Buxton, who once lived on Woodsum's hill, below Salmon Falls. Runners were sent down to Buxton and Hollis to advise Cochran's disciples that "Brother Jacob" would hold meetings on such a day and evening. To avoid suspicion, the Cochranites went from home at night and followed a circuitous route to Limington. One of these was a brother of the man at whose house Cochran was to preach. Sister Mercy, the one who alternated between the terrestrial and celestial worlds, was there, ready to soar away or to remain in the body, as the leader of ceremonies might wish; if it was deemed best for the success of the service that Mercy depart, Cochran gave the signal and away she went — upon the floor. On this occasion, however, she did not go beyond recall, for when the services had closed and the time for rest came, the owner of the house placed a candle in Cochran's hand, opened a sleeping-room door, and with a significant gesture bade Brother Cochran and Sister Mercy "good-night." Before they could close the door, the brother who had come up from Buxton, who had now opened his eyes to the enormity of this system, approached Cochran and delivered himself as follows: "Mr. Cochran, I have believed you to be a good man and have listened to your sermons with interest, but I have discovered your true character and am done with you;

farewell." With his pipe to solace his grieved soul, he passed the remainder of the night in a chair at the fireside, and at day-dawn went on his way home, a wiser if not a better man. He acknowledged his faults to his neighbors, and warned them to have nothing more to do with Cochran and his deluded followers. This man shook the dust from his feet, moved to eastern Maine, and lived a consistent Christian the remainder of his days.

We have now to do with conflicting traditions. Living authorities disagree in regard to Jacob Cochran's last days, and I am unable to untangle the skein. He either returned to Buxton and Saco, after having been once driven away, or some of the transactions to be mentioned occurred previous to his leaving for the back towns; it is, perhaps, of no special interest to our present inquiry to know these particulars.

It is stated on credible authority that a certain well-to-do farmer on the Buxton road, in upper Saco, who had no fellowship for Cochran, had, for his wife's sake, she being an ardent believer, permitted the preacher to hold meetings at his house. In some inexplicable way, it appears that Cochran became possessed of a considerable sum of money belonging to this man, and as there were grounds for believing that the sly old fox was preparing to leave the neighborhood, the necessary papers for his arrest were made out and placed in the hands of an officer. Those who knew the man were aware that it would be no pleasant task to place the lion-like athlete in custody; but they wished to be forever rid of his presence, and some strong and resolute men determined to serve the papers on him and bring him, dead or alive, into town. The names of these men have been given us, but they are withheld for obvious reasons.

Cochran evidently received some special revelation anent this affair, and made an attempt to escape. He was overtaken by his pursuers somewhere between the Buxton road and Saco river, and after a desperate struggle was locked up. It has been stated that he was tried before Judge Thatcher and sent to the state prison, where tradition has him invent a novel fire-arm, which was patented by his son. Others are equally certain that he escaped from the officers when on his way to prison and went to New Hampshire, where he continued to preach for many years. All with whom I have conversed are agreed that his body was brought to Saco for burial. Some of his disciples wished to have his remains buried in the McKenney neighborhood, near the seat of his former operations, while the inhabitants, who had seen enough of the fruits of the "Cochran craze," determined that his body should not find sepulture in their midst. Tradition says he was buried by his disciples, at night, near one of their dwellings; another has him repose under the cemented floor of a cellar in that district. It may, therefore, be truthfully stated concerning this singular man, as of the law-giver of Israel, "No man knoweth the place of his burial unto this day."

But Cochranism was not extinguished with the death of its founder; the doctrines promulgated by him had taken too deep root. Long before Cochran had left the Saco valley he had anticipated what ultimately came to pass and had prepared for the extension of his empire. He saw the importance of introducing a missionary spirit into his system, and preached special sermons calculated to stimulate the zeal of his supporters on this line. With the same sagacious perception which had been so prominent a factor of his success in all his undertakings, he discovered those who had been gifted with natural fluency of speech and encouraged them to go forth and preach the doctrines they had embraced. This many did, absenting themselves from their homes and neglecting to provide for their dependent families and the cultivation of their farms until the inevitable results of poverty, hunger, and cold followed.

These missionaries followed as nearly in the steps of Cochran as their limited ability would admit of, and labored with unabated zeal to recruit with converts the ranks that had been depleted by death and desertions. Among the more notable who went out to plant Cochran's standard, we mention Joseph Decker, who became widely known as the "Massachusetts prophet," Timothy Ham, and Benjamin Goodwin. Two of these were men of remarkable natural endowments, who became able exponents of the peculiar theories received from Cochran. Of others who served under his banner I cannot speak with certainty. The "Massachusetts prophet," of whom more in another department of this book, traveled quite extensively in the district of Maine, and followed the apostolic customs as nearly as possible in a cold climate. These men eliminated from the services held by them the objectionable features introduced by Cochran, and succeeded in winning many to the faith. They must have been sincere, for they were ready to endure the most vindictive persecution, to suffer banishment, or die, if need be, for the faith they had espoused.

The matter embodied in this chapter was not culled from dim traditions, that had been handed down from generations enfeebled by age, but has been received from the lips of venerable persons, of unimpaired mental faculties, who had listened to the preaching and witnessed the peculiar practices of Jacob Cochran while he held such a mighty sway in the towns on the Saco. I could have supplemented these statements by quotations from a bundle of yellow documents that were formulated by a magistrate who lived in Buxton at the time these things occurred, but some of these affidavits would be of too sensational and personal a character for my purpose. I have not torn the veil asunder from the top to the bottom, by any means, and have left out enough of tradition and documentary evidence, relating to this remarkable delusion, to fill a volume.

During the time my researches have been carried forward, families whose

relatives, near or distant, were entangled in the dangerous meshes of Cochran's ingenious net, have earnestly besought me not to allow the names of such to appear upon the pages of this book; a natural but unnecessary precaution which had been anticipated.

The result of this wide-spread religious epidemic was far-reaching and ruinous. For nearly three-score years this corroding wave of influence has been creeping downward, keeping pace with the three generations of descendants of those who were involved in the original delusive excitement inaugurated by the villainous destroyer of homes and human happiness, who, though dead, speaks still through the instrumentality of his influence and by the soul-blight of their posterity, born out of wedlock.

Some of the scenes witnessed in the domestic circles in the Saco river towns were heart-rending. Young wives who had refused to prostitute their principles of virtue, by submitting to the demoralizing practices of the Cochranites, were bereft of their children and forsaken. Such were left in sorrow and poverty, and all their remaining days refused to be comforted because those they had loved "were not." An aged and saintly woman was recently visited whose father, once an industrious farmer with a pleasant home, became a public advocate of the Cochran creed, and who, after long neglect of his farm and family to follow what, in his delusion, he called duty, visited foreign lands and eventually died, a stranger among strangers, thousands of miles from home and kindred. As this venerable woman adverted to her childhood days and her father's expatriation, she groaned in spirit and wept; a far-off echo of a voice that had preached pernicious doctrines, but long ago silenced by the paralyzing hand of death.

We know of a sea captain who lived on the west side of the Saco. He had married a beautiful daughter of respectable parentage, and to them two pretty boys had been given. Before Jacob Cochran appeared in that community peace and contentment reigned in that home-circle. But the father, a man of speculative and unstable mind, was swept from his moorings by the sophistry of this imposter and spent the time that should have been devoted to the interests of his family with the followers of the "New Apostle to the Gentiles," as some called him. He had a "spiritual wife" assigned to him, said farewell to Hannah, tore her children from her bosom, and left for the westward, where a community of primitive Mormons had congregated. When these sons had grown to manhood they retained a faint recollection of a mother, and refused to call one by that dear name who had taken her rightful place. They instituted a searching inquiry for their mother's family, came east and visited the old homestead, but, alas! too late to see her who had found a premature grave in consequence of the great sorrow that had fallen upon her heart. Other children were born to the father, in the state of New York, some of whom have risen to eminence among men.

The Mormon Invasion.



THE Cochran craze paved the way for a Mormon invasion in the Saco valley. A full-blooded Cochranite made a first-class Mormon saint. Jake Cochran was a John the Baptist for the Mormon apostles, who appeared on his old battle-ground and gathered up the spoils. The inhabitants of the river towns, as well as some in the interior, were afflicted with Cochranite grasshoppers, followed by Mormon locusts. Scions cut from the decaying trunk of the old Cochran tree were readily engrafted into Mormon branches, but the fruit was the same; when these had become firmly united, they were transplanted bodily to new soil, considered more congenial to their development, in the state of New York.

Some of the old people, now living, confound the two movements, and we have found insuperable difficulty in sifting the chaff of error from the wheat of truth. It seems to have been a most remarkable coincidence, which has the appearance of concerted action between Cochran and his successors. Almost as soon as he vacated the field, the founders of the Mormon hierarchy invested it. The history of the Mormon church makes Brigham Young come to Maine in 1832 or 1833. The doctrine preached by Smith, Pratt, and Young, in York county, was not of an offensive nature; it was, properly speaking, Millenarianism. The excitement was immense. The inhabitants went twenty miles to hear these earnest missionaries preach. A change from Cochranism was wanted, and this new gospel seemed to be an improvement. Old wine was put into new bottles, and many drank to their fill. At this time polygamy had not been mentioned. No attempt was made to form an organized church; Cochran had preached against such, and Brigham found these disciples averse to any ecclesiastical government, and waited until he had transported his converts to Manchester, N. Y., before enforcing this part of his creed.

We have not learned how long these Mormon preachers remained here. They had great, covered wagons, drawn by large, spirited horses, in which those who would emigrate were carried away to their settlement. The house built on the Ira W. Milliken farm, just across the Buxton line, was known as the "Temple," and this was the head-centre of the Mormon crusade. It has been said that this place of worship was built for Jacob Cochran and his associates, but I think this an error. The Mormon excitement spread into every

town where Cochran had made converts; these had been washed from their moral and rational moorings by the tidal-wave let loose upon the community by Jacob, and the Mormon inundation landed them high—if not dry—in New York state.

The Mormon elders were unwearied in their efforts to enlarge the circle of their influence and to drum up recruits for their semi-religious community. Like flaming heralds, they traveled from town to town, and their evident sincerity and unbounded enthusiasm drew thousands to hear them. But there was determined opposition. The ministers of the gospel stood outside and openly warned their people to keep clear of these missionaries of a strange faith. The culminating effect proved that the spirit of the Mormons was identical with Cochranism. Both systems produced the same ruinous upheaval in the domestic circle, and the wreckage of blasted homes was scattered all along the coast where the devastating storm held sway.

But a small proportion of those who espoused the Mormon creed removed to the westward, and many who went returned to their old neighborhoods. So far as we know, husbands and wives, with their children, removed together. While waiting in Parsonsfield for John Edgecomb and wife to make preparations for their departure, some of the inhabitants of the town entered the stable at night and mutilated and disfigured the horses. This cruel transaction only stimulated the zeal and extended the influence of the itinerant preachers, and many, who had regarded the Mormon innovation with much disfavor, had their sympathy excited for the leaders when they became the subject of persecution. This was but a repetition of religious history. Those who become aggressive opposers of any movement inaugurated in the name of Christianity, however obnoxious its features, engender prejudice against themselves, and, negatively, give momentum to that which they wish to hinder. He who kicks the parent stock scatters thistle seeds and multiplies plants in his field. John Edgecomb was a good citizen and a hard-working farmer when the Mormon preachers came into town on Cochran's old trail. He abandoned his home and the grave of his only child, and followed the Mormon star westward. His wife soon after died, and when the Mormons removed farther west he came back to his old neighbors, and died near the spot where he had built his first house.

James Townsend went from Buxton with his family, consisting of a wife and four children. He proved loyal to the end; went westward by stages, and built the first hotel in Utah. Only a few years ago he visited the East and called upon his relatives and early acquaintances. He returned to his home in Salt Lake City and soon died, leaving a vast estate.

Some who joined the westward Mormon tide became preachers and traveled extensively on our continent and in foreign lands to promulgate the faith held by the church of the Latter Day Saints. Many who removed to the New

York settlement went west as far as Ohio, and some of them, after their brethren went to Nauvoo, purchased land and became successful farmers there. Near Beaver Dam, Ohio, there are descendants of such, who are well-to-do farmers, millers, and merchants, who stand upon a good social plane in the community. A few only of the original Mormon emigrants are now living, and these are far advanced in life. They left the Saco valley in 1836 and 1837, and are treading the border-land of another world. Those seen when we were in Ohio had long ago renounced the Mormon faith, and were respected members of the evangelical churches. The lessons learned in early life were costly, but practical. Since they were rescued from the cyclone into whose track they had fallen, and the vapors which then enveloped their minds were dispelled, their lives have been useful and unimpeachable. Could the history of their solitary reflections, remorse, and self-reproach be recorded, how sadly impressive would be its perusal!

While sitting of an evening on the rustic porch of one who went West with Joe Smith and his Mormon colony, we conversed about those days. The old man seemed anxious to learn about those he had left behind in early life, his kindred and once dear friends. While thus engaged, he brushed the drift-wood from his memory, and related many incidents in his experience while on his journey West and during his residence in the Mormon community. As I called the names of some of his relatives, then living in Maine, he wiped a tear from his eye and sighed deeply. He remarked that, as he grew older, his desire to visit the scenes of his childhood increased. When I asked why he did not gratify his wish, he said he supposed everybody would call him "an old Mormon," and he could not endure that.

To this venerable man, whose name I promised not to mention in print, I am indebted for much information concerning the Mormon excitement on the Saco river. He said: "We were young then, and the novelty of the doctrines preached and the attractiveness of the speakers drew us into the trap." His detailed description of the services held by the Mormon elders was deeply interesting. There was still a mystery about the power that attended these preachers. He had thought about it while working at his anvil and when in his field.

Alluding to the old "Temple" in Buxton, where the Mormon apostles held meetings, he said he remembered it well. It was not in the form of an ordinary old-fashioned meeting-house, or chapel, but a dwelling-house, containing several rooms, with close shutters at the windows. What he denominated "speaking in tongues" was incomprehensible. All who were present at the services were astonished at the phenomenon, and with one accord admitted that those who exhibited this remarkable gift must have received it from a supernatural source; it could not be accounted for or explained in any other way.

Those who had been newly converted were as likely to manifest this power as the old experienced preachers. Such would mount a bench and address the assembly in language unintelligible, both to the Gentiles present and to the elders who claimed to be in such intimate relations with the spirit world. Those who spoke in unknown tongues were said to have been as ignorant of the significance of their discourses as their hearers; they were touched by an inspiration and had no control of their tongues.

There were others who "interpreted tongues." While sitting in silence, such would be suddenly seized with an impulse to speak, and in language sublime they communicated the lofty and profound sentiment of their subject. These interpreters were persons as unaccustomed to public speaking as the first mentioned, and absolutely incapable of using the eloquent and euphonious language, in a normal condition, employed by them when interpreting the unpronounceable jargon of those who "spake in tongues." These also professed to be unconscious of what they had spoken, and were considered to be irresponsible by those who heard them.

This mysterious factor, so prominent in the meetings held by the Mormon preachers, convinced many who had been determined opposers of the movement that a higher power pervaded the souls of these uncultured converts, and they laid down their prejudices and became nominal believers in the doctrines advocated.


No analysis of this singular system that we might attempt would be favorably received by the intelligent public of the present day. The reasons are obvious. Our liberal educational advantages, the extensive circulation of general literature, and the constant opportunity afforded for an exchange of ideas in the intercourse resulting from modern habits of travel have conspired to foster a spirit of independence in our methods of thinking which gives birth to conclusions that are usually impervious to argument. The conditions that obtained in a rural and primitive community were so unlike those with which the people are familiar today, and so far removed by lapse of time, that the mind instinctively repels any attempt to adduce extenuative testimony, that might have the appearance of an apology, for a people who tolerated such teachings and practices as we have hinted at in the foregoing treatment of our subject. So will it be in the future. We are *now* winking at customs that would have been condemned by our puritanical ancestors who lived contemporary with the Cochranite and Mormon delusions that swept the Saco valley sixty years ago. The guardians of public morals had the courage then to bring Cochran to the judgment bar to answer for what they considered to be a violation of the conventional code of propriety, in a small assembly of his own chosen disciples, while today, at the popular watering places, in the circus tent, and upon the theatre stage, semi-nude females are gazed upon by those reputed to be the most refined and cultivated among the respectable, wealthy,

and religious families of the land without a blush, or any sentiment that could produce one. The school children who walk our streets must needs look upon obscene pictures, displayed on the corners; and when within the sanctified seclusion of the home, the daughters do burn the midnight oil perusing books, the printed pages and illustrations of which are alike unfit to expose to the light of open day.

When our boasted modern civilization shall emerge from its vulgar and uncivilized state, and reach the standard of *inward purity* and *outward modesty* enjoined by the sacred volume, then may we survey the past with a conscience unsullied and a vision unobscured by the thick clouds of intemperate indulgence, and with some claim to superiority throw stones backward and pelt those who lived in glass houses before we were born, and who, being dead, cannot talk back. But while we allow such demoralizing customs as are everywhere prevalent to exist unchallenged, let us not be too severely uncharitable in our estimation of those whose examples of morality and lives of sobriety would compare favorably with our own, while their responsibility, by reason of their limitations and environments, was a thousand times less.



A Plantation Pastoral Visitation.

HEN Paul Coffin came to Narragansett, No. 1, now Buxton, the whole region round-about was covered by a dense wilderness, which was only broken here and there by "openings," where the stout-hearted pioneers had laid the foundation for their prospective homesteads by clearing narrow patches of land and putting up their rude log-cabins. For many years subsequent to his settlement but little change was apparent in the environments of his circumscribed parish; but small increase of the active population. However, the time came when the sons of the new plantation reached man's estate and took to themselves wives of their neighbors' robust daughters. These established themselves upon new territory in the adjacent townships and began life for themselves, until there had grown up considerable hamlets, called "neighborhoods," in Little Falls and Little Ossipee.

Having baptized these young men and their wives in infancy, and catechised them while passing through the "slippery paths of youth"; having pronounced their marriage ceremony at the sacred altar where he had so long ministered, he did not relinquish his spiritual fatherhood or pastoral oversight when they went forth from the immediate precincts where he bestowed his more public labors, but followed them into the new clearings with his sympathies, prayers, and — "old black mare."

Being the only settled minister within the radius of many miles, he could catch spiritual seals without regard to any "three-mile limit" prescribed by other denominations. At this time a spirit of respect and reverence was cherished and inculcated for the house of God and ministers of the gospel, and when health, weather, and the condition of woodland roads would admit of traveling, the people from far and near regularly attended divine service. It was no unusual thing, in the pleasant season, for representatives from twenty families in the plantations of Little Falls and Little Ossipee, now Hollis and Limington, to be present at Parson Coffin's meetings in Buxton, from five to ten miles from their homes. One can scarcely imagine a more picturesque and pleasing rural spectacle than that of a scattered throng, some on foot, others on horseback, grouped along the forest-bordered roadway, moving cheerfully and pensively forward toward the sanctuary on a Sabbath morning.

To reach the place of worship in season required very early rising and

preparation. The chores were numerous enough, but the toilets to be attended to were not elaborate. From the settlements in Limington came the Edgcombs, Nasons, Chases, Sawyers, Boothbys, and Towles, who were joined along the way, at Hollis, by the families of Field, Lewis, Cousins, Redlon, and Townsend.

Those who had horses "rode double," the husband and wife, or the brother and sister, on the same beast, one upon the saddle, the other on the "pillion" behind; and the women who went on foot carried their shoes and honest stockings—no hose then but iron hoes—in their hands or under their shawls till near the meeting-house; then they sat down upon log or stone and dressed their feet, reversing the custom of those who, in ancient times, removed their sandals when walking on holy ground.

Our mental survey impels us to candidly state that these worshipers at the Orthodox shrine established at "Buxton old corner" had a twofold motive, many of them at least, in making such long journeys to attend the religious services there. As the dear old Scotch woman said to me, at her cottage door in the Highlands, those were "sweet-hearting days," and beautiful visions of blooming cheeks and sparkling eyes, to be literally seen in Parson Coffin's congregation, made the young men's step very elastic. Besides, nearly all the families in the older settlement, "down river," and those "up river" were connected by ties of blood. When Thomas Redlon and his wife, Pattie, daughter of Lieutenant Merrill, of Bunker Hill fame, rode to the horse-block at the meeting-house door, they were sure to find in waiting her sisters, who married with the Wentworths, Lanes, and Bryants. The wife of Thomas Lewis was a Boston, from old York, and far from her father's home, but if she went down to the good parson's meeting she found her beloved sister Susie, wife of Joshua Decker, there, and during the long noon-time intermissions, while the male persuasion were at Marm Garland's tavern, not far away, to get what was locally called their "Sabba-day hock," these wives and sisters would have merry times eating lunch under the shadow of the spreading hemlocks.

Parson Coffin illustrated the theory that a house-going minister makes a church-going people. He was accustomed to make annual or semi-annual visits to the remote neighborhoods, for the purpose of inquiring after the spiritual welfare of the heads of families and to catechise and baptize the children. These visitations of the learned parson were looked forward to with great interest and pleasure by those families comprising the settlements on the west side of the Saco river; they were occasions of social enjoyment and a break in the monotony of daily toil which stimulated hope and made existence more tolerable. At such times the deportment of all would be prudently decorous and, of course, somewhat serious, but not altogether devoid of the mirthful and hilarious elements, as will appear. All who were familiar with Parson

Coffin knew that he was, constitutionally, a man of much humor, who could not only appreciate a witticism or a harmless joke, but was sometimes known to take part in a laughable comedy.

It was at the close of his sermon, on the afternoon of a pleasant September Sabbath, that he gave notice of an intended visit, Providence permitting, to the good people in the plantation of Little Falls during the week following; and, Providence *still* permitting, that he might continue his pastoral progress into the plantation of Little Ossipee. Several families from these far-away hamlets were present at the services on that day, and on their return home not only advised every one of the pastor's coming, but nearly completed arrangements for his entertainment.

The house of Daniel Field was as large and centrally located as any in the neighborhood, and it was decided that on this occasion the parson should find a home there. It must be understood that when these pastoral visits were made the minister did not alternate from house to house, but located at some comfortable dwelling, and the people assembled there to listen to his counsel and minister to his temporal needs. In consequence of this custom, the entertainment provided for the tables was never limited to the good parson's appetite, but was sufficiently abundant to supply every man, woman, and child in the community; hence, all contributed toward the feast.

The minister would not reach the Little Falls settlement before Tuesday. At an early hour Monday morning the mothers, with children in arms, began to assemble at the house of Aunt Rachel Field to assist in arranging the house and preparing the necessary food. Some grown-up daughters were put in charge of the small folk, while the robust matrons, with skirts tucked up and arms laid bare for business, went to work with a cheerful good-will to "rid up the house" and make all things tidy. There was Hannah Cousins and her next-door neighbor, Katy Lewis, with soap, sand, and scrub-cloth, who went down upon the puncheoned floor and scoured it unto snowy cleanness. Meantime, the much beruffled, white-capped Mrs. Field, supported by her two buxom daughters, Sarah and Anna, was busy between meal-chest and dresser-room, making "rye'n'Injun" bread and ponderous puddings for the great stone oven. A select requisition had been served on the "speckled harem" at the barn the evening previous, and half a dozen of the best-favored fowls transferred from the roost to the capacious bake-pan.

At the same time Mrs. Temple, Betsey Bryant, and Judy Townsend were cooking at their own homes to help supply the tables at the house of Aunt Rachel, while the lads and lassies were bringing chairs from near and far. The wife of Ichabod Cousins had received as part of her marriage dower a china tea-set, of delicate design and great beauty, which she had kindly and carefully brought down to ornament the table. To lend an air of dignity, a large, green-bordered platter was sent up from the home of Nathaniel Town-

send. Thus every one wrought and contributed freely to provide all things decent and ample for the great occasion.

Tuesday morning's dawn found everything in readiness for the parson's reception. Two boys were sent forward to watch from the hill-top and herald his approach. Before the sun was four hours high, the white-faced mare upon which the good man rode, was descried in the distance, slowly cantering up the river-side, and the lads ran with all haste to advise the anxious and waiting members of his congregation of the fact.

Here fertile fancy, like a mental lasso, gathers within her swinging circles many an object of beauty in this picture of pioneer life and hospitality, and we can scarcely limit our description of the charming scene within our proper space.

But few, if any, of those who were to sit at the feet of the learned and saintly parson, on occasions like this, had associated with cultured and polished society. They were the sons and daughters of a frontier settlement, inured to hardships and daily toil from childhood, and in the "struggle for existence" found no time or inclination for following the fashions or cultivating the manners of such as were reared in the towns where conventional customs were observed. The men were clad in garments from the wool of their flock and the flax of their fields, all dressed and woven by the fingers of their frugal wives and daughters—full-cloth coats, tow shirts, moccasined feet, and heads protected by caps made from the pelt of coon or fox. The women and girls wore their small-checked "linsey-woolsey" gowns, neatly aproned, and kerchiefed at the neck, and upon their heads caps of lace neatly bordered and ribboned.

Nearly all of the elderly fathers had served in the army of the Revolution, leaving their wives and children at home, in the midst of a howling wilderness, in poverty and but poorly protected. These sons of the clearing were hard-handed and bronzed by exposure, but there was no sham about them; they were just what they appeared to be; brave, generous hearts were beating under their homespun to the tune of an honest purpose. Their speech was unclassical and somewhat rude, but it was not the vehicle of a villainous soul; they "said what they meant, and meant what they said."

On the other hand, Parson Coffin had enjoyed and improved the advantages of education and cultivated society; had been reared in a home of refinement and wealth. Best of all, he was a practical man, possessed of the hard coin of common sense, and could easily adapt himself to the conditions, primitive though they were, of his parishioners. He had eaten moose meat with the council of ministers at the feast prepared for his ordination, and was not too fastidious to relish the wholesome, homely fare provided by the settlers' wives for his pastoral visit.

When Parson Coffin reined his mare into the log-fenced lane leading to

the door-yard of the home of Uncle Daniel Field, on that fine autumn morning, he saw groups of stalwart men, standing at ease or sitting on saw-blocks, engaged in discussing the prospects of their harvests, the prices of lumber, or the latest news that had reached the settlement. His greeting was unpretentious, but cordial. While Caleb Kimball was removing the saddle from his mare, he grasped the hand of each one present; then was led to the house, and in the entry-way paused to partake of the refreshment which his host so generously proffered as the proper liquid entertainment for his learned and reverend guest. He was made at home in the "fore room," while, one by one, the "brethring" came in and were engaged in conversation by their socially-disposed pastor.

The several heavy, home-made tables brought from the neighbors' had been united under several yards of snow-white, domestic linen, and extended the entire length of the great kitchen. When the plain, steaming dinner was served every seat was filled; the young folk, meanwhile, lingering near, like Mary's lamb, waiting for their turn at the bounteous board. Parson Coffin, of course, was placed in the seat of honor at the table head, being supported on the right and left by the two brothers, Thomas and Ebenezer Lewis, both of them local preachers, who undertook coarse work in their line when called upon by a gospel-hungry people. Below these were the venerable and saintly deacons, Chase and Nason, from Little Ossipee, while ranged down the sides of the various sections of the spread were nearly all of the heads of families in the plantation. At the foot were several of the unmarried sons and daughters, who had been placed there to "fill the complement." Near the pantry door stood Aunt Rachel Field, with her two blooming daughters, and Susie Decker, who had come up from Narragansett to visit her son and daughter, recently settled at Little Falls.

It had long been known from Saco to Pearsonstown that Parson Coffin not only took kindly to, but was extremely fond of, such Indian puddings as these old mothers knew how to make, and on this august occasion his hostess had not ignored the choice of his palate, but catered thereto. On the great platter this delicious article was burning incense to the good man's dilating nostrils, and toward it, while the finishing preparations were being attended to, he cast many a longing look.

Moreover, it was a custom in those days to pass the food to each guest and allow them to appropriate as much as was deemed sufficient to meet the demands of an appetite the compass of which each was supposed to know best. When the platter containing the favorite food was held before the parson, he excited no surprise by dipping deep and long, until his capacious pewter plate was filled to the brim. When each had been supplied, silence was enjoined by a sharp rap on the table by Uncle Daniel Field, who immediately announced: "Parson Coffin will now exercise marcy." Rising slowly

from his seat, the saintly servant of the Most High raised his spreading hands, closed his eyes, and said an extensive and comprehensive grace.

Taking advantage of the moment, Thomas Lewis quickly seized the great spoon and transferred the minister's pudding to his own plate, while the younger of the assembled guests, whose eyes had not been closed so completely as such occasions demanded, witnessed the amusing performance with expressions of face better imagined than described. Just as the last portion was disappearing from the plate of the honored guest, he had finished his invocation, and turning his eyes downward cried out: "Ho! ho! Brother Lewis, what are you doing with my pudding?" "I beg a thousand pardons, Parson Coffin," responded Thomas, "I thought I was dipping from the platter."

This joke was well received by all and proved to be the key-note to a mirthful and animating conversation, that was not abated till the dinner was done.

When these had sufficed, they retired to the "fore room" for social intercourse, while relays of the young people took their places about the table.

"After-dinner speeches," in those days, were woven into the general conversation that followed a well-patronized meal, and the themes led forward for discussion on these occasions were by no means restricted to a religious province, but branched broadly and boldly out into wide and expansive channels, and were not allowed to become commonplace for the want of irony, hyperbole, and harmless witticism. The men with whom the parson had to do were possessed of the same human nature with which he was himself freighted; they had personal and legitimate interests to be considered; there were forests to subdue, fields to clear, fences to build, and families to provide for; hence, theirs were lives of toil from before the dawn of day till all was silent save the wakeful house dog, barking at the echo of his own voice.

A farmer himself, and possessed of a store of practical knowledge pertaining to nearly every branch of work incident to the existence of a pioneer, the minister could enter heartily into the discussion of those questions which were most interesting to those he was visiting. In thus manifesting a lively concern for the temporal, as well as for the spiritual, needs of those with whom he lived and labored, his pastoral visits were made of double importance. While the hours of that pleasant afternoon were passing they talked of masts for the ship-yard at Saco, of shaved shingles and clapboards to be transported down river to the lumber-yards of Col. Thomas Cutts, and of peltry for the fur dealers.

The facilities for communicating intelligence at this time were limited and inadequate; and when news from the cities and centres of commercial, political, or military activity had reached these inland plantations, it was eagerly seized upon and conveyed from house to house, until every person in the community was made acquainted with all the particulars. Parson Coffin

kept up a considerable correspondence with men of learning in various parts for many years, and sometimes made journeys to distant parts, so that his presence was sought for by those who had not such opportunities. To such his conversation was entertaining and highly instructive, and his presence in any part of his almost boundless parish was heralded with great satisfaction; and long after his departure his influence was embalmed in the daily conversation of the settlers' families, who had come to regard him as their oracle in all things.

Once in two years, as regular as the change of seasons, a little stranger's advent was looked for in the homes of these planters; consequently, there were duties of a purely professional character to be attended to whenever the pastor visited the several neighborhoods in his parish. For the purpose of baptism, each mother had brought the babe that had made its appearance since the last visit of the administrator, and these were made the recipients of such blessings as were supposed to flow into the lives of those children thus consecrated by the imposition of holy hands. The records kept by Parson Coffin, now before me, show that on some of his visits to Little Falls and Little Ossipee he had administered the sacred rite to from eight to twelve children.

When he had devoted sufficient attention to the heads of families and the babes, the timid youth were called in and prudently instructed and kindly admonished. This done, the Scriptures were read with a musical intonation of voice and the holy man went before the throne of grace in prayer; a prayer long and broad enough to comprehend, singular and sundry, every need of every soul in the community; yes, of the whole wide world.

The shadows were now falling deep and dark across the borders of the clearing, the distant tinkle of cow-bells was a summons to the milking yard, and with many a cordial "good-night" the fathers and mothers, the sons and daughters, of the plantation of Little Falls took leave of their beloved pastor and left him to his nightly repose.



Early Saco Valley Taverns.

"Around the fireside, at their ease,
There sat a group of friends, entranced
With the delicious melodies;
Who from the far-off, noisy town
Had to the wayside inn come down."
—*Longfellow.*



THE colonial tavern was called an "ordinary," and the early notices of them in the old records are under this name. Old-fashioned people, who had occasion to travel, used to speak of them as the "putting-up place"; or, when of long standing and well known, they were designated simply by the name of the landlord, as "down at Thoms'" and "at Warren's." These old institutions are worthy of more than a hurried notice, and no description of them would be complete without a pen-picture of the "tavern-keeper," for he was part and parcel, yea, the life, of the establishment. The old-time "ordinary" was in vogue when the country was thinly populated, and was usually connected with a river ferry on some bridle-path, where now and then a belated traveler found a lodging for the night and straw and provender in the log-hovel adjoining for his jaded beast. Of course these places of entertainment were but private dwellings, fitted with a "spare bed" under the roof, and were small and sparingly furnished; nevertheless, they afforded shelter and a bite of homely fare, and there was not half the growling by guests one hears today. Those were rough old times, and people who were on a journey, whether magistrate or merchant, adapted themselves to the conditions they chanced to encounter. The "ordinary" sign-board was a shaved shingle, lettered in primitive runes, that advised the traveler of accommodation for himself and horse.

But let us leave this colonial period behind us and turn our attention to the regular taverns of more pretentious proportions and appurtenances. These were usually great, square, high-gabled, rambling houses, fronted by wide-spreading elms and approached by a circuitous drive-way. Upon a sturdy limb of a tree, or swinging from the arm of the leaning post erected for the purpose, the great square or shield-shaped sign-board creaked in the wind as it beckoned a welcome to the approaching stranger; and, by the emblems painted upon its face, symbolized the refreshment to be found within the hostelry. Fronting the tavern

"Across the road the barns displayed
Their lines of stalls, their mows of hay,"

where the important-moving grooms take charge of the horses.

Upon the heavy, oaken, much-moulded front door a heavy brass knocker, with lion's head cast thereon, invited the traveler's attention; and dismounting at the horse-block near, he dropped the bridle rein over his arm, stood upon the broad door-stone, and hammered away until the old tavern quaked and he who kept the same came forward to respond to the noisy summons.

These early landlords were men of consideration in their community, men of portly physique, who, being justices of the peace, were called "Esquire"; and they were not unconscious of the dignity of their office and the importance of their business as an accommodation to the general public. They considered themselves to be gentlemen, and dressed in attire becoming to their quality. To be popular and make his house a favorite resort, the old-time landlord must be found presentable in person and conversation; a graceful, genial, smiling, winning man, who could quickly measure the capacity of his guest and lead discussion into channels that were entertaining. Such apprehended the wishes of their company before they were expressed; were attentive, obliging, painstaking. His hat was rough-furred, bell-crowned, and white; his turn-down collar, wide and tidy; his watch-chain of silver, bedangled with a heavy fob; his cut-away, narrow-tailed coat gave full display to his rotund middle and the buff vest thereof; his buttons were garnishing and bright. Red-faced and plump-cheeked, he appeared the personification of all authority and good nature, of all wisdom and decorum. With what graceful demonstrations he escorted his incoming guest to a chair at the fireside; how politely he handed the ladies into the parlor, and how delicately he complimented each one! He motions to the attendant to replenish the fire and ingeniously engages his company in spirited conversation; he soon suggests refreshment and gracefully walks behind the counter.

Those were days of wide fire-places and ample hearth-stones; plenty of hard wood and pitch knots; ample room and comfortable chairs; pure air and wholesome food. There was no stint at the table; no food on sideboards, out of reach, nor gibberish of table-girl to tell you what you could have to eat. The food was placed upon the table, where it should be, the guests kindly passed the plates to each other, and all went well. Dinner was announced by ringing bell and was *ready* before you were called. The landlord, with great cheerfulness and politeness, escorted his guests to the dining-room and saw them seated, then quietly retired.

The group gathered about an old-time tavern fireside, on a winter evening, formed a picture worthy of description; we mean the typical group, made up of persons of various employments and professions, persons of dissimilar

build and size, of diverse facial characteristics and expressions, and of antipodal temperaments.

“Let me in outline sketch them all,
Perchance uncouthly as the blaze
With its uncertain touch portrays
Their shadowy semblance on the wall.”

Here came an old-school judge and a trio of lawyers on their way to court, guests whose tastes the landlord did well to cater to. His honor was a man of great gravity and dignity of deportment, whose smoothly shaven face and towering brow above betokened profound learning and clear judgment. His cool gray eyes, surmounted by jutting brows, his serious expression, and restricted conversation forbade any approach to familiarity, and around him there was an atmosphere of awe. His hair of iron gray was smoothly combed from his classic temples and tied in the fashionable cue behind; his wide neckcloth was of snowy whiteness, and the lofty dickey that rose above it guarded his square-cut chin. He was the “court,” and the lawyers over whom he was soon to preside and “rule” showed him the deference that was due.

These old barristers were mostly hard headed, and the “brass” in their composition had been well hammered in by forensic contact. They were good feeders; enlarged their waistbands and took pride in their circumference. Their nerves were keyed up to the fighting pitch, and their appearance was calculated to “squinch” the courage of a witness or crush a less formidable opponent. They wore coats of snuff color or royal blue, and waistcoats double-breasted, broad, and solemn; to say nothing of velvet breeches, small clothes, and silver knee-buckles. Their wit was always filed to a point when going to court, and a fresh stock of irony and sarcasm was laid in. When off duty, after their cases had been tried, they assembled around the old tavern hearth-stone, and joked and laughed and fired squibs at each other; they exposed their own deception, and told how their sophistry had pointed the lance of argument. But they were men of judicial erudition and acumen, who have not been succeeded by their superiors.

When the sheriff came with his handcuffed prisoner, and led him to a seat in the wayside tavern, human nature in its most perverted character manifested itself. All eyes were turned upon him, until, poor fellow, whether guilty or innocent, he was made to feel that he was an outcast and a culprit. Where self-control and a delicate and compassionate sense of propriety should have ruled the hour, the unfortunate man became an object of scorn and disdain.

Here also was found the robust farmer, who was on his way to market, and who ate his dinner from his well-filled box at the fireside; while the moccasined teamsters talked to each other about “them cattle” and the condition of the roads, the puttering peddler discoursed about his various articles of trade.

We must not pass without notice one of the most picturesque characters in the whole group; we mean the early stage-driver, the well-informed storyteller, the royal good fellow and general favorite who had safely brought the travelers to the old tavern. But as we are to draw his picture in another place we take leave of him here.

We were writing of taverns and landlords; where are we now? Along the wall-side was a long assemblage of top-coats, hats, woolen neck-comforters, and in a corner a stack of whips and goad-sticks prudently brought within doors. The great, pronounced-ticking clock was measuring off the hours as they passed, while the flashing, flickering fire-light threw grotesque shadows upon the wainscoting. And still the tide of story, the political discussion, and the legal argument flowed on.

Let us step across the hall-way and take a peep into the fore-room, as the parlor was then called. Behold, here is the landlady, rightly named, to be sure, rosy-cheeked, white-capped, beruffled, rotund, full-skirted, bustling, dear old darling, who understood her art to perfection, busy entertaining *her* guests. A delightful body, bubbling with cheerfulness, intelligent, quick to apprehend, graceful in speech, and full of old-fashioned politeness, she never allowed the conversation to fall into the quicksand of monotony, but diversified the themes and wove in gold and silver threads with cheerful flowers of rhetoric.

But the fires have burned low and the glowing brands have dropped apart. The tall clock has faithfully performed its task and now measuredly counts the hour of ten.

"But sleep at last the victory won;
They must be stirring with the sun,
And drowsily good-night they said,
And went, still gossiping, to bed."

The fires are "raked up" and the great live coals buried in the bank of ashes. The rattle of shovel and tongs is followed by the bolting of doors, and all is soon still about the old tavern save the loud-ticking clock and the creaking sign-board without. Heavy-winged sleep hovers over the judge, the magistrate, the merchant, and the farmer; and this mysterious balm for human cares, so like an experiment with death, repairs the wasted tissue and invigorates the frame.

The wakeful crower on the cross-beam sees the skirmishers of the morning coming over the eastern hill-tops, and dutifully sounds his clarion to arouse the weary wayfarers and challenge the approaching day. The fires are rekindled upon the still warm hearths, the grooms are about the stables disbursing hay and provender, and the busy cook within her kitchen adroitly turns her spitting pancakes and sputtering eggs in the fry-pan. Madam, meanwhile, trips lightly about the long table, laying plates for her early-risen customers, and as, one by one, they are seated at the bountiful board she

pours the fragrant coffee, and her cordial "good-morning" and beaming countenance were appetizing condiments.

"All ready!" "Passengers for Arundel, old York, and Strawberry Bank, get ready!" shouts the stage-driver, as he reins his prancing horses to the door. All is now hurry and bustle, but they will be on time. There were no railway trains to meet, no danger from being too late. Landlord and lady assist the departing guests with great-coat and cape, each is well and warmly wrapped about, crack! goes the whip,

"Farewell!" the portly landlord cried,
"Farewell!" the parting guests replied."

and the clanging bells and groaning runners on the frozen track tell that the wayfarers are away on their journey.

When left alone, the landlord and wife sit down and count their shillings; they exchange congratulations, she hums a hymn, he jingles his "siller" and whistles a merry tune while waiting for the returning mail coach.

Sometimes a terrible storm of snow came on; the roads were blockaded, and for days together the old-time tavern was filled with waiting pilgrims. These were seasons of *special* interest to the—landlord. But he used all his arts to console his restless guests, and as they looked from the windows upon a buried world, and heard the roaring of the unabated storm, he would say: "Be at home, gentlemen; be at home; it will soon clear away." On such occasions the nervous man would fret and chafe, while those of phlegmatic tendency continued to make the best of what could not be helped, ate apples, smoked the "pipe of peace," told old stories over again, and laughed as loud as when the roads were clear.

At these early taverns notices were posted, committees met, and councillors held court. They were the news centres and the daily paper in its embryo condition. But the world has moved on, the screaming iron horse has crowded the rumbling mail coach from the old coach road, travel has been diverted, the creaking sign-board has fallen, the kind old landlord is deceased, and the old-fashioned tavern is only now a memory, an institution of the past.

The first keeper of an "ordinary" or place for entertaining strangers on the Saco was also the licensed ferryman from 1654 to 1673; his name was Henry Waddock. This may have been, probably was, the first tavern opened in the Saco valley. He was succeeded by Thomas Haley, and he by Humphrey Scammon, who purchased the property in 1679, and ran the ferry-boat, and "kept" the ordinary. This ferry was subsequently conducted by Amos Chase and Robert Patterson, and we suppose they also put up travelers.

Among old-time landlords remembered by some residents now living, are mentioned Jere, Gordon and John Cleaves, who flourished when their houses were the headquarters of the country stage-drivers.

We do not know who opened the first public house in Buxton, but do know that John Garland, Zachariah Usher, and Ebenezer Wentworth were innholders as early as 1798-1800. The Garland tavern became a place of considerable note. It was situated on the right side of the road leading from the meeting-house at the "Old Corner" to Salmon Falls, and for many years was a favorite resort for the most respectable and prominent people of the county. Of the tavern and family who resided there the following has been related: "Madam Garland was known as one of the best cooks of the time, and her eight daughters were no less skilled in this useful but much neglected art. It was not alone the famous bowls of punch, the mugs of flip and sampson, and the choicest viands of the forest, as well as what the Portland market afforded, that always found the most fashionable young men there, as reference to the record of marriages will show." Mrs. Garland was a good-natured lady of the old school of fashion, and often found time, among her multiplicity of duties, to play the odd game with her daughters. "Joan" was the pride and life of the household, and a particular favorite of all who knew her. She had a kind word for every sorrowful heart. Aunt Susie Merrill said she was "a gay duck and the prettiest rosy-cheeked girl I ever saw." Parson Coffin knew how to lay aside his clerical robes and enjoy the social qualities of life with his neighbors. By special invitation of Madam Garland he visited her family on a Monday, a day in olden times when *ladies* were not ashamed to work. Joan was tugging and sweating over the wash-tub in the heat of July. The parson was quietly ushered into the parlor, and it was gracefully announced to Joan that Cad. Gray, her "spark," had come. While she was busy with her toilet, the parson, with assisters, carried the tub with its contents into the parlor and placed it upon two chairs; and when Joan stepped softly in to greet her lover, she found the parson, with coat off and sleeves rolled up, busily engaged in finishing her washing. She instantly saw that she was euehred, and one ejaculation fell from her lips: "Never, never, will I do any more washing in this house!" She faithfully kept her vow, and the good parson soon made the following record: "1789, Sept. 6, Cadwallader Gray & Joanna Garland both of Buxton."

At this tavern the proprietors of the township held meetings; here referees met for consultation, and here lawsuits were ended. The place was near Parson Coffin's meeting-house, and old men told how some of his hearers used to visit the tavern for an "eye-opener" at the noon-time intermission. On stormy days and autumn evenings, the Lanes, Woodmans, Merrills, and Hancocks, heroes of the Revolution, would toast their shins, tell of their hardships, and fight their battles over again. Sometimes the mug of flip became too potent, and the hilarious company too noisy for the ears of Madam Garland, and she would intimate that it was time to close the doors, when the company would disperse and go "wallowing hame."

Colonel Berry kept a public house at the old corner, so-called, in Buxton, for many years; a very popular house it was, where the Saco stage-drivers changed horses and dined. A large hall was connected with the tavern, and the place became a favorite resort for dancing parties and evening dinners.

At Salmon Falls, Ben. Warren long kept an old-fashioned tavern, and the old house is still standing at the east of the bridge. Paul Coffin mentions taking dinner at Warren's tavern, and calls it a "poor" one; but I am inclined to think this house was at North Hollis, possibly the old John Benson place, where a public house was kept at an early day. Paul Coffin was on a missionary journey, and would not have dined within a mile of his own home at Salmon Falls.

A public house was opened at Bar Mills at an early day, and was conducted at one time by Daniel Darrah.

Albert Bradbury ran a hotel at Bog Mill for several years in the old-fashioned, two-storied house now standing there, since owned by Levi Rounds. At this house Joseph Bickford, the stage-driver, changed horses.

The well and widely-known "brick tavern," at North Hollis, otherwise called "Sweet's tavern," was built by Moses Sweet, Esq., and conducted by him for many years. He sold to Col. Nicholas Ridlon. While he was proprietor, this house was well patronized. Mrs. Ridlon was a lively, entertaining landlady, who was popular at her well-supplied table. The building of railroads and consequent removal of the stage lines left the old-time taverns "out in the cold," and their patronage so far declined that many of the creaking signboards were taken down and their doors closed to travelers.

At Moderation, Albion Strout carried on the public house and stabling business on Hollis side of the Saco river for several years. I think he was succeeded by William Sherman, who sold to Timothy Tarbox as early as 1848. The latter kept open house here many years. Here the Saco stage horses were changed at the time Bill Berry was driving, and many years subsequently. Mr. Tarbox was a cheerful, lively-spirited landlord, who kept a roaring open fire burning on his office hearth. He was a noisy person about the stable, and could be heard shouting to the horses all through the neighborhood. That broad corner room has echoed to the clang of lusty laughter on many a winter night, while the storm without roared, and the sharp sleet rattled against the window-panes. When "Jace" Wakefield, "Elce" Guilford and the loud-laughing John Eastman called in for an hour with hilarious Timothy, the landlord, one might prudently undo the waistbands for the well-seasoned stories told, and the humorous jokes hurled about the hearth-stone were enough to disturb the dead. Sometimes Uncle "Ike" Townsend would drop in to moisten his parched tongue, and when the liquid "oats" began to take effect, some of the most original and funny speeches that ever tickled a fellow's sensitive rib, might be looked for. The old man's oval face, naturally high flavored

with color, would take on a ruddier hue and shine in the firelight, while his little mealy-looking eyes would snap and twinkle like so many stars in the "milky way." Here came "Nate" Graffam, who could "make up" the worst-looking faces of any man living; for this he had *natural* capacity.

At Standish the Shaws seem to have been early innkeepers; but the Tompsons, at the corner, were long known as landlords. A public house was early opened at York's Corner, and one was kept open since the author's recollection, but the proprietors' names have not reached me.

The public house at Baldwin was owned by Isaac Dyer, but conducted by several persons employed by the proprietor to whom he leased the establishment. This was an old stage station, and about it there was considerable business bustle, and a fair degree of patronage for years.

At Limington Corner a place for the entertainment of travelers was opened at an early day.


The old Mount Cutler House, at Hiram Bridge, was built by John P. Hubbard, in 1848, and at its dedication Francis Radeaux, one of Bonaparte's soldiers, played the fiddle; he died in Raymond aged about 95 years. This tavern was "kept" by Augustus Johnson for some years; he was succeeded by Simeon Mansfield, who was long a popular landlord. This house was quite a famous place when the old coaches were on the road, and here the rough-and-ready river-drivers assembled when the day's labor was over.

The first inn opened in Fryeburg was kept by Ezekiel Walker, who was licensed by the town; this house was near the Centre, in the vicinity of Bear pond. The old Oxford House, where Daniel Webster boarded when teaching at the academy, in 1802, was at one time owned and conducted by John Smith, the old heroic stage-driver. His housekeeper was his niece, Molly Brewster, who presided with charming grace, and the house was deservedly popular. He sold out and purchased the James R. Osgood mansion and there kept "open doors" to many of his former patrons.

In Brownfield the first tavern was opened as early as 1800, by John Stickney, where his grandson, William H. Stickney, now resides; this was an old-fashioned "way-side inn," where occasional travelers found entertainment.

The first tavern in Conway was built by Col. Andrew McMillan, and the present McMillan House stands on the same site. This old-time inn stands beneath stately elms in the lower section of North Conway, surrounded by broad, green lawns, and has long been a popular resting place for the weary and wayfaring. Gilbert McMillan kept the house for many years, and he was succeeded by his son, John McMillan, who was endowed with a combination of faculties which constituted him an attractive and successful landlord.

The history of the old taverns kept by the Crawfords, Willeys, Thompsons and others near the White Mountains, is too well known to be more than mentioned here.



Stage Lines and Drivers.



THE earliest stage line that touched the Saco valley, of which we have found any account, extended from Portland to Boston, passing through Saco, and was established in the year 1800. This service was managed by Stephen Littlefield until his death, in 1834, when his son William, who had handled the reins from the age of sixteen, succeeded. In 1842, when the railroad connected the two cities, this old line was discontinued, and William put on a line of coaches between Saco village and the station, continuing to carry the mails; thus the two Littlefields, father and son, had handled the Saco mails for more than seventy years. They were both men of strict integrity, courteous, and very popular with the traveling public.

At the time the new Laconia mills were ready for operation, in the years 1845, 1847, and 1849, there was quite an exodus of the farmers' daughters from the back towns of York and Oxford counties; all hands were away to Saco and Biddeford to work in the factories. It was not necessary, at this time, to send agents to Ireland and Scotland to procure operatives to run the spin-frames and looms. The farmers had plenty of daughters to spare, and these quickly responded to the call for help. Many of these robust children of the broad-shouldered yeomanry had been "raised on burnt ground," as Uncle Daniel Decker once said, and had inhaled a quantity of charcoal sufficient to digest "boarding-house hash."

Up to this time the meagre mails had been gathered up and carried either by men on horseback or with a single team. Several times Peleg Gerrish had gone down to Saco with a cargo of "up-country girls," as they were then called, and foresaw that the new mills soon to be erected by the Pepperill company, which was incorporated about this time, would create a demand for more operatives and further augment the patronage of a regular stage line. There was still another factor to encourage the undertaking. The mails mightily increased between Saco and the up-river towns, as the statistics show; indeed, there was a regular boom in the postal service of the Saco valley at the time the great mills were set running "down country." Why? From the simple fact that from four to six hundred half-homesick country girls in the mills and boarding-houses were spending their Sunday afternoons writing sentimental love-letters to their "sparks," who swung the scythes up in the buttercup meadows during the dreamy days of midsummer, and pitiful lamentations to

their parents that usually contained the stereotyped and melancholy information: "This finds us enjoying rather poor health, and we hope you are enjoying the same blessing." Sometimes the memory of the old family table would find expression in such words as these: "How we want a taste of mother's injun puddin' and apple-dowdy."

Moreover, those who had an eye to business saw that there would be, eventually, a rebound of this migratory wave; that these exuberant creatures, who had beforetime roamed and romped over the whole domain of the farm and forest, would become weary of the confinement and noise of the mills and the regular rotation of the boarding-house bill of fare, and, ere long, go to their old homes to rest, recruit, show their new gear, and see their "fellers." This prophecy proved true, as will soon appear.

In 1844 a line of stages was put on by the O'Brians, of Cornish, between that town and Portland, and the following year Joseph T. Bickford established and operated a stage line between Saco and Lovell, via Buxton Old Corner, Buxton Centre, Bog Mill, York's Corner, Steep Falls, Baldwin Corner, Denmark Corner, and East Fryeburg. He also ran a line between Sebago and Bridgton, on which his brother William drove. An old printer,* employed in the office of the *Saco Democrat*, "set up" and printed the handbills announcing the establishment of this stage line up the east side of the Saco, in the early summer of 1845. Mr. Bickford owned and ran this stage line until the railroad was built from Portland to Steep Falls, when the section between that point and Saco was discontinued.

In the spring of 1847, "Pea" Gerrish went down the Saco from Cornish to take a survey of the route on Hollis side: to get the "lay o' the land," examine the hills, and see what terms could be made at the taverns for stabling, changing horses, and dinners. He decided to establish a line via Bonnie Eagle, Moderation, and Bar Mills, on Hollis side, and thence across the river to Colonel Berry's tavern, where he waited to dine. At this point he struck Bickford's route, and drove down to Saco over the same road. On this line Mr. Gerrish drove about a year, sold out to the O'Brians, of Cornish, and was succeeded in 1848 by William Berry, who out-championed all the jolly fellows who vied with each other on the various Saco valley routes. He was a handsome, dashing young man, who made considerable show on the road. He wore a large, bright-colored cravat, and a drab hat with the rather wide brim rolled up at the sides. His manners were attractive, and his conversation engaging. With great politeness he gave much attention to the comfort of his passengers. He could read human nature at a glance, and sized up his patrons with unmistakable precision. He was an expert reinsman, and had a reputation for safe driving, but his boldness assumed too much risk to those under his care,

* Robert B. Wentworth, of Portage, Wis., formerly of Buxton.

and while running horses on the circuitous drive-way by which he approached Berry's tavern, at Buxton Lower Corner, with the driver of an opposition stage, he capsized, and one of his passengers was very seriously injured, a costly experiment for the proprietors of the line.

Of course the lawyers going to and coming from court, and ministers when attending their quarterly-meetings, rode on these stages. There were lumbermen, and river-drivers at certain seasons with their long ashen "hand-speeks," and various other classes who went up and down country occasionally by this public conveyance, but the principal patrons were the factory girls going to seek employment, or the weary ones returning home for a vacation. These farmers' daughters were, perforce, rather verdant when on their first down-river trip. They were shy and bashful withal, and blushed and giggled as such unsophisticated young women will when the corn of common sense is only "in the milk." They were sometimes dressed in plain homespun, but honest linsey-woolsey, gowns, and their pretty faces were shaded with ample sun-bonnets of pink print, laundried as tidily as could be. Their spare wardrobe and "fixin's" were housed away among dried rose leaves and lavender in their little, red, round-covered trunks, tied about with pieces of bed-cord, or in bandboxes and divers bundles in bandannas. It was a picturesque spectacle to see Bill Berry on the box of his great coach, his six spirited horses coming into Saco upon the dead run, and above him on the "hurricane deck," as he called it, a half-dozen of these bright-eyed country girls. How he would come thundering down Main street and dash up to the front of Jerry Gordon's tavern!

At one time when driving down he was well loaded, within and without coach, with factory girls. It was midsummer, and while passing through the woods below Salmon Falls they were overtaken by a heavy shower. The rain came down in torrents, and nothing but circumscribed and fragile sunshades with which to shield their precious but delicate head gear. As they trundled on, Bill would rally the spirits of the almost disconsolate girls by such words as: "Never mind, ladies, never mind; they have plenty of new bonnets down in town. Don't shed a tear, my good girls; the sun will come out long before we reach town, and you will be as dry as a chip." But this was unavailing, so far as dress goods were concerned, for really all hands were, as the Scotchman declared when they got down from the coach before the gazing throng about the tavern, "as wet as a drooket craw." Nevertheless, when they found that there was no alternative but to sit and soak, they laughed and joked and sang until Bill Berry declared that there was more fun in a woman when she was thoroughly drenched by a shower than under any other condition. I am writing of "Stage Lines and Drivers," with factory girls for trimmings. See?

Well, these new recruits entered the mills and worked two months for

sixty cents a week and their board. "Board! What do you call board?" asked a silver-haired woman, as I wrote, who was down there in 1848. I cannot write what *she* likened the "living" to. Of course, when settlement-day came the wages did not aggregate much, but away the glad girls went, and the way they decked themselves out in artificial flowers and bright ribbons was death to their pocket-books. But when the wages gave them from four to five dollars a week they went in strongly for cheap jewelry. There were gold beads for Amanda's plump neck, rings for Triphena's dimpled finger, long, swinging pendants for Rachel's ears, and a "buzzum pin" for Prudence. What a time they had, to be sure, when at their boarding-house they pierced each other's ears. How they squalled and danced about!

Still writing about stage-drivers, as the reader will presently see. It is now autumn, and the "sere leaf" is falling. This is the season for the factory girls to sing, "We are homeward bound," and mean it, too. A half-dozen of these have settled, made their purchases, packed their trunks, which sometimes contained "factory cloth" for which the possessor could show no invoice, and were waiting for "Berry" to drive down to their boarding-house—"corporation boardin'-house," if you please. Hark! "Crack!" That's Bill's whip-snapper, true's you live, and the old, reeling, bouncing coach comes rumbling down the street. A hurried kiss for the mistress of the house, a thousand good-byes for their room-mates, and a blush for the young men standing around, and these merry-hearted, "hame-going" girls are seated upon the "hurricane deck" back of and above the driver. They were all acquainted with Bill; of course they were; didn't they go down with him in a shower, and get sousing wet? Ah, yes, crack goes the long whip, and they go up Main street as if the "deevil" was after them, with the ribbons a-flying and the cheeks a-blushing, homeward bound! a forty-mile ride into the hill-country. They laughed, they joked, they sang songs that would have made their puritanical old mothers' ears tingle and eyes snap with great amazement. Never mind, they were going home, and the pent-up mirth beguiled the hours on the road. And do you think those old stage-drivers—there! What did I tell you, reader?—were a dull, sanctimonious set? Well now, beloved, you may be assured that their humorous eye-teeth were "cut," and that their witticisms, though harmless, were sometimes rather highly flavored for sober folk. They were, as a matter of policy, sociable fellows, who, if they did not, like counter-girls, sell smiles by the yard like tape, disposed of them in quantities for gain to win the favor of the traveling public. It *paid* to be polite and accommodating, and *so* they practised such virtues. The popular Bill Berry could readily adapt himself, and the atmosphere about him, to the capacity or character of those who sat on the box with him or on the high seats of the four-wheeled synagogue, above. He could be grave or gay, serious or hilarious. Of compliments, he had great store, and distributed them most liberally when he had a half-dozen good-

natured, appreciative factory girls aboard. He enjoyed their company, and, being then a single man, in no danger of being scalped, he had been known to take his pay by a draft on a pretty girl's cheek, in lieu of silver, as he handed her down at her father's door.

When leaving Saco he was observed to be silent and thoughtful for the first few miles out. He was, on such occasions, waiting to discover what drift the conversation would take, so that he might know what kind of an expression to hang out. If the company were mirthfully inclined, and the themes were calculated to stimulate entertaining comment, he would not long remain a "silent partner." If, on the other hand, a smoothly-shaven man with a black coat and white neckcloth was on the top within ear-shot, Bill was as serious as a man under "consarn o' mind"; indeed, he could assume a very religious air, and engage in theological discussion with apparent enthusiasm. But when he had a bevy of choice spirits on board, a dozen mill girls homeward bound, ready to explode with exuberant animal life, and he knew it, a wonderful sense of relief was experienced, and expressed in no doubtful way, when the straight-laced dominie had reached his point of departure; then there would be music in the air all along the route. Aye, a free, traveling concert for all who lived along the way.

Farmers' sons toiling in the fields, hearing the rumbling of the coach or the melody that floated on the air, would lean on the hoe or rake, raise their chip hats, and shoot kisses at long range, while Bill cracked his whip, and through a cloud of summer dust would go down through the valleys with horses at the full gallop. Some sarcastic remarks were heard about "green girls still tied to their mothers' apron strings," who were seen peeping from window sides or cape-bonnets in the blueberry patch of the cow pasture.

Bill Berry not only knew every man who lived along the route, but was familiar with their peculiarities. He had a quick, discerning eye that instantly saw the funny side of everything that appeared on the road. He was acquainted with the Bean and Smith families in Hollis, knew of their keen mother-wit, and the quaint things they were capable of saying. He would sometimes overtake one of the Beans on the road, and chat with him as they walked at the coach-side, to draw out something for the amusement of his passengers. At one time, when walking his horses up the rising ground below the old Joe Haley place, he fell in with Charles Bean, and a little way ahead the well-known and short-legged Sam Graffam was stubbing along. Berry asked Charles what ailed that little man going over the hill. This was the answer: "There's nothin' ails the man, Mister Berry, only the seat of his pant-a-loons drags in the sand." That was a "Bean blossom" of which we have a field full in another department.

On another day as Berry drove down the Guide-board hill into the old Alfred road, between Moderation and Bonnie Eagle, he encountered Cyrus Bean, and

for the fun of the thing, invited him to climb up and ride. As they crossed the Gulf bridge they saw another man, somewhat out of proportion, waddling along by the road-side. His trunk seemed to be large and well developed, but his nether limbs were scarcely long enough for comfortable locomotion. Bill saw there were all the essential combinations for sport, and in a pitiful tone of voice asked Cyrus what caused the man's *lameness*. He instantly replied in his inimitable way: "Why, Mister Berry, the man aint lame at all; he's just like a toad, allers the tallest when he's a-sittin' down." How Bill Berry roared! Crack went his lash, and the horses galloped up to the old Brice Lane tavern door, where, with great demonstration of gratitude, and "I'm greatly ablegged to ye, Mister Berry," Cyrus took his leave of the gallant knight of the whip.

At one time the stable-man at Cornish did not "grease the wheels" of Berry's coach, and the axle became hot on the road, a few miles out of Saco. He saw that the horses were sweating more than usual, and found the axle and box welded and the latter turning in the wheel-hub. Nothing disconcerted, he unloaded, set his mill girls to picking strawberries, and was off to a farmer's for some kind of a vehicle with which to carry his passengers into town. At last he came with a long hay-rack, about half filled with straw; upon this he seated his jolly crew, hitched on his leaders, and leaving the coach by the road-side drove to the tavern in rustic gear. What a shout went up all along the street as the crowds of interested spectators beheld this novel spectacle going with the speed and noise of a war chariot through the town! It just suited Bill Berry, who was on the very crest of the wave of human glory.

Neither roads upheaved by frost nor blockaded by snow could stop Bill Berry; he was bound to be on time, and would take down bars and drive through fields when the highways were impassable. It was his custom to run the hills and upon the apex to stop for his horses to rest. He considered this easier for his team.

But it was when "Ike" Dyer put on his opposition stages and undertook to run Berry off the line that affairs assumed a somewhat serious and sometimes dangerous aspect. Dyer had the money, and the Cloughs, for whom Berry was then driving, had the pluck and good horses. Every trick that "witty invention" could contrive was employed by the competing drivers to gain an advantage. The two stages left Saco at about the same time, and the driver who found himself in the rear watched for a clear track and ran by the rival stage, if possible. Berry almost always took the lead and kept his position. He kept an eye out at the side, and with whip in hand was ready to tickle the ears of his leaders when an attempt was made to pass him on the road. It was something fearful to see these two furious Jehus running their six-horse teams for dear life, while the old bounding, careening coaches, with their frightened passengers, went heaving through clouds of dust as thick

as that raised by a powerful whirlwind. When approaching the taverns the "tug of war" was on, and with vehement driving and terrible risk of life and limb each sought to reach the door-stone first. It was in a race like this that the accident, before-mentioned, occurred. But Berry was an expert reinsman, who knew all the arts of coach navigation; he had the best horses and the contempt of danger that nearly always made him the victor.

Alas! poor fellow; he had just been happily married and was moving his household goods across the river, at Hiram, when his spirited horse became unmanageable and went over the side of the old "stringer" bridge, and the kind-hearted and popular stage-driver lost his life. It was not known whether he was killed instantly by a stove that was on the load when he fell, or if he was drowned. He could not swim, always having a dread of the river. Hundreds assembled along the banks on the following day as boatmen were dragging for his body, but it was not found until several days after, when, during a heavy thunder shower, it rose and was taken away for burial.

Few men in the common walks of life were so well and favorably known as Bill Berry. He had a host of warm friends, who delighted to do him honor; and it affords the author great pleasure to write this humble tribute to a manly man, who kindly noticed him when a barefooted school-boy, trudging along the dusty road. He had an inexhaustible fund of humor and an interminable string of stories with "pints" in them with which to regale his passengers. He would sometimes have that musical genius, Murch Chick, upon the high seat above him, and by well-applied flattery keep his magic fiddle-bow going until he swore that his "elbow-grease had all run out." At other times the dry wag known as Orse Smith would be upon the box, and then woe betide the sober man in the company. He who could restrain laughter when the quaint sayings of that unfortunate fellow were in the air was dead enough to be buried.

These were days of slow travel, when the stage-driver was looked upon as a man of considerable importance. As he came into the towns and hamlets along his route the idle ones would be assembled about the taverns, waiting for the arrival, to watch the driver as he came sweeping around the curves to the broad door-stone and shouted "Whoa!" With what nonchalant airs and dexterity he threw the long reins to the hurrying hostler and wound the long lash around the hickory whip-stock! He was regarded as a hero and a dashing gentleman by the young folk; *this* we are sure of. And when the fresh horses were in harness and all was ready, the driver would enter the tavern hall and lustily shout, "All aboard"; then what bustling of passengers! And the comments made by the spectators! While the saucy mill girls slung squibs at those along the way, they, themselves, became the subject of many a sarcastic ejaculation.

Lewis O'Brion, Esq., of Boston, informs me that he commenced driving

stage the 2d of March, 1847, when sixteen years of age, and drove nearly all the time until April, 1859. Not all the time, however, from Cornish to Saco, but from 1853 to 1859 he drove from Madison, N. H., via Freedom, N. H., North Parsonsfield, Limerick, Waterborough, Hollis Centre, and Salmon Falls, to Saco. He says: "William Berry left the Cornish and Saco line and went over to drive from Portland, via Baldwin, Hiram, Fryeburg, and Conway. Naham and Levi Clough followed William Berry, and Jacob Mudgett followed Clough. Albert Weeks, of East Parsonsfield, followed me on the line from Saco to Madison, via Limerick. I am quite unable to tell you when the stage quit running from Saco."

John Smith, born in Newbury, Vt., came to Conway in 1833 and established a stage line between the mountains and Portland. He made five journeys to Washington to secure mail routes. He estimated that the miles covered by him when driving stage would have equaled nine journeys around the world. He had many adventures with rival stage-drivers, who had put on competing lines of coaches and tried to run him off the track. He was not the kind of man, however, to succumb to opposition; it was only an impetus to greater exertion, and he extended his daily line so as to cover the whole distance between the mountains and Portland in a day. The distance was more than one hundred miles, and his coaches came down through the Crawford Notch very early in the morning, so early that forty miles were covered before breakfast, which was taken at Fryeburg. On the journey back he dined at Fryeburg and took tea at the foot of the mountains. He sold to little Job Cushman, who was as fussy as an old maid. He disposed of the line to Naham Clough and bought the stages running between Bridgton and South Paris, where he connected with the Grand Trunk Railroad.

Levi Clough, brother of Naham, drove on the regular line from Saco to Cornish, thence through Kezar Falls and Porter village to Freedom, N. H., at the time Isaac Dyer put on his opposition stages, and had many an adventure on the road and at the hotels, where he changed horses. He was a little, waspy fellow, full of crazy pluck, and sometimes took great hazard with his passengers when his temper was up. At one time the rival driver reached the Tarbox tavern at Moderation before Clough, and stopped right in the drive-way by which he wished to reach the door-stone. "Little Levi" kindly asked him to move out of his way, but he replied with taunting language, mingled with oaths. "Very well," said the yellow-haired knight of the whip, and, cracking his long lash over his leaders' heads, he drove them over the door-stone, against the tavern, inside of the other small coach, and dragged the whole team, with driver, into the road, smashing wheels and tearing away the paint. From that time forward Levi had the drive-way to himself. He was witty, full of humor, and by craft sometimes induced a woman to ride with him, while by some misunderstanding her husband would be left to the trun-

dling stage run by the rival driver employed by Ike Dyer. After leaving the box Levi Clough went into the army, and served as wagoner. Returning, he secured a small pension, and spent his last days at Cornish and at the Soldiers' Home at Togus. He was a kind-hearted man, who could tell a good story, and his genial manners and chivalrous spirit won him the warm esteem of the traveling public. "Little Levi" died in 1892.

A Mr. Morse owned the line from Limerick to Saco, via Waterborough and Salmon Falls, many years, and I think he ran the stage from Limerick to Moderation, via North Hollis, calling at the old brick tavern there. At any rate, it was known as the "Morse stage." Robert Whitehouse held the whip on this line for a period, but afterwards drove from Moderation to Saco. The line between Limington and Buxton Centre, via West Buxton, was long conducted by Lemuel Davis and his sons, but he was succeeded by "Rod" Larrabee and Alonzo Lane, of Bonnie Eagle, and bought out Job Cushman on the Bridgton and Paris line, where, at his death, he was succeeded by Sumner Davis, his son, who continues on the box as a painstaking and popular driver.

The Western Reserve Emigration.



E have elsewhere intimated that swarms from the settlements on the Saco river had gone forth to establish homes in distant localities, where their posterity may still be found. Such an exodus occurred in 1795, 1798, and 1800. Elder Morris Witham, a Baptist preacher and land speculator, said to have been a native, or an inhabitant, of Standish, made a journey on horseback to the Western Reserve, now Ohio, in 1795-7, and possessed himself of an extensive tract of land in that territory. It has been said that this land consisted of claims he had purchased of Revolutionary soldiers, but for this we cannot vouch. He first sat down in the Little Miami valley, now within the corporation of Cincinnati, but not being contented there he purchased a thousand acres of land ten miles east of Columbia, where he selected the location for a settlement.

After an absence of several months, he returned to the Saco, bringing such a glowing account of his visit and of the rich bottom lands, pure water, salubrious climate, and beautiful timber, that he induced several families to sell out and follow him to the then far West. He might have been seen dressed in black garb, wearing a broad-brimmed hat, riding on an old yellow mare, from one neighborhood to another, up and down in the Saco valley, where, gathering around him a group of the amazed settlers, he would enlarge upon the description of what he had witnessed. Being a minister of the gospel, every one *then* believed all he said. He told of soil, black as gunpowder, in which corn and wheat grew higher than the tallest of men; of fountains of water, inexhaustible and sweet as nectar; of natural grasses for pasturage, where cattle became hog-fat in a few weeks without attention; of tall chestnut growth from which fence-rails could be split with an axe-stroke, as straight as a line, and of abundant cedar from which clear clapboards and shingles could be made that would never decay. He said Mohawk potatoes grew as large as "Caleb Kimball's foot"; and, judging from that of his son Eleazer, seen by many of us, these tubers must have been of enormous proportions. We may hear more about them presently.

The fact was Elder Witham was a man of many superior parts, who wanted to preach the gospel and speculate in land at the same time. He believed that the saints were to inherit the earth, and wanted to secure *his* share before the territory was absorbed. He was a General, otherwise "Hard-shelled,"

Baptist, whose creed was *just right*; and he wished everybody else to become Baptists. As we survey the movements of the elder, assisted by the testimony of several very excellent persons interviewed in the West, who were personally acquainted with him, it appears that he cherished the hope, that when settled down upon his claim on the Ohio, surrounded by a cluster of families apart from all other communities, and undisturbed by any interference from the other religious sects, he could build up a little kingdom of his own, all of one theological stripe. Certainly, if he could herd the old sheep, he might put his own religious ear-mark on the lambs; if he should feed the flock, he also might hope to share in the fleeces thereof. Why not? This was according to the apostolic teaching that the ox that treadeth out the corn shall not be muzzled. He was not like his ancient noble predecessor, Nehemiah of sacred story, tempted to go down to the plains of Ono, but to the rich bottom lands of the Western Reserve. We shall see that the whole inception and execution of the elder's plan, so far as it *was* executed, had not been a hap-hazard, but a well-arranged, scheme, which bid fair to materialize, and to assume organized form.

He surveyed and laid out his land, disposed of to those who had followed him to the West, very ingeniously. These lots were so arranged that the owners, by building their farmsteads on one end, would form a hamlet all in compact association around a common centre.

He returned a second time (and the last) to New England, in the autumn of 1799, for the purpose of inducing other families to go West. Having waited until those who had first emigrated could harvest a crop from the new land, he brought to the East in his saddle-bags some of the fruits of this goodly country to prove the statements true made by him on his first homeward trip. There were potatoes of tremendous size, but not as large as Caleb Kimball's foot; ears of corn large, long, and well-ripened, and a braid of prairie grass of remarkable growth. With these "specimens of the grapes from Eschol" he rode from neighborhood to neighborhood, exhibiting them to the amazed inhabitants. As a further proof of the fertility of the soil, he had brought letters from those who had followed him West for their friends and kindred in the Saco valley. These epistles were as high colored in descriptive phrase as the narrow schooling of the writers would admit of. One wrote that their potatoes grew so large that while he was employed with his pen a brother was sitting on one end of a Shenango, eating potato and butter, while the other end was roasting in the embers of the fire-place. Another stated that the corn was of such phenomenal growth that the kernels were cracked with a sledge-hammer before they could be ground in a mill. The only trouble complained about was that the wild grasses were so nutritious that their cows in a few weeks became so fat that their milk was dried up and they must be turned for beef.

These specimens of their first harvest, and the descriptive letters written by the homesick pioneers, were the bacteria of an early western fever, brought into the Saco valley settlements, that spread until many families were hopelessly infected. The excitement grew, and industrious men neglected their farm work and assembled in groups of dozens to discuss plans for removing to the westward. As a result, those who owned good land and comfortable buildings; whose expanding fields were dotted with a goodly number of cattle and sheep; who had passed through the preliminary struggle of cutting away the forests and of subduing the soil, and were entering upon an era of agricultural prosperity, were overwhelmed by this western wave, sold their farms and stock in haste, at ruinous prices, pulled up stakes, turned their backs upon kindred and native land, and followed, rather anticipated, the advice of Horace Greeley — to “go West.”

Many of these farmers spent about all the money received for their farms and stock for large horses, wagons, and harnesses for their journey. In one neighborhood they hired a man, supposed to be a shrewd business calculator, to go to Haverhill, Mass., to purchase horses, one of which was said to have been so broad across the back that Joe Decker, Sr., rode about the door-yard standing upon his hips. All the cord-winders in the Saco valley were called to cut up sides of leather and make harnesses for these big horses, while the millwrights and wheelwrights were cutting and slashing with all their might to build wagons of commensurate proportions for the accommodation of the emigrant families and their few remaining household goods.

It was a sad season indeed when the hour of parting came, and we cannot apprehend the strength of motive that was powerful enough to separate these members of a family connection under such circumstances. Were they possessed of the finer sensibilities of filial affection and kindred attachment, when they could voluntarily isolate themselves from all the associations that would seem to have bound them to the homes of their childhood, and encounter unknown conditions? They well knew that these separations would be final, so far as this world was concerned.

From the lips of an aged man in southern Illinois, where I was visiting twenty years ago, I wrote down some reminiscences of the parting scenes and journey as he remembered them when, as a lad, he was carried West by his parents. It was a balmy morning in June, at “flax-bloom time,” when those composing the emigrating party took leave of their friends and left the Saco valley. Arrangements had been made for the families of Bradbury, Warren, Lane, Townsend, Bennett, Rounds, Wentworth, and Redlon to meet at Salmon Falls, and from that point to follow Elder Witham, who was to return to the West, as he had come East, on horseback. Some of the fathers and mothers in middle life, with their children, had passed the night at the down-river home of their aged parents. Before daybreak there was much confusion, as

preparations for leaving were made. White-haired old men sat at the chimney side with bowed heads, wiping away the falling tears. Venerable mothers, who had spent their strength for their children, with many a sigh were now assisting their sons and daughters to leave them. There were brothers and sisters who had come from twenty to forty miles, from the back towns, to say farewell to those who had been nursed upon the same maternal bosom and rocked in the same old cradle. More distant relatives and neighbors had also congregated about the old house-place.

Elder Lewis, called "Uncle Eben," was there, and as all bowed together for the last time, on earth, he commended them to the care of an all-merciful God in a most tender but powerful prayer. Amid falling tears these fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters fondly embraced each other. One by one the children were kissed and handed up to the great covered wagon. "Farewell, Abram!" said a patriarchal father with uncovered head, as his snowy locks floated in the wind. "Good-by, Patience!" sobbed a poor, old, wrinkled mother, as she looked upon her first-born daughter for the last time. "Good-by, gran'pa and gramma," cried a quartette of little voices from the wagon. Crack! went the great leather whip, and the party moved away.

Long and sadly did the group about the door stand and silently watch the receding teams. Scarcely a word could be uttered by reason of the fullness of every heart. One by one they separated and pensively went their way. The aged ones went back to their lonely hearth-stone, where they wept and groaned aloud. But little work was done during the day; a thick, sombre cloud hung over all. This is no imaginary picture; it is but the too cold attempt to describe, in brief, what actually took place, as related, with much pathos, by one who clearly recalled all the particulars. Nor does this account apply to *one* family, to the parting of *one* kindred band, but to many. Those who moved down river from the upper part of Phillipsburgh, now Hollis, were witnesses of what occurred at other homes, as the caravan was made up on the road.

Cooking utensils were carried in each wagon, and when night came on the train was drawn up in a circle, their horses tethered to hubs driven into the ground and watched in turn by their owners, while the busy women were preparing food for supper. Seeing their fires, people living in the neighborhood of the encampment would come out to see them and often bring them something for refreshment. Jolly times they had around those evening circles. I asked my old informant if Elder Witham took any of the "O-be-joyful" on the journey, and he replied: "Why, yes; everybody drank the ardent in them days."

The women had been spinning "stockin'-yarn" all winter, and as they journeyed or camped around the fire continued their knitting work, and the cold season found many a little foot encased in the stockings knitted while on the way to 'Hio.

Their horses wore wooden hames, and when they reached Pennsylvania, the poor creatures had become so badly galled, that it was found necessary to halt for two weeks, while these sore shoulders healed. During this time, being in a Dutch settlement, the men threshed grain and the women spun flax for those with whom they tarried to "pay their keeping." After waiting as long as circumstances would admit of, and finding their horses still too sore for harness, some of the Yankees exchanged with the Dutchmen. One of these found a "tight-bitted mear" on his hands, and the "ole critter would run and kick like a mu-el." Lively incidents were of frequent occurrence *en route*. They ran horses until the wagon rattled like an "airth quaker," and the dust rose like a thick cloud for a half-mile along the road. One of their company had taken his fiddle to while away a pleasant hour on the road, and betimes there would be music and dancing around the fire at evening. This reminds me that my quaint old story-teller said his mother, "Pashunse, was a powerful dancer, and could tucker down any man she ever met."

When ascending the Alleghany mountains, the road was so steep that they found it necessary to double up their teams and draw their heavy wagons up by stages, two men walking behind to trig the wheels when a stop was made to allow the horses to rest. In descending, long withes were twisted into the sides of their wagon-covers, and by these, held in the hands of men who walked on the upper side, they prevented their wagons from capsizing. One of the lads was riding on a young horse which stumbled, threw him upon the ledge, and fractured his arm. This sad accident happened at a point where the declivity was so steep that the teams could not be stopped; consequently, the lad was placed in one of the great, jolting wagons, where he was left to suffer excruciating pain, until the foot-hills were reached; then was laid upon a quilt by the road-side, and his broken arm bound up between rough "splints" hewed from a sapling cut for the purpose. Again he mounted his young horse and suffered terribly by the stepping of the beast upon the stony road.

At Redstone creek, on the Ohio river, the company waited to build great flatboats, upon which to transport their families, horses, wagons, and gear down to the place of landing. Here a stranger fell in with them, who stated that he was also on his way to Ohio, prospecting for land. As he seemed to be honest, and as his objective point was near that of the emigrants, they allowed him to take a pair of their horses down by land; this would help the stranger and reduce their boat-load. Their passage down the river was uneventful. At the landing they were greeted by kindred and old acquaintances, who had followed Elder Witham west a few years previous. Joyful was the meeting; but the man who had borrowed the horses did not appear as promised. After waiting for several days, the owner found one of his horses some distance up the river, where it had been turned out to care for itself. This animal was too poor and weak to be driven, and was exchanged for a heifer, and note

which was never paid. The other horse, a valuable one, was not found, nor was the scoundrel, who had charge of him, ever afterwards heard from.

Some of these families were permitted to spend their first winter in the homes of their kindred who had comfortable cabins; others went immediately to work, and put up small log-houses. One family passed the winter in a hut, built of puncheons, entrenched in the ground and roofed with chestnut bark. This was small and had but one room. A store of meal and potatoes was laid in, and all the meat they had was furnished by two Dutch hunters, named Van Eaton, who betimes came to sleep in their hut, bringing with them venison and wild turkeys. In this dwelling a family, consisting of the parents and four children, was sheltered, and a fifth was born there during the winter. The father spent the time splitting rails to pay Elder Witham for his land.

Thus it will be seen that these families, by removing west, exchanged comparative independence and comfort for poverty and suffering; in other words, turned themselves and families out of doors, besides sacrificing, what was considered to be at that time, a handsome estate in New England. It was a wild, reckless venture, and nothing but unsanctified selfishness upon the part of Elder Witham would have caused him to use the influence which he employed, to induce these well-housed and contented families to sacrifice all they had gained, by years of toil, to gratify his personal ambition for selling his land in the West.

They reached their destination at "roast-ear time," so Uncle Sam said. Nothing to do but build a log meeting-house that very season. The following year several new houses were put up for families who passed their first winter in homes of their friends. The hamlet was called "Witham settlement" at that time. Thus far the projector of the scheme had executed his plans remarkably well, and the time had come for bringing about another phase of the undertaking. The flock had been gathered to the landed enclosure; he now wished to gather them into the denominational fold, thus to shepherd the sheep and their lambs and to shear them as well as he could. And to accomplish this the elder went to preaching with all his might. A deep religious interest immediately sprang up, and nearly all who were "'countable" were found to belong to the "elect" and made excellent timber for a "Gineral" Baptist church; they were baptized and gathered into that fold. Elder Witham could have sat "under his own vine and fig tree with none to molest or make him afraid." But ambition sometimes hurls headlong those who are led too far by its bewitching wiles. He expanded his plans and started for Washington to enter another tract of land. On this journey he was taken violently ill and soon died. He was buried "somewhere" on the bank of the Ohio river, but his own descendants do not know the place of his earthly rest. Thus ended the plans of the speculative preacher. His old parishioners, interviewed by me while in Ohio, thought well of him. Had he survived,


there is no reason for doubt that he would have made another journey to the Saco valley for recruits to augment his colony and enlarge his church membership; a movement that would have left a dozen more abandoned hearthstones, and obsolete old wells like those known to exist today in the Saco valley, where were once happy homes, in neighborhoods made up of kindred connections, who were naturally helpful in time of health, and kindly attentive in the hour of sickness.

Around the old log meeting-house, built in Witham's settlement, a burying-ground was laid out, and there many of the parents and children, who removed from the river towns on the Saco, many of them when advanced to old age, were laid down to rest. There the widow and children of Elder Witham were interred, and a fine monument marks the spot today. This old grave-yard is now enclosed in the public cemetery at Withamville. Nearly all of the early families are dead or removed farther West. A grandson of Elder Witham, now quite aged, survives. Some members of the Lane family remain. Abraham Townsend and his family were among the first to remove from Phillipsburg to the Western Reserve. His sons were well-to-do farmers there many years ago, and descendants were living on the homestead, not far from Cincinnati, when I was in the West twenty years ago.

Elder Morris Witham and his wife, Hannah, had eleven children, seven of whom were daughters; to these he gave 100 acres of land, to his sons, 150 acres each.



Primitive Courtship and Marriage.

E are fully aware of the gravity of our subject, the almost insuperable difficulties to be encountered in its literary treatment, and the criticisms which it may engender; nevertheless, the inquiry involves much that was considered important at the time of which we write, and we have no scruples in our attempt to delineate the customs of the early inhabitants who sat down in the Saco valley. Whatever was tolerated at that puritanical period ought to bear the light of this decade of the nineteenth century.

The affairs of which we shall make mention in our thesis were at the very foundation of well-ordered society, the foundation of the homes of the community. Courtship meant something more than a formal introduction of strangers, followed by a few days or weeks of acquaintance among the pioneer families. It was serious and moderate business then, and required the exercise of considerable skill on the first skirmish line.

A pretty face and charming personality created rivalry as arbitrary among suitors then as anything witnessed in the more sensitive communities of today; and it was not always an easy matter for a maiden with two eyes and a compassionate heart to decide between two gallants of about equal manly qualities and personal prepossession, who had laid siege at her castle; to set one adrift on the cold stream of time with a wounded spirit, the roar of the falls in his ears, and nothing but his hands to paddle with.

And so, while the one sought for was deliberating and balancing her chances, it was policy for those who paid court to cultivate and bring to the front all those evidences of goodness and graces of manner that were at their command. And didn't they do it? Muscular religion had a potent influence upon the fair sex in the pioneer days; much more so than now. It manifested itself in divers ways and sometimes with resistless power.

Athletic sports were then popular; were practised in every neighborhood and encouraged by all classes. On nearly all secular public occasions—at the military trainings and barn raisings—the brawny young men were sure to engage not only in throwing and lifting at stones and stiff-heels, but in friendly but formidable tussle, and the broad-shouldered champion who could down any one in the rural hamlet was then regarded as a hero; indeed, his chances for winning fair lady, when family support depended more upon

brawn than brains, were far more hopeful than of one who was of handsome person and courtly manners, unfortunately deficient in physical development.

At house-rolling and house-raising there was an excellent opportunity for the expenditure and exhibition of as much muscular strength as the average young man had in stock, and the spirit of competition often waxed warm while the contentions for the mastery were radical and vehement. On these occasions there were always interested spectators, whose twinkling eyes and smiles of approbation proved a powerful incentive to the competition in athletic encounter.

Now it came to pass, in the year of grace 1770, that Zachary Walderman, of the Narragansett township, No. 1, was ready to raise the frame of his new farm-house, that was to supersede the small log-cabin in which he was then living with his family. Mr. Walderman had been an inhabitant of the plantation since about the time that hostilities had ceased in the French war. A native of England, he had come with his parents to the settlement at the mouth of the river; had passed through the trying experiences of the Indian wars; had taken his wife from a family of robust maidens at Winter Harbor, and spent the earlier years of his married life in a home on the coast. From the advent of his first-born his wife had been a fruitful vine, and her rich cluster of children were now ripening into young manhood and womanhood. Since their removal to the up-river township Mr. Walderman and his sons had, by patient toil and the reward of bountiful harvests gathered from the rich new land, gained property, and the family required more house room.

As the neighbors assembled upon the spot where the house was to stand, where the heavy broadsides were laid out and firmly pinned together ready for the raising, several stalwart young bucks, dressed in tow shirts and homespun trousers, emerged from the woodland paths and seated themselves upon the timbers. Meanwhile, three or four of the Walderman girls, whose sweet-hearting day had fully dawned, were standing in the shady kitchen of the log-house, close at hand, gazing through the little window upon the motley groups. Their prudent mother observed their behavior and mildly rebuked them by the ingenious interrogation: "My children, why do you stand glowering at the strangers yender?"

Now every young man who had crossed Walderman's clearing had taken a census of his family and knew how many of his daughters had reached the attractive period of young womanhood; and, to be candid and confess the bare truth, the presence of these charming girls, whose fame for beauty had reached every clearing on the river, was the prime magnet that drew so many of the young men together, in response to the invitation sent forth by their father for help to raise his house frame.

The able-bodied men in the settlement were still few in number, and after waiting some time, with the hope that others would come forward, the

master-workman declared that the raising must be postponed until more help could be procured. Zachary Walderman, however, was not the man to have his purposes thwarted by such trivial obstacles as this seemed to be, and found, in his own family, a contingent force that was equal to the occasion. Summoning four of his robust daughters, who came blushing toward the frame, he announced that they were fully competent to hold the foot of the posts, or, if otherwise needed, they could put their shoulders under and raise about as many pounds as any of the masculine gender in the plantation.

At the foot of the four great posts the quartette were stationed and as the heavy broadside was slowly elevated they all acquitted themselves of their charge without a murmur or evidence of over-exertion, save a richer tint brought to their already rosy cheeks. When the frame had been raised and secured in position, the daughters retired to the house to help their mother, who was serving refreshments to the men.

There was now an opportunity for the superabundant animal life of the brawny young men to show itself in the wrestling feats that followed. To them grave interests were at stake, and these muscular gladiators knew they were striving in their manly sports for something more substantial, more practical and valuable, than a fading crown of laurels. An occasional side-glance proved too plainly that there were bright eyes gazing upon the herculean encounters and that the effect of successful competition would be far-reaching in its relation to a happy or dissatisfactory life thereafter. And so they wrought and tugged like giants in the arena, cheered on by the shouts of the men who watched them, until they left no ground for doubt as to the championship. The enthusiasm of the girls who witnessed the sport knew no bounds, and, in spite of their mother's restraint, they clapped their hands with delight when some favorite fellow gained a victory. This helped wonderfully to "settle the coffee," and paved the way for some prolonged, old-fashioned courtships that culminated, several years afterwards, at the marriage altar, and records of the event are still extant.

There, we have now attended to our preliminaries; have laid our foundation and must describe, in as clear form as possible, how the old time gallants and sweethearts proceeded along the mazes of the fickle road in which so many feet have been pierced with thorns. Our attempt to gain reliable information to weave into this chapter was attended with some very amusing circumstances, which seem to be worthy of notice, being part and parcel of the theme under treatment. Aware that there was an aged pair still living, who were present at the raising of the Walderman farm-house, when taking my notes twenty-five years ago, I ventured to visit them for an interview. They were very aged, as a comparison of dates will indicate, but remarkably well preserved, lively, and conversational. In a round-about way, I approached the subject that I wished to elucidate, and at my first inquiry started a blush to

the wrinkled cheek of the dear old lady, and a ripple of laughter in the man at her side. It was a delicate matter, to be sure, but he who writes with the confidence of authority must boldly push his investigations, and secure his materials from original sources. I could not turn back. The shell of the cocanut was now well cracked, and I must have the milk within. And so, rallying my courage, I proceeded to ask the old lady how love-making was carried on in "ye olden time." She seem embarrassed and ingeniously evaded my question. But I pressed my suit, and as I teased her for particulars she shook her fist at me and said: "There! there! young man, don't you be so inquisitive." She put on a serious expression and declared that it was so many years ago that she could not distinctly remember how she and her husband had managed their courtship; she had, however, a vague recollection that it lasted for several years, was exceedingly pleasant, and wound up with an old-fashioned wedding.

Finding that I was not likely to attain my object in this way, I resorted to an expedient. I saw that the dear old couple were of a humorous turn, and told them a pretty, romantic story about the boy who, when on his way to school, used to call and kiss a pretty little girl through the bars, where she often waited for his approach; how he afterward made her his wife, and removed to a distant land, and how, in after years, when he and his wife had become advanced in life, they returned and visited the homestead, where the flame of love had first been kindled; and how, as they walked down the old road that led to the schoolhouse, he had extemporized these lines:

"This old, gray wife of mine,
When walking 'neath the stars,
Slyly asked me how I'd like
To kiss her through the bars."

This had the desired effect, and before leaving, the two modestly gave me enough of romantic materials to fill a volume. From my notes I condense the remainder of my narrative.

On the day of Zachary Walderman's house-raising, Than Greenlaw had lingered behind when the neighbors had gone homeward, and found an opportunity to drop a pretty word into the pink ear of blushing Mollie Walderman that made her little heart jump like a hungry fish; and her dreams, through the livelong night, had been fringed with delicious ripples of blissful sweetness that were indescribable, but distinctly remembered for many days.

Now Than Greenlaw was far from being handsome, according to the standard of handsomeness in vogue at the time of which we write, but he was called a "likely young man" by those who valued brawn and bone. He was manly, of good habits, and brave as a lion. But he was comparatively poor, and had nothing to begin life with but the generous endowment of physical strength, with which nature had favored him. He gave evidence of possessing sound judgment, was a resolute worker, and, in the estimation of those who

had hewed homes from the wilderness, he stood a fair chance to succeed as well as others had done. But there was to be a thorn in his side, a skeleton in his closet.

About this time, one of the most wealthy proprietors of the township, connected with a respectable old Newbury family, had moved into the settlement with his family of sons and daughters, who had been reared amid influences of refinement and culture. This new family had brought to their somewhat pretentious home good furniture and wardrobes. The sons and daughters came to the old meeting-house, on Sabbath mornings, dressed in fashionable gear, were exceedingly decorous in behavior, and prodigal of politeness. Of them, we are sorry to say, the young people of the rude settlement were envious, and held themselves at a distance. Still we find that the sons, handsome fellows, had excited the admiration of some of the planters' daughters, and their appearance in the settlement had quickened the palpitation of several susceptible young hearts. It was a busy time for the little fellow who carried the silver bow, and his arrows, tipped with love's infectious nectar, were flying everywhere.

Ned Flanders, one of the new-comers, was a stranger respected for his respectable conduct and family connections. His education and genteel breeding made him appear, in the estimation of the young men born in the settlement, somewhat lofty and important in his bearing, but his urbane and gentle manners won the attention and held the warm esteem of many fair ones; there was no denying this. His course of life for the future, if marked out, was not known. He was considered competent to succeed in any calling, but he was too young to prophesy about.

Somehow Than Greenlaw had come to believe this new inhabitant stood between him and the heart of Mollie Walderman. He had accidentally seen him at the window of the Walderman house, and was painfully annoyed in consequence. He was, however, too independent and high-minded to betray any change in his feelings; too noble to play the spy. He would allow matters to take their course, and go about his own business.

Zachary Walderman loved his daughters, wished to see them well settled in life, and was not averse to Than Greenlaw's coming to see Mollie. He had begun with nothing but his hands, and thought a young man of Greenlaw's build and sound judgment would be more likely to succeed in clearing new land and in providing for a family on the frontier, than some stripling with soft hands who had come from the city, westward. But, unfortunately, Mrs. Clarinda Walderman had a different view. She had been much taken with Ned Flanders, and had declared to her husband, in the presence of her daughters—a very unwise thing to do, of course—that the conversation of the young man recently at the house was delightfully entertaining, and *she* considered him to be a *very* nice fellow. Such a flattering commendation

from the mother went far to complicate matters between a trio of interested persons, namely, Mollie Walderman, Than Greenlaw, and Ned Flanders. Of course, all was now in chaos; there had been no engagements made, but those we have mentioned had mentally staked out the ground and encouraged themselves that there would be no serious obstacles to overcome. Mrs. Walderman, by many prudent hints, had instructed her daughters to keep a tight rein on their young hearts and to be cautious in their love-making; but what she had frankly confessed of her estimation of Flanders knocked all the keys out, and those interested knew there would be no objection to him in the household. If the several daughters, and the several young men who looked upon them with more than common admiration, could only be guided in selecting by some good angel who knew their temperaments, all would be well, but if they got "mismatched," as the farmers sometimes say, there would be no end of trouble.

Both Greenlaw and Flanders occasionally called at Walderman's, but the customs of the times held them under restraint to the extent that neither showed any partiality in their attention to the young ladies. Greenlaw was independent, and determined to find out whether or not Miss Mollie cared for him; and as to Flanders, he was not convinced yet whether he most admired Mollie or her younger sister, Susie. Flanders was a fellow of keen insight, and could read human nature very well, but the Walderman girls were modest and said not many words when strangers were at the house; so it was not easy to learn the peculiarity of the several maidens. They were all very pretty—had a pretty mother—and charming in their quiet, unaffected, and simple manners. But all were so non-committal that for one to select his counterpart he must wait until circumstances developed some evidence of the disposition of the girls. Why, it was very much like going to a large stock in the draper's shop; the pieces are so many and all so attractive that the would-be purchaser can scarcely decide which she likes best, and so she stands at the counter and looks first at this, then at that, piece. This was the exact dilemma of Flanders, but the opposite of Than Greenlaw's idea of things. He had loved Mollie Walderman, he knew he had, and Ned Flanders might visit the family, or show special attention to any or all of the others, and he wouldn't care a fig. And matters remained thus for a long time. The kettle of the Fates was boiling, however, and something would soon come to the top.

Fortune's wheel took a peaceful turn this time, and evidently some good spirit held the crank. Susie Walderman, two years younger than Mollie, was a most charming creature in many respects. She was more vivacious, but much less practical, than Mollie; more sentimental and poetic in her nature, but not as ready to serve and help her mother. She was possessed of unrivaled personal beauty, and had a form as gracefully moulded as a Grecian sculptor's ideal. She was, too, a real good girl; one who was strictly conscientious and very kind-hearted.

It so happened that, as she was driving the cows down the river-side one spring morning, Ned Flanders, on his way to the ferry, crossed her path. He looked surprised, and she blushed to her hair as they so unexpectedly met. But he instantly recovered his composure and saluted her with his usual politeness. The cows were in no hurry and were busily browsing while Ned and Susie willingly loitered and engaged in conversation. Here it was that the affinity of their hearts was discovered; sly Cupid deftly slipped the silken cord between their spirits, and before they parted Ned Flanders had said: "Susie Walderman, I love you." Each went their way, Flanders to cross the river, Susie to drive the cows to the pasture. When she returned, her mother heard her humming some sentimental song and mildly chided her for being gone so long. But a new joy had come into her young life, and she believed with all her soul that Heaven decreed that she and Ned Flanders should, through the list of years, walk down the pathway of life side by side.

Now Susie had come to believe, as well as Than Greenlaw, that her sister Mollie had regarded Ned Flanders with more than Platonic interest, and to avoid all misunderstanding and obviate all possibilities of ill-feeling, honest Susie frankly made known to Mollie how she had met Flanders and that they were pledged before high Heaven to walk together while they lived. At first Mollie evinced surprise, and a tear came to her beautiful brown eyes, but she at once remembered her relations to Mr. Greenlaw and felt that all would be well. She had all along been conscious of really loving the noble fellow, but her pliable mind had been caused to fluctuate, like the disturbed magnetic needle, by the fascinating manners and cultured conversation of the young man from Newbury town. Now she reproached herself for being so unstable minded, and determined, when the proper opportunity presented, to confess her sin to Than Greenlaw and tell him all that was in her heart. At first there was a momentary twinge in her breast with the thought of seeing Ned Flanders walking with Susie, but principle got the mastery, and she became calm and happy. As we have before intimated, courtship was conducted in a moderate way in those good old Puritan days, and it was fortunate for these of whom we write that it was so; that they had not become more entangled in the clinging meshes of love's web. Only a little dust had been blown into their eyes; they all saw clearly now. The sore heart of Than Greenlaw was nicely Mollie-fied when he next met *his* Miss Walderman, and there was great joy all along the line. The road was free from any known obstructions, and broad enough for all to walk in without crowding or getting mixed. Mr. Walderman could have the companionship of his much-respected friend, Greenlaw, and his wife, Clarinda, could enjoy the charming conversation of the genteel Flanders. Well done!

We must now reluctantly take our leave of the interesting sister, Susie, and her friend, while we follow Mollie and Greenlaw. That these were worthy

of special attention will be apparent as we proceed with our story. The reader may as well pause here and take breath, for the long, intricate, winding road of an old-time courtship has just been entered upon, and in following the pair whose cause we have espoused we shall need to husband the reserve forces of our interest, as our patience may be quite severely strained before we have reached the climax of our tale. We shall be in good company, however, and we may look for much that is picturesque and entertaining along the way. Crystal fountains will burst out in unlooked-for places, generous shade will invite a pause for rest, and, as we rise higher, beautiful table-lands, that command extensive views of life, will afford ample scope for our delighted vision.

The preliminary steps have been taken, and the stage reached where those in the settlement knew that Than Greenlaw and Mollie Walderman were "keepin' company," and the old dames said Than was "payin' 'tention to Mollie." Seven years were required for an apprentice to learn his trade in those days; same time for courtship to ripen into marriage. These old-fashioned gallants sought the goal with great patience and perseverance. An American girl of today would become disgusted with the attention of a dozen suitors and turn them adrift in less than half the time it required in the early days to get up steam.

Now the curious reader wishes to get at the kernel of the corn; to know the methods employed to win fair maiden and hold her to her bargain; to know what they said to each other and how they behaved in each other's company at times of meeting. Well, my friends, this is an obscure dingle to pass through, and our approach must be made with extreme caution. Only such as were initiated in the pioneer period are supposed to speak with any claims to authority on this delicate subject, or, rather, at this point in our narrative. Fortunately we are pretty well equipped for the undertaking; our note book holds copious materials for our purpose. Let us see what we can find.

Knowing something of the limited accommodations of the primitive home, and the want of a suitable place of retirement, supposed to be appropriate for the telling of lovers' pleasing dreams, we asked our old informant where the courting business was carried on in those days, and she replied: "We had a tryst." A secluded bower down on the mossy river bank under the shelter of the singing pines, where the fretting ripples of the stream played their tune against the corrugated ledge; down where the wild flowers scented the evening air, and the whip-poor-will chanted his mournful plaint; here, in this retired spot, the lovers met, and spent a prudent hour together. And what said they? What themes did they discuss? Inspired by the delightful incense that is supposed to distil from two hearts under favorable conditions, did they wax eloquent, and pour into each other's ears soft and sentimental expressions of fondness until each drifted into a dreamy, hazy spell and became

intoxicated and oblivious to all the more real and practical things of life, health, and the pursuit of happiness? Why, no! She said he told her of the "claim" he had taken up; of the "clearing" he had opened; of the fine elevation suitable for a house-lot he had found; of the number of acres of corn he intended to "dig in" on his burnt cut-down, and how much of the golden grain he hoped to harvest toward paying for his land. For an interlude he would remark that it was a beautiful evening, or that the whip-poor-will did sing sweetly, and she, responsive soul, would softly whisper "yes."

All this may seem very "commercial" and unromantic; may appear out of form in such associations, but it was a day of practical things, when the pressing needs of the family were of prime importance, and must receive attention. At the same time, while their conversation was carried on, there was a silent undertow, whose gentle waves of soothing sweetness swashed and swirled around their hearts, dashing its delicious spray over their tranquil spirits, causing each to feel as though they were gently drifting in some tossing boat upon an elysian sea.

When their ideas of propriety prompted the lovers to turn their lingering feet homeward, he held her little, warm, fat hand in his embracing palm, and they went slowly to the house-place of the Walderman farmstead. A moment's pause, an imprinted seal of fellowship, and while Mollie was finding her pillow by her sleeping sister's side, the moccasined feet of Than Greenlaw were brushing dewdrops from the tangled grass that grew along the river-path on his way home.

When it became known throughout the Narragansett settlement that Mr. Walderman's daughter Mollie was receiving the attention of Than Greenlaw, it helped them forward amazingly; it caused the couple to anticipate the expectation of the community, and made them more confidential in giving public, but prudent, evidence of the interesting relationship existing between them. They came down the road side by side when on their way to the sanctuary, where the good Parson Coffin preached the word; they sat together on the plank seat during the long sermon; they wended homeward as they came. We may be sure this more public demonstration of their attachment caused a flutter among the lads and lassies, all along the line, and it set all the gossipy tongues a-wagging, but Than and Mollie were becoming acquainted with the mystic way, and accounting that others had been "through the mill," and such things had been foreordained, they kept moving forward. As ships that pass in the night, the years slipped away. Than Greenlaw had developed and expanded into a fine and attractive specimen of physical manhood. Mollie Walderman had ripened and matured, and was now a graceful, dignified, and charming woman. The two had gone on horseback to attend the wedding of Samuel Mitchell and Charity Tyler in the plantation of Little Ossipee, in company with several other young couples from Narra-

gansett, No. 1, and were taking lessons that would better prepare them for coming events.

Than had built a house on his claim, which was now surrounded by considerable cleared land. His harvests had been abundant, and the acreage he had called his own was clear of all incumbrances. Honeysuckle and red clover bloomed about his door-stone. A well-fenced field was covered with tall, waving timothy. Sleek cattle ruminated in the stumpy pasture. A dozen sheep flecked the green turf near the river bank. Than Greenlaw's grain bins were full to the cover. His older maiden sister kept his house, and frugally had all things orderly and tidy.

All the dreamy summer days found Mollie Walderman at her wheel or loom. Her brothers dressed for her the flax, she twisted the fluffy lint upon the distaff, and with her nimble fingers drew the supple thread. She was a happy child. A halo of peace encircled her pretty head, her heart thrilled with loving emotions, her prospects were now auspicious and pleasing. She had laid away a fine supply of snow-white linen for her "toucher." When the early autumn came, she and her mother went to Saco on horseback, riding double, of course, and returned with the old Walderman mare nearly covered with bundles and bandboxes. All along the clearings they had been seen by the gossiping neighbors, and the air was filled with old women's "surmises." It was now a foregone conclusion that Miss Mollie Walderman was soon to become a wife; the conclusion was based on sound premises.

Meanwhile, Pat Slattery, an Irish tailor, made his appearance in the settlement, and had spent two weeks at the house of Than Greenlaw. He had been a frequent visitor to the township, and somehow his coming was now well timed. Pat always managed to have a nice coat pattern tucked away in his pack; could find another if wanted. He was a good workman, prided himself on his perfect-fitting garments, and had a keen eye to business. He was a genuine type of the witty and inimitable sons of the Green Isle. An unwearyed talker, full of flattering ejaculations. As he laid his tape over Than Greenlaw's broad shoulders, and drew it across his swelling chest, he stood back, struck an Irishman's attitude, and, closing one eye, tipped his yellow head to one side and said: "Be me howly mother, Mister Greenal-haugh, yer honor, be jabbers! ye's the foinest laid out gintleman my eyes iver looked upon! Arrah, but ye his a foine for-um to measure. The angels help me, but ye be twanty-six across yer shoulthers, and forty-eight unther yer ar-rums. It's a foine coat I'll make ye, Mister Greenal-haugh. Arrah, but ye'll presint a royal appearance whin ye's go abroad with yer foine fitting snug-body. Ye be a very rasonable man, yer honor, and I dare say ye'll hev a prosperous career." Day in and out there Pat sat upon his cramped feet, plying his needle, his frowsy hair tossing in the breeze that came through the window. Betimes he would call Greenlaw in and try on the coat, or the waistcoat, and on every

such occasion was exhausting the superlatives of his vocabulary in praise of his customer's majestic and godlike form. "Arrah, yer honor, that comes over ye as nate as a hin's wing over her chackens, and be me howly mother, ye look like a king, Mister Greenal-haugh."

Arrangements at the Walderman home were nearly completed. A sister of Ned Flanders, a young lady of excellent taste and skilled as a fashionable maker of wedding gowns at Newbury town before moving to the Narragansett plantation, was called to assist in making up the pretty materials Mollie and her mother had purchased at Saco, and had whispered in her was-to-be-sister's ear that no more beautifully dressed maiden had ever stood at the marriage altar in her presence while dwelling among the fashionable folk at the westward.

As the people assembled about the door of the old meeting-house, on Sabbath morning, they eagerly read the "publishment" of Mr. Nathaniel Greenlaw and Mistress Mollie Walderman. As one after another of the families from the Little Ossipee and Little Falls plantations dismounted at the horse-block it was whispered in their ears that there was to be a wedding. Old dames put on their great, round-lighted, iron-bowed spectacles, and venerable men, leaning upon their staff, read the joyful news. Between meetings this wedding was the theme of conversation upon the door-yard lawn, and as old women wandered among the graves—as such always will—they gossiped about the Waldermans and Greenlaws. Than and Mollie were not present on that day for gazing-stock; no doubt their ears burned at home. But Susie Walderman was there within ear-shot of some of the old dames and reported to her anxious sister some of the remarks she had overheard.

Aunt Debby Lane declared it to be her opinion that *thiz* match was decreed in heaven, and Aunt Dolly Palmer responded, solemnly, "Amen." Patience Boynton said Mollie was as pretty a lass as ever saw light in the settlement, and Prudence Merrill responded that Than Greenlaw was as worthy as Mollie. And so they kept it going. The names of the two were in everybody's mouth, and to some were "a sid in their teeth."

When all preparations had been completed, a man was dispatched to Little Falls and Little Ossipee with invitations to the wedding, which was to be in Nathaniel Greenlaw's dwelling "on a Tuesday week." Impatient curiosity could scarcely wait for the appointed day, and when it dawned there was running to and fro, bustle, confusion, and loud talking. It was four miles to Greenlaw's from the "Dalton Right settlement" (now between Moderation and Bonnie Eagle) and from eight to nine from "Nasonsville," in Little Ossipee plantation. The wedding was to take place at 2 o'clock P. M., and the hour-glasses were admonishing those who were contemplating the journey to hasten.

At an early hour in the morning the young men and women had gone forward in advance, and at nine and ten those who rode horseback, from the two up-river plantations, were mounted and on the road. Indeed, this was a

gala day for the settlement and a restful lull in the monotony of daily toil. Everybody, old and young, entered into the spirit of the occasion with much abandon, and the festivities were greatly enjoyed. About the door-yard were groups of old men with canes and adorned with white hair. Others in the vigor of manhood, just returned from the Revolution, with many arbitrary demonstrations were mapping out old campaigns and fighting their battles over at the road-side. The great, coarse, long-shanked, loose-jointed, high-shouldered youngsters, as green as corn in the milk, were leaning against the log fence in single file and in every conceivable position. Young misses in homespun gowns, under sun-bonnets, were hovering about the doors. The families of Walderman and Greenlaw were all present. The mothers were very busy about the rooms within. Parson Coffin now rides down the lane and dismounts upon the new horse-block that has been set up for the occasion. It was evident that the supreme moment was drawing near, and the scattered groups about the field-side assembled about the doors and open windows. Pat Slatery was seated on the stair in the entry-way, with a mingled expression of seriousness and mischief playing around his enormously wide mouth. An awful stillness now pervaded the assembly; it was like that oppressive hush that precedes the bursting of some terrible storm, when the black clouds trail the hills and the thunder makes the mountains quake.

Convoysed by Ned Flanders and Susie Walderman, in beautiful attire, Mr. Nathaniel Greenlaw and Mistress Mollie Walderman came into the best room, where the good parson had been seated, and the four stood side by side. Beloved, *there* was the material for a picture that, if depicted in half its real beauty upon canvas, would, today, be snapped up at a hundred thousand and hang as a priceless treasure of historic art, in the highest halls of state. Than Greenlaw's finely developed, majestic form was never seen at such advantage before. He was dressed in a blue, "snug-bodied," perfect-fitting frock-coat, spangled with thickly-set rows of burnished gilt buttons; at the front, an ample waistcoat, cut low, of large figure, in silk; below, buff breeches of soft buckskin, encasing a pair of limbs of noble circumference, terminating with white silk stockings at the knee, that were held by broad buckles sparkling with tiny crystals or garnets. Low-cut, gloss morocco shoes were worn, which were latched with silver buckles. His statesmanlike face was smoothly shaven and his long hair combed back and queued with a broad ribbon behind. A shirt-front of ample width and immaculate whiteness, and a broad collar turned down over a wide, black silk neckcloth finished this wedding suit.

Mollie Walderman was the incarnation of maiden loveliness, transcending the power of pen to describe. The choicest heritage of health was exhibited in her fresh complexion and finely developed form. Her eyes, large, soulful, and beaming with happiness, bewildered those who came within their range. She was modestly attired. Her gown was of rich, figured stuff, full skirted;

a cross-laced bodice of blue velvet. Over this, covering her plump shoulders, there was a pretty silken cape, heavily fringed and remarkably graceful and becoming. Her hair, until now worn in braids, was gracefully coiled behind, and above was a wreath woven of small white flowers. She wore lace at the neck and wrists; in her ears a pair of modest pendants. But her dower of beauty was God-given, and not dependent upon any artificial ornament. For a moment she stood at the side of her chosen husband, silently admired and almost adored.

Parson Coffin in the most gentle and decorous manner tied the holy knot, and the blushing, happy pair received such congratulations and salutations as were usually accorded on such occasions among the pioneers. At this juncture Pat Slattery pushed through the crowd, and standing before Greenlaw and his new wife delivered himself as follows: "Fair ladies and gentlemen, in the howly name o' the mother o' God, will ye for a moment give yer attintion to his honor, Mister Greenal-haugh? Gintlemen and fair ladies, do you see that suit made by me own hands? I call ye to witness before all the howly angels that ye niver saw in all your long and blissed lives a more princely-looking man, nor one dressed more like a king. May yer honor and your queenly lady have all the howly benidictions of the whole army of heavenly intilliginces."

The marriage feast had now been spread, and the company was called to the long and bountifully supplied tables. Grace said by the parson, all hands, in exuberant glee and prolific of harmless jest, heartily refreshed the outer man—and woman, too. Somebody asked the carpenter, in a loud whisper, if he had any cradles in stock, and another hinted that the "sile" on Mr. Greenlaw's farm would conduce to the growth of "olive plants." As for Parson Coffin, he was not far behind in witty repartee, and modestly assured Miss Suste Walderman that he would experience great felicity in changing her name to Flanders, which, although somewhat "Dutchy," was very respectable.

It would be milking time before the fathers and mothers could reach their homes, those who lived in the up-river settlements, and they mounted and were away at full gallop.

But there was an important ceremony then in vogue at the "hanging of the crane," which must be performed by the young folk at a later hour; the last act in the old-time drama. This was called the "tucking-in," and no couple were considered well started in domestic life, without this being thoroughly attended to.

At a late hour, Nathaniel Greenlaw very politely begged to be excused, and decorously escorted his wife to the sleeping apartment that had been fitted up for their occupancy. After due time, a sharp knock was heard on the wall and all hands made a rush to "see how newly wedded folk looked on pillows." The high and curtained bedstead was at once pulled out so that part of the

tuckers could work on the back side. Those were days of deep feather-beds laid upon equally bountiful straws sacks, and when these had been considerably elevated at the sides by pulling up, and the radical tucking under of several ample, old-fashioned patchwork quilts, the position of those within can be readily imagined; to say that they were, perforce, neighborly would be to couch description in very *cool* language. Thus were they compelled to lie, like a ship in the trough of the sea, until the "master of ceremonies" had pronounced them "well tucked in," when the happy pair received a parting salutation, which was considered indispensable to restful slumber, the "good nights" were spoken, and the company retired, leaving them in the custody of the good angels.

Our story is ended. Good-night.



Abandoned Burying-Grounds.

PARAPHRASE.—I went by the *burying ground* of the slothful, and by the *grave-yard* of the man void of understanding: and lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall thereof was broken down; then I saw, and considered it well: I looked upon it, and received instruction.



WHEN traveling between London and Bradford, in a midland railway carriage, I found myself in a compartment with a well-informed and socially-inclined English gentleman, who had but recently returned from an extended tour through this country. He mentioned, during our conversation, several customs he had observed in New England that had impressed him unfavorably, and, *inter alia*, alluded to the many small and widely-scattered family burying-grounds and isolated graves he had seen while traveling by rail through our country towns. Begging pardon for seeming to be sacrilegious, he ventured the remark that this manner of interment would occasion the angel of the resurrection a deal of unnecessary trouble when he issued his proclamation for the sleeping millions to come forth.

It was not strange that one reared under the parish system of old England should fail to apprehend the reasons for the existence of these numerous hamlets of the silent dead, or that he should be affected by their sad and neglected appearance. This conversation renewed a train of thought which I had frequently indulged that will now find partial expression in this connection.

During the past year, while driving from town to town seeking for information for my literary purpose, I have seen hundreds of these unprotected, abandoned, bush-grown resting-places of the departed by the road-side; in field-corners, half-enclosed by tumbling stone walls; in the pastures, overrun and downtrodden by the ruminating cattle, or in the wood-lot, overshadowed by the wide-spreading trees. Many of these lonely graves have been visited, and while lingering around such uncared-for homes of the dead my busy fancy would formulate some startling pictures of the life history of those whose disintegrated bodies reposed below. In imagination I saw the sturdy pioneer, as with high hope and invincible fortitude he entered the wilderness to hew out a home for himself and children. I saw the forest recede before the aggressive woodman and fertile fields expanding with the march of improvement. Homes were built and children grew to manhood and womanhood. I followed the patient, toiling parents down through their many years of care and labor,

saw the marks of age come on apace, and witnessed them growing feeble and helpless under infirmity. I saw the venerable sire reluctantly leave his seat at the fireside to take his bed and die. But the form of a noble son crossed the range of my mental vision and I became sensible of a feeling of relief. As the pale horse and his rider drew near, I saw this son standing at the side of his dying father, and heard the faintly whispered request: "William, when my journey is ended, bury me under the sheltering maples down in the quiet field-corner, where I was wont to rest at noontide under their cool shade, and when thy good mother shall be called to follow, gently lay her down by my side; there let us rest together." After a little space I fancy the mournful, slow-moving procession, winding along the farm-side to this chosen place of sepulture, while the venerable mother, too feeble to go from the house, watches the receding form of her husband from the casement. Only a few weeks pass and the widow, who had been the faithful assistant of her husband and the loving mother of his children, was borne to the same beautiful spot and housed away. As the summer passed the new-made path leading to the parents' graves was well worn by the feet of a son and daughter who occupied the old homestead; the flowers planted there were kept fresh and flourishing; but when the autumn winds blew chill across the seared fields the visits to the sacred spot became less frequent, and when winter fell were fully discontinued. The compassionate maples softly covered the lonely graves with their leafy tributes, and old winter spread over them his coverlid of snow.

The returning spring-time finds the brother and sister making an early visit to the grave-sides. During the summer, the brother takes to his home a bride, and finds in her one who claims his attention during his hours of rest. The sister goes alone to her parents' graves, and before the winter wind sweeps o'er the plain, by quick decline, she, too, goes down to death, and is laid by the side of those she loved so well. The three mounds are buried under the accumulating snows. A little stranger comes to the fireside of the old home; a magic link imported from the land of mystery to bind the parental hearts more closely. Again the returning songsters and budding trees, as harbingers of summer-time, appear. But the flowers once planted by the graves at the field-corner have withered, and the rank grass grows tall and unhindered over the mounds. The path once made smooth by frequent footfalls has become lost in the mazes of luxuriant vegetation.

We now pass over an interval of a few years, and find a happy father and mother beguiling the noon-time hour and the evening's rest with the sportive entertainment of a beautiful child. Its flowing ringlets borrowed their waves from the father's brow, and its great brown eyes their expression from the mother's soulful orbs. Death meditates a triumph here. Spare that darling, thou inscrutable monster! He heeds not the prayers of any, and cuts down the father's hope and mother's idol. Again must the sods of the field-side be

turned by the cutting spade, and a little bed be made for "wee Lawry." The hour of gloaming saw that little grave close over the brightest light of the home, and hearts once warmed with love's cheering flame grew cold and leaden. The pressing duties of farm and household demanded attention, and it was well for the sorrowing ones that it was thus; but wounds such *as* were made in these hearts do not soon heal; a loving parent's memory of its offspring can never die. The mother plants clusters of little pansies and forget-me-nots about "wee Lawry's" grave, and spends many an evening kneeling in meditation there.

The California gold fever seizes the husband, and he causes the following to be published in the local newspaper:

"FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber will expose for sale, at public auction, the well-known William Maynard homestead, with all the farm implements upon the place. This pleasantly located farm consists of two hundred acres suitably divided into fields, meadows, pastures, orchards, and woodland. Much of the soil is a rich, mellow loam, underlaid with moist clay. On this farm are two never failing wells of excellent water, and the pastures are supplied with abounding brooks. The buildings consist of a dwelling-house, of two stories, in good repair, a large bank-barn, stables, and other convenient farm offices. The whole estate will be disposed of *without reservation* to the highest bidder on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 4, 1849. Terms, cash, when title is delivered. No postponement on account of the weather."

The day arrives, and the people from the country-side are assembled. The auctioneer promptly mounts the platform and opens the sale.

"How much am I offered for this fine farm?" A few bids are made, when a bystander approaches the salesman and asks him if any reservations are to be made for roads or other purposes. Turning to the owner the auctioneer asks aloud: "Are any reservations to be made for roads or any other purpose?" Conscience now reproves with all her silent power; she thunders at the heart-door of him who alone can hear. He turns his eyes toward the field-corner while a quickened memory reminds him of his father's dying wish, "There let us rest together." But with faltering utterance he confirms the salesman's declaration by answering: "No reservation."

And while the sale goes on a sorrowing wife weeps bitter tears for her first-born behind the curtained window. She has heard the announcement that there will be "no reservation," and looks across the field as she exclaims unheard: "My dear wee Lawry!"

The paternal homestead is disposed of, the deed of conveyance acknowledged, the money paid down, and—the bones of the lamented dead become the property of a stranger.

When a liberty-loving Lincoln stood in the Southern slave-mart and saw fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters sold, like so many beasts, under the hammer, his soul revolted at the horrible scene, and he whispered between set teeth: "If ever I have a chance to strike slavery I shall hit it hard." He

struck that hard blow with the emancipation pen and set the millions free. But what shall we say of that unnatural son or daughter who would, virtually, put the remains of their parents up at auction, and who might as well ask of the gazing throng: "How much am I offered for the bones of my late father? How much for the dust of my sainted mother? What will you give for the mouldering form of my only sister: for the little body of my buried child?"

What can be the feelings of such! Do they remember the cramped, callous hands of the father who toiled for them, and those of a loving mother, pale and purple-veined, that ministered to them in childhood's helpless hour? Shall these be made merchandise of, and be sold because, being dead, they cannot raise a voice to remonstrate? While living these were free, and shall they now be sold into slavery? Though dissolved and changed, the precious elements of which these once familiar forms were composed lie closely within the protective recesses of the grave, and should forever hallow that spot to those who are bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh. Then why this common abandonment of the bodies of departed kindred; this shameful neglect of their chosen resting places? Must their graves be upturned by the relentless share of the stranger's plow, and be seeded down for his harvest? What cares he for the bones of such as were no kin to him! With unfeeling heart he drives the undeviating coulter through their grave-mounds and obliterates the last indication of their burial-place with his unsparing harrow. He mingles their unctuous mould to nourish his growing crops and grinds their dust into the meal from his bread corn.

How can those once fondly loved be so soon forgotten! Bethink thee, sons and daughters who have sold the remains of thy parents. Rememberest thou thy mother's pale but calm and saintly face bordered above with shining hair, upon which the frosts of age fell more thickly from year to year? Because dead and buried from thy sight, shall her image be effaced from thy memory? Have the living friends of later years crowded thy mother from the stage of recollection? But, kind reader, where is that worn-out form today? Away in some bush-grown pasture, downtrodden, neglected, unmarked, unvisited, unthought of, abandoned to the elements and the ravages of time. Why this disregard of filial obligation; this uncivilized exposure of the remains of our departed friends?

This picture has abundant foundation in fact, gloomy though it be. Hundreds of just such neglected and forsaken burial lots are scattered over the old fields, the pastures, and the woodlands of our state; and from some seen by me, the winds have swept the sands till the bones of those once buried out of sight lie exposed to storm and sunshine. It would be of melancholy interest to take the census of the dead, if it were possible, and then learn how many bodies of the fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters, lie in an unmarked, unnoticed, and even in an unknown grave. The dust of thousands lies today

beneath the crumbling furrow of our cultivated farms, penetrated by the invading roots of growing forests or washed away by fretting rivers. Should the dead in unknown graves stand upon their feet before us, they would present a great host, almost innumerable.

One hundred and six years ago, one of the pioneers of the plantation of Little Falls built his log-house and opened a clearing near the western bank of the Saco, and the first-born son soon first saw the light there. This pretty child, named William, was seated, for safety, by its mother in a large basket, as was then the custom, while she went from the house to gather wood. At the time a great fire was burning on the hearth. The movements of this child overturned the basket, and when the mother returned she found its body roasting on the bed of coals where it had fallen. Upon a moderate elevation, just back of the house, a grave was made for this child, which formed a nucleus under the pines, where others of the early dead in the settlement were buried. To this spot mothers came at evening time to weep over the graves of their sons and daughters, and for many years it was looked upon as a sacred ground. But while the century has been running its race past the yearly mile-posts, and the dust of little William has mingled with the annual harvests gathered from the Saco's fertile intervalles, the remains of Hannah Holmes, his mother, have reposed under the shadows of the Green Mountains of Vermont, and those of his father under the sods of Ohio's blossoming prairies. A week after the burial of little William, another child born in the settlement was named for him, and *that* child died in "second childhood," at the ripe age of ninety-seven years, in 1885.

The little graves were not marked by any chiseled monuments, the lot was not enclosed, and for many years was left undisturbed, but overgrown with shrubbery, weeds, and rank grass. During the last decade, the homestead so early cleared on the "twenty-rod strip," close to the boundary of the "College Right," has several times changed owners, some of whom have gradually encroached upon the hallowed ground with their plow, till, when last seen, scarcely a remnant remained to indicate the spot. A few more years and these early made graves may be ploughed under, and their existence would be unknown to the rising generations, but for this chapter.

During the period of the plantation in the Saco valley townships an old man was shaving shingles at his camp on the intervalle, and was there seized with a fatal illness. So painful was the malady that he was obliged to crawl upon his hands and knees toward his home. On reaching the house of a neighbor, his distress and weakness were so great that he could proceed no farther. Stimulants were administered which afforded temporary relief, and he was assisted to his own house, where, before morning, he passed away. Being the first person to die in the settlement, he was buried on his own land, on a high elevation overlooking the passing river. From that time, this remote

and secluded spot became the burial-place for the community, and although one or two bodies have been interred there during the past fifty years, the whole enclosed ground and some early-made graves are overgrown by pines of considerable size. When last visited by the writer, the grave-mounds, which had originally been raised some distance above the level of the surrounding ground, were still distinct. Having been protected by a strong fence for many years, it bore no evidence of having been disturbed by vandal body-thief, ruthless plow-share, or trampling cattle. The whole enclosure was thickly carpeted with the yellow needles of the sheltering pines, and no falling footstep of intrusive visitor could have disturbed the rest of a conscious sleeper below.

Here we found many tiers of well-mounded graves, arranged by families in regular order, side by side and equidistant. These families, while in life, had been connected by ties of blood, and by constant association had been almost the same as one household. It was proper and pleasant to place them in neighborly nearness in this place of earthly repose. Only one inscribed monument had been erected by which the names of those buried here could be known; this was a rude, granite slab upon which some country blacksmith had cut the initial letters, "N. T."

An aged man, who had spent all his years on the adjoining farm-side, was called to the spot, and from his lips the names of all buried here were written down upon a chart prepared for that purpose. This document will be preserved with jealous care to obviate the possibility of having any who rest there overlooked and left behind when the awakening morning dawns and the resurrected hosts take up their march toward their eternal home in heaven—wherever that may be. This was a retired, restful, and beautiful place. The pines, interlacing overhead, formed a complete canopy over the graves, the gentle breeze whispers soft and lonely through the trembling foliage, while one by one the falling needles drop noiselessly upon the mounds over the silent sleepers. The lowing of kine at the farm-yard on the hill, or the rumbling of the distant mill, may reach the ear of the meditating visitor; otherwise, all is hushed and still. The ground is literally death's dominion, unquestioned and undisturbed. Years have passed when no human foot pressed the mellow earth here. Townsmen, and even neighbors, do not know of the existence of this plantation cemetery. The descendants of those buried there do not know where the early members of their families were interred. The singing birds, guided by some indefinable instinct, seem to understand that here their brooding will be undisturbed, and with each succeeding spring their plaintive notes may be heard in the little grove when feeding their young.

The first person buried here was born upon the battered sea-coast of old York, in 1728, and nearly all who followed him down to the valley of shadows were reared in the new clearings, within hearing of the wolf's shrill cry. Although one occupant of this ground has been resting here since the begin-

ning of this century, there is at least one person living who remembers his funeral, and another who has conversed with his widow, who survived him only a few years.

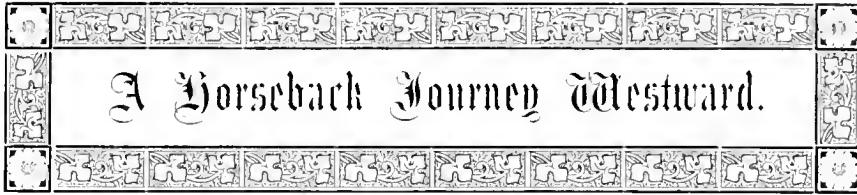
Side by side those who rest here had walked to the house of God in the woodland road; they had listened to the long prayers and sermons of Fairfield, Willard, and Coffin, and took the marriage vow in their presence. The history of their checkered lives has remained unwritten, and yet they were, by reason of the eventful period in which they lived, filled with thrilling incident and startling adventure, the record of which would prove as fascinating as romance on the printed page. Some fragments of well-supported fact have fortunately been rescued from the slippery fingers of tradition, and such may be employed as landmarks to direct the willing fancy when bridging the chasms, until nearly all may be substantially reproduced in connected, intelligible, and entertaining literary form.

Upon a beautiful tract of table-land, in one of the river towns, one who had birth near the outlet of the Saco cleared his farm, successfully cultivated the soil, played the anvil's ringing music, reared a family of sons and daughters who died before him, and when very aged gave his property to a townsman to care for him in his last days. He had lain the body of his first wife, the choice of his youth, down to rest in a spot of her choosing, between the river and his house. In the deed conveying this homestead a reservation of a burying-ground, four rods square, was made. The patriarch died, as all patriarchs must, and was buried between the remains of his two wives. Only low slabs of ledges were placed at the head and feet. The years rolled on; the property changed hands many times, but the original "reservation" was incorporated into every deed. Within a few years a metallic road for the iron horse was laid across the farm, within a few feet of the three graves. Formerly it had been a retired, sylvan spot, under the shoulder of a protecting hill; now, the thundering caravan shakes the ground and the shrill scream of the locomotive rends the air. Alas! the mutations of time.

Only a short time has passed since a grandson of the original proprietor of the farm came from a remote corner of the state, and, accompanied by a kinsman, visited the old home. To his surprise, scarcely a remnant of the family burying-place could be found. The "reservation" legally made by the prudent old man, and recorded in the county registers, had been ignored by succeeding owners of the farm, and each, impelled by that unbounded selfishness and greed that feeds upon its own indulgence, drove his plowshare a little nearer the three lonely graves, until the unswerving coulter had grazed the head-stones and they had fallen from their place, ready, when the spring plowing should be done, to be turned under along with the remains of those whose resting place they were intended to mark for all time. This seen, the trespassing proprietor's attention was called to the "reservation" in his title,

and he promised not to go beyond his rightful boundary again. The following spring found the ground neatly enclosed by the kind-hearted grandson, and it now presents a respectable appearance.

Only a few years ago one of our farmers, busy with his seed-time husbandry, saw a woman slowly moving down a well-worn cow-path that led across his pasture; a pasture that had been a cultivated field and part of a farm, from which the buildings had been removed many years ago. Curiosity impelled the plowman to watch the strange movements of this wandering female. Pausing occasionally to scan the surrounding ground, she at length hastened forward and sat down upon the door-stone where the farm-house stood. Here she remained for some time, evidently in deep meditation; then arose and crossed the pasture to a secluded, bush-grown corner, and there, half hidden among the brush-wood and menacing briars, she knelt by the graves of her parents. The faint murmur of a mourning voice was borne across the furrows to the farmer's ear, and he comprehended all. Calling at the house of a neighbor, where she was remembered by an aged woman, she told her pathetic story. She had married when young, in a factory town to which she had gone to find employment, and moved to the then far West. Her only brother had sold the old homestead and gone away to seek the golden sands of California. Her husband and children had died and were buried on the banks of the Ohio river. She had gathered up what little means was left, and after an absence of forty years came back, a lonely pilgrim, to visit the spot where she was born, and the deserted graves of her beloved parents. She went her way with falling tears and none knew whither her faltering steps did lead. Who can analyze the emotion that swelled in that poor bosom as this lonely daughter's tears fell upon the graves of her father and mother? She had not forgotten the sacred spot during the long years of absence, and when the last duty to her own family had been performed, her weary feet must tread the old familiar ground once more before she folded her hands for rest. The young trees have grown tall over those two lone graves and the rank weeds bend thickly over them in each returning summer. The weather-colored and mossy head-stones lean westward, and when the sun bends low his slanting rays touch the names inscribed upon them.



A Horseback Journey Westward.



N the borders of the Merrimack river, Nature has displayed many of the most charming specimens of landscape scenery that anywhere adorn our broad land, and many of these have been invested with undying fame by the sweep of a Whittier's magic pen.

On the green banks of this noble river many of the Puritans who early landed in the colony came and built quaint towns and hamlets; among these were the Merrills and Bradburys, respectable and respected, who were allied by the marriage bond and lived side by side on the "Salisbury shore," where they caused to be erected great, old-fashioned mansions, which, after resisting the ravages of more than two centuries, are said to be standing still and comfortable for occupancy. As those who came to our shores from old England had been born in houses of *stone* that had been the homes of several generations of their yeoman ancestors, the most substantial dwellings built of *wood* seemed fragile and perishable; hence they used the best oak timber for frames, as if building the hull of a "merchantman" that was to battle with the tempests of an angry sea. Many good examples of such colonial mansions may still be seen, in a fine state of preservation, in the old Merrimack towns.

On the Newbury side of the river families of Atkinson and Coffin had established homes, the former "at ye head of ye upper green," and lived as neighbors with the Merrills and Bradburys on the "Shore." When the sons and daughters of these early families had reached mature estate and were standing at the threshold of life's opportunities looking outward for some field of promise into which they might enter and find scope for individual enterprise, by action of the General Court a long unfulfilled promise was redeemed and seven townships of land granted to the heirs of the soldiers who had served in the war against the Narragansett Indians. One of the townships was laid out on the east side of the Saco river, and was named Newbury-Narragansett in consequence of being owned principally by persons who lived in Newbury on the Merrimack. When the Indian wars were over, and it was deemed safe to found a plantation in the wilderness, the proprietors of these Narragansett grants exerted themselves to induce the sturdy young men and their equally robust wives to go down upon the Saco and hew out homes for themselves; and so liberal were the conditions offered that a goodly number said farewell to parents, for the time being, and removed to the new settlement, eastward.

By this transaction a bond united, for many years, yea, even until today, families who lived on the two noble rivers, the historic Merrimack and storied Saco, and for nearly half a century communication between these distant localities was kept up with as much constancy as the means would allow.

For the purpose of facilitating our elucidation of the events about to be treated, we will now rest the thread of our historic discourse, and pass down an interval spanning one hundred years, from about 1755 to 1855. It was a cool October evening, when around an ample hearth-stone, upon the table-land back from the Saco, gathered a family representing three generations, and numbering as many as seven persons. Seated at one side of the wide fireplace, near the venerable head of the family, was a first cousin, who, after an absence of some forty years in the eastern section of the state, where he had settled in early life, was visiting his kindred in his native town on the river. He was a man of large frame, above the medium in stature, and of florid complexion. His crown was bald and high, and his expression indicated more than ordinary intelligence and shrewdness.

The occasion of which we now take notice was one of unusual interest to all who composed the fireside circle. The two old cronies had passed their childhood years in the same community, and as they spent the evening in the discussion of themes pertaining to the olden time, great social enjoyment was experienced. They rehearsed stories of the pioneers and their hardships and dangers, and dwelt with unwearied fondness upon the dark days of the Revolution, in which their fathers had participated. When there was a momentary lull in the conversation, the two old men would gaze into the glowing embers and dream of the long ago, while the flickering firelight played "hide and seek" on their shining heads. After one of these rests, Abram Merrill laid his hand on his cousin's knee, and looking him square in the face, said:

"Say, Thomas, did ever your mother, my Aunt Pattie, tell you children about her horseback journey to the westward, when she was only a girl?"

"Loh sakes alive, Abram, I've heard her tell o' that mor'n a hundred times. Why, Abram, I've seen the very beaver hat and the bottle-green cloak she wore on that journey. Did I ever hear 'bout that? To be sure I hev. Why, I remember how she sed the whole company was fixed out, and how their horses were finnified off; and how Humphrey Merrill, my own uncle, and Parson Coffin did race their mears on the way to Salisburytown. There! there! Abram, that's just as fresh, now you mentioned it, as though 'twas yisterday. Loh yes!"

"Well! well! Thomas, you know your Uncle Humphrey Merrill was my own father, and he it was who rode by the side of his sister Pattie, who was your mother; and old Grandthur Merrill, the one who used to be called lieutenant, he an Grandmarm Merrill, they rode near Parson Coffin in the van-guard of the party. Why, I've heard my father describe that journey west'ard

many a time, and all 'bout the carrins on when making the journey. You see, Thomas, old Grandthur Merrill, he gin that old yaller mear to my father when he moved down east, and she's the toughest old critter you ever see. Why, Thomas, she lived to be mor'n out of her time; I should say all of five-and-twenty, when she died; there, she didn't die at all, we just had to kill her. And do you think she was amiable, Thomas? Why, she's ugly as old Muckford. She'd switch her sprig tail, lay back her ears and keep busy at both ends. That mear had crossed the Merrimack, the Saco, and the Kinnibeck."

"You said how Pattie, my mother, rode beside her brother Humphrey, your father. 'Pend upon it, *she* was a mighty fine rider in the saddle, Abram, and I've heard old Grandthur Merrill say how she'd run down in the parster, when she's a leetle gal, and kitch the old mear and when she'd led her to the rail fence, she'd spring on her back and come dashing down the lane like a dragoon. Why, I mind riding down to Durhantown with her on our old sorrel mear, when I was only a leetle feller, and there wasn't a woman on the post-road that had enny bizness with her. To be sure they didn't."

More than a half-hour was spent in animated discourse about the remarkable journey to Newburytown and Salisburytown and of those who composed the joyous party on the road. No one at the fireside presumed to interrupt the conversation, and the two old cousins had their own way until a late hour. One there was in that group, a mere lad, sitting on his lowly stool, who drank in every word spoken, and from that far-away hour has held, amid the accumulated rubbish stored in his cranial attic, a clear recollection of every light and shade of the narrative interchangeably related by those two venerable men. I believe they were exceptionally good story-tellers.

It appears that occasional letters had been brought through from Salisburytown to the new settlement in Newbury-Narragansett by proprietors who rode down on business; these epistles dictated by the fathers and mothers contained many endearing expressions of parental solicitude and were well seasoned with wholesome injunctions that stimulated warm longings to visit once more the green banks of the Merrimack. The appearance of these men from the westward, who came on to attend proprietors' meetings, were anticipated with much satisfaction, and when one of them was observed approaching by some bridle-path there were manifestations of great expectation upon the

NOTE.—August 6, 1894. Weared with protracted application at my desk and the confinement of the house, I have hied away for a change of environment and air, and am, today, writing this article far up on the mountain side, overlooking the valley of the Saco, in one of the most romantic and wild corners of old Oxford county. Down in the vale I see the glimmering waters of the river, and, winding along its borders, the highway that follows the course of the old Pequawket trail. On the opposite side of the river rise the "Hills of Rock," purchased of the Indians by Major Phillips, which were supposed to be a valuable treasury of silver ore. Now the intervalles and hill-sides are covered with ripening corn and grain, the apples are blushing upon the orchard trees, and the whole region presents a scene of peaceful, prosperous rural life both attractive and restful.—AUTHOR.

part of the families called upon; and as the rider drew rein at the door and from his hat-crown handed down a wafer-sealed letter, subscribed by his "politeness," the hearts of the recipients beat warmer as they retired within to read the contents. We fancy the perusal of such missives from the old homes evoked visions of a mother's gentle face and a father's stately form.

As soon as the roads were made safely passable from the Saco river westward, and the material conditions of the families settled in Newbury-Narragansett enabled them to leave their homes for a season, Parson Coffin suggested that a party be formed and a visit made during the autumn months to their early home on the Merrimack; this proposal was most cordially assented to by those who were connected with the families there, and immediate preparations were made for the journey. It was not a light undertaking, but if well carried out involved considerable expense and painstaking. The young men and their wives who had come down to the new plantation on the Saco had been brought up in homes of respectable independence; their parents were well-to-do, and it was very natural that when contemplating a return to those with whom they had spent their earlier years they should wish to make a fair show of prosperity by appearing in becoming dress and well mounted. It was customary at this period for ladies of quality to wear soft beaver hats with broad brim, and a requisition for a dozen such was served upon the latter in Portland. These were modestly be-plumed with the long, graceful feathers found in the tails of the brilliant-colored cocks at the barns, and in deference to a woman's fancy such were despoiled of the adorning with which Nature had endowed them. The riding habits of the married women were of color bottle-green or blue, and those worn by the maidens of gay-colored plaided goods. The coats of the men were generally of the then popular blue broad-cloth, bedecked with lacquered buttons. Their breeches were of buff buckskin, attached at the knee with buckles to white stockings.

Several new ladies' saddles with bridles to match had also been procured. The arrangements were consummated at last, the auspicious morning dawned, and, as per agreement, all who were to make up the visiting party were assembled on the wide lawn fronting the mansion of Parson Coffin. Nearly every family in the township had come out to see their neighbors off, and were standing in groups about the door-yard when the minister appeared upon the scene, and as he went to prayer all heads were uncovered. This ceremony over, horse after horse and palfrey after palfrey were led to the horse-block in turn, and the gallant "sparks" assisted the young ladies in reaching the saddles. Girths were then tightened, bridles adjusted, and the good parson guided "Deborah," his white-faced mare, into the roadway. He was followed by the heads of families, and in turn by the young men and maidens, who rode at the rear of the column. This was an attractive equestrian spectacle, and the gay appearance of the ladies called forth many a compliment from

gentlemen along the way. There were in the party twenty persons, all told, about equally divided between the sexes.

Everywhere they attracted much attention while *en route* and their appearance excited great admiration, as evidenced by notices that are said to have been published in the newspapers at the time. At Wells they dined with Parson Little and his neighboring parishioners, and reached Portsmouth at sundown, where they were entertained at the "King's Arms" public house. Although this was one of the largest of the colonial New England taverns, the landlady taxed her ingenuity in finding comfortable lodgment for so many unlooked-for guests. The landlord had been a classmate of Parson Coffin, and the party found great pleasure in listening to the entertaining conversation that passed between the host and his learned guest while gathered about the cheerful fireside during the long, cool evening. There were sparkles of wit and harmless thrusts between the two scholarly gentlemen, and good fellowship was stimulated and an old acquaintance cemented in stronger bonds by the meeting. "Two-and-six" was the charge for each horse and rider. At an early hour they were all mounted and rode down the old post-road of Strawberry Bank, where the ladies were saluted by gentlemen who waited to see them pass.

During the second day's journey there were some lively amusements on the road; especially in the horse-race between the good-natured parson and Humphrey Merrill, as before intimated, an event that suited the dominie as well as any in the party. We have mentioned, incidentally, the parson's mare, called "Deborah," named, we assume, for the remarkable woman mentioned in the Jewish Scriptures. Now she was venerable and serious looking as became a ministerial mare. Moreover, she was hearse colored, relieved with a white stripe which extended from her forelock down to her muzzle. There were, however, occasional side glances from her meek eyes that were significantly expressive of latent fire within that, when fanned to a flame, might set her feet in motion at a lively pace; the mettle was evidently *there*, but under the religious restraint of her owner.

The yellow-hided, tight-bitted mare upon which Humphrey Merrill rode was as furious as a slip cut from a West Indian hurricane. My soul! that mare was saturated with wild-fire, wind, and tough-leather, and when she had been inspired with the spurs she would come down upon the road with a gait that made the earth tremble and the stones smoke in the track. Her great, wall eyes, white-bordered and frenzied, would almost hang from their sockets; she would snap her long teeth upon the bitt and blow blasts of steam from her pink-lined nostrils that was startling to behold. She was named "Bess," which was evidently a contraction for *best*.

Like a good general, Parson Coffin rode back occasionally to see how all fared, and as he jogged along, for a few moments, at the side of young Humphrey and his petite sister Pattie, he quietly suggested that the journey

might be enlivened somewhat by a prudent trial of speed between the mares "Deborah" and "Bess," when a suitable piece of road was found. To this Humphrey readily assented, for he possessed just the constitutional fondness for such an adventure. The minister then rode forward to take the lead again, without an intimation of what might take place. As soon as he was out of ear-shot, "Humph" informed his sister Pattie that he intended to steal a march on the dominie by making a dash for the lead when unexpected. But somehow the old black "Deborah," so meek-looking and moderate, seemed to have premonitory inklings of impending events, and frequently turned her eyeballs backward to survey the surroundings as far as her range of vision extended. This was noticed by the parson, but he attributed it to an exhilaration communicated by saddle and bridle from his own animated spirit, which fairly reveled in anticipation of the surprise which would be sprung upon the party, when the race commenced. Meanwhile "Humph" Merrill had been tormenting old "Bess" with the cruel spurs, and holding her down with a powerful curb-bitt. She looked furious and demoniac as she champed her teeth and threw off great patches of froth. Her tread was light and graceful and every nerve of her body thrilled with excitement. The party had descended a long hill and emerged from a heavy growth, that had skirted the road, to a level stretch, bordered by farms, on which the harvesters were still at work. This was somewhere in old Hampton. Humphrey stood up in his stirrups and looked down the road; the desired conditions were now found, and reining old "Bess" to one side, he touched her quivering flanks with the rowels, gave her the lease of the bridle, and such a rush of yellow hide and clatter of steel was never seen nor heard since the death of Jehu or the chariots of Solomon were taken off the road. My patience! How that animal set the air a-going! But the quick ear of "Deborah" had caught the sound of hastening hoofs, and by a suggested snort communicated her suspicions to her owner, and by the time Humphrey and old yellow "Bess" were alongside, the ministerial mare had got up steam, and came to the road vehemently. Shout after shout rang out from the throats of the fore-riders, cheer after cheer came up from the field-sides as the farmers paused to watch the fray. The parson was a fine horseman, and on ordinary occasions humane, but he did not take kindly to defeat, and used the spurs under old "Deborah" without mercy until he seemed to lift her bodily from the road-bed, when he touched her sensitive flesh with the cruel "Catherine wheels" that were strapped to his riding shoes. For some time the race seemed nearly a "draw." Great streams of spray were blown from the mares' nostrils, and both were flecked with foam; their shoes made metallic tumult on the flinty ledges crossed, and a cloud of dust rose along the highway as they passed. But old "Bess" was the most enduring; she had a store of wind like the blacksmith's bellows, and the supplement of "grit" that made her joints limber. She put on her reserve force

until the parson saw that it was presumption to urge "Deborah" to greater exertions and drew rein. When the two rode back to meet their friends, who had long before lost sight of them, the old yellow mare blew like a sea-horse. The parson frankly owned himself outdone, and neatly complimented Humphrey for his horsemanship and for his noble beast; this courtesy he received with becoming shamefacedness and guided old "Bess" to the side of the chubby palfrey upon which his sister Pattie rode. It was near sundown when the party rode into the broad lane leading to the old Coffin mansion, where all dismounted for a half-hour's rest and took refreshments. This was the early home of their guide, the parson, and here the Bradburys and Merrills took leave of him and rode forward over the "high road" to the Merrinack, and before night fell drew rein at the doors of the parental dwelling, where they received the greetings of their joyous kindred.

We will now take a mental view of the interior of the old Merrill house and those who gathered around the ample hearth-stone there. Overhead the great square beams were exposed to view, browned and yellowed with heat and smoke. The "living room" was very broad and long, and the furnishing plain but substantial. In the corner stood the tall clock, brought across the Atlantic, and its pronounced metallic tick-tack, tick-tack, sounded louder within the solid mahogany of which the case was made, while the spasmodic movements of the second hand, as it performed its circles with jerk, jerk, was expressive of the powerful weight by which the intestine machinery was propelled. Everywhere neatness and good order were observable. Nothing was out of place. The bright red bricks in the hearth and chimney jams were clean and shining as a new tile. The crane and tea-kettle were polished and spotless, and the brass andirons reflected the dancing firelight with a lustre as fine as if they had passed under the jeweler's brush; the same may be said of the twin candlesticks upon the long mantle-shelf and the handles on the bureau at the wall-side. A lively hickory fire flashed and roared up the chimney flue. A long braided mat spanned the space before the hearth. A pair of ornamental bellows hung upon a brass hook at the fire-side, and the shovel and tongs glistened and glistened at the opposite corner. The uncarpeted floor was scoured as white as the grain of the pine, and every iron nail-head shone like the rivets in a knight's armor.

At one side of the wide fire-place sat William Merrill, now a man venerable in years; was rising five-and-seventy, but hale, hearty, and vigorous for his age. In stature above the most of men, frame expansive, complexion florid. His garments were plain drab and blue and about his neck was a tidy handkerchief of small figured muslin. A genial, talkative man was William, and not a stranger to humorous speeches. Facing her husband sat Mrs. Ruth Merrill, who was a fine type of the mothers of the period. She was not tall, but plump, ruddy, black-eyed and of a lively fancy, and glib of tongue. Her

voice was low and her enunciation distinct. As a wife and mother she had acquitted herself of her responsibility with genuine conscientiousness and great faithfulness, and she possessed the happy faculty of communicating the sunlight of her own tranquil spirit to the hearts of her children; she created an atmosphere of domestic peace and restfulness in her household and made it an attractive centre about which tender affections and hearty good cheer thrived, blossomed, and bore abundant sweet-flavored fruit. The word *precision* expresses the prominent characteristic of Mrs. Merrill's temperament. Not only her house within, and all its furnishings, showed her orderly touch, but her own personal apparel spoke of the same nicety and prim attention to details. If she adjusted her tidy lace cap the old-fashioned mirror reflected her critical taste, as every plait and ruffle was deftly made to take its appointed place. When she put on a clean apron she folded it until corner touched corner, and then placed the crease at the middle precisely on a perpendicular line with the pin above that held in place her tidy cape. The broad ribbon strings that held her morocco "village ties" upon her plump feet were formed into a bow-knot as "set" as if it was of wax. Her silvery hair was dressed in high twist behind and held by a dainty, tortoise-shell comb, and just three fluffy curls fell down before her ears. She was still fresh looking, and the roses that had once bloomed upon her face could be seen hiding under the fair and almost unfurrowed cheeks. She moved about the house with almost noiseless tread; indeed, she rather *glided* from room to room. As a maternal governess, her rules were without any display of authority; she *looked* toward her children, and they read her wishes in her face; she *spoke* in gentle tones, and each hastened to do her will. An air of becoming dignity in her bearing restrained any tendency toward frivolity among those about her. Such is the brief outline, pen portrait, of one of those mothers whose children became early settlers on the Saco, and whose children's children, now visiting their grandparents, rose up to call her blessed.

It is the evening after the arrival of the son and his wife and the two grandchildren, Humphrey and Pattie, both of them born in Salisbury. These last mentioned had been carried down to Newbury-Narragansett when small children; now they were grown to sturdy manhood and womanhood, and were admired with great admiration by their grandparents. As William Merrill came to his seat at the fireside, after the evening meal was done, he looked for a moment upon the pleasant faces of those who had come so far to visit the old home; a smile played about the old man's features as he extended his hands toward Pattie and said: "Come here, my precious child, little woman though you be, and let me hold you in my arms as I used to do"; and the blushing girl sat on her grandfather's knees, while he smoothed her soft, brown hair with his wrinkled palm; yea, she nestled her head upon his broad shoulder as he sang the benediction, "Heavenly Father, bless my child."

The news of the arrival of the folk from the eastward soon spread like a sea-wave along the "Salisbury shore," and at an early hour the Morrills, Osgoods, Worthings, and Pettingalls came in to pay their respects to those with whom they had lived as neighbors in earlier years; came they to inquire about the lands of Newbury-Narragansett, the timber, the advantages or disadvantages, and prosperity of the new settlement on the Saco. The conversation ran smoothly and was animating. All were in the best of spirits, in good health, and the visitors had great store of news to tell; of adventure and startling incident; of Indians and the wild beasts that howled about the clearings opened in the wilderness; of the richness of the new soil and the enormous crops of maize and grain produced, and of the burdens of grass upon the intervalles and wild meadows. The basket of apples was handed round, the tall, white mug of sweet cider followed, and the hours flew merrily away. When the old clock slowly measured off the number nine the neighbors rose to go home, with the many times repeated "Now you must all call in and see us afore you go back to the eastward." They were followed to the door, the old gate was heard to creak on its hinges, and those within the Merrill mansion re-assembled about the warm hearth, where they lingered until the fire burned out and the brands fell apart over the andirons. Then all knelt before God, and the venerable grandparents in humble prayer commended all to His merciful protection. The bolts were drawn and the family sought that refreshing balm which a beneficent Creator provided for his weary sons and daughters.

As the morning dawned the whole household was astir, and the hearty greetings tendered as each emerged from their chambers were pregnant of tender regard, and the aged sire caught his blooming grandchild in his arms with the exclamation: "Pattie, you pretty duck, come here and receive my blessing," imprinting at the same time a kiss upon her fair brow. Before breakfast the grandfather, his son Samuel, and grandson Humphrey took a walk along the "Shore" to observe the changes that had taken place; they strolled down to the ship-yards and went into the great hulls of half-built vessels there; they entered a boat and rowed across to the Newburytown shore and climbed up the vale where the old corn-mill was early running. Returning, they all gathered about the table and satisfied the demands of nature. When the morning devotions had been attended to, the men wended along the old pathway to "Rocky hill," calling on old acquaintances by the way, and continuing their perambulations to the main road that leadeth from Almesburytown (now Amesbury) down to the Salisburytown ferry, thence along the "Shore" to the "Point," where the family mansions stood. On the fourth day the Newburytown folk came over the Merrimack, and nearly the whole community came out to spend the afternoon upon the broad green fronting the mansions. Social recreation was at flood-tide, and all were as happy as Hebrews in the land of promise. Before parting, old-time hymns were sung,

and prayer was offered by the young Newbury-Narragansett parson, whose fame as a scholar and preacher had preceded his coming. Here it was arranged that, two days before starting on the long journey to the Saco river, the Salisburytown folk should all go over to spend forty-and-eight hours with the families of Coffin and Atkinson and such neighbors as might see fit to come in as guests. This two-days' visit would embrace the Sabbath, on which occasion the parson would preach for the edification of his old neighbors and schoolmates. Accordingly, all the Bradburys, Merrills, Morrills, Osgoods, Pettingalls, Worthings, and Curriers mounted horse and formed a jovial company riding to Newburytown. The meeting of so many old families formed an opportunity for extending acquaintanceship and the strengthening of old bonds of friendship. The hours were full of social enjoyment seasoned with prudent mirth and graced with primitive courtesy and hospitality.

From far and near came the inhabitants of Newburytown to hear the parson preach. He was now in his prime and the plentitude of his intellectual powers, and his discourse was considered to be sound and able. At the close of the services, he gracefully introduced his parishioners from the new township, eastward, and received warm congratulations from many old Puritan saints on his good fortune in being settled over so promising a parish. Early on Monday morning there was bustle and prattle about the houses where so many from Salisburytown and from Newbury-Narragansett had found lodging, and hastily the party made preparations for their departure. When all was in readiness, the whole assembly gathered around Parson Coffin with uncovered heads as he bowed upon the lawn before the mansion and offered a most earnest and heartfelt prayer for those who were to journey and all who were to be left behind; then they mounted, and as the good-byes and farewells were uttered, old men and matrons, strong men and their wives, young men and maidens, wept and turned away their faces, never to meet again, many of them, "until the day dawn and the shadows flee away."

No event worthy of notice occurred on the return journey; all reached home and their waiting friends in excellent health and exuberant spirits, and for many weeks together the theme of conversation in scores of families, even when surrounded by neighbors who called in to hear from the "westward," was the horseback journey to Newburytown and Salisburytown.

Pattie Merrill married a sturdy yeoman and settled in Little Falls plantation, where she lived to old age and never wearied of relating to her children and grandchildren all the details of that ride to the Merrimack when she was only a "gal"; and her sons and daughters, when they, in turn, grew old used to tell, around the evening fireside, the tradition with all its lights and shades, enlivened with roaring laughter when they came to the description of the horse-race between the parson and young "Humph" Merrill; the trial of speed between the two mares, "Deborah" and "Bess."



The Pioneer Mother.

“Hail, woman! Hail, thou faithful wife and mother,
The latest, choicest part of Heaven’s great plan!
None fills thy peerless place at home; no other
Helpmeet is found for laboring, suffering man.”



An ancient orator once paid a high compliment to womanhood, when, in an oration before the Roman senate, he exclaimed: “The empire is at the fireside.” As the wife and mother, woman is seen in her most sacred and dignified character, and as such, while moulding by her influence those whom Providence has entrusted to her care, she is affecting the destinies of state and nation. The noblest patriots, profound educators, and holy ministers were stimulated to excellence and usefulness by the inspiration of a mother’s example and teaching. The model woman named by Goethe was the mother who, when her husband died, could be a father to her children; a thought materialized by Faed in his remarkable picture entitled “Faither and Mither Baith.”

For invincible courage, unwearied patience, and heroic fortitude, the Spartan mother was not superior to the noble specimens of womanhood found in the homes of our pioneer settlers—mothers of the Saco valley. If a daughter of the frontier, her education qualified her in a peculiar manner for the responsible position she was called to fill and the hardships she was to endure. Enured to exposure, acquainted with robust exercise, invested with a vigorous constitution, and fortified with unyielding self-reliance, she was calculated to meet the exigencies incident to the pioneer’s home-life. Few there were who could not wield the axe with unerring accuracy, or aim the long rifle without a quivering nerve.

No fairer examples of female heroism can be found in all the realm of history than were exhibited during the struggles of our Revolution, while the husbands and fathers were absent from home bearing arms in defense of colonial rights. In this dark hour the mothers and daughters evinced the purest spirit of patriotism and devotion to the cause of the colonists. Just when the busy axe and subduing torch were needed to bring the unbroken soil into a state of fruitfulness for the support of the early settler’s family, the call to arms left the women folk in poverty, exposed to all the trying experiences of the period. Undismayed, they exerted themselves to meet the emergency, and bravely wrought to provide for themselves and their dependent

children. They roamed about the clearing in quest of berries, dug ground-nuts, gathered mushrooms, caught fish from the streams, robbed the nests of wild fowl, and cultivated patches of land for food.

These were women of extraordinary natural endowments. They were allied to angels as ministers of mercy, and tender hearted as a child in the hour of sickness. It required no urgent plea to call forth these generous deeds; a knowledge that a neighbor was ill prompted them to uncomplaining sacrifice and unwearied exertion to alleviate distress and soothe the suffering.

While the midnight storm moaned without and the sudden gusts of wind caused the sashes to rattle; when the fire burned low and the brands fell down; with no wall-side clock to tell the passing hours, she would watch her sick child, listening to every labored respiration, and touching with delicate gentleness the fluctuating pulse. The dim halo of the shaded candle and the glowing firelight threw her weird shadow upon the wall as she bent over the cradled form of the fevered child. For a moment exhausted nature would gain the ascendancy, and the weary eyelids would fall as she rested her throbbing temple upon her thin, pale hand.

She was the nurse and physician of her household. Her medicinal formulas were a legacy received from her own mother. She gathered the herbs and roots from the woodlands and clearing, and prepared and administered such simple remedies as her trained judgment suggested. The first pale beams of the morning found her still at her post, faithful to her vigils.

With what solicitude and faithfulness these early mothers instructed their sons and daughters! Although burdened with a thousand cares in a busy, laborious life, they found time to impart such advice, and to impress such lessons, as were indestructible. John Randolph said, what many a man could truthfully say: "All that saved me from infidelity was the memory of the words taught me by my pious mother and uttered in my childhood prayers."

While toiling at the wheel and loom, these mothers had trains of thought that were never clothed in language, but they found expression in deeds that were of far-reaching and infinite importance. Knowing that their influence could not die, while their children were around them they used that auspicious seed-time and sowed upon the receptive soil of these young minds, and hearts as well, that which ripened, in due time, into a harvest of noble lives, and which proved to be the legitimate fruit of maternal husbandry.

When a skeptical physician lay upon his dying bed, he said: "For many long years I openly made light of the gospel, but my mother's prayers have lived in my heart." There are innumerable unrecorded instances in which a wandering son or daughter, when oppressed by temptation or nearly overwhelmed with sorrow, has found strength to resist the evil, or to endure the trial, in the memory of a mother's advice and prayers. The noblest and purest impulses that have characterized the lives and deeds of the best men

the world ever saw were born of a loving mother's early influence, that was imperceptibly but firmly interwoven with their expanding minds.

Memory of mother! How debased the affection, how seared the conscience, how inhumanized the nature, when these holy ministers to the helplessness of childhood are forgotten!

In the early years of motherhood her cradle-rock was the accompaniment to her sweetly sung lullaby, and every two years the records show that another little stranger was placed in the welcoming arms.

While about her daily duties she communed with her own spirit, within the mysterious secrets of her own soul, as she saw her sons and daughters developing toward manhood and womanhood, and looking downward in their perspective pathway, she says: "This is my time of responsibility and I must turn the little feet in the right direction." She carries them all in her mother's heart. Daily she studied the peculiar temperament of each. Where restraint is needed, she gently applied the brakes, and when one is backward, she administered the stimulating discipline.

The years come and go, the once fair forehead is seamed by care, white strands are woven about her temples by the touch of time, the form becomes bent with toil, and the once plump hands thin and purple-veined. A far-away look is seen in her eyes, and the step, beforetime so elastic, becomes feeble and unsteady. Hear ye, while I write, ye sons and daughters, and may the words burn in your very hearts while you read, this is your God-given opportunity to make some return for the love, toil, strength, life, and tears that mother has poured out for your well-being. When the stays of vigor are sinking, and the resources of vitality so long depleted become exhausted, then come, O come home, to see your mother; come, O come, bringing some pleasing token of regard to cheer the waning spirits; come, O come, with strong arm and gentle touch to steady her trembling steps, and above all, come, O come, bringing your choicest gift, a *character* that shall prove, without a doubt, that her sowing has brought forth righteous fruits. When calling to see old friends, take mother with you; in your own home, say lovingly to your acquaintances: "I have the honor to introduce my dear mother." Lead her to God's house, and slowly, tenderly, to her seat. If the mild eyes have not been despoiled of vision by looking through tears, pass her the hymn-book.

What violated, filial law visited by penalty too severe; what remorse too blighting of peace; what gnawing of conscience too painful, for that ungrateful brute in human form who slights, neglects, or treats with any disrespect that mother who gave him birth, in anguish, and made herself tributary to his existence. Shame, O shame, upon thy head! Instances are of too frequent occurrence, where sons and daughters, whose aged mothers were living in their well-appointed homes, considered them unworthy of a seat at the table, or a chair in the presence of those visiting there; aye, sometimes these dear

old people have been relegated to an out-of-the-way room, like a broken or unfashionable article of furniture, where they could not be seen when weeping over the ingratitude and desperate meanness of these unnatural children. May God Almighty show mercy to such heartless offsprings, as he has promised mercy to the unmerciful. Such men and women may have all the wealth of the world, dress like a prince or a queen, and be called respectable, but there beats under the lustre of their satin and broadcloth a *thing*, falsely called *heart*, that but for their obdurate nature would, through remorse, drive them to early suicide. Ye gray-bearded men of business, who tread the marts of commerce, or the marble halls of the banking house: ye women of wealth and fashion, who have all that heart could wish, and "entertain" with lavish generosity, where are your venerable mothers? How long since a written word assured them that they were remembered? In the rush and turmoil of city life canst thou find no time to visit her, who gave thee a tenure of existence, and pines for a sight of thy face? It is sad, but true, that many, when not a hundred miles away, do not attend their mother's obsequies. Business, everlasting business, must be attended to regardless of every humane obligation. The god of wealth betimes crushes under the unsparing heel of its power every tender emotion, and obliterates from the souls of its devotees the holy image of mother. Let the curtains fall before this melancholy picture; we are oppressed while writing of such hellish possibilities.

The pioneer mother has lived to see the wilderness swept away before the expanding farms. Her sons and daughters have gone forth, save one, into the great world of toil and strife. She remains at the homestead, where she should be, under the care of her first-born son. She sits at the same fireside to which she came when a young wife, to be the faithful assistant of her husband. Her attire is tidy and comfortable. Her son approaches and places a parcel in her hands, brought by the last express. She excitedly adjusts her spectacles and reads the address: "For mother, care of Mr. James Benfield." The writing is delicate and beautifully clear. How her hands tremble as she unties the string! How carefully she unfolds the wrappers! A beautiful box, tied with a bit of ribbon, appears. She slips the bow-knot, lifts the cover, and finds—what? A parcel tidily folded in white tissue and tied with a silk cord. She carefully opens this, and lo, a beautiful new cap of lace is exposed. Upon a slip pinned to the string were the words, "From Mary." The dear mother raises her tear-filled eyes and, with quivering lip, holds up her present as she exclaims: "God bless my Mary; she was always kind to me." Now she stands before the mirror while her daughter-in-law assists her in "trying on" the new cap; and her pale cheek is tinted once more as her son says: "Mother, how pretty you are!"

The delicate article is carefully laid away among other memorials of her children's regard, and she resumes her seat at the fireside. Her knitting-

work rests upon her aproned knee while she gazes upon the glowing embers. What visions are now rising before her mind? Her thoughts are of Mary. She thinks of the day of this daughter's advent, when her own life hung by a slender thread; when the whispering attendants said she could not survive her weakness; when reviving strength enabled her to see the face of her infant. She recalls the lullaby she sang as she hushed her babe to sleep on her bosom, and the long, lonely nights of willing vigils beside her couch when ill. Still she gazes into the bright embers, and anon a tear trickles down her wrinkled cheek and falls upon her snowy kerchief. But no language known to human tongue can express what that tear represented of maternal affection. Her thin, pale lips move unconsciously as she whispers: "My precious Mary; she was always good to me." The silvered head slowly falls forward as she breathes the prayer, "Heavenly Father, bless my child." Now she sleeps and dreams of the little ones that gathered about her knee, or looked into her face from the billowy cradle, while a smile plays about her beautiful features.

Who can estimate the value to mother of the little present, thoughtfully forwarded by her child! Though appropriate and beautiful in itself, its intrinsic worth was insignificant compared with the spirit of affection that prompted the gift, or with the thousand-fold happiness it afforded the mother at the old home.

How pleasant those old-fashioned days when, on each returning Thanksgiving anniversary, the scattered sons and daughters came back to the old country farm-house and together spent a few hours with the aged parents! Mother, neatly clad, is full of pride and admiration. She receives the salutations of her children with modest appreciation, and graciously thanks each one for words of kindness. Gladness rules the hour. She, the mother, the queen of the occasion, holds the little ones upon her knee, looks into their cheerful faces, sees the image of her own children, and feels young again. Fluffy heads are pillowed once more on her bosom, and grandmother is as happy as an angel. These sons and daughters in their noble prime are the ripened sheaves of full grain brought from the field of mother's early seed-time. Blessed harvest!

"The tears of the sower and songs of the reaper here mingle together."

But hark! Tick-tick-tick, goes that little machine at the village telegraph office. In the distant city the operator drives his swift pen over the paper, as he writes: "At sundown mother died; come home." The messenger-boy hastens on his errand, and in a few hours the sons and daughters make the saddest journey of their lives. One by one, they are set down at the old gateway, through which their little feet were guided first by mother's gentle hand.

At the great, iron door-handle hangs the mute but significant erape. They enter, and, with hand-pressure and whispered words, receive greetings from

those who watched the expiring taper of life, as it burned out. Kind neighbors, moving noiselessly about, lay away the wraps. How loud the old clock in the corner ticks! each stroke of the verge sounds like a knell. Slowly and silently they are led to the casket-side where the remains of their best and dearest earthly friend lies sleeping the calm and restful sleep of death. They kiss the marble-like forehead, whisper the name "mother," and retire. On the morrow the long procession winds along the field-side, and the precious body is deposited by the side of that of her husband. A lingering look, a softly spoken "farewell, mother," and the children turn away. Returning to the house they find the vacant chair, and the unfinished "knitting-work," but the light of the old home had gone out.

Again let the curtain fall.

"She guarded my steps when existence was young,
Her lips o'er my cradle the lullaby sung;
Her kindness was o'er me, her arms still caressed,
When my head was pillowed on a mother's own breast;
And when every eyelid in slumber was closed,
When the shade of creation o'er nature reposed,
How oft has that bosom deep tenderness proved,
And yearned full of hope o'er the child of her love,
And breathed for his welfare to Heaven a prayer,
When he knew no danger nor dreamt of her care."



An Old-Fashioned Cradle.

"Sweet baby, sleep! What ails my dear?
What ails my darling thus to cry?
Be still, my child, and lend thine ear
To hear me sing thy lullaby.
My pretty lamb, forbear to weep;
Be still, my dear; sweet baby, sleep!"



HIS article of furniture was a factor in the early households of prime importance, and shall have more than casual attention. It was as indispensable as the fireside, family table, or restful couch. Such were of various origins, forms, and sizes. Some *grew*, like Topsy, and were cut in the forest same as a walking-stick or fishing-rod; others were *built* by the mechanic as a house is builded. There were usually three grades of cradles used in the early homes. For the log-house, a log cradle; for the framed dwelling, a board cradle; and for the mansion, one of mahogany or cherry. The first substitute was sometimes selected from a pile of sap-trays; these were hastily extemporized when a "squaller" appeared upon the stage of visible action in advance of calendar predictions and called for quarters. A cradle of this kind was comfortable for a "wee thing," the convex surface being well adapted to the rotary motion peculiar to such receptacles. This was, however, soon succeeded by the regular "log cradle" in the pioneer home.

When the young settler anticipated the advent of a third person in his family, he shouldered his axe and steered straight for the forest in search of a good-sized hollow tree; not to hew an *idol from*, but to put an *idol in*. When one of the requisite size was found, it was felled and cut into sections; then a selection made for the prospective cradle. The wooden cylinder was carried home, divided into halves longitudinally, and the remainder of the autumn day spent, with such rude tools as could be found, in dressing the piece into more comely and symmetrical form. True, the concave capacity was sufficiently ample for the extension and expansion of the incoming occupant, but as this woodland tenement had beforetime been inhabited by such denizens of the forest as coons, porcupines, and honey-bees, dame Nature had not fitted the interior for pet lambs and human kids; it required some trimming before being a suitable cabinet for the pillow and blanket. A mother's hand or foot was the motor that kept this half-round cradle going, swinging, trundling, for ten, twenty, and sometimes thirty years; for with as much regularity as the

changing seasons, as often as every two years, from the hour when the first cry of infancy was heard in the settler's home, a little pilgrim came from the mysterious world of silence to issue his imperious mandate and determine how much peace or turmoil should sway the household; and within this enclosure slept, grew, and waxed stronger, until forced to abdicate in favor of one of the same despotic line. And thus the rotation continued until the family quiver was filled to the maximum.

There was a subtle, mysterious, attractive power about an old-fashioned cradle that no student of science could analyze. It was no wonder that little children clung to the cosy nest where a loving mother rocked them to sleep and guarded their slumber while singing soft and sweet:

"Hush, my dear! Lie still in slumber,
Holy angels guard thy bed!
Heavenly blessings without number
Sweetly falling on thy head."

But as the candle draws the miller and flower beds draw honey-bees and humming-birds, these cradles *drew* old women from all the region round-about when a new-born babe was installed within them. The homestead might be remote from neighbors, and the family of retiring habits, even strangers and new incumbents, the roads in a dangerous or nearly impassable condition by reason of rains or snow blockades, the weather boisterous and forbidding, and the duties at home of a pressing nature, but let the old cradle be occupied by a new babe and all the old dames would don shawls and hoods, and, guided by some star invisible to the eyes of the male sex, find their way to the bedside of the weak mother and the lowly couch of the sleeping child. Why, the new arrival would scarcely find time to shake off the dust of travel or to arrange his toilet before his lodgings were invaded by relays of women who were more wanting in prudence and consideration, more inquisitive and impertinent, than any newspaper man of modern times who goes forth on his errand to interview a congressman. These intrusive visitors seemed to disregard the feelings of the young mother, who needed absolute quiet and rest, and those of the sensitive babe, who was bashful in the presence of strangers; they gabbled and rattled away until the sick woman's brain was strained almost to the bewildering point, and then advised her to "keep very quiet and not have much company." Gracious Heavens! Where, under such conditions, could one find the jewel of consistency? We have seen a group of these old inspectors assembled around the cradle with their heavy, iron-bowed spectacles hanging upon the ends of their noses, glowering at some little, bald-headed, pink bit of humanity, all the while gravely uttering prophetic statements concerning the prospective shape of its head and features and color of its hair and eyes.

"That boy looks just like his Grandpa Graffum," say Patience Pennell.

"Favors his Grandmarm Bradstreet," responds old Mrs. Haskell.

"A perfect picture of his father," squeals old dame Farrington.

"Has his mother's eyes"—then closed in slumber—growls Mrs. Wonderbrow.

If the blue vein which crosses every child's nose was clearly defined by reason of a white, transparent cuticle, they would put on a serious expression and whisper loud enough for the mother to hear: "That child won't live to grow up." If it exhibited an amount of intelligence sufficient to distinguish it from a blockhead, they would say: "Its doubtful 'bout their raisin' that child; he's too smart for one of his age." And then the silly old hussies must undo the blankets and look at the poor babe's toes and count the wrinkles about its ankles. Zounds! it was enough to craze one who had any respect for the rules of propriety. Well, they tumbled the "wee thing" about, pulled it, hauled it, rolled it until it was awakened, and, no wonder, screamed with great fear, when opening its eyes, to behold such an assembly of wrinkled faces above its cradle.

We have heard of one old fellow, who had endured this harassing intrusion, year after year, until he determined to put an end to it. So, when the seventh child was born, he took his station at the outside door, and warded off every old woman who came to see Miranda, thus vouchsafing some much needed rest and sleep to his wife and child. But what was the result? Why, all the old women for miles around said he was an old brute to treat his *wife* like that, and he needn't think he'd have many friends in the neighborhood. One old dowager declared she never was so insulted by a man in all her days, and that Lias Protectorman wasn't fit to be a father, anyhow. Old Molly Morrison said that man was a "regular old gander." However, this invective did not, in the least, disconcert Lias; he knew he was on the right track, and conscience advised him to be vigilant for the protection of his household until the old family cradle was put away for the last time. He "stuck to his text," and preached the meddlesome old intruders a sermon, the echo and influence of which survive in that community. Lias and all the old women have been some time dead, but the *tradition* of the new code of rules, by which to protect a woman in childbed, restrains the present generation.

The indignation by which our pen was propelled would not admit of any pause to describe another act in the drama around the old cradle. The wise old women thought it necessary that the boy should have a regular hard-handled Scriptural name attached to him; it would be like a charm to ward off danger in time of thunder-storms, earthquakes, and other calamities; it would be taken notice of by the Lord, and cause him to regard them with a special interest if they bore the name of some of his choice patriarchs or prophets, and he would tuck them under His protective wing, when the "destruction that wasteth at noon-day" was abroad in the land. If two such hard-twisted cognomens could be hitched together, all the better—that would

be a twofold safeguard—and so they cursed the boy child with such a name as Zerubbabel, Shadrach, or Abednego. The girl baby must be named for some of the “fruits of the spirit,” or for one or two of the “three graces,” Faith, Hope, or Charity. With such appellations inscribed upon their banners, these old-fashioned babies would be well started on the road to life, liberty, and happiness, “true’s you live, Jeremiah.” It was fortunate, that such children didn’t have much “skulin”; that they didn’t have lessons in “readin’, ritin’, and sipherin’”; that they only had to “make their mark” as a substitute for their autograph, for how it would have cramped their hands to hold the goose-quill while writing “Zerubbabel Harkalinden Jones,” or “Shadrach Abednego Gillinderson”! As for the women, they didn’t need any “eddication” in “them days”; so their pretty, New Testament names did not appear on the records, save when inscribed by the clerk or justice.

But the infant succession was often interrupted by the black-winged raven of Death, that swooped down and carried away the mother’s darling. Her prayers at the cradle-side were unavailing, the hot tears that fell upon the little pillow were shed in vain, and she must keep watch and ward only to see the eyes grow dim and sunken, and the dear little face become pinched and wan; then the boatman came and the precious life went out. An empty cradle and an aching heart! Only such as have felt a loss like this can comprehend its meaning, or realize its magnitude. The vacated cradle was suggestive of an occupied grave, of a desolate home, a heart of gloom.

For a time the cradle is put away and hidden from sight, but the day comes when another little form must have a place provided for repose, and, reluctantly, the old receptacle is brought forth to do its office upon the log-house floor. Rock! rock! rock! the sadness is dispelled by the new joy as darkness fades away before the morning dawn; the sigh and tear give place to the smile and lullaby, and this is well as the years wear on. From these old-fashioned cradles the world’s most eminent characters have climbed upon the rostrums of enduring fame. But the home scene! Let us linger awhile and contemplate its lights and shades. A young mother’s roses have grown paler by the pain of child-birth, and she bends over the cradled form of her first-born. Beautiful picture which artists have vainly endeavored to reproduce upon canvas! the gentle flame of maternal love burning within the holy of holies of that mother’s bosom is allied to the divine. The blue sky of her eyes is reflected in her child’s azure orbs, and her soothing hymns hush it to sweet repose.


The history of the old cradle involves the annals of war, as well as the proclamation of peace. It had been a citadel and bore marks of radical conflict; many a sanguinary battle had been fought about and within its walls. Here the law of entail had been reversed and the succession fell to the youngest heir, male or female, and the senior claimant was not so easily dispossessed

of his lawful patrimony ; there was pronounced opposition, obstinate protest, absolute refusal, determined resistance. For two long, childhood years that cradle had been held in peaceful and undisputed possession ; must it now be invaded, besieged, stormed, and demolished in battle ? The inheritance was valuable, and must be defended and held at all hazards ; it should be against every foe. But the mother holds a life rent on the cradle ; she stands guard at its portals as a faithful, vigilant sentinel to ward off danger from the new occupant. The ousted foe reconnoiters and lays skillful plans for victory. The mother makes an overture for an armistice, but the invader is relentless and spurns the thought of compromise. The works should be laid under siege ; the new occupant shall be starved out—and is. Supplies run low and new stores must be laid in. While the entrenched possessor went forth to forage, the gates were left undefended, and the foe entered, barricaded every approach, hoisted his banner upon the ramparts, and proclaimed victory with great demonstration of rejoicing. But he was too hopeful. In the assurance of security, he fell asleep at his post, was removed bodily and relegated to a position outside the cradle. The baby brother is restored to proper authority and protection. The transported foe awakes, finds his old quarters re-occupied, and instantly renews the attack. For a moment the mother is absent from her post. A siege is no longer contemplated ; the works shall be carried by assault. Mustering all his forces, the invader scales the bulwarks and drives the intruder from the citadel, literally forcing him over the walls. The clash of arms reaches the mother's ears in the pantry ; she hears the wail of the vanquished and the exultant shout of the conqueror, and hastens to the rescue. She finds the babe prostrate upon the floor, and Master Ned comfortably fortified behind the pillows in the log cradle. And then there was a renewal of hostility every two years. Each new occupant of the cradle was championed, and battle followed battle, while the struggle for the mastery was protracted and wearying.

But the lingering years have flown. The cradle has had its day, serving a noble purpose, and is housed away in the attic among obsolete furniture. The sons and daughters, grown to the estate of manhood and womanhood, have gone forth to seek and do for themselves ; they have married and children gather about their tables. The old parental homestead still has its attractions, and each returning season finds these scattered children and grandchildren going back to visit the parents. The little folk find strange things without and within doors. One day they climb the attic stairs and find the old log cradle ; they draw it from under the eaves, brush the cobwebs and dust away, and carry it below. And the sons and daughters who within it slept the sweet, untroubled sleep of infancy gather about this old memorial of other days to replace the little pillows and cradle quilts. From this they first saw, to remember it, their mother's face, as she bent over them as they awoke

from slumber. To their own children they tell stories of the long ago, as they lovingly and tenderly linger about this rude old cradle ; then return it to its place under the rain-pattered shingles. While memory endures, pictures of the cradle rocked by a mother's hand and foot will unfold before the mind to move the heart of filial affection, and force a tear to the aged eye.

“The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.”



Rural Life and Character.

Look a-here, stranger, if once you see Pillsbury and his nankeen trousers it will be enough for one day, and you'll never *think* of the cataract afterwards.—*Selected.*



HE man constitutionally qualified to appreciate the humorous aspect of events will find in the experiences of our rural population a thousand incidents that are not only remarkably entertaining, but often immensely mirth-provoking. Such peculiar traits and habits as we may attempt to describe were more conspicuous during the tenure of the last generation than at the present, for the general circulation of literature, the influence of education, and the growing interest in travel have modified and refined that which was beforetime crude and repelling. However, one can find farming communities within a day's travel from the cities where the people are full of rusticity, and where enough of old-time fashions prevails to answer every purpose for the speculative mind. When employed about the harvest, repairing the highway, negotiating for live-stock, on the way to market, when discussing the weather or the science of town government, the average countryman will exhibit by his attitudes, his peculiar movements, his singular expressions of face and contortions of features, his indescribable pronunciation, accent, inflection, and oft-repeated exclamations of surprise, doubt, or approbation, many original, primitive, and interesting traits that afford materials for entertaining contemplation and reflection.

To extract the marrow from these one must keep his eyes and ears open and his perceptive faculties on the alert. If visiting the town or county fair, do not squander the golden October hours in viewing the products of the field, orchard, or garden, the horse-race or the exhibit of fat beeves, but stand away at a distance sufficient to gain a good perspective and keep watch and ward over those who are moving about the buildings and grounds. If your cranial shell is not too thick, or your sensibilities too much blunted, something will be developed worthy of observation. In such promiscuous assemblies, composed largely of the rustic classes, one notices many peculiarities of dress that cannot well be passed without mental, if not oral, comment. For instance, a great, broad, lumbering woman, whose facial territory, if surveyed by the compass and chain, would require a dozen landmarks to define its boundary, will appear with a hat perched upon her frowsy head about the size of a sparrow's nest. In the same group her antipode will be sufficiently attenuated and willowy to suggest gimlet-holes and wheel-spindles, but embowered

under a head-gear that casts a shadow over a considerable area of surrounding country. We naturally ask, why don't those women exchange hats? Such transaction would certainly be mutually becoming.

The same incongruous examples of disregard as to the fitness of things will be observed among the male persuasion. There is a tall, gaunt, long-limbed, hungry-looking man under the shadow of a broad, slouch hat that rests with crushing weight upon his ears. The antithesis of this brother Jonathan will be a corpulent, broad-shouldered butcher, or cattle-drover, with head surmounted by a thimble-crowned "Derby." Why don't these men swap hats? Hailing from the same township, a man will be seen whose pantaloons were evidently "pulled a year too soon," being so short in the leg as to expose four inches of his stockings of indigo blue. Another creeper-limbed plowman's trousers will fall in heavy folds upon his foot-wear, having been formulated for some other fellow, whose corporeal understanding was more extended. Why should these male professors thus expose their want of good judgment when by a fair exchange both would be wonderfully improved in appearance?

We have long been aware that many of the elderly yeomen do not consider themselves to be "dressed up" without some kind of a tall hat. No matter what the age, form, or color of the article so long as it is *tall*. Specimens have been seen at fairs, elections, and quarterly-meetings, the ragged fur, once black, faded to a dull mouse-color, that had the appearance of an exposure to the ravages of an equinoctial gale; the crown indented and the rim warped into an abnormal twist, resembling those now displayed by the gentle sex. Some there were without any nap, and of conical form, the genuine old-fashioned "plug-hat" with a crown capacity sufficient for the mail matter of a whole community. Of course such hats were twenty years out of date, but that was of no consideration so long as they were *tall*.

This generation of hats, like the learned orthodox ministers of the colonial period, or the tall clocks owned by the fore-handed, were "settled *for life*," and the yeoman who owned one never entertained a doubt but such a head protection added infinitely to his dignity when he went abroad. We have known a few men who owned *two* such hats; one inherited by will from a grandfather, that had come down through the hands of patriarchal ancestors; the other, somewhat modern, purchased for a wedding occasion some time during the twenties. These varied slightly in form, and as both could not be worn with comfort at once, they were exposed to the air and public notice alternately; they "took turns" on their owner's head.

There were also bonnets of "heroic size." Some were black and overhung with heavy folds of sombre crape with which poor "widerless wimmen" mourned the loss of the "main-stay" by the yard. Another kind worn by middle-aged matrons not in "weeds" was of straw braid, deep and bell-muzzled; it had "ruches" at the side for stuffing, or, when owned by the vain

and simple-minded(?) a wreath of "purty posies" composed of artificial morning-glories, marigolds, and daffodils, intertwined with little rosy buds and sprigs of evergreen; but never a feather from the tail of chanticleer or turkey; no, not a bug, butterfly, bobolink, or humming-bird could be found anywhere about such a summer bonnet. The drapery worn upon this style was of green baize, which, when not in front to curtain the face of the wearer, was folded over one side and allowed to fall upon the shawl. To see one of these at the best, the student of fashion should attend a quarterly-meeting in some "back neighborhood"; on such occasions they came forward in full bloom and undiminished circumference. Old Sister Linskitt would be there, and her little pinched face in the back end of one of these bonnets reminded one of the last shriveled apple left in the cornucopia. But when she "struck up" her pet hymn, "How arppy is the man," etc., and sang between two or three squirrel-like teeth, her voice had a far-away sound as it went round and round to find its way out of her cavernous bonnet; when it did escape into the open air, it frolicked about like a pasture-born bossie. Such green baize veils, accompanied by a formidable pair of spectacles of the same color, invested the wearer with a verdant appearance that savored of corn-fields, or waving grass. Such women came into meeting holding a sprig of tansy or southernwood between the thumb and finger, which, during sermon time, they carried to their nose to keep them from growing faint or from falling into "conniption" fits. With their heads canted to one side, their dreamy eyes fixed upon the perspiring preacher, and their palm-leaf fans at full swing, how soothingly peaceful and happy some of these old mothers did look! If they had a trifle of money, they carried it to church tied in the corner of a handkerchief to exemplify the sacred truth, "where your treasure is, *there* will your heart be also." When the boxes were passed, these conscientious old saints turned their eyes away as they dropped in their farthings, so that the left hand might not know what the right hand did. See? Such old Puritans were ascetic to a nice degree.

A Pair of Whiskers.—When it became fashionable to wear the beard, Obadiah Jones struck out a pair of whiskers which stood forth like two great hassocks on his broad cheeks. Saul Junkins mowed over the whole acreage of his enormous face, with the exception of two circular spots in front of his ears, where modest, sandy "temple-locks" were allowed to flourish for a season as "side-lights." After a few weeks he turned another strip out to pasture, and the beard grew rank and robust, until the old lady, who formulated the criterion for husband's fashions, issued her mandate and declared that Saul's "Hutchins" must be cut down. It was Zachariah Simpson who could raise the most graceful and thrifty circle of neck-whiskers of any man in the settlement. Where *these* started from no one could tell, but the roots found good soil somewhere below light, as evidenced by the luxuriant growth

above. This heavy fringe poured out over his turn-down collar like a silent cataract of hair. Zachariah cultivated these with much ambition, and coaxed them up from the lower regions with comb and brush until they formed a silvery ruff nearly around his neck. Several years elapsed before some of the old plowmen had the courage to leave home with a mustache. Sometimes they would allow the stubble to grow for a few weeks, "just to see how it looked," but when it had become as prickly as a teasle, they would mow it down. Many of the early settlers inherited from their Scotch-Irish ancestry a broad and long upper lip; hence had an immense mustache *capacity* whereon the stubble, which long sustained right angle relations to the face, gave the wearer a repellingly savage and wolfy look. All these styles of wearing the beard were enduring, but when suffered to grow on the *nose*, as Deacon Decker's did, or in one's *ears*, as Deacon Morton's did, either nature or eccentricity had gone wild.

Farmers' Joys and Sorrows.—The farmer's life is full of variety. Monotony is unknown to the experience of the industrious husbandman; he is always in touch with Nature and sees her in her best apparel. On every side there is scenery to charm the eye, delight the mind, and enrapture the soul—from the first beams of the morning until the sable curtains of night are softly drawn over field and forest; from the moment he is summoned from his bed by the clarion hail from the barn-loft, until he is lulled to slumber by the far-away tinkle of pastoral bells. As he goes forth to attend to his morning work, he is greeted by the cheering voice of robin, bluebird, and the colony of martins that gabble about their house upon the barn top. The earth is fresh from its baptism of dew, and fragrant with the odors of flowers. As he approaches the farm-yard, the cud-chewing cattle are still at rest on the earth, and rise to straighten their backs and fill his buckets with foaming milk. He takes the three-legged stool from the gate-post, seats himself at the side of "Brindle" or "Bottleface," and while drawing the snowy liquid from the bountiful udder, entertains himself by talking aloud about his plans for the day. When the milking is done, the heavy farm-yard gate swings on its creaking hinges and the lazy kine go leisurely down the lane.

From the grain-bin he brings a breakfast for his domestic fowls and counts them to see that no fox or hawk has reduced the number. Hens have features, complexions, and countenances same as other folk; in form and physiognomy they remind the observer of persons somewhere met with. From the door-stone the good wife now calls him to the morning meal, where, seated by his side, she pours his coffee and passes the food betimes to tempt his appetite. Breakfast over, the "guid buik" is laid on the table, a selection read, and the two kneel to pray. Our husbandman offers thanksgiving for harvests already gathered, and prays for "sunshine, plenty of showers—no airy frost, Lord,—and an all-bountiful and a-bounding crop this year."

It is seed-time. The furrows have been turned and the face of the up-turned ground leveled with the arbitrary harrow. With basket of golden corn or plump wheat, inspired by faith in Him who hath made promise of "seed-time and harvest," the farmer goes a-field and sings in moderate measure, as he scatters the prophetic kernels upon the generous earth. The air is vocal; he sings not alone: the loud trill of the sand-thrasher under the birch borders of the field are responded to by voice of the lonely cuckoo on the hill-side; the lowing of cattle in the pasture alternates with plaintive lambcry in the valley. And the farmer sows; some falls on good ground, some on stony places, some by the wayside.

Following this hopeful season of sowing there comes an experience of agricultural tribulation such as has tried men's souls since the world was made. "Consider the ravens, which neither sow nor gather into barns"; yea, consider their nature and thieving propensities. If any "fowl of the air" with unrelenting and persistent inroad upon the seeded field tests the farmer's patience, it is this "ebony bird." He is an accurate chronologist; remembers the day of every farmer's seed-sowing, and at his earliest opportunity swoops down upon the mellow mould to steal away the precious grain. He is also an early riser, and the watchful yeoman seldom goes forth to anticipate the breakfast time of the robber crow. As he scans his field he finds the despoiler at his work before the mists have risen from the brook-side or the valleys have been touched by the rising sun. He stands by the fence-side and raps on the boards sharply as he shouts: "Stur-boy, there! stur-boy, there!" The black thieves hear both the farmer's voice and the emphasis of his rod; they pause for a moment to listen, and with independent air move forward and tear the sprouting seed from the ground. Another expedient is now resorted to; the farmer summons assistance; he calls: "Watch, here! Watch, here! Watch, h-e-r-e-e-e!" until the excited house-dog, anticipating larger game, like coons or woodchucks, comes bounding down the lane. To his evident surprise, he hears his master's command: "Go-o-o, seek him! go-o-o, seek him!" as he points across the field. "Watch" jumps the fence, runs out upon the hill-brow, and turns about to inquire where the woodchuck is. Again his master shouts: "Go-o-o, seek him! go-o-o, seek him!" Now the old cur rushes down the hill into the low ground, jumping high above the grass to get a wider view, and seeing nothing worth noticing pauses, holds up one foot, and looks with an inquisitive expression toward his master, whose temper is now at flood-tide. He forgets his morning supplication and ejaculates, angrily: "Cuss that dog; cuss him, he don't know nothin'." Something radical *must* be done. Neither shouting, rapping with rod, nor the dog availed anything. He rushes for the house and takes the "queen's arm" from the hook over the mantel. "She" had been loaded heavy for spring geese, and if she would strike fire he said he would "give it to 'em now." That's what he said to

Molly as he jumped from the door. Down he goes through the pasture lane; down behind the great boulder by the spring, where he sees the "black sarpints" still at their morning repast. He levels his piece, braces hard, leans forward to guard against rebound, shuts both eyes, dreads what is to come, and pulls. "She" only "snapped" and he pitched headlong, driving the muzzle of the gun into the sand. Meanwhile, the crows have filled their crops, but wait and watch to see the fun. Recovering himself, the farmer cleared the gun-barrel, rubbed the flint with his thumb-nail, and kept muttering to himself: "Confound the black sarpints! I'll give 'em Jesse this time." He raised the old, refractory weapon once more to his shoulder, a convulsive shudder followed a premonitory sensation, and he pressed the trigger. Snap—fush—whish—bang. The musket performs evolutions in the air overhead as the farmer falls backward among the stones and briars. Forgetting his morning devotions and the annoying crows, in this new predicament, he gave utterance to unlawful words as he passed his hand over his blistered face and singed whiskers; and as he regained his feet and took a hasty account of stock he exclaimed: "Je-ru-slum! Je-ru-sa-lum!" Having finished their breakfast and being satisfied with the farmer's sunrise salute, the crows went to nest building.

Only a few weeks pass, and the farmer looks from his door and discovers the cows in his corn. Another trial of his patience. Again he must call, "Watch, here! Watch, here!" and the lazy old house-dog comes snuffing round the corner. The farmer leads the way this time, and urges on the cur by shouting, when half out of breath, "Stur-boy there! stur-boy there!" Away goes the dog, and the cattle dash through the tender corn, smashing down the tall stalks right and left. One old line-back makes straight for the break in the fence where she entered, another crosses the squash-patch, tearing up the vines that wind about her legs, while a third, old "Crumple-horn," steers across the meadow with "Watch" at her heels as she wallows down the heavy grass. "Watch, here! Watch, here!" cries the farmer, as he rushes across the field to head off the wild cattle. He is red in the face, mad to the marrow, and declares: "Them critters be possess-ed with the div-il"; that they are as "kantankerous as if they had been bewitch-ed." After jumping the fence between grass-field and garden this dog driven cow tramples down the vegetables growing there, making havoc at every leap. The farmer vainly tries to call off his dog, but on he ran. "Watch" was somewhat peculiar; he was fat, clumsy, and hard to start, but when once his joints were limbered and lubricated, and his temper screwed up, he could not stop until absolute exhaustion caused him to fall headlong into some ditch or mud-hole. From their owner's field, the excited cattle made their way through his neighbor's corn and grain, followed hither and thither by the panting farmer, whose patience was as crusty as short-cake. When he tried to head them off they would elevate their tails, roll out their eyes, snort defiance to all authority,

and "go it like a hurricane." The forenoon was spent in the race, the afternoon, in mending fence. The damage to growing crops could not be repaired. We should not wish to see all the words uttered by the aggravated farmer in print.

The steam rising from the intervals along the river was a medium through which the farmer's prayers for preservation from "airly frosts" was answered on *that* kind of soil; but the opposite happened on other flat land. On an August evening there was a chill in the air, and the old destroyer with frosty breath walked through the bean-fields, under cover of darkness, leaving blight and death in his path. Crops that had been cultivated with care until flourishing with promises of reward turned black as the sun arose, and the labor of the season was nearly lost. This was a disheartening misfortune indeed.

When the young potato plants came out of the ground they were instantly assailed by the devil in the form of bugs. Mightily they grew and pushed their destructive work. They were "pizened," scalded, and crushed, and still, like the Hebrews in Egypt, they multiplied. Unceasing warfare was carried on against these tormentors, and one old farmer, of a religious turn, whose soul had been tried beyond endurance, thanked the Lord on his knees in open prayer-meeting that "there would be no tatter bugs in heaven," with a loud hallelujah on the end of it.

Thus, with torments from crows on the grain-field, cows in the corn, bugs on potatoes, "varmints" eating beans, worms in the garden, weevil in the wheat, and "airly frost" to kill what had nearly matured, the farmer needed great store of grace to oil his patience and curb his temper; and if all the woes had fallen upon these creatures wished for by the annoyed husbandman, there wouldn't have been one of their species left on the earth. But the great truth, couched in the language of Scripture, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread till thou return unto the ground," has ever been proven true. Let us turn our attention to more pleasing scenes.

It is now midsummer, and the dreamy days find the grindstones turning during the morning hours, and the bare-armed farmers, under chip hats, away to the grass-laden meadows with their shining, keen-edged scythes. The leader "turns the double swath," and the deployed mowers follow in turn. The dew is still upon the sweet-scented clover and honeysuckle; white daisies fleck the waving grass, and freckled lillies blush and nod in the passing breeze, while the rollicking song of the bobolink floats down from the field-side. The ring of steel in the cut is followed by the lively "whichety-whet" of the sharpening stones in the mowers' hands.

How sweet and fragrant the new-mown grass! How delightful the odors of wild flowers and strawberries turned up in the dewy swath! But look! A mower suddenly halts mid-field and gazes for a moment upon the ground. He now retreats and takes his stand at a safer distance. What's

to pay now? Bumblebees, sir, a whole nest of singing birds clad in yellow and black. They are acting on the defensive; are "mad as hornets," and go circling about on vehement wing searching for him who had the presumption to disturb their honey-pot home. After a while they return to take account of stock, repair damages, or to blow up the magazine and evacuate. The mower returns cautiously, finds all quiet, goes down upon his knees, and with stone or rifle begins to crush the bees, as, one by one, they emerge from their nest. When nearly all of the colony are thus treated, one escapes, makes a dive at the mower's head, strikes him on the lip and shoots his virus into the sensitive flesh. The honey-comb is taken away and a wound received in the battle that made the spoils costly.

Midway between the breakfast and the dinner, Jennie is sent out by her mother with the daily lunch for the hay-makers; with the pitcher of cool milk, mug of home-brewed beer, and buttered bread. Under the shade of maple or apple-tree the hearty field-hands seat themselves and do justice to the welcome refreshment. They stretch themselves upon the soft grass and rest awhile; then up and at it again. A cool spring bubbles from under a boulder at the corner of an adjacent wood-lot, and thither the sweating men resort to quench their hay-field thirst.

During the breezy afternoon the great bounding loads of cured hay are moved slowly to the barn by panting oxen, and stowed away in capacious bays. But of all the hours of the long summer day in the haying time, those toward evening are the most enjoyable; the cooler hours after supper when men, and maidens, too, peradventure, with hand rakes are rolling from the billowy windrows the dome-like bunches, which they nicely "dress down" and "cap" to resist dew and rain. An acre covered with these, if well put up, resembled a "beavers' town." When the day's task is done, the cheerful hay-makers, with rakes over their shoulders, go leisurely homeward, and stretch themselves upon the door-yard lawn to tell credulity-straining stories of feats performed in the haying time of long ago, when men could mow so far from home before breakfast that they were all the remainder of the day returning. We believe more unreasonable lies have been told about mowing feats than relating to any other subject—perhaps we should except theology—and many falsehoods to be answered for at the final judgment will have a smell of the hay-field about them.

With scarcely any intermission, the autumn harvest follows the hay gathering. The good promise of the Bountiful Giver has not failed and the golden maize and ripened grain invite the hook and sickle. If the "airy frost" was not withheld, the late one was, and all good things came into rich maturity. This is the farmer's season of fruition; the year's gathering time of "multiplied seed sown"; the harvest home. Down on the burnt rick there are four acres of tall rye waving in the breeze like billows of yellow light, and

here the reapers bend their backs all the live-long day, weaving in and out as each "carries his brith" and lays his gathered handfuls down to fill the sheaves when bound. This is an attractive rural scene; it is wearisome, but health-giving. After the bundles have stood a suitable time in the "stook" or "shock," the heavy grain is taken to the barn-loft to be ready for the threshing season.

When the Indian corn has been husked and heaped in shining piles upon the chamber floor, or hung in braided traces (tresses) over the collar-beam; when the "murpleys" and "lady's-fingers" have been sluiced down cellar; when the garden sauce is stored and the apples gathered; when the grain bins are filled and the mows and scaffolds loaded with timothy, foul-meadow, and blue-joint; when the cattle and sheep have left their pastures; when the porker has been removed from the sty to the barrel, and when the supply of fuel has been piled high by the wood-shed, and the buildings battened and banked, the farmer's family are prepared for a grim New England winter. But the thrifty farmer and his household are not idle. The stock must be foddered as regularly as the family board is spread. What rattle of hoof and horn as the barn door swings on its creaking hinges; and what expressions of hungry expectation are seen in the faces of the dependent dumb brutes! How the stanchions creak and bows snap, as the eager cattle reach for the well-cured hay or cornstalk! What a bleating of sheep in the fold and cackle of hens on the beams above!

If the farmer have a well-furnished tool house, he will be mending wheels, making yokes and axe-handles, "'tween whiles, true's ye live."

How pleasant the evenings in the old-fashioned farm-house! Neighbors drop in to enlarge the circle around the hearth-stone; to chat awhile and lend a hand in cutting rings from the great yellow pumpkins for drying, or in apple-paring and stringing. What a jolly good time they all have! Ears of green corn may be roasting on the prostrate tongs, a row of sputtering apples will swell and cook upon the hearth as Ebenezer comes from the cellar bearing a tall mug of cider, and his dirty thumb, perhaps, soaking in the liquid as he grasps the handleless dish. When the indoor work of the late autumn evening is done, the "shelling board" will be laid across the corn-box and with chafing cob Eben will grind the kernels off to be ready for the mill on the morrow. Meanwhile the women will be employed with their knitting-work or sewing. Betimes the farmer reads his weekly newspaper, or studies the almanac to forecast the weather. Good health, comfort, and abundance prevail in the rural home. Deep snows cover the fields and pastures, the roads may be blockaded and impassable, the cold severe and protracted, but the larder is well supplied, and the farmer and family can stand the siege.

Such were the homes of the old yoemen who were willing to harden their hands with honest toil in the busy seasons; to them Providence was propi-

tious, and prayers for abundant harvests were answered by their own good judgment and industry. There was not only food in the house, but a dollar or two always cuddled down in the old leather pocket-book "agin a rainy day." Today farmers spend their time seeing which can formulate the biggest falsehood around the stove of the store and allow their toiling wives to earn their bread and tobacco by making "sale work" with body-killing sewing machine at home. And then such lazy lubbers growl and say: "Farming don't pay." Bosh! Hang *up* the coat and take *down* the rusty hoe; pitch the sewing machine out for old junk; scratch the back of mother earth and she will yield her harvests. None live as long, none so independent, none so comfortable, as the farmer who lives on good terms with Nature and keeps the incumbrance from his broad acres. Who will respond Amen to this kind of gospel? Not a word from the drone and sluggard.

The hospitality of the old rural families was of an unassuming but cordial sort. There was health-giving cheerfulness about the festal board. What blessed, memorable seasons were the "Thanksgiving days," as celebrated in the old homesteads! That occasion had a significance higher than the meeting of relatives and old acquaintances; all hearts were drawn upward to God in profound gratitude, and this *inward* spirit was expressed outwardly by *thanksgiving* and prayer. How abundant the wholesome provisions and ample the arrangements made for the entertainment, for the enjoyment, of the homecoming children and grandchildren! With what unaffected cordiality were the invitations sent forth! How warm the greetings and congratulations bestowed! Perchance the parents were advanced in years and had been left alone on the farm. The sons and daughters who had one by one graduated from the cradle to enlarge the domestic circle around the hearth-stone, had flown, like birds from the nest when their wings are grown, to the distant cities, where they had established homes. Grandchildren had been born whose grandparents had never seen them. Thanksgiving time brought the separated links of the family home and reunited them. Father and mother anticipated the return of their children and children's children with great delight. Everything about the interior of the house was put in order by the old, careful body called *mother* by both husband and children. The metal dishes, candle-sticks, and iron heads, and bureau handles were polished, the floors and wood-work scoured into spotless cleanness, snowy curtains hung at the windows, a white spread laid upon the old family table that had supported food for three generations, the capacious brick oven packed full of various kinds of "luscious" goodies, and every cupboard and pantry filled to overflowing. Father looks about the outdoor affairs. The fences are mended, loose clapboards and shingles nailed down, the rubbish about the house-place swept up, and new gates hung.

The auspicious morning dawns at last, and the "finishing touch" has

been put upon everything. The dear old house looked as it used to when Phylinda and Reliance were at home to help their mother. The old couple adjust their "specks" and consult the ancient but honest time-piece in the corner; it is ten of the clock; the stage is due at the village tavern at eleven. The family mare is harnessed into a long, double-seated cutter, and away drove the old sire toward the town after his sons and daughters, after a score of little folk confidently looked for. Meanwhile, mother puts on her best lace cap, pins a broad, white kerchief about her neck, trims the hair-mole on her chin, and "primps" before the mirror until she whispers: "I look just as *pert* as when a gal."

A cheerful flame dances through the hickory logs on the hearth, the old, gray cat sleeps on the chair-cushion, a mouse gnaws in the partition, and anon the good dame goes to the window, looks down the road and watches for her children. At length the jangle of the great bells are heard, the front door is thrown open, and what a grand, hearty, old-fashioned hugging and smacking is carried on at the gate as the sleigh is unloaded! Jubilant and happy, they all gabble and chatter like demoralized geese as mother leads the company to the house. Father goes laughing toward the barn, saying to himself: "A tarnation likely lot o' sons and darters; and them grandchildren, too." A blessed old-time meeting! All the old rooms are visited, boxes, chests, bureaus, and closets looked into, and all the trinkets familiar in childhood examined and handled as memorials of priceless value. They listen to the responsive verge of the old tall clock made by "Hoardly of Plymouth," and go before the gilt-framed looking-glass to mark the change that age has made. Mother shows her daughters how many rolls she has "kearded," and tells the number of skeins of yarn she has spun; shows Phylinda and Reliance her knitting-work, and tells how much butter she has made since June. Father guides "Samowell" and Lysander to the corn-chamber to see the baskets full and seed-corn tresses; down into the cellar to see the bins of potatoes and barrels of pork; away to the barn to view the "critters" and haymows, the sheep and grain-loft. His appreciative sons understand that the days of "second childhood" have been reached by their father, and they cheer him with expressions of gladness respecting his endurance and prosperity as "a man of his years." "Come to dinne-r-r." This is mother's voice; she calls from the door-stone. The old family board, around which all had gathered when the children were small, stands mid-room under its snowy spread and abundant variety of steaming food. When all are seated, the white-haired father stands behind his chair and says, with great reverence: "Let us thank the Lord for His mercies." Then all bow their heads and *unite* in silent prayer and thanksgiving for food, raiment, and the preservation of life. How good mother's food tastes! No pudding like mother's pudding; no must-go-down like the must-go-down of mother's making; no apple-dumplings nor car-

raway-seed cookies quite as good as those mother's hands have made. And a blush mantles her dear old cheek as her children praise her cooking. Conversation runs in smooth grooves and bubbles over on every tongue. All the children talk at the same time, while father and mother listen and try to link the words together; an intricate thicket hard to get through. They don't know where to stop for everything tastes so sweet; their old, robust appetite has awoke, and proves too much for their waistbands and "busks." Mother insists that they haven't eaten "half a dinner," while they look wistfully upon the tempting surplus, and sigh for an enlarged capacity.

The day is done, the nightly chores have been attended to, and a replenishment of wood heaped upon the beckoning fire. Around the old open fireplace they gather and for a time they gaze upon the lively flames and golden coals in silence; then Reliance slowly recites the words:

"We are all here,
 Father, mother,
 Sister, brother,
 All who hold each other dear.
 Each chair is filled, we're all at home!
 To-night let no cold stranger come.
 It is not often thus around
 Our old familiar hearth we're found,
 Bless, then, the meeting and the spot:
 For once be every care forgot;
 Let gentle Peace assert her power,
 And kind Affection rule the hour.
 We're all—all here.

We're not all here!
 Some are away,—the dead ones dear,
 Who thronged with us this ancient hearth,
 And gave the hour to guileless mirth.
 Fate, with a stern, relentless hand,
 Look'd in and thinn'd our household band;
 Some like a night-flash passed away,
 And some sank lingering day by day;
 The quiet grave-yard—some lie there,—
 And cruel Ocean has his share.
 We're not all here.

We are all here!
 Even they,—the dead,—though dead, so dear,
 Fond Memory, to her duty true,
 Brings back their faded forms to view.
 How life-like through the mist of years
 Each well-remembered face appears!
 We see them, as in times long past;
 From each to each kind looks are cast;
 We hear their words, their smiles behold;
 They're round us as they were of old,
 We are all here.

We are all here,
 Father, mother,
 Sister, brother,
 You that I love with love so dear.
 This may not long of us be said;
 Soon must we join the gathered dead,

And by the hearth we now sit round
Some other circle will be found.
Oh, then, what wisdom may we know,
Which yields a life of peace below!
So, in the world to follow this,
May each repeat in words of bliss,
We're all—all here."


Every heart is touched by these pathetic lines, and the stimulated fancy saw, as in days of yore, the familiar faces and forms of the departed who had once shared with them the blessings of the home. "It is well with our dead," said the father with faltering voice, as mother brushed the tears from her wrinkled cheek. "Let joy prevail," said the eldest son, and the cheerful conversation was joined in by all. How swiftly the hours sped past; how early it seemed when the honest clock struck ten! There was so much to tell and so many to talk. The old, well-worn Bible was laid upon the table, and the father asked "Samowell" to read a "portion." Mother named a hymn, in which all joined. To bed they go; some to the great "fore-room," where the tall, canopied "field bedstead" stood, dressed in its tidy curtains and well-aired sheets and pillows; others went to the "corner bedroom next the orchard," while the children, "just for the fun of the thing," were tucked away in the old trundle-beds which their dear old grandmother had put in trim for them. Now all is silent in the old farm-house save the loud-ticking clock, whose verge-stroke sounded louder as it echoed through the open doors. But the place was full of dreams and they sat upon every brain, some gloomy, others woven with shuttle filled with peace.

At the morning's dawn all were astir, too glad to greet each other; father and mother eager to see their children; the sons and daughters delighted to look into the smiling faces of their parents; the little ones a joy to all. Old neighbors drop in to see "Samowell," Lysander, Reliance, and Phylinda; to renew the bonds of friendship and ask of life in the city. But the parting hour—saddest of hours to those who love—came, and the parting kiss was imprinted, perhaps the last in life, upon the venerable parents' withering cheeks. They all take a long and tearful look at each other, and the teams at the gate are driven away.

Meetings like that described above were of frequent occurrence in the old New England homes; they left a mellowing influence on the heart. Such hospitality was general among the farmers and stimulated a friendly and sympathetic spirit, that is now sadly wanting in our communities. At the period of which we have written, traveling strangers were accommodated with comfortable lodgings and a bite of farmer's fare at the old homesteads without fear, and usually without remuneration. Today doors are double-bolted, and every pedestrian is considered to be a tramp of dangerous or doubtful character.



Saco Valley Fireside Tales.

EREMIAH TARBOX, descended from an old Lynn and Biddeford family, said to have been of Huguenot extraction, married a daughter of Roger Plaisted, of Revolutionary fame, and settled on Standish cape a short time before the sad event about to be narrated occurred. The family consisted of the parents and five children.

The winter of 1819-20 was one of great severity in New England, and storm succeeded storm until a heavy burden of snow lay on the ground; indeed, not only walls and fences, but the small dwelling-houses, were nearly buried under the accumulated drifts. The home of the Tarbox family was three miles from any neighbor; the roads were almost impassable and provisions were nearly gone. The mill must be reached. Taking a sack of corn on his shoulder, the father started on his errand. After a long, wearisome journey he reached the out-by settlement, had his corn ground, and in the midst of a blinding, whirling snow-storm started on his return. Staggering forward in a sinuous course, nearly exhausted and ready to fall under his burden, he would rally his strength by the hope of soon meeting his wife and children, but when within half a mile of his home became overpowered by the cold and fatigue and sank down to rise no more. His wife, who was anxiously watching, heard his call for help as it was borne upon the roaring wind, and leaving the small children in charge of the eldest daughter, she went forth into the dreary storm and darkness to find her husband. Finding that she could not proceed as she was then dressed, she put on her husband's clothing and made her way slowly through the deep snow to the spot where she found him whom she loved, still alive, but sinking into that slumber that comes from exhaustion and benumbing cold. Removing his frozen mittens, she put her own warm ones on his hands, and taking off her coat made a pillow with it for his head. This was all she could do for his comfort, and she left him in the snowy bed to press forward for help. She had gone but a short distance before her strength failed and she, too, sank down in the snow to die. There alone in the chilling atmosphere, amid the howling of the increasing storm, the two breathed their last.

The children watched the form of their mother when she went from the house as long as they could see her, then cuddled close together and waited for her return. The minutes extended into hours and she did not come. The

younger ones were overcome with sleep and Isabella alone remained awake to continue her lonely vigil. She replenished the fire and kept her lamp trimmed believing her parents would ere long return. No sound broke the reigning stillness within the home save the mad voice of the tempest. The dreary hours passed, and the morning found her weary with watching, and filled with distress and terror. One by one the children awoke to call for their mother, and Isabella tried to comfort them, little realizing what the absence of their parents meant. She supplied them with such little fragments of food as had been left, then went to the barn and fed the cattle. Taking down the tin horn, with which her father had so many times been summoned to his dinner when toiling in distant fields, she blew blast after blast, hoping the sound would alarm the neighbors and bring help, but the raging of the pitiless storm drowned the voice of the trumpet before it reached any human ear. There was no abatement in the falling snow, and a dreary day followed the wearisome night. Hope grew faint, and the ominous wings of despair hovered over the spirit of Isabella Tarbox, as the darkness of another winter night closed in upon the half-buried home. Worn out with her watching and heart-sick by hope deferred, she sank down with the other children and slept the troubled sleep of unrelieved anxiety. When she awoke and looked from the frosted window, she saw a buried world, a leaden sky and the snow still falling. Another day and night passed, but the third dawn was bright and clear. Delusive hope revived and Isabella, inspired in spirit, took the horn and called again and again for help. The blast was heard by the distant neighbors of the settlement and they hastened to learn the cause of such an unusual summons at that hour of the day. But there was no need of asking, for, as the strong men made their way slowly by cutting a pathway through the great drifts, they found the mother under her winding sheet of snow, cold and rigid. Going forward toward the house, they soon came upon the frozen form of the husband, and found the bag of meal that had cost the lives of the parents and made their children orphans. Everything that could be devised by kind hearts was done by willing hands to comfort the poor, disconsolate children, and when the last sad rites were attended to, they were adopted by their friends.

The eldest son, Jeremiah, who was absent during those doleful days, went to California, where he died issueless. He was an engineer and assisted in running out the Maine Central railroad. Isabella, the eldest at home when her parents were frozen to death, went to live with her Grandfather Plaisted. She was married to Jonathan Estes, of Corinna, Me., had issue, and died when thirty-five. The memory of her sad experience when a child never left her, and during the years that followed, when in her own home with her husband and children about her, as the winter storms were raging, she would walk the floor for hours together, wringing her hands and weeping as she lived over

again those terrible nights and days of anguish and terror. Samuel, the next youngest at home at the time, never married; died at Vicksburg, Miss. Olive was adopted by Capt. Codman, of Gorham; married William H. Dyer, of Portland, and had several children, of whom but one is known to survive. Betsey, only two years old at the time of her parents' death, was brought up by Mr. Manning, of Raymond, and was mentioned by Hawthorne, who was living with the Mannings at the time, in his note-book. She was married to James Lord Smith, from Biddeford, who formed her acquaintance in Boston. She had five children, four of whom survive with issue. Susan is the wife of Joseph White, of Boston, and the mother now makes her home there. J. Henry Smith resides in Bangor, Me. Abbie was married to F. M. Burnham, who died, and she now resides in Biddeford. Sidney lives in East Saugus, Mass. The house in which the Tarbox family lived before settlement on Standish cape, is still standing. She who was "little Betsey" wanders back from time to time to view the spot associated with so much that is sad, where she passed those dreary, lonesome days and nights so many years ago.

The Lost Boy.—Philander Eldridge was an honest, quiet, hard-working man, who had faithfully served in the Union army; after his return he settled on the west bank of the Saco, in Hollis, and around his humble fireside gathered a group of robust children. It was during the late winter weeks that the father was cutting cord-wood about a half mile from his home in the edge of a swamp, a little way back from the river. Just as the shadows of evening were falling along the clearings, one of the sons, a lad of ten years, was making his way along the field-side toward the place where his father had been at work; his mother had sent him forward to meet his father, but Mr. Eldridge had gone home by another path. Searching about in the border of the forest, the boy became lost, and wandered into the deep, dark recesses of the swamp. Some of the neighbors who had heard his cries in the early evening, thought it to be the voice of some boy on another road, and took but little notice of it.

When the father reached home the mother asked for her little son, but to her surprise he had not seen him. Night had now set in, and was ominous of a storm. What was done to find the lost boy must be quickly attended to. The parents left the table, ready spread for the evening meal, and hastened to the spot where the father had spent the day, acquainting the neighbors on the way with the facts. There were plots of snow still in the swamp, and by lantern-light some tracks left by the little wanderer's feet were found. Round and round the father and mother went, followed by the neighbors, calling louder and louder the name of the boy. Darker grew the night, and the threatened storm of rain and cutting sleet came on in its wildest fury. The news spread until all who lived in the vicinity had assembled, lanterns in hand, to join in the search. These deployed in lines, and moved slowly and care-

fully forward. Upon the hill-tops, around the swamp, in the open fields, fires were kept burning, and men were stationed there supplied with warm blankets to wrap the little lad in if he emerged into the opening. From the first scattering drops of rain, the storm increased until the wind became a roaring gale, and made it difficult to keep the fires burning. All through the dreary night the searching parties wandered on, being directed by an occasional foot-print in the snow or soft ground; the voice of the mother, meanwhile, ringing out amid the howling of the storm, as she repeated in a mournful wail: "My boy is lost; my boy is lost." Few can realize the sadness of the circumstances, the impressiveness of that midnight scene, and strong men quaked and wept aloud, as they listened from the hills to the wild echo of that mother's voice as it rose and fell in the dark and gloomy swamp-lands.

The night passed away, and the morning dawned cold and dreary without finding the lost boy. It was indeed a pitiful sight as the nearly exhausted father led his weeping, weary wife from the forest to one of the fires where a party had assembled; thence to a neighbor's house. Her eyes were inflamed by incessant weeping, her long, black hair had fallen over her shoulders, and her clothes were torn and disarranged by falling through the rough, tangled undergrowth. At the opening of day the places of business were closed, and the villagers turned out *en masse* to join in the search. Deployed in long lines, the swamp was carefully gone through, and the tracks found upon a piece of plowed land; crossing which, the boy had entered upon a vast plain covered with scrubby oaks, very difficult to pass through. The ground was so thickly carpeted with leaves that no track could be found.

Mile after mile was traversed, and the party emerged upon the edge of an extensive mossy heath, having here and there small patches of brown, soft muck where the tracks were once more found; these foot-prints were close together and showed, by their zigzag course, that when they were made the little wanderer was nearly exhausted. Communication was constantly kept up between the advancing column, for it was evident that the lost one could not be far away. Nearer and nearer appeared the wayward tracks made by the weary little feet, and soon the shout rang down the line that the lad was found. He was prone upon the earth, and his face was buried in the deep, spongy moss. Gently they turned him over, but the eyes were closed, the little pilgrim had reached the end of his weary journey; he was DEAD.

With quivering lips and falling tears the men gathered around the lifeless form as it lay there, the pale face upturned and the speechless lips deep purpled; the heart-rending cries of the frantic mother, as she knelt and caressed the little form, were something indescribably touching. Ah! but hearts of flint must have melted before such a scene as the heart-broken woman raised the little damp brow to her lips and kissed it again and again. It was several miles to the village and the men carried the body by turns in their arms while

the inconsolable parents followed, continually calling the name of the dead boy, and repeating the exclamation: "My boy was lost; my boy is dead!"

No food had been taken during all the time of search, and when the party reached the village, the family table was found just where the mother had left it on the evening when their boy was lost. Nearly every person in the village and outlying neighborhoods had assembled about the home of the absent family and few there were who did not weep as a strong man passed through the crowd with the little form in his arms, followed by the grief-stricken and groaning father and mother. The following day saw the beloved body of the lost boy borne to the village cemetery, followed by a long train of sympathizing friends, and laid in the little earthly cabinet.

What suffering this wandering child must have endured through that long, dreary, storm-beaten night and the long day that followed, as, faint for want of food, benumbed with cold, and weary with his long, crooked journey, he staggered forward! Exposed to the driving storm, wandering over rough, rocky ridges, down through dark, marshy swamp-lands, crossing small, cold streams, crawling among tangled brushwood, climbing over fences, growing more and more weary and benumbed, thinking of home and parents, not knowing whither he went or if he would ever be found. The roaring of the storm drowned his every cry for help and mercy seemed to have veiled her face. The distance from the place where he entered the forest to the place where he was found was more than three miles on an air line, and in wandering hither and thither as he did, crossing and recrossing his own track while in the swamp, he must have covered no less than eight miles. A blank was left in that home that nothing could ever fill, and a sadness gathered over the lives of the parents which has not been dispelled by the passing years.

Angry Neighbors.—When gathered around the corn-pile at some "husking," or about the cheerful fire of an evening, the old yeomen were wont to relate some rib-tickling anecdotes, and the speakers were not over-nice in the selection of language employed, so long as it was penetrating and would stick. The auditors were not sensitively fastidious in listening to what was said; if the story had enough of explosive force in it to burst the waistbands and drive the hearers into convulsions, though couched in the most clumsy phrase, it was heartily relished and responded to. But many sons of the clearing were capital story-tellers and could appreciate anything with a "pint in it."

With slight variations of detail, they used to relate how two neighbors down river became alienated and revengeful; how they were "agin one tother" and ignored the sacred precept, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and watched for opportunities to "spit out spite" and "git come-uppance"; how they hailed each other with insulting language across lots and vexed themselves to find words containing enough of bitterness to convey the malevolent spirit that actuated them to such deeds. Well, extremes succeeded each other alter-

nately until the feud became so intensified that nothing was too rash or cruel for the townsmen to undertake. "The names we use are "adapted."

At length a flock of sheep owned by Spitfire were found by Hateful in his field, whereupon he drove them into his barn and cut their "hamstrings"; then turned the poor creatures into the highway with his dog after them. Of course the sheep, thus mutilated, were valueless and were killed. But little was said and time wore on. After some months, however, an old, slab-sided, razor-backed sow belonging to Hateful escaped from her enclosure and strayed upon the grounds of Spitfire. His much desired opportunity for retaliation had now come, and he chuckled in glee as he drove the "critter" into a yard, where, with the assistance of his hired man, he threw her down and cut her mouth open even unto the hinges of her jaws; then turned her into the road. The poor sow ran for her owner's home, besmeared with blood, hoarsely squealing and gnashing her teeth fearfully. This was an offense of too grave a nature to be endured without protest, and in high dudgeon Hateful started for the house of Spitfire. Meeting his neighbor in the door-yard, he bawled out: "Have you seen anything o' my sow over here?" When informed in a very cool way that she had just left the premises, he asked, angrily: "And how came she to be so bloody?"

"Well," replied Spitfire, "I can account for it only in this way: she came over here 'bout an hour ago and saw my sheep with their hamstrings cut; upon this she laughed so hard at such a sight that she spilt her mouth open and ran away bathed in her own gore; that's all I know 'bout it, sir." And that settled the colloquy; the altercation ended abruptly, and Hateful went meekly homeward with the thought buzzing in his head that he had found his match.

The Bear and Sheep.—An adventure connected with one of these quarrelsome neighbors used to be described with great enthusiasm and was trimmed out in high colors by the fun-provoking grandfathers. The author will not vouch for the truthfulness of the details. The story ran like this: As Spitfire went to his barn one morning to "fodder his stock" he discovered a huge bear in the yard with his sheep. Seizing a pitchfork, he rushed at the animal, but was instantly disarmed by a sweep of bruin's paw, and in the struggle that followed Spitfire was ripped open in the midst, and like Judas, the suicide, his bowels gushed out. While he lay prone in the barn-yard, screaming for help, the bear escaped. Now it came to pass that as Mrs. Spitfire came to the rescue she discovered what she supposed to be her husband's spiral organs on the snow, and quickly gathering them in her apron she tucked them into his vacated abdominal tenement, sewed up the rent made by the bear's claws, and in the days that followed nursed her unfortunate consort back to health. But, as the sequel proved, the unfortunate man had not reached the culmination of his troubles, for it was revealed that the bear had disem-

boweled one of the sheep before being discovered by the owner, and that, under the excitement of the moment and in her haste to relieve her suffering husband, the good woman had made a mistake so terrible and far-reaching in its consequences that when it was discovered there was, alas! no remedy; she had, unconsciously, invested Mr. Spitfire with the circulating mediums of a domestic animal, while the legitimate members of his own anatomy were left to undergo the fatal congestion of frost in the farm-yard.

The embarrassment and functional disability involved in this singular and unintentional case of surgical malpractice may be imagined, but is of too complicated a character for description; indeed, these were unparalleled by the most marvelous revelations of Hayford's dream, familiar to us in our school-days. Strange as it may appear, it has been reported that the engrafted members performed their office very well and that the transformed human being survived many years; not, however, without a sheepish look which indicated a muttonish sensation, while his poor but well-meaning wife died of a broken heart, resulting from her irretrievable mistake. When the story had reached this point, and the old fellows who told it said "the lamb didn't live," the company roared until the roof rang.

Pearl Fishing.—There are many now living whose memories reach back to the exciting day when the submerged domain so long and peacefully inhabited by silent, unobtrusive clams, in the ponds and streams, was invaded with such tireless and inscrutable zeal by scores of honest but deluded seekers after wealth at the northwest side of Hollis; yea, the infatuation became so contagious that it spread into many adjoining towns and distant sections of the state. It came about in this way: Some sensational items had appeared in the newspapers respecting a remarkably beautiful and valuable *pearl* found within the shell house of a large fresh-water clam taken from a brook. Those who read the account of this "find" were not impelled to any exertion by it, and after the customary speculation by those who assembled at the country store, the affair passed out of mind. Not long afterwards, however, a farmer and son were fishing on the eastern bank of the Killick pond, when the latter, being some distance in advance of his father, saw through the clear water and partly imbedded in the muddy bottom an enormous clam. Recalling the statement in the newspaper, he waded into the pond and secured the coveted prize. Seating himself upon a mossy log, he proceeded to dissect the bivalve, and to his astonishment he found two large pearls; one was beautifully translucent, of a pink tint and regular oval form; the second was of darker hue and deformed. Filled with rapturous visions of wealth, this poor farmer's boy shouted: "Father! Father! come quickly, for I have found a pearl." Hearing no response, he cried, louder: "Come this way and see the pearl I have found." Being of an emotional, excitable temperament, the father came crashing through the brush and tangled thicket to the spot, and on beholding the

precious stones, opened wide his eyes, held both hands above his head, and exclaimed to his elated son: "*You* have found a fortune; *you* are a lucky boy; *you* will be a rich man." This rosy prophecy was too much for the tender-hearted and already animated lad, who had been reared in a home where luxuries were the minus quantity, and he turned his head away to hide his emotion.

Forgetting pickerel, trouts, and pouts, the lines were quickly reeled and fishpoles left for those who had no pearls. With animated spirits, deluded by some siren of the air, and palpitating hearts, the two made long strides homeward. What visions of affluence and opulent enjoyment fascinated those hurrying pedestrians as they left a wake of vibrating bushes behind them! The secret was certainly too good to keep, and too valuable, intrinsically, to be revealed, and those who held it were tantalized with an insolvable dilemma. If others were allowed to know what had been found, confidence might be betrayed, everybody would rush to the ponds where the clam beds were found, the shell caskets containing the pearls would be secured, and the original discoverers thus robbed of their anticipated source of wealth; thus they impaled logic on one horn of their dilemma. But there were the pearls of undoubted value, and yet their worth could not be ascertained without submitting them for examination to a jeweler. The mother was summoned to the council and her judicious advice followed; it was this: "Take the pearls to the village, call two of the most sagacious business men and secure their services by giving them an interest in the precious stones. Should they prove to be worthless, the finder would not sustain loss; if valuable, something very handsome would accrue to the principal stockholders, after which more pearls could probably be secured to increase the amount." And so, with concerted action, the programme was carried out. The father and son repaired to the village, assuming a collected and moderate mien, and found the two gentlemen, whose names had been suggested by the mother; behind closed doors the four sat down together in conclave. All the circumstances connected with the discovery of the gems were rehearsed, the jewels produced as tangible proof of the facts stated, and the two business men, usually cool-headed, conservative, and cautious in their ventures, became wild with enthusiasm. They volunteered the opinion that the pearls would be valued high in the scale of thousands, but enjoined absolute secrecy. All were of the opinion that before any exhibition of the gems was made, it would be advisable to continue the pearl fishing for a few days and thus, if others could be found, secure as large an amount as possible at the first sale. To avoid all suspicion, the two villagers were to leave home before day-dawn on the following morning and meet the farmer and his son at a road corner designated on the plain. The arrangement was well carried out, and with baskets, high-topped boots, hoes and knives, the four spent the day in the new employment, under overhanging maples upon

the pond bank. The result of the search was a hundred pearls of various sizes, forms, and colors; these were carefully assorted, arranged in neat jewelry boxes, and one of the party carried them to Portland. During the absence of their delegate, the three stockholders remaining at home waited under a strain of suspense that was wearing, and when he retired with them to his office after his return, they anticipated his report and watched for the appearance of a swelled pocket-book with the eagerness of a Wall street broker during a financial panic. The report came unaccompanied by the pocket-book and was—unfavorable. Some of the pearls were of moderate value when a sufficient number could be assembled of corresponding size and tint for setting in "clusters" around a larger central gem; the large specimens first found, which had hatched such visions of wealth, were worthless.

With collapsed spirits the four dissolved the syndicate, then and there, and the pearl fishery was abandoned for more lucrative business; the manufacturer returned to his mill, the merchant to his counter, and the crest-fallen farmer, whose estimation of pearls had gone up like a rocket and come down like a stick, with his heart-sick son, went back to rattle their hoes among the "pumple stones" on the hill-side farm.

However, it was reported that if an ideal pearl, a perfect specimen, a standard gem, could be found, its value would repay the searcher for many months of labor. It must be round or oval, pure white or a pale pink, and beautifully translucent. Two or three individuals continued the business afterwards, for several months, at the pond-sides, and the immense accumulation of clam shells thrown up by them remained as monuments to their zeal and hope, and the flesh of the bivalves afforded a rich repast, ready prepared, for otter and mink. One of this number was supposed to have found a valuable collection, from the fact that previous to the time of his engaging in the pearl hunt he was in humble circumstances, but for many years subsequently he carried a well filled pocket-book and lived as a gentleman at ease. Many entered the race and all did run well, but one only could win the prize.

Crimes and Trial of Bill Rogers.—There came in the early years to the settlement on the west side of the Saco one Ed Rogers, said to have been an Irishman, who seems to have brought with him a gallon or two of bad human blood, which, when mixed with ardent spirits, caused him to do many wicked acts; and the tributary was not cut off, but flowed down to a son called Jim Rogers, who had the same proclivity to stimulate this sluggish life-current with "firewater," which made him hateful, quarrelsome, and vindictive. Moreover, his fingers were said to possess an adhesive tendency, causing them to stick to many articles, which were carried away without any payment. Jim took his wife from the flock of daughters raised by "Uncle Nat" and "Aunt Nabby" Haley, of Hollis; this alliance may have superinduced the light-fingered propensity, for aught I know. Jim Rogers was looked

upon with suspicion, and his presence avoided by respectable persons. All three of his sons early developed criminal inclinations, and were watched continually by the business men of the village. Bill Rogers, the eldest son, was a lithe, black-eyed, sly-looking fellow, who did not take kindly to any kind of honest work. He followed the intemperate example of his father, and became a gambler and a thief. To a list of other crimes he added that of incendiarism. He went armed with a long knife and pistols; was feared by many, and shunned by nearly all his contemporaries. His general conduct was such as to excite suspicion; his very name became the synonym of all that was evil.

Several petty crimes had been committed, and public opinion fastened the guilt upon Bill Rogers. Following these peculations, several destructive fires broke out, which were of undoubted incendiary origin; this aroused the business men of the community, secret meetings were held and watchmen employed to guard their property from the fire-brand.

The summer of 1854 was a memorable one. A severe and protracted drought prevailed all over New England. Rain was withheld so long that the grass withered in the fields, crops were dried up at the roots, the forest lands became like tinder, and but little water remained in the springs and brooks. The outlook was dreary and prophetic of poverty to the farmers; still hope survived and all watched the clouds and secretly prayed for the "windows of heaven" to rise. Prudent persons used every precaution against fires; even all smokers were more cautious than their proverbial reputation gave them credit for. But there were agencies at work over which the inhabitants had no control.

On a hot, muggy, oppressive morning, when the buzzing of insects, crushing of dried grass under the feet, and waves of atmospheric heat added to the gloom of comparative desolation, Bill Rogers, incarnate with the spirit of mischief, left his father's house in the village, gun in hand, going up the Saco on Buxton side; crossed on the boom to the Hollis side, made his way through the swamps circuitously to avoid observation, and reached the extensive tract of plains that stretched for several miles north, west, and south. Much of this territory was covered with young, thrifty, and valuable hard-wood growth. On several hundred acres, however, the original growth of hard pine had recently been cut, and the ground was covered the dry brush and pitchy limbs left by the lumbermen; the most inflammable material imaginable. Into this the cruel torch was thrown, and the flames, fanned by a rising west wind, spread with awful rapidity. The author distinctly remembers that dismal and exciting day. The farmers had been cultivating their sickly crops, and were all the morning oppressed with a sense of impending evil. Now and then, those who were stirring the parched earth among the withering corn would pause, lean upon their hoes, and anxiously scan the horizon. About two o'clock in the afternoon a column of black smoke was seen rising above the forest,

and men left their work, hastened back by an old wood road, and found the flames sweeping down upon them; turning their steps toward their homes, so threatened by the conflagration, they were seen running across the fields as they shouted: "The plains are all on fire."

Messengers were sent to the village that nestled under the hills, the bells were rung, mills and stores were closed, and the blast of horns was heard from the farm-houses round-about. All the barrels and tubs were filled with water and placed accessibly near the houses and barns; all straw and light materials were covered with earth to ward off danger from the falling sparks. Teams were hurried under the yoke, attached to plows, and great furrows were turned up around the field-borders and along the cart-roads in the adjacent woodlands to arrest the approaching besom of destruction.

In the low, alluvial lands bordering on the farms north and west were hundreds of acres covered with valuable pine and hard-wood timber. The earth had become so parched and the undergrowth of brakes and brushwood so dry that they feared the menacing flames would be communicated to it, and fought with desperation with plows, hoes, and water from the half-evaporated brook to extinguish the fire or turn it from its course, but their exertions proved, at most points, unavailing. The wind rose to a gale and the unbearable heat of the spreading flames drove all before it. The awful roar could be heard at a distance; the whole vault of heaven was obscured by dense volumes of smoke, that rose, rolled, and floated like the billows of a storm-lashed ocean; the air was filled with burning leaves and cinders that fell like ashes from a volcano, making the scene dismally appalling and oppressive. Long ere the edge of the flames that swept the earth had reached the furrows turned to stop their progress, the flying sheets of fire were carried far and wide by the wind and new fires were thus kindled. And so the hot, destroying storm swept onward, intensified and accelerated as it found materials to feed upon. The stubble fields and withered grass invited the fiery visitation and the hot tongues of flame licked up everything in their pathway.

Wealth, represented by timber lands and growing wood, took the wings of fire and vanished away. Long after the lighter materials had been consumed and the mad fury of the flames had been assuaged, fire lingered underground, burning in the pitchy stumps, smouldering in the hassocks and peat-bogs and threatening to break out anew. Day and night, with unremitting vigilance, the inhabitants, both men and women, labored to discover and extinguish the hidden fires and visited every spot where smoke was seen issuing from the ash-covered ground with pails of water. At length, after weeks of weary watching and when everybody was nearly exhausted with continuous anxiety and exertion, a copious rain came on and rendered such precaution no longer necessary. Fortunately the threatened homesteads were saved.

Speculation ran wild respecting the origin of this fire, but discerning per-

sons had small doubt that Bill Rogers, who was absent from home when the smoke was discovered, ignited the fatal match; at the time, however, there was no sufficient proof to warrant his arrest. The excitement had somewhat abated when, on a moonless night, the watchman on the Buxton side of the river at Moderation village heard footfalls on the old stringer bridge and instantly secreted himself behind an old mill-stone that leaned against a building. Stealthily a figure glided forward in the shadows and entered a sash and blind factory. It soon emerged, crossed to the mill-brow above, and disappeared for a few moments. Returning to the factory, this man was observed, by the watchman who had crept to a window, to raise the cover of a desk that was fastened to the wall, which he supported with a prop. He then filled the desk with shavings, applied the match, left the building, and hastened across the bridge. The watchman reached the desk, shut down the lid, and extinguished the flames. Before the morning dawned, Bill Rogers was summoned from his bed by the sheriff's mandate and led away. His trial immediately followed, able lawyers being employed on both sides; he was convicted and sentenced to serve seven years in the state prison. The greatest excitement prevailed during this trial, and the large hall owned by Aaron Clark was crowded for several days with a determined populace. The father of the prisoner hovered about the court room with muttering threats and grinding teeth, and when sentence had been pronounced, he followed those who had been instrumental in the arrest of his son, alternately pleading, "Save my boy," and threatening retaliation; but the noble and determined Albert Bradbury, Esq., replied: "We have endured this long enough; he has sowed, now let him reap."

He was visited by Hon. James Morton in prison and was said to have confessed that he set fire to the plains. In consequence of his good conduct and to allay his revengeful feelings, it was deemed best to petition for his pardon and he was released at the expiration of the fourth year of his imprisonment. After visiting his home and receiving many kind attentions from the citizens, he retired to other parts and was not known to have been involved in criminal transactions afterwards.

"A Game o' Keards."—There was a minister, by name Gunnison, who sometimes held forth in the Saco valley—of what creed I am not informed—and on one occasion had been invited to spend a Saturday night at the hospitable home of a family named Tarbox. Now there chanced to be a son here whose mental machinery had sustained a twist, which was indicated by many strange actions and unlooked-for utterances. The father called this boy aside and informed him that a minister would tarry with them for the night, at the same time begging him to look well to his conduct and to guard his tongue. When the dominie climbed down from his carriage he was introduced to this boy as Elder Gunnison, and the former almost took away the minister's breath

by bawling out: "Well, Uncle Guniston, I'd like mighty well to have a game o' keards with you."

"Exercising Marey."—On the following morning, as they were assembled around the table and while the minister was in the midst of his rather extended grace, the Tarbox boy seized a piece of fried pork without the intervention of a fork, and his mother yelled out: "Young man, I'd thank you to keep your fingers out o' that gravy while Elder Gunnison exercises marcy."

A Grist to Grind.—It was midwinter and the snow lay deep on the ground; so deep that the roads were impassable for teams. The isolated farmers were about destitute of breadstuff. Mr. Tarbox had shelled a grist, and was patiently waiting for improved roads as the mill at Salmon Falls was several miles away. But a neighbor living some miles farther away was starved out, and taking a half-bushel of corn on his shoulder went wading and floundering through the drifts on his way to mill. The Tarbox boy saw him "off agin the house" and shouted: "Dad, there goes Mose Linskit to mill; why don't ye *send* your grist?"

The Old Sheep Died.—At one time it was reported that several persons dined at the Tarbox homestead. A small lamb had been killed and the dinner was a little extra. Young Tarbox was required to wait until second table, but he saw from the kitchen door that the juicy meat was fast disappearing; fearing that he would be robbed of his expected share, he blurted out: "Dad, did you tell 'em that the old sheep died?" It may be needless to say that the company left plenty of lamb for the hungry lad.

Remarkable Occurrence.—Dr. Edward Peabody came to West Buxton when a young man and established there a permanent home. He was a man of superior natural parts, was well educated, and became a skillful medical practitioner, whose field of professional service was extensive. Like others of the Peabody family, he inherited remarkable vocal powers and early gave much attention to the study of music. He could make music on any instrument, from a pumpkin vine and corn-stalk fiddle to the bass-viol and organ. Well, he organized and instructed one of the best old-time chorus choirs that ever furnished music for a church in the Saco valley; and for the long term of twenty-five years, with scarcely any break, he "led the singing" in the Freewill Baptist choir. During all this time he listened to the gospel, but "made light" of the Christian religion. Reared in a deacon's home, he was early instructed in the school of righteousness; was ever familiar with the letter of the Scriptures and secretly believed in what they taught. But he was profane and lived a double life. For many years he was constantly mingling with the young, over whom his influence was anything but elevating. He was in many respects a useful citizen; was kind-hearted, progressive in civil affairs, and generous to the poor. In temporal matters he prospered; had a pleasant home and interesting family. But sorrow came at last; death

made inroads upon his household; four sons were cut down within a few years, then disease fastened upon him. For months he kept out and went sadly from store to store in the village; at last took his bed and there acknowledged his sins and began to pray for mercy. Alone with him for several hours, the author heard his sad story. He lamented that the influence of his life had been of an injurious character; he reproached himself for professing to be a skeptic in religious matters when he was, in fact, a thorough believer in the gospel. He said: "The prayers of my mother have lived in my heart."

During these weeks of decline, he called the young men to his bedside, and admonished them to shun the road in which he had walked, asking pardon for the influence for evil he had exerted over them. He made haste to settle old feuds that had long existed between him and his neighbors. All this was well, but did not fully relieve his conscience; he wished to give a more public exhibition of his sincerity and faith. At his request he was carried to the house of God and there, before the vast assembly, supported by men upon the rostrum, in a weak and faltering voice, with tears and choked utterance, he confessed his sins, asked pardon of all, and was borne back to his home. During the week, religious services were held at his house for his comfort, and there, sitting in his easy chair, he testified that God had come to his soul in mercy, and had given the clear evidence of his pardon. He lingered a short space, happy and full of soul-rest, and passed to the "Christian's home in glory."

By his request, made in the author's presence, some account of this remarkable experience was published in a religious newspaper soon after his death. He expressed the wish that *everybody* might know that he had sincerely believed in the Christian religion, and that he was willing to trust for his salvation wholly in the death and resurrection of our Lord. We have now recorded the facts in more permanent form, with the hope that it may be instrumental in saving others from the darkness that enveloped the mind, and the sorrow that wrung the heart, of Doctor Peabody for many weeks before he found peace in Christ.

Body-Stealing.—Many years ago, a young woman, belonging to one of the respectable old families on the lower waters of the Saco, was taken suddenly ill, and the peculiar nature of her malady puzzled the most skillful physicians called to see her. Rapidly she sank, and the family was called to see her pass through what all supposed to be the ordeal of death. Arrangements were completed for her funeral, a sermon was preached, and she was buried at a late hour in the day. One of the physicians, who had been called to prescribe for her, wished to get possession of her body, and offered a young man, then a student of medicine in his house, fifty dollars to bring in the corpse. Fortunately the doctor's house was not far from the place of interment, and a piece of young, hard-wood growth intervened. These favorable environments made

the success of the undertaking possible, and, tempted by the liberal reward offered, the student shouldered his spade after darkness fell, and started on his dubious errand. He was unmolested while excavating, took the body of the girl on his shoulder, entered the wood-lot by a cart-road, and hastened on his way; but ere he had proceeded far he thought he could feel the body move, and as he ran an arm came in contact with his neck. "Great Heavens!" he uttered between set teeth, and rushed down the hill. A back door had been left open and the old doctor was waiting inside, in the darkness, when the student came in and throwing his burden down upon an old sofa fled from the room with the exclamation: "She's alive! she's alive!" With bolted doors and closed curtains, the doctor brought a light, and to his astonishment found the girl's eyes open while she was gasping for breath. Stimulants were quickly administered and she was put to bed. Gradually she grew stronger, and her rejoicing kindred came and nursed her. But none were more attentive and more constant at her bedside, while she was convalescent, than the student who had rescued her from the most horrible fate the human mind can conceive of—a death from suffocation imprisoned in a coffin buried in the earth. We have no report of the conversation that passed between these twain, and can only conjecture, from what followed, that it had to do with very sacred issues which soon culminated in a wedding ceremony. Should the foregoing statements be doubted, I can refer to persons of veracity, now living, who were cognizant of all the circumstances.

Gentle Treatment.—In the olden time there lived in one of the river towns a couple about whom many ludicrous and somewhat romantic stories have been handed down. We shall present one out of our collection in the best language we have in stock, but disclaim any intention of vouching for the statements made. It would seem that the domestic car sometimes ran off the track and jolted uncomfortably; that the wife was rather disloyal to her lord and at times drifted away from her legitimate domestic restraints. It would also appear that her husband was a man of muddy mental waters, simple and quite unsophisticated. Now it came to pass in those days that an old bachelor of questionable morals lived alone in an isolated hut on a "back lot," his small plantation nearly hidden by the forest. Following some rather arbitrary discussion between this couple, the wife was found missing, and the husband went almost everywhere through the neighborhood making inquiry, attended by many endearing expressions, soaked in tears. When all other expedients had proved unavailing and his wandering consort was still absent, the disconsolate man posted notices in conspicuous localities, headed "Strayed or Stolen," in which he offered a reward of ten dollars for the discovery of his lost wife, "dead or alive." After some days had elapsed and while a heavy rain was falling, the old bachelor came to the home of the lonely husband and with anxious mien and pitiful voice informed him that in cross-

ing the wood in search of a straying cow, he had found a woman's track in the moist earth by the brook-side (since known as the Junkins brook?), and, that having followed the trail, he had found the poor creature nearly dead, lying in the water of the stream.

Boo-hoo-hoo! boo-hoo! And the anxious husband bade his kind-hearted informant hasten to the spot. It was gently intimated that the ten dollars offered as a reward for the discovery of his wife might properly be handed over, and it was done. Down through the gloaming meadows, wet with rain; down under the dripping trees by an old path; down by the brook-side where the swollen waters made melancholy music as they poured down the rocky bed, and there they saw her for whom they sought, her hair floating like weeds in the current, her eyes closed, her clothing torn and disarranged. Plunging into the stream, her husband bent over her and found her still alive. Assisted by his neighbor, they bore her gently homeward. Coming to a wall on the way, the poor tender-hearted husband in the most pathetic accents said: "Lift her easy, Sam; poor Miranda's been lying in the brook. Lift her gently, Sam." Sam did, laughing all the while in his vest pockets, where the ten-dollar reward reposed, and they laid her on her bed at home. After having acquitted himself of his responsibility, Sam expressed the hope that poor Miranda might speedily be restored to health and strength, and started for the nearest store to fire up with West India rum, and tell the story about the finding of the lost wife. The old folk said she had been doing Sam's housework during all the time of her absence and a collusion had been arranged to secure the reward offered for a wife "Strayed or Stolen." We must conclude that some of the pioneers were fully freighted with fallible human nature.

Heaven or Hell.—The small house was somewhere in the vicinity of Standish neck. The land around it was poor and the soil had been exhausted. An old couple clung to their habitation, but evidently had hard work to keep the wolf from the door. Just below the cabin there was quite an abrupt turn in the road, and the highway at this point being sandy an approaching carriage could scarcely be heard. The old man was stoop-shouldered, grizzled, and careworn. He was seated on a shingle-horse and had been shaving hoops. His wife, who was a lean, tall, sharp-featured woman, who seemed to be a duplicate of the witch of Endor or an offshoot of the devil, stood near, shaking her knotty fist in her husband's face while she gave him, in rasping tones, a piece of her tongue, of which she evidently had much to spare. The old man meekly bowed his head and was silent. When she had exhausted invectives and had to take breath, she would start toward the door; but with an eye upon her the old man would wait until she was upon the threshold and then raise his head and snarl out: "You old she devil." This was intended for her ears, and, red in the face, she would rush back and scream: "What did ye say to me, you old brute?" This she did repeat again and again, but her husband only bowed

his head and was silent. Again she was about to enter the house, when he raised that versatile head and hissed between his teeth: "You old she devil." Jumping from the door-stone, she went after him with a hoop-stick and screamed out: "What *did* you say to me?" Without moving his head he raised his voice like a trumpet and shouted: "I said if you went to heaven I wanted to go to hell." Fearing that this honest confession might bring the upraised rod upon the old man's defenseless crown, the traveler who had been listening to the "war of words," while sitting in his gig behind some bushes, drew up the reins and drove toward the house. When he was discovered by the quarrelsome pair the old biddy quickly hastened within doors, while her hen-pecked husband took up his draw-knife and shaved a hoop. We went on our way in serious meditation; we pitied the poor old man who preferred hell to heaven if his old consort was to spend an eternity there. He had decided that all the flames, smell of brimstone, and wailing of the doomed spirits were nothing when compared with an endless existence in the presence of a woman of whom he had learned, to his sorrow, that she could *make* a hell out of any place where she could make her personality known. A few years afterwards we had occasion to pass that way again, but there were evidences that the place had been abandoned, and we apprehend that those disturbed spirits, whose angry voices rent the lake-side air on that spring morning, have been laid down to rest. We have read in the sacred record that it was "better to dwell in the corner of the house-top than with a brawling woman in a wide house." The old hoop-maker had revised and translated *house-top* into the blue word *hell*; that's all.

The Old Maid in a Trap.—Old maids have certainly degenerated; the modern old maid fails to exhibit the radical characteristics so conspicuously inherent in the typical woman of her class who held sway in families say fifty years ago. It is not patent to the general public that the great question of "woman's rights" had its origin among old maids but under another name. The representative of this class of middling-aged women of whom we are to speak more particularly, was a genuine type in whose temperament were combined all the distinguishing qualities, and in whose daily life were all the cranky habits of the woman who wore a single yoke. She had early been afflicted with some twisting disorder, and one hip had disappeared while the other, being exceedingly prominent, gave to her movements when walking a singular swing noticeable in the old-fashioned fulling-stock. One of her eyes, also, had dropped down in the socket, and had therefore left a vacant, hungry-looking space above it, patronized by the flies in summer. Her brows were far above the orbs they were made to shelter and seemed strained by the corrugated wrinkles of her narrow forehead. Her mouth had a "glyed" angle as if trying to form a junction with her right ear, that was one of a pair of clam-shell circumference, so put on that no sound within half a mile could pass

them. A small bob of mouse-colored hair, streaked with gray, was gathered upon her towering crown. She could jump higher at the sight of a mouse, and scream more terrifiedly than any nervous female known in Buttertown. She used the eye that had fallen from grace to watch for hearth-crickets, spiders, mice, and garden-toads, all of which she abhorred, while the other scrutinized wayside fences, rock heaps, and bushes for mischievous boys who sometimes jumped at her to see her "go into the air." Well, she was always looking for trouble and seldom failed to find what she sought for, either real or imaginary; knowing of this propensity, the boys in her neighborhood facilitated her search and endeavored to contribute their share of material for her entertainment. These well-meaning rustics were stimulated to extreme measures for accomplishing their object by her boasting that she was sharp-eyed enough to detect any attempt made for her ensnarement, and all the perverse elements of their exuberant natures came to the front. Hard work while others were sleeping, going without a dinner while watching from behind cart-bodies, or a sound currying with the birch sprout, were insignificant when compared to the enduring fun that followed the discomfiture of the old maid when she had run headlong into a snare. We have space for but one anecdote to illustrate the many episodes that she had to do with during her exasperating experiences. Just below a clover field, made musical by the unceasing hum of bees, was a cool spring to which our old maid was accustomed to go for water on "churning days." A well-worn path led down the steep hill-side, over which the rank grass hung nearly all the way. The pasture fence was close at hand; on the pasture side some maples and low-growing pines that afforded excellent shade for either weary cattle or waiting farmer's boy. The earth on the hill-side was mellow and excavation easy. While the modest-faced moon rode up the sparkling dome, two industrious boys, who had retired to their sleeping rooms, climbed from their windows, took the shovels from the tool-house, and made their way along the cart-road to the place where the path to the "biling spring" turned down the hill. By the pasture-side the luxuriant clover and timothy were carefully laid back from a plot, say four feet square; from this, in the middle of which the path ran, the turf was cut in squares and laid aside for future use. Downward went the greedy shovels and the yellow loam was carefully thrown over the pasture fence. They did not cease their moonlight toil until they had reached a depth of about six feet; the proper excavation for a grave. Then some little brushwood from decayed tree tops was brought and carefully laid across the pit; over this some boughs of hemlock were evenly spread. Once more the turfs were returned and placed with good joints over this "tater hole," while some yellow soil was scattered where the path had been. When the grass had been carefully arranged and tumbled down in places to hide the disturbed earth, the preliminaries were completed, and the lads, well pleased with what had been accomplished, went

home and turned in for sleep. There was no need of hurry for Marantha would not be ready for churning before the sun was two hours high. But Jack and Zeke were in their hiding-place under the pasture fence in season, depend upon it. They had not long to wait before they heard Marantha conversing with herself as she came down the path, her lower eye out for reptiles and the other swinging about like a bubble on the water, for larger game. A tin pail was on either arm and a sheltering gingham sun-bonnet on her dear old head. There were no shadows cast before her to indicate "coming events," and she went to her doom as the "unthinking horse rushes to battle." Now is the time, keep your eye peeled, boys. A sudden crash of sticks, a cloud of dust, a tearing scream, a hollow, thumping sound as if from under the earth, mingled with the clatter of pails, and the form of Marantha had disappeared. A moment before she *was*; now she was *not*. It was enough to kill a fellow to hear her yell away down there; why, she screamed murder, fire, and stop thief until she was hoarse, but there were none to help; the farmers had not yet gone a-field. By digging into the sides of the pit she would climb so far up that the top of her head, covered with yellow earth, could be seen, but the ground would crumble under her weight and she would fall backward to be buried in brushwood, hemlock, tin pails, and sand. Poor Marantha! it was a bad, a sorely trying predicament to be in, but there was no help and she must "make the best of it"; that is what old women would put in for consolation. But how she did yell! Zounds! how she made the earth quake and the sand fly! And didn't she keep up a lively conversation with Marantha Benson? Her position so far below the surface made many of her sentences unintelligible, but there were some scattering epithets heard, well seasoned with such venom as could only emanate from the tongue of an old maid—I mean an *old* maid of the *old* stamp—when saturated with ugliness. And while she scratched gravel and gave vent to her wrath in such invectives as she had in stock, the boys, with coat tails between their teeth to prevent loud laughter and consequent self-betrayal, were boiling over with frothy enjoyment.

Having wondered at her long absence from the house, and fearing that she had fallen into the spring in a fit, her venerable father came down the path and came near going into the same pit. He discovered his nearly insane daughter, and assisted her to recover her standing on this "airthly ball." As suddenly as swallows disappear in an autumn day, the two lads had found cover in the adjacent black growth. But *their* trouble must now come. The affair was reported and premises examined. An alibi could not be proven, although the boys had retired to their beds at seasonable hours and said beds had every appearance of having been occupied. The penalty was severe but not killing. The parents required their sons to throw back every particle of the earth found in the pasture, *up hill*, to fill up the pit. This was done without protest, and they retired to the bean-field without breakfast. No broken bones nor serious

bruises were found about the anatomy of Marantha; only a thimbleful of yellow earth in the cavity over her mouse-hunting eye, and something less than a pint in the tunnels of her capacious ears.

Hung on a Fence-Stake.—We said at the opening of the preceding sketch that we would present but *one* anecdote about Marantha, but have changed our mind. It was blueberry-time, and the bare-armed farmers were swinging their scythes in the fragrant meadows. A father and son paused mid-swath and began the whitchety-whet with their sharpening stones. Looking down the pasture lane they discovered the unfortunate Marantha hanging by her skirts upon some tall fence-stakes by the field-side. She was making desperate efforts to extricate herself, but the cloth was strong, badly entangled, and held her suspended with her feet far above the ground, while her fundamental supports availed nothing in such a position. Well, the scene was extremely ludicrous, and the farmer's boy indulged in robust laughter, while his more prudent father enjoined silence. At length the merciful husbandman went to the rescue, but as he approached the snarly old maid, she shook her fist at him and screamed: "Get out, go away, clear, you sha'n't." He was persevering and pushed bravely forward; then she began to cry and say: "O dear, dear, what shall I do?" Rastus climbed upon the pole fence and raised her bodily, until her crinoline and skirts were disengaged; then lowered her gently to the ground. Seizing her blueberry pail, without an expression of gratitude for deliverance, Marantha went sputtering homeward. It was noticeable that her adventure taught her a practical lesson; she was never known to climb upon a fence by the side of tall stakes, wearing crinoline, when the wind blew, with an attempt to jump to the ground, afterward.

Woodchuck's Den.—One more adventure by Marantha and we may lay down the pen. A woodchuck with an eye to business had found a fresh and abundant feeding-ground in the midst of a clover field, not far from the spot where the rude boys had dug a pit, as before described. It was easy excavating, and chucky dug his hole close to the side of the path that led down the hill to the "biling spring." Years had passed, and as Marantha was tripping along to fill her pails for the churning-time, she put her foot into the mouth of the den and it continued to descend until the limb was buried beneath the clover. This accident was attended with serious consequences, for Marantha fell forward and fractured her leg. By almost superhuman effort she released herself, and with heroic courage slowly made her way to the house, pulling herself along by clutching the grass and crawling upon the uninjured knee. But the woodchuck! what about him? Was he at home when his cool, underground domicile was thus invaded? At last report he was digging with bleeding claws toward China in his desperation to escape from a world where there was no permanent security or safety. As for Marantha, her injury incapacitated her from ever visiting the cool fountain of water that bubbled from

under the pines afterward. We saw her only a few years ago, and as we sat by her side rehearsed the tribulations of the past. She was old, lame, and somewhat demented. A few months of pain and she was removed to a world where bad boys and woodchucks cannot trouble her.

Burnham's Hens.—Collins Burnham, who lived at North Saco, not only enjoyed a good joke but was an expert story-teller. Among others that would make his fat sides shake, he used to relate what follows: One of his neighbors had a field of corn near his house one summer and his (Burnham's) hens made havoc of it. The head of the family being absent from home for some time, his wife assumed the management of affairs and laid plans, *inter alia*, to destroy Burnham's intrusive hens. Having heard her husband say that "three fingers" was a good charge for a gun, she took the old queen's arm from the hooks over the mantel, where such weapons used to hang, and began to pour powder from the horn into the capacious barrel. This she ceased not to do until, by passing down the rod, she found she had in, as she measured, a standard charge. She then dropped a handful of shot upon the powder, drove home the wad, and started for the corn field. Burnham knew the hens were in his neighbor's corn, and was slyly watching to see what might happen from his back door. Presently he saw the woman, with bold, pronounced stride, crossing the road, gun in hand; a sight, along with his anticipation of what would follow, which convulsed him with laughter. But he held on the best he could and waited for developments. She crept along the fence-side upon a ridge, and discovering the hens picking the corn, silently boasted that she would "fix 'em in a minute." She ran the piece through the fence under the top board, ground her heels into the turf, braced hard, shut up both eyes—look out there!—and pulled the trigger. As Burnham used to say, there was such a confused mixture of woman, gun, fence boards, and smoke, that he couldn't see for some time what had become of her; but in an instant heard a scream, mingled with pain and rage, then saw her running toward the house with both hands over her ears. At the first shock she lay head down upon the clay bank with hair singed off, eyes full of powder, and her face lacerated; the top board of the fence was found on the opposite side of the road; the barrel of the gun was half length in the road bank, and the lock, rod, and splintered stock were scattered in all directions. No hens killed, not even a feather lost, as a matter of course. What caused this terrible crash and destruction of property; this danger to human life? We shall see presently. When her husband returned he noticed her mutilated appearance and asked the cause. At first she declined to tell, but asked him the suggestive question: "How much do you commonly put into the gun for a duck charge?" He replied: "About three fingers." Casting her eyes downward she considered a moment and said: "Well, I put in three fingers and fired at Burnham's hens in the corn, and when she went off I found myself in the road

on my back, with my eyes full of powder, my hair burnt off, my face bruised, and the queen's arm all stove in pieces." "How do you know how much you put into the gun?" inquired her husband. "Know! why I put down the rod and measured what stuck out same as you do, same as I measure a stocking-leg when I'm knitting, and found it *just three finger lengths*." The fact was she had charged the gun with ammunition about a foot deep; enough for a small cannon. "Zounds!" cried her husband, "I don't wonder that the old thing about killed you, and didn't harm the hens." Silence reigned. She never repeated her experiment, but the story leaked out and the neighbors had no end of fun out of it. If we were to point a moral we should say, when one measures explosives let them be careful how they hold their fingers, whether *crosswise* or *lengthwise* of the gun rod.

Political Rivalry.—Dan Smith, 3d, lived on the old homestead on the old road that connected with "Smith's bridge," so-called, about a mile below Moderation Falls. He was a great, brawny, loose-jointed, good-natured fellow, possessed with a full share of that quaint, pawky humor for which his family were noted. Dan followed the traditions of his fathers and was a pronounced Democrat, who sometimes went to radical, if not unwarranted, extremes in his party zeal. On one town-meeting day, where there were some rather important issues pending, the political leaders were actively scouring the town to bring out every man who was able to go to the polls. The old grandfathers, nearly helpless through the infirmities of age, were there; sick men, worn and emaciated, shaking with the weakness of protracted consumption, came wrapped about with shawls and mufflers; the maimed, the halt, and the blind were there to vote. At an advanced stage of the meeting somebody whispered in Dan Smith's ear that the father-in-law of one of the selectmen, an aged man who lived in the family of his daughter, was not present. It was known that this man was a Democrat, but the son-in-law belonged to the Republican creed. No sooner said than Dan jumped into his carriage, shouted "go lang Darby," and was off after old Father Martin. When he returned with the hale but venerable townsman, who, as it was learned, had been left at home against his wishes, he led him through the crowd with many demonstrations and requests for the people to "stand back," and to the chagrin of his son-in-law, who held the ballot box, saw the old yeoman deposit his vote. When preparing to carry this old man to his own home for dinner he was remonstrated with by one of his friends, a selectman of his own party, and advised to take him (Martin) back where he had found him, to avoid all trouble; Dan raised his long arm and shouted: "John, don't you say another word, for at my house he'll be just as well off as if he's in heaven, far's bread and meat's concerned." And he took him home to dine.

Thornton's Dog.—Gill Thornton owned a large tract of pine timber in Hollis, about one mile back from the Saco river, then and since known as the

"Thornton lot." Many years ago, say forty, a logging camp was built on the bank of Martin's brook on this tract, and during the winter a crew of choppers and teamsters were engaged in clearing off the timber. A jolly time they had of it in the long evenings as they made yokes, mended mittens, smoked the pipe of peace, and told side-splitting stories. This camp being near the homes of the outlying neighborhood, it became a favorite resort to which the farmers went and spent an evening with the lumbermen. Now, it came to pass that Gill Thornton had a savage, lion-like dog up there, who could smell a stranger afar off, and seemed to resent the presence of those who came visiting at the camp. On a very cold, crispy evening one of the farmers from out-by left his "ain fireside" to visit the camp. He had not proceeded far along the woods-road, before he heard the hoarse growl of Thornton's big dog, and the next instant he came down upon him with a terrible roar. Quicker than scat, that farmer—he was a nimble man—was roosting in the branches of a sturdy hemlock—"treed." He asked the dog to withdraw, but he was otherwise disposed, and sat calmly down, sending up a savage growl to remind the tree-climber of his presence. I said it was a *cold* winter night; it was a cold man in the hemlock, too, and things assumed a serious character. The man shouted for help until his voice was as hoarse as the dog's growl. No help came. The blood grew thick, the man would soon freeze. Again he did lift up his voice with an exceeding great noise, and lo! a teamster on his way to the hovel to feed his team heard his cry, and men hastened down to learn the cause of so pitiful a lamentation. As they approached, they shouted: "Who's there?" and the cold man answered: "It is I, and behold the dog." Old "Jowler" was driven back to camp and the "treed" farmer, with chattering teeth, came down with as much haste as did Zaccheus of sacred story. His relish for visiting was gone, and he "stivered home" as fast as ever he could. Afterward he spoke evil of Gill Thornton's dog.

Thomas Todd, the Reaper.—More than fifty years ago a little Scotchman of this name appeared among the farmers in Hollis with a Tam o' Shanter bonnet on his head and a sickle hanging on his shoulder; in his hand a small bundle containing all his effects. He was a professional reaper, and always came at time of grain harvest. A leathern girdle was worn about his loins to strengthen him withal when faint in the heat of the day. He was possessed of all the characteristics of the "canna Scotchman." With his practically interminable string of anecdotes about the "land o' cakes," about the Wallace and the Bruce, which he related when resting at noon and evening, demonstrating with fist and foot, he became a very interesting man to have about, and was much employed for many years. He was cleanly, unobtrusive, and honest. Like most of his countrymen, he was enthusiastic over the natural loveliness of his native land—and he had reason to be—as well as its history of chivalry and its majestic ruins. When asked why he ever left so beautiful

a place he would say: "Aye! Aye! I cam awa to mak rich, but I'll sune gang awa and spend me old age in Bonnie Scotland." By the most rigid economy he had accumulated a few hundred dollars, and when his form had become bent with toil and his "haffits" thin and gray he felt that his tenure of existence would be short. He bade his old acquaintances farewell, as he called here and there at the doors of the farmers who had befriended him, and was "awa for his hame." He had reached New York, and was about to go on shipboard when he entered a store to make small purchases. A cry was heard on the street and he, with others, rushed to the sidewalk to learn the cause. When he returned for his bundle, which contained nearly all of his money, it could not be found. From one to another with pitiful inquiry he went, but none knew (?) anything about his bundle. Going to the curbstone, the disconsolate old man sat down and wept aloud. All the meagre savings of years were gone. Some benevolent gentlemen gathered about him, heard his sad story, and contributed enough to secure for him a passage to Glasgow. Poor Tommy Todd! he must long ago have heard the angels singing in his "ain countrie." The author made diligent inquiry for him through the Scottish newspapers, but could learn nothing of him. Many remember the dear old reaper who spent days at their homes.

A Cold Bath.—One of the most prudent of the farmers—under ordinary circumstances—of a Saco valley town, had planted a patch of watermelons, year after year, and as often had them stolen. Worn-out and aggravated to the bones, he at last issued a proclamation embodying the declaration that he should certainly shoot the first person who trespassed upon his ground. His home was "in from the road"; that is, sat upon a hill some distance from the highway, and was approached by a cart-road which crossed a deep brook. On a cool autumn night, when honest people were sleeping, two fellows on mischief bent determined to risk their lives for the sake of some of old farmer Jones' "watermillions," as he called them. First they removed all the planking from the old stringer bridge that spanned the stream between the house and the main road, so that pursuit would be interrupted in case they lived to run. This covering was laid under the thick alders that overhung the stream, and the track was clear. Then, going cautiously to the house corner, they heard the farmer playing upon his snoring-harp, and took a long breath. For short, the best melons were all removed to a safe place under the trees. Returning they paused a moment and found the warlike farmer tearing away at the same old tune. Shaking the board fence that touched the house, they heard him jump to the floor. In another moment he was out of doors with his musket. Down the cart-road ran they, through the thick mist that hung over the silent fields. "By Zounds! I'll give it to ye, you infernal thieves," shouted Jones, and away they went toward the bridge. Bridge! When near this point, the bad boys "scoted" under the bushes and "harked." Awful mo-

ment of suspense! Down comes Jones upon the kangaroo jump and gosh! the bottom dropped out. Splash! Ah-r-r-r! Splosh! Ah-r-r-r! Snort, cough, sneeze, and finally, my brethren, such a string of "cuss words" as were never heard since, accompanied by a sucking, sticky, splattering sound of bare feet as Jones pulled himself up the brook bank. The mist lifted and the last seen of Jones he was slowly climbing the hill on the "home stretch," his only garment clinging very closely about his muddy, shivering form, while the water was running out of his useless gun.

This affair would have long remained a secret, but the fun-loving wife of Jones told some of the neighbors her side of the story, as far as she knew, and it spread like thistle-down, of course. But the names of the rude fellows who perpetrated the joke were not known "for sartin" until Jones had ceased his swearing and midnight baths; then these gray beards "let the cat out o' the bag," and finished the narrative. Fancy inquisitively asks: "What were the sensations experienced by Jones when he found himself going down, down, and when he realized by his unexpected bath that he had been the subject of a radical joke?"

A Desperate Character.—The mother of the first John Whales who appeared in the Saco valley towns was a full-blooded squaw, belonging to one of the western tribes, and his early years were spent among the Indians. In a moment of anger he killed one of the savages, and fled to escape the vengeance of his relatives. Being hunted by their dogs, he eluded them by taking to the water. While secreted on the bank of the Ohio river, he discovered several of his dusky pursuers approaching in a canoe, and being headed directly toward his hiding-place, as soon as within range, he sent a bullet through three or four of them. He was aware that there would be no safety for him anywhere in the West, and finding his way into a settlement of planters who, with their families, had but recently removed from the Saco river towns, he procured a horse and came in company with Elder Witham to the town of Hollis. He built him a cabin on the shore of the pond then known as "Young's Meadow pond," and since called "Whales pond," where he lived as a "sqatter," burning lamp-black and stealing from the neighbors round-about to feed the outer man. He was laid under suspicion, was watched, and caught skinning one of the farmer's sheep. The neighbors went to his cabin and threatened to hang him to the nearest oak if he did not leave within forty-and-eight hours. Knowing the determined character of the men he had to deal with, he packed up and removed to Cornish.

He continued his lawless course and was discovered in Pendexter's store at night. The owner made an effort to secure him, but saw the gleam of his long knife in the moonlight and allowed him to escape. He became a "shingle weaver" after his settlement in Cornish, and shaved many thousands from the hearts of fallen timber found in the swamps. These wares were ex-

changed for such goods as were kept at the small stores. He is said to have delivered a load to Mr. Pendexter, for which he received payment and returned home. That very night he stole the shingles, hauled them back the following day and sold them to his unsuspecting customer the second time. As the shingles had been piled in different places, it was several days before this trick was found out. Many of this man's descendants are now living in this state, respectable and respected, but some of them have exhibited marked physical indications of having a drop of Indian blood in their veins.*

Deerwander Bear-Hunt.—When the pork-barrel was empty, and there was no beef "critter" to kill, away to the deep forest the hunter went after bears and deer. Sometimes a great verdant son was taken along to sharpen up his courage and teach him bear tactics. At the time of which we write Deerwander, in the plantation of Little Falls, was the resort of large game, and to this place the settlers on the Dalton Right, and those about the lower waters of the Saco, went a-hunting. Uncle Tom Ridlon was of all the famous woodsmen and bear hunters the most daring and successful. The words *fear* and *afraid* were not to be found in his primitive dictionary; they were never in his mouth or breast.

On an early winter day, he took down his old, long, clamped musket, that had been carried by him through the Revolution, and calling his stout dog "Venture" started for Deerwander to hunt "bar." After being fairly within the great dark swamp, his dog left him and was lost to sight beyond a ridge. At length his barking was heard a long way off down the brook-side, and Uncle Tom hastened in that direction. As he climbed down through a rocky gorge he saw a monster bear sitting in the forks of a large oak. An ounce of lead found his heart, and he tumbled to the ground with a heavy thud. The hunter was now in a predicament, analogous to Robinson Crusoe with his inland boat. He was more than five miles from home in the middle of a deep forest and a bear at his feet that tipped the beam at more than four hundred pounds. He cut a long withe, twisted one end about the bear's jaws, took the other over his brawny shoulder, and began dragging the carcass toward the Saco, which was then frozen over. On descending ground he made fair headway, but when a hill must be ascended, he was obliged to go backward and pull the bear up a few feet at a time. He reached the river bank at sundown, left the bear on the ice and returned home. On the day following, he and his sons went down with a great hand-sled and carried Bruin's carcass to Dalton Right settlement. Pieces of bear-steak were sent about the neighborhood on the next day, and many came to view the enormous head, hide, and paws of the immense bear from Deerwander.

*I received the above facts from two men who were well acquainted with Whales, not only when he lived on the shore of the pond in Hollis that still bears his name, but after his removal up river until his death.

At another time toward spring, Uncle Tom found a bear's "breathing hole" in the snow and "surmized" that bruin was in a torpid condition of a winter-nap. He put a long handle into his axe, and took Thomas, Jr., and old "Venture" with him. When the snow had been dug away from the "wind-fall," under which bruin lay, the dog was set a-barking at the opening. Uncle Tom, meanwhile, with the lad behind him, took his station on the log. The drowsy old sleeper was soon aware that her sleeping-room had been invaded, and commenced to rub her eyes and snort. So soon as she could bear the light and "stir her stumps," she raised her head and started out to make the acquaintance of old "Venture," but before an introduction could be formulated, Uncle Tom's heavy axe went crashing through her skull. When this old mother bear was pulled out, a pair of chubby cubs were found in the den; these were dispatched and the three dragged home. From the pelts taken from the young bears, caps were made by Aunt Patty for her oldest boys; of these they were very proud.

A Crowded Grave-Yard.—The following was related of a rough old fellow in the town of Hiram. He owned a burial lot in a certain old cemetery where many had been interred and left to rest under the green turf without any monument to mark the place of their lowly bed. Some member of his family had died and a sexton had been engaged to dig a grave; the exact spot was designated, but as the searching spade went downward it found its way into an unmarked and occupied grave, making it necessary to "set over" and excavate in another place. Knowing the passionate temperament of the owner of the lot and wishing to avoid a "scene" when the procession reached the yard, the sexton went forward to meet the "mourners" and quietly explained to the owner of the lot that he had found an unknown body buried where he was directed to dig, and that he had found it necessary to "set over to one side." Mad as a demon, and disregarding the feelings of all in the procession, he yelled out: "He no business to be *in there*." The sexton remonstrated and enjoined quietness, as there were so many to hear, but the indignant old man screamed still louder: "I tell ye he no business to be *in there*."

A Decapitated Man.—We have known of two men who, when swimming drunk, were staggering along the road with scythes on their shoulders. At length one of these struck some protuberance in the road and fell down upon the sharp scythe and cut an ugly wound in the back of his neck. Helpless to recover his feet, his drunken companion seized the snath and awkwardly *pulled* the scythe out, nearly severing his head from his body; one stated that only the windpipe remained. Help was procured, but before the blood could be stanchd the wounded man had become so weak that he lay as one dead; but when bathing his face with spirit to resuscitate him he began to run out his tongue, smack his lips, and say, in a feeble voice: "I can get plenty of rum down to Gorham just as good's that for thirty cents a gallon." His head

grew on, but he carried a terrible scar across the back of his neck when last seen.

Running Bonnie Eagle Falls.—From the old saw-mills to the broad, deep channel half a mile below Bonnie Eagle, the Saco plunges down over a ragged stone stair between nearly perpendicular walls of rock; in passing through this narrow defile the waters foam, whirl, boil, and roar, and just before reaching a more tranquil state they leap down over a high granite bar which extends nearly across the channel, called the "Bunt's dam." These falls have always been considered to be too dangerous for the best boatmen, and with one exception no attempt to run them is known to have been made. It was in the spring of 1825 that three venturesome river-drivers had the foolish contempt of danger to launch a common bateau near the old mill-dam for the purpose of running the falls. In vain did their friends try to dissuade them from the reckless undertaking. Jabe Lane handed his pocket-book to some one on the bank and took the steersman's paddle. Joe Dresser and Joe Small took the oars and in a moment headed the boat for the rapids. When they reached the first great pitch they realized their danger, but it was too late; they must now go over. Joe Dresser was heard to shout: "Hang to the boat for your lives," as the light craft shot down through the mad waters. The first fall was passed in safety, and in an instant the boat was tossed about in the white flood of the second pitch; it struck a rock, was capsized, and the three men were left to struggle for their lives; they were hurled over the boulders and against the walls and buried out of sight as they reached the pools. Dresser, a powerful man, reached a rock near the shore and by thrusting his hand into a cleft was enabled to hold on. Small was carried by the powerful current within reach, and when nearly ready to sink was seized by his hair and held by Dresser. Poor Lane went down through the rapids over the "Bunt's dam," and when last seen was passing round a bend in the river. He had clung to the boat until it was smashed to pieces and was then drowned. His body was found in the eddy below next day and carried through crowds that lined the river bank to a house. The spectators who witnessed this daring feat were almost paralyzed, and when the boat was seen to go over, many turned their faces away in horror. Dresser and Small were rescued by means of a rope let down over the steep wall. On this a man descended and pulled the nearly exhausted men upon the rock; here they were allowed time to recover strength and then assisted to the tree-bordered bank above.

Many times has Capt. Joe Dresser related the particulars of this hazardous adventure, while surrounded by bold lumbermen, and has often exclaimed at the close: "Ah! that was a terrible experience; to me a horrible nightmare until this day." Of course, the performance gave the two survivors much notoriety, and the event became historic in the neighborhood.

Capt. Joseph W. Dresser descended from an old Scarborough family; was living in 1893, at Bridgton, hale and hearty, although rising ninety. He was captain in the militia and many years a surveyor of lumber. He was employed by Land Agent Burleigh, father of ex-Governor Burleigh, to survey tracts of state lands in Aroostook county. He served with Governor Lincoln in the old Fryeburg militia and was drafted for the "Madawaska war."

A Catamount Chase.—A few specimens of this terrible animal have been killed in western Maine; only a few. The bravest old hunters are disposed to leave them alone, and not many are so fool-hardy as to precipitate a quarrel with one of these great cats. One stroke of their paw would shatter the arm-bones, and when their long teeth reach the neck, resistance is over. Elbridge Potter had a fox bed some distance from his house, and when going to examine his traps, there saw the track of some great animal that had evidently approached the bait, but was too sagacious to go nearer the dangerous steel. Arming himself with his gun, Mr. Potter followed the track through the dense forest, down through valleys, along steep hill-sides, and over swamps for many a weary mile, constantly watching for the beast in trees and among the rocks. When night came on, he found himself many miles from home, gave up the pursuit, and returned. Having made some farmers acquainted with the object of his visit to their precinct, some bold spirits took up the trail the next day and followed it into Hiram, but when darkness fell, they, too, turned homeward. Another party was assembled on the following day and carefully followed the creature's enormous tracks into Baldwin; here several resolute men, armed with guns and axes, joined in the hunt, and after hours of exhausting travel over an exceedingly rough country found the tracks led up Rowe's mountain. It was evident that they were not far behind the animal and some old forest rangers, who knew from the form of the foot-print in the snow that it was a panther, alias, "Indian devil," enjoined great caution and vigilance in watching the tree-tops. Suddenly one Weed, an experienced hunter, who lived in Baldwin, being a little in advance of the others, stopped, dropped on one knee, and fixed his gaze upon a large, leaning hemlock on the mountain side. In a moment he raised his hand and others approached as he whispered: "There he is."

"Where? where?" asked several of the men.

"Right there on the trunk o' the hemlock; don't you see his tail whisp'ing?" asked Weed.

A brief consultation was held, and it was arranged that Weed, being a good shot, should approach as near as would be prudent and fire, while the others held their charges for any contingency that might follow. The immense beast was watching them with demoniac looking eyes, while he swept the tree trunk with his long, bristling tail. His ears were laid back and his whiskers vibrating as he made a singular purring noise like a cat when ready

to spring upon a bird. He was evidently preparing to spring, when from behind a sturdy tree which was used for protection, Weed sent his bullet through the creature's head. With a blood-curdling scream, the panther sprang down the hill-side, but the heroic men were ready for him and soon ended his struggles with their guns and axes. But when Weed came down, his left hand was hanging in bleeding shreds. The gun burst where it was grasped by this hand, and so lacerated it that amputation was necessary. As some walked by the wounded man's side to assist him in reaching home, the others dragged the carcass of the huge beast over the snow to the settlement. Thus ended the catamount chase. From far and near the people came to see this now harmless beast, whose screams had been enough to strike terror to almost any heart; and his skin, when stuffed, was exhibited to hundreds for a small fee and the proceeds handed to Mr. Weed.

A Singular Music-Box.—Gideon Tibbetts was humorous to an extreme and in old age used to relate with much enthusiasm, for the amusement of his visitors, quaint anecdotes relating to some of the tricks played by him when young. Some of these were too radical for popular approval, because bordering on cruelty. He and another young man were at one time employed by two old maids to cut the hay on their farms in Waterborough. These spinsters were prudish and superstitious, nervous and crusty. The haying was nearly finished. They were raking up the last windrows at early evening, when a large hornets' nest was discovered on a bush by the meadow-side. It was inhabited by a numerous colony of formidable and warlike denizens, who wore white trousers. Everyone went armed with a keen-pointed lance. The dew was falling, and these busybodies had all retired for the night. The entrance of their citadel was carefully closed; it was broken from the bush, rolled up in a vest, and carried to the house. While Prudence and Desire were at the milking, Mr. Tibbetts carried his "music-box," as he called it, to their sleeping-room, tucked it well down toward the foot of their bed, removed the plug, returned the clothes to their wonted position, and retired to his own apartment, just across the stair-landing, where, with door ajar, he and companion awaited developments. The house was soon closed, all doors securely bolted, and the innocent maidens went tripping up-stairs. They seemed unusually merry that night, and interspersed brief snatches of song as they were disrobing. Moreover, they made suggestive speeches about their hired men, and laughed at their own witticisms. This was all listened to by the patient watchers across the way. It was an oppressively warm night, and the spinsters decided to retire in meagre apparel.

"All ready, Desire?"

"All ready, Prudence."

"Blow out the candle, Desire."

It was done, and the creaking of the old bedstead indicated occupancy;

without doubt it *was* occupied; was found to be, in a lively sense of the word. Whew! what's to pay now?

"Mercy, Desire!"

"Heavens and airth, Prudence!"

Smack, slap, spank, run. Down the stairs they went, yelling in agony, shouting for Lazarus to come from Abraham's bosom, from anywhere, and put out the fire that was rushing through their bodies. To use the language of the old man: "I never heard two women spank butter as those old maids did." The hay-makers were discharged in the morning, and returned to their homes. Mr. Tibbetts used to say: "I tell ye that kitchen smelt strong of the camphor bottle when we went down stairs at day-break."

Fowl—Fur—Fish.—The new hired man, named Jabish, was evidently bashful, homesick, or constitutionally secretive. His employer, Farmer McKusick, was of a jovial turn, and, wishing to make the youth's sojourn on the place as pleasant as possible, he often made overtures to draw Jabish into conversation and rally his spirits, but without avail. At length, as they reached the end of the long row in the corn-patch and sat down to rest, McKusick called the attention of the hired man to a squirrel running on the wall, and asked if *he* ever went a-hunting. Jabish answered "Yes," and stopped there. "Tell me all about it," said the old farmer; "did you find any game?" Then, for the first and only time, Jabish told a tale; it ran on this wise: "It was a cool October morning when I took father's old queen's arm, slung the big powder-horn over my shoulder, and entered the forest. Well, I'd known so many who went a-hunting and came home without *any* game that I determined to shoot the first living thing I saw. There was a deep brook to cross down in the swale, and an old log to go over on. Well, as I was carefully walking on the mossy old tree-trunk, I saw a squirrel running up a spruce on the opposite bank; so I leveled the piece at him and fired. The charge killed the squirrel and a partridge that chanced to be in the spruce budding, but the old gun kicked me off into the brook, and in struggling to climb out I caught hold of everything within reach, and when I found myself upon the bank I had a mink in one hand, a mushsquash in 'tother, and the *sat o' me pants was full o' trouts*. I considered that a pretty good shot and went home loaded with fowl, fur and fish." McKusick was satisfied, and didn't haze Jabish any more for stories.

Best Kind of Bait.—A singular old man who lived at Cornish was sitting on the bridge fishing when Squire Jameson came along. "What are you fishing for?" asked the lawyer. "For the devil," replied the old fisherman. "And what do you use for bait?" inquired the legal man. "Well, he likes a piece of a d——d lawyer best," answered the sober old man. Squire Jameson used to tell of this morning colloquy with great enjoyment, but it is said "Cale" Ayer was *the* man to give it the proper color.

Bean-Blossoms.—With the members of this family Nature had entrusted some of the choicest specimens of mother wit; indeed, they were constitutionally humorous. Possessing keen perception and a lively apprehension of every passing event, they could instantly extract the ludicrous from the most commonplace. And the way they said it! This was the most amusing of all. From their mother the whole family inherited a peculiarity of enunciation, a jerky delivery, that is beyond description. Their quaint expressions never seemed to have been the fruit of a moment's premeditation; they flashed from the mind to the organs of speech, and the idea was formulated spontaneously. The following reminiscences, selected from the many, will best illustrate the peculiarities exhibited by some members of the family:

Stephen made a profession of religion, and assumed that he had received a commission from the Almighty to preach the gospel. On one occasion during the absence of the regular incumbent it was thought best by some of the charitably inclined to encourage Stephen by inviting him to supply the pulpit. The serious and conservative brethren feared the worst and mildly offered objections; these were overruled and the "pintment" was given out that "Brother Bean would preach."

Of course the curiosity of the community was aroused and Sabbath morning, being auspiciously pleasant, found an unusual number assembled. Somewhat behind time Stephen appeared, dressed in a great drab surtout, having his neck swathed under the ample folds of a woolen "cumfooter." With rambling gait he made his way to the pulpit, where for some space he groaned piteously. At length, he arose with book in hand, and, with an expression of face that no artist could reproduce, announced: "Hymn ninety-sax, title read my clear." Rap, tuning fork; twang, Barney's viol. The hymn, "When I can read my tittle clear," etc., was sung. Preliminaries over, Stephen stood forth to address the congregation. It was a custom in those days for the speaker to spend some time with an apology, which embraced a remark relative to the manner in which the subject to be treated had "impressed the mind." There certainly was some excuse for this on the present occasion, and Stephen was not at a loss for a figure of speech that to him, a man raised on the plains, was appropriate. He began on this wise: "My breth-er-ing, I feel aw-ful on-warthly tu stand afore ye, and 'spose I might as well go a wood-chuck huntin' as tu try tu preach tудay." The discourse that followed was not fully reported, but the reader may form some approximate estimate of its character by the introduction.

Stephen was at one time invited to dine with the family of a neighboring farmer. Now it came to pass that the good old woman who laid the dishes upon the table was very "near-sighted" and did not discover the salt in the cup she placed by the side of Stephen's plate. All gathered about the board, but had proceeded but little way with the meal when Stephen was observed

to be making wry faces. "Aunt Polly," said he, "we be commanded to eat what is set before us, asking no questions for conscience sake, but by my faith I think ye have given me yer salt pot for a tea-cup." Of course, there had been no intentional impropriety and all was satisfactorily explained.

During a season of great religious revival "Ran" Bean professed to have been converted and manifested great solicitude for his father, then well advanced in life. On an evening when the old gentleman was present "Ran" stood up and said: "My breth-er-ing, I wish you'd all pray for my poor wicked old father, for his heart is just as hard as a rock." This was, indeed, a *hard* subject for "meltin' marcy" and we have no record of the old man's conversion.

While the meetings were being held in the village schoolhouse the religious enthusiasm was at white heat. At an evening service "Ran" Bean delivered the most comprehensive and potent temperance speech of which there is any record in literature or tradition, and some old toppers have been heard to say it was absolutely true to fact. One of the ministers had expressed the belief that a great temperance reform would result from the prevailing revival of religion, and some of the lay members cordially responded "A-men." This was an opportune moment for "Ran" and he improved it. Rising in a corner, with excited emotion, he delivered himself as follows: "My breth-er-ing, I know all a-bout rum. When it is in you ye feel very well, but when it is out how do ye feel? Why, you feel as if ye hadn't had it in at all." But the cream of the speech was in his voice and enunciation; it was indescribably ludicrous, and its effect upon the assembly may be apprehended. It may suffice to say that no person present took issue with the speaker or made any attempt to refute his statement.

In early years the large family was sometimes pinched with hunger, and the children, even in manhood, appreciated a well-supplied table to the fullest extent. This relish sometimes found expression in language rather strong for the code of propriety. At the time of which I write the custom of feasting relatives and friends after a funeral was in full swing; in some rural communities is still swinging. Some member of the numerous Bean connection had passed away, the relatives had returned from the grave-side and were served with a hearty meal at the house. When all had sufficed, one of the brothers walked to the door-yard, where a considerable number had gathered, and passing his hands slowly down over his well-supplied abdomen exclaimed: "I am allers glad when some of my relations die because I get such a good supper at the funeral." The gods were astonished at such an admission. No sacrilege was intended by the speaker; the listeners received the statement as a "bean-blossom."

Cyrus Bean, who lived on the line of the old Alfred road, about one mile south of Bonnie Eagle, was for many years afflicted with a cancer in the face. He suffered beyond description and endured his pain with great patience and

heroic fortitude. For many weary months he lingered on death's borderland, willing to cross the boundary, willing to remain on the life side. At length the day for his dissolution seemed to have come and neighbors were advised of the approaching crisis. Several were assembled in and about the house. Poor Ruth, his disconsolate wife, with great solicitude was watching at the bedside of her groaning husband, and being exceedingly dull of hearing, bent her ear to catch his dying words. She approached him to bathe his heaving chest with some alcohol when he yelled out, with a strong voice: "Ruth, you old trout, don't you wet the bed." After a little space, the neighbors heard a cat walking on the corn in the chamber overhead. This disturbed the suffering man, but was not heard by his wife. As he raised his thin hand and pointed upwards, she supposed the supreme moment had come and that, inspired by celestial vision, he was directing attention to that heaven to which his spirit was about to wing its flight: she tenderly bent over him as he shouted: "Ruth, you old haddock, I wish that cat was up North river." Filled with amazement at what they had seen and heard the neighbors retired to their homes, well satisfied that Cyrus Bean would not die that day—he did not.

While this suffering brother still lingered on the "shore of time," Uncle John Bean took a violent cold which, producing congestion, terminated, in a few days, fatally. A messenger was sent down to advise Charles, a younger brother, of the sad event. Filled with surprise, he raised his hands and exclaimed: "I should a great deal rather it would be Cyrus."

When at length poor Cyrus cast his moorings and swung out upon the turbid stream, the same neighbor who had conveyed the announcement of John Bean's death carried the tidings of his demise to the brother before-mentioned. He received the sad news without any manifestation of surprise or sorrow, but made the remark: "Well, Cyrus couldn't expect to live forever." May we not hope that he will, in the other world?

Eleazer Kimball lived on "Bean street," on the plains, and was accustomed to keep and drive a very poor old horse. When on his way to the village at one time he was hailed by Charles Bean with this salutation: "Say, old Mr. Jehu, give me a ride;" then they jogged on together as merry as two cronies. While about the saw-mills the two were separated and Charles, fearing he would be obliged to make the journey home on foot, rushed into a store and inquired: "Have any of ye seen E-le-a-zer with his drom-e-da-ry?" The way in which he divided the words "Eleazer" and "dromedary" into unheard of syllables, with the inimitable Bean accent used, gave this inquiry a most mirth-provoking character.

During the Millerism excitement of 1843, Blind Boothby, a good man who peddled fish about the country-side, embraced the doctrine of the immediate coming of the Lord. It came to pass that he drove a poor, lame horse. After disposing of his load, and when on his return toward the sea-coast for

another stock, he was hailed from the roadside by "Ran" Bean: "Say, Mr. Both-e-by, why don't you have a better horse?" With great meekness the blind man replied: "If this one only lasts till Jesus comes that is all I ask." "Till Jesus comes? Your Jesus must meet ye between here and Biddeford," retorted the sarcastic "Ran."

Charles Bean was the best story-teller in the family, and the quaint, inimitable expressions employed in the amplification of the various elements will not be forgotten by those who have listened to his recitals. But his "candle" story capped them all. To hear Charles relate the adventure was an event of a life-time. It ran something as follows: There was an unfinished room in one end of Captain Bean's house. Here the boys, great strapping-hungry fellows, resorted on evenings and parched corn in the embers of the great fire-place. They wanted a candle for light but the mother considered this an unwarranted extravagance and refused to indulge them; then their ready inventive faculties were called to aid in her circumvention and to procure the desired candle. A large cake of tallow, kept for the purpose, had been hung in the entry to keep cool; this was immediately taken possession of. The candle-mold was kept within range of the mother's eye and could not be removed without exciting suspicion. At this crisis "Jonathan espied the old dinner-horn hanging on a peg in the entry-way" and the problem was solved. But what about the wick? A barrel of "swingle-tow" was ready at hand; a wick quickly twisted and passed through the enormous trumpet (said Charles, "dinner-horns were a good deal bigger in those days than now"); a hunk of tallow melted in an old tin basin and poured into the great, elongated tunnel, and a giant candle was molded. It was stuck into a snow-bank to harden and then came the tug of war. The congealed tallow had conformed to the flaring mouth-piece of the trumpet and refused to "give beam." The trouble was soon discovered and as quickly obviated, for, as Charles said, "Jonathan stuck the small end of the old dinner-horn into the fire and melted the nipple off, and then we pulled the candle out." Fancy a tallow candle two feet in length and two and a half inches in diameter at its base. We will conclude the story in the language of the original narrator: "Well, sir, we burned that candle all that winter when snappin' corn in the old fore-rume and Jonathan, he burned the stub on't all the next winter in his tin barn lanthorn; what d' ye think o' that, sir?"

When several of the sons and daughters were living under the parental roof, a singular casualty occurred there. We will quote as nearly as we can the language used at the time, and allow the reader to weave in the necessary filling. The Bean family live nearly a mile west of the Saco river; the Hancocks near the bank on the eastern side. The neighbors passed over Smith's bridge. It was on a dark night in autumn, when Mr. Hancock and his wife were aroused from their slumbers by some one pounding at the window casing

of their sleeping apartment, accompanied by a voice shouting: "Mrs. Hancock! Mrs. Hancock!"

"What's wanted?" asked Mr. Hancock.

Those within recognized the voice without as soon as fairly awakened, and unfastened the door. This done, Naham Bean entered in great excitement and delivered himself as follows: "Mrs. Hancock, have you any penny-ruel? Cyrus and Sally had a squabble into the kitchen last night and Cyrus he fell upon her. Our Sally's a drefful sick parson and they think most like she brake something into her." Mrs. Hancock gathered a bundle of "penny-ruel" (pennyroyal) and followed Naham home. We have not learned the extent of the injuries sustained by Sally Bean in this "squabble," but she recovered apace and survived for a reasonable number of years.

The farmers from the western towns and from eastern New Hampshire, when going to and from the market, were accustomed to call at the Bean homestead to warm and eat their dinners, which they carried in small firkins. It is related that on one occasion as the stranger was eating, one of the great, growing sons stood near, looking wistfully toward the tempting food. Being a compassionate man, he invited Mrs. Bean to cut a slice from his loaf for her son. She instantly did so. In a few minutes another great, red-headed, freckled boy came in and with great eagerness looked into the farmer's dinner-box. "Cut him a slice, Mrs. Bean," said the generous stranger, and so she did. But another, and still another came in, all looking half-starved. Made bold by the precedent already established, the mother continued to cut slice after slice from the diminished loaf, until the farmer deemed it prudent for his own welfare to throw out some hint that would not offend, and, at the same time, save his bread, and so he said to her: "Why don't you take the whole loaf, Mrs. Bean?" She interpreted this question as an assurance of her welcome and replied: "I'm greatly obleeged to ye, sir; I think I will as there are some of my boys that haven't come in yet;" and then carried the remainder of the bread to her cupboard. Fancy the farmer's surprise. It is safe to say he did not eat his dinner at the Bean house afterward. He related the circumstances, however, and the words, "Take the whole loaf, Mrs. Bean," passed into a proverb that is well remembered by many still living.

While "Ran" Bean was warming himself in the saw-mill by the great, red-hot stove, one of the lumbermen who had never been known for his beauty had the misfortune to fall into the river. He pulled himself out, and with chattering teeth and nearly frozen, he came to the stove. "Ran" took in the whole situation instantly, and remarked that he sincerely pitied a man who was both "cold and homely."

Seeing a curly-headed man at work by the road-side without his hat, in a frolicking wind which made sport with his fluffy hair, "Ran" shouted: "Say, you! your head looks like a Yho-ho's nest."

The Bell of Moscow.—The hennery and soap factory owned by Zebulon Knight, afterward a minister, were burned in the night and the villagers were aroused from their slumbers by loud clanging of bells on church and mills. One man there was, "Put" Eastman, whose house was just across the street from the burning buildings, who slept on as soundly as if all had been still without. On the following morning, while neighbors were assembled about the smoking ruins, "Put" came out and wanted to know when "them buildings burned down"; said *he* didn't hear any sound in the night. Ran Bean was there, and in his cranky way bawled out: "'Put,' if the bell o' Moscow had been on top of yer house, you would have burned to a cinder before it would have saluted yer ear."

UNCLE DANIEL DECKER'S SPEECHES.

Daniel Decker was widely known as the most original and keen wag that lived in the Saco river towns. A sketch of his life will appear in the family history. The following are some of his quaint speeches:

The Decker Trotter.—At one time, Uncle Daniel purchased a high-headed, wild-eyed, broad-muzzled, sprig-tailed old horse which he named the "Decker trotter." As it was winter, and he had no sleigh nor sled, he set about to build a vehicle from such materials and with such tools as were at hand. From a long and slender ash sapling, split into halves, he formed the runners and thills, which were of one piece, shaved thin at the point where they were supposed to change names, to give flexibility; into these, midway between the whiffletree and back end, upright rungs were inserted to support the seat, which was formed from a narrow piece of rough board, having neither back nor sides. Another board, supported upon shorter standards, answered for a foot-rest. After arranging some rude hooks for the harness, the "jumper" was completed. Now for a trial of "the old thing." The "Decker trotter" was duly harnessed and led forth.

With many a resounding snort, he surveyed the machine to which he was to be connected, while Uncle Daniel shouted: "You tarnal old fool, don't ye think it's handsome?" For reins a piece of Aunt Debby's clothes-line was used. When all was ready, the driver mounted the seat, gathered up the lines, yelled "her-dap," and away they went *up* the road. All went well, and after experimenting awhile among the laughing neighbors, Uncle Daniel declared that he was going to give his "old hemlock" a ride. (We warn the reader that here the fun comes in, and advise the loosening of waistbands.) Driving down to his door, he kept his seat and shouted to his wife: "Come out here, you, old hemlock, and try my new jumper; come and take a ride with the 'Decker trotter.'" Supposing that he would only drive about the door-yard, or, at farthest, to the house of his brother, *above*, she threw an old rusty shawl

over her head and took the seat at the side of her husband. Now it was nearly a mile to the village, and to her astonishment he quickly turned his beast in *that* direction.

When he put on the lash of his great leather whip, and sang out: "Now go-it, you old devil," her suspicions were fully aroused; she instantly had premonitions of a visit to the village in a ragged, homespun dress and a shawl over her head. Her worst fears were to be realized, but not without emphatic protest. "Daniel Decker," she hoarsely screamed, "if you *do* drive to the village with *me*, you'll never hear the last of it; *never*, NEVER." "Go-it, you old hound, and give your Aunt Deborah a good ride!" shouted Uncle Daniel, and away they went, while the wind blew so that the angry woman could scarcely do anything but hold on to the seat with one hand and her shawl with the other. She would gladly have jumped off, but the road on her side passed near a steep embankment, while the speed of the horse prohibited such an attempt. There was a watering trough on the outskirts of the village, where she had a faint hope that her husband might draw rein, but they swept past it like a tempest and down the village street. Being now fully aware of her husband's intentions, and being determined to circumvent his purpose in part, at least, she pulled the shawl closely about her face and completely shielded it from observation. But who, beside his own wife, would be then riding behind the Decker trotter with "Uncle Daniel"? If any doubt existed in the minds of those who formed the crowds gathered about the stores, they were quickly dispelled by the driver, who shouted as he passed them: "Clear the track for the 'Decker trotter'; I am giving my old hemlock a ride;" and away they went across the bridge, "lickity-split" for Buxton. Such roaring laughter! What shouting and swinging of hats! By this time the poor beast was out of breath, and having no fear that Aunt Debby would leave her seat while passing before the shouting throng, Uncle Daniel moved *slowly* homeward, shaking all the while with convulsions of mirth.

What was said from the "other side of the house," when Aunt Deborah reached home, must be left to the reader's imagination; the writer was not there.

Painkiller.—Uncle Daniel enjoyed the "fuddle" produced by a few glasses of grog in earlier years and did not take kindly to any restrictive or prohibitory measures calculated to deprive him of his favorite drink. It came to pass, however, that a temperance crusade was inaugurated and ardently supported by members of the *Paine* family in Standish. While the excitement caused by this reform movement was at its height and the community in a condition to appreciate the richness of the joke, Uncle Daniel went into a store at the village, where a goodly number had assembled on a rainy day, and called for "painkiller." A bottle of that put up by the well-known Perry Davis was quickly handed down. "Is this all you have?" inquired Uncle

Daniel: "I want a dozen bottles, a whole box, enough to *kill the whole Paine family.*"

Loaded with Crockery.—While camping out with a logging crew in New Hampshire Uncle Daniel had occasion to go out to the settlement with a horse and "Canadian jumper." On his return with a brown jug at his side, he saw the heavily loaded teams coming down the steep and narrow mountain road, but, notwithstanding the danger to which he and the approaching teamsters were being exposed, he shouted with all his might: "Turn out! turn out! *I am loaded with crockery and cannot turn out.*" Knowing well enough that Uncle Daniel was emboldened by the contents of his jug, the men at great risk turned their teams from the road into the deep snow and allowed the old fellow to pass them.

A Stiff Upper Lip.—During his absence from home, for the first time in his life he allowed his beard to grow upon his enormously broad upper lip. The result was a great brush of coarse hair under his nose, which became the daily resort of "Jack Frost." Entering the camp one night, as he came in from the woods, with his face white with small icicles, he remarked: "I have many times heard of keeping a *stiff upper lip*, but I'll be darned if I ever knew one as stiff as mine is now."

A Human Hound.—He once passed a night at the famous tavern so long presided over by Mr. Mansfield, at Hiram Bridge. Now this popular landlord was a small, slender man with rather sharp, angular features; something of a wag withal. Uncle Daniel had many times heard of Mr. Mansfield, but this was their first introduction. It came about in this fashion: A roaring fire was burning upon the ample hearth, when a great, rough-looking stranger stepped into the "bar-room" and took a seat at the corner. The landlord laid down his paper, and the following colloquy passed between the two men:

"Is this Mr. Mansfield?"

"That's my name, sir."

"Landlord Mansfield?"

"Yes, sir. What more?"

"Well, I have heard a great deal about Mr. Mansfield, of Hiram Bridge, Mr. Mansfield, the landlord, and imagined he was a large, portly, fine-looking, dignified person; but I'll be darned if *you* aint the smallest, most insignificant, and meanest-looking man I ever saw."

"Is that so? Well, I guess you're a hound."

"Yes, I am; but I must be a darned fool to run far after *such game as you are.*"

This battle of words ended in the best spirit, and Uncle Daniel and Landlord Mansfield were ever after firm friends.

Strip of a Shingle.—While at work on Saco river, at one time the

"drivers" boarded for a few days at a "new place," where the good woman was not acquainted with Uncle Daniel. When at dinner one day they were somewhat *disturbed* by the lusty crying of a great, ungainly boy in the room, and *amused* by the solicitude of its mother, who continued to exclaim: "I do wish somebody would tell me *what* that child wants!" "Madam," responded Uncle Daniel, "I can tell you what that boy wants." "Well, Mr. Decker, I wish you would." "That boy," continued the old man, "*wants a strip of shingle about two inches wide.*" Exit mother and child.

To Suit Himself.—It was at this same boarding-place, a few days after the occasion mentioned above, that the following brief dialogue was listened to just at the close of breakfast:

"Is there anything particular, gentlemen, that you would like for dinner, any change?"

"Yes, marm," replied Uncle Daniel, "I should like a slight change in *my* food."

"What is it, Mr. Decker? I shall be only too glad to accommodate you. Speak out now."

"Wal, if you'd just as leave, I wish you'd put the *hair* in one plate, and the *butter* in another, and let me *mix mine to suit myself.*"

What He Would Do.—One of Uncle Daniel's neighbors had a somewhat unruly son who did not take kindly to work. The father labored hard to maintain his family, while this indolent young man was allowed to do as he pleased. Some of the neighbors who were aware of the circumstances, inquired of Uncle Daniel why J. did not take his son into the woods where he was at the time cutting timber. This was the characteristic reply: "If he's my son, I'd want to take him up into a mountain as Abram did Isik, and *I wouldn't have a ram within a thousand miles.*"

Speechless Pigs.—Uncle Daniel thought to turn an honest penny one spring by raising some pigs. Their advent was awaited with considerable anxiety, and in a few days nearly all had died. He was at the village store one day when some one, who had conditionally engaged a pig, asked him how the litter was getting along. "Getting along!" exclaimed the old man, "they are all dead but two, and *they are speechless.*"

From Jerusalem.—As mentioned in the notice of Uncle Daniel's father, which see, he started for the Holy Land and never returned. As "Aunt Anne" was standing in the door one day, as was her custom, watching for the return of her long absent husband, she discovered a ragged tramp ascending the hill. Turning to her son, who was performing some laborious work across the road, she said: "Daniel, what man is that coming up the hill?" Straightening his aching back as he glanced down the road, he held up his hands and exclaimed: "Why, that's old Joe Decker coming back from Jerusalem." Not a respectful speech, it is true.

Hair of His Head.—It was a custom among the neighbors on the "Decker lane" to unite when they "dressed their pork," in the late autumn or early winter, and by mutual assistance to lighten toil. His brother, who lived at the "next house," was a professional butcher. The hogs had been scalded and the busy men were pulling out the bristles. It seems that the water had cooled somewhat before Uncle Daniel's porker was immersed, and the bristles did not yield readily. The others, a little way off, had succeeded better. "Is yours 'bout ready to hang up, Daniel," asked his butcher brother across the way. "Yes, Joe," replied the disgusted man, "if you want to hang him by *the hair of his head*."

A Smooth Stick.—A gentleman once asked him if he could remember his Grandmother Field. "I guess I can," said Uncle Daniel, "but only once. My father had been away from home for the day, and on his return learned that I had neglected some task assigned to me. He was provoked, and catching up a rough, thorny apple-tree limb that lay near, he approached to chastise me. Grandmother was standing upon the door-step at the moment with a small and straight stick in her hand. She instantly handed it to my father as she said: 'Here, Joe, lick Daniel with a smooth stick,' and he did. Who wouldn't remember such a grandmother as that?" asked the old man.

A Four-Year-Old Boy.—He once adopted a city-bred boy, who proved a great annoyance to him. Uncle Daniel tried hard to teach him to mow; purchased a light "rigging" for him and set him to work. But he went to the village and inquired for a "small boy about four years old." When asked what he wanted of such a lad, he replied that he wished to hire him to "ride on the heel of George's scythe to keep it down."

No Outside Rows.—His neighbors complained that the squirrels were eating their corn in the field, and asked Uncle Daniel about his. He replied that they never troubled his corn. "And how do you prevent it?" they asked. "I never have any outside rows," was his answer. Fact was, he did not plant corn.

A Fall Colt.—When asked what month in the year he was born in, he replied: "I was a *fall colt*."

Raised on a Burn.—Meeting a great overgrown girl from one of the back towns, whose complexion was about as dark as a thunder cloud, Uncle Daniel asked her if she wasn't "raised on a burn."

Shoulder-Straps.—He was digging a ditch at the road-side when two young ladies, who went to the extreme of fashion in wearing crinoline, were passing by. The wind was tossing their drapery in a very careless way, to their evident embarrassment, when up rose Uncle Daniel and added to their chagrin by asking why they didn't wear "shoulder-straps to hold their clothes down."

All in One Tune.—At a time of considerable religious excitement one of the converts, possessed of remarkable lung power, developed a very peculiar intonation of voice when speaking in public. Uncle Daniel remarked that the young man “prayed, talked, and sang all in the same tune.”

Aunt Martha’s Dress.—He owned a dog, called “Romeo,” that had a habit of running past those who came up the hill upon which his master lived. This caused a good many threats against the dog’s life. One day a neighbor’s wife, named Martha—a relative of Mr. Decker—was passing along the road when the dog ran, and, catching her dress-skirt in his teeth, nearly tore it from her body. This proved the culminating point in that dog’s history. His master put a rope about his neck, led him away, and, as he raised his axe to deal the fatal blow, asked: “Romeo, what made you tear your Aunt Martha’s dress?” Romeo’s reply was not recorded; he rested by the swamp.

The Yellow Dog.—Soon after the untimely death of “Romeo,” Uncle Daniel was making inquiry for another dog; said he was “tarnal lonesome” and *must* have a dog of some kind. He was informed that a man at the other side of the river had a dog to sell, but that it was a “yellow dog.” Uncle Daniel replied: “I don’t care a darn what color he is, if he don’t court the cat.”

Another Kind of Tracks.—A traveling minister once called at the home of Uncle Daniel and wished to show him some tracts. Parcel after parcel was opened and examined, but they did not please. “What kind of tracts did you wish to see, sir?” inquired the missionary. “Tracks! Tracks! I want to see such as *you* will make going from my house to the road,” replied the blunt old man. The tracks were made.

My Little Brother Joe.—Uncle Daniel’s brother Joseph was a very large, corpulent man, and the two so closely resembled each other that strangers failed to distinguish them. Moreover, Joseph was a religious man, while Uncle Daniel was not. It was not unusual for a new pastor, who had seen Joseph at church, to meet Daniel and call him “Brother Decker.” On one occasion soon after the settlement of a new minister, the man started out to make pastoral visits. After spending a pleasant hour at the house of Uncle Daniel, all the time supposing it was Joseph, the pastor mentioned the social meeting to be held at the village that evening, and, turning to his host, said: “I shall look for you down to the meeting tonight.” “Well,” replied Uncle Daniel, “if I can not go, I will send my little brother Joe; he’s a first-rate hand.” He used to declare that he had found out lots of *mean tricks* Joe had done in consequence of looking so much like him.

Cold as a Dead Man.—It was a cold winter night. Uncle Daniel and Aunt Debby retired at an early hour, according to their custom. While lost in profound slumber, the somewhat restless wife gradually divested her hus-

band of his share of the bedclothes, and left him exposed to the keen night air. Awaking from his sleep, Uncle Daniel roused his wife and said: "Old hemlock! I have often heard it said when a widow married quite soon after the death of her husband, she should have waited until his body was cold; so now you can get married agin soon's you please, for I shall never be any colder when I'm dead."

In a Pillow-Case to Dry.—As Uncle Daniel was a heavy man, the "boss" of the crew of river-drivers kept him in the deep water of the eddies pushing out logs that drifted in there; consequently, he came nightly to his boarding-place as wet as a "drowned rat." On one occasion he was not only *wet* but *cold*, and calling the landlady he said: "Madam, I'm tarnal cold and wish you'd hang me up in a pillow-case by the fire to dry."

A Rabbit Hunt.—A young man of the adjacent village, who was not inclined to work, was out with his dog and gun chasing rabbits; chasing them in a wood-lot near Mr. Decker's field, in which he and a teamster were plowing. The poor rabbit was seen running over the furrows toward another thicket; soon the hunter came, nearly out of breath, and shouted in disconnected words: "Un-cle Dan'-el, hev y-e-o-u s-e-e-n a rab-bit en-ywhere r-o-u-n-d here-e-e?" "Rabbit? yes; he just crossed the field and wanted to know what darned fool that was chasing him." The hunter retired, more thoughtful.

Couldn't Bear Everything.—It was a severe and protracted drouth that prevailed in the Saco valley towns. So discouraging and dreary was the prospect for a harvest that the dry weather became the theme of conversation everywhere. And good men prayed and prayed earnestly, as near Elijah-like as they could without Elijah's kind of faith, for rain. But for weeks all signs did fail. Poplar leaves turned "white side up"; red ants bored burrows in the road-side path; dogs nibbled grass, and hens "fixed their feathers," but not a drop of rain. At length the haying time came and the mowers went forth to mow; and they mowed and mowed until many fields were shorn of the thin grass that had ripened prematurely. All at once, unexpectedly, a little cloud about as large and *wet* as a dishcloth came in sight; other clouds from all points came and united with it, and down poured the long-desired rain. Day and night, for a whole week, until hay was as black as tobacco, the torrents descended. Then the farmers "changed their tune"; they wanted the crank turned the other way; they growled just as farmers have always growled. Uncle Daniel had observed all these things, and as he overheard two religious men complaining about the rain, he said: "Look a-here, neighbors, you have been teasing the Lord for rain all summer, and He can't bear everything more'n other folks."

Darned Good Grit.—The person who "got the hands upon" Uncle Daniel must have his "eye-teeth" well cut. At one time a neighbor had

worked up an old grindstone into small slabs with which to whet axes and knives. One was sent to Uncle Daniel by his wife, who had visited at the house. He came home when Aunt Debby had company, and seeing the whetstone upon the mantle-shelf asked where it came from. His "old hemlock" was in a pleasant mood and said: "Why, that came from *me*." Quick as thought Uncle Daniel replied: "It must be darned good grit, then." Aunt Debby had duties to attend to down in the pantry.

Wished To Keep His Hair.—One of the deacons of the church at West Buxton had been suspended, and there was considerable talk in the community as to who would be selected to fill the office. At this time the pastor, on his way to visit Deacon Decker, met Uncle Daniel and asked him to come over the river and hear him preach. "Good heavens," said he, "I don't dare to go there to church for fear they'd want to make a deacon of me, and I don't want my hair all pulled out just yet." His ideal deacon was a bald-headed man.

The Begging Minister.—For some years, when his wood-lot had become nearly exhausted, he secured his winter's wood from among the logs in the boom, sometimes gathering twenty cords. One of these years, when he had been especially fortunate, Elder F—— met him in the village store and asked him if he did not think it his duty to give him a load of wood. "Well," said Uncle Daniel, "I haven't thought much about it, but will ask the Lord and do as He says." Some days afterwards he was again at the store when the clergyman came in—a venerable man on the superannuated list—and asked Decker if he had consulted the Lord according to promise about the wood. On being told that he had, he was asked with considerable interest what the Lord said about the matter. "He told me," said Uncle Daniel, "to mind my own business, and let old F—— take care of himself." That was a "killer" on the elder, and it is doubtful if ever a company of men roared louder with laughter than did those in the village store that day.

Hauling Up Corn.—For many years he did not plant any corn; this fact was not known to all the towns-people, and during a backward spring, when the seed was reluctant to appear, somebody asked Uncle Daniel how his corn came up. His reply was: "First rate, for I paid old Tut Eaton four cents a bushel to haul it up." At that time Tristram Eaton drove a team from the railway station in Buxton.

The New Cow-Bell.—During war times he and the deacon were visiting a sister in Portland, and while there, amid many ladies who were gathered in the parlor, were showing some articles purchased in the city to take home to their wives. Uncle Daniel brought in a new cow-bell which he said he had purchased as a present for his "old hemlock." Some one remarked that Aunt Deborah was now so old it was not necessary to put a bell on her, when he replied: "Yes, but not so old but she would like to be found sometimes."

Without a Tear.—A few weeks before he died a neighbor called at his house, and found him shaving raft-pins for the lumbermen, an employment he had followed for many winters. He said: "Uncle Daniel, your arms are not as strong as they were once." In reply he said: "No, for I have seen the day when I could make a thousand and not shed a tear."

Carried the Cat to Mill.—He was seen going down the "Decker lane" with a bag swung over his shoulder. As he approached, the villager discovered that Uncle Daniel was deeply affected and seemed to be weeping. As they met the young man asked the funny old farmer the cause of his sorrow. After a terrible "boo-hoo-ho," Uncle Daniel responded something as follows: "Well, Ephraim, I am carrying my poor old cat to mill. I had a nice pig, and we got out o' meal, so I had him ground for the old hog; the pig's all gone and now I'm obleeged to have the poor tabby ground to keep the hog alive; boo-hoo-hoo-o-o-o." The evident sincerity of the old man, with the anguish exhibited in his face, for the moment deceived the youngster who had accosted him. Years afterwards the whole scene was recalled by the villager when upon the yard-arm at sea, and he became so convulsed with laughter that he came near falling to the deck.

Peculiar Characters.



GEORGE McDONALD, son of Peletiah McDonald, a Revolutionary soldier, lived on the bank of the "New river," in Standish, at the end of the bridge, where he built a small, narrow house, in which he lived a sort of hermit life for many years. He cultivated a small garden, but I do not know of any other source of income with which he supplied his temporal needs. He seemed to be a man of solitary habits, seldom venturing far from his house. I am not aware that he was ever married. His most prominent characteristic was a physical one--a nose of abnormal and enormous proportions; high-colored, indented, and bearing evidence of being inflamed by having been used as a receptacle of ardent spirit. This facial appendage was the pioneer, forerunner, John the Baptist, of old George wherever he went; when *that* nose was seen heaving over a hill, coming round the corner, or passing your door, you might be sure George was not far in the rear. It seemed always to have been sent forward in advance, like a skirmisher, to feel out, or smell out, the way. It was broad at the nostrils, like that of a blooded horse, and by it danger could be scented afar off. Extending so far beyond his face, the slightest movement of the man's head gave it a swinging motion, and it appeared to be searching for something important that had been lost. It reminded an observer of a mammoth strawberry with deep-set seeds. It bloomed like a great garden rose. The middle part, the body proper of the feature, was supported by two buttresses, or excrescences, at the sides, dropped in between it and his prominent cheeks; these side braces were of the same color and texture as the major part. His eyes were situated like two cabin dwellers on opposite sides of a mountain, who, if they had intercourse, must, perforce, climb over the summit or go a long way round. "So near and yet so far!" And such a nose proved in many instances a disadvantage, an obstruction. In the first place, it required considerable room to turn round in; this is obvious. Then, when drinking from a large, deep dish it must be used with but little in it; otherwise, the nose would take a bath long before the beverage would reach the lips. When reading a book or a newspaper, his nose would go rubbing over the page like that of a ruminating animal. His little eyes had been so long separated, and their line of vision diverted by this arbitrary and insurmountable barrier, that they did seem to turn away as if fearful that it might fall upon them and extin-

guish their light forever. Each orb kept "bachelor's hall" and acted as independent as if no relation existed between them. There may have been some secret intercourse within the cranial chambers, but in the absence of all external evidence we are left in doubt.

So far as we know, the owner of this wonderful nose was a man of very quiet, unobtrusive, and uneventful life; and when he had run his mortal course, and death had laid him low, it is said that for many hours thereafter this part of his anatomy retained its florid freshness to such an extent that the neighbors doubted if he was really dead, and questioned the propriety of interment until it had shown more indications of being touched by the rider of the pale horse. He was, however, in due time consigned to the narrow house—necessarily *à la p*—and the familiar and attractive nasal perambulator was greatly missed from the neighborhood. Peace be to *its* ashes!

"Squire" Yates Rogers was a little man of more than ordinary intellectual acumen and mechanical ability. He was descended from the Rogers family of Kittery, and that was heroic stock. His education was not of the university sort, but much better than that of his neighbors. Yates was indeed a genius. He had a shop near his house where he made substantial furniture. When the first skeleton clocks were brought into the community, Yates made cases for them that reached from floor to ceiling and were surmounted with ornamental and, to him, beautifully carved figures.

Well, Yates was commissioned as magistrate, and was frequently called to try small cases. Now he was a man of genuine old-time culture, dignified, courteous, and a correct linguist; a real gentleman of old-school manners. Early in life—how early no one living could tell—he became possessed of a very full-skirted surtout coat that for length almost touched his heels when walking. The material was a real "Quaker drab," and plenty of it—for a little man. The waist was short and close-fitting, fortified with two rows of large, white bone buttons. When he went abroad, this coat, like the traditional one of Old Grimes, was "all buttoned down before." He wore, on occasions of importance, a low-crowned, rather wide-rimmed fur hat of non-descript color. This crowning article was uninfluenced and untouched by any changes in fashion for at least half a century. When "Squire" Rogers went from his little, red, wayside home to "sit on a case," the coat and hat invariably went too. Why, he would not have been recognizable without them. With staff in hand he would go forward as nimble as a boy; indeed, he was full of gimp, snap, or whatever you call it. When seen in advance, climbing a hill, his full, long-skirted coat gave him the appearance of an old woman. I would not have you think he regarded his official duties indifferently, not by any means. On the contrary, he was to the fullest extent conscious of the high dignity of his position, and the gravity of the cases under trial. You should have seen him in court to appreciate his bearing. He would take his seat

among the lawyers, stick his goose-quill over his ear, and "strike an attitude" that was all-suggestive of lordly authority and eager attention. His face was small and thin, his features sharp, and his snapping gray eyes were overshadowed by coarse, bristling brows: clean shaved, leaving only a small brush of beard on the temples. His iron-gray hair was raised high above his crown, and over his ears long locks were combed far forward like a pair of horns. About his neck, which was accommodatingly long, he wore the old-fashioned broad "stock" with its buckle behind; above this the points of his dickey were visible. Taking all these physical peculiarities, with his style of dress and manners, into account, he looked as formidable and profound as his size would admit of. Fancy his squealing goose-quill pen rapidly gliding over the paper, and how, when counsel offered objection to testimony and he was called to rule as to admissibility, he would clap his quill over his ear, elevate one eyebrow, close one eye, and with a nervous, twitching movement of his mouth, give his opinion. His voice was sharp and attenuated, his manner of speaking vehement and penetrating. When he hitched his chair back from the table and arose to give his verdict, all ears were bent to listen; indeed, the grave expression that he assumed, and the little majesty with which he carried himself on such occasions, not only commanded attention, but caused a sensation of awe. At one time when a lawyer was about to begin his plea, Squire Rogers rapped on the table and said: "Not a word, not a word, my mind is all made up." Squire Rogers had not only an impulsive temper, but a keen-edged, pronounced one that held on as long as he lived. When he was offended, the offensive person was sure to know it; with a vengeance, too. He was fearless and aggressive as a game cock, and would fight with tongue, or fist, if need be, but was never known to run from a foe. It has been said that he became angry with one of his neighbors whom he considered to be overbearing, and as he cogitated over the affair, while working at his bench, he became more and more agitated, and when his hot temper could endure no more, he went in search of his victim, who was found in the village store. With war in his eye and teeth set hard, he walked up to Mr. L——, and holding his clenched bony fist near his face, said: "Whenever you see me, as long as you live, I want you to think that I know you are a tarnal liar." Read this sentence again and see how strong he framed it. "I want *you* to think *I* know," etc. That was just like the squire: he could say very caustic and never-to-be-forgotten things.

"Old Aunt Rogers," the consort of Yates, was maiden named Rumery, Mary Rumery, and was married in 1806. She was quite antipodal to the squire, physically and mentally. Her form was very robust, short, and stout "all the way up and down." She was a jolly, easy-going, comfortable old body as ever you saw. A part of her dominion was the great barn where her hens laid many a snow-white egg, which Aunt Rogers "from the nest had

taken, to put in cakes or fry with bacon." Sometimes, an old biddy of modest, secretive proclivity would "steal her nest" and deposit her oval tribute beyond the reach of her mistress. On one occasion, midway between breakfast and the dinner hour, Aunt Rogers went to the barn on an exploring expedition. Wishing to put her hand into a nest that she discovered upon a cross-beam, she climbed upon an inverted lime-cask, a large, old-styled one, and her weight burst the head in and her rotund body was instantly embarreled. The pointed nails that had been driven through the cask hoops caught in the old lady's skirts, and she could not extricate herself. In her desperate struggles for her liberty the barrel was overturned upon the barn floor, and, of course, Aunt Rogers went the same way. Here she strove and rolled about in mad and even frantic efforts to crawl out, but wherever she went the old cask, like Mary's lamb, "was sure to go." Her circumference was against success. After an imprisonment of about three hours, Squire Rogers, coming in from the field, discovered her condition and hastened to the rescue. He braced his feet as he stood astride the cask, and held hard as his pury old consort grasped a post and pulled with all her strength, but it was all futile; the "bilge" was full and she could not be disengaged. Squire Rogers was not wanting in inventive faculty. A bright idea struck him, and bidding his panting, perspiring wife to be patient, he hastened to his tool chest. Catching up a hand saw, he rushed back to the barn, sawed off the cask hoops and released his nearly exhausted and thoroughly disgusted companion from her embarrassment. It goes without statement that Aunt Rogers never again hunted hens' nests on a crazy old lime cask.

This quaint old pair lived to ripe age, but died *sine prole*, and left their snug little estate to those out of kin.

"Uncle David" Martin was a man of very peculiar temperament, and developed many marked traits of character, which became so conspicuous in his intercourse with others that they became the subject of local proverbs. During his early years he had been what old people called a "high-flyer"; a wandering, reckless fellow. He ran away to sea and became a regular "salt." He roamed about the world, visiting foreign ports, and never ceased spinning sailors' "yarns" as long as he lived. We remember one of these. The ship was at anchor in some European port when a man came on board from the interior who had never seen a nautical instrument, and observing the quadrant, asked Martin what that was. "That's a New England dumpling-mould," replied the sailor, and the man went away with an air of satisfaction and a new bit of information.

When he had come from the sea, had married and settled in life, he sometimes allowed his love of gain to overrule his principles of honor; he went by night and hauled away a load of newly rived staves, belonging to a distant townsman. He was not detected, but made the staves into barrels and sold

them. Years passed and this neighbor removed to the West. Meanwhile "Uncle David" settled in Hollis, purchased a tract of good land, and by industry and frugal management had become a prosperous farmer. He had also become a professor of religion and was striving to live an honest life. But conscience opened her court, summoned him before her bar, and required him to make, to the extent of his ability, substantial restitution to those he had defrauded in early life. From this decision there was no appeal. He at once instituted inquiry for his old neighbor from whom he had stolen the staves so many years before. He was not found, but Uncle David promised God that if he ever had the opportunity, he would make restoration; whereupon, conscience, for the time being, adjourned her court, and allowed him to go his way. Years, many years, passed away, and while Uncle David was busy with his workmen, when building his new brick house, he heard of the return of the wronged neighbor to his native town, poor and broken down in health. Faithful to his vows, he called for his horse, changed his apparel, took an abrupt leave of his surprised family, and drove away to Baldwin. Here he found his man, who, of course, did not recognize him; frankly confessed his crime, paid him the full value of the stolen staves with interest, relieved his conscience of a grievous burden carried for many years, and returned home a happier man. He afterward learned that the honesty of this transaction had so deeply impressed his early neighbor, that he was himself led to become a Christian, and that he had, with the money received from Uncle David, purchased a large Bible and a suit of decent clothes for church. This simple incident has its moral and clearly indicates the arbitrary power of a conscience under the government and light of the gospel. Though long years may pass, and her promptings are disregarded, she will at last bring the wrong-doer to an account; and her voice will not be silenced within the human breast until strict justice has been complied with and all her mandates obeyed.

During his residence in Hollis, he was a keen hunter and trapper, and evinced much cunning sagacity in circumventing the wary old fox that had repeatedly sprung the trap set for him and escaped unharmed. Snow was on the ground at the time, and by a careful examination of the tracks about the "fox-bed," Uncle David was convinced of the cunning trick played by Reynard. It was seen that on smelling out the secreted trap, the fox would stretch himself at full length upon the snow and strike across the jaws in such a way that he hit the "trencher" and sprung the trap without being caught. As the practised eye of the old hunter surveyed the spot, he might have been heard soliloquizing thus: "Well, Mister Fox, you think you are a smart, cunning, old fellow; but Uncle David will show you a trick you never thought of." The trap was turned one-quarter round and carefully covered as beforetime. On the following night, the fox played his old game and was caught by the fore-

leg in two places. As Uncle David approached, and discovered his captive entangled in some bushes near his "fox-bed," before dispatching him he rehearsed the whole history of his previous conduct in the quaint parlance for which he was noted, and emphasized his statement with a smart blow upon reynard's yellow head.

Uncle David never lost his fondness for the sea, and annually, for many years, until prevented by infirmity, drove down to Saco, and went a-fishing with Uncle Nat Ridlon for skipper; and many a jolly good time did these old sons of Neptune have together, as they handled the lines and pulled in the noble cod.

Being a moderate user of tobacco, his custom was to carry his quid in his vest pocket rolled up in a long, narrow piece of calfskin. He would unfold this, place the delicious morsel—as large as a pigeon's egg—in his mouth, and allow it to *soak*—for he never chewed it—for a half hour; then return it to his tobacco case and to his pocket. In this way, he would make a small plug of the "Indian weed," more properly called "hog-poison," last for several weeks.

For many years he wore Indian moccasins during winter and summer, and always persisted in going to meeting with them on the Sabbath.

In his intercourse and financial dealings with his neighbors, he was ever punctual and truthful to a nice degree. If he borrowed a tool, he would return it immediately when done using it, even when pressure of work required attention. He once went half a mile to return a pin he had picked up and thoughtlessly put into his coat; said it was not his, and he would not keep it.

The Basket-Maker.—Many now living will remember that singular character known as Tom Webster, who, with his aged mother, wandered about the Saco river towns selling baskets, the most ill shaped and coarse wares ever formed from wood. No one could form an approximate estimate of his age. It was tradition that, being a very nervous child, he had been frightened by stories related to him about the savage deeds of the Indians. At any rate, he was the most abnormal man ever seen or heard of. His face was drawn into indescribable contortions and his expression was sometimes frightful. His speech was as singular and unintelligible as his face was repelling. Dressed in rags, he would come into the villages nearly covered with piles of baskets, his poor old mother either at his side or wearily walking behind him; and he would scream out to any he might meet: "Buy a basket, dear, pretty little basket with two covers, one to put on and one to take off, dear." When exchanging his wares for goods at the stores, he always called for "biscuits," meaning crackers. It was: "Give me few biscuits, dear; marm, she likes biscuits." He was shy and distrustful, usually standing with his back against a building or fence, where he could watch every approach. It was truly

pathetic to witness the devotion of the poor old mother, who accompanied this strange son from town to town. She went with him as long as her strength held out, and protected him from the insults and impositions of such fools as were disposed to ill-treat him. These lived in an old hut, isolated from neighbors, back on the plains. When the aged mother died and Thomas was left alone, he was carried to the town-farm and comfortably provided for. His portrait was sketched while weaving the "basket bottom" into a chair, and is now hanging in the Ellis B. Usher mansion at Bar Mills.



Patchwork and Quilting-Frames.

"To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven."—*Solomon.*



HE swarthy-complexioned proverb maker was much more than half right when he formulated the above statement some twenty-eight centuries ago, and his language was especially applicable to the customs in vogue among the early generations settled in the Saco valley plantations, who designated the seasons for attending to the various departments of farm work and indoor duties by the prefixed name of that which engaged their attention. Their chronology was not tabulated by weeks or months, but they talked of corn-spindle time, flax-bloom time, roast-ear time, reaping time, and housing time; the women, of milking time, churning time, and quilting time. What the house-rolling and corn-husking were, practically and socially, to the male persuasion, during the colonial period, the apple-bee and quilting-party meant to the women folk within doors. These occasions were an embryo from which the modern sewing circle was evolved; the old wine was poured into new bottles, but the flavor remained the same. Those old capped and kerchiefed daughters of Eve who gathered about the quilting-frames one hundred years ago had nimble fingers for driving their shining needles and limber tongues for discussing neighborhood affairs, same as those who help to form the sewing and talking circle of today. Such institutions were very beneficial and sometimes exceedingly hurtful; they were like the Scotchman's opinion of the patriarch Jacob; he was "pairtly good and pairtly bad"—same as other people. Like fire, steam, and explosives, these convocations might be useful or prove to be an agency of destruction. As there were no local newspapers to serve as scavengers of neighborhood gossip, those who held quilting conventions could find some excuse for spreading such infectious rubbish as always accumulates in rural districts. They must, perforce, employ their restless tongues, and, as wholesome materials for conversation sometimes ran low in these sparsely populated settlements, they quickly seized such as came to hand. Their discussions involved such subjects as dreams, visions, ghosts, witches, fairies, old women's surmises, guesses, wagers, and "come-uppances."

Materials for quilting were about as "skeirce" among the early settlers' wives and daughters as news. The "squares" were nearly all of woolen. A few bits of bright-colored cloth for central positions were highly valued, and we have seen a quilt largely made from a red broadcloth cloak once worn by

a lord mayor of London and brought to Salisbury, Mass., by the ancestors of the Merrill family. Every piece of cloth was saved, and that woman who could spare a few squares for the quilt being made by some young wife, whose "toucher" had been meagre, was looked upon as a benefactress. When the old train-bands were broken up the women had an hilarious time making quilts from uniform coats of blue and buff. An old, well-worn blanket was sometimes used for a lining.

The quilting-frames, early called "poles," were some ten feet long, pierced with a series of small holes and held together by wooden pins at the corners. These were adjusted to the size of the quilt and supported upon the backs of four chairs, which were weighted with sad-irons and stones to keep them from falling over. When all "squares" for the quilt were conjoined, it was "tacked" into the poles with twine and rolled up until the quilting-party assembled.

It was "quilting time" in the Skillingsville settlement, and Sally Singleton was the first to send forth invitations for help. Lias Singleton, her man, carried the notifications that a quilting-bee would be held on Hornbeam hill at such a day. Now the Singleton house was situated on the southwest cant of the hill, just below the brow thereof. It was remote from other houses, and not easy of approach. When the pioneers came into the wilderness prospecting for lands there were no roads, and they built their cabins near a good spring of pure water and waited for roads, which were made in due time, to find them. When Lias Singleton went down to the "Sloan clearing," where a cluster of log-houses had been built around a small mill, where a considerable village stands today, to circulate invitations to Sally's quilting, he found one family, more recently moved into the plantation, who knew not where Hornbeam hill was, nor did they know how to find their way by such devious paths as were made in the new settlements. Mrs. Linderman said it would afford her a store of delight to be present at the quilting, but she did not think she could find her way to Hornbeam. Lias said he could make it as clear as sunlight. He went to the fireplace, seized a piece of charcoal, went down on his knees at the hearth, and began to draw an outline map of the Skillingsville settlement, and as he traced the route to Hornbeam hill, he delivered himself in descriptive phrase as followeth: "I will now pint out the way. You'll jist foller the spruce valley cart-road until it tapers off down where Sam Hunking's pole bars open into his wood-lot. You'll climb over there'n wind along the hill-side and down through the swale to Hornpout brook, where you'll cross on a forked log; then go down the bank, and you'll come out on Paul Larcomb's burnt ground, where there's a leaning, spall-butted, old hemlock, near the cow-path where the critters come down to drink. Well, now foller the cow-path up the black ash gully till you reach the top of the slag; it's jist a leetle ways from there to the brow of Hornbeam, and our cabin's right under your nose on the sou'east cant. Of course you can find the way."

Mrs. Linderman still expressed doubts and it was arranged that she should be accompanied by Aunt Hadassah Higgins, who had once made Sally Singleton a visit: that removed all objections. The quilting day dawned bright and crisp, and the women of the settlement might have been seen wending their way by winding paths through the old shadowy forest, cautiously creeping over wet places and across brooks on mossy logs. They found the "spall-butted hemlock," and the "swale," and "slag"; they followed the "cow-path" and reached the "sou'west cant" of Hornbeam hill by nine in the forenoon, where they found Sally Singleton, arrayed in a span clean cap and dress, ready for their reception.

"Good morrow, Mistress Singleton, how du you do?"

"Rael smart, Granmarm Mullikan; be you well?"

"Quite smart for me, but I'm all out o' breath climbing up the swale; skeircely git my voice; let me rest a meenit, du."

"Well! Well!" said Mrs. Singleton, "here's aunt Hadassah Higgins'n Margit Mullens'n Polly Pennell'n Pashunce Palmerton'n Judy Killpaterick'n Reliance Rumery'n Lovie Hamilton; well! well! there comes Mistress Buntin'n Mistress Laureston'n Goodie Fairbairn'n old Aunt Harlenson. My stars! what a nice quiltin'-party we'll hev today."

The shawls and hoods were laid aside, and all were seated to rest awhile. They smoothed their broad aprons, daintily adjusted their cap-strings and "glared" about the room. At length Goodie Fairbairn declared that she had come to a quilting, and to quilting she would go. She was an "old hand at it," and really "hankered" to be sewing. She put on her heavy "specks" and took her station at the quilting-poles. Opening a needle case, she selected one of suitable size, stuck a thread through the eye, pulled it over the lump of beeswax, lined a square with twine and chalk, and went diligently to her work. Aunt Hadassah Higgins, Reliance Rumery, and Polly Pennell joined her on that side of the quilt, while Margaret Mullens, Patience Palmerton, Judy Killpaterick and Lovie Hamilton took chairs on the opposite side. Mistress Buntin and Laureston and old Aunt Harlenson sat awhile at the fireside and smoked their pipes of clay.

"Thet's a rael purty quilt, Sally," said Aunt Molly Harlenson. "Where'd you find them bright red pieces'n them sky blue squares'n them ones kivered with leetle poesies, Sally?"

"Where'd I git um? Lem me tell ye. Arter ole Ginerál Battleface died'n the property was settled up, they hed a vendue an' Lias, he bid off the old uniformed coat. Well, we seed 'twas wus for ware an' a good deal siled, so I cut it into squares an' blocks for this ere quilt. Well, ye see thet coat hed a scarlet linin' en thet's whare I gut them red pieces. I kum honestly by 'um, to be sure."

"I want tu know," responded Molly.

"Wall, you was in good luck, Sally."

"So she was, Aunt Judy."

"I declare, thet'll be the han'somest quilt'n this clearin'," said Mistress Buntin.

"Thet's what Lias thought," said Sally.

At this juncture Lovie Hamilton asked Judy Killpaterick if she heard about the trouble out in the "Cartright Clearing."

"Why, no, Aunt Lovie, don't know's I hev. What's it 'bout?"

"Why, I'm 'stonished that you've not hearn how Caleb Norstrom was 'cused o' stealin' an ole bell-weather out'r Jim Simpson's back parster'n how Squire Justicator found him guilty'n 'low'd he must pay for the sheep'n give up the pelt; they found the pelt up'n Caleb's wood-house chamber, they did."

"I guess you lie."

"'Pon my word, I don't, Goodie Fairbairn."

"An' did Caleb give up the pelt?"

"Sartin, he did."

"An' settled the bill?"

"To be sure he did."

"Shoah!"

"I'll wage thet's what become o' Ike Kindrick's sheeps. He lost some o' his flock last housin' time'n hunted all over the plantation, but couldn't find eny sign o' them. They concluded thet some varmint hed kerried 'em off."

"I want tu know."

"They sarch-ed Caleb's buildin' and look-ed 'nunder the brush fence round his clearin', but couldn't find hide nor hair o' eny critter; so they didn't see's they hed eny ividence 'ginst Caleb."

"Stonishin'!"

Dropping Caleb and the sheep-stealing business, they paused to take breath, and roll up the quilt.

"Say, Aunt Molly, *did* you hear how's Marinda Spinford backbited Lorraine Hanscum, 'n what an awful fuss it raked up 'tween 'em?"

"Why, no, Goodie. What *did* she say?"

"Well thare, Aunt Molly, I don' no's I ken tell it jest's 'twas tol' me, but nigh's I ken recollect, Miranda said Aunt Rachel Rankin said Sabra Sunbeam said Pashance Dearborn said old Polly Crowley said, said she, thet Abram Hardman said, said he, thet Uncle Jeams Jimmerson said, said he, thet Liab Brassbrige declared 'pon his high honor how Sall Waterman she rolled out the white o' her eye to Amos Allenson down tu old Uncle Robin Rollines huskin' last fall, said he, said she, said - said - he - she."

"Well there," said Judy Killpaterick, "I know'd Sall Waterman wasn't eny better'n she oughter be for I seed her winkle her eye to Siah Larkin down in the meetin'-house entry."

"Shoah!"

"Don't you believe thet, Goodie?"

"To be shure."

"Thare!"

"Well, what'll cum next?"

"Siah Larkin was a 'high-flyer' from his youth, and Dorothy Dinsmore she seed him put a whole han'ful o' huckleberries into Sall Waterman's pail down on the pine plains last summer gone past."

"Why, Aunt Pashunce!"

"Sartin fact!"

"Only think o' that!"

"Wust of all, this fuss hez turned old Mistress Waterhouse agin Siah's mother; now they don't set their horses together eny more."

"I want tu know, Judy."

"Wall, I surmised 'twould be thet way."

"What a pity!"

"Yes, 'tis an awful thing for one woman to talk 'bout their neighbors, an' I dunno what'll become o' sich folks; indeed, they'll come to some drefful eend. I *never did* indulge in talking 'bout folks, for Parson Penticost, he preached hard agin thet awful sin and 'lowed sich people would go where the wor-rum don't die and the fire aint squinched."

"Oh dear! Pashunce."

For a brief space all were silent, and the first sound that broke the sudden hush was softened in sighs.

"Well, I allers did think how people thet lived in glass houses shouldn't fling eny stones," said Rachel Rankin.

"Who's throw'd rocks?" yelled Judy.

"What I've sed I hev sed," replied Rachel.

"You'd better look out, Mistress Rankin."

"Look out? Who think I'm feared of?"

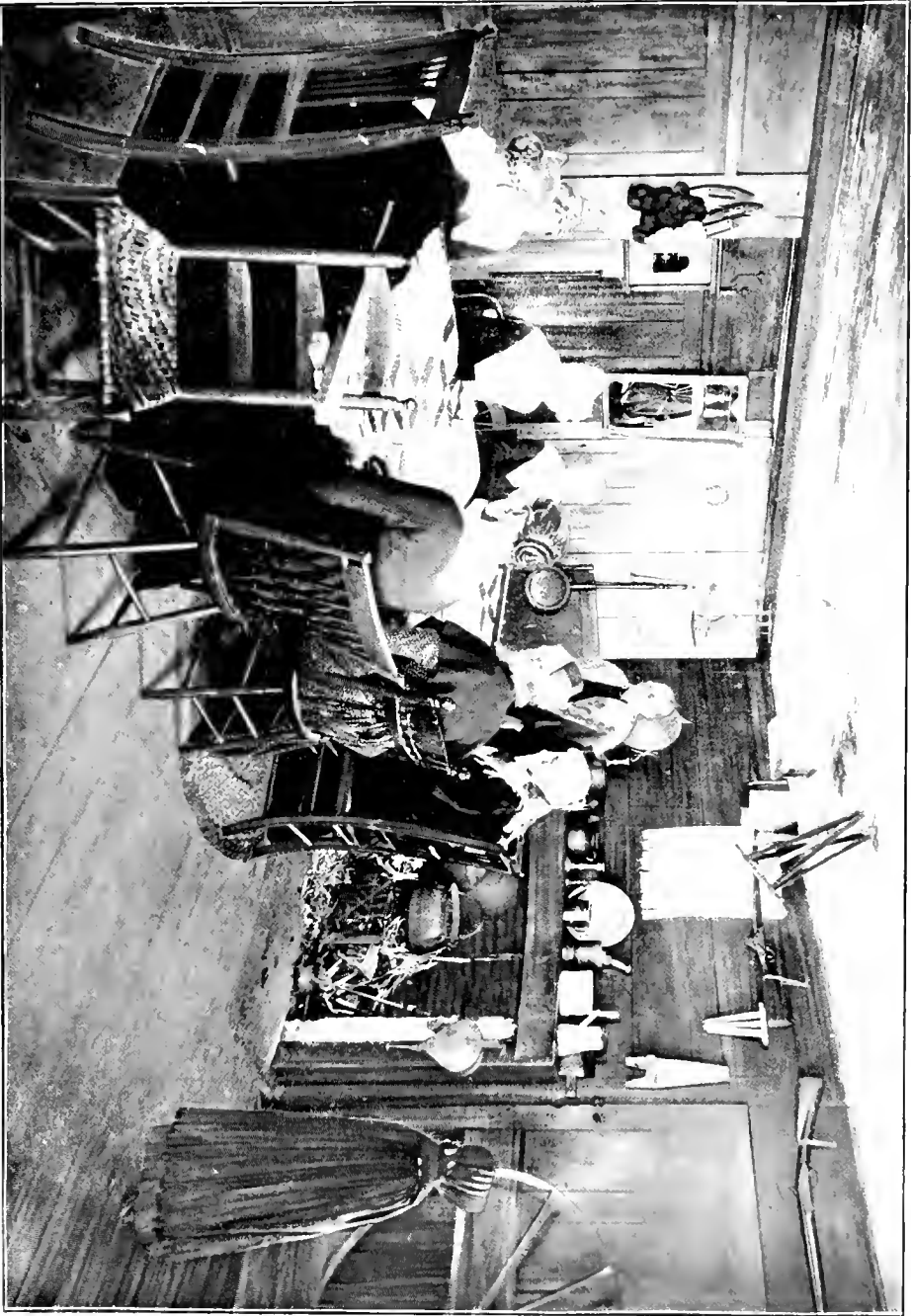
"Now look a-here, Rachel Rankin, you better keep yer mouth shet; you'r no better'n other folks, and when you come up here to Sally's quilting and twit me o' throwin' rocks at people who live in glass houses, you'll git yerself inter trouble; so look out."

"If the saddle fits your old back you'd better *wear it*, Judy," retorted Rachel.

"You're an old snake'n the grass, Rach Rankin."

"If I'se in your place, Judy Killpaterick, I'd keep my yop still. You're allers goin' round rummin' agin your neighbors like an old hypocrite'n then wipe your pizen mouth'n prech sermons tu other folk 'bout scandal-mongering. You'll du well tu eat some o' thet kind o' gospel yerself."

"Shet up," screamed Judy.



SAL. SINGLETON'S QUILTING-PARTY.



"Now I shant du eny sich thing; you'd better tell who was father of your boy Isaiah."

"You nasty old rake, you'll git your cum-uppance for this 'buse."

Sally Singleton saw their fingers working nervously as the tears of hot anger began to bubble up in their wild eyes, and knew enough about a woman's methods with claws when engaged in a discussion, to call a halt. She said: "Hush! hush! It don't look well for you women to quarrel so, and I wish you wouldn't speak 'nuther word; there, I can't hev sich talk in my house."

"Let me hev my hood'n shawl," said Judy.

They tried hard to pacify her, and told her Rachel "didn't mean nothin';" they wanted Rachel to confess that she'd been a "leetle too hasty" in her words, but she was a Rankin, and her stiff Scotch temper wouldn't budge a hair because "the truth will bear its weight." Judy rushed for her "things" and went blubbering and sputtering down the "swale." She turned round when she was under the brow of Hornbeam, and raised her thin, skinny arm defiantly, as she said: "Rachel Rankin will rue for what she's said today, she will. I shall hand her name into the church an' they'll make this world a place o' torment as hot as tophet. She's an old lie-teller an' she'll git church mauled till her soul an' body's all bruised and mangled. There, I was never so 'bused. Boo hoo—hoo—hoo."

This altercation had upset the peace of Rachel Rankin and she declared she couldn't and wouldn't quilt another stitch; so she "kitched" her pumpkin hood and shawl and stivered off down the "swale"; not, however, before she had assured all present that she had "nothin' agin' any on 'em."

All had laid down their thimbles and needles and waited in solemn silence while the two angry women "honed one another down" with stinging invectives. Old Grandmarm Mullens said her spirit was "drefully cast down," and Polly Pennell declared that this "jar atween Rachel and Judy had cast a shadder over her life."

It was evident that a majority of those remaining thought Judy Killpaterick was "onwise." Reliance Rumery said she would advise Judy to "build off agin her own door," and "dig weeds awhile in her own garden with a *short-handled hoe*, before pulling grass on the other side of the fence." Aunt Patience Palmerston said "Amen."

Some judged that Rachel had been imprudent in rebuking Judy publicly at the quilting, but others viewed the case differently; they said old Judith Killpaterick was always washing *her* hands of the very things she was guilty of, and preaching to other people a sort of gospel she did not use herself. Sally Singleton leaned over the quilting-frame and hissed between her teeth: "They be two snarly old critters, and I'm glad they be gone away."

Priscilla Singleton now announced that dinner was served, and all brushed their aprons and willingly moved toward the table. It was quite evident that

their appetites had not suffered from the altercation that had so disturbed their equanimity, and the hearty dinner wonderfully composed their spirits. The afternoon passed very pleasantly without further allusion to Rachel and Judy, and long before sundown the quilting was finished, and the women found their way home before night fell.

But the feud between the two women was not settled for many a day; it found its way, as Judy threatened, into the church; some favored Judy and others Rachel; the minister took sides with the latter, and a council was called to see what should be done. When the two women died, their children and grandchildren inherited the animosity, and to mention the "scrimmage" at Sal Singleton's would cause any of their descendants to "grit their teeth."



Signs and Superstitions.



E cannot wonder that the sons and daughters born and trained in the New England settlements were superstitious, when we consider how they were imposed upon in childhood years by falsehoods of various shades told them by their own parents. As the old vikings spent the long winter evenings about their hearth-stones, relating mystical stories of the prowess of their ancestors for the purpose of stimulating a spirit of daring and adventure in the tow-headed children who listened, so our grandparents were told, when at the parental fireside, of witches, ghosts, fairies, haunted dwellings, strange, unaccountable noises and happenings, until they dreamed of them when asleep on their beds and worried about them when awake by day. They were frightened by having their attention called to sounds about the house, such as cats walking over corn in the chamber, swallows in the chimney, and the wind screaming around the gables; they were told of strange lights seen among the graves in burying-grounds and jack-o'-lanterns in the swamps; they were terrified by images made of gourd shells and candles in the darkness and old women's night-caps on bed-posts when the moon shone. Black stumps in the clearing were said to be bears, and owls were called wild-cats because they had ears and round eyes. Neighbors were declared to be witches and all things that went amuck were said to be bewitched.

Betsey Butterfield accused Poll Pratt of stealing a yard of full cloth from the web she was hired to weave, and Poll bewitched Betsey's spinning-wheels so they "cast band," and her carded rolls so they would not "run," for years afterwards; indeed, she was never propitiated, and only when six feet under ground could wheels and rolls be made to behave with decency. She sent her son to borrow a wood-sled which the owner wished to use that day, and Poll declared that she would bewitch that sled so Jot Jenkins could not haul a load of wood. Jot snapped his fingers at Poll and her witches, but he split yokes and overturned the sled seven times without reaching home as desired; so he confessed that Poll had outdone him and made overtures for a compromise.

If the weather-vane swelled by reason of protracted rain and did not turn on its spindle with every fickle puff of wind, it was bewitched. When the butter or soft soap did not "come" in season, some old witch of Endor had

handled the churn or mash-tub. If the sheep would not "own" her lamb, she was bewitched; if the sow killed her pigs, she was one of those into which the devils entered, and her meat would not be fit to eat.

Calves must be weaned and lambs' tails be docked when the "sign was right"; so must the pork be killed if it was to "spend well." Bushes should be cut and peas sowed on such a "quarter o' the moon." One old yeoman who observed all such rules sowed peas at just the right time and they came up like beans, with the pea on top. Some said they were bewitched, others attributed the phenomena to a change of politics.

If a mirror was smashed, the man whose mother had frightened him with foolish lies about "signs," when a child, turned pale and was quite sure that some member of the family would die before the year was out. The good shot who killed an eagle was a mark for death, and might as well make his will and purchase a winding sheet. To kill a garden toad was to have the cows give bloody milk, and to see the moon over the left shoulder was a bad omen.

Wonderful dreams were related which never materialized, and such as were known to "come to pass" were always told of after said event had occurred. Men who ate hot mince pie and buscuit for a late supper, if they were not possessed of digestive organs as radical as a stone crusher, would have horrible dreams, nightmares and colts in their disturbed slumbers and bark like dogs or snort like horses. When the housewife dropped her dish-cloth, it was a sign of strangers; when two or three chairs happened to stand in a line on the kitchen floor, all facing one way, look out for company "afore night."

If the cat or dog was seen to eat grass, like Nebuchadnezzar, it was "gwine to rain," and when the soot on the back of the chimney, called "people coming out o' meeting," caught fire, that was prophetic of foul weather. The same when the kettle boiled dry or when Ezekiel's pantaloons sagged in the leg. But there, all signs failed, you know, in a dry time. Josh Billings said if a man was observed eating doughnuts on Broadway, it was a sign that he came from the rural districts. We believe in signs when such are causes inseparably connected with effects: when the relation of the one can be philosophically traced and rationally explained. Where such relation cannot be found, please write our names on the skeptics' list.



The Old Militia Train-Band.



E have before us several muster-rolls, bearing the names of all the able-bodied citizens belonging to the militia from the ages of eighteen to forty-five. These could be called out to repel invasion; were required to do military duty once or twice a year in their respective towns, and once a year at such place as might be designated by the colonel of their regiment for the general muster. Besides the regular militia, independent companies were formed and incorporated by act of the General Court. We have at hand a petition "To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives," in which the subscribers state that they "consider the Military establishment as the bulwark of our National Security and the Palladium of Civil Liberty. That they deem it of the utmost Consequence at this important Crisis to have the Militia of the Country, on which our Safety in times of danger must depend, placed in a Situation as formidable as circumstances will admit." This petition was for the incorporation of an independent corps to be raised by patriotic endeavor, and bears date Feb. 3, 1809.

Such independent companies were well uniformed and equipped, and presented a splendid martial appearance when performing evolutions on the field. Their hats were ornamented with brass eagles and beautiful plumes of white tipped with red. The guns used by the earlier companies were of various patterns, but usually queen's arms, heavy and ungainly; those of the light infantry at a later day were long-stocked, the barrel thirty-six inches in length, and the mountings of brass. These were supplied with light bayonets and had slender steel rods. Many were kept with great care and afterwards furnished with percussion locks, making them excellent fowling-pieces.

There was much military rivalry among the officers, and each sought for an early promotion. The swords, silk sashes, belts, and epaulets were beautiful, and the uniform coats were made from the finest English or German broadcloths.

It was an occasion of great excitement, when colors were presented to some of the independent companies. The presentation was made by some young lady dressed in beautiful costume, who made a neat speech, which was responded to by the proper officer, when her health was drank.

The general muster was an institution that excited the greatest enthusiasm among men, women, and children, and called together all classes for many

miles around. On the morning of the muster everybody was awake and stirring at an early hour. The place of rendezvous was at the house of their captain, where they assembled before daybreak, and gave him a rousing salute by firing of guns and with life and drum. He was then to make his appearance with pails filled with rum, molasses, and water with which to "treat" his men, and strengthen them to bear the fatigue of the coming march.

It was customary for those who lived a considerable distance from the field where the muster would be called to leave home the evening before, and on the way they would pull up guide-board posts, hang plows and harrows up in trees, and call those who lived on hills to the door to inform them that there were excellent facilities for "draining their cellars." Musters for the training and review of the Saco valley volunteer companies were at Lyman, Buxton Old Corner, and Saco. When all had arrived on the field, and the adjutant had arranged the various commands according to their rank in the regiment, the military evolutions commenced. The music consisted of fifes, snare and bass drums, clarionets and bugles. For good music large sums of money were paid. The grounds for the regiment were staked off and surrounded by ropes. At certain points pails of rum and other liquors were placed within reach of all, and from these nearly everybody drank. In the afternoon the regiment was reviewed by the general of the brigade, attended by his aids; this was the grand event of the day. There were prancing horses, waving plumes, and martial music. We have record of officers who paid as much as twenty-five dollars for a horse to ride on muster day.

Then there were "side shows." Along the road-sides were booths where sweetmeats, gingerbread, and liquors were sold. The primitive play-actor and horse-jockey were present. A tin peddler would stand on his cart and sing "Betsey Baker," to draw a crowd, and then sell dippers and coffee-pots at auction. When night came on nearly everybody was drunk or "half-seas-over"; even small boys were carried from the muster field so intoxicated that they were helpless and unconscious. Many of the women were so drunk they could not leave the grounds without much assistance. The old-time train-bands and musters are institutions of the past, but the names of those who composed the "martial array" have survived, and we subjoin those found on a muster-roll, not simply to show their relation to the military organization, but as residents of the Saco valley towns at the time:

MUSTER-ROLL OF CAPTAIN JAMES WARREN OF DATE 1809.

[This list of names represents a company known as "Buxton and Hollis Light Infantry." A list nearly identical appears on the muster-roll of Captain Noah Haley in 1812, and some of the men enlisted under him for the war.]

SERGEANTS.

THOMAS ATKINSON, JOSEPH SMITH, LOAM SMITH.

MUSICIANS.


JOHN MARTIN, JAMES BANKS.

PRIVATES.

NATHANIEL COUSENS,	MOSES ROBERTS,	REUBEN HALEY,
NATHANIEL BAKER, (?)	ANDREW PALMER,	AMOS TIBBETTS,
SAMUEL BERRY,	JOHN PALMER,	LUTHER USHER,
JAMES BERRY, JR.,	PAUL PALMER,	JOHN LANE,
NICHOLAS NASON,	JAMES PALMER,	WILLIAM RIDLON,
JOSEPH NASON, JR.,	JONAS PALMER,	WILLIAM MERRILL,
ZACHARIAH LIBBY,	JOHN WOODMAN,	JACOB HODGDON,
THOMAS WHITTEN,	GIDEON TIBBETTS,	THOMAS WARREN,
SAMUEL RIDLON,	WILLIAM WOODMAN,	BENJAMIN WARREN,
THOMAS RIDLON, JR.,	SAMUEL A. EDGECOMB,	JOHN SIMPSON,
MAGNUS RIDLON,	NATHANIEL DUNN,	THOMAS SIMPSON,
ZACHARIAH FIELDS,	MOSES BURNHAM,	SAMUEL SIMPSON,
SIMON GILE,	DANIEL MASON,	NATHANIEL TARBOX,
ROBERT SAWYER,	JOSHUA HEIKL,	JOHN HARMON,
NATHANIEL HALEY,	JOSEPH LINSOTT,	JOHN HEZELTINE,
EDWARD SMITH,	ELLIGOOD MILLS,	JONATHAN BROOKS,
DANIEL SMITH,	JAMES CHADBURN,	JOEL BRYANT,
SAMUEL SMITH,	WILLIAM HALEY,	JOHN JOSE,
JOSIAH HANSON,	JOSEPH SMITH,	AMOS WOODMAN,
MOSES HANSON,	JAMES SMITH,	SAMUEL JORDAN,
ELEAZER BURNHAM,	THOMAS MCKENNEY,	JOHN BENSON,
ROBERT EDGECOMB,	SOLOMON MCKENNEY,	JOHN JOY,
WILLIAM TARBOX,	YATES ROGERS,	DANIEL TOWNSEND,
NICHOLAS HODGDON,	SAMUEL HODGDON,	HENRY HANSON,
AARON SMITH,	CARPENTER JOHNSON,	JOSEPH TEMPLE,
JONATHAN HOPKINSON,	SAMUEL WOODMAN,	WILLIAM JOHNSON, (?)
SAMUEL DAVIS,	NATHANIEL GILPATRICK,	WILLIAM BRADBURY,
MOSES ATKINSON, JR.,	AMOS MASON,	ROBERT RIDLON,
AARON BRAGDON,	EDMUND WARREN,	NAHUM GELLISON,
JOB BRAGDON,	BENJAMIN GUILFORD,	JOHN GOWEL.



Hunting, Trapping, and Fishing.

HEN the white men entered the wilderness where the broad, smiling farms extend their fertile acreage today, the forest abounded with game and the rivers teemed with a great variety of fishes. This was the red man's hunting ground, upon which no representative of an alien race had any *just right* to plant his foot without the owners' free consent. The noble moose, his relative the caribou, and *his* relative the graceful deer, roamed at will and browsed on the tender sprouts and grass undisturbed, save when the Indian selected one of *his* numerous herd for his family. Bears that retaliated for the invasion of their chosen retreat by breaking down the settlers' corn were plenty; wolves were "too numerous to mention"; panthers, otherwise catamounts, or "Indian devils," were the great and dangerous "pussy cats" that walked with stately stride through the dark ravines, and swamps covered with "black growth," at night, or slept by day on some great hemlock limb, watching with one eye open for any straying doe that might pass that way. Lower down in the cat tribe were the lynx with his rough coat and hair-tasseled ears; the regular "bob-cat," tall, lank, long-whiskered, and armed with terrible claws from which it was prudent to keep away; the long, sleek, shining, short-eared, stealthy-treading, black wild cat, and the smaller "fisher cat," so named because living along the streams and fond of fish. Coons, hedgehogs, woodchucks, and hares; otters, beavers, minks, sables, musquash, and weasels; besides the whole happy family of squirrels of divers colors and sizes, were here.

Long trains of wild geese on unwearied wing drew a dark line across the sky, loudly commanded by their dignified leader to whom each, in turn, hoarsely responded: "We are coming-coming-coming." They did not extend their flight so far northward as now, but passed the breeding season about the lakes and ponds, where the earlier settlers often found their nests, from which they carried the great eggs to be hatched under domestic goose or turkey; same with a variety of ducks that inhabited the ponds, rivers, and brooks. All such were easily taken by the sagacious woodsman. Partridges were so tame and plentiful they could be killed with a club.

Salmon of enormous size climbed up the river falls and were taken with spear and traps; so many were caught that they were cured by the barrel and stored for winter eating, as elsewhere mentioned. Spotted trout fairly rev-

eled in the cold, spring-fed ponds and the cool, shaded brooks that issued from them; these were taken when wanted by hook or wicker crates.

Every incomer to the new plantation brought a musket, fowling-piece, or long rifle with him. Such weapons were every-day companions; they hung on buck horns over the fireplace, stood within reach at the cabin-corner, were carried to the clearing, corn field, and to church. Where were they procured at this early period? Well, we assume that among English goods brought over for the early merchants, who kept the truck houses, where such were bartered for the peltry of the red men and white hunters, there were consignments of fire-arms, bullet moulds, beaver shot, and bird pellets, with powder for the same. There were several styles of weapons of this class found among the early settlers, and some may still be seen, which have been carefully preserved as heir-looms, in fair condition. Muskets made by English gunsmiths were heavier than those of French manufacture, and not as finely finished. The guns from London were about three-feet-six in length, and "carried an ounce ball." They were strong and "true as a hair," but the stocks were too straight at the neck for easy use. These had iron "trimmings" and sights, and steel rods. The French fowling-pieces, with which nearly all the New England tribes of Indians were armed, a few of them still owned among the back-town farmers, were very long of barrel and of small calibre; had long, gracefully carved stocks, with neck extending some distance down upon the "cheek-rest." The "shoulder plate" was broad and crescent shaped. The mountings were of brass, neatly ornamented with the engraver's tool. Opposite the lock the escutcheons for the screws were formed into some fanciful device; they were like demi-dragons and griffins. Upon the top of the barrel there was a narrow, flat "sight-line" running from the breech-pin to the muzzle sight, which was silver, long and thin. The rifles used were long, heavy, and showed evidence of skillful workmanship. Some of the early planters were experts with these at "arms-length," and could "bark the squirrel," like a Daniel Boone or a Louis Wetzel.

For bears, log-traps were commonly built, arranged with a heavy hardwood "fall," which was sure to crush bruin's bones and cause him to roar with pain if he had the presumption to seek his supper within the enclosure where it was fastened to the ingenious "figure-four" spindle. Afterwards, the blacksmiths made heavy steel bear traps, having long, savage teeth riveted to the jaws which stuck through bruin's stout legs and held him fast. The springs of a well-made bear trap were so strong that they could only be "set" with a lever; and great care was necessary when moving about one of these "cruel consarns" after the jaws were held down by the latch. We have heard of hunters falling into traps they had placed for bears, who were maimed and crippled for life by the accident. To strong chains on these traps heavy toggles were attached, which would anchor the bear to a sapling,

or root, where he must suffer until the owner of the trap came to put an end to his earthly sorrows with an ounce of lead.

Smaller traps of steel were used for otters, beavers, wolves, foxes, and wild cats, but for some of these sagaciously cunning creatures, the iron must be handled carefully. When setting them for beaver, they were sometimes smoked over birch bark and not allowed to come in contact with the bare hands afterwards. Even the sticks with which the chains were fastened were handled with mittens or buckskin gloves. When set for otters, they were usually placed under water at the foot of their "slides," or at the opening of their sub-aqueous tunnels.

The genuine "log trap," though a primitive and rude structure, was all the better for its rudeness, for it resembled the wood of old logs and fallen branches so closely, when well built, that nearly all animals, with exception of the fox, entered the dangerous opening without suspicion. They were quickly made, when intended for the smaller "varmints," and only a small axe and a knife were required. For sable, an experienced trapper would set up fifty in a day, if in the old spruce growth where chips were "free rift." The bait could not be meddled with without passing under the "fall," and if disturbed the "rolling spindle," or treacherous "figure-four," was sure to do its office and leave the poor animal fast in the toils.

Every country boy had his "box trap" for minks, weasels, and squirrels, and if well covered with tin, and the edges of the boards of which it was made driven full of long nails; if well weighted above or made with a "catch hook" at the side, whatever "nibbled" the bait was safely imprisoned where they could not "break jail" with such instruments as nature furnished them; but the mink, muskrat, and gray squirrel would cut their way out of the common kinds of wood in a short time. It was a sad hour for the man or boy who took the risk of inspecting the interior of the box trap when occupied by one of the animal family that dressed in conventional black and white, and defended their quarters with something as disagreeable, if not as dangerous, as dynamite. We have known such and learned that they had not the least hesitancy in determining the *kind* of animal that had announced his presence. While writing of bear traps, we remember one built of logs to which we were guided by an old hunter in a back township many years ago. It was some six feet square, and the logs were securely locked together at the corners and firmly supported between standing trees. He showed me the hair on the "fall" piece, left by a four-hundred-pound bear he had caught the fall previous. Bruin got in at night, and as the trap was not far away from the hunter's cabin, he heard him scream when crushed by the heavy log. The moon was high in the heavens, and, seizing his gun, old Bisby went down to the woods to put an end to the bear's suffering. As he approached, the big fellow roared terribly and made desperate struggles to free himself from the trap,

but the bullet "settled the hash" and put a stop to Bruin's corn stealing. Nearly all of the early pioneers were crack shots; were perfectly familiar with the habits and haunts of all wild animals, and had the courage to follow them to their very dens; and then, Putnam-like, would crawl in and take the chances of a close fight, contending with tooth and claw. There were few settlers' houses without their bearskins and a good collection of other peltry. Moose-hides and buckskins were not only essential for breeches and hunting-frocks, but, when of merchantable quality, were regularly used in place of money, the prices being set by the General Court or the councilors; and with these, the hunter-farmer procured such articles as were needed at the trading-post; that is, bone buttons, knee-buckles, pocket knives, ammunition, etc.

"Say, Uncle Gunnison, did you ever know 'Old Haxton,' who once lived in the wide, yellow house, since called the 'Haxton house?'"

Uncle Gunnison had not known this old hunter, and the narrative would be new; it shall be told. Old Haxton was a tough, iron-sided, fearless man, whose early years had been passed on the frontier. He became a bold hunter and had encounters with all the wild beasts that inhabited the wilderness between the Penobscot and St. Johns rivers; and for months together he would not see the face of a white man. He used to tell that when away back in the region of Mooshead lake, he one day stepped upon a windfall to rest, and looking over the upturned roots discovered an enormous panther coiled up and asleep on the ground within six feet of him. Probably the old chap had been on a "lark" the night before, and was now making up for loss of rest. But Haxton was not long deliberating as to the best thing to do. It would be hardly possible to step down and withdraw without disturbing the sleeper, and he might wake up cross and resent the intrusion upon his territory. Should Haxton fire and not kill the dangerous beast instantly he would be torn in pieces. He determined to fire. Lowering the muzzle of his long rifle cautiously down within a foot of the panther's head, he obviated the click of the lock, ran his eye along the sights, and pulled the trigger. There was a leap, a scream, a crackling of brushwood, a convulsive struggle which showed the terrible strength of the animal, and the only beast feared by the Indians lay stretched upon the earth. Forgetting that he was many miles away from the habitation of men, in his exultation and safety, Haxton sprang upon the log again, and, swinging his cap, shouted until the forest answered him back with duplicated echoes. He went to work to strip off the tawny hide and brought it from the woods as a trophy of his hunting excursion and adventure.

Before the incident had been related to a finish, Uncle Gunnison's eyebrows had removed to the second story of his furrowed brow, his eyeballs had started from their sockets, his mouth was all ajar, the lines of his long face were strained like a viol-string, and as his upraised hands fell upon his knees when he found that Old Haxton was saved from the teeth and claws of the "Indian

devil," he let off steam in an awfully significant "Shoah! That beat all!" "Well, Uncle Gunnison," said I, as soon as I took breath, "since you are such an attentive listener—and that's half the secret of good story-telling—I will give you an item about cats of smaller size, but just as wild and savage, what there is of 'em, as was the *cat-a-mount*. Marcus Mansfield had a smart steel trap placed for a fox down in Rankin's back lot; it had a pretty long chain and a three-pronged iron toggle. One morning Marcus, he came running down to Abner Boulter's and shouted when he jumped the log fence: 'Say, Abner, some kind of an awful wild critter's in my trap: I tracked him, but hav'n't found him yit. Come on, all hands, and let's find the varmint.' Some of the neighbors had been down talking with Abner that morning—let me see; there was Zenas Paine, Ben Muzzy, Tom Lombard, and Cad Cole—and they seized some sharp axes from the wood-pile and away they went down through the tall juniper woods. Well, sir, that toggle had ripped up the turf and roots; it had caught 'mong the bushes and the critter had pulled it away. We didn't hunt long afore we come to an old holler log and seed where the varmint had dragged in the trap. 'He's sartinly in there,' Marcus ventured to remark; this was seconded by Zenas Paine and allowed by Tom Muzzy. 'What's to be done?' asked Marcus. Now Abner, he was a genuine old vet-run hunter'n he know'd jist what to do; he took an axe and cut an opening in that log and they all seed the trap chain. That was evidence that Marcus was right; same's when Lezar Kindrick said he knew his mare had foaled because he saw the colt in the pasture; evidence that would be admitted in any court. But we have digressed slightly. Well, another hole was cut through the shell of the log, and when Abner was clearing the chips out with his hands, old dare-devil, the beast, he snarled at him. A few more chips and they seed the varmint's head; then Abner, he whelted him with his axe-poll till he was done for; then they pulled him out."

"What on airth was it?" inquired Uncle Gunnison.

I looked round and saw that the old man was nearly bursting with swelling amazement, and to relieve him I answered without further delay: "Why, it was a wild cat."

"And what *kind* of a wild cat?"

"Why a regular old gray-sided bob cat."

"And was he killed?"

"Wall, yes, he's kinder killed; but they had to kill him three times afore he'd stop clawin' when Abner, he choked him."

"My conscience!"

Again I turned to behold Uncle Gunnison, and such a sight! His hair stood out bristling, and his teeth chattered, and he trembled as if he had the "shakin' palsy." I pitied the old man and promised not to relate any more *feline* anecdotes that day; I didn't.

FAMILY HISTORIES.

Appleton Family.

This family were residents at Great and Little Waldingford, in Suffolk, England, from a remote period. A John Appleton died at the former place in 1436. SAMUEL APPLETON, descended from this race, came to New England in 1635, and settled at Ipswich; was admitted freeman in May, 1636, and was representative at the May and September sessions of the General Court, in 1637. He was born at Little Waldingford in 1586; died in Ipswich in June, 1670, leaving John, Samuel, Judith, and Martha.

John Appleton, b. at Little Waldingford, in 1622, was representative for Ipswich for nineteen years. He was fined and imprisoned under the administration of Sir Edmund Andros, for resisting the principles of taxation without representation; one of the first to take this stand in the colonies. He m. Priscilla, dau. of Rev. Jesse Glover, by whom he had John and Jesse. He d. in 1700, aged 78.

1. JOHN APPLETON, b. 1652, was a councilor under the Charter of William and Mary, and twenty years a judge of probate for Essex county, Mass. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of President Rogers, and d. in 1739, leaving issue.
2. JESSE APPLETON, bro. of preceding, b. 1660, was a merchant in Boston; d. in 1721.
1. REV. NATHANIEL, son of John, b. Dec. 9, 1693; grad. at Harvard in 1712; ordained, at Cambridge, Oct. 9, 1717; d. Feb. 9, 1784, aged 91. His sons were as follows:
 - (1). *Nathaniel*, who d. in 1798, having a son of the same name, who grad. at Harvard in 1773, and d. Apr. 16, 1795, aged 40.
 - (2). *John*, a merchant in Salem, who d. in March, 1817, aged 64. A graduate of Harvard.
 - (3). *Harry*, a grad. of Harvard; merchant in Portsmouth; d. Sept. 5, 1768, aged 31.

Samuel Appleton, brother of John, preceding, was born at Little Waldingford, in 1625; came to New England and was representative in 1669, 1675, 1677, and 1680; captain of militia; a major and commander-in-chief in King Philip's war, 1676. He was one of the first councilors under Charter of William and Mary, 1692. He m. Hannah, dau. of William Paine, by whom issue; secondly, Mary, dau. of John Oliver, Dec. 2, 1756; she d. June 7, 1640. Four sons and three daughters.

1. SAMUEL, b. 1654; merchant in Boston; one of the council most of the time from 1703 to 1714; a colonel and commissioner at Quebec.
2. JOHN, who had issue.
3. ISAAC, b. 1664; a major. He m. Priscilla Baker, granddau. of Deputy Governor Symonds, and d. 1747. Six daughters and one son.
 1. ISAAC APPLETON, son of Isaac (3), b. 1704; d. at Ipswich, 1794, having eight sons, graduates, who were distinguished men, as follows:

- (1). *Isaac*, b. 1731, of New Ipswich, N. H., who d. 1806. His three sons, Samuel, Ebenezer, and Nathan, were distinguished Boston merchants.
 - (2). *Francis*, of New Ipswich, N. H., was father of Rev. Jesse, D. D., president of Bowdoin Coll.; b. Nov. 17, 1772; grad. at Harvard, 1792; d. at Brunswick, Nov. 12, 1819.
 - (3). *Samuel*,
 - (4). *Thomas*,
 - (5). *John*,
 - (6). *Daniel*,
- } settled in Maine.
- (7). *William*, d. young, in Portsmouth, N. H.
 - (8). *Joseph*, of Brown Univ., 1772; minister of North Brookfield, Mass.; ordained Nov. 30, 1776; d. July 24, 1795.
4. OLIVER, of Haverhill, who left issue.

Daniel Appleton and wife, Elizabeth, united with the Congregational church in Buxton, Jan. 8, 1778. The Appletons of Ipswich were early proprietors in the Narragansett township, No. 1, in right of Col. Samuel Appleton, who served in the Narragansett war. I have not found full records of this family in Buxton. I remember of hearing the old people speak of "Squire Appleton," and suppose he was a justice. Issue, as far as known:

1. JOHN, m. Mercy Bradbury, Sept. 12, 1771.
2. ELIZABETH, bapt. Mar. 29, 1778; m. Samuel Hopkinson, June 7, 1801.
3. SARAH, bapt. Aug. 25, 1782.
4. JOSEPH, bapt. Sept. 30, 1789.
5. DANIEL, m. Sally ———, and had children, born in Buxton, whose names will follow. He d. May 19, 1856.
 - I. SAMUEL B., b. July 5, 1810; d. July 12, 1815.
 - II. JESSE, b. Feb. 21, 1812; d. July 15, 1815.
 - III. LUCY, b. Oct. 28, 1813.
 - IV. SAMUEL, b. Nov. 10, 1815.
 - V. JESSE, b. Apr. 25, 1817; d. Aug. 27, 1827.
 - VI. SARAH, b. Sept. 4, 1819; d. Mar. 26, 1865.
 - VII. JOSEPH, b. July 20, 1821; d. Oct. 3, 1831.
 - VIII. DANIEL, b. Jan. 8, 1825; d. Aug. 11, 1827.
 - IX. DANIEL W., b. Feb. 20, 1830; d. Apr. 9, 1831.

Hon. Nathan D. Appleton was born in Ipswich, Mass., May, 1794; graduated at Bowdoin, 1813; admitted to bar, 1816, and seven years later settled in Alfred, Me. Ripe scholarship and gentlemanly deportment gave him an extensive practice; was a member of the Legislature several years; president of the Senate; attorney general; nominee for Congress. Practised forty years and maintained an unblemished character. He m. Julia Hall, of Alfred.

Atkinson Family.

The Atkinsons were English, and the ancestors of the New England families came from Bury, in County Lancaster, in 1634. THEODORE ATKINSON, the emigrant, settled in Boston and was owner of a good estate there. Atkinson street, where he had land, was named for him, and Berry street, for the place of his nativity. HON. THEODORE ATKINSON, a grandson, settled on Great island, in Portsmouth harbor, and engaged in trade and fishing. He was appointed clerk of the Superior Court of Judicature for the province; was a man of great fidelity, held in high esteem. JOHN ATKINSON, son of the first Theodore, b. in Boston in 1636, m. Sarah Myrick, Apr. 27, 1664, and lived on the side of the "Upper Green," in Newburyport, Mass. His son, JOHN ATKINSON, m. Sarah Woodman, in 1693, and had Thomas, b. Mar. 16, 1694, who m. Mary Pike, of Salisbury, Aug. 5, 1719. He was the father of:

Humphrey Atkinson, b. June 12, 1720; m. Sarah Hale, of Newburyport, May 25, 1743, and lived in that town until 1760, when he came to Buxton. He had purchased land in the township previously; was a ship-wright. He d. in 1775, and with his wife was buried at Pleasant Point. Children named as follows, being born in Newbury:

1. SARAH, b. June 25, 1744; m. Jabez Bradbury.
2. JOSEPH, b. Aug. 24, 1745; m. Olive, dau. of Capt. Joseph Woodman, Dec. 18, 1767, and in 1769 his father conveyed to him forty acres of land, upon which he settled and died. He was deacon of the Baptist church. He and his brother m. sisters, and tradition says they exchanged sweethearts after being engaged, one paying the boot in shingles. He d. Feb. 18, 1823; his wife d. Jan. 26, 1828. Children:
 - I. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 21, 1768.
 - II. SARAH, b. Jan. 26, 1771.
 - III. MARY, b. Jan. 29, 1773.
 - IV. ABIGAIL, b. Feb. 22, 1775.
 - V. ANNE, b. Aug. 14, 1777.
 - VI. JOHN, b. July 26, 1779; m. Paulina Harmon and settled on the homestead. He d. Dec. 22, 1857; his wife d. Mar. 24, 1855. These had issue, a son Charles, who sold the old home and removed to Gorham, where he was living, in 1872, with two children.
 - (1). *Tabitha*, b. Sept. 4, 1805; pub. with Benjamin L. Deering, Mar. 25, 1851.
 - (2). *Charles*, b. Sept. 26, 1811; he and wife Clarissa had children, b. in Buxton, named as follows:
 - (I). *Jane*, b. Feb. 16, 1832.
 - (II). *Elizabeth*, b. May 1, 1835.
 - (III). *Joseph T.*, b. Sept. 9, 1838.
 - (IV). *Francis E.*, b. June 16, 1841.

- (v). *Charles H.*, b. Dec. 9, 1843.
 (vi). *Hurietta*, b. Nov. 3, 1848.
 (vii). *George M.*, b. Sept. 10, 1853.
- VII. SAMUEL, b. Dec. 23, 1781.
- VIII. MOSES, b. Apr. 9, 1784; m. Olive, dau. of James and Mary (Hancock) Woodman, of Buxton (she living in 1872 in Saco), July 31, 1816. He d. Oct. 26, 1858. Children, b. in Buxton:
- (1). *William H.*, b. Nov. 27, 1816; m. Mrs. Mary Pitts, Mar. 8, 1868, and had issue, *Henry N.*, b. July 29, 1869.
 (2). *Sarah A.*, b. Feb. 5, 1819; m. Joel Towle.
 (3). *James*, b. Dec. 19, 1821.
 (4). *Joseph*, b. Dec. 5, 1823; d. Aug. 18, 1825.
 (5). *Mary E. C.*, b. Nov. 21, 1825; d. Aug. 20, 1825.
 (6). *Joseph*, b. May 29, 1826; d. 1828 (?).
 (7). *Rebecca*, b. Nov. 18, 1828; m. Richard M. Sykes, of Biddeford; d. May 11, 1849.
 (8). *Mary*, b. Jan. 9, 1830.
 (9). *Almeda*, b. Sept. 19, 1835; d. Aug. 30, 1866.
 (10). *Frances O.*, b. June 23, 1839.
- IX. SUSANNA, b. Apr. 20, 1786.
3. MOSES, b. Nov. 17, 1747; m. Rebecca Woodman, Sept. 13, 1770. His father gave him forty acres of land adjoining his brothers' lots. He lived at one time near the meeting-house, and his old well, in rear of Spofford's blacksmith shop, is still in use. He d. in the army. According to the statement of Colonel Lane, he left his home at Bar Mills in 1812, unknown to his family, and went forward until he found the regiment commanded by his two nephews, between Plattsburg and the river St. Lawrence. He wanted to be equipped and to enter the ranks. The general was consulted and consented to give him a gun, asking the Lanes to look after him. While on the march for winter quarters the regiment encamped in the woods. He lay down in a tent between the Lane brothers and was well covered with blankets. Colonel Lane got up to stir the fire some time in the night and found Lieutenant Atkinson dead. Rough boards were procured, a box made, a deep grave dug, and he was buried in the woods. Some rude stones were placed at his head and feet. His children:
- I. JOSEPH, m. Anna Lane in 1790.
 II. MOSES, m. Betsey Woodman, Aug. 14, 1794.
 III. THOMAS, m. first, Bethia Hopkinson, Nov. 14, 1797; second, Widow Alice Billings, Mar. 6, 1808. He lived in Hollis and had a family there. I suppose Billings Atkinson was his son, and that Bethia, wife of Mighill Hobson, and Achsah, wife of William Hopkinson, were his daughters. Billings left issue.
 IV. JAMES, m. Polly, dau. of Ezekiel Barnes.
 V. ANNA, m. Elihu Howard, Jan. 4, 1801.

- VI. OLIVE, m. Samuel Hodgdon.
- VII. POLLY, m. Joses Palmer, June 19, 1799.
4. THOMAS, b. Dec. 21, 1749; m. Anna Safford, Sept. 12, 1782. He received sixty acres of land from his father, in Buxton, in 1771. He sold to John Haines, of Scarborough, in 1777. He lived on the homestead; died instantly in a store at Union Falls, Sept. 23, 1833, and two sons died as suddenly. Children:
- I. MOLLY, b. July 12, 1784.
 - II. STEPHEN, b. Sept. 7, 1786; m. Eliza Seavey, of Scarborough.
 - III. AMOS, b. Nov. 23, 1788.
 - IV. ENOCH, b. July 14, 1791.
 - V. SARAH, b. June 22, 1793.
 - VI. SUSANNA, b. July 22, 1795.
 - VII. EUNICE, b. Mar. 4, 1798.
- } These maiden sisters lived on the
} homestead in Buxton.
- VIII. JOHN, b. Mar. 31, 1800.
- IX. HUMPHREY, b. Oct. 21, 1802.
- X. NANCY, b. Mar. 28, 1805.
5. JOHN, b. in Buxton, m. Olive Haley, Nov. 1, 1792, and removed to Eaton, N. H., in the winter of 1813. He became the owner of four hundred acres of land. His issue, b. in Buxton, was as follows:
- I. SAMUEL, b. Sept. 8, 1795, in Buxton; m. a dau. of John March and long resided in Eaton, now Madison. He was on board a privateer during the war of 1812; was taken prisoner and exchanged, and to keep him from entering the service again his father moved from the coast towns to the wilderness of Eaton. To him the father gave the land where Snowville now is, and there he made the first clearing and built the first house. He was a merchant, and in Madison owned and conducted a *respectable* hotel. He was prominent in town affairs and much in official life. He had a family of noble children: (1) Washington, (2) Webster, (3) Abigail, (4) Elizabeth, (5) John, (6) Mary A., (7) Caroline. All dead but two youngest.
 - II. BETSEY, b. Dec. 11, 1798; m. James Robertson, of Eaton; settled in Brownfield; five children.
 - III. SALLY, b. Nov. 21, 1800; m. Joseph Snow and had a large family, several of whom are now living at Snowville in Eaton.
 - IV. ISAAC, b. Dec. 19, 1802; m. Mary A. Baker, of Conway, for second wife; no issue; farmer in Eaton, where he always resided.
 - V. JOSEPH, b. Apr. 21, 1805; m. Hannah Haley and was a resident of Eaton, N. H., during life; a farmer; had six children, born in Eaton, named as follows: (1) Ira, (2) Kinsman, (3) Austin, (4) Nancy, (5) Jane, (6) Charles, (2), (5), (6), dead; married a second wife when old and died at her home in Fryeburg.
- (1). *Rev. Kinsman*, b. Oct. 26, 1829, in Eaton, N. H.; d. Feb. 15, 1894, in Glenwood, Iowa. He was m. in 1853, to Lydia Stackpole, of Biddeford, and that year commenced preaching; united with the Maine Conference of the Methodist church, in 1854.

and continued a successful minister until 1889, when he became a superannuate. He was a man of strong intellect, and possessed of a remarkably retentive memory which enabled him to recite almost any chapter in the New Testament. He was a firm friend, hospitable and cordial. His last hours were triumphant. He left a widow and one daughter, Mrs. Fannie, wife of Rev. Hayward, a Methodist preacher in the Iowa Conference.

- VI. THEODORE, b. in 1806; m. Nancy Trueworthy and settled in Windham, Me., as farmer. He had issue, two children: (1) Edwin, recently died; (2) Mrs. Smith, of Windham, living.
- VII. REV. KINSMAN, b. Oct. 16, 1807, in Buxton, Me.; m. Dorothy M. Woods, niece of Dr. Woods, in June, 1839, and had ten children, of whom more hereafter. When six years of age he was carried by his parents to Eaton, N. H., where he lived until his eighteenth year, working on the farm in summer and attending school in winter. In 1825 he studied at Fryeburg Academy, and the following year entered the academy in Atkinson, N. H. During that year, while at Wenham, Mass., seeking for a situation as teacher, he was converted. From that time he became a diligent student of the sacred volume and an ardent advocate of the gospel. He prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, and entered Bowdoin College in 1831; he joined the Junior class of Harvard in 1833, and was graduated in 1834. He studied theology at Andover. It is a tribute to his energy and perseverance, as well as to his abilities, that he paid his way through college and the seminary by teaching and yet maintained his standing in his class. Dr. Leonard Woods, who was professor at Andover while Atkinson studied there, paid him this tribute: "Kinsman Atkinson is a young man of refined feelings, ardent piety, and the best scholar in his class." He was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1838, and was settled with churches of that denomination at Mendon and Washington, Mass. Not finding his station congenial to his views, he united with New England Conference of the M. E. church in 1843; was an active pastor until 1861, when he became a superannuate. He located in Cambridge, Mass., to afford his children superior advantages for education, and during his residence there served as chaplain of the city almshouse and supplied for churches in Northville and Woburn. He was a man of vigorous intellect and a diligent reader of general literature all his life; was extremely conscientious in all relations, and was considerate of the rights and happiness of all his associates. He was held in high esteem by his acquaintances. His most attractive characteristic was his deep humility and his unwavering faith in God. He died in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 23, 1889.

"When standing at last on the cold river shore,
Where voices beloved could gladden no more,
Even then in the gloom of the gathering night,
His last breath could whisper, 'The Lord is my Light.'"

Children surviving in 1879 as follows:

- (1). *Henry M.*, grad. of Harvard Coll., 1861. He did business in New York and resided in Passaic, N. J. He d. leaving eight children, five by first wife, three by second wife.

- (2). *Mary*, m. Rev. S. H. Noon; educated in Cambridge, Mass.; now living in Weston, Mass.; four children, one graduate, two undergraduates, of Yale Coll.
- (3). *Rev. Herbert*, minister in Vermont Methodist Conference; no children; married; educated at Harvard, but left two months before getting his diploma, in 1875.
- (4). *Margaret*, educated at Cambridge; m. Thierry and has one son. She is missionary for Berkeley Temple in Boston.
- (5). *Leonard W.*, educated at Cambridge and Boston University; graduated in medicine in 1884; practised in Leicester, Mass., and Conway, N. H., where he now resides. He married a dau. of Edwin Snow, of Eaton, her grandmother being a dau. of John Atkinson; one dau., Leona Belle, six years old.
- VIII. ELD. KING, m. Sally Sanborn, of Gorham, Me., and lived in Eaton, where he was for many years an active minister of the gospel, and his contemporaries now living speak of him as one of the best of men; his memory is indeed "blessed." He was an advocate of civil and religious liberty, and dared to preach what he believed to be the truth. Six children, only one of whom, William P., a graduate of Dartmouth, is now living; the latter a physician and preacher, now residing in Eaton, N. H.
6. EUNICE, b. Nov. 16, 1757; m. Samuel Woodsum, May 28, 1783.
7. THEODORE, b. June 2, 1760; m. Polly French, Nov. 23, 1786, and settled in 1786, on a tract of land in the "seven hundred acre" division in the south part of Buxton, near Saco line. The following records are all we have found concerning his descendants:
1. TRUE, son of Theodore, m. Eleanor ——, and had children born in Buxton, named as follows:
- (1). *Mary A.*, b. Nov. 18, 1822.
- (2). *Paul R. C.*, b. Oct. 8, 1827; d. July, 1822.
- (3). *Charles*, b. May 8, 1829.
- (4). *Jane*, b. Jan. 1, 1831.
- (5). *Susan A.*, b. Jan. 25, 1833.
- (6). *Julietta*, b. Apr. 3, 1837.
- (7). *Sally E.*, b. Jan. 23, 1840.
- II. BRADBURY, son of Theodore, m. Eliza Peavy, of Hollis, Nov. 18, 1827. He d. Dec. 28, 1863. Children b. in Buxton, as follows:
- (1). *John S.*, b. Dec. 13, 1828; m. Orinda A. Atkinson in 1860.
- (2). *Mary E.*, b. Dec. 9, 1830; m. Joseph W. Burrows.
- (3). *Charles T.*, b. Sept. 29, 1831; d. Mar. 22, 1823.
- (4). *Charles T.*, b. Oct. 4, 1838; d. Aug. 28, 1849.
- (5). *Levi B.*, b. Mar. 15, 1841; d. in 1891.
- (6). *Alpheus W.*, b. June 15, 1843.
- (7). *Cordelia*, b. July 4, 1845.
- (8). *Sarah O.*, b. Mar. 14, 1846; d. June 15, 1847.

8. MOLLY, m. Abiatha Woodsum. (See Woodsum.)
9. HUMPHREY, bapt. Sept. 8, 1765; lived with his brother John and d. in Eaton, N. H.; bachelor.

[The following matter reached me too late to be incorporated in its regular order.]

Isaac Atkinson was a blacksmith, farmer, and deacon of the Freewill Baptist church in Eaton; represented his town in Legislature; was a man of respectability and parts. He died Nov. 14, 1885; his wife died Nov. 28, 1886.

Charles, son of Joseph, went to California about 1849 and entered the mines; came home and died June 24, 1858, aged 29 years.

Olive, dau. of John, 1st, was married to Elisha Hunt; resides in Haverhill; has a beautiful home and interesting family; a lady of remarkable intelligence.

Olive, dau. of Joseph, was the wife of John Dowd and resides in Eaton, N. H.

Nancy, sister of Olive, preceding, was the wife of Dr. William Mann, who lived in Lovell, Me. She was a remarkable woman, strong physically and intellectually. She could wield the narrow axe equal to the best woodsmen, and is said to have felled several acres of trees in clearing new land. She was highly respected by all who knew her.

Samuel's wife was *Abigail* March. His dau. Caroline married Thomas Burke and resided in Freedom, N. H. Mary A. married — Stanley, who is in trade at Rochester.

Henry A., son of Joseph, lives in Eaton, N. H. Ira is a merchant in Wakefield, Mass.

Charles Atkinson, of Buxton, and Cynthia Sanborn, of Baldwin, were published Apr. 25, 1834, and had children as follows:

1. PAULINA, b. Apr. 28, 1835; m. Arthur McLellan, of Gorham, Me.
2. JOHN, b. Nov. 27, 1839.

Joseph T. Atkinson m. Caroline E. Knight, of Cornish, Aug. 8, 1858, and had *George*, b. June 12, 1859.

Ayer Family.

The ancestors of the families of this name, in the state, were early settled at Haverhill, Mass., and from that town came the Ayers of Biddeford and Buxton. JOHN was at Salisbury, 1640; at Ipswich, 1648; died at Haverhill, 1657, leaving numerous descendants. PETER AYER was admitted freeman at Haverhill, 1666; chosen representative, 1683-85-89-90. ROBERT and THOMAS were admitted freemen at Haverhill, 1668. MAJ. EBENEZER AYER was with Arnold in the Canada expedition through the wilderness of Maine, and displayed consummate courage and great determination. He is said to have sawed off the pickets upon the enemy's breastworks to enable the soldiers to scale the walls. He afterwards served in the engineer department with rank of major. I suppose he settled in Buxton. PETER AYER was in Capt. John Lane's company, in 1756; also PHILIP AYER, who served as corporal; both were designated "of Haverhill."

Moses Ayer, b. Mar. 17, 1757; m. Mary, b. Aug. 10, 1759, and had children, named as follows, born in Saco:

1. ELIZABETH, b. May 27, 1782.
2. JOHN, b. Sept. 27, 1783.
3. SARAH, b. Oct. 23, 1786.
4. HANNAH, b. Oct. 13, 1791.
5. ABIGAIL, b. June 13, 1793.
6. ANDREW, b. Mar. 18, 1795.
7. MOSES, b. Feb. 9, 1797.
8. TRISTRAM, b. Feb. 19, 1799. I suppose it was this man who married Frances, and had children, born in Buxton, named as follows:

- I. MARY A., b. Sept. 19, 1821.
- II. WILLIAM, b. Mar. 4, 1824.
- III. SARAH E., b. Sept. 11, 1826.
- IV. JOHN L., b. June 17, 1829.
- V. MARIA G., b. Feb. 2, 1833.
- VI. LYMAN G., b. Dec. 3, 1835.
- VII. FRANCES J., b. Oct. 26, 1838.
- VIII. CHARLES H., b. July 12, 1841.

Ebenezer Ayer,* m. Elizabeth Moore, Jan. 22, 1789, and had names and births of children recorded in Buxton. He, or another of the name, was on a committee to repair the meeting-house in Narragansett, No. 1, Nov. 15, 1758. In 1798 the house of Ebenezer Ayer, of Buxton, was on lot 5, in the 3d division; was of one story, covered 448 square feet, had 5 windows, and was said to be "unfinished." Issue:

1. ELL, b. Oct. 26, 1789.
2. REBECCA, b. May 8, 1791.
3. MARGARET, b. Dec. 24, 1792.
4. ELIZABETH, b. April 17, 1795.
5. SARAH, b. Mar. 25, 1797.
6. JANE, b. Apr. 17, 1799.
7. LUCY, b. Apr. 2, 1801.
8. MARY, b. Apr. 27, 1803; d. May 9, 1805.
9. MARY, b. May 23, 1805.
10. PETER, b. Sept. 30, 1807; d. Oct. 12, 1809.
11. EBENEZER II., b. Aug. 6, 1809; d. Feb. 18, 1812.

* There was an Ebenezer Ayer in Saco, whose children, baptized there, were: *Susanna*, bapt. Dec. 25, 1764; *Sarah*, bapt. July 12, 1767; *William*, bapt. April 2, 1769. This was probably the father of Ebenezer of Buxton.

NOTE.—Elisha Ayer and Mary his wife had children baptized in Saco named as follows: *Elisha* and *James*, 1777; *Patty*, May 13, 1781; *Jenny*, July 13, 1782; *Sally*, May 5, 1786; *Martha M.*, May 21, 1790. John Ayer m. Patience Dellison, in Saco, Dec. 7, 1780; these "owned ye covenant," Feb. 24, 1782; their dau. *Nancy* bapt. there Feb. 24, 1782; Widow Patience was m. to Solomon Burdham, of Scarborough, June 17, 1785. *Susanna* was m. to Robert Cleaves, Sept. 3, 1777. *Sally* to David Warren, Dec. 3, 1785. Peter Ayer, of Buxton, m. Widow Sarah Jenkins, Jan. 19, 1796.

Daniel Ayer and Mary his wife of Buxton had :

- I. NANCY, b. Nov. 25, 1798.
- II. ISAAC, b. Feb. 26, 1800; m. Ellen, and had children, born in Buxton. He d. Mar. 24, 1836; Ellen d. Jan. 31, 1829. He had second wife, named Achsah, d. Sept. 27, 1843.
 - I. DANIEL, b. May 21, 1827; d. June 13, 1829.
 - II. DANIEL, b. Sept. 12, 1830; d. Aug. 9, 1832.
 - III. ELLEN, b. Apr. 12, 1832.
 - IV. ISAAC, b. Mar. 28, 1834.
 - V. BENJAMIN F., b. Jan. 19, 1835.

Timothy Ayer, m. April 9, 1807, Hannah Merrill, and had three children, born in Buxton. He is said to have removed to Otisfield.

- I. BETSEY, b. May 1, 1808.
- II. HUMPHREY M., b. Mar. 17, 1800.
- III. AARON, b. April 3, 1812. He was a preacher of the gospel with the Free Baptists, and for many years an able and useful man. He became somewhat demented and the latter years were under a cloud. He was, however, as keen witted as ever and delighted in discussing "knotty questions." At one time a young minister, who was then engaged in religious revival meetings, called on "Uncle Aaron," who was very well posted respecting the denominational prejudices existing in the community. Before leaving, the young man received this piece of good advice: "My brother, look out for the Methodists up there, for they are just like cattle in the woods; they always stand with *horns out*." He did not favor denominational boasting, and hailing one of the prominent Methodist members as he was passing inquired: "Say, brother, which would you rather be, a Methodist or a Christian?" Some of the Adventists claimed to believe that man had no pre-eminence over the beast; in fact, that he has no soul. As one of the sisters of this sect was passing his field, Uncle Aaron put his foot on the wall and waving his hand for her to stop asked if her horse was *going to heaven*. When she replied that she did not know what he meant, he remarked that if man was not superior to a beast, "a good horse *ought to go to heaven*." He had a devoted, patient wife, who lived a life of sorrow for many years, for there were times when he became desperate and menacing; when for days and nights his neighbors had to take turns in watching him. There were two sons, *Daniel* and *Aaron*, the latter a fine scholar, who successfully taught school.

Dr. Aaron Ayer, son of the elder Timothy, m. Ruth Merrill, of Buxton, and had the names of the following children recorded in town:

- I. ALVAN B., b. Dec. 18, 1809.
- II. ABEL M., b. July 7, 1802.
- III. NANCY, b. June 15, 1817.

Barrons-Barnes.

Abraham Barrons, b. January 17, 1756, probably in Wells, Me., came to Cornish about the time of leaving the Revolutionary army, say, 1778. I find the name of ABRAM BARNES in a list of soldiers from Wells, and think the two identical. He m. Margaret Stackpole (who was b. Nov. 12, 1755) and d. Oct. 24, 1819, aged 63. Wife d. May 22, 1846, aged 91. These had nine children named as follows:

1. LYDIA, b. Jan. 22, 1779; d. Jan. 23, 1830.
2. ABIGAIL, b. May 23, 1782; d. 1800.
3. POLLY, b. Aug. 4, 1784; d. Oct. 12, 1863.
4. SALLY, b. Aug. 26, 1786; d. July 31, 1845.
5. HENRY W., b. Sept. 9, 1788; d. Feb. 9, 1860.
6. ABRAHAM, b. Oct. 29, 1791; m. Jane Estes, of Cornish (b. Mar. 26, 1799.), and d. Jan. 23, 1867. She d. Aug. 3, 1865. He spelled the name "Barrons." Fourteen children as follows:
 - I. SARAH, b. Aug. 13, 1815.
 - II. ELI, b. Nov. 20, 1816; d. Oct. 25, 1854. He m. Cynthia, dau. of Noah Rendall, of Limington, sister of Noah, 2d, Nov. 12, 1845. He d. Oct. 25, 1854. She d. Nov. 26, 1893. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Barnes lived at Moderation and there brought up her little son. She was skillful as a seamstress and a worthy woman, respected by all. She lived to see her son become a successful man of business, who with proper filial attention cared for her in her feeble years. Children:
 - (1). *John H.*, b. Aug. 25, 1847; d. Jan. 16, 1848.
 - (2). *Almon H.*, b. Nov. 23, 1848; m. and is now living in Hollis with issue.
 - III. OLIVE, b. Oct. 13, 1818; d. May 7, 1848.
 - IV. NANCY, b. Feb. 8, 1821; d. July 13, 1837.
 - V. JANE, b. Dec. 9, 1823; d. Dec. 3, 1883.
 - VI. MARY A., b. Apr. 9, 1825; d. Mar. 24, 1850.
 - VII. ELIZA E., b. June 1, 1827.
 - VIII. SUSAN, b. Jan. 15, 1829.
 - IX. ABRAHAM, b. April 24, 1832.
 - X. HENRY, b. July 24, 1834; d. Feb. 10, 1893.
 - XI. HANNAH, b. Sept. 21, 1836; d. May 27, 1860.
 - XII. NANCY, b. Dec. 25, 1838.

NOTE.—The surname is now spelled Barnes by the younger generations. The change in the spelling, tradition says, was made at the instigation of a Methodist minister. I have found names of this family spelled Barons, Barrons, Barns, Barnes, and Barrows; the latter an error of the types. I assume that the surname is a transformation of LeBarron, which is French.

- XIII. JAMES L., b. Feb. 14, 1840; d. Sept. 10, 1849.
 XIV. ADELIA H., b. Aug. 30, 1843.
 7. HANNAH, b. Feb. 16, 1794; d. June 29, 1855.
 8. NANCY, b. Nov. 3, 1797; d. Apr. 12, 1885.
 9. AERGAH, b. Mar. 26, 1799; d. Feb. 2, 1880.

Bean Family.

Tradition makes the ancestor of this family who first came to our shores a native of the Isle of Jersey, but I doubt the truth of the statement. I have not found the name, or one resembling it, in any record or book relating to Jersey. The surname Bain, and Bane, are derived from the Gaelic word *banc* which signified white or fair complexion, as Donald Bane, who usurped the Scottish throne after the death of his brother, Malcolm Canmore. An ancient branch of the family in Fifeshire, Scotland, have spelled the surname *Bayne*. The Highland MacBanes were a branch of the MacIntosh clan, and their distinctive badge was the red whortleberry. Maj. Gillies MacBane, chief of the clan in 1745, was a man of giant stature, being six feet four and a half inches in height. He brought a hundred MacBanes into the field, and at the battle of Culloden, being beset by a squad of government troops, he placed his back against a wall, and, though wounded in several places, fought with such desperation that he laid thirteen of his assailants dead at his feet. An officer called to "save that brave man," but they cut him down. His widow is said to have composed the pathetic lament in Gaelic, entitled *mo run geal oig*, or. The following lines were found in a work called "The Gael":

"With thy back to the wall, and thy breast to the targe,
 Full flashed thy claymore in the face of their charge,
 The blood of the boldest that barren turf stain,
 But alas! thine is reddest there, Gillies MacBane!
 Hewn down, but still battling, thou sunk'st on the ground,
 Thy plaid was one gore, and thy breast was one wound,
 Thirteen of thy foes by thy right hand were slain,
 Oh! would they were thousands for Gillies MacBane!
 Oh! loud and long heard shall thy coronach be,
 And high o'er the heather thy cairn we shall see,
 And deep in all bosoms thy name shall remain,
 But deepest in mine, dearest Gillies MacBane!"

The early generations of the New England family spelled the name Bane, and the almost universal sandy or fair complexion of the branch planted in York, Me., supports the statement regarding the derivation of the original Gaelic word *Bhann*. Moreover, the mental characteristics observable in the Maine families have indicated a Scottish origin. In York, they are early found in the neighborhood of Scottish settlers. We shall rest the question of nativity with this prophetic statement: If the ancestry of the Banes, early planted in old York, is ever traced by authentic documentary records, the cradle of the race will be found in Caledonia, the "land o' cakes."

Lewis Bane, who came to Boston about 1670, is denominated the ancestor of the principal Maine branches of the New England Beans. It is said that

he died in Boston, leaving a widow and three sons who were afterward settled in York, Me. The sons were named Lewis, Ebenezer and Joseph.

Capt. Lewis Bane was b. in 1671, and d. in York, Me., June 25, 1721. The inscription on his monument reads as follows:

"Here Lyes Burried
the body of
CAPT. LEWIS BANE, ESQ.,
Deed June ye 25th, 1721,
In ye 51st year
Of his age.

Here Lyes Buried
The body of
MRS. MARY BANE wife to
CAPT. LEWIS BANE,
Deed March ye 25th, 1723,
In ye 58th year
Of her age."

Capt. Bane was a man of prominence in the plantation and saw many vicissitudes and passed through many dangers in his pioneer experience. He made his will on a sick bed, and it was probated July 21, 1721. This instrument shows that he was living on land that was his father's; hence, I assume that his father had lived there. The estate inventoried £1175 15s. od. Bequeaths to "faithful, loving, and tender wife," dwelling-house and barn, and half of the "lower pasture." He mentions four sons then living, Jonathan, Lewis, John and Ebenezer; three daughters, Mary (Sayward), Eleanor and Mehitable; of these more, presently.

Capt. Joseph Bane was born in 1676. He was taken captive by the Indians, in 1692, at the age of sixteen, and remained with the tribe eight years, learning their language and afterwards acted as interpreter. There is a document in the Massachusetts archives written by him, April 25, 1755, which shows him to have been about 80 years of age. Col. Phillips, in his journal, now in the Massachusetts archives, date Jan. 24, 1698, mentions "Joseph Bean, of York, a young man," as then a captive with Indians. He was living in Falmouth as early as 1710 and had *five* children born there, the first *three* having been born in York. He was probably connected with the fort at New Casco; served in Indian war of 1722; was captain in 1724, in which year he and a file of soldiers had an engagement with about thirty Indians, killing their leader, whose scalp was carried to Boston, and Lieut. Bean received £100 bounty. He commanded a company in the Norridgewock expedition. Issue, as far as known, by wife Joanna:

1. ELIZABETH, b. May 21, 1704.
2. HANNAH, b. June 27, 1706.
3. TABITHA, b. April 29, 1708.
4. MARY, m. Hugh Barbour.

Ebenezer Bane was killed in York by Indians in 1692.

Lewis Bane, 3d, m. Abigail Moulton and lived in York; was a man of prominence; a witness to wills, appraiser of estates. Children as follows:

1. LEWIS, b. Sept. 17, 1722.
2. ABIGAIL, b. Sept. 12, 1725.
3. CHARLES, b. Dec. 18, 1727.
4. TABITHA, b. Apr. 12, 1730.

5. EBENEZER, b. Nov. 30, 1731.
6. JOSEPH, b. Mar. 10, 1733.
7. MIRIAM, b. Apr. 27, 1735.

Capt. Jonathan Bane, son of Capt. Lewis, was born in York as early as 1693; m. Sarah, the eldest dau. of Peter Nowel, of York; she received one hundred and fifty pounds by will of her father as "Sarah Bane" in 1738. He was a man of affairs in York as early as 1730, and his name appears on many early documents, showing how many positions of trust he was called to fill even when a young man; indicating that the public had confidence in his abilities and his integrity. He was captain as early as 1743. He seems to have continued his residence in York until 1756, when he appears as a justice of the peace in Narragansett, No. 1, now Buxton; there he bound himself to settle lot 5, in range B, of the 1st division. He was called to command at the Saco river block-house and made his home there for a number of years. For several years he had filled important positions in connection with Indian affairs on the frontier, having acted as commissioner. He received by his father's will, as eldest son, "land bought of Mr. Gooch"; half of "the lower pasture" and a third part of "the fresh meadows that lie in ye woods." His eleven children were as follows:

1. JONATHAN, b. Feb. 13, 1718, in York, was a lieutenant under his father at the block-house on Saco river. He m. and had issue.
2. DANIEL, b. Oct. 27, 1720.
3. MARY, b. Jan. 4, 1723; d. young.
4. SARAH, b. July 8, 1725.
5. JOSHUA, b. Mar. 29, 1728.
6. MARY, b. Oct. 7, 1730.
7. HULDAH, b. April, 1732.
8. ABRAHAM, b. Feb. 10, 1734.
9. EBENEZER, b. Jan. 20, 1737, of whom more.
10. NEHEMIAH, b. Mar. 17, 1740.
11. CHARLES, b. Apr. 3, 1743.

Jonathan Bean, 3d, b. in the block-house Oct. 9, 1758; m. Phebe, dau. of John Brooks, of Narragansett, No. 1, Sept. 4, 1783; d. Oct. 10, 1829. He settled near where the old fortification stood, since Hollis, now Dayton, and had children born there as follows:

1. ISAIAH, b. Apr. 13, 1781; d. an infant.
2. DORCAS, b. Oct. 1, 1784; d. young.
3. MARTHA, b. Mar. 9, 1786.
4. JACOB, b. Dec. 25, 1790.
5. POLLY, b. Sept. 16, 1792.
6. JOHN, b. Jan. 6, 1795; d. an infant.
7. SALLY, b. Feb. 17, 1796; d. an infant.
8. DANIEL, b. Mar. 9, 1800; d. 1802.
9. ELIPHALET, b. June 28, 1803.
10. LEWIS, b. Apr. 2, 1806.

Capt. Stephen Bean, brother of Jonathan, 3d, was b. in the plantation of Little Falls, about 1780; m. Mary Smith, of that township, Oct. 9, 1792, and settled on the plains about a mile southwest of Smith's bridge that spanned the Saco. Around him were thousands of acres covered with pitch pine growth, and from this resinous wood he engaged in burning lampblack, which was then in great demand at tanneries for blacking leather. When he had burnt a large quantity of the "smutty dust," he left home with a two-horse team for a peddling tour to the "west'ard" as far as the state of New York. On the road he had regular stopping places and formed an acquaintance with many men. He kept a journal or note book with which he would refresh his memory in old age, when, surrounded by a group at his fireside, he related with great accuracy and fullness of detail incidents of his experience during his absence from home in early years. He was a soldier of the 1812 war, commanding a company. Capt. Bean was a man of fine intelligence, gentlemanly and courteous in his intercourse with men, of easy manners, graceful carriage, and attractive presence. Peaceful and unobtrusive in disposition, honorable and reliable in his dealings, he came down to ripe age respected and beloved by his fellow-citizens. He d. aged 93. (?) His eight children, born in Hollis, were as follows:

1. JONATHAN, b. Feb. 22, 1794; m. three wives. First wife, Sawyer, dau. of Tappin Sawyer. Children: *Tappin, Randolph, Frederick, Mary,* and *Asahel*.
2. SUSANNA, b. July 18, 1796; m. William West.
3. CYRUS, b. Jan. 24, 1799; m. ——— Page, and 2d, Ruth Hopkinson, of Limington. He lived on the "old Alfred road," more than a mile south of Bonnie Eagle in Hollis. No issue.
4. JOHN, b. July 3, 1801; m. Ruth Hancock; lived at Moderation at the foot of "Maddox hill"; was a great axeman and economist. He had *John C.*, m. Emily Clark; *Ruth*, m. Osgood Boody; *Corlista*, m. Tappin Bean, and *Mary*, d. unmarried.
5. MARY, b. Aug. 7, 1803; m. Phineas Hancock.
6. NAHAM, b. Mar. 5, 1806; m. ——— Hodgdon, and had *Oliver*, m. David Martin; *Abby*, m. ——— Chick; *John, Deborah, Freeman,* and *Lewis*.
7. ABEL, b. May 3, 1808; m. a daughter of Tappin Sawyer, and settled on "Bean street," near his birthplace. He had several sons; two were *Edwin* and *Burnie*.
8. CHARLES, b. May 17, 1811; had issue. He has recently died, being the last of his family.
9. STEPHEN, d. unmarried.

Ebenezer Bean, son of Jonathan, 2d, b. Jan. 20, 1737; m. Eliza Thomas in 1766; a soldier of the Revolution; died in Limerick; several children.

Charles Bean, eldest son of the preceding, b. Jan 5, 1767, in the Saco river block-house; m. Sally Cotton (b. in Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 3, 1771.) May 17, 1790, and d. in Limerick, June 29, 1847; was a prosperous farmer; had fourteen children.

1. CATHARINE, b. Jan. 3, 1791; m. 1st, Jacob Clark, of Limerick; moved

- to New Vineyard, Me. She m. 2d, Dec. 14, 1829, Peter Butler. She d. Jan. 18, 1854.
2. GEN. DANIEL, b. Feb. 7, 1793; m. Apr. 29, 1813, Ruhama, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Cobb) Bangs, of Gorham, Me., who was b. Feb. 16, 1795. He d. in Brownfield, May 15, 1873. He settled in the latter town in 1812; served in defense of Portland in 1814, and was pensioned; was general of the 2d brigade, 6th division, Maine militia, in 1826; held many town offices; an active merchant from 1818 to 1850. Gen. Bean was a man of fine personal appearance, large, portly, stately, and by many was said to resemble General Scott. Children as follows:
- I. MAJ. SYLVANUS B., b. June 12, 1814; m. Sally S. Hadley, May 1, 1837; she was b. Mar. 20, 1817, d. Sept. 11, 1860. He held a commission in a Maine regiment in the Civil war; resided in Brownfield; educated at Fryeburg and Limerick academies; was in trade at North Parsonsfield in 1836-37; aid for Gen. Thomas, commander York county militia; had charge of company called to Augusta in 1839, during northeastern boundary trouble; fifteen years with his brother Eli B. in trade at Brownfield; postmaster sixteen years; held all the elective offices in town; was lieutenant in the 11th Maine regiment in the Civil war; promoted to captain and major in quartermaster's department and served to close of war; was a member of the Freewill Baptist church; prominent Mason and Odd Fellow; Always took an active part in welfare of his town; was respected and honored; a kind neighbor and warm friend. He was three times married. Children:
- (1). *Henry G.*, b. Sept. 3, 1840; d. Sept. 14th.
 - (2). *Frank*, b. Oct. 30, 1841.
 - (3). *John H.*, b. June 22, 1843.
 - (4). *Daniel A.*, b. May 20, 1846; d. June 6, 1865.
 - (5). *Eliza S.*, b. Feb. 18, 1848; d. , 1850.
 - (6). *Charles E.*, b. Dec. 17, 1849.
 - (7). *Eliza S.*, b. Aug. 28, 1852; m. Frederick W. Spring.
 - (8). *Jennie H.*, b. Oct. 22, 1854; m. Alpheus Leighton.
- II. ELIZABETH, b. July 28, 1816; m. Oct. 6, 1836, Samuel E. Spring; d. Oct. 26, 1841.
- III. CAPT. ELI B., b. June 11, 1821; m. June 8, 1846, Mary O. Spring, and resides at Brownfield, Me. He was educated at Westbrook and Parsonsfield seminaries and at the Norwich, Vt., University; was captain and major in Civil war, serving as assistant quartermaster for inspection of cavalry in the army of the Potomac, ordered to Fort Seldon, N. M., where he was discharged. He has been engaged in trade in his native town since a young man, and has a fine, large store in which he carries a heavy stock of general merchandise; has filled many official positions; a land surveyor and conveyancer. No issue.
- IV. DANIEL, b. Mar. 16, 1823; d. July 4, 1846.
- V. MAJ. JAMES S., b. June 24, 1825; m. in 1853, Caroline E. D. Spring;



GEN. DANIEL BEAN AND WIFE.

was major in an Illinois regiment in Civil war; residence, Aurora.
Children:

- (1). *Susie S.*, b. July 24, 1855.
- (2). *Oscar B.*, b. Apr. 19, 1857.
- VI. CHARLES H., b. June 14, 1827; m. Mary Staples in 1877; corporal in Civil war; now with brother Eli B. in store at Brownfield.
- VII. MARY C., b. Jan. 18, 1830; d. Jan. 30, 1848.
- VIII. SALLY C., b. Feb. 17, 1832; d. Sept. 16, 1857.
- IX. EDWIN F., b. Oct. 23, 1834; m. Marantha A. Mulloy, of Limington, Mar. 13, 1858, and settled on the Pacific coast, where he published a newspaper for many years. He has returned to his native town after an absence of about forty years, and is in the store with his brothers.
- X. ANDREW C., b. Dec. 20, 1836; m. Mary A. Spring in 1861. He went to Buenos Ayres in 1857, where he was for many years a prominent and successful merchant, doing an extensive export business with the United States; was a man of marked business ability and unimpeachable integrity, and one of the most popular and influential of the foreign residents of Buenos Ayres. He had just been appointed Argentine Consul at Boston, when, June 6, 1886, he died suddenly at Brownfield.
- XI. WILLIAM H. H., b. Feb. 18, 1840; clerk and forage master in Union army during Civil war.
3. NATHANIEL C., b. Dec. 26, 1794; m. Elizabeth Bangs, of Limington.
4. ELI, b. Sept. 4, 1796; m. Eunice Strout, of Limington; d. Dec. 20, 1819.
5. DAVID, b. July 5, 1798; d. Nov. 14, 1815; single.
6. MARY, b. in 1800; m. ———.
7. SALLY C., b. Mar. 23, 1802; m. Ivory Small; d. in Bangor.
8. DEA. COTTON, b. Mar. 6, 1804; m. Mehitabel Brackett, of Limington; a prominent man in Limerick.
9. HANNAH, b. July 30, 1806; m. Sylvanus Bangs, of Limerick.
10. ELIZA T., b. July 19, 1808; m. Wm. L. O'Brien, of Cornish.
11. REV. CHARLES, b. Jan. 3, 1811; m. Salome Drew, of Newfield. He was an able minister of the gospel in the Freewill Baptist church.
12. SYLVANUS, b. Jan. 3, 1811; d. young; unmarried.
13. RUHAMAH, b. July 16, 1813; m. James Merrill, of Limerick.
14. NANCY, b. Nov. 8, 1815; m. Sewall Small, of Limington, and is the only one living of the family.

Curtis Bean and wife Applia Merrill came to Brownfield from Poplin, N. H. (now Fremont), about 1775, and settled on what is now the Gibson farm, near Fryeburg line; said to have been a soldier in the French and Revolutionary wars; was a vigorous, industrious man who suffered many hardships; uneducated. He d. at the home of his son Dudley, Feb. 8, 1833, at the great age of 102 years. His wife d. Jan. 3, 1828, aged 89. These had nine children:

1. JOSEPH, b. 1760; m. Sarah, dau. of David Evans, of Fryeburg, Oct. 14, 1788; she d. Aug., 1765. He m. a second time. Mr. B. d. July 17, 1849, aged 89. Ten children:
 - I. DAVID, b. in Fryeburg, July 9, 1789.
 - II. JOSEPH, b. Dec. 6, 1793.
 - III. RUTH, b. July 31, 1795.
 - IV. TIMOTHY, b. March 20, 1797.
 - V. NATHANIEL, b. July 27, 1801; d. Feb. 17, 1827.
 - VI. SALLY, b. May 11, 1803; d. Jan. 3, 1829.
 - VII. CURTIS, b. May 14, 1805; d. July 31, 1826.
 - VIII. MARY, b. Nov. 6, 1806.
 - IX. INCREASE R., b. Aug. 3, 1808; d. in Lowell, Mass.
 - X. ELIZA, b. Feb. 12, 1821; m. George Googins, of Saco.
2. CAPTAIN THOMAS, b. in Raymond, N. H., Jan. 3, 1767; m. Elizabeth Osgood, of Fryeburg, b. July 25, 1774, and had issue as follows:
 - I. JANE, b. in Porterfield, July 24, 1792.
 - II. SUSANNA, b. in Porterfield, July 26, 1793.
 - III. THOMAS, b. in Porterfield, Dec. 30, 1794.
 - IV. JAMES O., b. in Porterfield, Apr. 8, 1796; m. Elizabeth b. Apr. 11, 1795. He d. Dec. 24, 1864; his wife d. May 8, 1874, aged 79. He had issue as follows:
 - (1). *Ann M.*, b. Aug. 6, 1822.
 - (2). *James M.*, b. Oct. 23, 1823.
 - (3). *Emily J.*, b. Feb. 18, 1825.
 - (4). *Thomas K.*, b. Sept. 13, 1826.
 - V. SAMUEL, b. in Porterfield, Feb. 23, 1798; m. Sally Thoms, b. Oct. 8, 1794, and had *Mary A.*, b. Aug. 12, 1827; *Horatio O.*, b. Oct. 19, 1830, d. Dec. 2, 1849.
 - VI. HENRY, b. in Brownfield, June 8, 1801; m. Martha Marstin, b. Sept. 8, 1818, and had *Augustus*, b. June 8, 1836. He d. Mar. 16, 1861, aged 59. Wife d. Dec. 24, 1874, aged 59 yrs., 3 mos., 18 days.
 - VII. ELIZABETH, b. in Brownfield, Jan. 7, 1804.
 - VIII. ALMIRA A., b. in Brownfield, July 23, 1807.
 - IX. HAZEN, b. in Brownfield, Mar. 7, 1809.
 - X. JULIA M., b. in Brownfield, Feb. 17, 1811.
 - XI. ALBION, b. in Brownfield, May 9, 1813.
 - XII. RUFUS C., b. in Brownfield, Sept. 24, 1816.
3. DUDLEY, b. Nov. 19, 1772; m. Polly Gibson, Dec. 10, 1801 (by Jos. Howard, Esq.). Wife b. Aug. 22, 1785.
 - I. ALPHEUS, b. Apr. 22, 1804.
 - II. LORANA, b. July 11, 1806.
 - III. CHARLES W., b. Feb. 15, 1808; m. Sarah P. Johnson, b. Oct. 27, 1815, and had Charles E., b. Dec. 3, 1835.
 - IV. SOPHRONA, b. Feb. 13, 1810.

- v. JONATHAN G., b. May 2, 1812.
- vi. MARY A., b. May 22, 1814.
- vii. SOPHRONA, b. July 21, 1816.
- viii. DUDLEY, b. July 24, 1818.
- ix. MARGARET, b. Aug 21, 1820.
- x. DANIEL G., b. Sept. 13, 1822.
- xi. ANDREW J., b. May 14, 1824.
- xii. SARAH J., b. May 7, 1826.
- xiii. FRANCES E., b. May 9, 1828.
- 4. JAMES, b. in Brantree, July 25, 1775; m. Lois, dau. of Lieut. John Walker, of Fryeburg, b. Jan., 25, 1770, and had issue as follows:
 - i. APPHIA, b. May 3, 1798; m. Silas C. Brown, May 23, 1830.
 - ii. SUSANNA, b. Jan. 26, 1800.
 - iii. JAMES, b. Feb. 20, 1802.
 - iv. BENJAMIN, b. Oct. 6, 1803.
- 5. NATHANIEL, b. Jan. 9, 1779; m. Betsey Harmon, b. June 17, 1799; d. Feb. 18, 1829. He m. second, Sally, b. in Gorham, May 23, 1793. Issue:
 - i. NATHANIEL, b. Oct. 24, 1817; d. Sept. 12, 1818.
 - ii. ELIZA A., b. Dec. 2, 1818.
 - iii. RICHARD H., b. Dec. 11, 1820; d. Jan. 8, 1821.
 - iv. NATHANIEL M., b. Nov. 11, 1821.
 - v. RICHARD H., b. Oct. 16, 1823; killed by cattle in Gorham.
 - vi. PRISCILLA, b. June 11, 1824.
 - vii. HIRAM, b. Jan. 15, 1826.
 - viii. MELBINA, b. May 10, 1833.
 - ix. MIRABAH, b. Oct. 20, 1834.
 - x. ANN R., b. Apr. 18, 1838.
- 6. NATHAN, m. Phebe Dutch, of Conway, N. H.
- 7. HANNAH, m. Stephen Lane, of Buxton, Me.
- 8. POLLY, m. George Rounds, of Brownfield.
- 9. SALLY, m. Moses Kilgore, of Bartlett, N. H.

Dea. Samuel Bean, b. in York, Me., Feb. 14, 1786; wife Sally, b. in York, Jan. 5, 1785; settled in Brownfield, and had issue as follows:

- 1. ASA, b. Oct. 31, 1809, in York.
- 2. MOSES, b. Dec. 15, 1811, in York; d. Mar. 4, 1816.
- 3. MARY, b. Feb. 27, 1813, in Brownfield.
- 4. SALLY, b. Oct. 28, 1814.
- 5. ANNA, b. July 15, 1816.
- 6. HANNAH, b. Nov. 10, 1818.

7. SALOME, b. Apr. 25, 1821.
8. SAMUEL, b. July 21, 1823.
9. DANIEL, b. Mar. 17, 1826.

Benton Family.

Dr. Joseph Benton came from Westmoreland, Conn., to Fryeburg with his family and practised medicine there several years. He removed to Denmark previous to 1806, and after continuing in practice there nearly a quarter of a century he removed into Baldwin, near the Hiram line, where he d. Aug. 21, 1838, aged 76 years. He was a very skillful physician and took high rank among the practitioners of his day.

Alfred Benton, eldest son of the preceding, was b. in Westmoreland, Conn., Mar. 19, 1788; m. Sally Knapp Symonds, in 1809, and came with his father to Denmark between 1800 and 1806. He was a man of talent, possessed of keen wit; served as enlisting officer in Massachusetts during war of 1812; held several official positions in town. He d. Jan. 1, 1887; was a pensioner during his last years. Children as follows:

1. ALMEDA J., b. Mar. 21, 1810; m. Herbert Frost.
2. ELVIRA O., b. May 17, 1812; d. Oct. 5, 1814.
3. ALBION P., b. Aug. 28, 1816; m. Sarah Wadsworth, of Hiram, and lived many years in that town on a farm he had cleared. His wife d. in Parsonsfield, Dec. 13, 1875, and he m. Apr. 15, 1877, Mary S. Pillsbury. In 1868 he purchased the old Thomas Edgecomb farm in Parsonsfield, where he built a beautiful dwelling and out-buildings, which are in one of the most imposing locations in the town. He d. Dec. 11, 1886. Ten children.
4. ALFRED, b. Apr. 25, 1819.
5. JESSE S., b. June 11, 1821.
6. THOMAS H., b. Feb. 12, 1824.
7. ELIZA K., b. Oct. 31, 1827.
8. MARY C., b. Aug. 27, 1829.
9. NATHAN C., b. June 19, 1832.

NOTE.—Dr. Benton was once called to New Hampshire during the ravages of a very fatal nature and was successful in healing those who were seized with the disease. When his services were no longer required he remarked in his characteristic way: "I have driven death through the Notch of the White Mountains and put up the bars." His five sons all served in the war of 1812, and two of them, Nathaniel S. and Charles, became, subsequently, members of Congress; the latter was a judge.

Berry Family.

Maj. Elias Berry, one of the most prominent early settlers in Denmark, was b. in Middleton, Mass., Aug. 23, 1767; m. Jane Stiles, b. Apr. 10, 1764, of Andover, Mass., where he first began life. He came to Denmark and commenced to clear land in 1792 on what has since been called "Berry's hill," and the farm is now owned by the town as poor-farm. On Feb. 11, 1794, he left Andover with a yoke of oxen and sled, on which were all his household goods, supplemented by his wife and three children; was about eight days coming through to "Pleasant Mountain Gore." His farm was large and one of the best. He built the first two-story house in Denmark; in this was finished a hall where the early settlers used to assemble for balls on the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, the New Year, and fourth of March. Dancing would begin at one or two o'clock in the afternoon and continue through the afternoon to the "wee, small hours ayont the twal." Flaggin' spirits were stimulated by West India rum and Holland gin for the male persuasion, and mild toddy for the women. At one side a room was provided for nursing babes, whose mothers joined in the dance, while these were cared for by an attendant delegated for that purpose. Such had not then been adopted by the *coxes* and the mothers would occasionally leave the dance hall and attend to the food supply of their offsprings. The muscular exercise and vim exhibited in these old-time dances would astonish the gentle skippers of the present day.

Major Berry was the principal business man in town for many years, especially in lumbering operations, and acquired a handsome estate which he lost in later years by financial reverses. He held important offices in town till old age; was chosen representative to the "Great and General Court" in Massachusetts, in 1817 and 1819, and served in the Legislature of Maine. He died June 18, 1850.

Black Family.

The surname was derived from such ancestors, in early days, as had a dark complexion or black hair. The ancestors were Scottish, but a branch descended from George Black was planted in Ulster, Ireland, before 1620, and some of them have come to New England. The Misses Agnes and Jessie Black are ladies of the manor of Heatherknowe, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

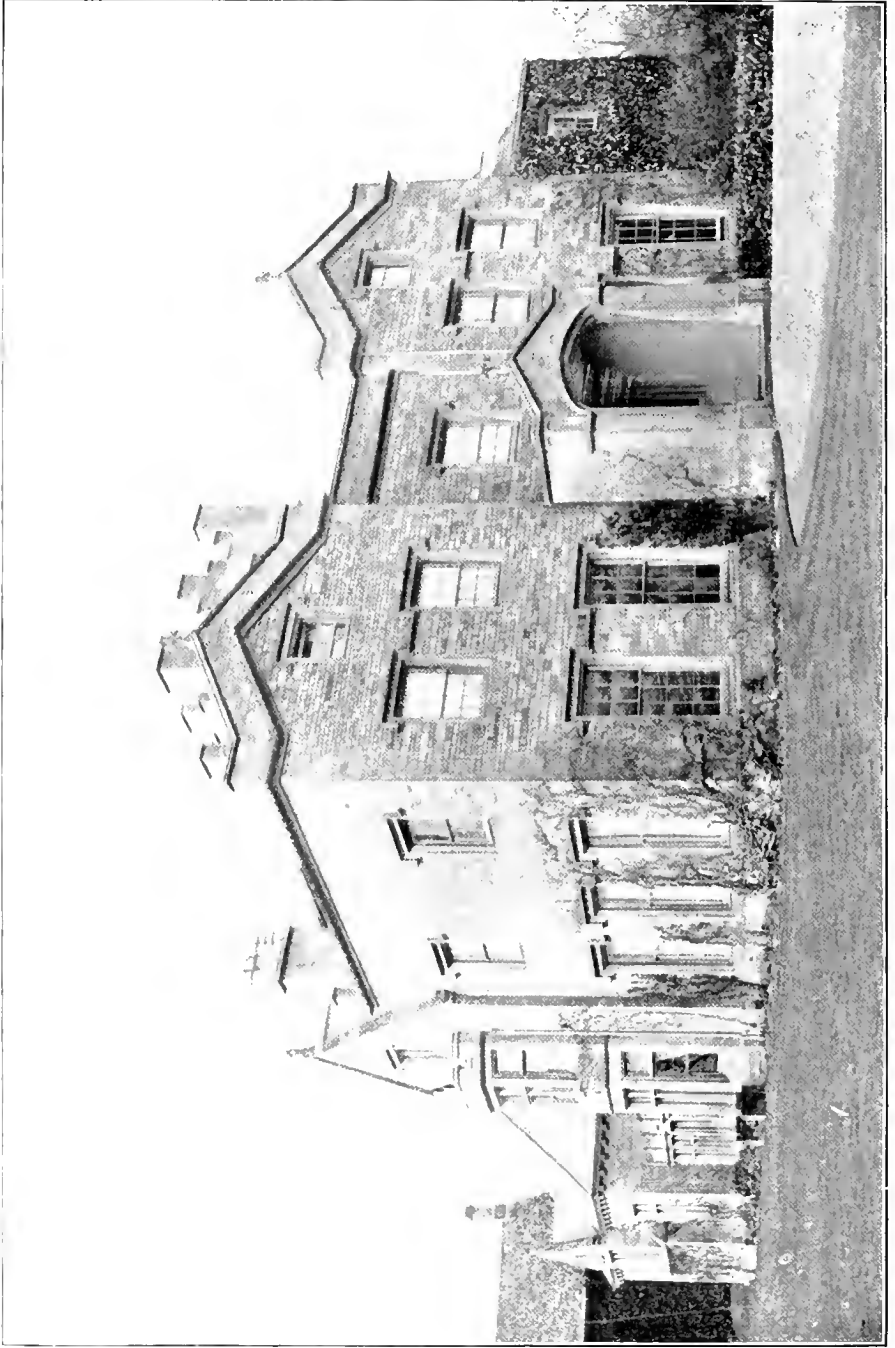
Josiah Black was in Kittery as early as 1718, and probably came over with the Scotch-Irish that year. Samuel, "son of Widow Black," was in York in 1727. A William Black made his will in Kittery, Jan. 1, 1727; wife's name Sarah; sons, William and Joshua; to the latter willed "3 piggs"; grandsons, William, Benjamin, and Jonathan. Joshua Black made his will in Kittery, Jan. 19, 1753, and mentions children named Jonathan, Henry, Thomas, Mary, Sarah, Alma, Catherine and Margery. Thomas Black, of Kittery, made his

will April 30, 1756, "being bound on an expedition in His Majesty's service." A gun received by his father's will he gave to a brother Henry.

Josiah Black, a *blacksmith* by trade, descended from the Kittery family, born in 1750; m. Martha Cookson, of Standish, and settled in Limington before the Revolution. He served in the Continental army at Hubbardstown, Vt., and was under Stark at the surrender of Burgoyne, Oct. 7, 1777. He d. in Limington, July 4, 1840; issue and descendants as follows:

1. MARY, b. May 10, 1775; m. Jacob Small.
2. JOHN, b. Aug. 31, 1777; m. Nabby Small, of Limington.
3. JOAB, b. Nov. 4, 1780; m. Hannah Hamlin and had issue in Limington:
 - I. JOSIAH, b. Oct. 31, 1802.
 - II. OLIVE, b. Aug. 14, 1804.
 - III. HANNAH, b. Dec. 18, 1809.
 - IV. IRA, b. Sept. 8, 1811.
 - V. LOVINA, b. Oct. 20, 1814.
4. JOSIAH, b. Aug. 31, 1784; m. Mary Libby, of Scarborough, where he d. July, 1864. Some of his children were born in Limington.
 - I. ZEBULON, b. Dec. 12, 1808; m. Elmira Emerson, and settled in Newry, Me.
 - II. JOHN, b. Dec. 24, 1810; m. July 17, 1837, to Roxanna, dau. of Hezekiah Andrews, of Bethel (she b. Dec. 30, 1810), and settled at Snows Falls, in Paris, Me., Mar. 3, 1865, where he has served in town offices. Children:
 - (1). *Olive*, b. Feb. 10, 1840; m. Charles S. Willis, and lives in Gorham, N. H.
 - (2). *Hannah*, b. Mar. 21, 1844; m. Lemuel E. Carter, and lived in Paris.
 - III. JOSIAH S., b. Nov. 29, 1812; m. Eunice B. Smith, and settled in Newry, Me.
 - IV. MERCY, b. Jan. 21, 1815; d. young.
 - V. MARTHA, b. Mar. 29, 1817; m. John J. Plaisted, and settled in Lynn.
 - VI. DAVID I, b. Sept. 28, 1819.
 - VII. JOAB, b. Feb. 3, 1823.
 - VIII. ALMER, b. April 13, 1824; m. Betsey Bailey, of Medford, and settled there.
 - IX. MARY L., b. May 6, 1827; m. Lorenzo Goodwin and lived in Lynn.
5. MERCY, b. Jan. 8, 1789; m. Amos Libby.
6. AARON, b. Sept. 10, 1791; m. Lydia Libby, of Scarborough, and settled there.
7. BETSEY, b. Feb. 22, 1798.

David T. Black, son of Josiah S. and Eunice, was born in Newry, Me., Dec. 27, 1838; m. Hannah Locke, of Bethel, and settled at Snow's Falls, Paris, Me.; removed to Norway, where he d. Apr. 3, 1879; served in Union army during the Rebellion; was master of Paris Masonic Lodge; had dau. *Mabel*, b. Mar. 7, 1868.



BOOTHBY HALL, ENGLAND.

Alvah Black, son of Joab and Hannah, was the youngest of seven children, b. Dec. 3, 1817; m. Persis S., widow of Hon. Charles Andrews, and dau. of William Sibley, of Needom. His son,

Charles A. Black, b. July 2, 1856, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1875, and was principal of Paris Hill Academy and Norway Liberal Institute; studied law and was admitted to the bar, but has resumed teaching, for which he has excellent qualifications.

Boothby Family.

English Ancestry.—The name and family of Boothby are of great antiquity, and may be traced backward for the long period of a thousand years. A distinguished antiquarian writer states that about the year 800 A. D., King Egbert divided the nation into counties, hundreds, and wapentakes, and that one of the later sections in Lincolnshire was named Boothby. In the same county was a market town named Boothby-Paynell; also a manor house of the same designation. Camden says these places received their names from the Boothby family, then resident there; and the ancient historian, Leland, makes a like statement. Some modern writers have taken exception to this view from the fact that few surnames existed at so remote a period, but the family tradition is that the name in its rudimentary form was derived from a Danish tribe named "Bobi" that settled early in Britain, and that the family of Boothby is descended from the chiefs of this tribe, who held lands in Lincolnshire. Charles E. Boothby, Esq., a distinguished representative of the family in England, with whom the author has had the honor of corresponding, says: "Judging from the termination of the name, ethnologists have been of opinion that the name is of undoubted Danish origin. Certainly it is not Roman, nor is it Saxon." In Norman times, the "de" was added. Two parishes in Lincolnshire still bear the name of Boothby; one in the wapentake of Boothby-Graffo, a few miles south of Lincoln; and Boothby Paynell, a few miles southeast of Grantham. If in King Egbert's reign the Boothbys owned the intervening territory, their possessions must have been very considerable. The ancient manor house which belonged to them is still standing in the last named parish. The name of Paynell came in only when the Boothbys lost their Lincolnshire estates by the marriage of the only child of the owner of them to a Paynell of Devonshire. But the male line of the family was preserved, descending from an uncle of the heiress, in unbroken succession; and the male line has continued unbroken through all the centuries since their first settlement in Lincolnshire in the ninth century. The pedigree of the family was compiled by Dr. Sanderson, who subsequently became bishop of Lincoln, and the manuscripts are preserved in the British museum.*

The lineal descent of a family so ancient cannot be traced with certainty through the earlier generations; there are, however, in ancient documents,

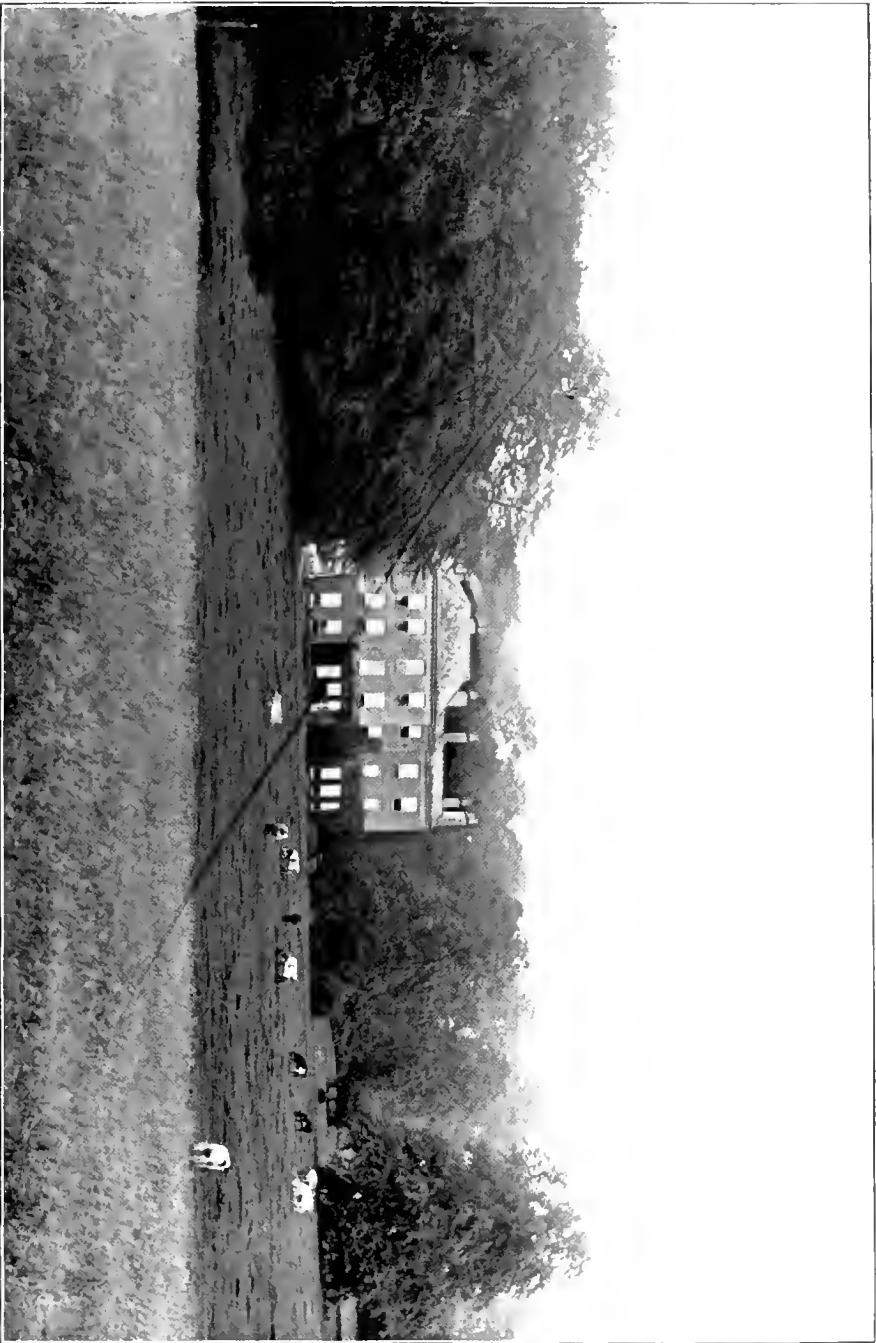
* This remarkable pedigree was copied by an expert at a cost of £2 (\$10.00) for the author. It was in Latin and covered two broadside sheets.

evidences to prove the existence of the family and name until the regular succession is established by the subjoined pedigree.

BOOTHBY PEDIGREE.

1. THEODORIC DE BOTHEBY, Knight, Lord of Botheby, m. Lozelina, who laid the foundation stone of Croyland Abbey church, and endowed same, Anno 1114. His son,
2. HUGH DE BOTHEBY, Knight, Lord of Botheby, m. Emma Wake, and had four sons, *Hugo, Osbert, Ralph, and Walter.*
3. HUGH DE BOBY, Knight (Custor of Bishopric of Lincoln, Anno 1200-4), m. and had three sons, *Osbert, Hugo and Robert*, who had a son Hugh, whose heir was a cousin of the same name.
4. OSBERT DE BOBY, a promoter of Magna Charter, had three sons, *Hugh, Olinell, and William*, who was hostage for Agatha, Countess of Arundel. The eldest son,
5. HUGO DE BOOTHBY, b. 1208; supported the Great Charter under Simon de Montfort; m. Maud, dau. of Thomas de Ingolsthorpe, and had two sons, *Hugh and John.* The eldest,
6. SIR HUGH DE BOBY, Knight, Lord of Botheby, m. Aurora, dau. of Andrew Luterell, Baron of Inham, and had six sons and a daughter, viz: *Alexander; Thomas*, who carried on the family, as will presently appear; *Robert*, m. Margena, dau. and heiress of Sir J. de Camingham; *Hugh*, whose heir was his eldest brother; *Walter*, commissioned by King Ed. II, 1325; *Adam*, Abbot of Peterborough, d. 1338, and *Joan*, m. Sir John de Neville. The eldest,
7. SIR ALEXANDER DE BOTHEBY, Lord of Boothby, m. Isabella, dau. of Sir Gilbert de Neville, and had a dau. *Agnes*, who m. 1309 Sir John Paynell, and carried the ancient estate to that family. Her son, Sir John Paynell, was styled "co-heir of John de Botheby, Chancellor of Ireland."
8. SIR THOMAS DE BOTHEBY, brother of Alexander, preceding, was Lord of Botheby. He had two sons, *Thomas and John*, Chancellor of Ireland, who d. 1386. The first,
9. SIR THOMAS DE BOTHEBY, m. Alicia and had two sons, *John and Robert* who was of Botheby Hall, Lincoln. The elder son,
10. SIR JOHN DE BOTHEBY, co-heir of his uncle John, was of Ryhall, Yorkshire. He had a son,
11. SIR THEOBALD DE BOTHEBY, Governor of Pontefract Castle, which he defended with great gallantry for the Lancastrians during the war of the Roses. He m. Agatha,* only dau. and heiress of Sir Robert de Botheby, of Ryall Hall, just mentioned, and had a son,
12. WALTER BOOTHBY, of Boothby, Esq., who m., 1422, Maud, dau. of Sir Thomas Fitzwilliam, of Maplethorpe Hall, County Lincoln, and had two sons,

*His wife was heir of Robert Boothby, of Boothby, County Lincoln, Kent, by whom he had the lordships of Boothby, Bransby, Yarthorp, and Doddington Spigott, County Lincoln; and also had certain lands in Long Whaton and Dunishorpe, County Leicester. The said Sir Theobald and Sir Robert bore the same coat of arms; that is, Argent on a Canton Sable, a lion's paw erased in bend.



ASHBOURN HALL, ENGLAND.

13. RALPH BOOTHBY, of Boothby, Esq., whose daughters, *Jane*, who m., 1493, George Ogleby, Esq., and *Elizabeth*, who m., 1493, Francis Fotherby, Esq., were co-heiresses. The succession then devolved on the second son of Walter,
14. THOMAS BOOTHBY, of Boothby, Esq., who m., 1461, Kate, dau. of Robert Enderby, Esq., and had
15. THOMAS BOOTHBY, of Boothby, Esq., who d. 1550. He had
16. THOMAS BOOTHBY, of County Lincoln, Esq., whose son,
17. RICHARD BOOTHBY, bapt. Apr. 10, 1599, was of County Stafford, Esq. His son,
18. WILLIAM BOOTHBY, of London, Esq., m. Judith, dau. of T. Osten, of Oxley, Esq., relict of Sir Richard Corbett. He was a woolen merchant. His issue was five sons and one daughter. The third son,
19. SIR HENRY BOOTHBY, m. Mary, dau. of Sir Thomas Hayes, Lord Mayor of London. He was created a baronet by King Charles I. by letters patent, dated Nov. 5, 1644, which received the sign-manual, but did not pass the seals, owing to the confusion resulting from the civil wars. All the real estates enjoyed by Sir Henry he derived from the good management of his mother, his father having devised him money only. Being a woman of remarkable judgment and financiering ability, she acquired great wealth, and left to her son an estate in London; another called Kingsland in Middlesex; Chatterclote, Claydon, and the manor of Cloperdy, in Oxfordshire; Bradlow-Ash, Cold Eaton, Kingsmills, and other lands thereunto belonging near Ashbourne, Derbyshire; one-half of the manor or park of Cheadle, with Languor and possessions in Staffordshire. He d. in 1648, and was succeeded by his only son,
20. SIR WILLIAM BOOTHBY, who m. first, Frances, dau. of Col. Millward, of Snitherton, County Derby, and had one son, of whom hereafter. He m. second, Hill, eldest dau. and co-heir of Sir William Brooke, K. B., and grandniece of Henry Lord Cobham, by whom he had ten children, of whom two only survived him, namely, Francis and Henry, of whom hereafter. He was knighted in the field by Charles II., and at the Restoration the king was pleased to renew his patent gratis, by the name of Sir William Boothby, of Bradlow-Ash, the former patent being of Chatterclote. FRANCIS BOOTHBY m. Anne, dau. and co-heiress of Thomas Child, of Dogsthorpe, Esq., by whom he had one son, *Henry*, who d. during the life-time of his father.
21. SIR HENRY BOOTHBY succeeded his grandfather, and at his decease, unmarried, the title reverted to his uncle,
22. SIR WILLIAM BOOTHBY, who m. Frances, dau. of Sir Trevor Williams, of Langilby, in Monmouthshire, baronet; by her he had one son, GORE BOOTHBY, who m. Elizabeth, dau. of John Bury, of Nottingham, Esq. His issue by her was one son,
23. SIR WILLIAM BOOTHBY, a major general in the army and colonel of the sixth regiment of foot. He succeeded his grandfather, his father having d. in *his* father's life-time, and dying in 1797, unmarried, the title devolved upon his cousin, BROOKE BOOTHBY, second son of Sir

- William by his second wife, the dau. of Sir William Brooke, m. first, Anne, dau. of Henry Cavendish, of Dorebridge, Esq., and by her had an only son who d. young. His second wife was Elizabeth, dau. of John Fitzherbert, of Somersall-Herbert, Esq., by whom one son,
24. SIR BROOKE BOOTHBY, who succeeded his cousin, as before-mentioned, as sixth baronet. He m. twice; by his first wife, Sarah, dau. of Mr. Bayard, of Derby, he had one dau. He m. second, Phoeby, dau. of Copwood (or William) Hollins, of Mosslee, Staffordshire, Esq., by whom he had two sons, Brooke and William, a major in the army. He d. 1789, aged 78, and was succeeded by
25. SIR BROOKE BOOTHBY, who m. Susanna, dau. and sole heir of Robert Bristoe, Esq., of Hampshire, and had an only dau., *Penelope*, who d. young, but whose portrait was painted by the celebrated Sir Joshua Reynolds. Sir Brooke was a poet and author of considerable note; best known, perhaps, by "Sorrows Sacred to the Memory of Penelope." He was one of the literary circle of which Dr. Erasmus Darwin, Miss Seward, and the Edgeworths were members. He was succeeded, at his decease in 1824, by his brother,
26. SIR WILLIAM BOOTHBY, who m. Rafalla, dau. of Signor Miguel Del Gado, of Mahon, in the Isle of Minorca. He d. March 17, 1824. Had issue three, sons, whose names follow: BROOKE, in holy orders, rector of Kilby in Nottingham, and prebendary of Southwell, b. 1784; m. Nov. 4, 1816, Louisa, dau. of Henry, 3d Lord Vernon, and had five sons and a dau. CHARLES, an officer of engineers, b. 1786; m. Marianna, dau. of the Rev. Basil Beridge, of Algarkirk, County Lincoln, and had issue: *Louisa, Rafalla.*
27. SIR WILLIAM BOOTHBY, eldest son of Sir William, before-mentioned, was b. Mar. 25, 1782; m. first, Jan. 19, 1805, Fanny, eldest dau. of John Jenkinson, Esq., and niece of Charles, 1st Earl of Liverpool, by whom issue, as will appear. He m. secondly, Oct. 15, 1844, Louisa Cranstoun, eldest dau. of late Frederick Hayes MacNamara, Esq., and relict of Alexander Nesbit, Esq., of the 1st Life Guards. He was receiver-general of customs at the port of London, and paymaster to the corps of gentlemen-at-arms; was K. B.; d. April 21, 1846, and was succeeded by his eldest son.
28. SIR BROOKE WILLIAM ROBERT BOOTHBY, 10th Baronet, was rector of Welwyn, Herts; m. Martha Serena, dau. of Rev. Charles Boothby, vicar of Sutterton, County Lincoln; succeeded by eldest son.
29. SIR CHARLES BROOKE BOOTHBY, 11th Baronet, b. 1856; succeeded in 1865; educated at Harrow; heir presumptive, his brother, Charles Francis, b. in 1858.

NOTE.—Sir William Boothby, who purchased the Ashbourne estates, acquired by his alliance with the co-heiress of Brookes Lords Cobham the numerous patrician quarterings of their *coat*. The Boothby of Tooley Park, who became sixth baronet, was a younger son of the heiress, and had received by gift from his father the Manor of Ashbourne, which he had purchased from John Coke in 1671. The works of Sir Brooke Boothby are in the Derby Free Library.

Miss Hill Boothby, aunt of the Knight, was rendered immortal by Doctor Johnson. "Ann Seward calls her" the sublimated methodistic Hill Boothby, who can read her Bible in Hebrew." The letters she wrote to old Sam, of Fleet street, were collected and published in 1805. Attached to the correspondence are fragments of Johnson's autobiography, and verses to her memory by Sir Brooke Boothby. In the letters of the lexicographer to Miss Boothby she is called "sweet angel" and "dearest dear."

The other children of Sir William, before-mentioned, numbered 27, were:

2. CECIL BROOKE, b. Nov. 18, 1813.
3. LOUISA MARIA, m. Aug., 1833, to the Hon. and Rev. Charles Dundas, youngest son of Viscount Melville.
4. CAROLINE MARY.
5. FANNY CHARLOTTE MARY.
6. MARIA.

ARMS—Ar, on a canton. Sa, a lion's paw, erased, in bend ar.

CREST—A lion's paw, erased, erect, or.

MOTTO—Mors Christi, mors mortis mihi.

SEAL—Ashburn Hall, County Derby.

Charles Edward Boothby, Esq., son of the Rev. Brooke Boothby, and his wife, Louisa Henrietta, dau. of Henry, 3d Lord Vernon, was born in 1820; m. 1855 the Honorable Georgianna Mary, only dau. of George Venables, 2d Lord Vernon, and formerly one of the Queen's women of the bed-chamber. He was educated at Charterhouse, and at the Royal Military Academy; is axe bearer and ranger of her Majesty's forest of Needwood; magistrate for County Stafford and commissioner of taxes; formerly clerk in the Privy Council office, and secretary of the late Marquis of Lansdowne and Earl Granville. Residence, New Lodge, Needwood Forest, Brixton-on-Trent.

Thomas Boothby, Esq., second son of William Boothby, merchant of London, was himself a merchant free of the Merchant-Tailors Company, and fined for sheriff. By his first wife, Anne Grafton, who d. Dec. 16, 1622, he had two daughters and three sons, of whom afterwards. By his second wife, Elizabeth Wright, he had two sons and two daughters.

1. WILLIAM, d. unmarried.
2. RICHARD, d. unmarried.
3. WALTER, who was seated at Tottenham, Middlesex.
4. THOMAS, who was a merchant in Spain.
5. ROBERT BOOTHBY, of Fryday hill, m. Mary, dau. and heir of George Hyer, of Western, in the parish of Shere, in Surry, by whom he had five sons and four daughters, named as follows:
 - I. THOMAS.
 - II. GEORGE, who d. single.
 - III. ROBERT.
 - IV. WILLIAM, of Shere.
 - V. HENRY.
 - VI. ANNE, wife of Matthew Bedell, Esq.
 - VII. ELIZABETH, m. — Styles, of Westsam, Kent, Esq.

Sir Thomas Boothby (1) was created a baronet Nov. 9, 1660. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of — Styles, of Westsam, in Kent, and by her had two sons.

1. THOMAS, who d. Dec. 1, 1669, aged 24, being a knight, and is buried in the parish church of Morants, Essex.
2. ROBERT, who d. young.
3. ELIZABETH, wife of Hugh Ward, of London, Turkey merchant.
Dying without male issue, Sir Thomas left his estate to his next surviving brother, designated above as

Robert Boothby (III), Esq. He m. Sarah, dau. of Samuel Jackson, of Bicker, in Lincolnshire, Esq., by whom he had a son and daughter.

Thomas Boothby, Esq., son of preceding, who d. May 13, 1735, and was succeeded by

Robert Boothby, the last male of this line of whom we have any account. SARAH, dau. of Robert and Sarah, died unmarried.

BOOTHBYS OF LONDON AND FRYDAY HILL.

1. THOMAS BOOTHBY, of Boothby-Paynell, in county of Lincoln, living in 1550, had a son,
2. THOMAS BOOTHBY, whose son,
3. RICHARD BOOTHBY, of Marchampton, county of Stafford, living in 1561, had
4. WILLIAM BOOTHBY, a wealthy citizen and merchant tailor of London in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; m. Judith,* dau. and heiress of Thomas Osten, of Bushrary, County Salop, who afterwards was the wife of William Bassett, of Blore and Longley, Esq., baronet. Her third husband was Sir Richard Corbett, baronet. By Mr. Boothby she had five sons and one daughter, of whom more to follow.
 - I. WILLIAM, d. Aug. 23, 1623, unmarried and was buried at Boddington, County Northampton, and on a brass plate in the church there is the following inscription: "Here lyeth enterred William Boothby, of London, haberdasher, whose mother was lady Judith Corbett of Chattercote. He died the XXIII of August, MDCXXIII."
 - II. THOMAS, of Tooley Park, m. Magdalen Street, and had issue, of whom hereafter.
 - III. SIR HENRY, created a baronet Nov. 5, 1644. On a brass plate in the church of Boddington, county of Northampton, the following inscription was found: "Here lyeth interred Sir Henry Boothby, baronet, the first baronet of this family, some to dame Judith Corbett, and brother to the said William Boothby, who had to his wife Mary, dau. of Sir Thomas Hayes, sometime lord mayor of the famous city of London, of whom he had issue Sir William Boothby, baronet, and Judith, his only daughter, both living; who tyred with the turmoils

* In 1670 Dame Elizabeth Boothby claimed within the forest the manor of Chingford Comitis with all liberties, enowments, commones, wastes, fisheries, court lete, and court bawn, and other immunities and privileges thereto belonging; free warren at Danhurst hill and Dovehouse field; separate fishing in the river Ley, running through Chingford marshes, by charter. Also, for herself and her tenants, commones of pasture in the wastes, and commonable places in the forest, for all commonable cattle, at all times except in the fence month; and liberty to cut down pollard trees upon the demesnes of her manor, as of old accustomed; likewise ledgebote; and to appoint a sworn word-ward for her woods of Larks and Danhurst hill.

of this troublesome world, made a blessed and happy end, freely resigning his soule, in hope of a better resurrection. He deceased Anno MDCXLVIII. Aetatis suae LVI."

- IV. RICHARD, Esq., of Potters-Marston, m. Eleanor, dau. of John Curzon, sister of John Curzon, of Kedleston, County Derby, baronet, and by her had issue, as will appear by an inscription on a flat stone in the floor of the church at Potters-Marston, which reads as follows: "Here lieth the body of Richard Boothby, Esq., and Eleanor, his wife, the daughter of John Curzon, Esq., by whom he had three sons and one daughter. Rich. ob. ad 1639. Ele. ob. 1646."
- V. ROBERT, of Bradlow-Ash, County Derby, died unmarried.
- VI. ELIZABETH married Andrew Corbett, Esq., and was the mother of nineteen children.

CHILDREN OF RICHARD AND ELEANOR.

1. JOHN, who died in 1646, whose inscription on a flat stone in the church at Potters-Marston is as follows: "Here lieth the body of John, son of Richard Boothby, Esq., Obiit 1646."
2. WILLIAM, of Potters-Marston, Esq., one of his Majesty's justices of the peace; high sheriff in 1674. He married, in 1665, Dorothy, the dau. of George Faunt, of Foston, Esq., who died April 7, 1712, aged 64 years. He died Nov. 25, 1707, aged 77. Children as follows:
 1. WILLIAM, of Potters-Marston, Esq., born June 30, 1666; married at Great Stretton, Aug. 18, 1687, Margaret, dau. of George Ashby, of Queensby, Esq. On a stone against the wall in the church at Marston the following inscription was found: "Here lieth the body of William Boothby, Esq., who married Margaret, daughter of George Ashby, of Queensby, Esq., by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters: Obiit March 19, Anno Domini 1724, Aetatis suae 59." On an upright stone on the floor against a pew: "Here lieth the body of Margaret Boothby, widow, relict of William Boothby, Esq., deceased. She departed this life the 14th day of February, Anno Domini 1737, Aetatis suae 74."
 - II. CHARLES, b. 1668; d. 1670.
 - III. RICHARD, b. Mar. 18, 1669; d. in 1670.
 - IV. THOMAS, b. Nov. 16, 1671; m. Mary, dau. of John Turvyle, of Newhall Park, Esq. He d. in Apr., 1703, aged 47. One son, *Turvyle Boothby*.
 - V. GEORGE, b. in 1675; d. in 1685.
 - VI. CHARLES, d. in 1720, *sine prole*.
 - VII. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 15, 1689; d. Feb. 4, 1702-3.
 - VIII. DOROTHY, b. Dec. 10, 1667.
 - IX. ELEANOR, b. Mar. 30, 1668; d. in 1670.
 - X. MARY, b. Oct. 31, 1679; m. Richard Croft, of Urlston, County Warwick, gent.; d. Oct. 16, 1707.
 - XI. ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 3, 1687; d. May 6, 1690.
3. JUDITH was the wife of Christopher Horne, of Birnington, Esq., M. D.

4. RICHARD, of Huncote, aged 49 in 1682; m. Grizel, dau. of Andrew Halford, of Wiston, baronet, and had *William, Richard, Andrew, Thomas, George, Grizel, Mary, Ellen*, and one other daughter.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND MARGARET.

1. THOMAS, of Potters-Marston, Esq., baronet, b. Nov. 4, 1692. In an enclosed area near the chapel at Potters-Marston there are stones with the following inscriptions: "In memory of Thomas Boothby, Esq., who married Mary, daughter of John Farmer, Esq., of Oldbury, in the county of Warwick, by whom he had issue, three sons and one daughter. He died Dec. 21, 1775, aged 83 years." "Here lieth the body of Mary, the wife of Thomas Boothby, Esq. She died the 14th day of June, 1746, in the 55th year of her age."
2. WILLIAM, b. 1694; d. Aug. 28, 1771, *sine prole*, and was buried at Chingford, Essex.
3. GEORGE, bapt. Nov. 6, 1695, and was styled "of Croydon, gentleman." He d. July 26, 1771, in his 77th year, and was buried at Chingford, Essex.
4. MARY, m. Feb. 5, 1718, John Osten, rector of Rearsby, who d. May 2, 1760. She d. May 14, 1762, aged 72 years.
5. MARGARET, bapt. Oct. 18, 1691; m. in 1716 to Mr. Edward Muxloe.
6. DOROTHY, bapt. Oct. 18, 1697; was m. Nov. 14, 1717, to John Charlton, gent., of Normantown-on-Soar, Nottinghamshire, afterwards of Brenstow, County Derby. She had issue.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND MARY.

1. THOMAS, Esq., of Potters-Marston, b. Feb. 25, 1724. He was high sheriff in 1752; d. unmarried, June 3, 1776, aged 52 years. In the chapel yard at Potters-Marston, where he was buried, there is a stone with the inscription: "To the memory Tho. Boothby the younger, Esq., who after surviving his father but a few months died June 3, MDCCLXXII, aged LII."
2. WILLIAM, bapt. Dec. 6, 1727; buried Jan. 28, 1745, aged 28 years.
3. RICHARD, bapt. Dec. 12, 1729; d. Nov. 23, 1740.
4. ELIZABETH, bapt. April 2, 1734; m. Oct. 23, 1755, to Edward William Hartopp, Esq., of Little Dalby, who d. in 1773. She was sole heir to her brother; d. in 1769, leaving issue.

NOTES ON THE ENGLISH BOOTHBY FAMILY.

"WHEN DOUBTS DISTURBED THE DYING JOHNSON'S BREAST."*

By BROOKE BOOTHBY, JR.

"From thee, his long-tried friend, he sought for rest;
Thy clearer reason chas'd the clouds away,
And on the senses poured the living ray;
Hence taught, the path of faith he firmly trod,
And died in full reliance on his God.
But oh! not here the blest effect should end,
No; let thy purpose to the world extend;
Flash bright conviction on a doubting age,
And leave to latest times thy well-wrought page;
Teach weaker minds the mighty truths to scan,
Not more the friend of Johnson, than of man."

*To Dr. Taylor on his letter to Dr. Johnson stating the proofs of the Christian religion.

FROM PECKLETON CHURCH REGISTER.

"In the beginning of this register, that posterity should know how much it is indebted to the present age, let it be first recorded, that Thomas Boothby, of Tooley Park, Esq.,—who had sometime before at his own charge caused very handsome rails to be made before the communion table of this his parish church of Peckleton—did at this time give to the said church a very fine silver flagon and cup for the use of the Lord's table. And whereas before this there was but three small bells, about thirteen hundred weight, belonging to the church; he caused six (about forty hundred weight) to be made new and hung up, and the steeple to be pointed at the same time at his own sole and proper expense. He gave five pounds to defray the charge of underdrawing the chancel."

DESCRIPTION OF THE BELLS.

1. Soli Dev. O. M. Gloria in Aethernum.
2. Resonabo Landes Gentis Boothbeianae.
3. Omne Tulit Punetum Qui Nincint Utile Dulci.
4. John Harryman, Rect. John Cutler, Gen. C. Warden, Jm. Halton, Dem. Hedderly cast us all, Anno MDCCXIII.
5. Mortem Regine Defloat Aug. Calatur Pax. Ecclesia Floreat.
6. Thomas Boothby, of Tuly, Esquire, gave these six bells MDCCXIII.

There is a handsome slate altar-piece, containing the commandments, placed immediately over the communion table, which has this inscription:

"The gift of Thomas Boothby, esq., 1749."

The flagon and cup have this inscription:

"Ecclesia parochiali de Peckleton.
D. D. D.
Thomas Boothby de Tooley, armiger.
A. D. MDCCXIII."

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION.

On an elegant marble monument against the south wall of the chancel:

"Arms: Argent, on a canton Sable, a lion's gamb erect and erased Or, Boothby; impaling, argent, five fufiles in fesse Gules, in chief three bears' heads erased Sable muzzled Or, Buswell.

"To the memory of Charles Skrymsher Boothby, Esq., second son of Thomas Boothby of Tooley, in Leicestershire, Esq. He died Dec. 6, 1774, aged 69 years.

"The early part of his life was dedicated to the service of his country, and spent in diligent and honourable attention to his duty as an officer both at home and abroad; nor was the retirement of his latter years without proofs of his attachment to its welfare in general, or of his usefulness to his neighbors in particular; affording an uniform example of an upright magistrate, an affectionate husband, an hospitable friend, a punctual paymaster and a beneficent patron."

"This short but just character is inscribed to the memory of her dear husband by his truly affectionate widow, Ann Boothby.

"Here also are deposited the remains of the said Ann Boothby,* his widow, daughter of Wingfield Buswell, A. M., late rector of Normanton and Fiskencote, County Rutland. After a life of exemplary piety, she died Nov. 16, 1785, aged 65."

On flat stones in the north aisle:

"Charles Skrymsher Boothby, Esq., 1774.
Ann Boothby his widow died Nov. 16, 1785, aged 65."

POTTERS-MARSTON.

In 1630 Thomas Plumb was the only freeholder at Marston, but soon after this date he sold his property in this lordship to dame Judith Corbett, who

*Charles Skrymsher Boothby, Esq., and Miss Ann Boswell were married April 18, 1753.

gave it to Richard Boothby, Esq., one of her younger sons, who married Eleanor, dau. of John Curzon, of Kettleton, County Derby, Esq., and by her had issue, *William*, whose inheritance it was in 1655, and in that family it continued till the death of Thomas Boothby, Esq., the last heir male of this branch of the family, who had been high sheriff of the county in 1752, and died June 3, 1776, unmarried; when it passed to Edward Hartopp, eldest son of Elizabeth Boothby, who was married in 1755 to Edward William Hartopp, Esq., of Little Dalby.

AMERICAN BRANCHES.

The history of the early generations of the Boothbys of New England is somewhat obscure, and the traditions and published accounts cannot be harmonized with the vital public records. Judge Bourne, who was an excellent authority, made the statement that Thomas and Henry Boothby came with families from Magwater, Ireland, to Wells in 1720. This may have been true, but I find no evidence that Henry was ever in Wells, and am not sure that one of that name came over at the time stated. Thomas and Richard Boothby were inhabitants of Wells as early as 1726, and I suppose the former was father of the latter, and of the first John Boothby in that town, and of Henry Boothby, whose name appears in Scarborough, in 1727, as a church member, but who returned to Wells and died, leaving descendants there who are accounted for in the following pages. Southgate has written of the early settlers of this name in Scarborough as follows: "Joseph and Samuel Boothby emigrated from the north of Ireland to Kittery early in the last century, whence they came to Scarborough." This statement is in part true; in some respects untrue. Thomas Boothby, born in Ireland, came with his parents to Kittery, where he married Lydia Came in 1724, and had sons, Jonathan, Samuel, and Joseph. He came to Scarborough with the Deering family, with whom his daughters intermarried about 1730-6. The first Samuel Boothby settled in Scarborough was a brother of Thomas, and had children baptized in that town in 1736.

Rev. Samuel Boothby, who traveled as a missionary extensively in Maine, and who was much interested in the family history, left, with other data relating to his ancestry, the following written statement: "Two brothers, so far as I know, went from England into Ireland, married and had families. They afterwards came to Nova Scotia, then to what is now the state of Maine. One settled in Wells near the sea; the other in Kittery. The one who settled in Kittery had a son Thomas who came to Scarborough." This statement was doubtless correct, so far as it went, but he makes no mention of Samuel,

NOTE.—The author of this work has employed every available means to compile a full and reliable history and genealogy of the Boothby family. Learning of a pedigree in the manuscript department of the British museum, he employed an expert Latin scholar to make a copy of two large "broad side" sheets at a cost of \$10.00. A copyist was employed to search a great number of old English historical books in the libraries of Boston and much interesting data procured at a considerable cash expense. A large correspondence has extended to various parts of Great Britain and Australia. Through the kindness and generosity of C. E. Boothby, Esq., of Brighton, Eng., fine views of the ancient seats of the family there, with photograph copies of two coats of arms, were procured, besides much important data.

Whatever imperfections are found in the genealogy of the American branches may be attributed to the absence of any public records of births, marriages, and deaths, or the indifference and neglect of those applied to for the information. Many have cheerfully rendered every aid within their power, while others of the family have never replied to requests for information. When this work was undertaken not a Boothby was found in America who could give any intelligible or reliable account of their family history.

the brother of Thomas, who also settled in Scarborough, and from whom a large number of the families who bear the name in Saco are descended.

In consequence of the imperfections in the extant records of Kittery and Wells, and from the absence of an early book of records once belonging to the former town, we cannot make up a complete record of the first two generations. I have not even found the *name* of the first Henry Boothby, said to have settled in Kittery, on any document there, but the presence of sons in that place supports the tradition that such a person was at one time an inhabitant of the town. The absence of his name from the existing records is no proof that he was not a resident. From a careful examination of the early records, printed statements, and traditions handed down in various branches of the family, I have come to the conclusion which follows: namely, that Thomas and Henry Boothby, natives of England, settled in the Province of Ulster along with the other English planters in that province; that they married and had sons born there, who had grown to man's estate when they came to seek homes in the new world; that the parents were well advanced in life before coming to New England and soon after deceased. The McLellans came with the Boothbys, and were connected by marriage after settlement here. At this point I must correct another published misstatement. In the history of Parsonsfield (1888) the following may be found: "Brice Boothby came to this country from Scotland and settled in Scarborough, and from him all of the name have descended." This is unwarranted tradition and without a shadow of foundation. The fact is that Joseph Boothby, of the third generation, married Susanna, daughter of Brice McLellan, and a son, who settled in Paxton and became the progenitor of the families now living in Parsonsfield, was named for his grandfather."

GENEALOGY.

Thomas Boothby,¹ born in England, settled in Ireland, married and had children born there; came by way of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Wells in the district of Maine with his sons, where he made his home the remainder of his days. No record of his death.

Henry Boothby,¹ born in England, settled in Ireland with his brother; married there, and came with his children to Kittery, now in Maine, about 1720, where he sat down. It is possible that he removed to Scarborough with his sons and was the Henry Boothby whose name appears as a charter member of the Black Point church; if so, all of the name in town and vicinity are his descendants.

SECOND GENERATION.

1. RICHARD BOOTHBY,² born in Ireland, came to Wells with his father, where he was recorded an inhabitant in 1722, at which time he had built a small house there. He became a prominent citizen and his funeral expenses amounted to about thirty pounds besides the ardent spirits used on that solemn occasion. He d. Jan. 2, 1782, aged 82, consequently born in 1700. His widow, Mabel, d. Jan. 1, 1798, aged 96. Children hereafter.
2. JOHN BOOTHBY,² supposed to have been brother of preceding, was an inhabitant of Wells, in 1756 when he was one of the expedition sent toward Canada. He was taken sick and died while in the service.

3. HENRY BOOTHBY,² son of Thomas, married Sarah Trafton, of York, previous to 1736, and settled in Wells near the present "Boothby's Crossing," on the line of the Boston and Maine Railway, where the terrible accident occurred in 1880. The Boothby house was in a field where the cellar could be seen only a few years back. He had three daughters and one son, of whom hereafter.
4. THOMAS BOOTHBY,² son of Henry, born in Ireland in 1700; m. Lydia Came, in Kittery, intention recorded Jan. 8, 1725, and settled in Scarborough about 1730-6; made his will Nov. 16, 1756; d. Mar. 25, 1758. He mentions sons Jonathan, Samuel, Joseph; daus. Miriam, Eunice, Lois, and wife Lydia. He lived near the line between Scarborough and Saco, and I think the land mentioned in his will is now in the latter town. Children's names hereafter.
5. SAMUEL BOOTHBY,² son of Henry, and only known brother of preceding, was born in Ireland, came to Kittery with his father's family in 1720; m. Esther, and settled in Scarborough in 1736, where seven children, six sons and a daughter, were baptized between 1736 and 1744. This man was the progenitor through his youngest son, as will appear, of nearly all of the name now living in Saco.
6. JANE BOOTHBY,² supposed to have been a daughter of Henry, was published with John Moore, Jr., in Kittery, Dec. 18, 1742. Her numerous descendants are scattered through York county, Maine.

THIRD GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF HENRY OF WELLS:

1. THOMAS,³ born in 1735, in Wells; m. Hannah Downing in 1765. She d. Mar. 18, 1818, aged 83. He d. June 2, 1807, aged 72. Two sons.
2. SARAH,³ b. June 26, 1736; m. Joshua Clark, Mar. 3, 1756.
3. BENJAMIN,³ b. Mar. 3, 1738; m. Elizabeth Trafton, of York in 1762; settled in Wells, and had issue, seven or more children, of whom hereafter.
4. REBECCA,³ b. Aug. 18, 1741; m. to Heber Kimball, of Wells, Dec. 8, 1768.
5. PRUDENCE,³ b. Oct. 6, 1751; m. to Josiah Clark, Dec. 14, 1774.
6. OLIVE,³ m. to Reuben Hatch, Dec. 2, 1761. I do not know that she was a dau. of Henry.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS, OF SCARBOROUGH:

1. JONATHAN,³ b. Dec. 1, 1725, in Kittery; mentioned in his father's will, 1756, as "eldest son," of whom I have learned nothing more.
2. SAMUEL,³ b. Feb. 10, 1727; m. for first wife, July 3, 1752, Susanna Milliken, of Scarborough, by whom issue, four children. He m. second Nov. 14, 1765, Molly Deering, by whom four sons and a dau.
3. JOSEPH,³ b. May 19, 1729, in Kittery; m. Aug. 3, 1752, Susan, dau. of Brice McLellan, of Portland, and lived in Scarborough; had five sons and three daughters.
4. MIRIAM,³ b. Apr. 17, 1733; m. to John Deering in Kittery (Int.), Dec. 7, 1754; mentioned in her father's will as his wife in 1756.
5. JOHN,³ b. Apr. 27, 1735; d. young.

6. EUNICE,³ b. Nov. 22, 1736; m. June 20, 1754, to Philip Aubin, and was dead in 1756, when her children were mentioned in the will of her father.
7. LOIS,³ b. Nov. 22, 1736; m. May 29, 1764, to Isaac Deering; mentioned in her father's will, 1756.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL, OF SCARBOROUGH:

1. JONATHAN,³ bapt. Aug. 9, 1736.
2. ESTHER,³ bapt. Aug. 9, 1736; m. William Holmes, Oct. 31, 1765.
3. SAMUEL,³ bapt. Nov. 14, 1736.
4. JAMES,³ bapt. Nov. 14, 1736; m. July 30, 1761, to Mary Stuart.
5. JOSIAH,³ bapt. Nov. 12, 1738; m. first, Oct. 28, 1760, Betsey Beard; second, Sept. 19, 1765, Sarah Stuart.
6. HENRY,³ bapt. May 24, 1741.
7. NATHANIEL,³ bapt. Apr. 1, 1744; m. Aug. 20, 1767, Susan Thompson, and had issue, eleven children; d. Feb., 1829. He lived near Dunstan as farmer. The Boothby families in the city of Saco proper are descended through Nathaniel from the first Henry, of Kittery.

FOURTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN, OF WELLS:

1. SARAH,⁴ b. Mar. 15, 1763.
2. JAMES,⁴ b. May 10, 1766; m. Martha Thurston, of North Berwick; lived in Wells or Kennebunk, and had two sons.
3. HANNAH,⁴ b. Feb. 14, 1772.
4. BETSEY,⁴ b. Apr. 15, 1778.
5. MOLLY,⁴ b. Oct. 3, 1780.
6. JOHN,⁴ b. Mar. 3, 1785; m. Lotta Thurston, sister of Martha as above, and had five children.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL, OF KENNEBUNK:

1. SAMUEL,⁴ m. Betsey Lowe, who d. Apr. 5, 1808. He d. Mar. 27, 1826, aged 47. Four children.
2. RICHARD,⁴ m. Sarah Peabody, July 23, 1801; settled in Kennebunkport. Eight children.
3. MABEL,⁴ m. ——— Dighton.
4. ELIZABETH,⁴ never married; d. Apr. 8, 1849, aged 77.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL, OF SCARBOROUGH:

1. JOHN,⁴ b. Feb. 21, 1753; m. Nov. 24, 1773, Elizabeth Milliken, of Scarborough, who d. Nov. 27, 1833, the mother of eight children. He d. Jan. 27, 1840,* aged 87; lived in Saco as farmer.
2. EUNICE,⁴ b. Mar. 10, 1755; m. May 2, 1776, to Joseph Merrill and had a large family. She d. in Livermore, Me., Jan. 13, 1813.
3. SUSANNA,⁴ b. Mar. 10, 1757; d. in 1773, single.
4. RICHARD,⁴ b. July 22, 1766; m. Nov. 16, 1788, to Anna Staples, b. Aug.

NOTE.—Hannah Boothby was m. to Daniel Wells, of Wells, June 16, 1804. Levi Boothby m. Hannah Stevens there, Dec. 23, 1804.—*Kennebunk records*.

*Records make her death December, 1833; his death 1838, aged 87.

- 31, 1767; d. Oct. 2, 1853; settled in Saco and had issue, nine children. He d. Dec. 5, 1832.
5. PAULINA,⁴ b. Apr. 5, 1771.
 6. SUSANNA,⁴ b. Mar. 31, 1773; d. Apr. 7, 1805.
 7. ANNA,⁴ b. May 19, 1775.
 8. CORNELIUS,⁴ b. Nov. 18, 1777; m. Margaret, who was b. Oct. 7, 1784, and settled in Saco, where his seven children were born.
 9. JEREMIAH,⁴ b. Sept. 30, 1780; m. Abigail M. E., who was b. Dec. 17, 1791, and had two children, b. in Saco. He d. Aug. 11, 1825.
 10. LEMUEL,⁴ b. Nov. 13, 1783; m. Jan. 30, 1803, Rebecca Moulton, who was b. Feb. 16, 1787, and d. Mar. 8, 1855; ten children. He settled on a farm near his birth-place in the upper part of Saco, about a mile from where his son Arthur resided, where he d. Nov. 21, 1837, aged 54. They were buried on the farm.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH, OF SCARBOROUGH:

1. JONATHAN,⁴ b. in Scarborough; was m. by Rev. Paul Coffin in Buxton, Jan. 1, 1778, and settled in "Little Ossipee," now Limington, as one of the first who took up land there. He was an ardent communicant of the Congregational church at Buxton, and "renewed his covenant" there Nov. 7, 1779; was called a "stiff Orthodox." His second wife was Anna, dau. of Dea. Timothy Hazeltine, of sound Orthodox stock, from Buxton, to whom he was m. July 14, 1782. His farm was near "Pine hill" and is now occupied by Albert Weeman, whose wife was a Boothby. The farm is one of the largest and most valuable in town. Here stands the great, wide, capacious, two-storied mansion, laid out for an old-fashioned Boothby family, and barns and other farm offices in proportion. Near is the family burying-ground, in which the members of the family were laid to rest.*
2. DAVID,⁴ son of Joseph, b. in Scarborough, May 6, 1759; m. Sally Sutton—some say Sarah Avery—and had ten children, b. in Limington. His farm was in the northwestern section of the town. He d. Nov. 4, 1812.
3. LOIS,⁴ m. John Sutton, and had four sons and nine daughters. She d. April 14, 1841.
4. SUSAN,⁴ m. William Averill, Dec. 4, 1793.
5. THOMAS,⁴ b. in Scarborough, Oct. 31, 1761; m. Mary Anderson in said town, Mar. 8, 1785 (she being a connection of the Andersons near Steep Falls in Limington), and by her had three children. She was b. Sept. 10, 1763; m. a Berry for second husband, and had several children; d. of old age, Oct. 5, 1843. Mr. Boothby was killed by a falling tree, April 8, 1789, one arm being severed from his body. He was buried on a knoll across the brook north of his home, being the first married man interred in the town. His farm was at North Limington, and is, I believe, still in possession of the family, owned by a grandson.

*He is said to have been a believer in special revelations from the Lord, relating to the common affairs of life. A man in Parsonsfield, taking advantage of this "article of faith," visited him and said: "Brother Boothby, I wanted to borrow a small sum of money, and the Lord revealed to me that I should get it of you." Mr. Boothby was not to be caught by this device, and replied: "Well, if your Lord told you that, he's a liar; you cannot have a cent of me."

6. BRICE,⁴ b. in Scarborough, in 1755; m. Miriam, dau. of Jacob and Abigail (Eaton) Bradbury (bapt. 1758), in the year 1800, and settled in Buxton, on the hill below the Hains meadow, on the road leading from Shadagee to the "Old Corner." He d. May 12, 1819. Miriam d. Aug. 19, 1839, aged 81. These were buried at the Lower Corner churchyard; ten children, of whom hereafter.

CHILDREN OF NATHANIEL, OF SCARBOROUGH:

1. SAMUEL,⁴ b. Feb. 4, 1767; d. Feb. 4, 1768.
2. SAMUEL,⁴ b. Jan. 4, 1769; d. Jan. 4, 1777.
3. SARAH,⁴ b. Nov. 5, 1770; m. to Edward Foss, Apr. 21, 1791.
4. ESTHER,⁴ b. Nov. 17, 1772; m. to Samuel Burbank, of Parsonsfield, and had issue.
5. ROBERT,⁴ b. Nov. 7, 1775; m. Abigail Leavitt, Dec. 4, 1800, and resided in Saco. In the town records the mother of his seven children is named Betsey. Was she a second wife? He lived on Flag pond road.
6. NATHANIEL,⁴ b. Mar. 1, 1777; d. Mar. 1, 1779.
7. LEVI,⁴ b. Feb. 25, 1780.
8. NATHANIEL,⁴ b. May 20, 1782; was four times married; first m. Anna Milliken, by whom seven children; she d. Apr. 8, 1821, and he m. second, Oct. 5, 1821, Sally Deering, by whom two children; she d. Mar. 21, 1825, and he m. third, Mar. 20, 1826, Betsey Leavitt, by whom one son; she d. Jan. 30, 1840, and he m. fourth, Feb. 12, 1843, Margaret Harmon, of Eaton, N. H. He d. Mar. 26, 1860. He lived upon the farm occupied by his father, near the Scarborough line, on the road leading from Saco to Portland; was a successful farmer, attending personally to all details so that his income supported his family, and permanent improvements were apparent every year. His education was partially obtained in the common school; much of it in the great, practical school of active life. He was a diligent student of the sacred records and was known and respected as an ardent defender of the doctrines taught therein. Being a prominent member of the Methodist church, he enjoyed reading the works of John Wesley and Adam Clark. He was so close an observer of the "Golden Rule" in his business affairs that he became known as a man of positive convictions, an uncompromising enemy to all wrong, and a fearless defender of what he believed to be right.
9. THOMPSON,⁴ b. April 10, 1784; d. 1787.
10. SAMUEL,⁴ b. June 2, 1786; m. Sally Hanson, who was b. in Milton, Oct. 1, 1786, and for a time lived in Shapleigh. He removed to Livermore between 1809 and 1811, and remained there till 1834, when he settled in Turner; from that town he removed to Athens, Jan. 1, 1846, where he d. June 19, 1847; his wife d. in Athens, Dec. 28, 1861. He was a man of medium height and weight; a farmer and cabinet-maker. Ten children.
11. ICHABOD,⁴ b. May 30, 1789; m. Charlotte, dau. of Stephen L. and Deborah (Titcomb) Knight, of Falmouth (b. July 10, 1796, d. Oct. 23,

1848). Apr. 2, 1817.* He d. Oct. 5, 1868; was one of the first mail-carriers in Maine, having driven stage from Portland to Portsmouth, and to Bath. He took the whip about 1806 and carried it about ten years. He subsequently settled in Livermore and engaged in making scythe snaths (what old farmer but remembers seeing his brand?), which business he carried on for many years.

FIFTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL, OF WELLS:

1. SAMUEL,⁵ b. Aug. 12, 1816; m. Apr. 22, 1841, Jane Gooch, b. Mar. 6, 1818, and had eight children. He was living at Kennebunkport in the summer of 1894, a feeble old man; farmer.
2. HARRIET,⁵ never married.
3. MABEL,⁵ remained single.
4. THOMAS,⁵ single man, d. in Saco.

CHILDREN OF RICHARD, OF WELLS:

1. ABBY,⁵ m. Jedediah Gooch.
2. HANNAH,⁵ m. Thatcher Cleaves.
3. SARAH,⁵ m. Harmon Warren.
4. JULIA,⁵ m. Gilbert Webber.
5. ELIZA,⁵ m. Richard Peabody.
6. THOMAS,⁵ b. May 17, 1807; m. first, Lydia Larrabee, Feb. 10, 1830 (she b. Oct. 15, 1810; d. Apr. 25, 1853); second, Clarissa H. Whitcher, June 6, 1854, she b. June 12, 1800; third, Hannah Ayer, Sept. 26, 1877. He was 83 at death. Eight children.
7. CHARLES,⁵ m. Abbie Griegs.
8. HORACE,⁵ m. Laura A. Towne, and lives between Kennebunk and Kennebunkport; a farmer; house "off the main road." He is a slender man of nervous habits.

CHILDREN OF JOHN, OF SACO:

1. ISAAC,⁵ b. Oct. 10, 1774; m. Hannah Foss (who d. Dec. 27, 1838), and settled in Leeds, Me. With resolute will and strong arms, he swung the shining axe, adding clearing to clearing and field to field, until he had one of the largest and best farms in town. From him "Boothby's hill," north of Leeds Centre, took its name. He also engaged largely in the live stock business, and carried many a drove of sleek bullocks to Brighton market. With few advantages for education in the schools, he trained his mind to solve the most complicated problems with figures, and there was not an example in Kenney's arithmetic that he could not perform mentally, with more facility than most men with the slate and pencil. He was a man of solid build and constitutionally robust. Positive and uncompromising, shrewd and cautious in business, industrious and frugal, he proved a success. He d. May 20, 1835, aged 61. Six children, of whom hereafter.
2. LYDIA,⁵ b. Jan. 25, 1777; m. Hamilton Jenkins.

* He m. second, Aug. 11, 1831, Rebecca Knight Jones, who was b. June 20, 1799, in Fayette, Me., and d. Aug. 3, 1880.

3. STEPHEN,⁵ b. Nov. 7, 1779; m. Susan Bussell, of Winthrop; settled in Leeds, Me., as farmer, and had three children. He d. June 5, 1871, aged 91 years and six months. He was an owner of extensive lands in Leeds and Wayne, which he sold to many natives of the Saco valley, who were induced to settle there; mighty poor land, too.
4. SUSAN,⁵ b. Dec. 1, 1781.
5. REV. JOHN,⁵ b. Sept. 30, 1787; m. Anna Foss, Nov. 20, 1811, by whom issue, seven children. He d. in Saco, Apr. 4, 1878, aged 91. I think he spent some early years in Leeds, but returned to Saco in 1815, and made his permanent home on a large farm where a brick mansion was erected. He was converted during the "Grove Reformation," in Saco, in 1808; was ordained by Elders Henry Frost and Moses Rollins in the town of Wayne, Oct. 12, 1812, the services being conducted out of doors in an ox-cart. He spent the early years of his ministry traveling as an evangelist, preaching in six states; saw his first revival in Eastport, Me., where a Christian church was organized. He served in the Legislature of Maine in 1851-52, and voted for the "Maine Law" framed by Neal Dow. He was engaged in the ministry more than sixty years; one of the most extended terms of service in the sacred office of which we find record. At his funeral twelve elders took part in the services. Elder Boothby was a sturdy pillar in the church, uncompromising and undismayed, and his death was a denominational loss widely felt. He was not an eloquent preacher estimated by the popular standards, but was sound, logical, and at times profound and masterly; his voice was deep, mellow, and of great compass, and was used by way of emphasis upon his hearers with powerful effect. As a counselor in conventional assemblies he was cautious, discreet, and magnanimous. Being venerated by the younger ministers, they vied with each other to do the patriarch servant of the Most High honor. His stately presence at the conference, during his old age, was a benediction. As a farmer he was quite successful, and acquired a comfortable support. His frame was massive and his tall, erect form gave him a commanding and dignified personality. His visage was of elongated mould and his complexion swarthy. In his eye there was an expression of meekness and kindly light that was noticeable. He had his failings, but was a good and eminently godly man. It is related that his wife once expressed grave fears that he would be lost; that having preached to others, he would himself be a "castaway." He asked the reason for her anxiety and was answered on this wise: "John, you know a 'woe' is pronounced against those of whom all men speak well, and you certainly belong to that class." On his return from his appointment soon after this conversation, he gravely informed his good wife that he saw some chance for him, for as he was passing a crowd of men while entering church, he overheard one say: "There goes that d—d old black John Boothby.

CHILDREN OF RICHARD, OF SACO:

1. MARGERY,⁵ b. Oct. 21, 1789; d. May 19, 1799.
2. SAMUEL,⁵ b. Jan. 29, 1792; settled in New York.
3. NATHANIEL,⁵ b. April 29, 1794; settled in New York.

4. ENOCH,⁵ b. Nov. 7, 1796; m. first, Submit Woodsum, by whom seven children; second, Hannah Towle; third, Harriet Babb. He seems to have moved "down east," where he lived several years, but finally settled in Buxton, where he lived some thirty years. Seven children.
5. ELEAZER,⁵ b. May 16, 1799; m. Elizabeth M. Sargent, May 22, 1825, and had issue, six children.
6. MARGERV,⁵ b. May 31, 1801; d. May 9, 1804.
7. SIMON,⁵ b. Sept. 26, 1803; m. Polly Watson, Nov. 23, 1825, and lived on the homestead in Scarborough. He d. July 5, 1855; wife d. Nov. 6, 1880; twelve children.
8. NOAH,⁵ b. Dec. 12, 1807; m. Almira —; settled in Waterville as blacksmith; had seven children.
9. MARY A.,⁵ b. Oct. 26, 1810; m. Simon Johnston, and had five sons.

CHILDREN OF CORNELIUS, OF SCARBOROUGH:

1. MOSES,⁵ b. Oct. 7, 1812; m. and had two or more children.
2. SARAH,⁵ b. Oct. 16, 1814; never married.
3. WILLIAM D.,⁵ b. Mar. 3, 1817; a daughter, Annie,⁷ recently married. He is generally called "Deering Boothby."
4. ISAAC C.,⁵ b. Mar., 1819; had issue seven children.
5. MARGERV,⁵ b. June 23, 1821; m. Abram Boothby, of another branch of the family; no issue.
6. PAULINA,⁵ b. Feb. 15, 1824; m. Nathaniel Boothby, brother of Abram above; eight children.
7. HENRY H.,⁵ b. June 13, 1826; never married.

CHILDREN OF JEREMIAH, OF SACO:

1. JEREMIAH,⁵ b. Aug. 31, 1812.
2. ABIGAIL F.,⁵ b. Mar. 12, 1815.

CHILDREN OF LEMUEL, OF SACO:

1. MARY,⁵ b. Feb. 16, 1807; d. single, Mar. 11, 1854.
2. SUSAN,⁵ b. May 8, 1808; m. Jeremiah McKenney; d. Sept. 3, 1881.
3. REBECCA,⁵ b. July 19, 1810; d. single, Sept. 28, 1837.
4. OLIVER,⁵ b. Apr. 8, 1812; m. Sarah Ricker and had issue; lived on the "Jenkins road," in the north part of Saco; d. in 1894.
5. EUNICE,⁵ b. June 22, 1814; d. unmarried, Oct. 8, 1837.
6. JOSHUA,⁵ b. Nov. 16, 1816; m. June 20, 1822, Catharine H. Seavey, dau. of Capt. Eli Seavey, of Scarborough, and settled in Saco as a farmer. He d. Sept. 14, 1882; wife d. June 15, 1893. Seven children, of whom hereafter.
7. ELIZA,⁵ b. May 18, 1819; d. June 26, 1833, single.
8. ANNA,⁵ b. Dec. 25, 1821; m. Joseph Bradbury, of Saco, and had eight children.
9. ARTHUR,⁵ b. Apr. 10, 1824; m. Rachel Scammon in 1849; settled on the "Jenkins road" in Saco as farmer; d. Feb. 7, 1892, leaving eight children.
10. LUCY,⁵ b. June 17, 1826; unmarried; living.

CHILDREN OF JONATHAN, OF LIMINGTON:

1. MARY,⁵ b. Oct. 18, 1778; was published to Samuel Berry in 1793; m. to Daniel Ayer, of Buxton, Oct. 26, 1797.
2. GEORGE,⁵ b. Apr. 11, 1784; m. ——— and had issue, of whom hereafter. His mother was a daughter of the good Orthodox Dea. Hazeltine, of Buxton. He was widely known as "Jew George" throughout York county. This designation applied to him in consequence of the enormous, full, black beard worn by him at a time when others shaved. This was not the only peculiarity he developed. He wore clothes without being colored; just the shade of the wool as it came from the flock. He was of wandering proclivities, and when approaching was a terror to school children and timid women. He was harmless, however. It has been reported that his father intended to make of him a sound Congregational minister, and to this end placed him under the tutorship of Parson Atkinson, of Limington. For a time all went well and George proved a very ready student of divinity; but when he reached his majority, and the parson assumed the prerogative of instructing him how he *must* vote, a storm gathered among the Limington hills and the student bolted for home, thus ending his theological course abruptly, to the chagrin of the minister and disappointment of his father. It has been said that he was once beguiled into a barber's shop, at Saco, where his big beard was mutilated or cut off, to his great sorrow; that when the operation was finished he refused to leave the place of his own accord, and those who had insulted him were obliged to *carry* him back to the street and put him down where they found him.
3. ASA,⁵ b. Dec. 1, 1788; m. Abigail Small, Dec. 1, 1814, and settled on the homestead farm, in Limington. His wife was born Sept. 20, 1793, and d. Jan. 14, 1877. He d. July 17, 1877. These had eleven children.
4. MARGARET,⁵ b. Jan. 8, 1789; m. Edward Malloy, 1814.
5. ARTHUR,⁵ b. Jan. 6, 1793.
6. DEA. SAMUEL,⁵ b. Dec. 16, 1794; m. Olive Berry, Dec. 12, 1817, and settled at South Limington; was deacon of the F. B. church. He d. Dec. 20, 1860; wife d. July 23, 1862; both buried in a small enclosed lot on the road leading from "Barvel creek" to "Edgecomb's bridge," so-called. He was a man of deep piety and upright life; a good townsman and quiet neighbor.
7. EZEKIEL,⁵ b. Mar. 5, 1797; m. Jane Malloy, June 6, 1820, in Limington, Me., and settled in Jackson "down east," where they resided the remainder of their lives. Mr. Boothby d. June 2, 1882; his wife d. Aug. 20, 1872. These were "members of the Society of Friends." Ten children, all b. in Jackson.
8. TIMOTHY,⁵ b. Feb. 9, 1800.
9. JOHN D.,⁵ b. Sept. 22, 1805; m. Mary Small, Jan. 27, 1827.

CHILDREN OF DAVID OF LIMINGTON:

1. ALEXANDER,⁵ b. Apr. 25, 1783; m. Sally, dau. of Robert and Betsey (Kennard) Staples (she b. Nov. 30, 1783.), Apr. 2, 1812, and settled in Limington, on the hill-side, half a mile west from the Cornish and

Limington Corner road, where he owned a good farm. He and his wife (who d. Oct. 12, 1837,) were buried in a small enclosed lot on the crown of the hill above the farm-house. Four children, of whom hereafter.

2. ISRAEL,⁵ b. Sept. 25, 1785; m. Sally Parker, Dec. 5, 1811, and lived at North Limington as farmer. He d. May 7, 1869, aged 83 years; his wife d. May 17, 1884, aged 89 years, 8 mos., 26 days; these lie buried in a lot enclosed by a stone wall, in the pasture, on left-hand side of the road leading from Cornish to Limington Corner. There are two old graves with unlettered stones at head and foot in this lot, which may be the resting places of Israel's parents; also the graves of two children of Israel, of whom, with other issue, hereafter.
3. JAMES,⁵ b. Aug. 10, 1787; m. Rachel Cummings, of Standish, May 2, 1809. He d. Mar. 12, 1863; his widow d. Sept. 30, 1873, aged 84.
4. THOMAS,⁵ b. May 18, 1789.
5. JANE,⁵ b. Feb. 17, 1791; m. Timothy Anderson, May 7, 1818.
6. HANNAH,⁵ b. Dec. 18, 1792; m. Joseph Boothby, of Buxton, Mar. 4, 1810, and had issue.
7. DAVID,⁵ b. Dec. 10, 1794; m. Anna Parker, Nov. 3, 1816.
8. STEPHEN,⁵ b. Jan. 21, 1797; m. Sally Avery, Oct. 21, 1818.
9. SALLY,⁵ b. June 27, 1799.
10. ANNA,⁵ b. Aug. 22, 1804; m. Putnam Seavey, Mar. 30, 1825.

CHILD OF THOMAS, OF LIMINGTON:

1. THOMAS,⁵ b. July 16, 1789, three months after his father was killed. He m. Sally, dau. of Isaac and Mary (Watson) Dyer, b. in Cape Elizabeth, May 25, 1790, and came to Limington with her parents when a child. Mr. Boothby lived on the homestead farm near "Ruin Corner," and died there Apr. 9, 1863; his widow d. Dec. 10, 1873. These were buried on a knoll in the pasture. Six children.

CHILDREN OF BRICE AND MIRIAM:

1. JOSEPH,⁵ b. Aug. 14, 1781; m. Hannah, dau. of David Boothby, of Limington, Mar. 4, 1810, and settled on the "Middle road," in Parsonsfield, where he became a prosperous farmer; a man of very frugal and industrious habits, who could never bear to be idle, and who ever had an excuse for keeping a tight grip on the dollars that reached his hand. He d. in 1841; his widow d. in 1874. Ten children.
2. SUSANNA,⁵ b. Feb. 16, 1783.
3. NABBY,⁵ b. Oct. 20, 1784.
4. MIRIAM,⁵ b. Nov., 1786.
5. ENOCH,⁵ b. Nov. 19, 1788; m. May 18, 1813, Mary Leavitt, of Buxton, b. Oct. 27, 1792, by whom, who d. in Oct., 1826, he had several children. He m., second, Jan. 29, 1828, Mrs. Harriet Johnson, b. May 2, 1804, and had issue. He owned a large and valuable farm in Buxton between Shladagee and the "Hains Meadow." For many years he kept large teams of great oxen, and hauled lumber from West Buxton to Portland; since the building of the P. & R. Railroad to Buxton Centre

and Bar Mills. He hired teamsters before his sons were of age to carry the goad stick. He invariably rode behind in a sleigh or wagon to watch the movements of team and teamster; and if the load went hard, his deep, hoarse voice would be heard from the rear, where he stood upon his feet and shouted "her-line" till the poor cattle were nearly frightened to death. He was a broad, very corpulent man, and, as "Uncle Enoch," considered quite a character.

At one time he was waiting for his team in the store of George W. Lord, and growled about the tooth-ache. Approaching him, Mr. Lord said: "Let me see the one that troubles you." Uncle Enoch opened his broad mouth and revealed several isolated and stately grinders. Assuming a sympathetic tone of voice, Uncle George, whose hand grip was like a vice, seized the troublesome tooth and wrenched it from the jaw, while Enoch howled with rage, and menacing imprecations fell thick and fast from his bleeding mouth. It was amusing to hear either "Uncle George" or "Uncle Enoch" tell this story; but woe betide the former if *he* mentioned it when in company, if the latter was present.

6. JANE,⁵ b. Mar. 19, 1791; m. ——— Elden.
7. POLLY,⁵ b. Apr. 5, 1793; m. ——— Elden.
8. CATHERINE,⁵ b. July 20, 1795; m. ——— Paul.
9. SAMUEL,⁵ b. Sept. 14, 1799; m. Althea Edgerly and remained on the homestead farm. He d. Dec. 8, 1843; wife d. in 1882; these were buried at the "Old Corner" in the church-yard. Two sons.

CHILDREN OF ROBERT, OF SACO:

1. EDWARD,⁵ b. Nov., 1804.
2. MARY,⁵ b. Apr. 11, 1806; m. Alvin Phillips, of Saco.
3. SUSAN,⁵ b. May, 16, 1809.
4. ABRAHAM,⁵ b. July 20, 1811; m. Margery, dau. of Cornelius Boothby, of another branch, but there were no children.
5. REBECCA,⁵ b. Aug 4, 1813; m. Martin Deering, of Saco.
6. NATHANIEL,⁵ b. Dec. 12, 1816; m. Paulina., dau. of Cornelius Boothby, of Saco, and had eight children; seven grew to maturity.
7. ELIZA,⁵ b. June 27, 1820; m. Gardner Merrill, of Saco.

CHILDREN OF NATHANIEL, OF SACO:

1. BENJAMIN,⁵ b. June 25, 1808; m. Catherine Harmon, of Eaton, N. H., b. Jan. 4, 1815; succeeded his father on the homestead in Saco. He d. Sept. 6, 1877, aged 69; widow d. July 19, 1879. His life was marked by that prominent characteristic in the Boothby family of strict integrity and unyielding devotion to correct principles. Six children.
2. SARAH,⁵ b. June 20, 1810; m. July 3, 1839, to William Seavey, and had five children, all living in 1893. Mr. S. d. Mar. 22, 1879; lived in Scarborough.
3. JAMES,⁵ b. Jan. 18, 1812; m. Mary Leavitt.
4. SILAS,⁵ b. Feb. 14, 1814; m. Frances Baker, dau. of John and Marion Sawyer, of Westbrook, Apr. 3, 1839. She was b. Mar. 23, 1815, and d. Sept. 20, 1893. Mr. B. d. Nov. 22, 1867. These resided in Westbrook, where their six children were born.

5. ELIZA,⁵ b. Feb. 17, 1816; m. Ebenezer G. Delano.
6. FRANCIS A.,⁵ b. Mar. 25, 1818; m. Catherine Dyer, Dec. 3, 1844, and had issue, three children. In 1852 he m. Lucy A., dau. of Ichabod Hill, who is now (1893) living. Mr. Boothby was a resident of Saco many years, where he carried on his business of blacksmithing. He was a constant attendant at services of the M. E. church, and a man who feared not to rebuke wrong or defend the right. Three children.
7. WILLIAM M.,⁵ b. Feb. 23, 1820; m. Susan Libby, Dec. 13, 1849.
8. ANNA D.,⁵ b. Oct. 29, 1821; m. James L. Milliken, and d. Mar. 23, 1876.
9. CHARLES W.,⁵ b. Jan. 3, 1823; m. Lucinda W. Murphy and settled in Saco, where he engaged in the merchant tailor and ready-made clothing business. He d. Dec. 18, 1887; had a large family, many deceased. Mr. Boothby was a man of strict honor and quiet habits.
10. NATHANIEL T.,⁵ b. Apr. 14, 1827; m. Abbie M. Milliken, who d. May 21, 1862, aged 36 years. He m. second, Jane A. Milliken, who d. in 1893, aged 70 years. Mr. Boothby was a tailor by trade; was many years a dealer in ready-made clothing in Saco; member of the M. E. church; still living (1893). Several children.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL, OF ATHENS:

1. LOUISA B.,⁵ b. Feb. 13, 1809; m. Reuben Campbell; lived and d. in Livermore, Me.
2. NATHANIEL,⁵ b. Mar. 3, 1811, at Livermore; m. Martha M. Knight, of Falmouth, Nov. 6, 1836 (she b. Nov. 4, 1813), and settled in Turner; moved to Athens, where he d. May 1, 1888. His widow, Martha M., is at Athens, Me.
3. BRADFORD,⁵ b. Feb. 3, 1813, in Livermore; m. Rebecca Lemon, of Wiscasset, and resided in Athens until April, 1865, when he moved to Livermore, where he d. in May, 1888.
4. CATHERINE,⁵ b. Apr. 23, 1815, in Livermore; was m. to Joseph Beal, and d. in native town.
5. SOPHIA,⁵ b. April 10, 1816, in Livermore; was m. to Phineas Foss; d. in Randolph, Mass., July 8, 1842.
6. SAMUEL,⁵ b. Dec. 13, 1819, in Livermore; m. Fanny Foss, of Leeds, resided in Livermore and Turner, Me., but d. in Florida, April, 1883. A daughter Julia at North Turner Bridge, Me.
7. ROXANNA,⁵ b. Sept. 11, 1821, in Livermore; m. Daniel Torsey, in Roxbury, Mass.; second, E. Arnald, of Abington, Mass., and d. at Rockland, Mass.
8. ADNEY,⁵ b. Feb. 6, 1824; d. Aug. 4, 1842.
9. CLARA A.,⁵ b. Oct. 15, 1826; m. Daniel G. Wheeler, of Abington, Mass., now of Rockland, Mass.
10. SALLY M.,⁵ b. Oct. 22, 1828; d. Aug. 3, 1842.
11. RODOLPHUS H.,⁵ b. Oct. 30, 1832; m. Ellen M. Wentworth, Sept. 16, 1855, and had issue; farmer, carpenter, lumberman; a man of honor, much respected; resides in Athens, Me.

CHILDREN OF ICHABOD, OF LIVERMORE:

1. LEVI T.,⁵ b. June 21, 1818; m. Sophia P. Britt, of Paris, Me., and had issue, six children. He was a blacksmith by trade and worked at his business in Paris. He subsequently engaged in the baking business; then became a claim agent, and finally an insurance agent. He is now state agent, with office at Waterville, where he was station agent for the M. C. Railroad several years; now doing an extensive insurance business; many years prominent member of F. B. church; a man of benevolence whose hand is open to every cause that aims to elevate and save mankind. He made it a rule for many years to give the profits on every policy that matured on the Sabbath to the cause of God. He has been successful, and is now a man of considerable wealth; large, corpulent, jovial, and conversational.
2. CHARLES H.,⁵ b. Feb. 5, 1821, in Livermore, Me.; m. Betsey W., dau. of Thomas and Anna (Jackson) Hiscock, May 30, 1851, and settled in Livermore, Me., as farmer. He d. Jan. 26, 1889. His wife, b. in Jay, Me., Feb. 15, 1833, d. Aug. 3, 1894. Mr. Boothby was a man of piety, whose example in the community where he long lived was an exemplification of the spirit of the gospel. Mrs. Boothby was a lady of much refinement, possessing a rare poetic taste, and has written many pieces of great merit. Issue, eleven children, of whom hereafter.
3. PRUDENCE F.,⁵ b. Apr. 12, 1825, in Livermore, Me.; d. Sept. 17, 1855.
4. DAVID S.,⁵ b. Aug. 26, 1829; m. Mandana A., dau. of Rev. Zenas and Patty (Andrews) Campbell. She d. Jan. 17, 1889, and he m. second, May 7, 1891, Mrs. Rossie A. Hill, dau. of Calvin and Temperance (Burgess) Wing, of Wayne, Me. Three children by first wife; one d. in infancy. Mr. Boothby lives at East Wilton, Me.
5. ELEAZER,⁵ b. Dec. 29, 1832, in Livermore; d. Oct. 1, 1844.

SIXTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL, OF KENNEBUNKPORT:

1. SYLVANIA D.,⁶ b. June 27, 1840; d. Dec. 31, 1844.
2. ALDWIN W.,⁶ b. Jan. 15, 1843; m. Abby Briggs, Dec. 31, 1861; d. Mar. 15, 1868.
3. WARWICK G.,⁶ b. Jan. 22, 1844; d. Sept. 16, 1866.
4. APPHIA J.,⁶ b. July 12, 1845; d. Apr. 4, 1868, single.
5. JOSHUA H.,⁶ b. Dec. 19, 1847; d. Mar. 16, 1874.
6. HARRIET A.,⁶ b. July 5, 1853; d. Oct. 24, 1854.
7. CHARLES M.,⁶ b. Nov. 17, 1856; m. Emma L. Shaw, Sept. 28, 1856, and has two sons, *Aldwin H.*, b. 1887, and *Clarence E.*, b. Apr. 1, 1889.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS, OF KENNEBUNK:

1. SYLVANUS,⁶ b. Oct. 24, 1830; m. Abbie D. Towne, Nov. 11, 1856; a well-to-do carpenter, residing near village of Kennebunkport, Me.
2. WILLIAM L.,⁶ b. Aug. 20, 1833; m. Sarah E. Norton, May 26, 1859.
3. ANSEL L.,⁶ b. Sept. 23, 1835; m. Mary E. Emery, Apr. 3, 1856; resides near Kennebunkport village.
4. MERCY A.,⁶ b. Mar. 27, 1839; d. July 3, 1840.

5. MARTHA L.,⁶ b. Jan. 28, 1841; m. John E. Plummer, Dec. 26, 1860.
6. ELIZA H.,⁶ b. Dec. 13, 1842; m. Isaac P. Gooch; lives in Kennebunk.
7. MARY A.,⁶ b. Dec. 30, 1845; m. John Stevens.
8. ALBERT A.,⁶ b. Apr. 15, 1851; m. Ella Lester, of Binghamton, N. Y. Has he changed his name? A man signing "L. A. Boothby," of Waterville, N. Y., writes that he is a son of Thomas Boothby, of Kennebunk; that his brothers are Sylvanus and Ansel, and a sister, Mrs. Gooch. He further writes: "I have always been proud of the name Boothby, for I know they are an honest and industrious race, who believe in a God who careth for His children." He has lived in Boston, Mass., Binghamton, N. Y., and eleven years in Waterville, where he is engaged in the dry goods business; has one son, aged 15 years.

CHILDREN OF ISAAC, OF LEEDS:

1. WALTER,⁶ b. in 1798; m. Betsey Ayer, of Standish, Me., in 1821, and d. in Leeds, June 20, 1827, leaving issue, of whom hereafter.
2. HANNAH,⁶ b. in 1800; d. June 20, 1821, in Leeds.
3. BETSEY,⁶ b. in 1800 (twin); d. Sept. 21, 1821, in Leeds.
4. ISAAC,⁶ b. Nov. 20, 1809; m. first, Jane Graves, of Wayne, who d. Dec. 16, 1848, aged 42, by whom thirteen children. He m. second, in 1850, Mary Jennings, of Leeds, by whom three children. Mr. Boothby inherited the homestead and always lived there. He was the cultivator of an extensive farm, comprising about 250 acres, and for several years engaged in live stock trade; an owner of valuable timber lands in town; one of original stockholders in the Androscoggin railroad; liberal in religious views; in politics, Whig and Republican; not an aspirant for office, but a man of public spirit, who kept abreast of the current issues of the day; was selectman for nine years; was positive of temperament, perceptive and quick to grasp a situation. In his business transactions he was cautious and shrewd; believed in being governed by first impressions; was attached to his fireside, where, when not attending to his business affairs, he employed his time in reading. He was a useful citizen, who manifested an interest in the town's progress and held the respect of those who knew him.
5. JOHN,⁶ d. young.
6. CYRUS,⁶ b. Aug. 22, 1791, in Saco; m. Charity Chubbuck, of Wareham, Mass., Sept. 28, 1811, she b. Nov. 22, 1791. He settled in Embden, Somerset county, Me., in the spring of 1814, and cleared his farm from the wilderness. Here he spent his days, dying May 10, 1847; his wife d. ———. These had eight children, three of whom d. in infancy. He was in the war of 1812; many years in the live stock trade; represented his town in the Legislature of 1837 and 1839; a man of sterling integrity, whose word was law; as a man of business, full of energy and enterprise.

CHILDREN OF STEPHEN, OF LEEDS:

1. REV. SAMUEL,⁶ b. 1808; m. May 1, 1831, Sally Leadbetter, by whom eight children; of these hereafter. He d. in Lewiston, Me., July 9, 1884; his widow d. in same city, June 12, 1887; he was bapt. and united with the Baptist church in Wayne, 1830, and in 1840 was ordained. He



REV. SAMUEL BOOTHBY.

served as pastor at Turner Bridge four years, and subsequently in Wayne for five years; these were his only pastoral charges. He afterwards labored for a year as a missionary, employed by the Maine Baptist Convention, in Aroostook county, Me. He then entered the service of the American Foreign Bible Society, where he continued until 1883. Since 1857, he resided at Lewiston, Me., where he acted as a local missionary. Shortly before his death he was asked how the promises of God appeared to him then and he answered: "Yea and Amen." Being asked if the gospel was his support during his illness he responded: "The words of the wise are as goads and as nails fastened by the Masters of Assemblies, which are given from one shepherd." He lived for the truth and the truth did not forsake him. He was a good man, a good husband and father, a good citizen, a good church member, a good minister of the New Testament.

It was said of his companion: "Her devoted and self-sacrificing life will ever be fragrant in the memory of her four surviving children, and many others who knew and loved her."

2. WILLIAM,⁶ b. Oct. 1, 1810.
3. ABIGAIL,⁶ d. young.

CHILDREN OF REV. JOHN, OF SACO:

1. SUSAN,⁶ b. Aug. 2, 1812.
2. ALMIRA,⁶ b. July 6, 1815.
3. LEVI F.,⁶ b. Sept. 7, 1817; m. Mary A. ———, and lived, I suppose, in Buxton, where the births of six children were recorded. He d. there, Mar. 29, 1855, aged 41 yrs. and 8 mos.
4. SAMUEL,⁶ b. Apr. 14, 1820.
5. ELIZABETH,⁶ b. Jan. 9, 1822; d. May 31, 1855.
6. IRENE,⁶ b. Dec. 22, 1824.
7. JOHN,⁶ b. Oct. 27, 1826; d. Dec. 15, 1849.

CHILDREN OF ENOCH, OF BUXTON:

1. CHARLES,⁶ b. Feb. 10, 1822. He studied medicine, but d. before entering practice.
2. RICHARD C.,⁶ b. Sept. 25, 1824; m., May 16, 1847, Eleanor, dau. of Isaac Sands, of Saco (b. Apr. 23, 1824), who d. Feb. 21, 1855. He d. in Massachusetts, Oct. 8, 1889, leaving several children. I see that he m. second, Oct. 30, 1855, Emeline Dresser, b. Sept. 25, 1831, by whom issue. He and his first wife were buried in the Saco cemetery, with a dau. that d. in infancy.
3. SARAH A.,⁶ b. Dec. 30, 1828; m. to John Robinson; now widow (1894), living in Portland.
4. HORACE B.,⁶ b. Feb. 1, 1831; m. — Day, and d. Aug. 27, 1889.
5. MARY A.,⁶ b. June 9, 1833; m. George Tarbox, and lives in Portland.
6. FANNIE B.,⁶ b. Aug. 13, 1838; m. William McElrain, and lives at Hyde Park, Mass.
7. JOHN F.,⁶ b. April 12, 1841; m. Julia Quimby, and died without issue at Newton, Mass., Aug. 31, 1893. He was a practicing physician.

CHILDREN OF ELEAZER, OF SACO:

1. MARY E.⁶ 2. MARTHA.⁶ 3. NATHANIEL.⁶ 4. CAROLINE.⁶ 5. HELEN.⁶
6. ATWIN.

CHILDREN OF RICHARD, OF SACO:

1. OLIVE,⁶ b. Aug. 27, 1826; m. George W. Carter, of Scarborough, and d. Dec. 13, 1893.
2. MARY A.,⁶ b. June 19, 1828; m. Nov. 23, 1858, to Ebenezer Brown, of Roxbury, Mass.
3. SAMUEL G.,⁶ b. Oct. 31, 1830; m. Mary J. Deering, Mar. 7, 1861; resides on the homestead in Saco; has two children, Leonora M., b. Jan. 26, 1862, and Sarah C., b. Mar. 10, 1871.
4. RICHARD,⁶ b. July 2, 1833; m. Emma Moody, Apr. 1, 1858, and lived on part of the homestead. He d. Feb. 26, 1871, leaving two sons.
5. PHEBE,⁶ b. July 13, 1835; d., unmarried, Feb. 6, 1890.
6. CHARLES S.,⁶ b. Feb. 9, 1838; m. Belle Hawksley, and had issue, four children, *Horace*,⁷ *Lillie V.*,⁷ *Herbert*,⁷ *Charles U.*⁷
7. DAVID M.,⁶ b. Nov. 11, 1840; d. Sept. 23, 1842; had twin brothers, died day of birth, May 28, 1843.
10. AUGUSTA,⁶ b. Dec. 3, 1844; m., Dec. 7, 1865, to Emerson Lang, and lives at Salmon Falls, Me.
11. ANGELINA,⁶ b. Dec. 18, 1847; m., 1868, to George W. Morse, and lives in Roxbury, Mass.
12. IDA E.,⁶ b. Apr. 30, 1851; m., Feb., 1892, to Oliver B. Moody, and lives in Kittery, Me.

CHILDREN OF NOAH, OF WATERTVILLE:

1. JOHNSON.⁶ 2. MARTHA,⁶ m. Fellows, in Waterville. 3. HARRIET.⁶
4. WEBSTER.⁶ 5. WARREN.⁶ 6. ELLEN,⁶ m. Sawyer, Hyde Park, Mass. 7. EMILY.⁶

CHILDREN OF MOSES, OF SACO:

1. COLUMBUS.⁶ 2. GEORGE.⁶

CHILDREN OF ISAAC OF SACO:

1. FRANK.⁶ 2. HENRY.⁶ 3. WILLIS.⁶ 4. MARY E.⁶ 5. CLARA M.⁶
6. SHIRLEY.⁶ 7. WARREN.⁶

CHILDREN OF OLIVER, OF SACO:

1. LEMUEL.⁶ 2. DIANA.⁶ 3. JOHN.⁶

CHILDREN OF JOSHUA, OF SACO:

1. CHARLES H.,⁶ b. Aug. 16, 1845; d. July 13, 1875.
2. IVORY F.,⁶ b. Nov. 18, 1847, in Chicago.
3. FRANCES H.,⁶ b. Feb. 27, 1850; m. J. Albert Dame, Nov. 20, 1876; lives at Saco. Four children.
4. SUSAN E.,⁶ b. Nov. 20, 1855.
5. ELI A.,⁶ b. Nov. 20, 1858.
6. ANGIE M.,⁶ b. May 18, 1865; m. to William B. Fenderson, of Saco, May 17, 1892.

CHILDREN OF ARTHUR, OF SACO:

1. JAMES E.,⁶ b. Dec. 25, 1849.
2. ALMON H.,⁶ b. Jan. 19, 1853.
3. REBECCA,⁶ b. Oct. 28, 1851; m. Arthur Grace, in 1883, of Saco.
4. OLIVE R.,⁶ b. Aug. 27, 1856; m. Edwin H. Cram, 1884, and lives in Newtonville, Mass.
5. LEVI H.,⁶ b. Apr. 1, 1859; m. 1887.
6. CORA E.,⁶ b. Oct. 1861; living at home.
7. ARTHUR,⁶ b. Sept. 14, 1864, at Coffeysville, Kansas.
8. ALBERT S.,⁶ b. Nov. 4, 1869; m. in 1892, and lives on the homestead.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE, OF SACO:

1. JONATHAN,⁶ m. Anna Bradley, and lived in Saco, where his widow is now living.
2. BRYCE,⁶ m. Olive Evans; second, Anna Leavitt, on the Ferry road, and lived near Dunstan Corner.
3. REV. SAMUEL,⁶ m. Hannah, dau. of Allen Hubbard, of Hiram. He formed her acquaintance while attending a quarterly-meeting in that town, and did not see her again until time of marriage; did his courting by correspondence, which greatly disturbed Mrs. Grundy. He lived on a farm in Saco; in toward the river, on the west of Buxton road, in the same house with his parents. A good man but not an able preacher. No children.
4. MARY,⁶ m. to George Abbott, and lived at South Scarborough.

CHILDREN OF ASA, OF LIMINGTON:

1. ARTHUR,⁶ b. Dec. 27, 1815; m. Jane Moody, June 12, 1840, who d. Feb. 9, 1843. He m. second, Caroline Usher, who was b. July 24, 1823, and d. Jan. 20, 1891. He d. June 10, 1891; buried in the public cemetery at Limington Corner. Children:
 - I. HENRY C.,⁷ d. Sept. 13, 1863 aged 17 years.
 - II. EDWIN D.,⁷ d. Dec. 21, 1865, aged 5 years.
 - III. MELVIN A.,⁷ d. Feb. 21, 1865, aged 8 years.
2. MARY,⁶ b. Dec. 23, 1817; m. Aug. 19, 1838, to Capt. Joseph Moody; second, to Abijah Usher, Esq., of Hollis.
3. ANSEL,⁶ b. Feb. 11, 1820; m. Hannah Jackson; second, Ruth Cloudman. He resides at Saccarappa.
4. JONATHAN,⁶ b. Apr. 5, 1822; m. Elmira Boynton, of Cornish, in 1848; resided in Cornish and Standish. He m. second, Grace Veasy, and had a son and daughter. He d. in the army of the Union in 1863.
5. EMILY C.,⁶ b. Mar. 5, 1824; m. Nov., 1843, James W. Joy, of Limington. He d. and she is living with her brother Joshua, 1894.
6. JOHN A.,⁶ b. Sept. 4, 1826; d. Sept. 8, 1826.
7. DEA. JOSHUA,⁶ b. Mar. 7, 1828; m. Martha, dau. of Parmeno Libby, of Limington, Feb. 4, 1854, and settled at "Pine hill," near his birth-place. He was a man of liberal education, well informed, and a devoted Christian who was a diligent student of God's word. For his strict

integrity and kindly deeds he will long be remembered, and for his devotion to his family and godly conversation he endeared himself to every member. During his painful illness his Bible was his constant companion, and through divine grace he gloriously triumphed over death. Five children.

8. ISAAC M.,⁶ b. Apr. 21, 1831; d. at Washington, D. C., a soldier, Oct. 22, 1862.
9. ASA,⁶ b. Apr. 23, 1834; m. Julia Hutchinson, Nov. 19, 1863, dau. of E. G. Hutchinson, Esq., of Phenix, Oswego Co., N. J. He prepared for college at Limington Academy and Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Readfield, 1851 to 1855; alumnus (class of 1859) of Wesleyan University, Middleton, Conn.; teacher of mathematics and natural science, 1859 to 1865, at Falley Seminary, Fulton, Oswego Co., N. J.; teacher of "sciences," 1867 to 1874, at Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass.; was an apothecary, 1865 to 1867, and 1874 to 1879, at Phenix, N. J.; teacher of "sciences," 1879 to 1881, Falley Seminary, and principal, 1881 to 1885, of Fulton Union School and Academy, Fulton, N. J.; since Jan., 1886, principal of the "School for Patients," State Hospital, Willard, N. J. As an author he has written "Nomenclature of Chemistry," pub. in 1862, and "Questions with Answers on Cider," pub. in 1890. Two children.
10. ABIGAIL,⁶ b. Apr. 12, 1837; m. Ezra B. Pike, of Cornish, Sept. 21, 1863.
11. ANN E.,⁶ b. Feb. 25, 1840; d. Feb. 11, 1880, single.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND OLIVE:

1. LEWIS,⁶ m. a widow Tarr, and lived in Portland.
2. MARY J.,⁶ m. Cyrus Moody; second, Henry Moore.
3. SAMUEL M.,⁶ b. 1824; m. Annis McLellan; d. Sept. 21, 1868; buried at South Limington.
4. SYLVESTER,⁶ lived in New York.

CHILDREN OF EZEKIEL:

1. ASA,⁶ b. Mar. 28, 1823; never married. He was in Boston many years connected with the omnibus business; now a farmer.
2. ELIZABETH,⁶ b. Mar. 23, 1825; not married.
3. MARY C.,⁶ b. Mar. 14, 1827; not married.
4. MOSES H.,⁶ b. Nov. 19, 1828; m. He went to California in 1849; was proprietor of a hotel many years in San Francisco; then moved to Antioch. One son, Hanson E., was proprietor of a newspaper at Oakdale.
5. DR. STEPHEN,⁶ b. Aug. 11, 1830; studied medicine with Dr. Alexander Boothby, of Limington, then settled in Unity, Me. From there he went to Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., from which he graduated. He studied surgery in New York City, and settled as a medical practitioner in Unity, Me., as successor of his kinsman, who died while on a vacation among friends in Limington. He had an extensive practice and was very popular with the public; continued his practice until within a month of his death, frequently riding when too weak to harness his horse. He d. Dec. 25, 1859, unmarried.

6. EZEKIEL,⁶ b. Feb. 20, 1833; m. in Boston in 1854, and settled in Jackson. His wife and only child died two years after marriage, and he went to California; was in San Francisco when last heard from.
7. EMILY E.,⁶ b. Jan. 28, 1835; m. ——— Croxford and resides in Jackson, Me.; teacher.
8. SARAH J.,⁶ b. June 11, 1836; was a teacher in early life; d. Nov. 10, 1858.
9. HULDA E.,⁶ b. Mar. 9, 1839; she taught school in the villages of Maine and twenty years in one school in Boston.
10. ANN C.,⁶ b. Nov. 19, 1841; d. Feb. 21, 1869. She was m.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND MARY:

1. EDWARD,⁶ b. Mar. 26, 1828; d. Mar. 5, 1846.
2. JOHN M.,⁶ b. Dec. 20, 1830; m. Lucy Chapman, and lived in Portland; had issue.
3. ANN H.,⁶ b. Feb. 23, 1833; m. Israel Blake.
4. MARY E.,⁶ b. Jan. 16, 1835; m. Isaac Sawyer, and lived at East Limington.
5. ALMON H.,⁶ b. Jan. 12, 1838; m. Ellen Foss, and lived in Auburn, Me.
6. SARAH A.,⁶ b. Oct. 3, 1839; m. Albert Weeman, and resides on the old homestead of Jonathan Boothby, in Limington.
7. SUSAN C.,⁶ b. Oct. 11, 1841; d. Sept. 4, 1843.
8. ELIZABETH,⁶ b. June 9, 1843; m. Charles Wentworth, of Denmark, and lives there.
9. SUSAN,⁶ b. Apr. 11, 1845; d. Apr. 19, 1846.
10. JANE S.,⁶ no date.

CHILDREN OF ALEXANDER:

1. DAVID,⁶ b. May 10, 1813; m. Jane Bradeen; second, 1840 Elizabeth Staples, his cousin, and sister of his brother's wife. He lived on the old homestead in Limington, where his children were born.
 - I. SALLY,⁷ m. Daniel Elliot.
 - II. JANE,⁷ m. Samuel Marr.
 - III. CLEMENTINE E.,⁷ living with Mrs. Marr in Limington.
 - IV. LUCY E.,⁷ d. a child.
 - V. NATHANIEL K. S.,⁷ d. at the age of thirty; a young man of great promise.
2. WILLIAM,⁶ b. Oct. 24, 1814; m. Oct. 13, 1839, Sally Staples, his cousin, who was b. in Limington, Dec. 8, 1811. He and David, with their wives, spent their lives in the same house on their father's farm, no unkind word passing between them. Each family had free access to grain, meats, and other provisions on the farm, and money received for cattle or produce sold was equally divided. He had two daughters.
 - I. MARY S.,⁷ b. June, 1841; m. July 28, 1883, to Amos Mason, trader, Porter village.
 - II. MARY M.,⁷ b. Sept. 16, 1845, living with her father at the old home.

3. STEPHEN,⁶ b. Nov. 20, 1816; m. Pamela Stone (by Elder John Seavey), June 24, 1838, she b. in Limington, Dec. 24, 1816. Six children.
 - I. EMELINE S.,⁷ b. Sept. 21, 1840; m., 1875, to Alexander S. Sawyer, of Portland, Me.; drowned there in 1881.
 - II. CLAISSY W.,⁷ b. Dec. 6, 1842, in Standish; d. Oct. 10, 1843.
 - III. EDWARD,⁷ b. Aug. 1, 1844; d. Feb. 2, 1862, at Hilton Head.
 - IV. OLIVE F.,⁷ b. May 3, 1847; m. George W. Warren.
 - V. LOUISA H.,⁷ b. Sept. 19, 1849; m., 1888, Lorenzo Spencer, of Limington.
 - VI. WILLIAM H.,⁷ b. Nov. 10, 1851; m. Nellie Burnham, of Boston, 1878; has son *Iru*, aged 19.
4. EDWARD K.,⁶ b. Oct. 2, 1819; m. Caroline, dau. of George Chick, of Limington, and early settled in Portland as gunsmith. He was many years employed by G. L. Bailey, but subsequently engaged in business for himself. He is an excellent mechanic and has invented some useful instruments. Four children.

CHILDREN OF ISRAEL AND SALLY:

1. MARY,⁶ m. Robert Matthews, Dec. 6, 1840.
2. CHASE P.,⁶ m. Elmira Dyer, and settled on a farm in Parsonsfield, where he has for many years been a prominent and useful citizen. He is a veteran school teacher; beginning in 1834, he taught as many as ninety-five terms. He was especially adapted to his profession; a thorough instructor and disciplinarian. He used persuasion much more than the rod; always inspiring his pupils to noble effort, they in turn rendered most cheerful obedience to his wishes. He has held various municipal offices; has been selectman, superintendent of schools, and represented his town in the legislature in 1863. Mr. Boothby has been a judicious financier and is now a man of wealth. There were two sons and a daughter, namely: *Alpheus Boothby, Esq.*,⁷ who was a teacher for several years, m. Sarah Moody, lives in Gorham, and has several children; the second son, *Leland*,⁷ m. Ada Wentworth and lives on the home farm, and *Lucinda*,⁷ at home.
3. ARTHUR,⁶ m. Abby Plummer (?) and lived on the hill above "Ruin Corner," in Limington, where his son now resides. He d. Feb. 28, 1890, aged 71 years, and was buried at East Limington. His children as follows:
 - I. ISRAEL,⁷ m. an Emery and d. from injuries received on railway.
 - II. FRANCES,⁷ m. Dr. Smith.
 - III. WILLARD,⁷ is now living at East Limington.
 - IV. HENRY C.,⁷ d. Sept. 13, 1863, aged 17 years.
 - V. EDWIN D.,⁷ d. Dec. 21, 1865, aged 5 years.
 - VI. MELVIN A.,⁷ d. Feb. 21, 1865, aged 8 years.
4. DR. ALEXANDER,⁶ m. Eliza Grant, a teacher, of Bridgton, and settled as a medical practitioner in Unity, Me., where he had an extensive practice. He visited his old home in Limington for rest, while his kinsman, Dr. Stephen Boothby, from Jackson, Me., who studied medi-

cine with him, took his place; was stricken down with fever and died, Sept. 18, 1854, aged 31 years and 10 months. He was buried in the family ground on the old farm. Two children: *Amanda*,⁷ m. Dr. Way, of Portland, and *Valentine M.*,⁷ now in business in Portland.

5. LEANDER,⁶ m. Mary A. Walker and lived for a time in Limerick. He was a peddler of jewelry and other small wares; a man of speculative, roving habits. Two sons, *Frank*⁷ and *Charles L.*⁷
6. HANNAH,⁶ m. David Boothby, of Parsonsfield, now living in Baldwin.
7. HARRIET,⁶ m. Andrew Walker, of Limington.
8. NANCY,⁶ m. Robert Kimball, and d. in Boston.
9. SARAH,⁶ m. Gardiner Merrifield, of Limington.
10. JANE A.,⁶ d. unmarried, June 2, 1858, aged 25 years.

CHILDREN OF DAVID AND ANNA:

1. SHEDRACH,⁶ m. Abigail Boothby; second, m. her sister, Mary Boothby, and lived in Malden, Mass. A son *Frank*,⁷ now living.
2. SYLVESTER,⁶ m. Elizabeth, dau. of Arthur Bragdon, of Limington, who d. July 28, 1857, aged 31 years, and was buried at East Limington. He m. second, the dau. of Thomas Lord, of Limington, and lived in that town. Two daughters d. there: *Mela B.*,⁷ d. Sept. 20, 1865, aged 16 years; *Annie*,⁷ d. Oct. 19, 1861, aged 9 years.
3. PUTNAM,⁶ m. a dau. of Dea. Nathaniel Small.
4. ISRAEL,⁶ m. Emeline Smith, of Standish, and lived in Augusta, Me., where he was in the banking business. His son, William G., is treasurer of a bank in Augusta, Me.
5. CAROLINE,⁶ m. Thomas Johnson, of Gorham.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND SALLY:

1. ELIZA,⁶ b. July 11, 1811; m. Levi Libby, of Porter, Me., and d. there in 1892.
2. WATSON D.,⁶ b. Mar. 13, 1813; d. in July, 1813.
3. MARY,⁶ b. Mar. 24, 1815; d. June 14, 1819.
4. HARRIET S.,⁶ b. July 4, 1817; m. John Moore, of Limington, Aug. 20, 1840; d. Dec. 8, 1859.
5. ELZIRA,⁶ b. Feb. 23, 1819; m. Joshua Libby, of Porter, Me., Apr. 23, 1839; second, John Sawyer, of Hollis, where she now lives.
6. THOMAS,⁶ b. Mar. 30, 1824; m. Orelia, dau. of Samuel York, of Standish, Sept. 2, 1849, and settled on the homestead in Limington, where he remained for many years; now living in Portland. Three children, of whom hereafter.
7. OLIVE D.,⁶ b. June 30, 1828; m. Lorenzo Dow Stanley, of Porter, Dec. 19, 1850, and is now living in that town.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND HANNAH:

1. MIRIAM,⁶ b. in 1811; m. Samuel Lord and lived in New Hampshire.
2. DAVID,⁶ b. Sept. 12, 1812, in Buxton; m. May 12, 1840, Hannah Boothby, who was b. in Limington, May 12, 1816, and settled in Parsonsfield, where he lived on a farm until April 16, 1856, when he removed to Baldwin, where he and children reside.

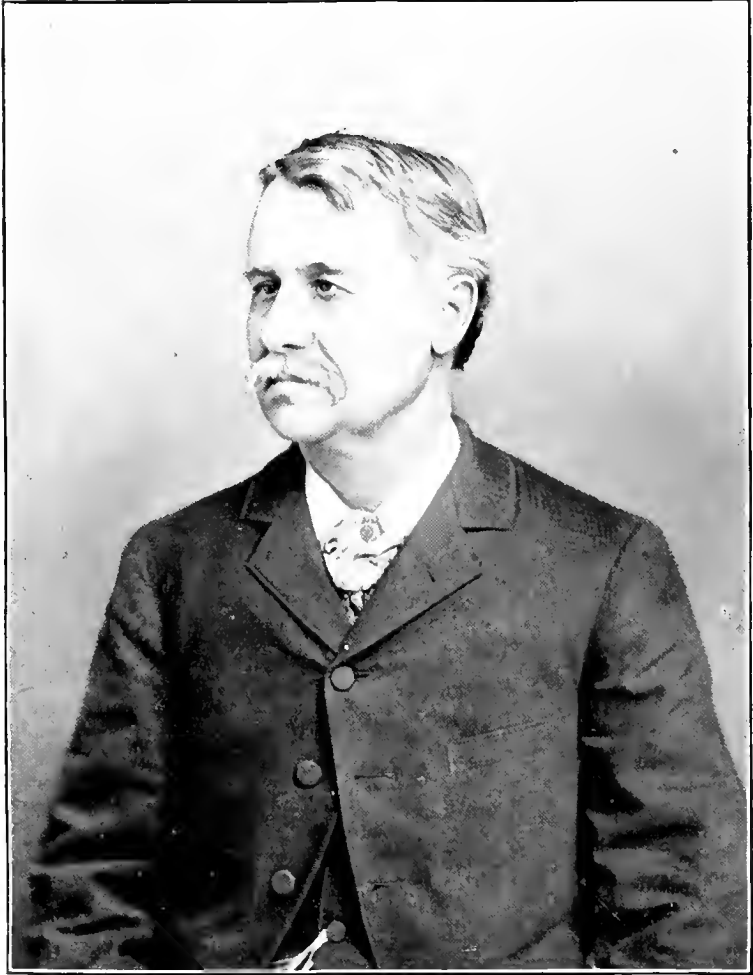
3. JOSEPH,⁶ b. in 1815; m. Salome Staples in 1845; now living in Cornish as farmer.
4. JANE,⁶ b. in 1817; m. Jonathan Morrison; d. in 1864.
5. HANNAH,⁶ b. in 1819; m. and lived in Scarborough.
6. BENJAMIN R.,⁶ b. in 1821; m. Ethelinda Staples in 1847; settled in Limerick as farmer, and d. in 1885.
7. SAMUEL,⁶ b. in 1826; m. Rebecca Moulton, of Parsonsfield, in 1851, and has two sons; one of the most industrious and successful farmers in town. He m., second, Mrs. Severance, of Cornish.
8. JOHN,⁶ b. in 1828; m. Sarah Moulton in 1854; farmer at South Parsonsfield; a man who was invested with a hickory constitution; who works in rain and sunshine, cold and heat, year in and year out; always full of pluck and vim. Such industry has made him one of the most successful agriculturists in the town and county.
9. ACHSAH,⁶ b. in 1833; m. Lafayette Davis, of Newfield, in 1854.
10. SARAH,⁶ b. in 1835; m. Charles Burbank in 1854; lives in Boston.

CHILDREN OF ENOCH AND MARY:

1. ELIZA,⁶ b. Feb. 7, 1814; m., first, Nathaniel Fenderson, of Scarborough, 1850.; second, Moses Fickett, Cape Elizabeth; no issue; d. Mar. 17, 1881.
2. MARTHA,⁶ b. Jan. 29, 1816; d. Oct., 1829.
3. ELI S.,⁶ b. Jan. 22, 1818; m. May 11, 1845, Mary Pierce, of West Cambridge, Mass., and had two children; lived in Cape Elizabeth. He d. Nov. 24, 1893.
4. SALLY,⁶ b. Mar. 4, 1820; d. Apr. 6, 1821.
5. WILLIAM,⁶ b. Feb. 24, 1822; d. Jan. 13, 1846.
6. MARY, b. Dec. 14, 1823; m. May 26, 1866, William Tucker, b. Feb. 8, 1846. One child.
7. CATHERINE G.,⁶ b. July 7, 1831; m. Stephen Smith, of Buxton, July 31, 1856; she d. Feb. 19, 1878. One daughter.
8. AMANDA F.,⁶ b. Jan. 19, 1835; m. David Marden, of Boston, Oct. 3, 1856, and had two children; she d. Dec. 29, 1860.
9. FREDERICK G.,⁶ b. July 31, 1837; m. Martha O. Rand, Sept. 26, 1868, and had two children.
10. GEORGE E.,⁶ b. Feb. 14, 1843; m. Mary A. Burnham, Nov. 18, 1862, and lives on the homestead in Buxton. He has driven an ox-team ever since he could shoulder a goad-stick. It would be of interest to learn how many hundred miles this man has traveled by the side of his team since his boyhood. He has rebuilt the house and farm buildings, and now has one of the most imposing and convenient stands in town. Seven children.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND ALTHEA:

1. MIRIAM,⁶ b. Dec. 21, 1828.
2. ARTHUR,⁶ b. Aug. 19, 1830; m. Sally Emery, of Buxton, and lived on the homestead farm between "Haines Meadow" and the "Old Corner." He was a progressive, enterprising man, successful as a farmer, and



C. M. Berry

respected as a townsman. His home was large and pleasantly situated, and everything about his farm kept in good order. He was a constant reader; was well informed, firm as adamant, and a bold advocate of what he believed to be right. He was tall, of full habit and commanding. Mr. Boothby d. Nov. 14, 1888; his wife d. June 30, 1888. Four children.

3. HORATIO,⁶ b. Aug. 11, 1834; m. and spent the most of his life in Portland. He once erected a beautiful set of buildings near his brother's house on part of the homestead, but they were burned down and never rebuilt. He was a man of perfect physical mould and handsome face; a gentleman of culture and refinement.
4. EMILY,⁶ b. July 1, 1836.

CHILDREN OF NATHANIEL AND PAULINA:

1. ROBERT,⁶ 2. CORNELIUS,⁶ 3. ALBION,⁶ 4. LIZZIE,⁶ 5. NATHANIEL B.,⁶ 6. OLIVER F.,⁶ 7. ADELIA A.,⁶

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN AND CATHERINE:

1. CAPT. CHARLES W.,⁶ b. July 18, 1837, in Eaton, N. H., and was brought up on the old Boothby homestead on the Portland road in Saco. He was educated in the public schools, and taught in various sections of the state. At the outbreak of the Civil war, he entered the Union army as a private in Company C, 12th Maine Vols., and followed the fortunes of the regiment to the capture of New Orleans. During Gen. Butler's regime in New Orleans, he was agent of transportation between the city and the forts on Lake Pontchartrain and the Gulf. General Banks assuming command of the department of the Gulf, Mr. Boothby was assigned to duty as recruiting officer, to assist in raising three regiments of white troops in the department. He enlisted two full companies and was commissioned captain in the 1st New Orleans Vols. The service of the regiment was chiefly within the state of Louisiana and he was mustered out June 1, 1866, after a continuous service of four years and seven months. Capt. Boothby remained in New Orleans after the close of the war, and served as an officer of the Federal government in various important stations, including the positions of assessor of U. S. revenue, special deputy surveyor of the port, and chief of the sugar bounty bureau under the bounty act. He was identified with the educational interests of New Orleans as director and superintendent of city public schools. His administration in this capacity was eminently successful. A large educational bequest of John McDonogh for years had been lying unused. He caused the accrued interest of the bequest to be applied to the erection of six elegant school buildings, with seating capacity for 3,500 pupils. Capt. Boothby married Celia O'Neil, principal of one of the city public schools, and had issue, seven children, viz: *Willis A., May C., Benjamin C., Florence E., Arthur H., Ernest G., and Leticia*. In politics Capt. Boothby has always been a staunch Republican.
2. GEORGE S.,⁶ b. Dec. 1, 1838, in Scarborough; d. in Saco, Feb. 4, 1843.
3. ELIZABETH A.,⁶ b. Dec. 6, 1840; m. I. B. Lewis, and lives in Provincetown, Mass.
4. MARGARET A.,⁶ b. Mar. 14, 1842; d. Jan. 25, 1844.

5. GEORGE H.,⁶ b. Mar. 8, 1844; m. Lilla, eldest dau. of the Hon. Seth Scamman, of Scarborough, and has three children. He resides on the old Boothby homestead, on the Saco and Portland road, so long owned by his ancestors; was educated in the common schools and Saco high school. Nearly every winter for a quarter of a century, he taught in the schools of Saco and the adjoining towns. During the Civil war, 1864 and 1865, he was with the army in the department of the Gulf, employed in the quartermaster's department; was a member of the Saco city government in 1871, and president of the common council in 1872; served on board of assessors in 1881-82-83; chairman of board in 1890-91 and 1893. In 1892 was elected to represent Saco in the state legislature; always a Republican, taking an active part in political affairs and an earnest advocate of total abstinence and prohibition. Mr. Boothby is a man of good executive ability, full of push, and an easy public speaker.
6. FRANKLIN B.,⁶ b. Oct. 11, 1850, in Saco, and d. in Attleboro, Mass., in Nov., 1887.

CHILDREN OF FRANCIS, OF SACO:

1. FRANK A.,⁶ b. 1845; d. in Florida, Aug. 31, 1890.
2. ALENZA A.,⁶ b. 1847; d. Oct. 11, 1848, aged 1 year, 10 months.

CHILDREN OF SILAS AND FRANCES:

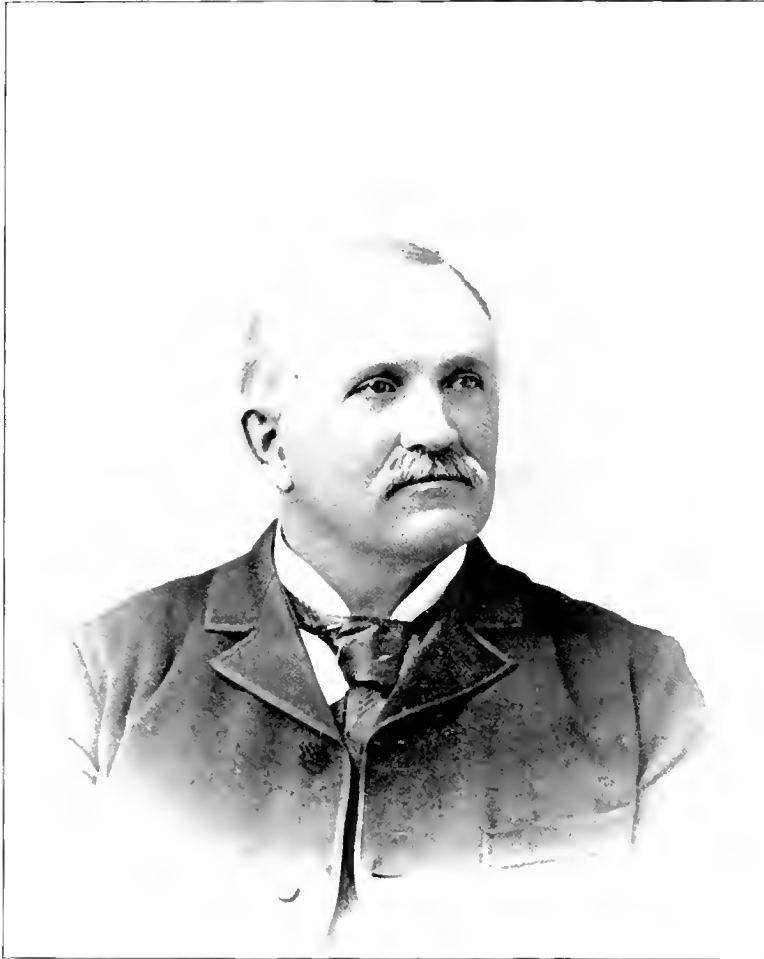
1. FRANCES A.,⁶ b. Nov. 12, 1839; m. Ansel A. Huston, of Westbrook, Jan. 29, 1863, and has five children; residence, Woodfords, Me.
2. MARY A.,⁶ b. Jan 15, 1843; m. Algernon Cram, of Lynn, May 30, 1885; residence, Topsfield, Mass. No issue.
3. ELMER W.,⁶ b. Oct. 22, 1844; m. Amelia C. Cram, of Deering, Me., Nov. 1, 1880; residence, East Deering, Me. No issue.
4. CHARLES M.,⁶ b. Feb. 2, 1847; m. Sarah Cobb, of Falmouth, July 3, 1873, and has had three children; two died in infancy. Mr. Boothby d. July 16, 1878. Son, *Silas M.*, b. Mar. 21, 1874, living with the mother, in Portland.
5. EVA E.,⁶ b. Oct. 17, 1849; d. in infancy.
6. MARTHA A.,⁶ b. Sept. 28, 1856; m. Daniel W. Thorne, of Bridgton (now deceased), Aug. 21, 1875, and has one child; residence, East Deering, Me.

CHILDREN OF CHARLES W., OF SACO:

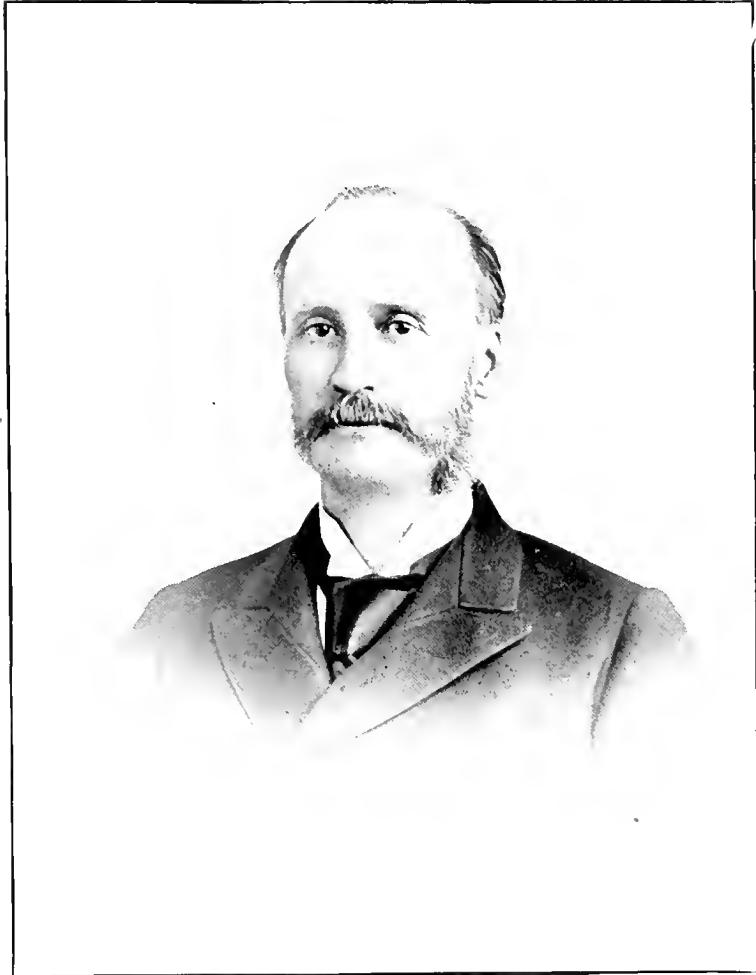
1. MARY E.,⁶ d. Sept. 7, 1853, aged one year.
2. JOHN M.,⁶ d. Sept. 26, 1855, aged 9 months.
3. FANNY,⁶ d. Apr. 23, 1857, aged 11 months.
4. HERBERT W.,⁶ d. Oct. 9, 1860, aged 3 years, 2 months.
5. SARAH E.,⁶ d. Aug. 4, 1865, aged 10 months.
6. WILLARD,⁶ d. Aug. 4, 1869, aged 3 months.
7. ALICE,⁶ b. June 30, 1850; d. Aug. 22, 1880.

CHILDREN OF NATHANIEL, OF SACO:

1. CHANCY S.,⁶ d. June 9, 1875, aged 23 years.
2. HENRY,⁶ living at home in Saco.



George H. Boothby.



ALONZO BOOTHBY, M. D

CHILDREN OF NATHANIEL, OF ATHENS:

1. GEORGE E.,⁶ b. May 1, 1837; d. Mar. 8, 1858, unmarried, while attending medical college at Brunswick, Me.
2. DR. ALONZO,⁶ b. Mar. 5, 1840, at Athens, Me.; m. Maria Stodard, in 1863, and has one son, of whom hereafter. He was educated in the common school, Athens Academy, and at Kent's Hill. At the age of nineteen, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Kinsman, of Athens; after a two years' course at Brunswick, he went to New York, in 1861, and took a course with Professor Conant. During the Civil war, he graduated from the Georgetown Medical College and received a diploma. He served under the eminent surgeon, Dr. Bliss, in the army in 1862; after the battle of Gettysburg he performed valuable service among the wounded for about four weeks; was soon after made first assistant surgeon of the 2d United States regiment of colored troops. He saw service at Ship Island and Key West. Returning to the latter place, after a visit to the North on a furlough, he contracted the yellow fever, resigned, and came to his home in Maine, where he was taken down with the dread disease, which was the beginning of a ten years' sickness. He located at Wilton, and after two years of professional practice went to Boston. Having received much relief from remedies prescribed by a homeopathic physician, he adopted that system and entered immediately upon its study with Dr. Russell. He was successful and soon had an extensive practice. In 1883 he went to Europe and spent a year in the best hospitals as a student of surgery. His knowledge of the German language gave him a great advantage over many others who went abroad for the same purpose. He spent eight months in Berlin, and several months in Vienna and London, where he visited the hospitals. Returning to Boston he gradually relinquished the practice of medicine and devoted himself to the more congenial science of surgery. A second trip to Europe, in 1887, was turned to good account.

When his skill as a surgeon became more widely known he established a private hospital on Worcester square in Boston—the largest and best private surgical hospital in the city—for the care and treatment of his patients. In this institution thirty beds are maintained, and a school for training nurses. He has quite an extensive practice outside.

Doctor Boothby has been visiting physician to the Homeopathic Dispensary; demonstrator of anatomy at the Boston University School of Medicine; four years lecturer of anatomy, and three years professor of surgical anatomy. For three years he was lecturer on surgery and associate professor of clinical surgery, besides filling other important professional positions. He is president of the Massachusetts Medical Society and past president of the Boston Homeopathic Medical Society. He is one of the surgeons of the Massachusetts Homeopathical Hospital, and in that institution performed his first great operation as early as 1883, which was the first successful removal of the kidney in New England. His professional duties are so exacting that he finds little time for society. He is a diligent student of medical, surgical, and general literature.

In early life he was much interested in Odd Fellowship and Masonry; has been Past Grand of Franklin Lodge and Past Chief Patriarch of

Boston Encampment of Odd Fellows, also member of Mt. Lebanon Lodge of Free Masons.

Doctor Boothby has a fine home on Beacon street, and his domestic life is remarkably pleasant.

By good authorities, both in and out of his school, he is regarded as one of the most competent surgeons in New England, and patients are sent to his hospital for treatment by physicians in all sections of our land. Son: *Walter M.*⁷

3. AUDORA M.,⁶ b. Dec. 24, 1841; d. Mar. 1, 1858, unmarried.
4. ORISSA M.,⁶ b. Dec. 22, 1845; was m. to Lewis Boynton, in 1863, at Athens; farmer and mill-wright at Pikeville, Tenn. Children.
5. LANTHIS,⁶ b. Oct. 12, 1847; m. in 1877 at Pittsfield, Me., Ida E. Spooner; d. Jan. 31, 1884. He was a farmer in Athens. Two children, *Bernice D.*,⁷ b. Feb. 15, 1878; *Lanthis R.*,⁷ b. Oct. 1, 1883.

CHILDREN OF LEVI T., OF WATERVILLE:

1. COL. FREDERICK E.,⁶ b. Dec. 3, 1845, in Norway, Me.; he m. Oct. 25, 1871, Adelaide E., dau. of Charles H. and Vesta B. Smith, of Waterville. No issue. He was educated in the common school, Normal Institute of Paris, and at the high school and Classical Institute of Waterville, Me. While young he was called to assist his father as station agent of the M. C. R. R., at Waterville, and developed a taste and fitness for railroad business. From this initiatory experience he was advanced, by various stages, being acting paymaster from 1871 to 1874, to the office of general passenger and ticket agent, a position he has held for many years. In consequence of the consolidation of the great Maine Central system, his position has become one of great responsibility. He seems to have possessed just the natural qualifications adapted to his important duties, and his faithful attention to all the details involved in his business, and his social qualities have made him deservedly popular with the Maine Central organization and with the general public. He was on the staff of Governors Bodwell, Marble, and Burleigh. See portrait.
2. COL. W. A. R.,⁶ now engaged in the insurance business with his father at Waterville, Me.
3. Daughter,⁶ m. W. H. K. Abbott, the superintendent of the Lockwood mills, at Waterville, Me.

CHILDREN OF CHARLES, OF LIVERMORE:

1. FRANK H.,⁶ b. April 3, 1852; m. May 30, 1878, to Carrie M., dau. of John V. and Addie (Silver) Young; lives in Livermore.
3. CHARLES H.,⁶ b. May 10, 1854, in Dixfield, Me. He attended the town schools until ten years of age, summer and winter, and from that time until fifteen went to school winters and worked on the farm the remainder of the time. He subsequently worked at home summers and taught or attended school the residue of each year, paying his own expenses; was a student at Wilton Academy and Waterville Classical Institute, graduating from the latter in 1876. He taught the high school at Canton, Me., 1877 and 1878, and at the same time read law with Hon. John P. Swasey. In 1878-9 he taught the high school at Livermore Falls;



CHARLES H. BOOTHBY.

the following summer studied law with Hon. Charles W. Larrabee, of Bath. On Sept. 12, 1879, he was admitted to the bar at Paris, Oxford Co., Me. He then went to the Boston Law School, where he graduated in the class of 1880. He opened an office at Livermore Falls, and continued the practice of his profession there until the fall of 1884, meantime teaching several terms of high school in the town. He was a member of the school committee in Livermore for 1878-9, after which he removed to East Livermore. Beginning to teach at the age of sixteen, he successfully taught some thirty terms. Good order was always observable among his scholars, and he worked hard to advance them in their studies; they in turn would do anything he asked of them. Committees visiting his schools, invariably gave an excellent report. He never applied for but two positions as a teacher, but was sought after by the agents or supervisors. Having the faculty of securing the goodwill of his pupils, he seldom found it necessary to inflict corporeal punishment. His physical ability may have had a restraining influence over some. Mr. Boothby removed to Portland in the fall of 1884, and took the management and secretaryship of an insurance company, in which position he remained until May, 1892, when he resumed the practice of law at Portland, where he continued until January, 1894, at which time he went to Boston, where he is now in successful practice, numbering among his clientage some influential citizens. Squire Boothby has always been successful in acquiring money, but it has been generously used for his family, friends, and the needy. He has always provided everything for his home that would conduce to its comfort. Possessing strong literary proclivities, he has written considerable, and some of his poetic productions have found their way into print. As a writer, he shows marked ability, and has been highly complimented as such by some who are good judges. His high ideals and modesty, however, will seldom allow his composition to escape the waste basket. Politically he has been an uncompromising Republican, and when in Portland served as vice-president and acting president of the Lincoln Republican Club. He has been several times offered the nomination for official position, but has declined to have his name thus used. As a public speaker, he has received flattering compliments, but in consequence of a natural timidity, he shrinks from such public display, and will never "come to the front" when he can avoid it. He is a Mason in good standing in Oriental Star Lodge (of which master two years), Androscoggin R. A. Chapter, both of Livermore Falls, Portland Council and St. Albans Commandery, both of Portland. He is also an Odd Fellow and a member, in good standing, of Livermore Falls Lodge. In personal appearance, Squire Boothby is commanding; his height is six feet, two; his form erect and well proportioned; his weight over one hundred and ninety pounds. He is a man of noble spirit, full of kindness and good cheer, whose presence is an enjoyable social benediction to his friends and companions in the various relations of life.

He m., May 13, 1880, Lottie G., dau. of Dr. A. R. and Sarah S. (Treat) Millett, and has one child.

4. CORA P.,^a b. May 12, 1859, in Livermore, Me.; m. Dec. 4, 1881, to Welcome F. Fuller.

5. ANNIE C.,⁶ b. Mar. 20, 1861, in Livermore, Me.; m. Feb. 2, 1885, to Harrison M. Pratt.
6. ERNEST R.,⁶ b. May 6, 1863.
7. GEORGE L.,⁶ b. June 14, 1866.
8. LILLIAN M.,⁶ b. Oct. 27, 1869.
9. IDA B.,⁶ b. May 26, 1873; d. June 1, 1873.
10. ORA W.,⁶ b. June 13, 1876.
11. HAROLD A.,⁶ b. Nov. 6, 1879.

CHILDREN OF DAVID, OF WILTON:

1. HERSCHAL W.,⁸ b. May 10, 1861; unmarried.
2. LUELLA A.,⁶ b. Apr. 23, 1863; unmarried.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF WALTER, OF LEEDS:

- I. ISAAC T.,⁷ b. Sept. 13, 1822; m. Louisa M. Spear, of Standish, Me., Oct. 14, 1848, and lives in that town. Children as follows:
 1. CYRUS H.,⁸ b. Mar. 19, 1852, in Leeds, Me.; m. Mabel Wilds, of Biddeford, Nov. 21, 1885.
 - II. SARAH S.,⁸ b. May 10, 1855; m. Nov. 1, 1874.
 - III. FRANK M.,⁸ b. Nov. 10, 1857; lives in Boston; single.
2. HANNAH,⁷ b. July 19, 1827; m. Henry A. Brown, of Lowell, Mass., by whom three sons. She d. in 1861, in Lowell.

CHILDREN OF ISAAC, OF LEEDS:

1. BETSEY,⁷ b. May 26, 1831; m. Horatio Williams, of Leeds; no children; d. in July, 1862.
2. LYDIA J.,⁷ b. Jan. 20, 1833; d. May 15, 1849.
3. AUGUSTA R.,⁷ b. Aug., 1835.
4. RAFINA A.,⁷ b. July 1, 1837; d. Dec. 11, 1842.
5. WALTER W.,⁷ b. June 28, 1838; was sergeant in Company K, Third Maine Infantry, and killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
6. CYRUS,⁷ b. June, 1840; d. Dec. 20, 1846.
7. CHARLES D.,⁷ b. July 10, 1842; d. Dec. 27, 1862.
8. THOMAS H.,⁷ b. April 24, 1845; m. Dec. 28, 1867, to Sarah, dau. of Tillotson and Mary (Hart) Libby, who d. Oct. 28, 1888, leaving issue. He was educated at the district school and Monmouth Academy. He m. second, Nov. 24, 1892, Estella, dau. of Seth Stanchfield, of Danforth, Me. Mr. Boothby inherited the property of his ancestors at Boothby Hill in Leeds, Me., and is a farmer and treasurer of the grange; has children:
 - I. BESSIE M.,⁸ b. Nov. 16, 1868; d. July 14, 1879.
 - II. LIZZIE L.,⁸ b. Aug. 28, 1870; living.
 - III. CHARLES R.,⁸ b. Sept. 25, 1873; d. Apr. 12, 1874.
 - IV. HORATIO, R.,⁸ b. Sept. 25, 1875; now living.



COL. STEPHEN BOOTHBY.

9. JENNIS L.,⁷ b. Aug. 20, 1851; m. Dec. 25, 1872, to Charles R. Bessey, of Wayne, Me.; d. July 9, 1880.
10. SARAH A.,⁷ b. Dec. 6, 1852; d. Aug. 16, 1854.
11. ISAAC W.,⁷ b. June 5, 1857; d. May 4, 1882.

CHILDREN OF CYRUS, OF EMBDEN:

1. ELBRIDGE G.,⁷ b. Mar. 14, 1812; m. Sylvia Dunton, of Concord, Me., Oct. 6, 1834, who d. Oct. 10, 1853. He was engaged in the lumber business in Bangor, and was drowned, Aug. 27, 1850; had a son and two daughters, all dead.
2. LOUISA H.,⁷ b. Mar. 23, 1816; m. Nov. 29, 1837, to Elijah G. Stevens, of Embden, Me., and had four sons. She d. Feb. 19, 1847. Mr. Stevens m. again and went to Nebraska.
3. THADDEUS F.,⁷ b. Apr. 3, 1822; m. Dec. 4, 1851, Philena Felker, who d. July 5, 1874, and he m. second, Dec. 20, 1877, Susan N. Leadbetter, of Concord, Me. He has always lived on the parental homestead in Embden, Me., as a farmer. He has served as town clerk and selectman twenty years; representative in legislature in 1870. He d. Jan. 27, 1894; was a man of superior ability, well known and respected. Three daughters:
 - I. LEWELLA S.,⁸ b. July 28, 1854; m. June 14, 1877, to Lyman C. Jewett, a farmer of Solon, Me., and had five children.
 - II. CARRIE L.,⁸ b. Mar. 20, 1858; m. to Charles H. Playse, a boot and shoe maker and dealer, in Skowhegan, Me.
 - III. ANGIE,⁸ b. Sept. 30, 1869; school teacher.
4. CYRUS K.,⁷ b. Sept. 22, 1828; d. unmarried, June 14, 1855.
5. LAURINDA S.,⁷ b. Aug. 29, 1831; d. single, Aug. 15, 1874.

CHILDREN OF REV. SAMUEL:

1. SUSAN E.,⁷ b. May 2, 1832, in Leeds, Me.; m. to Orson Lane, in Leeds, Mar., 1852; she d. May 14, 1858, leaving issue.
2. COL. STEPHEN,⁷ b. Oct. 23, 1833; d. June 5, 1864, unmarried. He entered Waterville College in 1853, and graduated in 1857. He afterwards taught school; also served as instructor and lecturer for teachers' institute, under the state superintendent of education. In the spring of 1861, he formed a co-partnership with Mark H. Dunnell, afterward a member of Congress, and engaged in the practice of law in Portland with flattering prospects of success. This business relation was not long continued, for both members of the firm responded to the call for men to defend the flag. Stephen Boothby entered the First Maine Cavalry as first lieutenant of Company F, and was promoted to a captaincy after entering the field, the next year. He was on duty with his company until appointed major in March or April, 1863, with the exception of a few months in the autumn of 1862, while aide-de-camp to the military governor of Frederick, Md., during the campaign in that state. In July, 1864, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, which rank he held until his death. While skirmishing at Shepardstown, he was badly wounded in the back, but remained some time in the saddle.

He was allowed to return home for a short time to recuperate. He led a charge in the battle at Beaver Dam Station, Va., May 10, 1864, and was shot through the right breast and right shoulder, necessitating the operation of exsection, the right arm being removed at the shoulder joint. After a wearying ride over the rough roads in an ambulance around Richmond for five days, he was placed on a hospital boat, and his splendid constitution, indomitable courage, and unyielding will kept him up so well that he could help himself considerably. But he died in a hospital at Point Lookout, Md., June 5, 1864, at the age of 30. His body was taken to his father's home in Lewiston, and received a military burial. Almost the entire Cumberland bar, of which he was a member, was present, and a large military escort followed the body to the grave and fired the last salute. The horse he rode in the field was led in the procession. We cannot more appropriately supplement the foregoing than by quoting from an address by Col. C. H. Smith, at a reunion of the First Maine Cavalry at Lewiston, on Sept. 2, 1879:

"Lieut. Col. Boothby died. And as his noble soul went out, there came to take its place the spirit of a deeper devotion to duty, a higher love of country, a nobler disregard of danger in the cause of right and justice, that hovered over the regiment until its muster-out, and that still lingers around and guides the comrades who were so fortunate as to serve in the light of his example. Lieut. Col. Boothby died. And shall we here today mourn his loss? Shall we drop a tear, or breathe a word of pity that he died so young, while so bright a future was before him? No! Lieut. Col. Boothby died. Let us here, standing by his grave, remembering his noble life and glorious death, each one pledge ourselves to emulate his example. Let us each one pledge ourselves anew to keep his memory, and the memory of our comrades, and the memory of the cause for which we fought and for which they died, ever bright, and to practice ourselves, and teach our children, lessons of patriotism, of fidelity to duty and to God, of love of liberty, and of reverence for the dear old, grand old stars and stripes, the lessons which we read as we stand here by the grave of one who gave his life for them. Then shall Lieut. Col. Boothby not have lived in vain. Then shall our sacrifices and hardships not have been in vain. Then shall the war of the rebellion not have been fought in vain. Then shall we be found worthy, at the last grand roll-call, to stand by the side of Lieut. Col. Boothby, in the awful presence of the Great Commander of all, and joyously answer 'HERE!'"

Col. Boothby was one of those noble men whom the military service could not corrupt. Strictly temperate, eschewing the use of either stimulants or narcotics, upright in morals, addicted to no vice or evil habit, inflexibly honest, inaccessible to a temptation to fraud or meanness, he was the very soul of soldierly honor, and commanded the highest respect of his fellows in arms. He deemed no oaths necessary to establish his character for soldierly independence and manliness, or to uphold his authority; he indulged in no boasting to call attention to his bravery or deeds of valor; he assumed no haughtiness of manner to give men to understand that he was one in command; he made no display to bring before the minds of observers the position he held, or to



Russell C. Boothby.

invite from them homage to his rank. But in all those qualities which could render him worthy of honor and deference as a man, a soldier, and an officer, he stood pre-eminent. The following lines were written in memory of Col. Boothby:

They have welcomed home our soldier, but no shouts have rent the air,
And no tones of joyous greeting for the gallant sleeper there;
But the strong men bow their faces, and fair woman's tear-drops fall
As they yield another treasure at their bleeding country's call.

They have welcomed home our soldier, but he came not as of old—
In the flush of life and gladness—but so pale, and still, and cold;
And with muffled steps they hear him—they who loved the hero well,
While with cadence soft and mournful, tolls the solemn minster bell.

Ay! 'tis well that they have wrapped him—him the young, the brave, the true,
Wrapped him in his own loved banner, of the red, the white, the blue!
For that flag he fought so bravely, for that flag his life-blood gave,
And 'tis meet that it be waving o'er his honored, cherished grave.

They have welcomed home our soldier, but a welcome strangely sad;
Eyes are dim and lips are trembling; tones are hushed ere while so glad.
Ah! we deemed not when he left us, firm of step and strong of will,
That that step so soon would falter, that brave heart so soon be still.

Young he died, the gallant hearted; but full many a gray-haired one
Sinks to rest at close of evening with his race less nobly run.
Life was sweet, but duty sweeter, and he bravely, bravely fell,
For the green vales of our country, for the land he loved so well!

Then raise high the costly marble! place upon the book of Fame,
'Mid our band of valiant martyrs, Boothby's honored, cherished name.
In our heart of hearts we'll wear it, grateful that our Father gave
Souls so noble, patriot heroes, our bleeding land to save.

3. ELIAS P.,⁷ b. Sept. 22, 1835; d. Oct. 31, 1840.
4. VIARA G.,⁷ b. July 8, 1838; m. to Orson Lane, of Leeds, Dec. 17, 1859.
Three children.
5. HON. ROSWELL C.,⁷ b. Jan. 16, 1840; m. Apr. 27, 1861, Julia A. Coffin,
of Lewiston, Me., who d. at East Livermore, Me., Mar. 31, 1868, aged 26;
two children, of whom hereafter. Mr. Boothby m., second, Dec. 6, 1870,
Clara A. Atwood, of Portland, and by her has two children. His early
life was passed upon his father's farm and attending the common schools.
In 1857 he moved to Lewiston, Me., with his parents, and there attended
high school and the Maine State Seminary (now Bates College), and at
the age of seventeen commenced teaching, in which capacity he was
very successful. In 1864 he purchased a farm at East Livermore and
two years later he sold this and purchased the grist-mill at Livermore
Falls, which he ran in connection with the "feed business" for twenty
years; since which time he has been in the wood and coal business.

He was a member of the board of school committee 1866-69; super-
visor of schools, 1871-74; on the board of selectmen, 1875-87 and 1891-
94, and chairman of this board for the last twelve years of his service;
county commissioner from 1883 to 1893; justice of the peace and trial
justice for many years, in which last capacity he has sat as judge in all
the cases that could come before that court for at least fifteen years.

He is a member of the Baptist church, of which he has been deacon
and leader of the choir for a long time. He has given much attention
to vocal music, and he is blessed with one of the richest bass voices in
the state.

For many years he has been prominent in Masonic bodies, having
held the offices of Master, High Priest, and D. D. Grand Master.

He is a man of sound judgment, excellent character, and has ever been looked up to as a wise counselor by his fellow-citizens.

6. EMMA L.,⁷ b. Feb. 9, 1842, in Leeds, Me.; was m. to Willard Lothrop, of Leeds, June 11, 1860, and has three children.
7. SARAH H.,⁷ b. Mar. 19, 1851; m. July 25, 1873, to Frederick B. Stanford, Brooklyn, N. Y. Two children.
8. MARIETTA,⁷ b. July 12, 1853; d. Sept. 22, 1872.

CHILDREN OF LEVI, OF BUXTON:

1. ALICE A.,⁷ b. June 12, 1844.
2. SARAH J.,⁷ b. Mar. 22, 1846; d. June, 1861.
3. MARY J.,⁷ b. Mar. 11, 1848.
4. ELIZABETH E.,⁷ b. Sept. 6, 1855.
5. JOHN L.,⁷ b. Nov. 16, 1858; d. Aug. 22, 1859.
6. SAMUEL A.,⁷ b. Nov. 16, 1858.

CHILDREN OF RICHARD C., OF SAGO:

1. JAMES F.,⁷ b. April 2, 1848; m. Emeline R., dau. of Rev. O. B. Cheney, president of Bates College, Aug. 5, 1872. Now treasurer of the Androscoggin County Savings Bank in Lewiston, Me., where he resides. Six children:
 - I. OREN C.,⁸ b. June 25, 1873.
 - II. CAROLINE S.,⁸ b. Sept. 20, 1875; d. Nov. 24, 1891.
 - III. JAMES F.,⁸ b. Nov. 15, 1879; d. July 23, 1880.
 - IV. ALICE P.,⁸ b. Sept. 16, 1882; d. Sept. 10, 1884.
 - V. WILLARD S.,⁸ b. Aug. 31, 1886.
 - VI. RICHARD P.,⁸ b. June 1, 1893.
2. SUSAN E.,⁷ b. Jan. 1, 1851; d. June 7, 1854.
3. WILLARD M.,⁷ b. Nov. 4, 1853; m. Annie B. Cummings, Nov. 4, 1878; resides in Pawtucket, R. I. No issue.
4. CHARLES H.,⁷ b. Feb. 11, 1860; m. Edith M. Weeks, Aug. 1, 1882, and lives in Medford, Mass. Three children:
 - I. CARL H.,⁸ b. Oct. 8, 1884.
 - II. RALPH E.,⁸ b. June 2, 1890.
 - III. EDITH P.,⁸ b. Dec. 4, 1893.
5. ELEANOR C.,⁷ b. Sept. 23, 1864; m. Aug. 25, 1893, to Frank C. Stowell, and lives in Somerville, Mass. No children.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL G., OF SAGO:

1. LEONORA M.,⁷ b. Jan. 26, 1862.
2. SARAH C.,⁷ b. May 10, 1871.

CHILDREN OF RICHARD, OF SAGO:

1. WILLARD B.,⁷ b. May, 1859; m. Lizzie Pillsbury and has one son, *Alfred R.* Mr. B. runs a fruit and confectionery store in Westbrook, Me.
2. RICHARD C.,⁷ b. Feb. 4, 1868; m. Ada Cutler, Nov. 8, 1893; keeps a grocery store in Westbrook, Me.



E. L. BOOTHBY, M.D.

CHILDREN OF CHARLES S., OF SACO:

1. HORACE,⁷ 2. LILLIE V.,⁷ 3. HERBERT,⁷ 4. CHARLES U.,⁷

CHILDREN OF ARTHUR, OF LIMINGTON:

1. WILBER F.,⁷ now of Salem, Oregon.

CHILDREN OF JONATHAN, OF CORNISH:

1. Dr. E. L.,⁷ b. Aug. 21, 1849; m. first, Jennie, dau. of W. H. Carter, M. D., of Bradford, Vt., who d. Sept., 1874; second, dau. of R. J. Wilcox, M. D., of Rome Falls, Wis. He was graduated at Dartmouth College, class 1875; member of Intia County Medical Association and State Medical Association of Wisconsin; of the American Medical Association; United States examining surgeon for pensions; surgeon for Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha railway; late county coroner for St. Croix County, Wis.; late county physician for the poor of St. Croix County, Wis.; examining surgeon to various life insurance companies; he is District Deputy Grand Master, I. O. O. F., Wis.; late supervisor of the village of Hammond; member county board of supervisors, St. Croix County, Wis. Dr. Boothby resides at Hammond, Wis., where he is held in high esteem, not only as one of the most skillful medical practitioners of the county and state, but for his high moral character and social qualities. Children: *Carton F.*, b. Apr. 23, 1876; *Jonathan*, b. Feb. 20, 1878; *Harold*, b. Oct. 2, 1879; *Grace*, b. Oct. 1, 1881.
2. Daughter,⁷ m. Warren E. Freeman, merchant tailor, Saco, Me., with whom her mother is now living.

CHILDREN OF DEA. JOSHUA, OF LIMINGTON:

1. ARZELLA,⁷ deceased.
2. CHARLES E.,⁷ m. Carrie Norton and lives at Cumberland Mills, Me.
3. GEORGE C.,⁷ m. Della Marr and lives in Portland, Me.
4. ADA,⁷ m. George Graham and lives at Cumberland Mills, Me.
5. ISAAC M.,⁷ living at home.

CHILDREN OF ASA, OF WILLARD:

1. FRANK L.,⁷ b. Nov., 1869, at Phoenix, N. Y.; m. in 1892, Miss Alberta Hooper (b. Nov., 1869, at Ontario, Canada), in Chicago, Ill.
2. ANNIE L.,⁷ b. Oct., 1867, at Phoenix, N. Y.

CHILDREN OF DAVID, OF LIMINGTON:

1. SALLY,⁷ m. Daniel Elliott, Parsonsfield.
2. JANE,⁷ m. Samuel Marr, of Limington.
3. CLEMENTINE E.,⁷ living with Mrs. Marr.
4. LUCY E.,⁷ d. a child.
5. NATHANIEL K. S.,⁷ d. at age of 30, a very amiable and beloved young man.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM, OF LIMINGTON:

1. MARY S.,⁷ b. June, 1841; m. July 28, 1883, to Amos Mason, trader, Porter Village, Me.

2. MARTHA M.,⁷ b. Sept. 16, 1845, living at home with her father, in Limington, Me.

CHILDREN OF EDWARD K., OF PORTLAND:

1. LOUISA E.,⁷ b. Dec. 7, 1842, in Boston; m. to William H. Purington and lives in Portland. One dau.
2. EDWARD F.,⁷ b. June 16, 1845, in Boston; m. Sarah F. Boucher, b. in Cape Elizabeth in 1844, and resides in Portland; is an engineer; has two children: *Fred H.*, b. April 22, 1870, and *Nellie G.*, b. April 19, 1875.
3. ALFRED H.,⁷ b. Oct. 12, 1848, in Lowell; d. a child.
4. ALFRED L.,⁷ b. Jan. 12, 1860, in Portland; d. a child.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS, OF PORTLAND:

1. ANGIE L.,⁷ b. Oct. 20, 1851; m. Aug. 8, 1872, to William R. Smith, of Farmington, Me. Two children.
2. CHARLES Y.,⁷ b. Feb. 17, 1854; m. July 16, 1883, to Clara Russell, of Fall River, Mass., and has six children.
3. JOHN M.,⁷ b. Jan. 1, 1858; m. and had one son.

CHILDREN OF DAVID, OF BALDWIN:

1. JOSEPH,⁷ b. Apr. 12, 1841, in Parsonsfield; m. Sept. 25, 1865, to Lydia A. Sanborn, and had issue: *Alexander*, *Nettie F.*, *Iceland D.*, *Lillian H.* (twins), *Nellie M.*, *Maud E.* Mr. Boothby resides in Baldwin, Me.
2. ISRAEL,⁷ b. Jan. 8, 1856, in Parsonsfield, Me.; m. June 27, 1875, to Harriet A. Norton, and resides in Baldwin at the Maine Central railway station, where he has for many years been freight agent; late acting station agent. A jovial, good-natured fellow who sticks to his business like a—Boothby. One son, *Leon E.*
3. FRANCES A.,⁷ b. May 20, 1847, in Parsonsfield, Me., and d. in Baldwin, Dec. 6, 1859.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL, OF CORNISH:

1. SILAS,⁷ resides in Parsonsfield, Me.
2. JOSEPH,⁷ resides in Florida.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN R. AND ETHELINDA:

1. LILLA,⁷ m. Dr. Colby, of Washington, D. C.
2. LORING S.,⁷ m. — Pike and lives in Cornish.

CHILDREN OF ELI S., OF CAPE ELIZABETH:

1. WILLIAM,⁷ now in Portland.

CHILDREN OF ARTHUR, OF BUXTON:

1. SAMUEL,⁷ b. Oct. 31, 1855.
2. MIRIAM M.,⁷ b. Feb. 5, 1858.
3. SUSAN E.,⁷ b. Jan. 20, 1861.
4. ELLEN H.,⁷ b. Sept. 29, 1862.

CHILDREN OF FREDERICK C., OF BUXTON:

1. FRED E.,⁷ b. Oct. 9, 1869; d. Feb. 25, 1875.
2. EFFIE L.,⁷ b. Feb. 11, 1876; at home in Buxton, Me.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE E., OF BUXTON:

1. LAURA E.,⁷ b. Dec. 18, 1863.
2. OTIS,⁷ b. July 26, 1865; d. Jan. 9, 1866.
3. ELMER G.,⁷ b. Aug. 16, 1866.
4. CORA,⁷ b. June 13, 1869; d. Sept. 9, 1869.
5. GEORGE W.,⁷ b. Feb. 17, 1871.
6. DELANO,⁷ b. Aug. 1, 1872; d. Sept. 20, 1872.
7. STATIRA A.,⁷ b. Nov. 14, 1876.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE H., OF SAGO:

1. WALTER H.⁷
2. S. Agnes.⁷
3. Irving.⁷

BOOTHBYS OF LIMERICK, ME.

William Boothby was an early settler in the town of Limerick, but thus far all efforts to learn whose son he was have proved fruitless. The family records were burned many years ago. Tradition would have him a native of Berwick, but no trace of him was found there. His farm was on the Hayes hill. He married Elizabeth Winkley, who was born in 1761 and died Jan. 25, 1847, aged 87. He died Sept. 3, 1828. These had a large family, as will appear. He served in the Revolution and had a pension many years.

1. SAMUEL, m. Hannah Chellis, of Newfield (intention Mar. 3, 1816), and lived on the homestead; had a family of twelve children, whose names will follow. He was in the war of 1812 and drew a pension. He died July 28, 1884, aged 92 years and 28 days.
2. DEBORAH, m. Edward Tibbetts, of Brookfield, N. H., Mar. 4, 1809.
3. OLIVE, m. Levi Stone, intention Aug. 13, 1825.
4. BETSEY, m. Abraham Edwards, intention Dec. 15, 1811.
5. JAMES, d. June 1, 1850.
6. POLLY, m. Reuben Winchell, of Limerick, in 1800.
7. LUCY, m. Robert Foss, of Scarborough.
8. SUSAN, m. Oliver Bradeen, of Waterborough.
9. ESTHER, m. John Walton, of Waterborough.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND HANNAH.

1. HARRIET, m. John Cole, of Newton, Mass.; now dead.
2. HORACE A., m. Harriet Fearing, of New Hampshire, and is now living in Limerick.
3. ELMIRA, m. James C. Foster, of Boston; both dead.
4. HENRY C., b. June 14, 1822; m. Margaret P. Blaney, of Boston, and had issue, eleven children, whose names will follow. Margaret P. died May 26, 1893. Mr. B. is living.
1. WILLIAM H., b. May 24, 1845; d. Jan. 17, 1852.
11. EDWARD F., b. July 17, 1847; m. Ann I. Fogg, of Boston, and had two children. He and family living in Boston.

- (1). *Charles E.*, b. July 30, 1870; m. Annie F. Kimball, of Boston, and had by her *Hazel Edna*, b. Dec. 9, 1892; d. Aug. 5, 1893.
- (2). *Fannie I.*, b. Aug. 11, 1875; d. Nov. 20, 1876.
- III. MARGARET A., b. April 8, 1849; m. John Shirley, deceased; second, Horace Kellock, and lives in Kennebunk.
- IV. ORRIN C., b. Mar. 27, 1851; m. Olive Grant, of Waterborough, where they reside; blacksmith.
- V. CHARLES L., b. Sept. 3, 1853; d. Jan. 20, 1854.
- VI. CHARLES S., b. Dec. 8, 1854; m. Georgie R. Derby, of Boston; d. Oct. 5, 1890; she also deceased. These had three children, now living, named *Warren*, *Gertie*, and *Minnie*.
- VII. HIRAM, b. Sept. 23, 1856; d. Oct. 17, 1856.
- VIII. HANNAH C., b. July 1, 1858; m. Elon R. Gray, of Nashua, N. H. (both mutes); now living.
- IX. GEORGE H., b. Dec. 9, 1860; m. Lizzie Souther, of Stoneham, Mass.; now living. Two children: *Gurden H.* and *Lillian G.*, both living.
- X. IDA M., b. July 12, 1864; d. Aug. 6, 1864.
- XI. FANNIE E., b. July 20, 1866; m. Edward F. French, of Nashua, N. H. (both mutes); now living.
5. WILLIAM, m. Sarah Libby; both dead.
6. DAVID, d. young, about 4 years of age.
7. CHARLES C., m. Frances Lovejoy; both living in Limerick. No living children.
8. ASA, d. aged about 22 years.
9. SOPHIA, died at the age of 22 years.
10. HIRAM, d. young.
11. JOHN F., b. Mar. 12, 1832; m. Olive H. Linscott, of Hollis, and had issue, eight children; both living.
- I. FRANK O., b. Feb. 16, 1858; m. M. L. Fogg, of Boston.
- II. HATTIE E., b. Apr. 14, 1860.
- III. LEONARD M., b. Apr. 27, 1862.
- IV. CHARLES H., b. May 24, 1864.
- V. FLORA E., b. Jan. 13, 1866.
- VI. FANNIE B., b. June 24, 1868; d. March, 1869.
- VII. NELLIE M., b. Feb. 16, 1870; d. Sept. 29, 1891.
- VIII. BERTHA F., b. Apr. 27, 1872.

Alexander Boothby was a resident of Buxton from 1828 to 1848, but I have not ascertained where he came from, although I have advertised for his descendants. He m. Joanna ——, and had children named as follows:

1. SARAH E., b. Jan. 3, 1828.
2. MARY J., b. Mar. 17, 1830.
3. MARTHA T., b. Aug. 6, 1833.
4. MARK, b. Jan. 15, 1836.

5. HARRIET E., b. Aug. 16, 1838.
6. IRA, b. Sept. 4, 1841; d. Nov. 12.
7. MATILDA A., b. Oct. 28, 1842.
8. JULIETTE, b. Oct. 26, 1848.

MARRIAGES IN KITTERY.

1. THOMAS BOOTHBY and Lydia Came, both of Kittery, intention recorded Jan. 8, 1724.
2. JANE BOOTHBY and John Moore, Jr., both of Kittery, intention recorded Dec. 18, 1742.
3. MIRIAM BOOTHBY and John Deering, Jr., both of Kittery, intention recorded Dec. 7, 1754.
4. BRIDGET BOOTHBY and James Stevens, both of Kittery, m. Apr. 4, 1807.

BOOTHBYS OF CONWAY, N. H.

Dea. Henry Boothby, b. Jan. 5, 1769; m. Anna Rumery, of Little Falls plantation, afterwards Phillipsburgh, now Hollis, Me., Nov. 12, 1790. She was b. Apr. 26, 1771. I have not learned whose son he was; could not find his name in the records of Scarborough or Saco, but assume that he was one of that branch family. His descendants cannot give any information about his relatives. He settled in Parsonsfield, Me., where the births of his nine children were recorded; removed to Conway, N. H., when son Robert was nine years old (1825) and remained there, keeping a regular "ministers' tavern"; a home from which the poor and needy were never turned away hungry. He d. Jan. 7, 1852; his wife d. Dec. 20, 1857. Children and descendants as follows:

1. CHARITY, b. Mar. 3, 1792; m. Abraham White and settled in Vermont.
2. ANNA, b. Dec. 30, 1794.
3. SALLY, b. Oct. 7, 1798; never married.
4. CLARISSA, b. July 4, 1800; m. Stephen Hazelton, of Conway, N. H.
5. BETSEY, b. Mar. 23, 1803; m. Ebenezer Hazelton, of Conway, in Parsonsfield, Sept. 21, 1819.
6. POLLY, b. Nov. 8, 1805.
7. RUTH, b. July 14, 1808; m. Daniel Dutch, of Parsonsfield, and settled in Conway.
8. HENRY, b. Nov. 9, 1813; d. young.
9. ROBERT, b. Apr. 4, 1816; m. Evelyn B. Quimby, and lived on the homestead with his parents. He was long well known as a teamster. He d. Oct. 20, 1870. Children:
 - I. EMMA, m. Horace Berry, of Conway, N. H.
 - II. RUTH D., m. Joseph Pitman, of Conway, N. H.
 - III. LUCY M., m. Benjamin F. Carter, and lived in Vassalboro, Me.
 - IV. HENRY J., m. Maria Morton, and lives in Conway, N. H.
 - V. NATHAN S. m. Almeda Miller, of Conway, N. H.

BOOTHBY GLEANINGS.

- 1740, Aug. 20, Martha m. Joseph Perkins.
 1758, Samuel m. Olive Moody.
 1780, July 25, Ebenezer m. Dorothy Deering.
 1782, Jan. 18, Hannah, of Saco, m. John Deering.
 1782, Aug. 18, William m. Elizabeth Winkley.
 1785, Feb. 21, Lois m. John Moulton.
 1791, Apr. 21, Sarah m. Edward Foss.
 1793, Dec. 4, Susanna m. William Avery.
 1793, July 4, Elias to Abigail Murch, of Buxton.
 1801, Jan. 4, Rachel m. George McLellan.
 1798, Nov. 29, Abigail to Levi Elwell, both of Buxton.
 1776, May 2, Eunice m. Joseph Merrill.
 1788, Nov. 16, Richard m. Anna Staples.
 1790, Jan. 28, Susanna m. Charles Dorman.
 1851, Mar. 19, Charles W., of Gorham, m. Elizabeth Dow, of Standish.
 1801, Oct. 11, Susanna to William Butterfield, of Buxton.
 1822, June 27, Ebenezer J. to Abigail Dutch, in Parsonsfield, Me.
 1851, Oct. 28, Ami H. to Annetta M. Benson, in Parsonsfield, Me.
 1866, Dec. 16, John S., d. in Limington, aged 40 years.
 1833, June 26, Eliza, dau. of Samuel, died.
 1837, Sept. 23, Rebecca, dau. of Samuel, died.
 1725, May 11, Thomas Boothby in company of Capt. Jeremiah Moulton, of Hampton, N. H., as per muster-roll.

Boston Family.

This is a Scottish surname, and I suppose the early ancestors, settled in York or Wells, came direct from the "land of mountain and flood." THOMAS BOSTON, or BASTON, was in Wells as early as 1666, and may have been the original emigrant. The name "Royal" has been in the York county family for about two centuries.

Daniel Boston, from York or Wells, came to Denmark, as the first settler, in 1775, and for him the "Boston hills" there were named. He did not long

NOTE.—Thomas Boothby, of Portland, writes of a Scotch lady who landed at that city, *en route* for Toronto, who stated that there was a building in Edinburgh named "Boothby Block," and that her grandmother had said it was built by religious enthusiasts who were driven out of the country. A nice bit of tradition. The same informant mentions a Scotchman in Portland named Sandy Cross, who had been a missionary in Scotland, and who claimed that Boothby was a common name in that country. The author has read the newspapers of Scotland from the border to the north for the past twenty-five years and cannot recall having met with this name. He traveled into all sections of Scotland in 1886, and did not once see the name on sign-board or directory. He spent much time in the National Register House, examining records of Scottish families, but did not find the name Boothby. In a large collection of historical and genealogical works brought home the name does not occur.

NOTE.—There is a place in Maryland named Boothby Hill. In reply to published inquiry, I have the following: "My father came from England and settled in Norfolk, Va. I never heard of any other Boothbys in that part of the country. He had one sister who went to Louisville, Ky., now dead. One brother, Richard, settled in the West Indies. I never heard of Boothby Hill, Md., but I felt there a child and have never been back, and my parents died a good while ago." T. B. Boothby, St. Louis, Mo.

remain but removed across the Saco, to Hiram hill, in June, 1783. He was one of the first assessors in the latter town, in 1803. His sons were Winthrop, Benjamin, Loami, Royal, and William. It is believed that he went to Vermont with a grandson, Jason, and died there. (See "Founders of Hiram.")

1. WINTHROP, m. Huldah, dau. of John Robbins, about 1800-4, and settled on land between his father's place and Joshua R. Ridlon's. Six children:
 - I. ANDREW, b. June 16, 1806.
 - II. MARY, b. July 7, 1808.
 - III. CALVIN, b. Oct. 29, 1810.
 - IV. LUTHER, b. Nov. 28, 1812.
 - V. HANNAH, b. 1814.
 - VI. DANIEL, b. Feb. 1, 1817.
2. LOAMI, m. Rebecca Powers, and lived on his father's farm, where Llewellyn A. Wadsworth, Esq., now resides. His home was burnt down in 1815, and he and his father built the house now standing and occupied on the farm. Six children named as follows:
 - I. LUCY S., b. Oct. 9, 1808.
 - II. PHERE O., b. Dec. 6, 1809.
 - III. HIRAM, b. Nov. 22, 1811.
 - IV. JASON, b. Oct. 15, 1813; kept the Mt. Cutler House at Hiram from 1868 till about 1883.
 - V. REBECCA P., b. May 10, 1817.
 - VI. MARY E., b. Nov. 22, 1820; m. Rev. John C. Perry, Methodist.
3. ROYAL, m. first, — Leathers; second, — Merrill, from New Hampshire, and settled on land in Hiram north of his father's. Children:
 - I. SUSAN, b. May 8, 1810.
 - II. ENOCH M., b. Aug. 15, 1817.
 - III. ROYAL, JR., b. Feb. 19, 1819.
 - IV. SALLY, b. Oct. 27, 1820.
4. BENJAMIN, m. Martha Clark, and lived on land in the valley between Mt. Misery and Mt. Cutler, on the old road (now known as the "Boston road") leading to the Saco river road. He is remembered as a stout-built man, with coarse features and shaggy brow; a blunt, rough old fellow. It has been said that he removed to Woodstock with one of his sons. His children named as follows:
 - I. WILLIAM, lived in the "new settlement" in Hiram; was a soldier in the war of 1812. He m. Rebecca, dau. of John Durgin, and had issue.
 - II. JOSEPH, lived in Boston.
 - III. HARRIET, m. Abijah Lewis, of Hiram, and d. in Harrison. Large family.

NOTE.—Mrs. Lizzie Boston Fuller, dau. of Hiram, was a talented elocutionist and public reader, who died in Hiram, 1880. Her two brothers, Dr. Reuben R. and Frederic O., graduated at Bowdoin, 1875.

- IV. MARY A., m. Erastus Stover.
- V. LOUISA, m. Samuel Clemens, of Hiram; second, Joseph Stover.
- VI. ROYAL, m. Mary Snow, of New Hampshire.
- VII. JANE, m. Abner Black, of Lowell, Mass.
- VIII. DEBORAH, m. Samuel Lowell.
- IX. GARDNER, m. Maria Coffin, of New Hampshire.

Boulter Family.

Nathaniel Boulter* was an early inhabitant of "Old Hampton"; was born in 1619, and in deposition of 1685, said he was one of the first planters in the settlement: had been in the township about forty-three years. The servants of Capt. Mason had forbidden some action of his, but he paid no regard to them because backed by the Massachusetts government. He saw the yellow cattle brought from Denmark by Capt. Mason; said they were "very large beasts and were valued at £25 per head."

SECOND GENERATION.

Nathaniel Boalter, of Scarborough, made his will in 1740. He was styled "blacksmith"; was a mill owner; had long been in "a weak, languishing condition"; calls his body a "crazy, declining tabernacle"; wife's name, Grace; mentions son NATHANIEL and two daughters, ELIZABETH and MARY, to whom he gives fifty pounds apiece.

Joshua Boulter was in Falmouth in 1732.

THIRD GENERATION.

Nathaniel Boulter, of Scarborough, son of the preceding, owned a coasting vessel which he sold, with other property, and removed to Standish, near Saco river, where he had a large tract of valuable land. He tarried until he built his log-house, where Sewall Libby now lives, in the "Boulter neighborhood," so-called. He had sons, SAMUEL, NATHANIEL, DANIEL, and WILLIAM.

FOURTH GENERATION.

1. SAMUEL F., b. in 1775; settled on the homestead of his father, in Standish, and had one of the best intervale farms in town. His wife's name was Charity. He d. July 31, 1857, aged 82 years and 7 months. His wife d. July 17, 1869, aged 92 years and four months. These were buried in the "Boulter yard" in the pasture near the farm-house. They had several children, but the records do not appear.
2. NATHANIEL, b. in 1761; m. Elizabeth ———, and lived in Standish,

*This English surname was derived from the occupation of a "boulter" or flour miller, and was probably identical with *Boulton* in early times.

- above his brother Samuel. He d. Nov. 2, 1840, aged 79 years; his wife d. Feb. 8, 1841, aged 75 years.
3. DANIEL, settled in Standish, below the house of Samuel, on the left-hand side of the road as we go down river.
 4. WILLIAM, settled in Buxton, half a mile west from Moderation Mills, on the high land. He was known as "deacon" Boulter; had a good farm and the old two-storied mansion is still standing, but little changed; here was a cider mill to which the boys from the village went to get a "taste." He had an adopted son, William Townsend, known as "Billy" Boulter, a man of ability, who served as deputy sheriff many years, but became demented and hung himself in his barn.

FIFTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND CHARITY:

1. DEA. JOHN, lived in the Boulter neighborhood, as farmer; twice m.; first to Mary —, who d. Jan. 22, 1835, aged 36 years, 8 months; second to Eunice, who d. Sept. 12, 1874, aged 74 years. He d. May 23, 1862, aged 68 years and 8 months.
2. AMOS, now living on the old homestead, rising 80; has been a man of business, many years engaged in lumber speculation; has carried on extensive farming operations; a man of general intelligence. His wife was Emily, dau. of Col. Abijah Usher, who d. Mar. 19, 1852, aged 28 years. He m. for second wife, Mary, by whom a son, *Amos H.*, d. May 16, 1878, aged 5 years, odd.
3. GRACE T., d. May 3, 1853, aged 47 years. She was the wife of Thoms.
4. ISAAC, d. June 13, 1833, aged 30 years.
5. JANE, wife of William A. Dresser, d. in Bangor, Sept. 6, 1847, aged 38 years.
6. JAMES, m. Ruth —, who d. in Jan., 1835, aged 26 years. These had *James*, d. Oct. 14, 1840, aged 13 years; *Almeda*, d. Aug. 22, 1834, aged 2 years; *Martha F.*, d. Dec. 27, 1849, aged 9 (?); *Albanus K. M.*, d. Apr. 22, 1845, aged 8 months.

Anna G., dau. of Samuel and R. F. Boulter, Standish, d. May 19, 1870, aged 12 years.

John Boulter, Jr., m. Martha, who d. Nov. 12, 1870, aged 63 years, 9 months; was buried in Boulter neighborhood.

William D. Boulter, of the Standish family, who m. Phebe L. Came, sister of Abram L. Came, of Buxton, d. in Saco, where he and his wife were buried, Sept. 29, 1879, aged 77 years. His widow d. Apr. 11, 1883, aged 79 years. Their children were as follows:

1. RUSSELL S., living in Saco; harness maker.
2. NANCY L., d. in Saco, May 8, 1860, aged 26 years.

Boynton Family.

BUXTON BRANCH.

William Boynton, with John, who was probably a brother, came to Rowley, Mass., from Rowley, Yorkshire, England, with Rev. Ezekiel Rogers. He was b. in 1606, and with his wife, Elizabeth, lived in Rowley till 1657, when he purchased land in Newbury. He was in Ipswich in 1667, and in Rowley in 1684. He d. in Ipswich, Dec. 8, 1686, aged 80.

John Boynton, b. July 30, 1729; was a blacksmith in Haverhill, and probably a descendant of the above. He was living in Haverhill in 1749. He moved to Narragansett, No. 1, as early as March 29, 1754, and purchased several parcels of real estate there from 1749 to 1752. He was in Haverhill, June 3, 1756, and at that date bought the land on which he settled. His house was in the southerly section of the town and directly opposite Daniel Boynton's house. He conveyed a lot of land to his son William, in 1767, on which he settled. In 1768, he sold a house lot to Samuel Hovey, of Cape Elizabeth. He m. Mary, dau. of William Hancock, who also came to Buxton from Haverhill. He was in the continental army and d. in a barn used as a barrack by the soldiers. Elisha Andrews, of Buxton, watched with him the night of his death. There were four sons and two daughters in this family.

Daniel Boynton was in Narragansett as early as Apr. 22, 1767, and his name appears frequently on the proprietors' records. He was a soldier of the Revolution; probably a brother of John.

Joseph Boynton,	} all proprietors of Narragansett, No. 1.
Richard Boynton,	
John Boynton,	
William Boynton,	

John Boynton represents his father Ichabod Boynton, of Bradford, in a list of grantees of the Narragansett townships, confirmed by the General Court in 1730. Bradford adjoined Haverhill, and these were no doubt of the same family as the Buxton family.

1. DANIEL BOYNTON, son of John and Mary, m. Mary Babb, in Buxton, July 11, 1793, but he seems to have settled elsewhere, as his name does not appear on the town records.
2. ISAAC BOYNTON, son of John and Mary, was drowned.
3. WILLIAM BOYNTON, son of John and Mary, m. Mary McLucas, Oct. 2, 1766, and had issue, eight children. He was probably the first child of his parents. His house was half way between Buxton Centre and Leavitt's Mills and was standing in 1872. Children:
 - I. WILLIAM, JR., b. Dec. 18, 1766; m. Betty Whitney, of Standish, pub. Nov. 10, 1792.
 - II. HANNAH, b. Feb. 15, 1769; was m. to Daniel Leavitt, Aug. 23, 1792.

- III. DANIEL, JR., b. March 12, 1771; m. Mary Moor, of Buxton, Dec. 6, 1792.
- IV. ISAAC, b. June 5, 1773; m. Sarah Merrill, Oct. 2, 1800. She d. in Mar., 1841. They had *Elizabeth*, *Mary*, and *Lydia*, all bapt. in 1812.
- V. MARY, b. July 5, 1775.
- VI. MOSES, b. Feb. 6, 1778; m. Sarah Knight, July 2, 1812.
- VII. SAMUEL, b. July 27, 1780; m. Phebe Blake, Mar. 10, 1804.
- VIII. JANE, b. Aug. 3, 1785; was m. June 30, 1803, to Samuel Banks, of Phillipsborough.
- 4. JOHN BOYNTON, son of John and Mary, m. Hannah Elwell, of Pepperillboro (Saco), July 18, 1775; second, Hannah Mason, Mar. 25, 1801. He had issue by both wives, as follows:
 - I. JAMES, b. Oct. 14, 1771; m. Susanna Grant, 1804.
 - II. MARY, b. Feb. 17, 1773.
 - III. JOHN, JR., b. Mar. 18, 1778.
 - IV. HANNAH, b. May 6, 1781; was m. to Daniel Flanders, Aug. 1, 1802.
 - V. DANIEL, b. Mar. 31, 1783.
 - VI. MOSES, b. July 15, 1785; m. Ruth Elden, Mar. 24, 1803.
 - VII. WILLIAM, by second wife, b. Aug. 31, 1801.
 - VIII. ELIZA, b. Nov. 15, 1803.
- 5. HANNAH BOYNTON, dau. of John and Mary, m. Samuel Hasaltine, Feb. 18, 1768, and as his widow m. Capt. John Lane, Sept. 21, 1777.
- 6. POLLY BOYNTON, dau. of John and Mary, m. Richard Kimball, Apr. 4, 1796. (?)

CORNISH BRANCH.

Samuel Boynton came to Cornish from Stratham, N. H., and was among the early settlers of the plantation. His first wife was Dolly Fifield, and she had a son Samuel, who removed to Penobscot county. His second wife was Polly Deering. These had seven children, named as follows:

- 1. DOLLY, b. in 1791; m. Dr. — Briggs, and had several children; second, "Esquire" Simeon Pease.
- 2. JOSEPH D., b. June 4, 1793; m. Hannah Chick (who was b. Jan. 24, 1794), Nov. 30, 1815, at Cornish. He lived on the homestead; was short and stout, like his mother, but had a little of his father's peppery temper. His wife was a stalwart woman with large brain and heart; good wife, mother, and neighbor. He d. Jan. 4, 1877; his wife d. Feb. 12, 1882. These had thirteen children, as will now appear:
 - I. SALLY L., b. Nov. 6, 1815; m. Truman Way.
 - II. MARY, b. May 26, 1816; m. Charles Robinson.
 - III. HANNAH, b. July 8, 1819; m. Alpheus Gilpatrick, of Hiram; now living.
 - IV. FRANCES A., b. Jan. 1, 1821; m. Orrin Chick.

NOTE—The descendants of John Boynton, who came from Haverill to Buxton, in 1756, have lived on the old homestead, where he settled, down to the present time.

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- v. AMMI L., b. Apr. 18, 1822; m. Elizabeth Cooper; he d. June 19, 1873; lived on the homestead.
- vi. ALVIRA C., b. Feb. 26, 1824; m. Jonathan Boothby; d. May 20, 1840.
- vii. HARRIET O., b. Dec. 18, 1825; m. George Chadbourne.
- viii. LUCY A., b. July 17, 1827; m. ——— Griffin.
- ix. JOSEPH W., b. July 13, 1829.
- x. ELIZABETH B., b. May 4, 1830; m. George Gilpatrick.
- xi. CAROLINE N., b. Jan. 12, 1832; m. James Boardman.
- xii. PHILIP H., b. May 24, 1833.
- xiii. MARY E., b. Mar. 6, 1838; m. Henry Fairies.
3. SALLY, m. Capt. David Newbegin, of Portland.
4. EDWARD D., m. Apphia Philbrick; was tall, like his father, and easy tempered, like his mother; was a village trader at one time; mason and joiner by trade. He moved to Gorham, thence to Limerick, where he d. He was an honest man, of great kindness of heart. His children were:
- i. CHARLES, resides in Limerick.
 - ii. JANE, m. Edward Files, of Gorham, Me.
 - iii. EDWARD D., now living in Cornish.
 - iv. GRANVILLE M., living in Lewiston, Me.
5. MARY, unmarried in 1842. She is said to have worried greatly because of Millerite preaching, fearing the world would come to an end.
6. HENRY, was a dentist in Portland; a tall, handsome man.
7. FANNY, m. Joseph Rundlette.
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Joseph Boynton, a brother of Samuel, came from Stratham, N. H., somewhat later, but I do not find names of these men as inhabitants in the list of 1794. He had two wives and had several children. ROBERT m. Mercy Abbott and lived at North Limington; had NATHANIEL, who m. ——— Marr, and ROBERT T., who m. Lucy Gillman and settled in Baldwin; removed to Oxford, where his sons reside. Another son of Joseph was ALEXANDER, who settled down east.

Brackett Family.

Thomas Brackett was an early settler of Falmouth, Me. He married Mary Mitton, dau. of Michael and his wife Elizabeth, dau. of George Cleve, and became the owner of extensive lands. He was killed by Indians near his house, in 1676, and his family was carried into captivity. He and family had previously escaped from captivity in an old canoe. Mrs. Brackett perished during her second stay among the savages.

Anthony Brackett, a brother of the preceding, m. Anna, dau. of Michael Mitton, and settled at Back Cove, in Falmouth, where he was killed by the

Indians on his own farm in 1689. He and family had once been carried away by the savages but, with Thomas, escaped in an old canoe. He had issue, as will afterwards appear.

- I. JOSHUA, son of Thomas and Mary, went to Greenland, N. H., after the first Indian war and died there, leaving four children, two sons and two daughters.
- I. JOSHUA, son of preceding, was born in Greenland, in 1701; went to Falmouth previous to 1728 to settle upon the lands left by his father. He built a log-house in the woods and cleared a small field for cultivation. For many years his principal business was cutting wood, which he shipped to Boston. He was heard to say he had worked by the light of the moon many nights to make up a cargo for the coaster when she reached port. He lived many years in his log-house and his neighbors were Indians. He built a good framed house opposite the head of High street, which was burnt down after the Revolution. He d. in Mar., 1794, aged 93 years; had a large family.
- II. ANTHONY, son of Joshua, b. in Greenland in 1707; went to Falmouth and lived in his brother's home for some years until married, in 1733. He d. in 1784 and left a numerous family.
- III. SARAH, sister of preceding, m. John Hill, of Portsmouth, N. H.
- IV. MARY, sister of preceding, m. Christopher Mitchell, of Kittery.

DESCENDANTS OF ANTHONY II.

Zachariah Brackett, son of Anthony, was twice married. His first four children were b. in Hampton. He removed to Ipswich in 1740 and d. there.

1. SARAH, b. Mar. 1, 1709; m. — Sawyer, of Falmouth; second, Jonathan Morse, in 1754.
2. JANE, b. Jan. 13, 1711; m. Daniel Mosier, of Gorham.
3. ANTHONY, b. Aug. 25, 1712; m. first, in 1751, to Abigail Chapman; second, Abigail, a dau. of Joshua Brackett; d. in 1775.
4. ABRAHAM, b. July 3, 1714; m. Joanna Springer in 1743, and d. in 1806.
5. ZACHARIAH, b. Nov. 30, 1716; m. Judith Sawyer in 1742; d. 1776.
6. THOMAS, m. Mary Snow in 1744.
7. JOSHUA, b. June 7, 1723; m. Esther Cox in 1744; d. 1810.
8. ABIGAIL, b. Aug. 21, 1727; m. James Merrill, 3d, of Falmouth, in 1753.

Samuel Brackett, 3d, of Berwick, m. Apr. 26, 1781, Mary, dau. of Samuel and Lois Wentworth, and removed to Limington, Me., where he d. Oct. 31, 1750, aged 93; his wife d. Jan. 24, 1753, aged 90. He had a brother Reuben, and uncle John Brackett, b. Jan. 29, 1720, and a nephew John, who lived in China, Me. Children of Samuel:

1. WENTWORTH, b. Sept. 3, 1782; d. Sept. 20, 1807.
2. SAMUEL, b. Sept. 14, 1784; m. Abigail Manson, lived in Limerick, and had:
 - I. NATHANIEL, m. Roxanna Hasty and lived in Limerick. He had *Edward P., Dominicus, George, and Abigail.*

- II. EDWARD, m. Susan Hardy, lived in Limerick, and had issue, *Albert, Susan, and Edward.*
- III. ALMIRA.
- IV. ABIGAIL.
3. JOHN, b. Jan. 20, 1787; m. Phebe Gilky, Aug. 28, 1817, and had issue:
 - I. JAMES, m. Elizabeth Thompson, lived in Biddeford, and had *Caroline and Harriet.*
 - II. ISAAC, d. young.
 - III. JOSEPH, m. Jane Hasty; lived in Biddeford.
 - IV. ELIZABETH.
 - V. WENTWORTH.
 - VI. CHARLES H.
 - VII. MARTHA.
4. DAVID, b. Feb. 2, 1789; m. Mary Bean, of Limerick; second, Betsey Cook; third, Olive Trueworthy, and lived in Jackson, Me. His children: *Charles, Thomas, Eliza, Lydia, David, Julia, Ann, Charles.*
5. NATHANIEL, b. Oct. 3, 1791; d. Feb. 7, 1815.
6. DANIEL, b. Sept. 21, 1794; d. 1795.
7. COMFORT, b. July 8, 1796; m. Samuel Wiggin, of Standish, Me.
8. DANIEL, b. Sept. 5, 1799; lived in Biddeford; single.
9. MARK, b. Mar. 3, 1802; d. 1803.
10. PHEBE, b. Jan. 26, 1804; m. Capt. Oakes, and lived in Kennebunk, Me.

Nathaniel Brackett m. Alice Ricker, and had PHEBE, MOSES, SALLY, and EUNICE.

Isaac Brackett m. Margaret Ricker, and had MARY, b. Sept. 12, 1810; m. William O'Brien; MEHFABLE, b. Feb. 6, 1812; NATHANIEL R., b. Nov. 1, 1813; TIMOTHY, b. June 12, 1815.

Humphrey Brackett m. Joanna Ricker, and had LORENZO, MARY, SAMUEL and EUNICE.

Isaac Brackett, now in Bangor, once kept the old Elm House in Portland; was at one time in trade at Parsonsfield, Newfield, and Limerick; a moving planet. He m. Almira Weeks; second, her sister Sarah.

Sarah Brackett m. Naham McKusick, of Saco.

Joshua Brackett, of Limington, was a soldier of the Revolution and was wounded in the service; drew a pension. He lived a half mile from Limington Corner, where Frank Brackett now resides. His wife's name was Lydia. His children were named as follows:

1. JOSEPH, b. Nov. 10, 1784.
2. ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 23, 1787.
3. DOROTHY, b. June 13, 1789.
4. ROBERT, b. Sept. 15, 1791; m. Aphia Libby, Oct. 4, 1818.
5. ESTHER, b. Dec. 17, 1793; m. William Libby, Nov. 16, 1817.
6. JOSHUA, b. Apr. 18, 1796.

7. LYDIA, b. Apr. 12, 1798; m. Robert Staples, Nov. 3, 1815.
8. MARY, b. Mar. 12, 1800; m. Samuel Ingalls, Mar. 29, 1820; d. July 15, 1830, in Bridgton, Me.
9. HANNAH, b. July 6, 1802; m. Samuel Ingalls (as above), July 3, 1831; d. Feb. 21, 1872.
10. SAMUEL, b. Mar. 29, 1805; settled in Buxton, but went West in 1850, with a large family, and lived at LaCrosse, Wis.
11. ALMIRA, b. Oct. 9, 1806.

Bradstreet Family.

This is a historic family connected with the same ancestry as was Governor Bradstreet, of Massachusetts fame. Much has been published in the *Register*, of Boston, on the genealogy of this family, and to preserve the meagre records found in Biddeford from destruction, we give place to them here. JOHN BRADSTREET died there at the age of 79, in 1770, hence born in 1691. I suppose he was father to ANDREW BRADSTREET, who m. Mary —, and had SUSANNA, bapt. Apr. 24, 1763; JOSEPH, bapt. Jan. 27, 1765; SIMON, bapt. June 5, 1768; SARAH, d. Oct. 20, 1773, aged 2 years. Mary, the wife of Andrew, d. June 3, 1771, and he m. second, Joanna Hill, July 18, 1773. To these were b. SARAH, who fell over the bridge, and was carried over the falls at Saco, Oct. 22, 1728; ANNA, bapt. Aug., 1777; REBECCA, bapt. Aug. 8, 1779, and OLIVE, bapt. Aug. 19, 1781. EZEKIEL and JEMIMA BRADSTREET, of Biddeford, had NATHANIEL, bapt. July 25, 1784, and WILLIAM N., bapt. Mar. 31, 1792.

Bragdon Family.

This family is of English extraction, and many useful and prominent men have borne the name in New England. They were leading spirits in some of the coast towns for many years, filling various stations of trust. Arthur Bragdon, Sr., was in Kittery as early as 1652. In a deposition given by him in York, in 1665, his age was stated to be "about 67 years," hence he was born in 1598. He was called to fill many responsible positions in that old town. His son ARTHUR made his will in York in 1736, in which he stated that he was "far advanced in years"; mentions wife Sarah, an only son THOMAS, and daughters named SARAH JOHNSON, MARTHA LORD, TABITHA LINSOTT, BETHIA LEAVITT, LOVE SAYER, and unmarried MARY; grandchildren named Farnum; will probated May 5, 1743. SAMUEL BRAGDON, of York, "aged and crazy of body," made his will May 10, 1709, in which he mentions his wife, then living, sons SAMUEL and JOSEPH, "under age," and daughters MAGDALIN, PATIENCE, SARAH, and RUTH, to each of whom he gives "five-and-twenty shillings." He called Deacon Bragdon his "dear cousin" and appointed him

"sole executor" of his estate: inventory returned Jan. 6, 1712, £296:8:0. Another ARTHUR BRAGDON removed from York to Scarborough about 1725, and spent there "the remainder of a long and useful life." He was one of a few to whom the name "gentleman" was applied in old legal documents. CAPT. SOLOMON and GIDEON BRAGDON removed to Scarborough soon after, and their descendants have been numerous there and in Buxton, Limington, and other adjacent towns. THOMAS BRAGDON was treasurer of the county of York in 1667. A CAPT. THOMAS was representative to the General Court from York in 1749.

Samuel Bragdon is said to have come from England. He was early settled in York, Me. He m. Mary, dau. of Thomas Moulton. Children, b. in York, as follows:

1. SAMUEL, b. July 31, 1673; m. Isabella, dau. of — Marston, (?) and had a family of eight children, whose names will appear.
2. MARY, b. Nov. 24, 1675.
3. PATIENCE, b. April 17, 1678.
4. SARAH, b. Mar. 20, 1680.
5. JEREMIAH, b. Mar. 17, 1683.
6. RUTH, b. Apr. 9, 1691.
7. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 19, 1694.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL, 2d, AND ISABELLA.

1. DORCAS, b. Sept. 7, 1695.
2. MARY, b. Apr. 7, 1698.
3. SAMUEL, b. Apr. 6, 1700; m. Tabitha, dau. of Lieut. Joseph Banks, of York, and had issue. He m. second, Mercy, dau. of Josiah Main, and had four children by her.
4. ISABELLA, b. Aug. 13, 1702.
5. JEREMIAH, b. Mar. 30, 1704-5.
6. DANIEL, b. Jan. 7, 1707.
7. JOSEPH, b. Mar. 7, 1709-10.
8. MEHITABLE, b. Sept. 19, 1712.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL, 3d, AND TABITHA:

1. TABITHA, b. Dec. 1, 1723.
2. BETTY, b. Sept. 10, 1725.
3. LYDIA, b. Nov. 12, 1727.
4. ISABELLA, b. Apr. 8, 1731.
5. SAMUEL, b. Nov. 9, 1736; m. Miriam, dau. of John Milberry. He d. Jan. 26, 1806; his widow d. Nov. 27, 1829, aged 92 years. Children, b. in York.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL, 3d, AND MERCY.

1. JOSIAH, b. Aug. 19, 1747.
2. MATTHIAS, b. June 15, 1749.
3. MERCY, b. Oct. 13, 1751.
4. OLIVER, b. Oct. 22, 1754.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL, 4th, AND MIRIAM.

1. WILLIAM, b. Sept. 23, 1759; d. May 16, 1793, at home.
2. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 15, 1761; lost on the *America* in September, 1781.
3. JAMES, b. July 29, 1763; d. in Jamaica, in July, 1786.
4. TABITHA, b. Nov. 10, 1766.
5. JOHN, b. Jan. 30, 1769; d. at Portland, May 10, 1792.
6. ISABELLA, b. Feb. 18, 1772; m. Capt. Josephus Howard; d. Jan. 29, 1830.
7. RUFUS, b. Sept. 4, 1775; d. at Montevideo, Jan. 31, 1799, with lock-jaw.
8. LYDIA, b. Apr. 14, 1778; m. Theodore Bragdon.

Theodore Bragdon, of York, was a son of Deacon Joseph Bragdon; was born May 9, 1778; m. Lydia, dau. of Capt. Samuel Bragdon (4th), and by her had issue. He d. May 31, 1847; his widow d. Dec. 5, 1852, aged 74 years, 7 months, 21 days.

1. THODOSIA L., b. Dec. 2, 1810.
2. JOSEPH, b. July 8, 1814.
3. SAMUEL, b. May 12, 1817.
4. MARY S., b. Mar. 17, 1820.

William Bragdon, a native of Scarborough, settled early in Limington, and became the head of the families of the name in town. His wife was named Sarah, and his children were as follows:

1. AMY, b. Feb. 10, 1781.
2. ELIZABETH, b. June 30, 1783.
3. SARAH, b. Mar. 1, 1785.
4. ARTHUR, b. June 6, 1787.
5. SUSANNA, b. Apr. 9, 1789.
6. WILLIAM, b. Dec. 30, 1791.
7. EDMUND, b. Mar. 20, 1794.
8. MEHTABLE, b. Apr. 28, 1796.
9. SEWALL, b. July 6, 1798.

Bryant and Bryent Family.

This English surname is spelled Bryant, Bryent, and Briant. There is no documentary evidence to support the tradition which once made the Bryants of Saco and Buxton a branch of the Irish family of O'Brien. There were in the New England settlements, at an early period, several persons named Bryant between whom no tie of relationship was known to exist; the genealogy of descendants of all of these pioneers does not come within range of our present inquiry; some account of them may be found in the local histories and in the *Genealogical Register*. Two branches of the Bryant family will

have our attention in this work; one, traced to an ancestor said to have settled on Great island, in Portsmouth harbor; the other, to progenitors who inhabited Ipswich, Mass. The heads of these two families may have been scions of the same parent stock — tradition says they were — but I have not found any reliable evidence of such connection. The various families have kept and preserved their records with commendable care, in their Bibles, which have been handed down as sacred heirlooms from generation to generation.

In consequence of the residence of some families of Bryant upon a tract of land that afterwards became a part of the homestead where I was born, and where I spent many happy days of childhood, I have been stimulated to patient research for the materials now incorporated into this family sketch, and, imperfect as it may appear, it represents exhaustive investigation in a somewhat extensive field.

The late WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT cast a brilliant halo over the family name, and, as will afterwards appear, he was not the only one touched with poetic inspiration. I should say that the leading trend of the Ipswich family has been toward a military career, and many of them have served with valor and distinction as officers and in the ranks — some of them having laid down their lives — upon the battle-fields of every war since the settlement of this country.

The tendency of the Newmarket branch has been more in the line of civil official distinction, and many have proved themselves efficient and faithful public servants. As a rule, the members of the Bryant family have been of fair — rather florid — complexion. They were a vigorous, strong-constituted, hard-working, and long-lived race. As the records show, many of them have survived until past 90 years of age. They were naturally retiring and inclined so much to solitude that they kept close to their firesides. Impulsive, high-tempered, and quick to resent an insult; not in any haste to forgive those who had intruded upon their rights. Although they were proverbially willful and uncompromising, great kindness of heart and humane feeling were characteristic of the family, and many of them have, in principle at least, divided their last crust with the needy.

John Bryant. — This name occurs so frequently in the early records of the Saco valley towns, and so disconnected from any mention of others of the Bryant family, that I cannot state with any claim to authority, how many there were at the time who bore it. A JOHN BRYANT, in Biddeford, pays £4 for his lot of land there Sept. 15, 1728. Previous to 1730, a man of this name had sold to Capt. Thomas Smith, of the Saco river block-house, eight thousand of merchantable shingles, for the repairs of that early fort, but in the account there was no mention of his place of residence. The name of JOHN BRYANT stands on the pay-roll of the elder John Lane, who commanded at Fort Mary, at the mouth of Saco river, in 1756, when his age was stated as 21; his late place of residence, Berwick, and the place of his birth, "Ipswidge." The name of JOHN BRYANT appears on a call for a proprietors' meeting in Narragansett, No. 1, now Buxton, Dec. 12, 1743. He was styled a "proprietor of said township," and was, as I suppose, identical with the first settler of that name mentioned by Williams in his centennial address of 1850.

David Bryant was in Biddeford as early as 1724, and by wife Elizabeth had children born there as follows:

1. STEPHEN, b. Mar. 8, 1724; d. Apr. 9, 1814.
2. SUSANNAH, b. Mar. 23, 1727.

Maj. Stephen Bryant served in the Revolution. He was b. in 1759, and d. Mar. 18, 1823. He was probably the one who m. Miriam Davis, Nov. 8, 1778; resided in Saco. Eight children.

1. SUSANNA, b. Sept. 10, 1780; m., Apr. 14, 1804, Robert Gray.
2. MIRIAM, b. June 30, 1785; m. July 29, 1821, to Andrew Long. She had the births of children recorded in Saco as follows:
 - I. JAMES, b. May 7, 1807.
 - II. CAROLINE, b. Apr. 8, 1809.
 - III. MARY E., b. Mar. 21, 1813.
 - IV. SUSAN G., b. Mar. 10, 1816.
3. JAMES R., b. Mar. 9, 1787; m., May, 19, 1808, Hannah Whitney, who was b. June 10, 1790, and d. in 1838. He d. Dec. 29, 1828. He had:
 1. LEANDER, b. Feb. 12, 1809; m. Betsey Randall, and had *Augustus B.*, b. May 18, 1835; *Mary R.*, b. Apr. 18, 1837; *Almon F.*, b. Feb. 1, 1840; d. Dec. 19, 1850; *George H.*, d. Dec. 24, 1877, aged 35. Mr. B. d. Jan. 1, 1862; his wife d. Nov. 1, 1887, aged 78.
4. LYDIA, b. Jan. 9, 1787.
5. SARAH, b. Dec. 8, 1791.
6. PAULINA, b. Nov. 13, 1793.
7. FOXWELL C., b. Apr. 9, 1797; m. Mar. 25, 1818, Elizabeth Adams, of Limerick. He resided in Saco, where he was for many years in the ice business. His portrait may be seen at the York Institute in Saco. He d. in 1892, aged 95 years. Children as follows:
 - I. ABRAHAM, b. Aug. 22, 1816; d. Sept. 13, 1835 (first wife).
 - II. JEREMIAH, d. June, 1822.
 - III. CHARLES S., b. Sept. 15, 1822.
 - IV. STEPHEN, b. Dec. 31, 1824.
 - V. ELIZA, b. Jan. 25, 1827.
 - VI. ABIGAIL, b. Jan. 31, 1829.
 - VII. HENRY, b. Jan. 25, 1833.
Some died in infancy.
9. EUNICE, b. Dec. 12, 1799.
10. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 20, 1801.
11. STEPHEN, 3d, b. Sept. 20, 1803.

David Bryant was an inhabitant of Saco, b. Nov. 28, 1762, and was, I think, a son of Stephen, Sr.; wife's name, Sarah; d. Mar. 6, 1825; wife d. Dec. 27, 1822. Issue:

1. SARAH, b. July 17, 1787.
2. JOHN, b. Aug. 20, 1789; m. Apr. 1, 1814, to Sally Whitney (?).
3. WILLIAM, b. July 5, 1792.
4. DAVID, b. Oct. 22, 1793.

5. THOMAS, b. Dec. 1, 1796; m. Dec. 8, 1816, Sally Cowen, and had issue, three children. He d. at the "pest-house," near the Lower Ferry, in 1836.
 - I. LUCINDA P., b. Dec. 12, 1816, } twins.
 - II. JANE M., b. Dec. 12, 1816, }
 - III. ISAAC, b. Mar. 4, 1805.
6. MARK, b. June 22, 1798; m. June 26, 1823, to Mary Goodwin.
7. HANNAH, b. June 4, 1700.
8. MARY, b. Apr. 30, 1803.
9. DORCAS, b. Mar. 4, 1805.

Daniel Bryant, b. Dec. 26, 1758; m. Sarah, dau. of Lieut. Samuel Merrill, of Buxton (she b. May 1, 1765), May 23, 1782, and had issue, nine children. He settled on land in the northern section of Saco, on a cross road near "old Ben Grant's," called "Mutton lane"; a soldier of the Revolution. No mention of parentage is found; supposed to have been a brother of David, Ephraim, and Jarathamell. No record of his death. Children:

1. RUTH, b. Dec. 28, 1784; m. James Bickford, who lived between Buxton Centre and the Hains meadow, the well-known "potter."
2. TIMOTHY, b. June 25, 1787; m. Mar. 19, 1813, by Rev. Benjamin Cogswell, Betsey Chute, of Scarborough, who was b. Mar. 13, 1793. Mr. Bryant went to Jay, Me., soon after marriage and was all his life a farmer. He d. July 28, 1863; his widow d. in Madison, Nov. 7, 1882, aged 89. Children's names will follow:
 - I. WILLIAM, b. Mar. 20, 1814; m. June 27, 1841, by Rev. Ira F. Thurston.
 - II. FRANCIS, b. June 20, 1816; m. Mar. 10, 1845, by Rev. Benjamin Foster, to ———; d. Feb. 13, 1863.
 - III. MATILDA, b. Dec. 28, 1818; m. June 7, 1840.
 - IV. SARAH W., b. Jan. 1, 1822; m. Aug. 23, 1843; d. Feb. 5, 1892.
 - V. TIMOTHY, b. Oct. 4, 1824; d. Aug. 28, 1826.
 - VI. HANNAH, b. May 14, 1827; d. Mar. 23, 1840.
 - VII. TIMOTHY, b. July 26, 1830; m. Mar. 22, 1855.
 - VIII. ABEL, b. Oct. 6, 1834; d. Apr. 3, 1835.
 - IX. HANNAH, b. Jan. 17, 1840; m. Aug. 22, 1866, by Rev. Butler, of Skowhegan.
3. DANIEL, b. Feb. 9, 1790.
4. REV. WILLIAM, b. July 17, 1792; m. Mary D. Emery, who, as his widow, d. Jan. 13, 1879. These had eleven children, six reaching maturity. Mr. Bryant early developed the taste for military service that was so noticeable in this branch of the family, and entered the army in the war of 1812. He acquired a good education at the common schools and the Saco Academy, and engaged in teaching at an early age. He entered the gospel ministry and traveled as an evangelist many years; was a man of public spirit and prominence in civil affairs; served in the legislature, as selectman, town treasurer, and on the school committee. In conference business relating to church interests, he was a cautious and

judicious counselor; d. in Kennebunk, where he made his home for many years, Jan. 9, 1876, at the age of 80.

- I. SARAH P., b. Oct. 11, 1824.
- II. CAPT. SETH E., son of Rev. William, was b. in Rochester, Mass., Mar. 14, 1826, and received a common-school and academic education. He was clerk, stage owner, merchant, and, for many years, collector and inspector of the port of Kennebunk, where he resided; was selectman and assessor upwards of sixteen years; trial justice and notary public; secretary of the Republican county convention for more than twenty years; was a sound temperance man and a staunch advocate of prohibition. He twice enlisted during the Civil war, serving as a captain in the 27th and 32d Maine regiments. Captain Bryant's wife, to whom he was m. Nov. 2, 1850, was Mary E. Wormwood, of Kennebunk, by whom he had three sons, two of them, *Charles E.* and *Walter*, surviving.
- III. WILLIAM H., b. Mar. 26, 1828.
- IV. ORVILLE D., b. Aug. 1, 1829. He was a lieutenant in the 27th Maine regiment volunteer infantry; now overseer in the mills at Biddeford.
5. ELIZABETH, b. Apr. 11, 1795; m. Samuel Elden, of Buxton, and had a family.
6. ABEL M., b. Feb. 4, 1798.
7. SARAH, b. Dec. 14, 1801; m. William Harmon.
8. MARY, b. Aug. 27, 1804; m. Jonathan Redlon, of Buxton.
9. ALVAN, b. May 4, 1807.

Stephen Bryant, of Biddeford, m. Ann — and had children named as follows:

- I. CATHARINE, b. Nov. 13, 1803.
2. HARRIET, b. Mar. 19, 1805; m. Solomon Hopkins, Dec. 14, 1826.
3. BENJAMIN F., b. Sept. 21, 1808; m. Sarah and had by her three children. His wife Lucy d. Nov. 14, 1833. Here may be an error of date.
 - I. WARREN, b. Feb. 18, 1832.
 - II. GEORGE, b. Sept. 17, 1833.
 - III. LUCY A., b. July 12, 1837.
4. CYRUS, b. Aug. 3, 1811; d. Jan. 2, 1817.
5. LYDIA A., b. Mar. 6, 1815.
6. LUTHER S., b. Mar. 1, 1820. He early engaged in real estate speculation and has for many years been associated with Rishworth Jordan, of Saco, as owners of tenement houses and other property in Saco and Biddeford. He made his home at the hotel known as the Biddeford House for some years subsequent to his mother's death, and then owned and occupied the imposing residence built by the late Charles Hardy, Esq., near the city square. His wealth was rated by many at more than half a million; never married; deceased, 1894.

NOTE—Dea. Nicholas Nason m. for his first wife Sally Bryant, of Kennebunk, I think a sister to Elder William; but Mrs. William Elden says Sally m. William Harmon.

Jarathamell Bryant, a brother of Ephraim, 1st, of Saco, was m. Sept. 4, 1759, in Biddeford, to Sarah McClucas. He served in town offices in Saco up to 1796. The baptism of three of his children is recorded in records of Rev. John Fairfield's church; the other five were baptized by Rev. Paul Coffin in Narragansett, No. 1, now Buxton. He was employed as "chainman" with Ephraim in the latter town in 1793. He probably returned to Saco; served in army of the Revolution. This scriptural name, spelled in old documents "Jarathaway," "Jerathawell," and "Jarathamell," should be "Jerahmeel." Mr. Bryant d. in the family of Daniel Kimball, in Buxton (who m. his daughter). Children as follows:

1. HANNAH, bapt. in Saco, Nov. 20, 1763; m. Oct. 12, 1795, to Amos Gordon, of Hollis.
2. MIRIAM, bapt. in Saco, Oct. 12, 1766; m. Aug. 6, 1792, to Robert Dearborn, in Saco.
3. ROSANNA, bapt. in Saco, May 28, 1768; m. Jan. 27, 1791, to Timothy Tibbetts.
4. SARAH, bapt. in Saco, Nov. 11, 1770; m. May 30, 1791, to James Woodbury.
5. JOHN, bapt. in Buxton, Apr. 5, 1772.
6. LUCY, bapt. in Buxton, July 3, 1774.
7. ELIZABETH, bapt. in Buxton, Aug. 25, 1776.
8. JOSEPH, bapt. in Buxton, June 27, 1779 (b. Apr. 1, 1779); m. Charlotte —, who was b. Jan. 18, 1782, and had births of the following named children recorded in Saco:
 - I. DEMAS L., b. Jan. 6, 1801.
 - II. NAOMI, b. Jan. 17, 1803.
 - III. MARY, b. Dec. 2, 1804.
 - IV. APPIA, b. Apr. 5, 1807.
 - V. CHARLOTTE, b. Mar. 12, 1809.
 - VI. ALLISON L., b. Dec. 27, 1811.
 - VII. CATHERINE, b. Apr. 6, 1813.
 - VIII. FRANCES, b. July 28, 1815.
 - IX. OLIVER, b. Sept. 26, 1817.
 - X. MAHALA M., b. Oct. 25, 1819.
9. SAMUEL, bapt. in Buxton, June 27, 1784.

Ephraim Bryant, brother of Jarathamell, was b. July 10, 1739; m. Dec. 9, 1762, Hepzibah Sayer (Sawyer?), and was for many years an inhabitant of Saco, and several children by his first wife were born there. He served in several minor town offices until 1793, when his name disappears from the records. He removed to the town of Buxton about this time, and was employed with his brother, Jarathamell, to carry the chain when the lots were surveyed. His second wife, Lydia Hovey, was b. Oct. 6, 1754, and d. at the age of seventy-two. Mr. Bryant was a soldier of the Revolution. He removed to Eaton, N. H., with his sons, when advanced in life, about 1820; was for many years afflicted with a cancer and d. Apr. 12, 1831, in his 93d year. He

and Lydia were laid to rest in the "Thompson burying-ground," so-called, in Eaton. Ephraim was a short, thick-set, and heavy man; his complexion fair, face florid. Children by two wives as will follow:

1. SARAH, b. Mar. 19, 1765.
2. EPHRAIM, b. Nov. 15, 1768; m., May 30, 1787, Martha, dau. of Joshua Kimball, and lived many years in Saco, where the births of his children were recorded. Subsequently removed to Raymond, Me.; entered the army during the war of 1812 and did not return. His widow d. at the home of her dau. in Lovell, Me., in 1860, aged 90 years. Children's names will follow:
 - I. JOANNA, b. Nov. 15, 1787; m. John Hodgdon, of Wells.
 - II. MEDITABLE, b. July 27, 1789; m. William Wentworth, of Casco, and had eight children.
 - III. JOSHUA K., b. July 23, 1791; m. Sarah Smith, of Raymond, Me., and had one child.
 - IV. SALLY, b. Apr. 23, 1793; m., Feb. 18, 1812, in Saco, to Benjamin Wentworth; had five children; d. Aug. 21, 1821.
 - V. WILLIAM, b. Mar. 31, 1795; m. Rebecca Spiller, of Raymond; d. Dec. 26, 1819. Two children.
 - VI. OLIVE, b. Feb. 26, 1797; m. Jacob Stiles, and lived in Stoneham, Me. Eight children.
 - VII. LYDIA, b. Dec. 25, 1798; m. Nathaniel Evans, of Lovell, Me., and had eight children.
 - VIII. HANNAH, b. Sept. 10, 1800; m. William Bragdon, of Limington; had five children.
 - IX. DAVID, b. July 31, 1802; m. Nancy Nason; lived in Oldtown, Penobscot county. Six children.
 - X. MARY, b. Aug. 26, 1804; m. Elias Wait; resided in Wilton. Two children.
 - XI. MARTHA, b. Sept. 29, 1806; m. Edward Towle, of Boston; lived there. Two children.
 - XII. RUTH, b. Sept. 20, 1808; m. Peter MacAllister, of Lovell, Me. Twelve children.
 - XIII. BETSEY, b. Sept. 23, 1810; m. Nathan Andrews, of Lovell, and had ten children; living in 1893.
3. OLIVE, b. Apr. 8, 1770.
4. WILLIAM, b. July 10, 1772.
5. DAVID, b. Apr. 15, 1775.
6. STEPHEN, b. Aug. 9, 1777.
7. JAMES, b. Aug. 28, 1780; m. Oct. 7, 1804, to Olive Patterson, of Saco, who was b. Mar. 14, 1784, and after a residence in that town for several years, moved to Hartford, Me., subsequent to 1812. He was known "down east" as "Captain Jim," having been master of a merchant ship. He had a family of ten children (reported), six of them b. in Saco. Capt. Bryant is said to have been "an aged man" at time of decease.

- I. OLIVE, b. June 10, 1804; m. John Ferris.
- II. DAVID, b. June 22, 1806; m.
- III. SARAH, b. Apr. 9, 1808.
- IV. JAMES, b. Dec. 14, 1810.
- V. RUFUS, b. Apr. 16, 1812, at Saco, Me.; m. in Wrentham, Mass., Dec. 28, 1837, Lucy Ann Howard, who was b. Oct. 18, 1808, in Bridgewater, Mass., and settled in Hartford, Me., where he is now (1893) living, as a farmer; his wife d. July 25, 1873. Children as follows:
 - (1). *Olive*, b. May 18, 1838, in Wrentham; m. Francis Gordon, and resides in Hartford, Me.
 - (2). *Rufus*, b. Mar. 22, 1841; m. Ella Ryson (?), and lives in Lynn, Mass.
 - (3). *Eugene*, b. May 14, 1848; m. Nellie Leighton, of New Gloucester, Me., and lives in Hartford.
 - (4). *Lizzie*, b. Jan. 10, 1850; m. Eben Andrews and lives on the home-
stead.
 - (5). *Frank II.*, b. Oct. 16, 1853; m. Nellie Warren. Lives in Canton, Me.
- VI. DANIEL.
- VII. EPHRAIM.
- VIII. SYLVANUS.
- IX. HANNAH, m. John Marshall, of Mechanic Falls, Me.
- X. BELINDA, m. James House.
8. AARON, b. Nov. 31, 1783; settled in St. George, Me.
9. HEPZIBAH, b. Aug. 29, 1791; m. Enoch Robinson, of Conway, N. H.; she d. in 1875, aged 84.
10. SAMUEL, b. Mar. 1, 1794; d. a child.
11. JOHN H., b. Oct. 14, 1795; m. Sally Cilley, and settled in Eaton, N. H., when a young man; served in war of 1812; a man of medium height and size; face florid; great worker. He left his mowing-field, went to the house, laid down and d. almost instantly, with heart disease, Sept. 2, 1868; widow d. May 9, 1864. Seven children as follows:
 - I. EPHRAIM, m. Mary Ann, dau. of Thomas Drew, and had a numerous family. He resided for many years on a farm in his native town of Eaton, N. H., until his buildings were burned down; he then removed to Chatham, where he engaged in milling. He had served as selectman; man of medium size; d. June 29, 1892. Children as follows:
 - (1). *Lorenzo*, d. young.
 - (2). *Francis A.*, d. young.
 - (3). *Charles II.*, m. Sarah H. Brooks, and has issue. He resides in Eaton, N. H.; farmer; great worker; medium-sized man; compact; very muscular; dark hair and brown, heavy beard; florid face; a very kind-hearted fellow whose company is pleasant.
 - (4). *Ephraim*.

- (5). *Lorenzo*.
- (6). *Eliza*.
- (7). *Samuel*.
11. JOHN S., b. Jan. 10, 1824; m. July 6, 1850, Augusta Hart, who was b. Jan. 1, 1834, and has issue five children as will appear. He resides on a farm in Eaton, N. H.; a man of intelligence and good ability; has served as selectman several years; medium size and of dark complexion.
- (1). *Julius M.*, b. Nov. 23, 1854; married and lives at Freedom Village, N. H.
- (2). *Albert C.*, b. Aug. 5, 1856.
- (3). *Ernest*, b. June 4, 1859.
- (4). *James P.*, b. Mar. 4, 1865.
- (5). *John*, b. Nov. 22, 1867.
111. SAMUEL, m. Emily Day and had five children.
- 11V. RICHARD, m. — Wakefield; residence, Amesbury, Mass.; carriage maker.
- v. DARIUS, m. Lucinda Day.
- 11VI. LUCY, m. Freeman Grant and resides at Bridgton, Me.
- 11VII. HANNAH, m. Smith Gray, of Denmark, Me.
12. SAMUEL, b. Sept. 25, 1797; m. Patience, dau. of John and Betsey (Gould) Dennett, of Buxton (she was b. July 16, 1797; d. Feb. 12, 1853). He settled in Eaton, N. H., at same time of his brother John's removal thither, but did not long remain. He lived near Saco line. Second wife, Roxanna, had issue. He d. Dec. 17, 1864. Children as follows:
- I. DAVID D., b. Feb. 24, 1819; m. and resides at Lind, Waupaca Co., Wis.
- II. NATHANIEL H., b. Oct. 30, 1821.
1111. EUNICE, b. Dec. 10, 1823; m. — Philpot and resides at Wyoming, Mass.; widow.
- 11V. FRANCIS A., b. July 13, 1829.
- v. MARY J., b. May 9, 1834; m. — Hopkinson; residence, Wakefield, Mass.
- 11VI. IDA L., b. Jan. 1, 1857.
- 11VII. CYRUS A., b. Dec. 22, 1858; at Saco.
- 11VIII. ORINDA E., b. Apr. 11, 1862.
13. LYDIA, b. May 15, 1800; d. in infancy.
14. LYDIA, b. Jan. 19, 1803; m. — Goldthwait.
15. MERCY S., b. Feb. 25, 1806; was 13 years of age when her parents moved from Buxton to Eaton. She was a spinster; lived at home until decease of her parents, then made her home with John S. Bryant, where her portrait, representing a woman of great beauty, may be seen. She lived to old age.

SCARBOROUGH BRANCH.

John Bryant made his will in Scarborough, Oct. 12, 1759, and says therein: "Being sensible that I cannot continue long in this life by reason of the *hurt* I have this day received in my body." He mentions wife Mary and four grandchildren surnamed *Fly*. Children, far as known:

1. MARY, m. John Fly, Jan. 2, 1736; was dead in 1759.
2. SUSAN, m. Robert McLaughlan, Nov. 28, 1736.
3. TEMPERANCE, m. Benj. Hartford, Dec. 9, 1737.
4. ELEANOR, m. ——— Watson.
5. JOHN, who made his will in Scarborough, Apr. 22, 1756, and appointed his "honored father," John Bryant, the preceding, his executor. His wife's name was Elizabeth, but, as she is not mentioned in the will, we suppose she predeceased her husband. The baptism of their children was recorded in the church registers of Scarborough, as follows:
 - I. SAMUEL D., bapt. July 11, 1736; m., Dec. 14, 1758, Elizabeth Harmon; received half of father's estate by will in 1756, and probably lived on the homestead. I have no record of issue.
 - II. BARTHOLOMEW, bapt. July 11, 1737; m., Jan. 25, 1763, Eleanor Brookings, and removed to Machias with the colony that settled there from Scarborough. He had received forty acres of land by his father's will of 1756, being then "under age." He had a numerous family whose posterity is now scattered through eastern Maine and into other states.
 - (1). *Joseph*, m., first, Lydia Beal; second, a Plummer, and had issue, the following: *Sarah*, m. Thomas Bryant; *Otis*; *Olive*, m. ——— Johnson; *Laura*, m. James Gross; *Elmira*, m. ——— Grant.
 - (2). *Thomas*, m. Laura Seavey and had three children, *Wilmot*, *Coffin*, and *John*.
 - (3). *Samuel*, m. Elizabeth Bowers, and had seven children, named as follows: *Bartholomew*, *Joseph*, *William*, *Thomas*, *Martha*, m. George Davis; *Samuel* and *Sarah*.
 - (4). *Stephen*, taken prisoner in the war of 1812; d. in Dartmoor prison.
 - (5). *Patience*, m. Stephen O. Johnson.
 - (6). *Martha*, m. Thomas Miller.
 - (7). *Hannah*, m. Pelham Drew.
 - (8). *Rebecca*, m. William Bridges.
 - (9). *Lydia*, m. Richard Wescott.
 - (10). *Sarah*.
 - III. CHARITY, bapt. Aug. 25, 1737; m. ——— Holmes; mentioned in her father's will as "under age;" 19 years of age in 1756.
 - IV. MARTHA, bapt. Nov. 11, 1739; m., Oct. 2, 1766, Abial Sprague.
 - V. ELEAZER, bapt. Jan. 17, 1742; was to receive by his father's will of 1756, "five pounds, to be paid by brother Bartholomew, when of age."
 - VI. REBECCA, bapt. Apr. 15, 1744; m., Aug. 22, 1769, John Cotton.

VII. JOHN, b. in 1744; being a small lad at the time of his father's death, went to live with his Aunt McLaughlan, where he remained till maturity. He m., Dec. 1, 1772, Elizabeth Fly, his cousin, and settled in Scarborough, where his children were born. He removed to the plantation of Little Falls on the west side of Saco river as early as 1790, being one of the seven purchasers of a moiety, or half of a tract of land called the Dalton Right, which consisted of eleven hundred and sixty-six acres lying northwest of the "College Right," so-called. Mr. Bryant's two sons, John and Robert, settled on the west side of this land and each built a small log-house there. The parents lived with Robert. These dwellings were situated upon a moderate elevation upon the old road that led from Saco river to Little Ossipee, now the town of Limington, between the house of Mr. Temple and that of Caleb Kimball, who, as a co-purchaser in the Dalton Right, removed from Scarborough about the same time. [There was probably some kindred connection between the Kimballs and Bryants; the name *Eliazar* occurs in the two families. Was not old Mrs. Kimball a *Fly*?] The brook known by the several names of "Young's meadow brook," "Ridlon's brook," "Martin's brook," and "Aunt Judy's brook" was the boundary line between the Bryants and Kimballs, and upon its verdant bank, under the great pines, their wives hung their big kettles upon the wooden cross-bar, and there "went to the washing." The dwellings were pleasantly located near cool, never-failing springs of water, overlooking a fertile vale. I have not learned the date of the removal of the Bryants from this place, but it was probably soon after the war of 1812, as John, Jr., went into the army and was killed. The old folks removed to Limerick and lived with two maiden daughters there during their declining years. Mr. Bryant d. Sept. 21, 1830, aged 86; his widow d. Dec. 20, 1832, aged 86. Children eight in number:

- (1). *Robert*, b. in 1773; m. Olive, dau. of Josiah Davis, of Buxton (?) and removed to the plantation of Little Falls, now Hollis, about 1790. He built a house there, as before-mentioned, and cleared a considerable plot of ground. He sold out his share of the estate after the war of 1812, and removed to eastern Maine, settling in the town of Hermon, where he spent the remainder of his days. He was described by those who were acquainted with him as a short, thick-set man, possessed of great powers of endurance, who toiled early and late to acquire property; a careful manager of his affairs and shrewd financier. He must have been a man of fair education for the times, and could write a round, clear hand as his autograph, in my possession, proves. I have repeatedly asked his sons, now living, for his family record, but they will not respond; consequently, I do not know the date of

NOTE.—I have found the following records in the town registers of Scarborough:

David and Elizabeth Bryant had *Roger*, b. Mar. 21, 1720; *Mary*, b. Feb. 21, 1722.

Joseph Bryant m. Charlotte Libby, June 5, 1800.

Alpheus Bryant, b. Feb. 12, 1778; wife Hannah, b. Feb. 12, 1774; lived in Scarborough and had children as follows: *Sally*, b. Feb. 21, 1805; *Mary*, b. June 13, 1807; *Harriet*, b. July 1, 1810; *John*, b. April 19, 1815; *Elizabeth*, b. Dec. 27, 1817; *Nancy*, b. Dec. 21, 1822; *Maryann*, b. Apr. 26, 1824; *Stephen* and *Martha*, twins, Nov. 11, 1826.

A John Bryant, now living in Scarborough, may be the one born in 1815. He has descendants living.

the parents' death nor of children's births. The names are reported as follows: *James, Samuel, Charles, John, Robert, Albert, Sally, Martha.*

- (2.) *John*, b. about 1775; m. Rebecca, dau. of Josiah Davis, of Buxton, and sister of the wife of his brother Robert. He settled upon land in the plantation of Little Falls, now Hollis, and began to clear a farm. From some old letters, written by a justice at Saco, in which he urges immediate payment for land, it would appear that the Bryants were not well-to-do. This financial pressure may have had something to do with John's leaving his home and small children, to enter the army during the war of 1812. According to one authority, he was shot by an Indian in ambush while quietly sitting upon a log on Sabbath morning; others hold the tradition that he fell in battle. He left a widow and three children; she was soon m. to a Bradbury, who had served with her husband in the army, and went to the "Mohawk country," dame Rumor, meanwhile, representing the whole affair, from the mysterious disposal of Mr. Bryant to the departure for the West, as pre-determined and pre-arranged. John Bryant was a good penman for his day as I find by his old papers in my possession. I have no knowledge of the fate of his children.
- (3.) *Ralph*, a roving character, was lost at sea.
- (4.) *Samuel*, said to have d. in his minority. I find that a Samuel Bryant m. Hannah Allen, in Limerick, Sept. 20, 1827; she and her infant d. in childbed, Dec. 17, 1833. He m. Charlotte Perry, of said town, Mar. 31, 1834, who d. Dec. 2, 1851. His subsequent career is to me unknown. From the fact of his marriage to two wives, in Limerick, and the birth of a child there, I assume that to have been his place of residence. I do not find another Samuel to fill the place, and think he may have induced his parents and sisters to settle there.
- (5.) *Betsy* was m. to William Johnson, of Biddeford, Nov. 23, 1806.
- (6.) *Polly*, b. July 30, 1782, in Scarborough; went to the plantation of Little Falls with her parents at the age of ten and d. at the home of William S. McKusick, in Parkman, Me., Dec. 13, 1868, aged 86 years. Polly never married. She and sister Anne lived with their aged parents in Limerick until the sister died. Having become an experienced nurse, Polly had been employed in the family of Mr. McKusick, and when they removed to eastern Maine she went with them and spent the remainder of her days—with the exception of extended visits at the homes of her brothers in Hermon and Corinth—in this family. She was a lady of excellent character whose life was useful.
- (7.) *Anne*, b. in Scarborough, lived unmarried with her parents, and d. in Limerick, Feb. 19, 1834; was buried by the side of her father and mother; a dutiful creature.
- (8.) *Silas*, b. July 5, 1792; m. Mary Knox, of Alfred, Me., Nov. 8, 1815, and settled in Cornish, where he continued for some years. Between 1824 and 1826, he removed from Limerick to Exeter,

Me., and previous to 1832 to Corinth. In 1838, he sold his farm in the latter town and removed to Orneville; thence to Wilton, where he d. in 1879 at the age of 87. His widow d. at the home of her daughter in the town of Maxfield, May 6, 1887, aged 93. He was a tall, well-formed man, of dark complexion, possessed of a benevolent and pleasant disposition; one who would not oppress his neighbors, even to collect his just dues, and who was always ready, to the extent of his ability, to help the needy. He was honest and industrious, appreciated the advantages of education, and required his children to cultivate their minds. Children as follows:

- (i). *Rev. George E. S.*, b. Oct. 28, 1818, in Cornish, Me.; m., in 1871, to Nancy S. Dexter, of Dover, and in early life worked at his trade as carriage maker. He subsequently studied for the ministry at the New Hampton Institute; a fine scholar and interesting public speaker. He d. at the age of fifty-four, leaving a comfortable inheritance to his only child, now Mrs. Annie B. Emerson, of Dover, Me.
- (ii). *Horatio G.*, b. Dec. 9, 1820, in Cornish, Me.; m. Sarah B. Harmon, of Wellington, and had three children, named as follows; drowned in 1850.
 - (a). *Silas G.*, now living in Bath, Me., who entered the Union army at the age of sixteen, in the 20th Regiment Maine Infantry.
 - (b). *Horatio G.*, now living at West Ripley, Me.
 - (c). *Francis E.*, m. a Mr. Hinkley, of Lewiston, Me.
- (iii). *John F.*, b. Mar. 12, 1824, in Limerick, Me., m. Martha D., dau. of Rev. C. H. Wheeler, Congregational missionary to Turkey. He was a corporal in the 5th Maine Infantry, and was killed in the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862. His captain wrote to his family: "He was a good man, true Christian, and a better soldier never lived." He was a large, strong man with blue eyes, blond hair and beard. Two sons:
 - (a). *Walter R.*, now at Bangor.
 - (b). *S. Dwight*, deceased.
- (iv). *Lucinda C.*, b. Dec. 27, 1826, in Exeter, Me.; m. to George Mehoney, of Orneville, and removed to Iowa; later to Minnesota. He engaged in mercantile business and acquired a competency. Mr. M. d. in 1891, leaving one daughter, now Mrs. M. E. Jones, of Princeton Mills, Lac Co., Minn.
- (v). *Mary E.*, b. June 12, 1832, in Corinth. She was m. to Franklin Tourtillotte in 1854, and resides in Maxfield, Me., where her husband has been many years justice of the peace and postmaster. This lady acquired an excellent education, and became a successful teacher. She has a fine literary taste and has written poetry for the *Portland Transcript*, *Temperance Watchword* and *Morning Star*. Her youngest daughter has also attracted considerable attention as a writer of poetry and short

stories. We subjoin the following as a sample of the poetic style of Mrs. Tourtillotte:

THE WELCOME.

"Sweet indeed will be the greeting
Of the loved ones gone before,
When all tempest-tossed and weary
We have gained that heavenly shore,
Sweet will be their angel welcome
In that world of endless day:
But another Friend awaits us,
Dearer, truer, far than they.

"He who left his home in glory
Fallen man from sin to save;
He who rent death's bars asunder,
And in triumph left the grave;
He the golden gates will open,
He will bid us enter there,
Free from sin, from pain, and sorrow,
All the joys of heaven to share.

"Though our eyes have never rested
On the form divinely fair;
Though our ears have ne'er been gladdened
By that voice of music rare;
He unseen has walked beside us,
All along life's winding way;
He has soothed the keenest sorrow,
He has cheered the saddest day.

"When our work for Him is finished,
At His feet the cross lay down,
He will clothe us with white raiment,
On each forehead place a crown,
All our toils and trials ended,
Conflict past and victory won,
He will be the first to greet us,
He will speak the glad 'well done.'"

(VI). *Sarah K.*, b. Jan. 19, 1835, in Corinth, Me.; m. William E. Dutton, of Stillwater, and had four children; d. at the age of 28. Her husband fell in the Civil war.

Alpheus Bryant, b. Feb. 12, 1778; m. Hannah —, who was b. Feb. 12, 1784, and had children b. in town named as follows:

1. SALLY, b. Feb. 21, 1805.
2. MARY, b. June 13, 1807.
3. HANNAH, b. July 1, 1810.
4. JOHN, b. Apr. 19, 1815.
5. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 27, 1817.
6. NANCY, b. Dec. 21, 1822.
7. MARGERY, b. Apr. 26, 1824.
8. STEPHEN, } twins, b. Nov. 11, 1826.
9. MARTHA, }

NEWMARKET BRANCH.

James Bryant, supposed to have come from England, is said to have settled on Great Island in Portsmouth harbor. He was b. about 1660 and d. in 1720. His wife, named *Honour*, was b. Jan. 31, 1678; d. in 1767. These had one (probably others) son, namely:

Walter Bryant, Esq., b. on Great Island near Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 10, 1710; m. Dec. 25, 1735, Elizabeth Folsom, who was b. Sept. 10, 1712. He settled at Newmarket, and was a noted land surveyor for many years; called in history a "Royal Surveyor." To him was assigned the responsibility of running and establishing the northern boundary between Maine and New Hampshire, an undertaking that involved many dangers, great difficulties, resolution, and endurance as his *Journal*, which will follow, fully proves. He had *three* sons and two or more daughters, who lived to maturity. His death occurred in 1807, at the age of 96.

WALTER BRYENT'S JOURNAL.

"1741. March 13. *Fryday*. I set out from New-Market with eight men to assist me in running and marking out one of the Province Bounderys—lodged at Cochecho.

14. *Saturday*. Sent our Baggage on logging sleds to Rochester from Cochecho under the care of three men, these continuing with me at Cochecho, it being foul weather.

15. *Sunday*. Attended Public worship at Cochecho and in the evening went to Rochester and lodged there.

16. *Monday*. Travelled through the upper part of Rochester and lodg'd in a Logging Camp.

17. *Tuesday*. West on Salmon Fall River & travelled up said River on the ice above the second pond and camp.

18. *Wednesday*. Went to the third pond, & about two of the clock in the afternoon it rained and snow'd very hard & oblidg'd us to camp—extream stormy that night and two men sick.

19. *Thursday*. Went to the head of Nechwannock River and there set my course, being north two Degrees West, but by the needle North Eight Degrees East, and run half a mile on a neck of land with three men—then returne'd to the other five and camp.

20. *Fryday*. Crost the head pond which was a mile over, and at two hundred rods distance from sd head pond was another which lay so in my course that I crost it three times, and has communication with Mousum River as I suppose—from the last mention'd pond, for six mile together I found the land to be pretty even, the growth generally White and Pitch Pine, (N. B. At the end of every mile I mark'd a tree where the place would admit of it, with the number of miles from the head of Nechwannock River.) Went over a mountain from the summit of which I plainly see White Hills & Ossipa Pond which [pond] bore about North West and was about four mile distant. There also lay on the north side of said Mountain at a mile distant a pond in the form of a circle, of the diameter of three miles, the East end of which I crost. I also crost the River which comes from the East and runs into said pond & camp, had good travelling to-day & went between seven and eight miles.

21. *Saturday*. In travelling five miles (the land pretty level) from the place where I camp'd last night. I came to a river which runs out from the last mention'd pond & there track'd an Indian & three Dogs, kill'd two Deer & Camp,

22. *Sunday*. Remain'd in my Camp & about nine o'clock at night we was hail'd by two Indians (who were within fifteen rods of it) in so broken English that they call'd three times before I could understand what they said, which was, "What you do there,"—upon which I spoke to them and immediately upon my speaking they asked what news. I told them it was Peace. They answered, "May be no." But however, upon my telling them they should not be hurt, and bidding them to come to the Camp, they came and behaved very orderly and gave me an account of Ossipa pond & River, as also of a place call'd Pigwacket. They told me the way to know when I was at Pigwacket was by observing a certain River which had three large hills on the southwest side of it, which narrative of said Indians respecting Ossipa & Co., I found to correspond pretty well with my observations. They also informed me of their names which were Sentur & Pease. Sentur is an old man, was in Capt Lovewell's fight, at which time he was much wounded and lost one of his eyes; the other is a young man. They informed me their living was at Ossipa pond. They had no gun but hatchett and spears. Our snowshoes being somewhat broken they readily imparted

wherewith to mend them. They would have purchased a gun of me, but could not spare one. They were very inquisitive to know what bro't Englishmen so far in the woods in peace, whereupon I informed them. And upon the whole they said they tho't it was war finding Englishmen so far in the woods & further that there were sundry company's of Indians a hunting & they believed that none of sd company's would let me proceed if they should meet me.

23. *Monday.* Parted with Indians & went to Ossipa River which is fifteen mile from the head of Salmon Fall which number of miles I marked on a pretty large tree that lay convenient. (And in my return I found on said tree a sword handsomely formed grasp'd by a hand.) One mile from Ossipa River came to a mountain from the top of which I saw the White Hills. Travell'd over five large mountains. Camp't.

24. *Tuesday.* Found the snow very soft today, so that we sunk half leg deep in snowshoes. See where two Indians had Camp't on Hemlock Boughs. Camp't. Snow'd all night.

25. *Wednesday.* Continued snowing all day & night. The general depth of the snow which fell last night & today was four feet and a half to five feet deep.

26. *Thursday.* The weather fair and clear and in my travel today saw the White Hills which were West and by North from me, and about seven miles distant as near as I could guess. I also see Pigwacket Plain or Intervale Land as also Pigwacket River which runs from the North West to the South East and cuts the aforesaid Interval to two Triangles, it lying North & South about eight miles in length & four in breadth. About two or three miles beyond Pigwacket, I saw a large body of Water three or four miles long & half a mile broad, but whether River or Pond I do not know.

27. *Friday.* Finding the travelling Difficult by the softness of the snow and the Rivers and Brooks breaking up, together with some backwardness in my men to venture any further, I concluded to return which I did accordingly, and on Wednesday the first of April we got safe back to New-Market and all in good health.

WALTER BRYENT."

1. MARY, b. Oct. 4, 1736.
2. ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 3, 1738.
3. WALTER, ESQ., Feb. 12, 1740; m. Nov. 17, 1762, Mary Dole (she was b. July 21, 1738; d. Nov. 9, 1777.) and had issue of whom hereafter. Like his father, he was an expert land surveyor; was commissioned to survey the lots of Wolfborough, N. H., and built a camp for his headquarters in the southern part of the township, the exact location of which is still pointed out. This survey was completed in 1762. He was one of the grantees of Tamworth and Albany, N. H. I suppose his home was at Newmarket. He d. Oct. 2, 1784. Six children, as follows:
 - I. ANNE, b. Aug. 25, 1763; m. Eliphalet Smith (a relative of St. John Smith), and resided in Portland. She d. July 31, 1836, aged 73 years.
 - II. WALTER, b. July 16, 1765; m. Hannah Goodwin, of Newmarket, N. H., and resided there as farmer and tavern-keeper many years. He began life with bright prospects and had acquired considerable property, but misfortune came and he lost nearly all. Coming into the wilderness of Maine, where "wild land" was cheap, he purchased a tract in Lovell and sought to retrieve his fortune. Here he built a log-house, and to this lonely spot he brought his family in 1803. Neither Mr. Bryent nor his wife were fitted to this new condition of life. She was a woman of proud spirit who had been accustomed to the concomitants of wealth and the influence of good society, and

NOTE.—This survey extended about thirty miles, and was not finished till 1762, to Canada line. There are provincialisms in this journal, proving that the writer, whoever it was, was no stranger in New England.

felt most keenly the deprivation and hardships that are incident to a new and remote settlement. Chafing under some embarrassment, Mr. Bryant abruptly left home in 1815, and remained silent and unknown to his relatives for nearly twenty-five years. Meanwhile, his wife, worn out with disappointment and sorrow, had strangled herself with a skein of yarn at the home of her daughter at North Fryeburg, and was buried in Stowe.

To the astonishment of everybody Mr. Bryant came back when an old man, with a horse and sleigh, and drove first to his daughter's, Mrs. Bachelder, who at once recognized him as her father; but as he went from house to house to call upon his other children, they regarded him with feelings akin to those that might be experienced in seeing one who had come from the abodes of death. This was in the year 1844. He claimed to have been in the state of New York, and alluded to a mill he owned there; but nothing very definite could be learned from him respecting his experiences while absent. He wished to go back, but by the importunity of his children decided to remain with them the remainder of his days. Much of his time was spent in visiting his sons and daughters, alternating between Fryeburg, Lovell, and Chatham, until the infirmities of age rendered it imprudent for him to undertake such long journeys on foot, and a permanent home was provided for him at John L. Farrington's, where he mostly continued till his death, in 1856-7, at the age of 94. He was buried at North Fryeburg.

During the last years of his life Mr. Bryant was fond of fishing, and as his children remonstrated, considering it unsafe for him to go alone, he would promise not be long away, but seldom returned till the day was well spent. As he came home nearly exhausted, and without any fish, he always said he threw them upon the bank, one by one, as caught, but that he could never find them when he was ready to return home. It is said of him that he would often drop his head and exclaim: "As a man thinketh so is he."

He was a man of heavy build, with fair, fresh complexion, and was well preserved, physically and mentally, when advanced in years.

The meagre outlines of history furnished by the descendants of this remarkable man, indicate an experience as strange and eventful as the most thrilling romance. While preparing this brief sketch, the conjuring imagination has many times forced me to ask: "What must have been the reflections of this poor old man during the years of his long expatriation, and after his return?" His career certainly involved much that is pathetic, and the motives for his singular conduct, locked within the security of his own breast, must ever remain enshrouded in mystery. Children's names as follows:

- (1). *Mary D.*, b. Nov. 11, 1786, in Newmarket, N. H.; m., May 7, 1805, Benjamin Wiley, of Fryeburg, Me., and has issue.
- (2). *Walter L.*, b. Oct. 28, 1788; m., May, 1814, Mary Swan, who was b. May 19, 1789. He purchased a farm at North Lovell—the place since owned by Dea. Peter MacAllister—and lived there for many years. He used to tell his children of his going to Canada where he worked till he had saved one hundred dollars

in gold, which he gave for his land. After the death of his son Walter, in the West, Mr. Bryent sold his farm and purchased a house and sufficient land for cultivation and for pasturing a horse and cow, at Lovell Centre, and lived there, in the enjoyment of health and happiness, for many years. After the death of his wife, and when his health failed, he lived with his daughter, the wife of Dr. Chandler, and died there Oct. 13, 1872. He was buried at Lovell Centre, by the side of his wife, who d. Apr. 21, 1869. Like his ancestors of the same name, Walter Bryent was an accomplished surveyor of land and long a justice of the peace and trial justice. He was for many years agent for the late Ellis B. Usher, having charge of his timber lands and superintending the cutting, hauling, and surveying. He was also public spirited and active in local affairs, holding offices in town at times, and declining to serve at other times.

- (i). *Mary Ann*, b. Sept. 21, 1815; d. Jan. 2, 1818.
- (ii). *Walter L.*, b. Sept. 17, 1817; m., Dec. 24, 1844, Amanda Phipps, and had issue, two children, both of them dying in minority. He d. Nov. 21, 1853, some say "out West."
- (iii). *Marian*, b. Mar. 27, 1820; m. Moses Kilgore, Jan. 24, 1844; d. Oct. 6, 1846.
- (iv). *Henrietta*, b. Feb. 20, 1822; d. Nov. 26, 1840.
- (v). *Eliza*, b. Apr. 20, 1824; d. Sept. 18, 1826.
- (vi). *Israel L.*, b. Feb. 13, 1826; d. Dec. 21, 1826.
- (vii). *Eliza F.*, b. Nov. 18, 1827; m., Dec. 16, 1849, to Freeman Evans, of Lovell; now living at Pleasantdale, Cape Elizabeth, Me.; a lady of accomplishments.
- (viii). *Olive G.*, b. Dec. 7, 1829; m., Dec. 6, 1849, to Dr. Isaac Chandler, of Lovell. She is now living at North Fryeburg, a widow. Like her sister, Mrs. Chandler is a woman of cultivated mind, greatly beloved.
- (ix). *Hannah E.*, b. Sept. 2, 1835; d. Aug. 13, 1851.
- (3). *Sarah G.*, b. Aug. 16, 1792, in Newmarket, N. H.; d. June 14, 1839.
- (4). *Martha H.*, b. Jan. 31, 1794; m. Richard Bachelder, of North Fryeburg; had children.
- (5). *John S.*, b. Feb. 12, 1797, in Newmarket, N. H.; m. Mary, dau. of Samuel McDonald, of Chatham, N. H., and settled in that town. He was a man well endowed by nature, but of irregular habits and speculative propensities; died at the home of his daughter in Brownfield, May 15, 1879, aged 82. His wife predeceased him, Nov. 11, 1874. Children, probably all born in Chatham, as follows:
 - (i). *Walter L.*, b. June 29, 1824; m. Mary A. Johnson; resided at North Conway, N. H.; d. Oct. 20, 1885. Two children.
 - (ii). *John S.*, b. July 3, 1826; m., first, Caroline McIntire; second, Octavia Gibson; d. Jan. 15, 1792; resided at North Fryeburg, Me. Three children.

- (III). *Robert G.*, b. May 6, 1828; m. Martha Goodwin; resided at Cape Elizabeth; d. Dec. 20, 1892.
- (IV). *Martha H.*, b. May 1, 1830; never married.
- (V). *Benjamin W.*, b. Mar. 20, 1833; m. Mary H. Goddard; resided at Paris Hill; lawyer by profession; d. July 20, 1865; left one child.
- (VI). *Hannah E.*, b. Nov. 13, 1836; m. Phendeus Hill, and is now (1893) living in Brownfield, Me.
- (VII). *Mary R.*, b. Apr. 29, 1840; a single woman.
- (6). *Nancy*, b. June 13, 1800; m., Dec. 31, 1842, John L. Farrington, and lived at North Fryeburg, Me.
- (7). *Olive G.*, b. Jan. 14, 1804; d. Mar. 14, 1842.
- (8). *Eliza C.*, b. Sept. 9, 1809; m. Simeon C. Wiley, of North Fryeburg. She d. and her husband m. Hannah M., dau. of Benjamin D. Bryant, of Lisbon, now living in Greene, Me.
- III. MOLLY, b. Oct. 6, 1768, at Newmarket, N. H.; m. Hateville Knight, of Rochester.
- IV. BENJAMIN D., b. Nov. 17, 1770; m. Rachel Davis, dau. of Jesse Davis, May 7, 1809. He attended school at Exeter, N. H., and after leaving there, went with his brother-in-law, Eliphalet Smith, to Portland, where he engaged in mercantile business. From there he removed to Webster in 1806, and settled on a farm, where he continued to live until his death, Dec. 14, 1844. Mr. Bryant was many years a magistrate and much employed in town business. His widow d. July 14, 1856, aged 66. Twelve children.
- (1). *Paulina A.*, b. May 27, 1810; d. Nov. 20, 1837.
- (2). *James*, b. July 4, 1811; m. Harriet N. Hamilton, and had two daughters; d. Feb. 20, 1887, aged 75 years. The widow is in Boston.
- (3). *Ann S.*, b. Apr. 24, 1813; m. Daniel L. Weymouth and has two sons.
- (4). *Benjamin D.*, b. Aug. 24, 1815; d. Apr. 8, 1887, aged 72.
- (5). *Mary D.*, b. Dec. 29, 1816; d. Sept. 17, 1819.
- (6). *Walter*, b. May 25, 1819.
- (7). *John C.*, b. Sept. 2, 1821; m. Drusilla Patten, of Lisbon, and lived on the homestead; d. June 26, 1884; widow living.
- (8). *Christopher C.*, b. Dec. 18, 1823; went to California and lives there now; unmarried.
- (9). *Hannah M.*, b. July 31, 1826; m. Simeon C. Wiley, whose first wife was her cousin, Eliza, a dau. of Walter Bryent, of Lovell. Mrs. Wiley is a woman of intelligence, who has by extensive reading acquired a rich store of general information. Residence, Greene, Me.
- (10). *Sarah J.*, b. May 2, 1829; d. Mar. 12, 1863.
- (11). *Eliphalet S.*, b. Oct. 31, 1831; m. and resides in Webster, Me.
- (12). *Daniel C.*, b. Aug. 16, 1834; d. May 8, 1838.

- v. JOHN S., b. Jan. 11, 1773, in Newmarket, N. H.; supposed to have been killed near Canada, in 1814.
- vi. ELIZABETH, b. Apr. 2, 1775; m. Isaac Hopkins; lived and d. in Portland, Me.
4. JEREMY BRYENT, son of Walter (1), b. Aug. 7, 1743, in Newcastle, N. H.; m. Apr. 25, 1765, Mary ———, who was b. Mar. 6, 1741, and had as many as six children, some of them b. in Newmarket. His name appears frequently in the early records of northern New Hampshire. He was a grantee of Albany in that state. He d. May 25, 1786. Issue as follows:
- i. JAMES, b. Sept. 16, 1766.
 - ii. MARY, b. Apr. 12, 1767; d. Apr. 25, 1772.
 - iii. JOHN, b. Apr. 25, 1770; d. in 1863, leaving five sons and three daughters, of whom hereafter. He was a very useful man in town and county; was for several years selectman of Tamworth, N. H., his place of residence, and served in the legislature.
 - iv. JEREMY, b. Apr. 25, 1772.
 - v. WALTER, b. Mar. 21, 1774, at Newmarket, N. H.; m., Nov. 16, 1797, Rachel Gilmore, who was b. Sept. 4, 1774, and had five children. He was settled in Tamworth, N. H., as early as 1790, as a farmer. Children as follows:
 - (1). *Lucy*, b. Sept. 29, 1799.
 - (2). *James*, b. Sept. 16, 1801; m. and settled in Industry, Me., when a young man. He lost his wife and three children within a few days, but m. again, and had two other children. *William*, by first wife, now living. The father has been dead many years.
 - (3). *John*, b. Oct. 3, 1803; lived in Tamworth, N. H., where he was, for many years, a prominent man, serving as selectman and as representative. He d. in 1863, leaving five sons and three daughters.
 - (4). *Walter*, b. Mar. 20, 1807; left home when quite young and resided in Boston many years; had no children of his own but adopted one of his sister's daughters, who is now living in Somerville. Mr. Bryant died about 1873.
 - (5). *Jerry G.*, b. June 5, 1810; is now living, a feeble old man, in Tamworth, N. H., where he has lived all his days. He had a family of eight children, only two now living.

BRIANTS OF HOLLIS.

Joel Briant married Eunice Cutting somewhere in Massachusetts and came to Hollis. This has been called "a runaway match." He lived for several years near the house of Squire Usher, where Madison Usher afterwards lived, on the old Alfred road, between the "Guide-board hill" and Cyrus Bean's, in a house built by old Aaron Eldridge, and was a peddler of lamp-black burned by Bets Eldridge. The family was poor, but subsequently received a legacy from Mrs. Briant's folks which enabled them to purchase land and build the house at Moderation Mills where they lived and died. The family was, to use modern parlance, "high-toned," and carried themselves

with lofty airs, in consequence of which the daughters were held in envy by the daughters of the farmers round-about, and one old lady said in my hearing: "Those Briant gals would dress out in great finery outside when they didn't have a shirt to their back." This was "surmised," probably. Well, there were several "darters": ABIGAIL, called "Nabby"; LOUISA, the wise "schule-marm.,"; JUDITH, called "Judy," who owned the little black dog, and HORATIO, who perpetuated the name. We remember Joel Briant well. He was a little, crabbed man, with an enormous nose that always seemed just ready to capsize him. He kept ducks and at the same time Louisa kept the district school. Ephraim Tibbetts attended school and Joel's ducks sported in the Tibbetts duck pond. Ephraim would throw stones at the ducks to decoy Joel, who with great vehemence came to the rescue of his domestic fowls, and Ephraim would instantly seize the spiteful little man and douse him in the filthy duck pond till he looked like a "drookit craw," as the Scotch would say. Well, as soon as Louisa, who had been cognizant of the treatment received by her father, had opened her school, she would call Ephraim to the floor and finish him down with her "birch" till she had exhausted her strength of arm. The lusty lad would take this without wincing, but woe to Joel when he got hold of him; he was sure to plunge him into the brook or duck pond. And thus the feud was kept up till Ephraim ran off to sea and left Joel and Louisa to their reflections.

Joel was a grave-digger withal and was watchful for work, it is said, with as much anticipation, when some poor neighbor was sick, as a modern undertaker. It is reported that some time before the pale horse and his rider had come to the community Joel would be seen "scouring his shovel." At one time Joe Decker was dangerously ill and for many days his life was despaired of. The eccentric Dr. How, a man wiser than his generation, was the attending physician. He saw that the courage, the cheerfulness, of his patient was essential to his recovery. On one occasion he found Joe very downhearted and evidently sinking under his malady. He told him the following: "Joe, you shall not die now; you mus'n't anyway. As I was coming up I saw Joel Briant out scouring his shovel and he said he was getting ready to dig a grave for Joe Decker. But I told him to put away his shovel for he shouldn't have Joe Decker." This speech had the desired effect. Joe Decker was of humorous temperament (as *all* the Deckers were), appreciated the joke, and laughed so heartily that the disease was sloughed off and he recovered apace.

Away upon the hill-side, under the protecting shade of an old gnarled oak, stood the little leaning and lonely head-stone that marked the grave of Eunice Cutting, consort of Joel Briant, many, many years before Joel himself followed in the caravan, and was laid by her side. The ducks still paddled in the pond, Ephraim Tibbetts and Joe Decker lived on, but Joel Briant had passed beyond the trouble of the world, and the robin sang his plaintive requiem in the oak tree. NABBY married a Harmon, and when advanced in years was left a widow. Not many years ago the author of this book spent an evening in the company of this old lady, and heard from her own lips many stories of "ye olden time" on the Saco. JUDITH and her constant little dog went their daily rounds for many years, until, one day, he died. Judith was never quite the same after this loss, and though considerably past the age when the tender emotions are supposed to kindle romantic visions in the female mind, she seemed to scan with longing gaze a wider horizon, till, at length, her mental

overtures were responded to and she became entangled in the sober net of matrimony. She immediately passed from the local stage, and her subsequent fate is unknown to me. LOUISA lived on in "single blessedness" long after her professional services in the school-room had ended, with the manifest consciousness that she was a learned person who had left impressions upon the minds—and bodies too—of the rising generation that would bear fruit in honor of her name. HORATIO was his father's successor at the homestead, and for long years carried on business as a merchant and manufacturer of clothing. He was blessed with an excellent companion and reared a family of intelligence and respectability.

Buck Family.

Rev. James Buck was a Scotchman, born in 1787. He came to Prince Edwards Island in 1808, being twenty-one years of age. He married Elizabeth Laird, of P. E. I., and had three children, JOHN, ELIZABETH, and ANN, born there. JAMES J., JANNETTE, and ELIJAH S., were born on or near the Gut of Canso. EDWARD and ADAMS, twins, were born in Limington; THOMAS, born in Hollis, near Muddy brook. Elder Buck was a Methodist preacher, at one time settled at West Gorham. He subsequently preached in Limington; then removed to Hollis, near Muddy brook; afterwards settled on a farm in Dayton, where he spent the remainder of his days. A brother came to New England later whose son, DAVID BUCK, is now engaged in the hardware trade at Saco. John Buck is now (1894) living, aged 82. Jannette, spinster, lives on the homestead. They were a tall, strong-framed, dark people.

Elder Buck was a man of much originality, whose speech was of the broadest Scotch sort. He was a very practical and logical preacher, whose figures, employed for illustrations, were nearly all chosen from Bonnie Scotland's storehouse. When preaching from the text, "He who putteth his hands to the plow and looketh backward is not fit for the kingdom," he laid much stress on deep plowing; he said that in Scotland they put the "pleaugh in up to the snuddocks." At one time he saw some sheep in a neighbor's bean field, and driving up to the door called out: "The shapes are in the banes and are going from hell to hell." Elder Buck was a good man with a *will* and *way* of his own.

Bullock Family.

Richard Bullock, the ancestor of the numerous families of this name in New England, settled in Rehoboth, Mass., in 1644. For several generations the family remained in Rehoboth, where Richard contributed £200 toward the purchase of the town, receiving in return large allotments of land on which his posterity settled. Rehoboth, then a part of Plymouth county, was eight miles

square, and its western boundary the Blackstone river, which alone separated it from Roger Williams Colony, at Providence, R. I., and some of the Bullocks moved over there, where descendants have since resided, and among them several distinguished men have arisen. Few if any of the family remain in their old cradle town of Rehoboth now. No railroad touches it; its soil is sterile, and one family after another moved away from a locality that would not yield a support. Among men of note descended from Richard Bullock may be mentioned ALEXANDER BULLOCK, of Worcester, at one time governor of Massachusetts; STEPHEN BULLOCK, of Rehoboth, member of Congress under Jefferson's administration, and his son, DR. SAMUEL BULLOCK, a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and of the convention in 1820 to form a new constitution; RICHARD BULLOCK, of Providence, a merchant of means and high standing; COL. WILLIAM BULLOCK, who surveyed the town of Savoy in Berkshire county, and other towns adjoining; NATHANIEL BULLOCK, speaker of House of Representatives, 1826-7, lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island in 1842, and candidate for governor in 1837, a lawyer of ability; JONATHAN R. BULLOCK, lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island, 1860, judge Supreme court, and later judge United States court, now living in Bristol, R. I., advanced in years, who has furnished the author much data for this notice. Descended from Richard Bullock was:

- I. CHRISTOPHER BULLOCK, who lived in Cumberland and Scituate, Providence county, R. I., and children were born in both towns. His wife was Sarah. Children's names as follows:
 - I. JEREMIAH, b. Aug. 7, 1748.
 - II. EBENEZER, b. Mar. 25, 1749; d. Aug. 19, 1754.
 - III. SARAH, b. Jan. 22, 1752.
 - IV. NATHAN, b. Apr. 16, 1754.
 - V. EBENEZER, b. Feb. 1, 1756.
 - VI. CATHERINE, b. Sept. 26, 1757.
- VII. CHRISTOPHER, b. Jan. 22, 1761. This man m. Hannah, and followed his son *Jeremiah* and daughter *Mercy* to York county, Maine. He was a minister of the gospel, and traveled and labored much with Elder John Buzzell. He was considered an able sermonizer, candid reasoner, prudent counselor, and godly man. He was a man of gigantic form, possessed of a voice deep and strong, and "he never feared the face of clay." He lived in Limington and Parsonsfield, and the town records show that he solemnized many marriages in these towns. He d. Apr. 29, 1825, in Parsonsfield, after which his widow went to live with her son in Limington, where she survived until Feb. 7, 1847, and passed away in triumph. These had several children, three of whom died in Maine.
 - (1). *Rev. Jeremiah Bullock*, son of the preceding, was b. in Rhode Island, but the town is not known. He began to preach before he was twenty-one years of age, and came into Maine on a missionary tour, preaching as he went. He was ordained in the "Brook Meeting-house," in Buxton, May 22, 1811, and baptized about fifty persons during the month. Elder Bullock was a man of heavy build, whose resounding voice could be heard for a great distance. He was a bold, plain, impressive preacher, who was

for many years a successful evangelist and pastor. In the early years of his ministry he was sometimes opposed and persecuted. At one time a large party of the "baser sort" assembled about the meeting-house, where he was preaching, firing guns and threatening violence. One man is said to have seized him to pull him down from the chair upon which he stood while preaching, but was not successful. The elder said he talked as fast and as loud as he could for he knew not that he would ever have another opportunity. He subsequently administered the ordinance of baptism to several who dated their experience of conviction to the "gun meeting" of May 6, 1811. He traveled and preached much in the counties of York, Cumberland, and Oxford, until 1817, when he m. Almira, dau. of Edmund and Hannah (Morton) Westcott, of Gorham, and settled in Limington. From the time of this marital union the two went together preaching the word in many places. He d. Dec. 16, 1849. His widow was m. to Dea. Andrew Cobb, of Bridgton, who accompanied her on her preaching tours until her death, April 25, 1857. She was said to have been just ten years younger than her husband, and survived him ten years; thus it is inscribed on the grave-stone of each "aged 62 years." He recorded the names of 370 persons he had baptized during his ministry.

- (2). *Stephen Bullock*, son of Christopher, was b. in the state of Rhode Island, and came to Maine a young man. He m. Betsey Chase in Hiram, Me., and lived in that town until the close of his days. He was a farmer.
- (3). *Mercy Bullock*, dau. of Christopher, came to Maine and became the wife of a Mr. Davis, in Limington.
- (4). *Westcott Bullock*, son of Christopher, was a young man of fine scholarship and great promise, who d. single.
- (1). *Warren C.*, son of Stephen and Betsey (Chase) Bullock, was b. Aug. 26, 1817, in Limington, Me. He acquired a common school education, and for many years owned and conducted a dry goods and grocery store in that part of Bridgton now known as Sandy Creek. He then purchased a farm in Naples, whence, after the death of four children, he removed to Denmark where he continued the pursuit of farming until 1870. He then located at Bridgton Centre, so that his son could have better educational advantages. After the death of his second wife, he went to the home of his daughter in North Dakota, where he remained several years. He revisited the East in 1888, and lived with his son in Philadelphia one year; now living at Aurora, N. J. He has been a vigorous, active man with good business ability, honest and upright in all his dealings. He was baptized in early life, and has ever been very conscientious in matters of religious duty.

He m. Sarah A. March, of Bridgton, at Denmark, Mar. 9, 1843 (by Eld. Larkin Jordan). She was b. Nov. 25, 1822; d. there, Jan. 21, 1847. He m. second, Jan. 10, 1854, Nancy P.



Warren C. Billcock

Day, who was b. in Bridgton, July 3, 1833; d. there Sept. 21, 1884. Both marriages were happy ones; his second wife, an invalid many years, was an amiable, helpful woman who possessed a sunny and cheerful disposition. Two of his ten children were by first wife.

- (a). *Martha A.*, b. July 9, 1844, in Bridgton; m. in 1864, to Frank J. Hill, of Sebago. They removed to Minneapolis, Minn., in 1866, and fifteen years later removed to Dakota Territory, where they now live. Several children.
- (b). *Mary*, b. Nov. 27, 1845; m. to Cornelius Peterson, of Bridgton, in 1870; d. in 1873.
- (c). *Marshall W.*, b. Oct. 26, 1854; d. Oct. 26, 1864.
- (d). *Lizzie S.*, b. Dec. 24, 1856; d. Oct. 25, 1864.
- (e). *Luther P.*, b. June 2, 1859; d. Oct. 19, 1864.
- (f). *Viola A.*, b. Dec. 22, 1861; d. Nov. 2, 1864.
- (g). *Linwood M.*, b. June 2, 1866, in Denmark, is the only surviving son. He attended the graded schools at Bridgton, passed through the grammar and high school departments, graduating in class of '84 at the age of 18; paid special attention to business course, but ranked well in classics; entered large dry goods store of Horatio Staples, at Portland, in 1884, and during the four years employed there became conversant with all branches of the business; was chief salesman the last six months. In fall of 1888 resigned to accept a lucrative position with John Wanamaker, in Philadelphia. Poor health caused him to seek a warmer climate and in 1889 he became connected with the Normal and Agricultural Institute, at Hampton, Va., as accountant, a position he now (1893) holds, and in which he has given satisfaction; unmarried.
- (h). Three daughters of Warren and Nancy, triplets, b. Dec. 14, 1870, in Bridgton; d. the same day.
- (i). *Rev. Wescott Bullock*, only son of Jeremiah and Almira, was b. in Limington, July 7, 1818. He received his education in the common schools and at Parsonsfield Academy, and was a teacher in early life. He embraced religion in 1842, and soon after began to preach. The twofold and wonderfully woven mantle of his parents had fallen on him; that part received from his father, coarse, hard-twisted, and substantial, proved a panoply of security amid the storms that sometimes gather about the minister's pathway; that inherited from his saintly mother and dyed by her gentle spirit, was of soft and silken texture designed to keep the heart warm and tender. This sacred mantle was "reversible" and sometimes changed in the pulpit, alternating between the rough and silken sides. Wescott was ordained at Saco, in August, 1856, his mother preaching the sermon to a vast assembly of people in the town hall. He says: "I have preached in various towns of Maine and New Hampshire, sometimes in a fine pulpit, sometimes in school-houses and sometimes stand-

ing on stone walls; wherever I had a thus saith the Lord." He has always preached what he believed and lived as he preached. In personal appearance both commanding and attractive; his voice pleasant and melodious, and his language plain and pure. He has been a very useful man, who was widely known and much beloved; now passing the snowy years of venerable age, cheered by the sunshine of the Christian's undying hope. He has been incapacitated for active service from paralysis, and says he "lives by praying"; resides in Biddeford, Me. He m. Elmira, dau. of Isaac Gove, of Limington, b. July 14, 1821, and had issue, the following children, of whom *Martha M., William R. T., and Daniel S.* have deceased:

- (a). *Jeremiah*, m. Ellen Dickson, of Parsonsfield, Me.
- (b). *William R. T.*, m. Fanny Baldwin, of Biddeford, Me.
- (c). *Martha E.*, m. Edgar E. Clark, of Biddeford, Me.
- (d). *Daniel S.*, m. Annah B. Hutchins, of Biddeford, Me.
- (e). *Elizabeth C.*, m. Joseph H. Dearborn, of Biddeford, Me.
- (II). *Harriet*, m. to George Freeman and is now living in Bridgton; Mr. F. deceased; one dau., *Belle*, m. in B.
- (III). *Mary*, m. Daniel Segon and lived in Bridgton; both deceased. Issue.

Came and Kame.

This is a Scandinavian surname, transplanted into Scotland and England by the Viking invaders at a very early period. The name is now common in Scotland. There is a hamlet about three and one-half miles from Edinburgh named Kames. A village in Argyleshire, on the west side of the Kyles of Bute, bears the same name. A fine, old, gabled mansion in Berwickshire, situated in the midst of a grove of ancient trees, named Kames, was the birthplace, property, and residence of the distinguished judge and philosopher from whence he derived the title of Lord Kames. An ancient castle, about three miles from Rothesay, is known as Kames castle. Families long domiciled in Devonshire bear the surname Came. One branch of the New England stock, planted in New Hampshire, have spelled their name "Kame."

Arthur Came, the earliest person of the name known to have settled in New England, had land granted to him at Bass cove, in the town of York, Jan. 14, 1670. The full maiden name of his wife has not been found; her first name was Violet. In 1710 he and his wife gave to their "only son" Samuel, for their maintenance during the remainder of their days, a deed of their homestead farm with buildings thereon. He probably died about the time that he conveyed his property, as in the deed he is called "aged, decreppid and almost quite past labor." He was constable of York in 1674; often juryman and appraiser of estates; evidently a prominent citizen.

Samuel Came, son of Arthur and Violet, was born in York, presumably in 1673 or 1674, and, as appears from his monument, d. Dec. 26, 1768, in the 95th year of his age. He m. Nov. 22, 1699, Patience, daughter of Samuel Bragdon; she was b. Apr. 17, 1678. Mr. Came was a distinguished man in his day. In the history of Maine, by Williamson, it was said of him: "He represented his town in the General Court five years; was chosen into the Council in 1733, and had, in all, nine successive elections into that legislative branch. He was commissioned to the bench of the Common Pleas in 1730, which position he filled, with reputation to himself, twenty years." He was influential in town and county affairs; a gentleman of the puritanical stamp, respectable and respected, honorable and honored. He was the owner of quite extensive lands. In his will, 1764, he gave his homestead farm to his grandson, Samuel Young, whose wife was a daughter of his only son. He also gave his negro man Sharper* to the same person. He and wife were buried in Scotland parish, where suitable monuments mark the place of their rest. His second wife, Elizabeth Stover, of Cape Neddick, after his death, returned to that place and there died and was buried. Mr. Came built the garrison house on "Cider hill," the old homestead, about 1710, during the Indian wars, which was taken down in 1850. In 1855 George L. Came, Esq., of Alfred, by whom much herein was provided, found the large, slate headstone of this ancestor broken, and in the following year had it mended and stone posts and iron rails placed around his grave; a very laudable action.

Joseph Came, only son of Samuel, was b. Apr. 25, 1715; m. Nov. 25, 1736, Keziah, dau. of Micum MacIntire, a woman of pure Highland Scotch blood. He lived on Birch hill in the town of York; dropped dead before he was forty-nine and was buried on his homestead; supposed to have had issue, six daughters and four sons, named as follows:

1. SAMUEL, b. Apr. 24, 1738, of whom no other record has been discovered.
2. MICOM, d. in infancy.
3. JOSEPH, b. Dec. 20, 1741; m. Phebe Gowen, of Kittery, and settled in New Hampshire, and his descendants spell the name "Kame." There were seven sons and five daughters in this family, but I shall not trace them.
4. ARTHUR, b. Apr. 24, 1745; m. Mary Haley, of Kittery, and d. in York, Jan. 30, 1821. Four of his sons settled in the town of Buxton, and to them and their families we shall now give our attention.
5. JOHN, b. Oct. 27, 1767, in York, and settled in Buxton in 1787. He m. Phebe, dau. of Nathaniel and Hannah (Fields) Lord (b. June 25, 1766; d. Sept. 10, 1835), of Buxton, Oct. 2, 1794, after which he made his home on the high table-land not far from the eastern bank of Saco river, where he cleared the large and valuable farm and erected the imposing and well-arranged mansion and farm offices since owned and occupied by his son. While extensively engaged in farming he carried on a considerable and successful lumbering business at Bonnie Eagle village, to which also his son and grandson

*Sharper is said to have been the last slave owned in New England. He lived to be nearly or quite one hundred years of age, and according to his wish was buried in the garden of his former master, where he used to work, and suitable stones mark his grave.

succeeded. His wife d. Sept. 10, 1835; he d. Sept. 16, 1857. These were laid down under the protecting shade of trees near their dwelling upon the farm. There were five children of whom I have record:

- (1). *Polly*, b. July 25, 1796; m. John Eastman; d. Dec. 26, 1871.
- (2). *Hannah*, b. Mar. 3, 1798; m. Aaron Leavitt, of Buxton, and d. Feb. 5, 1856.
- (3). *Abram L.*, b. April 20, 1800; m. Feb. 2, 1825, Annis, dau. of John and Esther (Shaw) Green, of Standish, who was b. June 27, 1803, at Little Falls. These had ten children, whose names will follow this notice. Mr. Came lived all his days in his native town. His education was limited to the common schools, but by observation and extensive reading he became a man of varied and accurate information. He developed great sagacity and good judgment in business affairs in early life, and was entrusted with commissions by his father, when quite immature in years, that involved considerable financial importance. It has been related of him that when a very young man he was sent by his father to view an extensive tract of timber land with authority to purchase if he could do so at figures which, in his judgment, would allow of a fair margin of profits. He closed the bargain with instructions for the seller to come to his home to formulate conveyances and receive payment. It seems that the man rued his sale, and on coming to Bonnie Eagle inquired for "one Abram L. Came, a young man having an old head." He continued to augment his lumber business and investments in timber until he was one of the foremost manufacturers and dealers on Saco river. From early years his habits of industry were pronounced; he was ever a busy man, always at work on the farm, about his mills, or in the timber swamp. He was a man of strict integrity, benevolent and public spirited; always interested in whatever was calculated to advance education or in any way practically advance the good of society. Originally a Whig, he became a Republican at the organization of that party. He was for several years selectman in Buxton, and served in the legislature of his state in 1837-38 and in 1847. His public services were attended to with the same faithfulness and good judgment applied to his personal affairs. Being held in the highest esteem among men his death was sincerely lamented. Mr. Came d. Nov. 27, 1882, at his home, and with his wife, who d. May 13, 1888, was interred in the family burial-ground on the farm. Children:

- (1). *Charles G.*, b. Sept. 25, 1826; graduated at Yale College, and was for many years editor of the *Boston Journal*. He m. Sarah M. Lewis, and left issue, *Alice*, *Francis L.* and *Katherine E.*; d. Jan. 16, 1879. We subjoin the Yale record, with some extracts from "In Memoriam," published in 1879.

CHARLES GREENE CAME:—Born at Buxton, Me., Sept. 26, 1826; entered freshman, Sept. 1845; studying law in Portland, Me., 1849-52; teaching in Maine during winters of 1850 and 1851; editor in Portland for one or two months, in 1852; admitted to the bar in Portland, Oct. 1852; practicing law in Rockland, Me., Oct., 1852-Aug., 1863; practic-

ing law in Portland, and assistant editor of the *Portland Advertiser*, Sept., 1853-July, 1855; chief editor of the *Portland Advertiser*, July, 1855-May, 1857; elected member of the House of Representatives, of Maine, Feb., 1854; re-elected to the same office, Sept., 1854; associate editor of the *Boston Journal*, 1857 to 1879.

He contributed many articles to the *Atlantic Monthly* and *North American Review*, besides his editorial work. For an essay on "Legal Nomination," he received a prize of \$300 from the Union League club, of Philadelphia. The following from the pen of William W. Hill, who was the longest associated with him on the *Boston Journal*, speaks for itself:

After more than twenty years' acquaintance with Mr. Came, the impression of him which first arises in my mind is that of his sterling manhood. His whole manner and life were those of a man who, with high aims and purposes, was true to his convictions. He made no profession of friendship or principles that he did not feel, and would scorn to mislead any one by concealing his true sentiments. In forming his opinions, he regarded what was right, rather than what was expedient, and what he believed he acted up to. His very presence was a rebuke to anything mean or underhanded.

He was a man, too, who impressed me as possessing a superior judgment. Calm and self-possessed, clear in apprehension and expression, his opinions carried with them the force of a keen insight and firm conviction. His mind, in which the reflective element predominated, took a broad view of matters of public interest, and his exposition of the topics which came before him for treatment was marked by philosophical apprehension and high moral principle. He possessed "the pen of a ready writer," and the constant strain which a daily newspaper exerts upon its writers seemed not to tax either his powers of thought, or his faculty of expression. His style was dignified, his illustrations felicitous, and the graces of composition often enlivened the dullest of themes. A cultivated imagination gave tone to all his articles, and a playful fancy frequently imparted zest to his writings. I think he impressed his associates with the feeling that he possessed powers more than equal to his opportunities, and that with more self-assertion, he would have gained distinguished honors in any department of mental effort.

Mr. Came's intercourse with his associates was a marvel of unvarying courtesy and kindness. Not a harsh word ever escaped his lips, and no ill-feeling ever arose between him and those who bore with him "the heat and burden of the day." He was in every respect a Christian gentleman, although he never professed any religious principles until the closing scenes of his life. His late associates cherish his memory as that of a dear friend whose place in their hearts can never be filled. He was reserved in manner and not strongly inclined to seek new acquaintances, yet his social nature was full and rich. He possessed not alone the qualities of the heart, but those mental gifts needful for the highest social enjoyment. Unusually happy in his domestic relations, his genial spirit found full play in the home circle. His strong and deep nature, however, while enjoying the sweets that lie upon the many slopes of life, was alive to the claims of those around him, and he possessed the rare quality of cheerfully making sacrifices for those whom he loved. In many ways Mr. Came had to meet his full share of trial, and he accepted the burdens which Providence laid in his path bravely, uncomplainingly, and bore them unflinchingly to the end. His remarkable patience and fortitude were exhibited when the fell destroyer, consumption, laid its unrelenting grasp upon him. For many months before the end came, it was evident to his friends that his powers were slowly wasting away, but no sigh of pain, no word of complaint, escaped him. He bore his lot manfully, and asked no one to share his final sorrow. Daily he came and took his accus-

tomed seat among us, ever presenting the same serene demeanor and extending the same cheerful greeting that marked his best days; and when the time arrived at last when he could no longer leave his home, his cheerfulness did not forsake him. Disease gained no moral triumph over him. Calmly and trustfully he awaited the end. The "ruling passion" marked the fatal hour. Up to the last day of his life he had continued to write for the paper as his strength permitted. That day at noon (his favorite time for writing), he called to his daughter to assist him from the bed to his chair, his spectacles were got for him, and he was apparently making ready to write, when death settled upon him. A brief struggle in his daughter's arms, and all was over.

Mr. Came's character, like our beautiful New England elm, was lofty, vigorous, symmetrical—a delight and a comfort to his friends. He was a true son of New England, and a fine specimen of its best growth and culture, cut off in the ripeness of his powers. The memory of his life and character will ever be to his late associates a strong incentive to rise to the best conditions of manhood in all their relations to life. In his death they lament a dear friend, and a co-laborer of no mean powers.

- (II). *Isaac L.*, b. Nov. 25, 1827; m. Mary B. Gordon; second, Mrs. Caroline Doughty. He was engaged of late years in lumber and milling business at Bonnie Eagle; d. Apr. 4, 1894.
 - (III). *Esther*, b. Nov. 22, 1829; d. May 23, 1863; unmarried.
 - (IV). *John H.*, b. May 12, 1832; d. in infancy.
 - (V). *Eliza C.*, b. Nov. 29, 1833; d. June 30, 1885; single.
 - (VI). *John H.*, b. Apr. 29, 1835; d. in Fairfax county, Va., June 16, 1863. He was 1st Lieutenant of Company C, 27th Maine Infantry, and a very popular and efficient officer, who had given promise of high rank as a commander. A beautiful monument was erected at his grave by the members of his company, as a mark of their respect, in the Came burial-ground on the home farm.
 - (VII). *Margaret A.*, b. Mar. 9, 1837; d. Sept. 6, 1837.
 - (VIII). *Margaret A.*, b. July 22, 1838; m. Capt. Joseph F. Warren, who had served with her brother John in the Civil war, and now resides on the homestead with two sons.
 - (IX). *Ann M.*, b. April 29, 1842; d. April 20, 1865.
 - (X). *Susan A.*, b. May 25, 1844; m. Andrew L. Berry, of Bar Mills, and resides on the well-known Capt. Stephen Berry homestead.
 - (4). *Phebe*, b. Oct. 6, 1803; m. William Boulter; d. April 11, 1883; had issue.
 - (5). *Keziah*, b. May 12, 1805; m. Silas Berry, the shoemaker; d. Nov. 1, 1883.
- II. SAMUEL, b. July 15, 1770, in York, Me. (son of Arthur and Mary Haley), m. Ruth Kimball, of Buxton, Sept. 4, 1796, who d. Sept. 13, 1846, and settled at Salmon Falls, in Buxton, on the farm subsequently owned and occupied by his son and grandson. He d. June 9, 1822. Children's names follow:
- (1). *Samuel*, b. Feb. 15, 1798; m. Phebe Milliken and settled on the homestead; two sons. He m. second, Fanny, who d. June 13, 1870. Mrs. Phebe d. Dec. 11, 1856. Samuel d. Mar. 29, 1870. Children:



Yours Truly
John H. Lamm,

- (1). *Nathaniel*, b. Mar. 4, 1827; m. Olive, dau. of Jairus Came, M. D., of North Berwick, and had a dau. *Mary*. He lived and d. on his grandfather's homestead.
- (11). *Rufus B.*, b. May 8, 1829; d. June 23, 1856; single.
- (2). *Eliza*, b. Aug. 31, 1799.
- (3). *Polly*, b. Oct. 10, 1801; d. Aug. 24, 1802.
- (4). *Jane*, b. Sept. 6, 1803.
- (5). *Rufus*, b. Dec. 2, 1806; d. Apr. 26, 1827.
- III. HALL J., son of Arthur and Mary Haley, b. Mar. 18, 1776, in York, Me.; m. Jane Foster, of Fayette, and settled in Buxton on the road leading from the "Centre" to Bog Mills, where he spent his days as a farmer; d. June 16, 1851; his widow d. Sept. 5, 1861, aged 74 years. Children:
- (1). *Joseph*, d. in Boston.
- (2). *Jackson*, resided for many years on the homestead, but when advanced in life, sold and moved to other parts. He d. June 1, 1878, aged 67 years. Children:
- (1). *Mary*, b. Dec. 1, 1847.
- (11). *Franklin W.*, b. Dec. 2, 1849; d. May 12, 1854.
- (111). *Eva A.*, b. June 14, 1855.
- (IV). *Frank*, b. Sept. 15, 1857; d. Oct. 1, 1863.
- IV. PELATIAH, son of Arthur and Mary, was b. Dec. 24, 1781, in York; m. Narcissa Elden, of Buxton (she b. Dec. 6, 1787), and settled on the road leading from Salmon Falls to Saco, as farmer. He d. July 4, 1864. Issue:
- (1). *Pelatah*, b. in 1810.
- (2). *Dorcas*, b. Nov. 29, 1812.
- (3). *Pelatah*, b. Nov. 6, 1814.
- (4). *James E.*, b. Dec. 22, 1822; in Boston with issue.
- (5). *John E.*, b. Jan. 13, 1825; in Boston with issue.
- (6). *Amanda*, b. July 7, 1828.
- (7). *Malinda*, b. Feb., 1837,) adopted children.
- (8). *Almira*, b. Sept., 1840,)

Carle and Carll Family.

This surname was of Scandinavian origin and signified a man or male person. In Anglo Saxon the name Carl-man represented a countryman, a rude rustic. In English we have carl-hemp, meaning male hemp or the largest stalks of that plant. This is quite distinct from the obsolete word carl, a churl or clown. As a christian name, in the forms Karl and Karle, it is common in Germany and Scandinavia at the present day. The name was evi-

dently introduced into Scotland during the early incursions of the Norsemen and is first found where the Norwegian and Danish settlements were established. The prevailing tradition of the New England families ascribes to their ancestors an Irish origin, and there are some physical characteristics to support this theory.

In consequence of the imperfection of the early records, it has been difficult tracing the early generations of the Maine family. We find here and there a footprint in the sands of time to prove their existence in the towns along the coast from Kittery, where the name first appears, to Falmouth. There is a point of land in Kittery known as "Carle's point" and a small bay called "Carle's cove," from RICHARD CARLE, who sold ten acres of land there in 1666. In 1693 he sold six acres more, being then designated "of Kittery," but his name disappears from the records about this time and he probably left that town. BENJAMIN CARLL was a soldier in York, Aug. 26, 1696.

In a deposition by NATHANIEL CARLE, taken Mar. 26, 1801, when his age was 87, he says: "I came to live in Falmouth in the year 1734, and the year after, in 1735, Mr. Thomas Westbrook and Bragadier Waldo built a saw-mill with three saws and a grist-mill on the lower falls of Presumpscot, and I helped to frame said mills, the same being built on the southwest side of the river; and a year or two after they raised another mill on the northeast side, but it was never finished. There was a landing place at said mills near the ferry-ways."

The Carlls were early in Scarborough, but as they seldom had their children baptized and in consequence of their neglecting to have their births recorded in the town books, it is now impossible to connect them as they should stand in family relation.

LIEUT. SAMUEL CARLL was a prominent man in Scarborough for many years, from 1741 to 1763. His wife's name was Patience. He had children baptized Jan. 28, 1742, named *Daniel, Simon, Hannah,* and *Mary*. He and wife united with the church the day following. SAMUEL CARLL, JR., m. Esther Burbank; they had children, baptized May 23, 1742, named *Benjamin, Jonathan,* and *Anna*. TIMOTHY CARLL was m. Dec. 20, 1744, to Deborah Farmer; they had a son, *Timothy*, b. Feb. 16, 1745. ROBERT CARLL, said to have been a brother of the first Timothy, was m. Apr. 11, 1745, to Rhoda Starbird, and settled in Saco, where he d. Oct. 5, 1778. He had a numerous family.

CARLLS OF WATERBOROUGH.

Capt. Nathaniel Carll, son of Samuel Carll, of Scarborough, and Esther Burbank, his wife, was b. in that town Mar. 11, 1747; m. Mar. 29, 1774, to Sarah, who was b. Mar. 10, 1749, and settled in Waterborough, where he d. of dropsy, Jan. 11, 1828. His wife d. with consumption, Mar. 29, 1820; funeral services by Elder Hobbs. Mr. Carll was a soldier of the Revolution. Children:

NOTE.—From 1744 to 1760 there were a sufficient number of males named Carll married in Scarborough, if they had been half as prolific as those whose records have been found, to have populated a considerable hamlet. No trace of many of these has been found; where they settled we do not know, but some of them undoubtedly left descendants.

Robert, Simon, Timothy, Jonathan, Benjamin, Hannah, Patience, and Samuel were probably brothers and sisters, and may have been children of Samuel Carll, Sr. Samuel Carll, Jr., and Esther Burbank had baptized in Scarborough, Benjamin, Jonathan, Anna, and Nathaniel.

1. SILAS, b. Nov. 2, 1776; m. Hannah Brown, and settled in Waterborough, where seven children were born: *Samuel* m. a Taylor; *Jeremiah* m. Hepzibah Pitts, of Waterborough, Feb. 8, 1824; *John* removed to Wisconsin; *James* settled in Wisconsin; *Benjamin* m. Mary Roberts; *Esther* m. Aaron Deshon, Dec. 24, 1827; *Miriam* m. Reuben Hill.
2. ESTHER, b. Mar. 19, 1779; m. Thomas Goodwin; second, Huntress.
3. CAPT. SAMUEL, b. Oct. 5, 1782; m. Apr. 3, 1803, to Charity Hamilton, who was b. Jan. 6, 1783, and d. at the age of 94. He d. at the age of 84, and with his wife was buried on the homestead farm. He was for many years a prominent and useful townsman; was moderator of town meetings twenty years in succession; selectman in 1818 and 1819; captain in old militia. He was a man of enterprise and public spirit, who was held in high esteem by his fellow men. His good judgment and executive ability were conspicuously manifested in his public service, which was performed with great acceptability; lived on the homestead until 1826, when he removed to the south part of the town and settled on the road leading from the "Old Corner" to "Ossipee hill"; a man of large size and commensurate physical strength, who was fearless when others shrank from danger. Children:
 - I. MERCY, b. Apr. 3, 1803; m. Robert Huntress.
 - II. OLIVE, b. Mar. 27, 1805; m. Thomas Goodwin.
 - III. LOIS, b. May 27, 1807; m. Levi Hobbs.
 - IV. NATHANIEL, b. Dec. 1, 1809; m. Clarissa Smith; resided in Waterborough; had issue as follows:
 - (1). *Samuel H.*, m. Sabra Gubtail, in Saco; has been postmaster and town clerk.
 - (2). *Nathaniel*, m. — Wentworth; deceased.
 - (3). *Mary A.*, m. T. Allen Smith.
 - (4). *Clara A.*, m. Edwin Durgin.
 - (5). *Louisa*, m. Levi Hobbs; deceased.
 - (6). *Cylena*, d. young; unmarried.
 - (7). *Marcia*, m. — Smith; deceased.
 - (8). *Charles K.*, m. — Tibbetts; present town clerk of Waterborough; has a country store at "Carll's Corner"; owns a farm and pleasant residence a half mile west of the village.
 - V. POLLY, b. Mar. 10, 1812; m. Rufus McKenney.
 - VI. CHARITY, b. Jan. 11, 1813; d. young.
 - VII. SOPHIA, b. Jan. 27, 1815; m. Charles Kellogg.
 - VIII. FARNSWORTH, b. Oct. 11, 1816.
 - IX. WILLIAM, b. May 28, 1818; d. March 29, 1819.
 - X. SETH S., b. Jan. 22, 1820; m. Joanna Roberts; now living on a farm at South Waterborough; has served as selectman; stout, heavy man; not tall; memory remarkable. Wife b. Mar. 16, 1837; m. Nov. 20, 1853. Children:
 - (1). *Sydney B.*, b. Apr. 28, 1855; m. to Joanna R. Thing, of Waterborough, Nov. 27, 1881, and has issue: *Edwin S.*, b. Oct. 24,

- 1882; *Clarence T.*, b. Feb. 11, 1891; *Norris D.*, b. Sept. 14, 1892; d. May 22, 1893.
- (2). *George W.*, b. Aug. 7, 1857; m. N. Alice Libby, of Limerick, Nov. 9, 1886, and has *Francis W.*, b. July 26, 1892.
- (3). *Curtis S.*, b. Feb. 12, 1861; m. to Jennie P. Sargent, of Portland, Dec. 24, 1884, and had *Florence S.*, b. May 22, 1890. Mr. Carll has filled many positions of trust for a man of his years; has been postmaster at South Waterborough, and is now county treasurer for York County. He has a country store and is a successful man of business; well educated and graceful in his bearing; manners easy and engaging; has a pleasant, beautifully furnished home, presided over by a lady of many accomplishments.
- (4). *Lizzie E.*, b. May 15, 1864; m. Willis Coffin, of Waterborough, Dec. 24, 1891.
- (5). *Jason S.*, b. July 7, 1868; m. Annie C. Libby, of Limerick, May 24, 1892.
- (6). *Rhoda M.*, b. June 3, 1872.
- (7). *Herbert H.*, b. Sept. 14, 1875.
- XI. *JOHN S.*, b. Aug. 24, 1822; m. Susanna Roberts, of Waterborough, Apr. 24, 1855, and lives on a fine farm in his native town in a stately mansion house, surrounded by good farm buildings. The order everywhere manifest about his homestead is evidence of good management and neatness. Issue:
- (1). *Ida E.*, b. Jan. 15, 1857; was m. to Walter J. Downs, of Waterborough, July 19, 1877.
- (2). *Walter H.*, b. Apr. 1, 1858; m. Cora M. Ricker, of Waterborough, Nov. 25, 1882. Two children.
- (3). *Warren R.*, b. Apr. 1, 1858; m. Lucy Leighton, of Brockton, Mass., Nov. 24, 1886.
- (4). *Edward E.*, b. May 30, 1862; m. Alice G. Allen, of Chelsea, Mass., Oct. 27, 1886. She d. in Nov., 1889, and he m. second, Aug. 8, 1892, Cora B. Tittmore, of Boston.
- (5). *Samuel F.*, b. Aug. 22, 1866; m. Anna Anderson, of Limington, May 20, 1870.
- (6). *Eugene H.*, b. June 9, 1870.
- (7). *John S.*, b. May 7, 1875.
- (8). *Irvin R.*, b. Aug. 7, 1884.
- (9). *Arthur W.*, b. Feb. 24, 1886.
- XII. *HARRIET A.*, b. Aug. 16, 1824; m. Samuel B. Jameson, and removed to Oldtown; now at Brockton, Mass.
- XIII. *JASON L.*, b. July 17, 1826; m. Melinda Burnham; resides in Greenfield, Mass. Two children:
- (1). *W. Edward*, a physician at Oregon City, Oregon.
- (2). *Alice*, m. — Lee.
- XIV. *MERCY*, b. May 17, 1829; m. George A. Whipple, of Orange, Mass. No issue.

- xv. SOPHRONIA W., b. Aug. 11, 1832; m. Rufus D. Chase, and resides at Orange, Mass. Children:
4. ANNA, b. Dec. 23, 1783; m. John Walker.
 5. EUNICE, b. Apr. 5, 1784; m. Nathaniel Knight.
 6. HANNAH, b. 1786; m. Jeremiah Brown.
 7. MIRIAM, b. Sept. 21, 1789; m. Benjamin Hamilton.

CARLLS OF WATERBOROUGH.

SECOND BRANCH.

John Carll, whose father is said to have come from Ireland, was an early inhabitant of Waterborough, Me. He was a soldier of the Revolution; built the first house at "Carll's Corner," and cleared the first land there. We do not credit the tradition of so recent an Irish origin. John Carll was probably born in Scarborough or Saco in 1759; d. Sept. 20, 1833, aged 74 years, and was buried in the old yard at Buxton Lower Corner, in the same lot with his son THOMAS and family. His first wife was Rhoda, but a wife Jane d. Sept. 23, 1829, aged 40 years, and lies by his side in Buxton. He probably spent his last days with THOMAS CARLL, in Hollis, near Salmon Falls. Names of children will follow:

1. STEPHEN,) both left Waterborough early.
2. SIMEON,)
3. PETER, b. in Waterborough, Sept. 22, 1788; m. to Abigail Hamilton, Jan 8, 1812 (she was b. in that town Apr. 24, 1793; d. Apr. 24, 1870). He followed the sea in early life; opened the first hotel at Carll's Corner, then a place of considerable importance, now almost deserted and desolate in appearance; was deputy sheriff; removed to the eastern part of Maine when quite a young man, and settled in Milltown, where he kept a public house fifteen or twenty years. He then removed to St. Stephen's Upper Mills, New Brunswick, where he also "kept tavern." Finally he went to Princeton, and spent the remainder of his days in that town. He was a typical old-time landlord, possessed of much ability; was kind-hearted, and never turned a stranger from his door for want of money. He was an original character, and many amusing anecdotes are related concerning his life while a resident of Milltown. Children as follows:
 - I. ALMIRA, b. Nov. 16, 1812; m. Nathaniel Lamb, of Princeton, Me., and had a respectable and intelligent family; deceased.
 - II. JOHN, b. Mar. 16, 1815; m. Louisa Waldron, by whom ten children. He m. a second time and had five children. Mr. Carll is now living at Princeton, Me., and is a farmer. Mr. Carll has an old Bible containing the records of this family, but has not made a copy, as requested. *Elvira*, *Joshua R.*, and *George* are living.
 - III. SALLY, b. May 9, 1817; m. Levi C. Dunn, of Orono.

NOTE.—I find by records in Waterborough, that a *Mary* of this family was b. Aug. 10, 1832. Were she and *Sophronia* twins? *Harciet*, b. July 17, 1826, same date of *Jason's* birth. A *Jason*, b. May 17, 1829, same date of birth of *Mary*.

- IV. THOMAS, b. Mar. 30, 1820, and was m. twice; first wife, Sarah Zelma; three sons living, *Calvin C., George and Albert*. He resides in Princeton, Me.
4. THOMAS, b. 1784, in Waterborough; m. first, Sept. 18, 1811, Jane Remick; second, Susan Felch, of Parsonsfield, Nov. 20, 1830; she d. June 19, 1881, aged 74 years. He d. Oct. 17, 1865, aged 81 years. These with two children were buried in the church-yard at the "Old Corner," in Buxton. Mr. Carll was prominent as a townsman and business man in Hollis, where he resided many years. He served as representative in the state legislature in 1837 and 1838, and as county commissioner in 1841. He carried on an extensive farm not far from Salmon Falls. Children:
- I. JAMES, d. in Oct., 1836, aged 4 years.
 - II. SUSAN J., d. Apr. 17, 1855, aged 20 years.
 5. ABIGAIL m. John Hamilton, of Waterborough.
 6. BETSEY, m. ——— Hamilton, of Waterborough.
 7. SARAH, m. Benjamin Hamilton, and was mother of Maj. Samuel Hamilton and Benjamin F. Hamilton, Esq., of Saco and Biddeford.
 8. RHODA.
 9. PEACE.
 10. PATIENCE.

CARLLS OF UNITY.

John Carll, son of Robert and Rhoda Starbird, of Saco, entered the Revolutionary army with his brothers and after his return to his native state settled in Unity, where he spent the remainder of his days. He m. Lois Burbank, of Scarborough, July 6, 1783. He d. Dec. 17, 1832; his widow d. Oct. 31, 1840. He was 77 years of age; she was 81. These were buried in the southwestern part of Unity, about half a mile from their homestead. He was a farmer by occupation; a man of integrity, much respected. Children's names follow:

1. POLLY, b. Apr. 24, 1784; m. Moses Sawyer and settled in Plymouth, Me. She d. Sept. 5, 1849, and was buried with her husband in the same lot with her parents, in Unity.
2. ASA, b. Feb. 9, 1787; m. Sarah Pickard and was a resident of Hampden, Me.; d. Aug. 13, 1858. Children:
 1. JOHN, m. Mary Patterson, of Hampden; farmer; d. Aug. 13, 1858. Four children:
 - (1). *Andrew P.*, Pullman conductor, Bangor, Me.
 - (2). *Frederick A.*, hardware merchant, Belfast, Me.
 - (3). *John*, crockery merchant, Belfast; d. Nov., 1892.
 - (4). *Mary C.*, m. A. P. Mansfield, merchant, Belfast.
 - II. JAMES, b. Jan. 1, 1810, and was twice m. His first wife was Ann E. Newcomb; the second, to whom m. Aug. 17, 1842, was Verdivina Dexter, of Hampden. By the two wives he had five children, as follows:

- (1). *Howard S.*, b. Apr. 20, 1837; m. Sept. 1, 1863; sea-captain; d. in 1868.
- (2). *Anna E.*, b. May 14, 1838; m. June 6, 1861, and d. Dec. 10, 1880; resided at Whitesville, Ga.
- (3). *Eleanor*, b. Aug. 20, 1843; m. Apr. 10, 1862, and lives in Florida.
- (4). *Oscar F.*, b. Apr. 25, 1846; m. July 10, 1882; sea-captain and lives in Philadelphia, Pa.
- (5). *James*, b. Mar. 5, 1848; lumber inspector, Portland, Me.; lives with his mother.
- III. ROBERT, m. Hannah Patterson, of Hampden; had three daughters:
- (1). *Elizabeth W.*, m. — Fifield and lives in Somerville, Mass.
- (2). *Hannah G.*, m. — Norris and lives in Lowell, Mass.
- (3). *Anna E.*, m. — Matthews, of Thomaston, Me.
- IV. MOSES, d. single, aged 40, in 1857.
- V. SAMUEL, lost at sea; unmarried.
- VI. ANN, m. Alfred Patterson, of Hampden, and has four children living.
3. ROBERT, b. Oct. 8, 1789; m. Joanna Fowler, who was b. Sept. 20, 1793. He d. Feb. 26, 1882, aged 92 years; his wife d. Mar. 28, 1881. Several children.
4. JOHN, b. Oct. 9, 1792; d. in childhood.
5. NATHANIEL, b. Apr. 17, 1796; m. Fanny Woods and settled in Unity as a farmer. He d. at the home of his daughter, in Belfast, Jan. 28, 1880; his wife d. in Sept., 1886.
1. PETER R., son of preceding, b. Oct. 10, 1829, in Unity, Me., and settled in New Haven, Conn., in 1849. He m. Sarah E. Tirrill, in New York city (service by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, the pastor of Broadway Tabernacle), May 29, 1852. His wife was b. Sept. 22, 1828, in Coos county, N. H. She was the dau. of Gideon Tirrill, who with two other gentlemen built a church and supported the minister so that the seats might be absolutely free. Mr. Carll was commissioned deputy U. S. marshal for the district of Connecticut, Apr. 14, 1869, as U. S. marshal for the same district for four years, April 14, 1869, signed by President U. S. Grant and Secretary Hamilton Fish. On Mar. 10, 1873, he was commissioned U. S. marshal for same district for four years, signed by President Grant and acting secretary, J. C. Bancroft Davis. He was commissioned Feb. 11, 1867, as U. S. inspector and U. S. commissioner of internal revenue.

Realizing the need of a large audience room for the accommodation of vast public assemblies, Mr. Carll erected the third-sized opera house in the United States. This building was occupied by the International Episcopal Church Congress, National Carriage Makers' Association, Yale college students. In this house nearly all the great artists of the civilized world gave entertainments during the seven years it was under the management of the proprietor, and the universal verdict of the press, Yale college, and the entire public was that the moral and intellectual tone of recreation was vastly elevated and improved. Mr. Carll held public temperance meetings every Sabbath

night for a year at a time here, having the most eminent clergymen, lawyers, judges, and lecturers as speakers, the audiences often numbering as many as 3,000.

He has spent a year in California, and purchased a large hotel there: also an orange and lemon grove, comprising 7,000 large old trees. Three children, named as follows:

- (1). *Annie E.*, b. Dec. 5, 1853, in New Haven, Conn., and after graduating from Prof. Hubbard's young ladies' college there, studied about two years in New York city. She subsequently studied in Paris, France, and Berlin, Germany, some three or four years. She was m. to George E. Coney, a member of one of the largest law firms of Wall street, New York. Four children.
- (2). *Charles T.*, b. Apr. 19, 1861, in New Haven, Conn. After graduating from Yale College, he traveled three years; after that he engaged in business in Kansas City, Mo., as manager of one of the largest electrical concerns in the country, having now held the position for ten years.
- (3). *Mabel E.*, b. Apr. 6, 1876, and d. May 30, 1893. She was a young lady highly endowed by her Creator with extraordinary talents, and a remarkably amiable and lovable disposition endeared her to every one in New Haven, old and young, who knew her; and she was as well known as any young lady in the city. She was a fine scholar and very extensively read for one of her age. Alas! her sun went down while it was yet noon, and her death has proved a heavy blow to her parents and brother and sister.

II. *ARVILLA*, m. Mr. Charles Baker, of Balfast, Me., where she now resides.

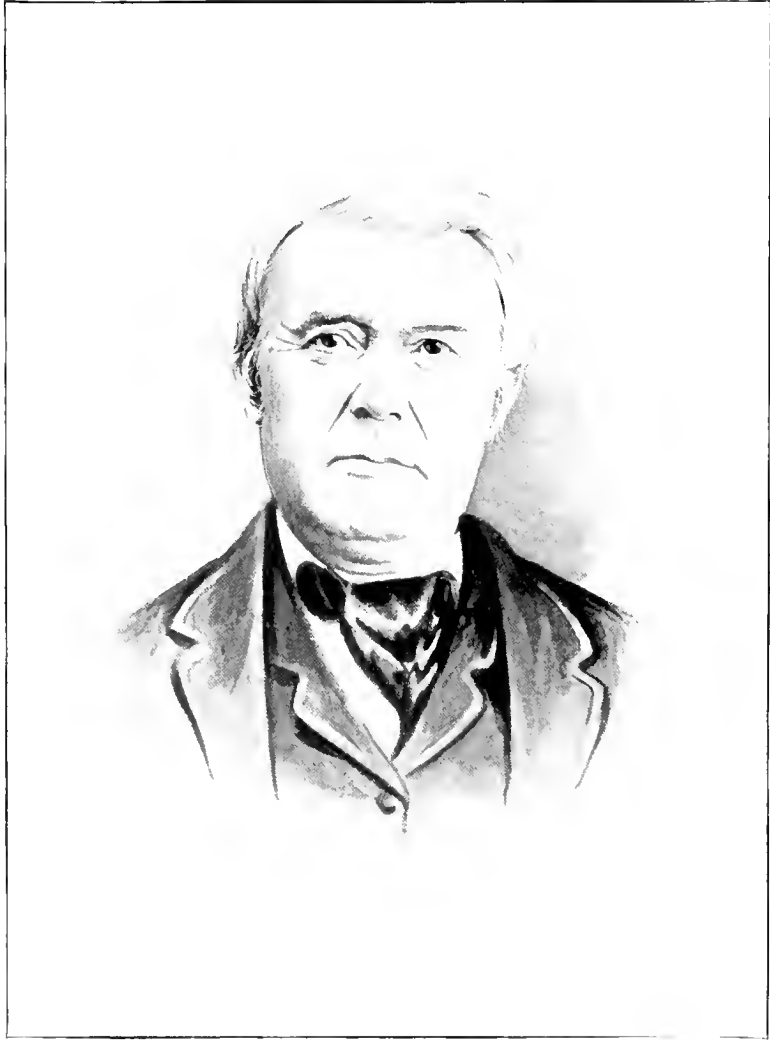
III. *CHARLES*, resides in Winn, Me.

6. *PETER*, son of John, b. July 4, 1798, was drowned in November following his twenty-first year.
7. *HANNAH*, b. Nov. 22, 1800, m. Nathaniel Stevens and lived in Troy, Me. She d. Jan. 9, 1877. Her husband d. in Nov., 1882.
8. *JOHN*, son of John, b. Oct. 6, 1803; d. in childhood.
9. *FIDELIA*, b. Oct. 6, 1806, was m. Mar. 27, 1827, to Abial Knight, of Waterborough, Me. She lived in Unity; husband b. July 14, 1805; d. Dec. 9, 1891. She removed to California and d. there.

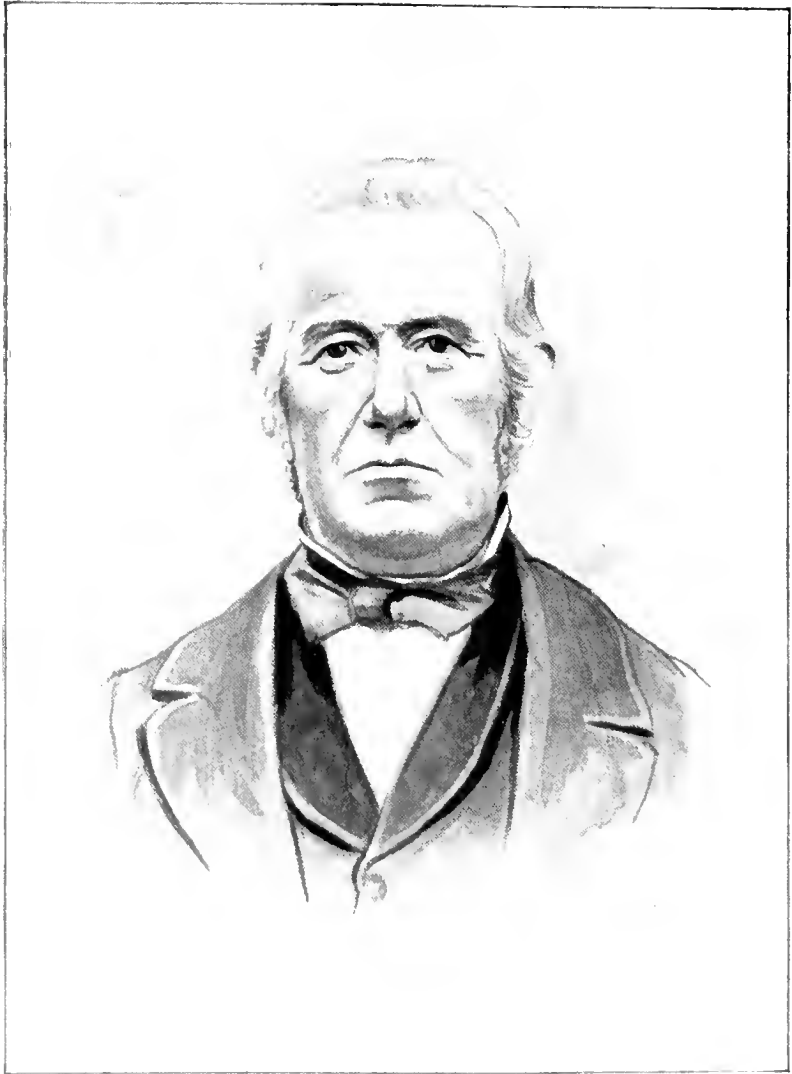
CARLLS OF BUXTON.

Elias Carll, youngest son of Robert, was b. in Pepperillborough, now Saco, 1768; m. Mary Maxfield, of Scarborough, Mar. 8, 1787, and settled on a farm near where the "Heath meeting-house" now stands. His father conveyed to him "about thirty acres, being part of the farm I now live on," Mar. 28, 1801; consideration, \$180. He removed to Limerick when advanced in life and d. in that town.* Children:

*He was the first to raise and introduce the "Carll apple," so called, which was a superior fruit, highly prized, and sought after for many years.



Peitak Powell



George Coakley

1. ANNA, b. in Saco, Aug. 23, 1788; m. John Staples, and resided in Salem, Mass.
2. ELIZABETH, b. in Saco, Dec. 27, 1790; m., July 17, 1810, Samuel Johnson, of Saco.
3. LUCY, b. in Saco, Apr. 6, 1793; m. William Irish, and lived in Chatham, N. H. Issue.
4. PATIENCE, b. in Saco, Aug. 1, 1796; m. Maj. John Stimson, and lived in Limerick.
5. MARY, b. Apr. 17, 1799.
6. PELATIAH, b. Jan. 20, 1802; m. Mary S., dau. of Ezariah Boody, of Limington, and lived for some time with his father-in-law. He purchased land in Sebago, in the locality known as "New Limington," because settled by families from the town of that name. About the year 1839, he returned to Limington, and took up his abode on the Boody farm near the "corner"; thence he removed to the "old McKenney farm," near the Quaker meeting-house; thence to the Stimson farm at South Limington, where he lived about five years. He finally removed to White Rock, Gorham, in 1865, and continued there until his death, which occurred Feb. 15, 1888, at the age of 86. His wife d. Nov. 29, 1879, in her 73d year. Mr. Carll was called to fill many positions of trust, being a man of sound judgment, good executive ability, and strict integrity. He served as selectman, moderator, and constable while a resident of Limington, always holding the esteem and confidence of his fellow-men. He was a man of positive conviction and stable mind, dignified, courtly and decorous. His weight was about two hundred pounds. He left a good property. See portrait. Seven children.
7. GEORGE, b. in Saco, Jan. 21, 1802; m. Eunice, dau. of Capt. David Watts (who was a Revolutionary soldier), and wife, Mary Cressy, of Buxton (she b. 1799; d. 1869), and settled in that town. He was twin brother of Pelatiah, before mentioned, and so closely did the two men resemble each other, that but few of their acquaintances could tell one from the other. Many amusing anecdotes, some of them rather romantic, are related respecting the harmless jokes played by these brothers when young men. It is positively avowed that they visited each other's intended without being detected in the deception practised upon the unsuspecting maidens. The following story is told of Ben Cressy, of Buxton: He had long known the twin brothers, but when he met them could never distinguish George from Pelatiah. At length George died, and as Ben met Pelatiah soon after, he shouted: "Let's see, which was it died last summer: you or your brother?"
Like his brother, he was a man of attractive personal appearance, commanding and of noble bearing. He was influential among men; many years trial justice; six years county commissioner; selectman and constable; thoughtful, serious, and firm of principle; when once his mind became settled, nothing could change him. He was possessed of a discriminating mind and good judgment, and was a very useful man, who was held in respect while he lived and sincerely lamented when dead. Mr. Carll d. June 24, 1880. Seven children.
8. RACHEL, b. 1804; d. unmarried in 1820.

CHILDREN OF PELATIAH CARLL.

1. GEORGE, b. Feb. 20, 1826; m. Dec. 10, 1851, to Elmira, dau. of Robert and Aphia (Libby) Brackett, of Limington. He lived on the farms owned by his father, and is now the proprietor of a farm comprising about two hundred acres of valuable land at White Rock, Gorham. He has been an industrious, judicious, and successful farmer, and is now quite independent; has worked on mills and bridges more or less for many years; of medium height, compactly built, and possessed of a hornbeam constitution; social, conversational, good company; has had issue, four children.
 - I. ANN ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 25, 1852; m. Gustavus Plummer.
 - II. EMMA LOUISA, b. Sept. 6, 1854; d. Oct. 13, 1867.
 - III. VAN WERT, b. Mar. 17, 1857; m. Lizzie C. Sawyer, Apr. 23, 1883, and has two children, *Clarence Edward* and *Ruth Emma*. He resides on the homestead.
 - IV. LUCY ELLEN, b. Aug. 6, 1864; d. Sept. 21, 1869.
2. BETSEY J., b. Sept. 17, 1828; m. Andrew J. Anderson, and resides in Portsmouth N. H.
3. COMFORT ANN, b. Apr. 11, 1830; d. July 23, 1843.
4. ASENATH B., b. May 14, 1832; d. unmarried.
5. MARY M., b. Oct. 26, 1834; m. Charles H. Anderson, and lived at Kittery Point; deceased.
6. PELATIAH G., b. May 13, 1837; m. Elmira, dau. of Sewall Hasty, of Limington, and is now employed in the paper mills at Westbrook; owns a farm; weighs 235 pounds. One son, *Charles Miller*.
7. LUCY E., b. Sept. 2, 1841; d. Sept. 9, 1843.
8. HENRY L., b. May 8, 1846; m. Ellen Plummer, and has four children. He was for many years employed in woolen mills, but is now living upon a farm at West Gorham; weighs 235 pounds. *See Pelatiah, Minnie, Eugene Manning, Nellie May.*

CHILDREN OF GEORGE CARLL.

1. MARY E., b. in 1825; m. William H. Rankin, and resides in Buxton.
2. WILLIAM F., b. in 1827; m. Abbie J. Larrabee, dau. of Benjamin of Porter, blacksmith (she b. Nov. 26, 1831.), Oct. 25, 1854, and has two children. He lives on the old homestead about one mile from Buxton Centre railway station. He was educated in the common schools of his native town; has been for many years an active and respected member of the Free Baptist church; was corporal in Company C, 27th Maine Regiment of Infantry; served as selectman of Buxton. Mr. Carll is a man of quiet, unobtrusive habits, but of strong and positive convictions. He is a pronounced Republican in politics, and an uncompromising temperance man in principle and practice. Two children.
 - I. EUGENE C., b. Sept. 17, 1857; m. Lucy Gookin, of Portland; in trade in Buxton.
 - II. CARRIE E., b. July 8, 1860; unmarried.
3. ANN, b. in 1830; m. Henry Alden; lived in Gorham and d. in 1888.

4. GEORGE B., b. in 1832; m. Ida A., dau. of Jesse and Augusta (Lord) Larrabee, of Kennebunkport. No children. He was educated at the Limerick and Standish Academies and fitted for college at Westbrook Seminary; taught school for ten years; located at Kennebunkport in 1860, since when he has been successfully engaged in the hardware, stove, and tin business; has filled nearly every office within the gift of his town; served as chairman of board of selectmen seventeen years, and sat in the legislative assembly three terms, from 1872 to 1874.
5. SARAH J., b. in 1834; m. Levi Hamblin and lives in Gorham, Me.
6. HANNAH C., b. in 1837; m. Jason H. Sawyer and resides in Saco, Me.
7. HATTIE E., b. in 1843; m. A. L. Hamblin; lived in Gorham; d. in 1889.

CARLL FAMILY IN HOLLIS.

Ebenezer Carll (1), son of **ROBERT** (1), of Saco, was b. in 1757, and entered the army of the Revolution at the age of 16. He m. Susan Libby, April 12, 1782, and settled in Phillipsburgh, now Hollis, near the centre of that town, on the farm subsequently occupied by his son **ROBERT**, now owned by his grandson. His wife d. Dec. 19, 1800. Mr. **CARLL** d. Sept. 11, 1851, aged 94 years. He and wife were buried on the farm. Numerous family:

SECOND GENERATION.

1. **LYDIA**, b. May 15, 1781, and d. Mar. 27, 1843.
2. **EVANS**, b. April 27, 1783. He left home when a boy and was never heard from afterwards.
3. **RHODA**, b. in Hollis, May 6, 1785; was m. to Solomon McKenney; lived and d. in Hollis.
4. **JONATHAN**, b. in Hollis, Sept. 4, 1787; m. Martha Spaulding of Canaan, Me. No more information.
5. **ABIGAIL**, b. in Hollis, June 1, 1791, and m. Samuel Bradbury. These emigrated to Minnesota and d. there. She d. in 1883, aged 92 years.
6. **ROBERT**, b. in Hollis, Aug. 20, 1794; m. Annie Libby, of Scarborough, and had a large family of sons and daughters. He lived for many years on his father's homestead, but after the death of his wife, subsequent to 1839, he m. Harriet, widow of Nathaniel Townsend, and settled down on the old Townsend farm, about a half mile below Moderation Falls, in Hollis; here he continued until his death which occurred Sept. 5, 1879, at the age of 85 years. From my earliest memory of him he was locally called "Uncle Robert Carll." In consequence of his superintending the removal of so many buildings he was known professionally as "the master carter." His services in this capacity were considered indispensable to success; indeed, for many years he had the management of nearly every building that was drawn by cattle. He was a man of much authority and had a ringing voice. I fancy him now as he stood at an open door-way or widow of the slow-moving house or barn, shouting: "Hard on the nigh string!" or "Gee on the off string!" But his voice reached the climax when he wished to give the hard-working teams a "breathing spell"; then he would raise both arms and hallo: "Whoa,"

as only Uncle Robert Carll could: when he wished to proceed, he would shout: "All ready!" Then the teamsters would see that "every ox was in his bow," and after a pause that seemed oppressive, his trumpet voice would ring out the word "move-e-e." Woe to the presumptuous teamster who interfered with his plans or showed a laggard disposition; such were silenced instantly. Uncle Robert was *the boss* and no mistake about it; there! He was a judicious, prudent, hard-working farmer; a good neighbor and townsman, whose square dealing and truthful words were well known to all with whom he had to do. His widow survived until about 93 years of age, living with her daughter on the home place.

7. RICHARD, b. Mar. 14, 1796; m. and settled in Fairfield, Me. He subsequently removed to Benton, where he d. May 1, 1887, aged 91 years. He served in the war of 1812, and his widow, now living in Benton, draws a pension.

THIRD GENERATION.

- I. MARY L., b. in Hollis, June 15, 1816; m. Horace Smith, and d. in Apr., 1875; buried in Hollis.
- II. HANNAH, b. in Hollis, Feb. 2, 1818; m. ——— McDaniel, and d. Sept. 9, 1884. He is also deceased.
- III. EVANS, d. Oct. 4, 1838, aged 18 years.
- IV. TIMOTHY L., b. in Hollis, Nov. 23, 1822; m. E. P. Whitmore and has a son and daughter, both married. Mr. Carll lives on the old farm where his grandparents lived and died. He has been a hard-working farmer; for many years a leading member of the Advent church.
- V. ELIZA, b. in Hollis, Dec. 16, 1824; m. a Vickery and resides in Auburn, Me.
- VI. LYDIA A., b. in Hollis, Jan. 11, 1827; m. John Parcher, and d. in 1842; resided somewhere in Massachusetts.
- VII. CHARLES L., b. in Hollis, May 10, 1829; m. Caroline Townsend and is living in Hollis.
- VIII. SUSAN L., b. in Hollis, June 6, 1831; d. Apr. 20, 1854, aged 25 years.
- IX. DAVID E., b. in Hollis, Jan. 28, 1834; m. Jenny Stewart of Vassalborough; now living in California. He learned the trade of blacksmith and carried on business with Watson Libby at West Buxton village when a young man.
- X. ABIGAIL B., b. in Hollis, July 12, 1836. She was a young lady of great personal beauty, with an abundance of dark, curling hair, but had the misfortune to meet with an accident while raking hay in her father's field, which resulted in total blindness. She was a most charming singer; educated at the school for the blind, and became a teacher of Sunday school children. She was m. to Mr. Edward Castello, and resides somewhere in Massachusetts.
- XI. ELVIRA, b. in Hollis, Apr. 5, 1839; was m. to Daniel Randall, son of Noah Randall, Sr., of Limington, and has issue.

William Carll, b. Apr. 28, 1763; m. Patience, who was b. July 9, 1762, and settled in Saco, where he was living in 1808. His children born there were as follows:

1. GRACE, b. Feb. 2, 1785.
2. PRUDENCE, b. Nov. 21, 1787.
3. JANE, b. July 3, 1790.
4. SALLY, b. Apr. 20, 1793.
5. GEORGE, b. Mar. 23, 1796.
6. ABIATHA, b. Aug. 19, 1798.
7. SUSANNA, b. May 5, 1801.
8. WILLIAM, b. Aug. 31, 1803.

Chadbourne Families.

Humphrey Chadbourne, from whom all branches of this family in New England are supposed to have been descended, came to this country as early as 1624, "on invitation of Sir Ferdinando Georges and Capt. John Mason." He settled first on the Piscatauqua at a point called Strawberry Bank, where the city of Portsmouth now stands. There were two other persons of the name contemporary with Humphrey in the new settlement, both supposed to have been his near relatives. SEPH CHADBOURNE, of Boston, who had devoted years to the history of the family, said in a letter to the author: "WILLIAM, SR., must have been father of HUMPHREY, but I cannot prove it." WILLIAM, JR., had a daughter MARY, b. in Boston, Dec., 1644, after which his name disappears. Hubbard calls Humphrey Chadbourne "chief of the artificers." He was in business at Strawberry Bank as early as 1631. The great house which he built was used for a store where English goods were bartered with the Indians for peltry, and the surrounding settlers supplied with such provisions as they needed. This truck house passed into the hands of the Cutts family, and in 1685 was in ruins. Humphrey removed to Newichawannock, now South Berwick, after a few years, and purchased of the Indian chief Rowles a large tract of land, described briefly in the following copy of the first Indian deed recorded in the county:

"Know all whom these may concerne that Humphrey Chadbourne bought of Mr. Roles, the Sagamore, of Newichawanuke, Half a mile of Ground which lieth between the Little River and the Great River to begin at the northern side of ye old Ground and for the Conformety thereof the aforesaid sagamore Mr. Roles hath hereunto set his hand and seal May the 10th, 1643. And the said Mr. Roles doth except a parcel of Ground called by the name Comphegan which he doth keep for himself."

In 1646 Rowles sold Chadbourne his right in the "ware" at the "Fales of the Great River Newichawanucke," reserving for himself "half of the great alewives taken there from time to time." The signature to these documents was the figure of a man having horns.

In his will, made in 1667, Humphrey mentions his wife, Lucy, sons HUMPHREY, JAMES, and WILLIAM; "little daughters," LUCY, ALICE, and KATHERINE, to each of which he gives one hundred pounds. To his "ounckle," Nicholas Shapleigh, he gives "one very good beaver hatt," and to his cousins, William

Spencer and John Shapleigh, each "a good castor hatt, as good as can be gotten." Gave ALICE his "great silver beaker." He was the owner of farms, mills, timber lands, and must have been considered a man of wealth. According to the English custom, he made his eldest son, HUMPHREY, his principal heir, supplementing his gifts of real estate with that of his saddle horse "with all the furniture to him belonging."

In the Captain Sunday, Ossipee deed of 1761, "Chadbourne's Logging Camp" is mentioned. This was the headquarters of the lumbermen who were cutting timber for the mills on Chadbourne's river, owned by Humphrey and his son of the same name.

The valuable and extensive lands conveyed by Humphrey Chadbourne to his sons and by them to their children have continued long in the family possession, and from the earliest settler of the name in Berwick, who was a deputy to the General Court for three years, numbers of the connection have been conspicuous in the town and state.

Branches of the family have been planted in various sections of Maine, and numerous offshoots have taken root in other states; from these many cadets have been produced who have honored the name and blessed the world. Among those who have become eminent for scholarship, we may mention the late PAUL CHADBOURNE, D. D., president of Williams College, who was a native of Berwick. As will hereafter appear, the family has been characterized by religious devotion and represented by many preachers of the gospel.

As soldiers in the wars of our country since the first armies were raised, the CHADBOURNES have rallied to the call for defenders of the flag, and during the Civil war many of them bravely fought upon the bloody fields, and some of them sacrificed their lives for their country. Among those whose names should be deeply inscribed upon the country's roll of honor was the late MAJ. PAUL CHADBOURNE, who was the bravest of the brave and left a record as a soldier that must shine with undimmed lustre in the history of our late war. Although he returned to receive the congratulations of his many friends, and to be respected and honored by them, his wounds were a constant reminder of the struggles through which he had passed and warned him of his approaching death.

As a very full genealogy of the family is being prepared for publication, I shall not attempt to go into all its ramifications, but confine myself to such branches and prominent members as may seem to demand attention in this work.

Benjamin Chadbourne represented his native town of Berwick in the General Court sixteen years, and was elected into the council for Sagadahoc, in 1774, and for Maine the succeeding years. He was likewise a member of the executive council under the constitution, and judge of the common pleas. He was the great-grandson of HUMPHREY before-mentioned, and it is believed that his father of the same name was for several years a member of the General Court.

Paul Chadbourne, b. Mar. 20, 1748, in Berwick, m. Joanna Yeaton, Apr. 26, 1770 (she was b. May 17, 1750, and d. Mar. 4, 1816,), and settled in Waterborough, where he reared a family of thirteen children whose posterity is so numerous that their personal history would fill a volume. Mr. Chadbourne d. Dec. 31, 1821. His thirteen sons and daughters weighed rising 3,000 pounds; seven weighed 2,100 pounds; one daughter 340 pounds, and the grandchild-

dren were men and women of enormous physical proportions. The author remembers the funeral of the son JEREMIAH, which occurred in 1852, and the five surviving brothers present were objects of special notice in consequence of their gigantic size.

1. PAUL, b. Nov. 8, 1770; d. Nov. 1, 1857, in Waterborough.
2. HUMPHREY, b. July 26, 1772; d. Apr. 8, 1850, in Waterborough.
3. PHILIP, Esq., b. Apr. 15, 1774; d. July 17, 1853, in Limerick.
4. SUSANNA, b. July 10, 1776; d. in May, 1855.
5. PHEBE, b. Apr. 23, 1778; d. Apr. 2, 1853.
6. JOHN, b. Apr. 17, 1780; d. June 3, 1856, in Waterborough.
7. JEREMIAH, b. June 22, 1782; d. June 16, 1852, in Buxton.
8. JOANNA, b. Apr. 20, 1784; d. Feb. 21, 1875, aged 91.
9. ELIJAH, b. June 4, 1786; d. Apr. 29, 1833, in Waterborough.
10. JAMES, b. Aug. 5, 1788; d. Apr. 19, 1863, in Hollis.
11. SALLY, b. July 4, 1791; d. Nov. 20, 1861.
12. NATHAN, b. Sept. 21, 1793; d. April 25, 1860, in Waterborough.
13. DORCAS, b. Aug. 3, 1798; d. Feb. 8, 1876.

James M. Chadbourne and his brother DANIEL, sons of NATHAN, settled on the shore of a beautiful lake in Waterborough; upon the stream issuing therefrom they built a fine saw-mill, which was supplemented with other machinery suitable for the manufacture of dimension lumber. They were men of great size and marvelous strength. When building their mills, they carried up and fixed in its place, unassisted, a "fender-beam," which spanned the whole width of the great building, and was twenty inches square; this was a feat few men could have accomplished.

"Uncle Jim" was a jovial man, known far and wide for his exuberance of good nature and originality of expression. When the war came on he was well advanced in life, but his genuine patriotism caused him to leave all for the army and with his two stalwart sons he marched to the front. Being too heavy to enter the ranks, he was entrusted with the regimental commissary stores. He was a great favorite with the "boys in blue" throughout the brigade, and the button-bursting stories he told around the camp-fires will not be forgotten by his surviving comrades; indeed he was regarded as an indispensable factor for stimulating the spirits of his fellow soldiers amid the hardships incident to life in the field. It was his custom to visit the commissary tent some time during the night "to see that all was well on the Rappahannock," and when leaving he would whisper in the ear of the guard stationed there: "Don't *you* steal your pockets full of molasses." It was a sly hint that some of the sugar had gone "a-missing."

At one time when he and his comrades had been for many days exposed to a cold storm upon the picket-line, he went to a plantation house near his "post" and engaged dinner for the "whole squad." The table was long and daintily spread, and the steaming hoe-cakes and savory bacon very inspiring to hungry soldiers. When all were ready and the hostess had taken her seat at the side of "Uncle Jim," he very politely informed her that *she* must proceed to eat of her own food. Instantly she "took the hint," and with flashing eyes asked in a tone of voice full of indignation: "Do you think *I* would furnish you a

dinner for pay and attempt to poison you?" Cool-headed and perfectly self-possessed, Uncle Jim replied: "No, madam, I don't suppose *you* would, but others have, and we don't propose to take any risk." There was nothing for the angry woman to do but eat, and as "Samuel led the singin'," she led through the courses to a finish. When the company had sufficed, she asked Uncle Jim if he had a wife. Being answered in the affirmative, she said: "When you go home you may tell her that you had the honor of dining with a woman secessionist." We shall not record his reply to this insulting speech, but it was extremely ironical, and cutting beyond description.

When an enthusiastic religionist remarked respecting the sad appearance of a certain melancholy individual, that he "needed a change of heart," Uncle Jim roared out: "A change of heart! he needs a change of *liver*."

Many fishing parties used to visit the lake and usually took dinner at the cosy home of Mr. Chadbourne. On one occasion he came up from the barn in clothes rather dilapidated and somewhat soiled. His appearance before strange "city folk" in this unpresentable condition was embarrassing to his wife, who, pointing to his dusty pantaloons, said: "Why, Mr. Chadbourne, only look at your knees." Turning his eyes downward, he exclaimed: "Mrs. Chadbourne, when I get down on *my* knees, I do it to some purpose."

Uncle Jim was a man of generous, kindly heart; a good townsman and citizen who was usually on the right side of every great question. He was widely known and much respected by a host of warm friends. He died at a ripe old age in 1893. His brother DANIEL predeceased him many years ago.

Benjamin Chadbourne, son of JAMES, of Hollis, was a cousin of the preceding; a good, honest neighbor, who was afflicted with stuttering. It was extremely distressing to others, and annoying to himself, when making an effort to communicate with the "brakes on." At such times he would twist his features into terrible contortions and make a singular motion with his head that caused strangers who accosted him to think he was having a convulsion. While standing before his door at one time, a traveler drew rein, and asked how far it was to Limerick. Of course Ben could not "find his tongue," but began to chatter and roll his eyes. The stranger looked at him in amazement, but patiently waited for the "fit" to pass away. After a desperate struggle Ben at last blurted out: "Go 'long, d—n ye, you'll get there afore I can tell ye."

Philip Chadbourne, son of JOHN, a cousin of the preceding, was a man of considerable business and executive ability, who served as selectman, town agent, and, we believe, as representative in the state legislature. He had a peculiar, sharp, "squealing" voice, the feminine tone of which became intensified when he was speaking under excitement. He had never been much from home and was remarkably unsophisticated in his observations. When at Augusta, he saw for the first time some gold-fish, and others of the "finny tribe" of lighter hue. On his return he was very enthusiastic and lavish in his descriptions of the wonders he had seen; but he carried the crowd of listeners by storm, when, in his unique manner and thin, sharp voice, he told of the "awful pretty little golden fishes and silver fishes" he had seen at the state capital.

Sam Chadbourne, the well-known and long popular "knight of the whip," who drove stage in the Saco valley and between Bridgton and Portland for many years, was son of PHILIP and as noble-hearted as he was capacious of build; full of cheerfulness, boiling over with keen humor and pleasing in con-

versation, he became a great favorite wherever he was known. Whoever was fortunate enough to get a "seat on the box" was sure to be regaled with pleasing conversation from the driver, which was spiced with many an interlude of mirth-provoking stories. He was an expert reinsman, and the crack of his long whip, as he came into town, rang out sharp and clear upon the morning air. He was greatly missed when, from a stroke of paralysis, he was incapacitated for "holding the lines" and compelled to retire to his home.

Benjamin Chadbourne, son of Joseph and Lucy Berry, of Windham, Me., was b. there, June 22, 1791. His grandfather, named Joseph, was a soldier of the Revolution, and d. of wounds received in the army. The subject of this notice m. Frances Holland, of Gorham (she was b. in St. John, New Brunswick, and d. in Standish, Apr. 16, 1846), March 9, 1815. He m. second, Dec. 28, 1846, Clarissa Howard, of Chelmsford, Mass., who d. in Standish, Jan. 30, 1874. Mr. Chadbourne settled on Standish neck in 1814, and there built the beautiful hotel and connected offices known as the "Lake House," which has since been owned by his son. This point on the shore of Sebago lake was long known as the "carrying place," and as the steamer "Fawn," which used to ply upon these waters, took and discharged passengers and freight here, it promised to become a place of considerable importance; but the steamer was improperly constructed and her trips discontinued; this diverted the stream of travel toward the mountains and northern lakes, and, consequently, reduced the patronage of the "Lake House." Mr. Chadbourne was a popular and entertaining landlord, and his house became the resting place of many distinguished men when traveling for recreation. The mansion was surrounded by broad verandas from which extended and enchanting views across the lake were obtained. The locality was removed from the noise and bustle of the busy outside world and afforded a quiet, restful retreat for the care-worn and weary. Mr. Chadbourne d. Jan. 25, 1865. He had weighed about 300 pounds. His children as follows:

1. WILLIAM T., b. July 8, 1816, in Standish; m. Eliza Wescott, of Gorham, Dec. 26, 1841; d. Feb. 15, 1855; kept the Lake House 45 years ago. He weighed 330 pounds; father of *Benjamin F. Chadbourne, Esq.*, railroad commissioner for Maine, b. Mar. 10, 1849.
2. HENRY M., b. July 8, 1818; m. Emily Wescott (sister of Eliza), Jan. 14, 1844, and has been for many years proprietor of the Lake House.
3. EDWIN, b. Jan. 19, 1821; d. in California, Nov. 20, 1852.
4. LUCY A., b. May 28, 1823; m. Theodore M. Bradbury, Esq., of Standish, June 28, 1848.
5. GEORGE G., b. June 28, 1825; was killed in a mine in California, Jan. 28, 1853.
6. ELIZA T., b. Apr. 29, 1827; m. Hon. Mark D. L. Lane, known as Judge Lane, Apr. 28, 1854, and resides at Standish Corner.

Jeremiah Chadbourne, one of the family of *giants*, settled in Buxton on the road leading from "Shadagee" to Dearborn's hill. He m. Sarah ——— and had issue, as will appear following. He was a big, jolly, old farmer, who took all the comfort he could, rain or shine, "while the days were going by"; d. June 16, 1852. Six of the children were b. in Limerick, hence I suppose the parents did not remove to Buxton till after 1818.

1. WILLIAM, b. July 15, 1806; lived just below Shadagee schoolhouse on the Saco road. He had a family of daughters; was an "easy-going" sort of man, quiet and unobtrusive, but did not take kindly to "back-aching" work. He used to "putter round" with a "second-handed horse," and managed by "hook and crook" to eke out a comfortable living. It was proverbial that "Uncle Bill Chadbourne" could hide away more food at a neighbor's dinner table than any man known. It was reported of him that having delayed payment for several barrels of flour which he had purchased "on tick" in Portland, for several years, and being reminded by his creditor of the indebtedness, he replied: "You said to me, sir, when you sold me the flour, that you would wait for your pay as long as I wished; you haven't *begun* to wait yet."
2. PHEBE, b. Nov. 24, 1808.
3. MARY A., b. Aug. 3, 1811.
4. JEREMIAH, b. Jan. 2, 1814; lived on the homestead. He was a farmer who for many years followed teaming from the lumber mills at Moderation to Portland; latterly to Buxton Centre railway station. He was a large, powerful, blunt-spoken but good-natured man, who held the respect of his townsmen. When the load went hard up Hancock's hill how Jere would shout: "Her, Goldin!" Mrs. Chadbourne d. Aug. 31, 1854.
5. SARAH, b. May 19, 1816; d. Nov. 7, 1837.
6. HANNAH, b. Dec. 8, 1818; d. Oct. 30, 1839.
7. PAUL, b. Jan. 6, 1825; d. April 8, 1828.

SANFORD BRANCH.

Many sub-branches of this numerous family of Chadbournes have been planted along the Saco valley and in adjacent towns. It will be necessary to allow space for an extensive pedigree to secure intelligible connections.

James Chadbourne, b. Sept. 29, 1684, in Kittery; m. Sarah, dau. of Capt. John Hatch and the widow of Joshua Downing, Jr., by whom he had the following children, whose births are recorded in said town:

1. JAMES, b. May 23, 1714.
2. JOHN, b. Mar. 23, 1716; m. Mary Spinney, who was b. in 1722, and settled in Phillipstown, where he received by deed from his brother James one lot of land in 1757. He united with the First Congregational church in Wells, Feb. 29, 1756. He served in Capt. Jonathan Bean's company from Dec. 10, 1747, to Mar. 15, 1748; was styled "blacksmith." His wife d. Jan. 10, 1789; he d. Apr. 5, 1789. Children:
 1. ELEAZAR, m. Anna Greenleaf(?), Anna Harmon(?), and certainly a dau. of Deacon Hains, of Cornish, Me., about 1758. He d. about 1817, aged 60. Issue as follows:
 - (1). *George*, who lived at —.
 - (2). *John*, b. May 10, 1778; m. Sophia Littlefield; had issue, nine children; d. Mar. 24, 1860. Wife d. June 20, 1860. He was ordained in 1818, in the second parish of Shapleigh, Me. He removed from the latter town to Sanford, near the "Corner,"

thence to South Sanford, and afterwards to Hiram Bridge, where he is said to have d. Issue as follows:

- (i). *George*, b. Apr. 11, 1798; settled at Great Falls.
- (ii). *William*, b. May 18, 1801; m. Betsey R. Rankin, and had five children; lived at Amesbury, Mass.
- (iii). *Joseph*, b. May 18, 1801; m. Rhoda Telker; one child.
- (iv). *Ivory*, b. Aug. 16, 1803; d. at sea in 1838.
- (v). *Samuel*, b. Aug. 3, 1807; m. Sophronia W. Odione, and had seven children.
- (vi). *Mchitable*.
- (vii). *John*.
- (viii). *Phcb*.
- (ix). *Adoniram J.*
- (3). *Samuel*, d. unmarried in Sanford, Jan. 12, 1859, aged 84; an "insane man."
- (4). *William*, d. unmarried, aged 20.
- (5). *Mchitable*, m. — Grant.
- (6). *Olive*, m. Dr. Linscott, of Sanford.
- (7). *Niphthali*, b. Aug. 28, 1784; m., Feb. 19, 1811, Eunice Weymouth, of Berwick, who was b. Feb. 19, 1792, and d. in Boston, Oct. 7, 1874. He d. Dec. 10, 1843. He resided in Sanford, where his ten children were born.
 - (i). *Harmon*, b. Mar. 9, 1812.
 - (ii). *Horace P.*, b. May 17, 1813; m. Olive Murry, who was b. Sept. 19, 1813, and had one son, *Charles F.*, b. Feb. 26, 1852.
 - (iii). *Cyrus K.*, b. Nov. 17, 1815; d. unmarried, Nov. 22, 1839.
 - (iv). *Bradford H.*, b. Apr. 8, 1819; m. Sarah Nowell, of York, Me., who was b. Sept. 5, 1819. He d. Oct. 2, 1860; cabinet maker in Boston. Issue:
 - (a). *Cyrus H.*, b. Mar. 19, 1844; d. Jan. 20, 1866.
 - (b). *Charles H.*, b. Mar. 21, 1846; d. Feb. 5, 1863.
 - (c). *Eliza E.*, b. Dec. 18, 1848.
 - (d). *Hattie A.*, b. Feb. 25, 1852; m., June 3, 1874, Arthur J. Bates.
 - (e). *Bradford*, b. June 24, 1855; d. July 14th.
 - (f). *Sarah*, b. June 24, 1855.
 - (v). *Ivory*, b. Sept. 18, 1821; d. Apr. 4, 1826.
 - (vi). *Otis R.*, b. Jan. 8, 1824; m. Patience E. Hobbs, b. in Sanford, Me., Nov. 22, 1824, and had two children: *Webb H.*, b. 1847, d. Dec. 25, 1863, and *Harris*, b. 1849.
 - (vii). *Ivory H.*, b. Sept. 12, 1826; m. Sarah E. Watrous, b. in Boston, Mar. 23, 1836; carpenter in Boston. Four children:
 - (a). *Cora H.*, b. Sept. 18, 1856.
 - (b). *Ida H.*, b. Nov. 9, 1858.

- (c). *Cosme L.*, b. Jan. 13, 1868.
 (d). *Grace E.*, b. Aug. 15, 1871.
- (VIII). *Mary A.*, b. Dec. 12, 1828; m. Joel Linscott, of York, Me., b. July 14, 1828, and had three children:
 (a). *Harmon C.*, b. Oct. 29, 1856.
 (b). *Emma W.*, b. Dec. 4, 1858.
 (c). *Herbert*, b. June 9, 1867.
- IX). *William*, b. Aug. 31, 1831; d. Sept. 18, 1832.
 X). *William L.*, b. June 16, 1833; m. Emily J. Shaw, of York, Me., b. Nov. 19, 1836, and had in 1877, two children. He has worked in Chickering's piano factory, Boston.
 (a). *Alice L.*, b. Aug. 24, 1864.
 (b). *Chester E.*, b. Oct. 16, 1866.
- REV. JOHN, b. Mar. 24, 1752; m., in Berwick, Me., Oct. 27, 1774, Elizabeth Grant, who was b. in Berwick, Jan. 9, 1852. He d. in Dixmont, Me., Feb. 25, 1831; wife d. there May 23, 1837. He was a mill-wright by trade, and purchased a mill site in Dixmont in 1806. He left Harrison that year with his two sons, Daniel and John, and walked through the wilderness to his new land, where he immediately built a grist-mill. He was the father of nine children whose names will follow:
- (1). *Daniel*, b. Oct. 3, 1775, in Sanford; m. Sarah Hardeson, and settled in Monroe Me., where he d. Jan. 5, 1848. Four children:
 (1). *Julia A.*, b. May 27, 1816; d. Apr. 11, 1842.
 (11). *Elizabeth*, b. 1818.
 (111). *Mary S.*, b. Oct. 16, 1819.
 (1V). *John S.*, b. Nov., 1821, at Dixmont.
- (2). *Eley*, b. Nov. 27, 1777, in Sanford; m. Samuel Shurburn and had children; second, Robertson Whitney, by whom four children. She d. in Newburgh, in 1858.
- (3). *Polly*, b. Aug. 2, 1780, in Sanford; m., July 3, 1803, Daniel Sawyer and d. in 1843. Seven children.
- (4). *James*, b. Jan. 12, 1783, in Sanford; d. in New Gloucester, Me., Jan. 1, 1835. He m. Betsey Beck, June 12, 1809, who d. Sept. 9, 1812, and he m., Apr. 20, 1814, Mary Beck, by whom he had ten children, all b. in Portland.
- (5). *Sarah*, b. June 29, 1785, in Sanford; m. Benjamin Folsom, and d. in 1849.
- (6). *Eliza*, b. Jan. 1, 1788; m. Sylvester T. Skinner, by whom she had issue. She d. in 1820.
- (7). *John*, b. July 21, 1790, in Cornish, Me.; settled in Dixmont in 1806; m. Betsey Stevens in Jan., 1819, by whom he had eight children. He d. Mar. 19, 1866; she d. Feb., 1840.
- (8). *Benjamin*, b. Jan. 19, 1793, in Cornish, Me. He was drowned, Aug. 1, 1821.

(9). *Hannah*, b. Oct. 1, 1795, in Bethel, Me.; m. Benjamin Grant, who was killed in the Mexican war.

III. JAMES H., b. Feb. 4, 1758; m. Deborah, dau. of Deacon Harmon, of Sanford, b. May 8, 1760. He d. in 1838. These had ten children.

(1). *Benjamin II.*, b. Sept. 15, 1781; m. Polly, dau. of a Mr. Powers, who m. the widow of Samuel Harmon, of Sanford, and sister of Nathan Powers. He settled in Harrison, Me., as early as 1807, building his house on the northwest side of the "Hobb's hill," on land since owned by Stephen Whitney, and on the left side of the road leading from Anonymous pond to the "Old Baptist meeting-house," where the cellar could be seen in 1876. He was a mason by trade; a man of gigantic physical strength who had been known to carry *two bushels* of grain several miles on his shoulders. He walked from Sanford to Harrison when aged, took a violent cold, and d. Sept. 5, 1844. His children, eleven in number, named as follows:

(I). *Lowell P.*, b. Aug. 14, 1807; m. Darliska, dau. of Samuel Willard, of Harrison (see Willard family), and d. in 1844-48. His widow m. to Daniel Scribner in 1848. One son.

(II). *James M.*, b. July 5, 1809; m. Ruth, dau. of Nicholas Bray, and went to Whitefield, N. H. He afterwards returned to Harrison, and thence to Amesbury, Mass., where his descendants reside. No records of children.

(III). *Hannah II.*, b. Nov. 18, 1811; m. to Jeremiah Moulton, of Sanford, and lived there.

(IV). *Benjamin II.*, b. Oct. 4, 1813; m. Jane Chase, of Edgecomb, and settled at Lancaster, N. H., where he kept a store, and filled the office of deputy sheriff. He afterwards went to Illinois, and during the war of the Rebellion sympathized with the South.

(V). *Thomas W.*, b. Nov. 23, 1816; m. Emma D. Arnold, Mar. 10, 1838, and resided in Rockland or Boothbay. He was policeman and high sheriff in 1858; afterwards m. a second wife and removed to Boston, where he was engaged in business with John Holman, his brother-in-law.

(VI). *Nathan P.*, b. June 27, 1819; no other information.

(VII). *Mary W.*, b. Sept. 28, 1821; d. unmarried.

(VIII). *Deborah II.*, b. Apr. 13, 1825; m. John Holman.

(IX). *Sarah P.*, b. May 5, 1827; d. in the East.

(X). *Alfred II.*, b. Apr. 7, 1830; went to St. Johnsbury, Vt., and learned the moulder's trade, in the employ of the "Fairbanks' Scale Company," and afterwards served as clerk for a steam-mill company there. He subsequently went South and espoused the rebel cause, served in the Southern army, and, returning, went into business with his brother-in-law, John Holman.

(XI). *Dorothy S.*, b. Aug. 8, 1862; no particulars.

(2). *Levi*, son of James, had two children, *James* and *Mercy*, of whom I know nothing.

- (3). *George*, son of James, b. Feb. 21, 1797; m. Asenath Hobbs, and had children named as follows: *George, James, William*.
- (4). *Mchitable*.
- (5). *Anna*.
- (6). *Mary*.
- (7). *Theodate*; m. Jonathan Moulton and had issue.
- (8). *William*.
-
- I. WILLIAM, son of Joshua, of Cornish, Me., m., first, Eleanor Wilson; second, Lydia Hubbard. He had nine children by his first wife. He d. Dec. 2, 1827.
- I. BETSEY, b. 1784; d. Nov. 12, 1820.
- II. JOSHUA, m. Judy Johnson. He d. July 23, 1818.
- III. JOHN M., b. Aug. 6, 1786, in Cornish, Me.; m. Lydia Boynton, and had issue, six children. He d. about 1816; wife d. about 1827.
- (1). *Joseph*, b. in 1812; d. 1868.
- (2). *Ruben*, b. in 1814.
- (3). *Ellen*, b. in 1816.
- (4). *Betsy*, b. in 1818; d. 1853.
- (5). *John*, b. in 1820.
- (6). *George*, b. in 1822; d. 1855.
- IV. SUSAN, d. unmarried, Nov. 22, 1832.
- V. GEORGE, d. unmarried, Nov. 24, 1820.
- VI. NATHAN S., b. May 1, 1791, in Cornish, Me.; m. Feb. 12, 1818, to Abigail Boody (or Boothby). He d. in 1869. Seven children.
- (1). *Azariah B.*, b. Dec. 19, 1818; m. Ellen E. Goodwin in 1870, and had issue.
- (2). *Lucy A.*, b. Dec. 1, 1821, in Cornish, Me.; m. William Bickford, of Sebago.
- (3). *Lydia*, b. Jan. 7, 1824; m. Reuben Sanborn, and had issue; d. Feb. 24, 1868.
- (4). *Nathan*, b. Aug. 11, 1827; settled in Sebago.
- (5). *Abigail*, b. Dec. 11, 1829; m. E. R. Staples.
- (6). *Elizabeth*, b. June 25, 1834; m. A. B. Sanborn.
- (7). *George M.*, b. Mar. 23, 1836; m. Sarah T. Wiggin.
- VII. SAMUEL, m., first, Dorcas Coffin, by whom three children; second, Mary Staples, by whom three children.
- (1). *Joshua*, b. Jan. 9, 1816; m., first, Elizabeth Ellis; second, Sarah Ellis; resided in Biddeford.
- (2). *Hannah*, b. May 17, 1818; d. Oct. 30, 1830.
- (3). *Dorcas*, b. Nov. 1, 1820; m. Israel Smith.
- (4). *Eliza*, b. 1826; m. N. W. Adams.
- (5). *William*, b. 1828; m. Emily Hatch. One son.
- (6). *Susan*, b. 1831; m. Henry Warren.

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- VIII. SARAH, b. 1799, in Cornish; unmarried.
- IX. WILLIAM, b. 1803; m. Betsey Smith. One daughter, *Mary B.*
2. JOSEPH, son of Joshua, b. 1754; m. Elizabeth Ayer. He d. Dec. 24, 1844, aged 80. Four children:
- I. HUMPHREY A., b. Apr. 2, 1795, in Hiram. He removed to Fryeburg; m. Betsey Chaney, of Limington, by whom he had sixteen children.
 - II. BENJAMIN, b. Feb. 14, 1798, in Hiram, Me.; settled in Bridgton, and had a son, *George E. Chadbourne, Esq.*, of North Bridgton.
- III. MARTHA, m. Samuel Bradley.
- IV. NANCY, m. Samuel Strout.
3. GEORGE, } drowned together when young men, in Sanford (Mousam
4. JOSHUA, } river), where Joshua had a mill.
5. BETSEY, bapt. at Wells, Mar. 11, 1756; m. Joseph Thompson.
6. LUCY, bapt. at Wells, Mar. 11, 1756; m. Samuel Hanson.
7. SARAH, m. William Stover.
8. JERUSHA, m. Henry Cole.
9. SUSAN, m. William Hill.
10. PATTY, never married.
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Clay Family.

Clay, an English surname derived from the soil, and allied to Clayton and Clayfield. The race bearing this name is now represented in England by SIR GEORGE CLAY, Bart., eldest son of late SIR WILLIAM CLAY, Bart., M. P., of Fulwell Lodge, Middlesex. Two or more branches came early to the American colonies; one was established in the South and produced the HON. HENRY CLAY, statesman and orator; the other in the New England states, especially in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Maine.

Richard Clay came early to Biddeford, and by wife Rachel had seven children born there. He was one of the earliest settlers in Narragansett township, No. 1, now Buxton, having removed as soon as 1755. He d. Sept. 27, 1801, and the record reads: "Supposed to be the oldest man in town." Children's births recorded in Biddeford and Saco, the latter b. in Narragansett, and entered upon the town books, Sept. 24, 1768 "by desire of Mr. Clay."

1. RICHARD, b. June 3, 1739; served in Continental army.
2. JONATHAN, b. June 4, 1741.
3. SARAH, b. April 27, 1743.
4. DANIEL, b. July 12, 1745.

NOTE.—John and Joshua Chadbourne, of Phillipstown, now Sanford, united with First Congregational church in Wells, Me., Feb. 23, 1756. Samuel, Joshua, and John, of Phillipstown, served in the company of Capt. Jonathan Bean from Dec. 10, 1747 to Nov. 15, 1748. James, of Kittery, took up lots of land in Phillipstown, 1739, and built a saw mill on the Mousam river. He deeded a lot to John Chadbourne, blacksmith, of Phillipstown, in 1757. Joshua was living there in 1777. Samuel Chadbourne took up a lot in that township in 1739, which he sold in 1748. Two of the first settlers of this name lived for some time in a camp there.

5. RACHEL, b. May 10, 1748; d. an infant.
6. THOMAS, b. Dec. 20, 1750.
7. BENJAMIN, b. June 7, 1753; served in Revolution.
8. MOLLY, b. July 1, 1756.
9. RACHEL, b. Jan. 5, 1759; m. James Rounds, Dec. 13, 1781.
10. JEMIMA, b. Feb. 15, 1761.
11. ABIGAIL, b. July 7, 1763.
12. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 11, 1765; m. Nathaniel Cole, Mar. 16, 1787.

Jonathan Clay, b. June 4, 1741; m. Esther Flood, of Buxton, Sept. 25, 1783. She d. Nov. 9, 1830; he d. Feb., 1839. Children, b. in Buxton:

1. ANNA, b. Mar. 20, 1784.
2. JOHN, b. April 1, 1786.
3. ABIGAIL, b. Nov. 15, 1788; d. Apr. 30, 1872.
4. JAMES, b. Oct., 1790.
5. SAMUEL, b. Dec., 1797.
6. MARY, b. 1799.
7. SIMEON, b. Oct., 1801.
8. ESTHER, b. Aug., 1804.

Daniel Clay, son of Richard, b. July 12, 1745; m. Jerusha —, settled in Buxton, and d. there in May, 1810. His children were as follows:

- I. SARAH, b. Nov. 17, 1772.
2. JONATHAN, b. Dec. 13, 1774.
3. RICHARD, b. Aug. 17, 1780; removed to Pittston, Me., in 1799; m. Olive Bradstreet, May 17, 1803; she d. in 1818, and he m., second, in 1819, Rebecca Purington. He lived in Gardiner; d. Sept. 29, 1848. Children:
 - I. NANCY, b. 1806; m. John Plaisted.
 - II. EMELINE M., b. 1808; m. Charles Gardner, of Boston.
 - III. OLIVE, b. 1810; m. Loring Macomber, who d. in 1837, and she m., second, N. B. Norton.
 - IV. SARAH, b. 1812; m. Samuel Springer.
 - V. JAMES A., b. 1814; m. Emily S. Stevens, of Hallowell, and had *James*, b. Nov. 15, 1836; *Clarentine*, b. Oct. 11, 1838.
 - VI. HENRY T., b. 1817; m. Susan M. Sprague; moved to Boston in 1847. Children: *Marcellus J.*, *Sarah E.*, *Josephine A.*, *Ella E.*, *Richard F.*
4. MIRIAM, b. May 19, 1782.
5. HANNAH, b. Dec. 19, 1785.
6. DANIEL, b. June 3, 1788.
7. SAMUEL, b. May 17, 1791.

Rev. Jonathan Clay, son of Daniel and Jerusha, b. Dec. 13, 1774; m. Esther Thompson, of Buxton, Nov. 28, 1799, and had issue. He was well known as "Elder Clay," and the church where he preached as the "Clay meeting-house," which was at North Buxton. He was one of the "old school

ministers," straight-laced, grave, and "solemn as eternity." His voice was deep, sonorous, and rose and fell like a boat upon gentle waves. A good man, "faults excepted." He d. Feb. 20, 1849; his wife predeceased him, June 22, 1843. Children:

1. JAMES, b. June 5, 1800.
2. SAMUEL b. Sept. 30, 1802; d. in infancy.
3. RICHARD, b. Feb. 9, 1804.
4. ELSEY, b. Mar. 20, 1807; d. Apr., 1810.
5. HARRIET, b. Oct. 16, 1809.
6. NANCY, b. Jan. 12, 1812.
7. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 25, 1816.
8. MARY, b. Aug. 23, 1820.
9. JONATHAN, b. Jan., 1823.

Capt. Sammel Clay, son of Jonathan, 1st, b. Dec., 1797; m. Mary Watts, settled in Buxton, and had issue, born there. His wife d. Aug. 13, 1866; he d. Apr. 5, 1874. Children:

1. CHARLES W., b. May 23, 1830; d. May 15, 1832.
2. ABBY W., b. Mar. 30, 1832.
3. CAROLINE B., b. Aug. 10, 1834.
4. MARTHA E., b. Mar. 6, 1840.

James Clay, son of Jonathan, 1st, b. Oct., 1790; m. Ann —, and had children, b. in Buxton, whose names will follow. He d. Mar. 29, 1822.

1. JAMES, b. Apr. 7, 1814.
2. ELI, b. Jan. 16, 1817.
3. SUSAN, b. Apr. 12, 1819.

James Clay, son of Elder Jonathan, b. June 5, 1800; m. Eliza —, and had a numerous family. His wife d. Feb. 15, 1849; he d. Apr. 4, 1872.

1. GRACE, b. Aug. 5, 1821; m. William Redlon, of Buxton.
2. HARRIET, b. Mar. 16, 1824; m. McCarrison; d. Mar. 31, 1872.
3. ELIZA, b. Nov. 3, 1825; d. Sept. 17, 1865.
4. JAMES H., b. Nov. 26, 1827.
5. LYDIA A., b. June 5, 1831.
6. ESTHER, b. Mar. 21, 1833; d. Mar. 14, 1854.
7. JONATHAN, b. May 19, 1836; d. Aug. 25, 1837.
8. MARY E., b. Jan. 22, 1839; d. Apr. 30, 1854.
9. DANIEL F., b. Apr. 28, 1844.

James Clay, son of Jonathan, b. in Buxton, Aug. 6, 1789; m. Olive Elwell, and in 1816 went to Chatham, N. H., to open a clearing in the wilderness for a home. He "pitched" on "Langdon's Location," so-called, a mile from any other settlement, cutting the first tree on the claim. Here he built a rude log-house and barn, and was taxed that year "on two oxen, one cow, one hundred and seventy-seven acres of land, and buildings valued at twelve dollars." He received a deed of his land from his father July 1, 1818, the same year of his marriage, and settled down to domestic life and hard work. He

eventually engaged in lumbering and acquired a handsome competency. In 1833 he built the house where his son ITHIEL now lives, and made that his residence till his death, Dec. 29, 1865. His wife d. Sept. 27, 1862. A beautiful monument, erected in 1883, marks their place of rest. Children as follows:

1. HON. ITHIEL E., b. in Chatham, N. H., Aug. 26, 1819; m. Oct. 26, 1862, Caroline C., dau. of Jonathan K. and Phebe (Clements) Eastman. He was educated in the common schools and at Bridgton Academy, and became a successful teacher; was two years clerk in a store at Lovell, Me.; engaged extensively in lumber speculation and has become a man of wealth, owning several farms and much wood and timber land. He lost \$30,000 worth of timber by a hurricane, in 1883, and by three failures \$30,000 more; is fond of fine stock and agricultural improvement, and calls his fine homestead "Winnecumet Farm"; was postmaster sixteen years; justice of the peace rising thirty years; selectman and town clerk many years; representative in 1859-60 and from 1881 to 1884, serving on important committees; was a recruiting officer during the Civil war; has been on the "Forestry Commission"; has been mentioned as a candidate for governor of New Hampshire; a man of pronounced convictions and strict integrity.
2. JOHN C., b. Sept. 4, 1821; m. Mary Bouzie and resides in New Jersey.
3. MEDITABLE E., b. Sept. 7, 1823; m. Alfred Eaton; lives in Stowe, Me.
4. MASON H., b. Mar. 14, 1826; m. Maria Carlton and settled in Chatham, N. H.
5. ABBIE A., b. Oct. 16, 1828; m. Francis Smith and lived in Hollis, Me.
6. MERRITT E., b. July 20, 1831; m. Maria Abbott; resides in Stowe, Me.

Clemens Family.

This surname is spelled variously as follows: Clemens, Clemons, Clement, Clemonds, and Clermont. It was probably derived from that of seventeen popes, of which Clemens Romanus, mentioned in the Epistle to the Phillippians, is said to be the first. He was accounted as one of the Apostolic fathers. He died as bishop of the church of Rome in the year 182. Titus Clemens was a distinguished father of the Christian church who flourished at the close of the second and beginning of the third century. He was born at Athens. One of his hymns is preserved. The catholicity of his mind procured him the name of heretic, and lost him that of saint.

The family is now numerous in England and Ireland, and it is believed that the New England branches came from the former country.

John Clemons was a native of Danvers, Mass., where he m. Abigail Southwick or Sudrick, Oct. 27, 1757. He was a descendant of one of two children kidnapped on the coast of England and brought to Massachusetts, where they were separated never to meet again. John and Abigail came to Brownfield, east of the Saco river, in 1779, with six children. He settled near Island bridge

and near Clemons hill. They were living in Brownfield on the dark day of 1780, but in October of that year came to Hiram. He and his family passed the first night at the log-house of Capt. John Lane on the west side of the Saco. As Capt. Lane had a family of twenty-two children and Mr. Clemons six, they could not all assemble at one table, consequently Mrs. Lane poured a couple of quarts of bean porridge into the depressed leather bottom of an old chair, around which the Clemons children gathered with clam shells or wooden spoons and ate their supper, an event they remembered well, and often related the circumstances to their descendants.

While hunting, Mr. Clemons discovered the large pond near the Hiram "Notch," which has since borne his name. Being pleased with this locality, which seemed to afford fine advantages for hunting, fishing, and farming, he removed his family and spent the remainder of his days there. His first cabin was built near where the Col. Aldrick Clemons house now stands. The natural environments were and are beautiful. Here mountain, meadow, and broad fields unite with dashing stream and placid pond in forming a charming landscape.

It is related that he and his eldest son were at Fryeburg to get corn ground when one of the old-fashioned snow storms came on, and so deep were the drifts that they were detained for several days. Meanwhile Mrs. Clemons had only a cupful of beans with which, made into porridge, to feed her five children on the last day.

During the first seven years while the family were living near the ponds, Mrs. Clemons saw the face of but one of her sex, that of the dusky squaw of Tom Hegon, the Indian hunter. The first white woman to call at the house was Mrs. Keazar, of Parsonsfield, who accompanied her husband on snowshoes when on his way to Fryeburg. After the death of Mr. Clemons, about 1790, two of the children d. suddenly. The bodies of the little ones were left while Mrs. Clemons went several miles through the woods and secured the assistance of Mr. Daniel Boston, who went back with her and dug a wide grave into which she laid her beloved daughters' bodies without religious services. They were buried on the oak ridge west of the Clemons' homestead, but there is now no indication of graves to be found.

More descendants of Mr. Clemons are living in Hiram than of any other early settler. In 1880 more than ten per cent. of the population were descended from him or connected with the family by marriage. Children as follows:

1. HANNAH, m. Lemuel Howard (uncle of Judge Joseph Howard), about 1780, and settled in Brownfield. They removed to Hiram, and settled on the farm subsequently owned by William Cotton, whose mother was their daughter.
2. JOHN, m. Mary McLellan, of Gorham, Me., and settled in a cabin between Capt. Sam. Wadsworth's and the mill brook, in 1790. It was here that Gen. Peleg Wadsworth passed his first night in Hiram. In the morning he and Clemons ascended the Bill Merrill mountain and made an optical survey of the grant of land of 7,800 acres assigned to Gen. Wadsworth, from which he exchanged 200 acres, known as the

NOTE—A conch shell is preserved in the Clemons family with which four generations of them have been summoned to the dinner table by their wives at the door stone. This primitive "trumpet" was brought from Danvers, Mass., to Fryeburg by the first John Clemons, in 1779; to Hiram, in 1780. It has been carried to Illinois and Aroostook county.

Capt. Artemus Richardson farm, for the 100 acres Clemons had taken up near the Gould place. He built his second house near the Clemons pond; emigrated to Ohio. These had three sons, *Christopher*, *William*, and *John* who was a preacher. Mrs. Clemons was subject to insane spells. On one occasion she rode horseback to Maine with William in her arms. She swapped horses several times on the road, receiving boot to pay her expenses, and is said to have reached Hiram with a better horse and more money than she started with. William, son of John, settled farther west, and his wife and two children were killed by the Indians. He served in the Mexican war.

3. JONATHAN, b. May 7, 1770, in Danvers, Mass.; m. Hannah, dau. of Capt. John Lane, of Buxton, who was b. there Oct. 5, 1783, in 1802, and settled where Daniel L. Clemons has since lived. He d. in Hiram, June 15, 1855, aged 85 years. Children and descendants as will follow:
 - I. SAMUEL, m. Louisa Boston and lived in the John Clemons house near the Sewall Gilpatric well. He had two children, viz., *George*, b. June 15, 1834, and *Samuel*.
 - II. JOHN L., b. Aug. 22, 1806, in Hiram; m. Nov. 12, 1849, Joanna H. Richardson, b. in Baldwin, Dec. 25, 1808. They had *John L.*, b. Oct. 13, 1850.
 - III. CALEB C., b. in Hiram; m. Hannah, dau. of Moses Boynton, and had issue, seven children. He lived in a fine situation near the Hiram Bridge village, just below the old yellow mill where the junction of the Hiram Hill road is formed. Mr. Clemons d. June 8, 1894, and was buried on the 10th, services conducted by the author of this book. He was an industrious, frugal farmer, who acquired a large property; gave and demanded good measure and just weight; was kind to children and won their esteem.
4. RUTH, m. Capt. Charles L. Wadsworth and had eleven children.
5. ELI P., b. Sept. 8, 1775, in Danvers, Mass. He m. in Buxton, Mar. 6, 1804, Ruth Hanscomb, b. there Jan. 29, 1787. He d. in Hiram, Mar. 25, 1860, aged 84. His wife d. Jan. 12, 1855, aged 67. Children and descendants as follows:
 - I. WILLIAM, b. Jan. 29, 1805; d. in Cornish, Jan. 16, 1826.
 - II. SUDRICK, b. July 16, 1806; m. Apr. 18, 1833, Lucy Richardson, of Hiram, b. in Standish, Apr. 17, 1809. He d. Mar. 22, 1885, leaving a widow and four children, of whom hereafter. He was respected for his inoffensive, pure, honorable life. He was a peace-maker, who seldom if ever gave place to anger; a man of regular and temperate habits, who was up at the dawn and enjoyed vigorous health until old age. He was proverbially cheerful and hopeful, inclined to search for the "silver lining" in every cloud. His inexhaustible fund of humor and reminiscent stories afforded much pleasure to those with whom he associated. From his sagacious, well-stored mind he imparted such kindly counsel to the young as was sure to be remem-

NOTE.—The Clemons family is remarkable for the patriarchal ages of its members. There were but six deaths in thirteen families of this name in Hiram for forty years. This may be attributed to their naturally strong constitutions, regular habits of manual exercise, and cheerfulness.

bered and to bear fruit. On the day of his golden wedding, May 1, 1880, he remarked that he had never been confined to the house with illness but one day in his life, and there had not been a death in his family. His good wife was pleased to say they had never quarreled nor had her husband ever been unkind to her, a truth that should be inscribed in the solid stone for the benefit of the rising generation. The following beautiful lines speak for themselves:

SOFTLY THE SHADOW FALLETH.

"Softly the shadow falleth
On the furrowed brow of care,
Gently the angel calleth
To the man with silver hair,
Lowly the pine plumes bending
Bow when the breezes sigh;
A useful life is ended
And the phantom boat draws nigh.

"Sadly the good wife weepeth
By the side of the dying bed;
Mournfully the widow keepeth
Her vigil beside the dead,
'Never a promise broken,'
She said, 'mid her burning tears;
'Never a harsh word spoken'
To me in these fifty years."
L. A. Wadsworth.

CHILDREN OF SUDRICK.

- (1). *William H.*, b. June 15, 1833; m. Apr. 19, 1857, Eliza J. Smith, of Parsonsfield, Me.
 - (2). *Susan A.*, b. Sept. 21, 1834; m. Joseph A. Holmes, of Porter, and had issue.
 - (3). *Edward R.*, b. June 9, 1836; m. Emily Goodwin.
 - (4). *Laurinda*, b. Feb. 29, 1839; m. Frank Gould.
- III. **BARTLETT**, b. Oct. 16, 1808, in Hiram; m. in Freedom, N. H., Nov. 3, 1836, Cassanda Lord, b. there Oct. 18, 1809, and d. in Molunkus, Me., May 14, 1845. He m. second, Oct. 17, 1848, Mrs. Sarah (Sergeant) Plummer, b. in Porter, Feb. 1, 1816. Issue of Bartlett as follows:
- (1). *Annette*, b. July 19, 1840, in Brownfield; was m. Aug. 12, 1868, to Llewellyn A. Wadsworth, of Hiram, Me.
 - (2). *Eli*, b. Aug. 28, 1843; m. in Cornish, Aug. 8, 1869, Immogene, dau. of Capt. Samuel and Jane J. (Clemons) Wadsworth.
 - (3). *Cassanda L.*, b. Aug. 8, 1850, in Molunkus, Me.
- IV. **LAURINDA**, b. Dec. 16, 1810; m. Capt. Nathan Winslow (b. Mar. 24, 1811), Sept. 20, 1838, and d. in Gorham, Me., Oct. 27, 1863. Issue.
- V. **LYDIA H.**, b. May 25, 1813; m. Oct. 14, 1844, to Charles Dyer. He d. and she was m. second, in Oct., 1867, to Capt. Nathan Winslow, of Gorham.
- VI. **COL.* ALDRICK**, b. Apr. 17, 1815; m. Dec. 21, 1848, Sarah Sawyer, b. in Porter, Jan. 24, 1846. He lived on the old homestead when

*He was commissioned as captain of the militia by Gov. Fairfield in 1839, at the age of twenty-four. Rising through the regular stages by promotion, he was commissioned as colonel in 1843, by Gov. Kavanagh. As a commander, he was very punctual, precise, and deservedly popular; was probably the last field officer of the old militia in the western part of his county.

his grandfather settled near the pretty sheet of water called the Clemons pond, where he built one of the most imposing and convenient set of farm buildings in the county. From the wide green lawn before the door an extensive and lovely prospect opens to view. A brawling mountain stream dashes down through the rocky ravine back of the dwelling, and in the cool pools the speckled trout finds his home. Col. Clemons was a judicious farmer, and a gentlemanly man of excellent intelligence with whom it was entertaining to converse. He was of attractive appearance and his manners easy. Children:

- (1). *Ruth*, b. Sept. 23, 1849.
 - (2). *Mary*, b. May 16, 1853.
 - (3). *James*, b. June 24, 1858.
- VII. JANE I., b. July 19, 1817, in Hiram; m. Mar. 20, 1845, Capt. Samuel Wentworth, and had issue.
- VIII. PELEG W., b. Dec. 25, 1819; d. Dec. 16, 1823.
- IX. RUTH, b. Oct. 16, 1823; m. Elias Gould, of Hiram, and had issue.
- X. LAFAYETTE, b. July 7, 1825 (or '26); m. Feb. 19, 1854, in Haynesville, Me., to Lizzie Plummer, b. in Brownfield, Dec. 7, 1840 (?). Children:
- (1). *Joseph E.*, b. June 3, 1855.
 - (2). *Nathan W.*, b. Feb. 24, 1859.
 - (3). *Zilpah A.*, b. Oct. 29, 1861.
 - (4). *Allie M.*, b. June 16, 1864.
 - (5). *Lafayette*, b. Oct. 18, 1866; d. Oct. 29th.
 - (6). *Willie G.*, b. Nov. 28, 1867.
- XI. SUSAN A., b. Feb. 7, 1830; d. Feb. 14, 1832, in Hiram.
6. JAMAR, } d. when children. { Children of John and Abigail.
7. DELLAH, }

Coolbroth Family.

GALBRAITH—CALBREATH—COOLBROTH—COLEBATH.

These names originated in two Gaelic words, "Gall" and "Bhretan," meaning the stranger Britain. The various forms of spelling may be attributed to the fancy of some cadets of the family, who, as younger sons, established junior branches in new localities, and to such early scribes as received the pronunciation of names from men of foreign accent. Fourteen different forms of

NOTE. COL. ALDERICK CLEMONS once loaned a poor boy a few dollars with which to pay his fare to Massachusetts, where he wished to seek employment. He admired the self-reliant ambition of the lad, and supplemented the loan with some kindly words of advice. The money was soon repaid, and the young man prospered. Years rolled on. At length Colonel Clemons received by express, charges paid, a block of polished granite, set in a black walnut base, and the initial letter "C" engraved upon the top. Around the stone, midway, runs an ivy vine, exquisitely and delicately chiseled. This beautiful memorial of a kind word and deed was highly appreciated by Colonel Clemons and kept as a parlor ornament.

spelling have been found on old documents in New England, and the above have been adopted by American branches of the family.

As intimated, the families bearing these names are of Scottish derivation. The earliest of whom we have found mention were GILLISPICK GALBRAITH (1230, A. D.) and ARTHUR GALBRAITH (1296, A. D.), who swore fealty to King Edward I. WILLIAM GALBRAITH is mentioned as a person "of good account" in the middle of the fourteenth century. Cadets of the family early intermarried with the lordly houses of Douglass and Hamilton, and through such alliances became possessed of extensive estates in Scotland, where they have continued. During the time of the plantation of Ulster in the north of Ireland by Scottish families (1608-1620), several brothers named GALBRAITH or GALBRAITH, who had purchased extensive lands from Sir John Calyuhon, laird of Luss, removed to that country. These lands, which were called the Manor of Corkagh, were sold in 1664, and two of the brothers, HUMPHREY* and WILLIAM GALBRAITH, were employed as agents of Bishop Spottiswood. Another of the brothers was ROBERT GALBRAITH.

The present representative of the family in Great Britain is JOHN SAMUEL GALBRAITH, Esq., magistrate, high sheriff, justice of the peace, and doctor of laws. Heir presumptive, his brother ROBERT GALBRAITH. The family seat is Clanabogan, County Tyrone, Ireland.

AMERICAN FAMILY.

Southgate has stated that JOHN COOLBROTH, with several brothers, came from England and settled in Newington, N. H., near Portsmouth; and that he removed to Scarborough about 1730. Other authorities claim for the family a Scotch-Irish ancestry and would trace the New England branches to one of those who came over in 1718. As our inquiry has to do with the Scarborough branches, we have not given the ancestral history much attention. The subjoined records are all we could find in Scarborough and adjacent towns:

John Coolbroth married Sarah Harmon, in Scarborough, Oct. 17, 1732. His son,

George Coolbroth, married Rebecca, daughter of "Squire" Edward Milliken, in 1762. She was born Nov. 14, 1741, and survived, in the full

*At one time Humphrey and William Galbraith, acting under directions of Bishop Spottiswood, set forth to seize some horses pastured on his lands by Lord Falfour, who had refused to pay land-rent. These had not proceeded far on their return, however, before being overtaken by a party of Falfour's retainers headed by one Sir John Wemyss, who, without a word, thrust a spear through the shoulder of William Galbraith. His brother, beholding this assault, called upon Sir John to forbear; but he defiantly replied: "Devil have my soul if we part so"; whereupon Humphrey grappled with him, and while they were struggling in the bog, thinking his brother had been killed, and seeing no hope of escape himself, seized a "long skeen" and with it gave Sir John a deadly thrust. Sorely wounded the two Galbraiths, with great pain, reached their homes, but said nothing to the Bishop. The sheriff soon appeared, however, and demanded of Spottiswood one thousand pounds as bonds for the appearance of his agents at the next session of the court. Fearing that these men might escape to Scotland, the Bishop made a private arrangement with the sheriff to seize them some time before the assize. The Galbraiths eluded this trap; and Humphrey, justly indignant at this heartlessness of one on whose account they had suffered so much, wrote a letter from his hiding place, which concluded with language that shows the character of the man. He writes: "If, therefore, you love yourself, as I know you do, better than all the world beside, follow your business and leave the pursuit of us, which if you do, I vow before God, that not only those who are with me, but even the pett shall be present at the day; for so much dare I to undertake for them wheresoever they are." The Galbraiths appeared, were tried for murder, and being acquitted escaped the doom which their enemies hoped was in store for them; but the ungrateful Bishop had to pay a heavy fine for the conduct of his agents, which to them was some satisfaction for what they had endured in his behalf. These Galbraiths subsequently purchased valuable lands in Ulster and took rank with the country gentry.—*Plantation of Ulster.*

possession of her faculties, until one hundred years of age. These had a family consisting of twelve children, and, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, I assume that all families in Maine are their descendants.

1. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 14, 1763; d. in infancy.
2. SAMUEL, b. Nov. 26, 1764; m. Mary Avery, Oct. 7, 1784; settled in Scarborough, and had issue, nine children, named as follows:
 - I. JANE, b. Jan. 4, 1785.
 - II. MARY, b. Mar. 26, 1787.
 - III. EDWARD, b. Jan. 14, 1789.
 - IV. WILLIAM, b. Jan. 15, 1791.
 - V. PAULINA, b. Nov. 3, 1794; m. Thomas Ladd, Oct. 3, 1821.
 - VI. ANNA, b. Dec. 1, 1796.
 - VII. SAMUEL, b. Dec. 23, 1798; m. Nancy Pinkham, Aug. 19, 1824.
 - VIII. MULBERRY, b. Apr. 6, 1801.
 - IX. ALEXENA (?), b. Jan. 29, 1802.
3. ABIGAIL, b. Feb. 15, 1767; m. Joseph Coolbroth, June 19, 1785, and lived in Porter, Me.
4. LEMUEL, b. Sept. 16, 1769; m. Hannah Davis, Mar. 15, 1793, and had issue, six or more children. Hannah, the mother, d. June 24, 1827. He was living in 1850, aged 81. Children:
 1. RUFUS, b. Mar. 11, 1794; m. Grace Runnells, Dec. 1, 1822, and had six children, b. in Scarborough. Mr. C. d. Feb. 15, 1866; wife d. Feb. 27, 1866.
 - (1). *Rhoda E.*, b. Oct. 6, 1823; d. May 26, 1883, aged 59.
 - (2). *Lemuel*, b. Feb. 24, 1825.
 - (3). *John*, b. Dec. 17, 1826.
 - (4). *Franklin*, b. July 2, 1828.
 - (5). *Eunice W.*, b. Jan. 22, 1830.
 - (6). *Edward P.*, b. in 1832.
 - II. REBECCA, b. Apr. 19, 1786.
 - III. MARY, b. Mar. 22, 1799.
 - IV. SARAH, b. Oct. 27, 1801.
 - V. MARTHA, b. Jan. 16, 1806.
5. GEORGE, b. Sept. 7, 1771.
6. REBECCA, b. Dec. 10, 1773; m. John Rice, Dec. 31, 1797.
7. MULBERRY, b. Jan. 17, 1776.
8. MULBERRY, b. Sept. 23, 1778.
9. JOSEPH, b. Dec. 21, 1780; m. Mary —, b. Dec. 23, 1783, and had, b. in Scarborough, children named as follows:
 - I. CHARLOTTE, b. Nov. 22, 1803.
 - II. CATHERINE, b. Feb. 22, 1806.
 - III. AGNES, b. July 9, 1808.
 - IV. BENJAMIN, b. Jan. 8, 1810.

- v. ROBERT, b. Apr. 6, 1812.
- vi. MARY F., b. Feb. 14, 1815.
- vii. JOSEPH, b. Oct. 30, 1822.
- viii. ELMIRA, b. Sept. 2, 1824.
10. BENJAMIN, b. May 6, 1783; m. Catherine Libby, Feb. 7, 1813, then of Durham; second, Mrs. Mehitable, widow of Samuel Libby, who had been a widow McLellan, the dau. of Henry and Mercy Harmon.
11. SALLY, b. May 7, 1787; d.
12. SALLY, b. June 7, 1789.

Joseph Coolbroth m. Harriet Richards, in Scarborough, Jan. 18, 1852. He d. Sept. 8, 1869, aged 45; his wife d. Feb. 28, 1868, aged 43. Children as follows:

1. THOMAS, b. Nov. 1, 1852; m. Mahala Snow, Nov. 19, 1876(?).
2. MARY C., b. Mar. 25, 1855.
3. CHARLES H., b. Mar. 24, 1857; m. Ida E. Harmon, Apr. 25, 1878.
4. JOSEPH A., b. July 27, 1859; m. Annie S. Plummer, Aug. 31, 1884.
5. GEORGE W., b. Sept. 30, 1861; m. Emma A. Snow, June 26, 1884.
6. HARRIET K., b. Apr. 30, 1864.

Daniel Coolbroth m. Elizabeth Harmon, in Scarborough, Dec. 18, 1782, and had ten children, whose births were recorded in Buxton. He lived at Coolbroth's Corner; served in the Revolutionary war. Issue:

1. ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 12, 1784.
2. JAMES, b. Apr. 5, 1786.
3. SARAH, b. June 22, 1788.
4. NANCY, b. Dec. 12, 1791.
5. BENJAMIN, b. Jan. 19, 1793; d. June 14, 1795.
6. ASA, b. June 16, 1798; m. and had a son, *Daniel*, b. May 18, 1823.
7. LEVI, b. Oct. 31, 1801; d. July, 1802.
8. DORCAS, b. Sept. 30, 1804.
9. ABIGAIL, b. Feb. 4, 1806.
10. SAMUEL, b. Apr. 4, 1809.

Samuel Coolbroth m. Betsey, dau. of David Marr (she b. in Scarborough, 1762; d. Feb. 20, 1747), and settled in Buxton. He was drowned in Saco river at Moderation Falls, date not known. Seven children:

1. ISAAC, b. Dec. 1, 1788; m. Thankful Rounds, of Buxton, and d. at Steep Falls, July 27, 1866. He worked on the river and in saw-mills. Children:
 - i. SAMUEL W., b. Apr. 9, 1825; m. — Lewis, of Fryeburg.
11. MARK R., b. Sept. 13, 1827; m. Amanda, dau. of James Hobson, of Steep Falls, Me., where, on Standish side of the Saco, he resides. In early years Mr. Coolbroth was employed about mills and was a river driver, having charge of a crew for many seasons. His experience in handling timber qualified him for a more important position, and for a number of years he has acted as agent for the Saco Lum-

ber Co. He has also speculated in timber lands on his own account. Mark is now widely known in the valley of the Saco and its tributaries as a man of generous, kindly impulses, who by close attention to his business has been successful. His strict integrity and genial temperament have won for him a host of warm friends. He has built an imposing residence near the railway station at Steep Falls, where, with his pleasant family, he finds a quiet rest when the day's work is over. He has issue.

2. JOHN W., b. Oct. 3, 1790; m. Alice March, who d. Nov. 21, 1862, aged 59. He d. Dec. 26, 1823. Four children:
 - I. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 19, 1813.
 - II. MIRIAM, b. Nov. 30, 1817.
 - III. LUCY, b. Jan. 22, 1820.
 - IV. MARY, b. Apr. 22, 1822.
3. ELIZA M., b. Oct. 8, 1792; d. Jan. 15, 1870.
4. SUSANNA, b. Aug. 17, 1794; m. Thomas Greeley, and had nine children: d. Oct. 6, 1871.
5. DENNIS M., b. Sept. 2, 1796; m. Lydia Gookin; d. Feb. 19, 1877, aged 80. Four children:
 - I. ELIZA A., b. Jan. 9, 1826; d. Feb. 29, 1888.
 - II. OLIVE F., b. Sept. 4, 1827.
 - III. JOSEPH P., b. Oct. 24, 1832, and resides at Steep Falls, in Limington. He has been a mill man nearly all his life; was a skillful performer on the violin, and for many years played for dancing parties. He latterly became a very devoted Christian; laid aside the old fiddle, and went out selling copies of the Scriptures. Naturally fluent of speech, he became an interesting speaker in public, and conducts religious services very acceptably. "Pell" is one of those noble-hearted fellows who makes friends wherever known, and is a very useful citizen. He has a family.
 - IV. MARY S., b. Mar. 18, 1837.
6. LEVI, b. Feb. 26, 1798; d. Aug. 10, 1798.
7. PELATIAH M., b. May 21, 1800; was m. and d. in California, aged 88 years.
8. ANN B., b. Aug. 2, 1804; m. William Wingate, and had two children, of whom one is *Edward*, who m. Hattie Boulter, and runs a hotel at Steep Falls.

Ebenezer Coolbroth, probably a son of the first John, of Scarborough, married Mehitabel ——. He was engaged in trade at Coolbroth's Corners, so-called, in Buxton, for a long time; was a man of speculative proclivities and business enterprise, who accumulated considerable property. He built a fair-sized vessel near his house and hauled it with oxen to the seashore, several miles away, where it was launched. When the news of the success of our armies and the consequent peace of 1812-14, reached the neighborhood, Mr. Coolbroth displayed much patriotism and was the principal leader in a well-executed demonstration of rejoicing. He caused his great house to be illuminated and sent men through the town to gather up the powder from

house to house with which to charge the old cannon mounted on cart-wheels at the road-corners. With beating of drums and firing muskets, with shouting of men and singing of patriotic songs by the women, the occasion became memorable, and aged men who were witnesses of what transpired when they were children, never wearied in relating all the particulars.

Jonathan Coolbroth, baptized in Scarborough, Nov. 8, 1799, son of the preceding, married Eunice Libby, Feb. 28, 1828. He worked in his father's store for some years, but afterwards went to Portland and engaged quite extensively in mercantile business, but is said to have "failed three times." He seems to have spent his last days at Coolbroth's Corner, as a farmer.

Joseph Coolbroth, son of Ebenezer, married his kinswoman, Abigail, daughter of George Coolbroth, before mentioned, June 19, 1785. He lived some years in Buxton, and some children were born there, but removed to Porter, Oxford county, where he worked as a hewer, framer of buildings by "scribe rule," and coarse joiner. His wife was locally known as "Aunt Nabby," and is remembered as a singular character. Their children, far as known, were:

1. JAMES, b. as early as 1790, in Buxton; m. Hannah Towle, of Porter, Apr. 8, 1812, and settled in that town. He was killed by falling from a mill-dam. Children: *William, King*, a violinist, and *Julia*.
2. GEORGE, b. Feb. 28, 1795; was drowned.
3. JOHN, b. June 13, 1798; d. unmarried.
4. JOSEPH, b. Apr. 19, 1801.
5. REBECCA, b. June 15, 1802; m., first, Isaac French, in 1824, who was drowned; second, Ezra Towle, of Porter, Me.

Benjamin Coolbroth, son of Benjamin who d. June 27, 1823, m. Elizabeth Fenderson, Oct. 7, 1794, and lived in Buxton, where he d. in 1827. Children:

1. ROYAL, b. May 8, 1800.
2. IVORY, b. Nov. 7, 1803.

Ebenezer Coolbroth, probably son of Ebenezer, lived in Buxton, where children were born.

1. MEHFABLE, b. Dec. 10, 1814.
2. MARY, b. Feb. 16, 1817.
3. MARTHA, b. Jan. 14, 1820.
Twins b. in 1813, d.

Ebenezer Coolbroth and wife Statira, of Scarborough, had born there:

1. HANNAH, b. Aug. 18, 1837.
2. GEORGE, b. Dec. 11, 1839.
3. ASBURY, b. July 18, 1843.

COOLBROTH GLEANINGS.

MARRIAGES IN SCARBOROUGH.

1759. Apr. 19, Abigail to Asa Libby.
1777. Jan. 23, Lydia to Daniel Moses.

1787. Oct. 4, Josiah to widow Elizabeth Harmon.
 1800. Nov. 5, Sally to Tracy Hewes, of Saco.
 1808. Aug. 28, Lorana to Nathaniel Libby.
 Martha to John Libby, Scarborough.
 Ruth to William Seavey, Rye, N. H.
 1813. Feb. 7, Benjamin to Catherine Libby.
 Sarah to Dea. William Cummings.
 Catherine to John Matthews.
 Sarah to Thomas Babb.
 1816. Dec. 24, Rebecca to Cyrus Milliken.
 1817. May 4, Mary to Fred Milliken.
 1818. May 14, Sally to Joseph Leavitt.
 1819. July 4, Eliza to Silas Harmon.
 1821. Oct. 3, Paulina to Thomas Ladd.
 1834. June 25, John M. to Mary Foss.
 1844. Sept. 5, Joseph to Rhoda Coolbroth.
 1848. May 21, Abigail to Samuel Newcomb.
 1851. Aug. 23, Rebecca A. to Simon K. Lowe.
 1852. July 18, Joseph to Harriet Richards.
 1854. Jan. 7, Elijah to Jane Seon (?).
 1875. Oct. 6, Elmira to John M. Koler.

BIRTHS.

1798. Dec. 29, Elizabeth, dau. of John and Rebecca.
 1803. May 2, John M.
 1838. Mar. 2, Mary W., dau. of John M. and Mary.
 1855. Jan. 6, Eben, son of Elijah and Jane.

DEATHS.

1838. May 20, Mary, wife of John M.
 1842. Jan. 13, Ebenezer.
 1850. Oct. 30, Ebenezer, aged 60.
 1855. Feb. 25, Elmira, wife of James, aged 32.

Cousins Family.

This English surname has been found on old documents spelled Curzon, Cozzen, Cousin, Cosen, Cousens, and Cousins: the two latter forms have been generally adopted by the New England families. They are supposed to have been descended from Geraldine de Curson or Curzen, who was a follower of the Conqueror and of Breton origin. He was Lord of the Manor of Locking, in Berkshire, and held, by grant of the king, many other manors and lands in

the county and in Oxfordshire. He was a great benefactor to the Abbey of Abington. His three sons were STEPHEN, RICHARD, and GIRALDINE. The family has held a prominent rank in England from a very early period, and has risen from one degree to another until 1758, when the head, Sir Nathaniel Curzon, was raised to the peerage with title of Baron Scarsdale. The seat of this family is Kedleston Hall, and is one of the most magnificent in Great Britain.

ARMS OF COSENS—*Ar.* on a bend between two dragons heads couped *gu.* three doves of the field.

(Yetminster, County Dorset)—*Az.* on a bend *or.* between two lions ramp. *arg.* three martlets of the first.

CREST—A cockatrice, wings erect *or.*

The first of the name to settle in Maine, and perhaps in New England, was JOHN COUSINS, who settled at Westgustego, now North Yarmouth, born in England, 1596, and lived on an island near the mouth of Royal river, still called by his name. This island was purchased by him, in 1645, of Richard Vines. He lived there thirty years, but was forced to remove in consequence of the Indian war and retired to York. He served in the Assembly under Cleve in 1648, while he was deputy president of Lygonia, his name being under his mark on a decree against the Trelawny estate in favor of Robert Jordan, by which all the property of said Trelawny in this state was lost to his heirs. The date of death of Cousins has not been ascertained, but he must have survived to a great age. His descendants lived in York, Wells, Kennebunk, Lyman, Saco, Biddeford, and Hollis, and are now scattered through the state. ISAAC COUSINS, killed by the Indians, in Wells, 1675, was evidently a son of John. THOMAS COUSINS, who was an inhabitant of Wells before 1670, was probably another son of John, the emigrant. He had a grant of land consisting of one hundred acres on Little river. He had a family that can be traced.

- I. HANNAH, dau. of Thomas, was m. to George Jacobs, grandson of the George who was burned for witchcraft at Salem in 1692, on Dec. 16, 1701.
2. ICHABOD, son of Thomas, m. Ruth Cole, of Kennebunk, July 26, 1714, and had a numerous family, as will afterwards appear. He spent his early years in Wells, but moved to Kennebunk in 1715. He was a soldier in the old French war, and d. from small-pox contracted while in the army. He had a log-house surrounded by flankers during the Indian troubles on the coast. His children's names as follows:
 - I. CATHERINE, b. June 25, 1715; m. John Wormwood.
 - II. THOMAS, b. Sept. 26, 1717; m. Ann Goodwin in 1740.
 - III. ICHABOD, b. Nov. 10, 1719.
 - IV. JOHN, b. Nov. 16, 1722; m. Sarah Davis in 1759. He built a small house at Kennebunk in 1756, and probably spent his life in town.
 - V. BENJAMIN, b. Sept. 28, 1724; m. Hannah Simpson in 1753. He was a soldier under Gen. Abercrombie at the time of his attack on Fort Niagara in 1758. Mr. Cousins was cast away on Mount Desert island, when there was no house there, and suffered great hardships, being one of the small number who survived the disaster when more than seventy perished. These built a rude boat and embarked for

Townsend, where they secured assistance, and returning to Mount Desert, rescued their companions who had been left behind. But for a gun and some ammunition saved from the wreck, with which some wild fowls were killed, they would have perished from starvation and exposure.

- VI. SAMUEL, b. 1726; m. Susan Watson in 1754.
- VII. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 2, 1728; m. Hannah Edgecomb, 1754.
- VIII. RUTH, b. Oct. 19, 1731; m. John Wakefield in 1748.
- IX. NATHANIEL, b. in 1739. This man learned the carpenter's trade, and was much employed as a mill-wright and in building vessels. He served in the French war, and was with Gen. Abercrombie at the attack on Fort Niagara; was at work on the breastwork at the time. He was for four or five years in the army during the Revolution, serving as ensign, lieutenant, and adjutant, and after returning home became major of the militia; also served as selectman, assessor, and parish clerk. Being possessed of a retentive memory and a great interest in local events, he was qualified, when in old age, to impart much valuable and interesting information relating to the early history of his town. He was a man of gigantic physical strength; lived to be 95.

Elisha Cousins, b. in Wells, Nov. 20, 1735; m. Dec. 3, 1758, Bathsheba Hamar, who was b. in Sheepscot, Mar. 1, 1742. Their first child was b. Dec. 24, 1759, and d. same day. Other issue:

- 1. RUTH, b. in Arundel, Feb. 1, 1761.
- 2. JOHN, b. in Arundel, Mar. 21, 1764, and had a family named as follows: *Mary, Reuben, John, Bathsheba, Jerusha, Joseph*, and *Elisha*. A second wife had *Levi, Eunice, Irene, Nehemiah*, and *Mary Ann*, while a third wife added *Thomas* and *Williamson*. Thomas, now an old man, lives in Surry, Me.
- 3. EPHRAIM, b. Aug. 1, 1766; d. young.
- 4. BATHSHEBA, b. May 27, 1768, in Harpswell.
- 5. SARAH, b. Sept. 4, 1770, in Mt. Desert.
- 6. ELISHA, b. May 23, 1773, in Mt. Desert; m. and had *Nahum, Joseph, Elisha*, and daughters.
- 7. EPHRAIM, b. Dec. 11, 1775; m. and had children, *Ephraim, William, Reuben, Maria, Susan, Sarah*, and one who m. Joseph Card.
- 8. JOSEPH, b. Nov. 24, 1779; m. and had *Nathaniel* and *Mary*, the former now living.
- 9. JOANNA, b. Dec. 10, 1783.

Joseph Cousins, descended from the family in Wells, is said to have come from Mt. Desert island to Cornish. He settled in the "Estes neighborhood," so-called; was a mill-wright and ship-carpenter; built the first saw-mill in Cornish; died when a young man, leaving three children. There is some discrepancy between the descendants of this man relative to his origin and history. He must have removed from Cornish to Kennebunk, as one, if

not all, of his children was born there. Having a wish to find the records of birth and parentage of Mr. Cousins, I communicated with the Hon. Eben M. Hamor, of Mt. Desert, a gentleman who is familiar with the history of the old families, and he informed me that he could find no mention of such man there. He may have been only a *nominal* resident before coming *back* to York county.

Benjamin Cousins, said to be a brother of Joseph, just mentioned, came from Mt. Desert at the same time, settled in Lyman, and had issue and numerous descendants.

Abram Cousins, eldest son of Joseph, was born July 9, 1784, in Kennebunk, and being a small boy at time of his father's death he went to live with a Mr. Rumery at Bonnie Eagle, and remained there until seven years of age, when he went to live with Major Meserve in Limington, where he made his home until old enough to clear a farm for himself, in the west part of the town, now in Limerick. He served in the war of 1812; married Annie, dau. of Robert Libby, who was born July 9, 1783, and died July 20, 1869. He died while on a visit in Scarborough, in company with his son, Aug. 24, 1854. She lived with her son Robert after her husband's death. These were buried in the public cemetery near Limington Corner. There were eight children.

1. ELIZA, b. Apr. 27, 1807; m. Samuel Meserve and lived in Sebago; both deceased.
2. ROBERT, b. May 12, 1810; m. Betsey Emmons, of Lyman, and resided in Limington, where his son Benjamin now lives; d. Dec. 3, 1884.
3. ANNIE, b. May 23, 1812; m. Nathaniel Norton, of Limington, and lived there till after her husband's death, in April, 1872, when she went to live with her dau., Mrs. Townsend, at West Buxton. She was alive in 1892.
4. JOSEPH, b. June 11, 1814; m. Hannah Durgin, of Porter, and lived in that town; both died about the same time, in the spring of 1893.
5. ELIZA, b. July 17, 1816; m. Hiram Wormwood, of Limington, and resided in Porter.
6. DAVID, b. Aug. 2, 1818; m. Sylvia Marr, of Limington, for first wife, and Sarah Meserve for second; residence, Limington.
7. SABRA, b. Sept. 5, 1823; m. Benjamin Perry and lives in Boston.
8. ABRAM, b. Jan. 2, 1826; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Joseph D. Small, of Limington, and resides there.

Enoch Cousins, second son of Joseph, born in Cornish, Me., March 24, 1788; married Ruth, daughter of Eben Cousins, of Lyman, May 30, 1813, and settled in Porter, Me. He was left fatherless when a small boy and went to live with relatives in Lyman. He early entered upon a sea-faring life and was a sailor about fourteen years. He came to Porter about 1819, and cleared the farm now occupied by his son, about a half mile from the village of Kezar Falls, a beautiful location with a sunny exposure protected on the northwest by wooded hills and fronted by a fine sheet of water, where an abundance of fish can be taken in summer and winter. Mr. Cousins died May 4, 1879, aged 93 years. His wife predeceased him, Dec. 6, 1861 (she was b. June 29, 1790), at the age of 71 years. Children's names will follow:

1. EBENEZER, b. Feb. 2, 1814; d. Feb. 6, 1814.
2. SARAH D., b. Nov. 20, 1817; m. Greenleaf Parker, of Saco, where she resided; both deceased.
3. EBENEZER, b. Jan. 11, 1820; m. Jemima, dau. of Josiah Weeks, of Porter, Me., Dec. 29, 1842, and had issue, twelve children. Mrs. Cousins d. Aug. 7, 1883. He is living on the old homestead with his two daughters, an active, hard-working man. He is a wheelwright and carpenter, and when not cultivating his farm keeps busy in his shop; an honorable, plain-spoken man. Issue as follows:
 - I. MARY E., b. Feb. 18, 1844; unmarried.
 - II. ELIZABETH A., b. June 21, 1846; d. Oct. 9, 1847.
 - III. RUTH A., b. Oct. 7, 1848; m. Silas McKeen, and lives in Brewer, Me.
 - IV. ELIZABETH, b. Apr. 7, 1850; d. Aug. 1, 1865.
 - V. MARTHA A., b. Oct. 28, 1851; unmarried.
 - VI. WINFIELD S., b. July 9, 1853; m. Katy Mann, Fryeburg.
 - VII. IDA C., b. Mar. 30, 1855; m. Andrew Lord, and since his death in the West, lives at Kezar Falls.
- VIII. NETTIE H., b. May 18, 1857; d. Mar. 1, 1879.
- IX. CLARA E., b. Dec. 24, 1859; m. Walter S. Fowler, of Kezar Falls; lives there.
 - X. OSCAR L., b. Jan. 14, 1862; m. Louisa Chaplin.
 - XI. ULYSSES G., b. Apr. 23, 1865; m. Mary Haggerty.
- XII. BYRON, b. June 14, 1870; d. Sept. 25, 1872.
4. RICHARD, b. July 22, 1823; m. Cordelia Nutter, and lives at Winnecona, Wis.
5. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 25, 1826; d. unmarried.
6. ENOCH, b. Nov. 18, 1829; m. Lydia Cox, June 16, 1850, dau. of Jeremiah W. and Lydia (Cotton) Cox, of Holderness, N. H., who d. Oct. 4, 1891, and had nine children.
 - I. SALOMA, b. Mar. 10, 1851; d. same day.
 - II. RUTH S., b. July 1, 1853; m. John L. Shaw, of Rumney, N. H., Aug. 19, 1871.
 - III. HERBERT E., b. June 24, 1855.
 - IV. J. WARD, b. Sept. 10, 1859; d. Mar. 23, 1862.
 - V. L. GRACE, b. Nov. 5, 1863; d. Aug. 31, 1866.
 - VI. CYNTHIA M., b. Mar. 19, 1865; d. Aug. 25, 1874.
 - VII. LUCINDA, b. Oct. 21, 1868; d. same day.
- VIII. ALICE M., } twins, b. Sept. 27, 1870. { ALICE m. Lewis E. Brown, Ash-
- IX. ALVAH C., } } land, N. H., Jan. 18, 1893.
7. ANN, b. May 11, 1831; m. Samuel Tasker, of Saco, Me.
8. JOSEPH, } twins, b. June 14, 1833; d. in infancy.
9. ELLEN, }

Ichabod Cousins, a native of Kennebunk, said to have been a son of Ichabod, settled in the plantation of Little Falls, now Hollis, about 1780, be-

ing one of the seven purchasers of the "Dalton Right," so-called, which tract bordered on the Saco and extended from the northwestern boundary of a "twenty-rod strip" near the brick house of "Uncle David Martin." He cleared a field and built a barn on the rear end of his lot near the Caleb Kimball place, but lived afterwards near the Robert Ridlon homestead on the Bonnie Eagle road, near the burying-ground. He married Dolly Cole, and by her had six children. He m., second, Susanna, widow of Tobias Lord, Sept. 15, 1808, and she had three children. Mr. Cousins lived to old age.

1. ICHABOD, b. in 1788 (?); intention of m. recorded Jan. 27, 1816, to Mary Wiggin. He settled in Baldwin, and had a family, of whom hereafter. "Uncle Ichabod," like nearly all of the name, was a "mechanical man," and built barns and farm implements with facility.
2. SALLY, b. July 14, 1790; m. Robert Ridlon, of Hollis.
3. MARY, b. Mar. 21, 1791.
4. PRISCILLA, b. Feb. 29, 1796; d. May, 1798.
5. HANNAH, b. Sept. 7, 1797.
6. NATHANIEL, b. Feb. 2, 1798; m. Margaret Davis, in Hollis, and moved down east.
7. DOLLY, b. Jan. 9, 1808.
8. FANNY, b. Jan. 3, 1810; m. Thomas S. Hanson, who d. Oct. 1, 1837, aged 31 years. She m., second, John Sawyer, son of Jabez, called "John Jeff"; d. Apr. 26, 1883. Mr. Sawyer was killed by the cars at Saco.
9. JOSEPH, b. May 28, 1812; m. and has lived many years at Steep Falls; has issue.

Hannah Cousins, m., in Hollis, Feb. 15, 1807, to Elisha Berry.

Nathaniel Cousins, of Hollis, whose wife's name was Nancy, had children's names recorded in that town as follows. I do not know the history of this family; think they lived at Salmon Falls. Mr. Cousins d. Aug. 24, 1873.

1. NATHANIEL, b. Jan. 20, 1840; d. Oct. 10, 1842.
2. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 22, 1843.
3. DANIEL L., b. July 16, 1845.
4. MARY E., b. Aug. 27, 1847; d. Feb. 25, 1852.
5. JANE M., b. Mar. 8, 1849.
6. SARAH A., b. July 16, 1851.
7. ALONZO, b. Mar. 8, 1855; d. July 27, 1856.
8. DORCAS A., b. Feb. 2, 1856; d. Sept. 17, 1858.

Jonathan Cousins, whose origin I do not know, was an inhabitant of Buxton. His wife was named Elizabeth. Children's names as follows:

1. CAROLINE A., b. June 4, 1823.
2. JOEL M., b. Aug. 2, 1824.
3. ABRAHAM F., b. Aug. 19, 1827.

4. BENJAMIN F., b. May 10, 1830.
5. GILBERT G., b. Dec., 1836; d. Feb., 1837.
6. ADRIAN, b. June 28, 1837.
7. MARY E., b. Sept., 1838.

Samuel Cousins, of Kennebunk, probably a son of Ichabod, m. Abigail Deering, for a second wife, and had a family. Some of his descendants as will follow:

James Cousins, son of preceding, b. Dec. 16, 1774; m. Hannah Webber, who was b. Oct. 31, 1788, and d. in 1845, aged 56. He d. in 1834, aged 49. There were fifteen children in this family and three pairs of twins. They were never all together but once, and then the father placed them in a line in the order of their ages. Issue as follows:

1. THOMAS, m. Patience Stevens; second, Mary York.
2. SAMUEL, m. Sarah Goodwin.
3. WILLIAM, m. Mary Sawyer.
4. CHARLES, m. Abigail Pindar; second, Caroline Downing.
5. JOHN, m. Sylvia Haley; settled in Poland, Me., and became wealthy. He had a family consisting of the following children:
 - I. COL. HUMPHREY, an early stage-driver and many years conductor on the Portland & Rochester trains; now living in Gorham.
 - II. WILLIAM.
 - III. THOMAS.
6. JAMES G., b. in Kennebunk, July 13, 1816. He was educated at the common and select schools of his native town, and at the age of 21 left home. After spending three years in Massachusetts and Georgia, he returned home, in 1840, and, in partnership with Bradford Oakes, engaged in mercantile business. At the end of two years Mr. Cousins had purchased his partner's interest and assumed the exclusive management. He soon added a department of merchant-tailoring, in which he gave employment to a number of hands. He was also interested in vessels and shipped wood and lumber to Boston. He was appointed a justice of the peace in early life, and has done considerable probate business; also civil engineer and surveyor; prominent in Masonry and Odd Fellowship. He married, Apr. 13, 1842, Maria, dau. of David and Sarah Littlefield, of Kennebunk. No children of his own. The successful career of Mr. Cousins, won by his integrity and close application to his business, is a worthy example for the emulation of other young men who must fight the battles of life with only such resources as self-reliant ability can supply.
7. HON. ENOCH, b. in Kennebunk, Nov. 9, 1818; m., June 5, 1842, Betsey B., dau. of Nathaniel Lowe, Esq., of Lyman, by whom he had seven children. His wife d. Aug. 11, 1861, and Jan. 27, 1864, he m. Mary E., dau. of Andrew Luques, Esq., of Kennebunkport. Mr. Cousins received his education at the common schools and the academy in his native town. In 1827 he opened a country store at the lower village. In 1842 he removed to Kennebunkport, where he engaged successfully in business, and where he has continued and acquired wealth. He

was commissioned captain of Infantry at the age of twenty; commissioned lieutenant-colonel of 1st Maine Regiment in his twenty-fourth year, but resigned. He was appointed postmaster in 1842, and served till 1849. In 1853 he was appointed deputy collector of customs for the port, his brother John being collector; these held the office till 1861; was several terms in the state legislature, and proved a very efficient and useful member of that body, being a ready and forcible speaker. He has been identified with all affairs of local improvement for many years; class leader in the Methodist church for more than forty years. Seven children. He graduated his sons at the Wesleyan University and fitted his daughters for teaching. Children of Enoch:

- I. WILLIAM F., b. July 28, 1844; d. Mar. 25, 1849.
- II. MARIA E., b. Sept. 9, 1846; d. Oct. 23, 1849.
- III. WILBER F., b. July 31, 1848; graduate Wesleyan University.
- IV. FRANCIS H., b. Apr. 9, 1851; graduate Wesleyan University.
- V. CLARA E.
- VI. ELLA F.
- VII. LUCY M.
8. HANNAH.
9. MARY.
10. ABIGAIL, m. George Shackley, of Portsmouth, N. H.
11. SUSAN E., m. Benjamin A. Brown, of Cambridgeport, Mass.
12. CATHARINE.
13. LUCY,) twins; d. in infancy.
14. MALINDA,)

Robert Cousins, son of Ebenezer, of Lyman, m. Priscilla, dau. of James and Hannah (Cousins) Ridlon, of Hollis. He was for many years a very prominent and useful citizen; chosen deacon in Congregational church, in 1834, and served in that office till 1862, when he probably died. He was one of the selectmen nearly all the time from 1818 to 1843; town clerk in 1830 and 1833. He had sons, JACOB and PAGE, and daughter PRISCILLA, who m. Benjamin Richards. A sister of Robert was the wife of Benjamin Tibbetts, of Lyman.

Davis Family.

This is an ancient Welsh surname usually spelled *Davies* by the numerous families in Wales; in England, mostly *Davis*. In Glamorganshire, Carmarthenshire, Cardiganshire, and Monmouthshire, families named Davies are abundant. Among those who came early to the New World were DOLAR DAVIS, of Cambridge, Mass., 1634, proprietor in Groton, 1656; DANIEL, of Kittery, admitted freeman, 1652; GEORGE, of Boston, freeman, 1645; GEORGE, of Lynn, 1647; JAMES, of Haverhill, 1660, and THOMAS, of Saco, who was assessed for the support of public worship in 1636.

Prominent among the New England representatives of the family was CAPT. SYLVANUS DAVIS, designated as "of Sheepscott," who was wounded by the Indians in 1675. He seems to have been an inhabitant of Arrowsic, where, as superintendent of the affairs of Clark and Lake upon the island and vicinity, he had an eminent character for integrity, prudence, and business enterprise. When the island was laid waste he removed to Falmouth and was in command of the garrison there when, by the combined forces of the French and Indians, it was attacked and taken, May 20, 1690. He was taken prisoner and marched twenty-four days through the wilderness to Quebec, where he remained four months and was exchanged on Oct. 15th for a Frenchman who had been captured by Sir William Phipps. He was a worthy member of the Council under the Charter of William and Mary; represented as "a gentleman of good capacity and great fidelity." There is an interesting report of his adventures and captivity by Capt. Davis on file in the Massachusetts office of state. In his will of 1744 William Vaughan mentions "half a tract of land sold by Sonobus, Indian Sagamore, to Sylvanus Davis."

Another conspicuous member of this family was CAPT. JOHN DAVIS, who was a councilor from York in 1680; member of the first General Assembly under Massachusetts. As councilor, in 1685, he signed a treaty with the Indians which was confirmed under Danforth, 1689. He lived at York, where he had been commanding officer of a military company, and in the Revolution had distinguished himself as a brave and discreet officer. In his will of Apr. 27, 1667, NICHOLAS DAVIS, of York, called Capt. John Davis "my loving friend," and appoints him an overseer of his will. I suppose these men were relatives, but do not know the degree.

We have now to do with a different character. JOHN DAVIS, blacksmith, moved from York to Saco in 1653. In 1656, then called "the smith of Winter Harbor," he was sentenced to receive thirty lashes, which punishment was inflicted by John Parker, and to pay a fine of £10. He soon after removed to Kennebunkport, for as an inhabitant of Cape Porpoise he was admonished, in 1670, for meddling with the affairs of his neighbors, and required to either live with his wife or provide for her. His wife, Catherine, was also "presented" and fined "for reviling and slandering her neighbors and calling them rogues, and other vile speeches." At a court held in Wells, 1680, John Davis, of Cape Porpoise, was prohibited from publicly exercising upon the Lord's day, upon his peril, without some special allowance from authority. Shortly after, however, he was presented by the grand jury "for presuming to preach or exercise publicly since prohibited." He owned that he had "only preached privately" and was pardoned. The following year he was presented as living within Cape Porpoise and his wife at Winter Harbor:—"the said Davis not taking care of her maintenance, the woman being destitute of food and raiment, being constrained to fetch rockweed to boil and eat to sustain life." On July 19, 1684, an agreement was made with John Davis, of Cape Porpoise, for his care of Francis White and diet, he to have £11 in current pay. He was the deputy from Saco who "was disaccepted as a scandalous person." In 1688 he was one of the selectmen and agreed with the town or inhabitants of Cape Porpoise to build a corn-mill in said place near the house of Richard Randall, "to be perfectly fit and sufficient to grind the people's corn, not to exceed for toll the 16th part of what he grindeth; and to tend said mill daily that the people might not suffer." In consideration of what he had undertaken the inhabitants obligated them-

selves to furnish labor, money, or provisions toward erecting the mill. This agreement was recorded in the town books. In consequence of the Indian war the town was deserted shortly after, and before the resettlement Davis had died without accomplishing his purpose.

John Davis had a son, named EMANUEL, who seems to have been a "chip of the old block." In 1680 he was convicted for taking a false oath. He retired to Massachusetts when driven away by the Indians. In 1695, he and wife Mary, of Cape Porpoise, "now of New Town, Middlesex," sold forty acres of land to Samuel Hill, joining land of Richard Young; also a piece of marsh near "Prince's rock." It is not certain that Emanuel returned to Kennebunkport, but one of his descendants is said to have done so.

Nicholas Davis, of York, made his will Apr. 27, 1667. His daughter m. Matthew Austin. The inventory of his estate was £102: 10: 6.

John Davis, "Gentleman," of Biddeford, made his will May 25, 1752; mentions his saw-mill and grist-mill on the eastern side of Saco river, and salt marsh at Little river; wife's name, Elizabeth. He mentions ten children, some of whose descendants will be traced.

Jacob Davis, as "eldest son," received a "double portion" of his father's estate. He m. Elizabeth, and had, b. in Biddeford, children as follows:

1. ELIZABETH, b. Apr. 26, 1740.
2. RUTH, b. May 8, 1742.
3. JOHN G., b. July 21, 1747; served in the Revolution.
4. MARY, b. July 26, 1750.
5. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 10, 1753.

Ezra Davis is mentioned in his father's will. He was born in Biddeford, Feb. 20, 1720; m. and had a son of his name, but I cannot find any other mention of his family.

Ezra Davis, "Jr.," m. Susanna, and these two "owned the covenant" of the first church in Saco, Sept. 16, 1770. He resided in Biddeford, which included Saco, for many years, but finally removed to "Little Ossipee," now the town of Limington. It is in print that he settled with his family there as early as 1774, which was, I think, a mistake. He had six children baptized in Biddeford, and the last, June 12, 1785, is called "daughter of Ezra and Susanna Davis, of Ossapy." He was a prominent and useful citizen in Limington. In 1793, he was sent to Boston as agent for the town, and paid two shillings a day for twenty-one days of service. His children, far as known, were named as follows:

1. SUSANNA, bapt. 1770.
2. SARAH, bapt. Sept. 1, 1771.
3. EZRA, b. in Saco, Sept. 3, 1771; was m. in Standish, to Mehitable Rackliff, Dec. 24, 1802; she was b. in Scarborough, Oct. 26, 1776. He d. in Limington, Apr. 2, 1836, aged 65 years. His widow survived until Mar. 30, 1862. These lived on the road leading from Cornish village to East Limington. Children:
 1. EZRA, b. May 15, 1804; m. Margaret Sutton, of Limington, Dec. 29, 1831, she b. Mar. 18, 1805. He settled in Porter, where, as a man

of great energy and industry, he acquired a handsome estate. He d. Nov. 20, 1887; wife d. July 10, 1852. Their children were: *Charles* and *Charlotte*, twins, b. June 7, 1835, the former living in Hiram; *William*, b. Apr. 18, 1837, living as farmer in Parsonsfield, has son *George*, lawyer; and *Joseph M.*, b. July 5, 1843.

- II. MEHITABLE, of whom no particulars.
- III. GEORGE R., b. Aug. 1, 1808; m. Nancy Hammond, of Cornish, and settled on the homestead in Limington, but removed to Parsonsfield, where he was killed in Dec., 1848, in loading a stone. The widow resides with her son, *George P.*, who is a lawyer, school-teacher, and farmer. The daughters were *Fannie C.*, m. Seth Chellis, and *Sarah L.*, m. Hon. U. B. Thompson.
- IV. CHANDLER, m. and had a son *Ezra* with other issue.
- 4. ROBERT, bapt. Sept. 29, 1776; d. in Limington, Nov. 14, 1826, aged 50. Mary, his wife, d. Jan. 24, 1878, aged 98 years and 4 months.
- 5. BENIAH, bapt. 1782.
- 6. MARGARET, bapt. June 12, 1785.

John Davis, Jr., b. Sept. 1, 1723, in Biddeford; m. Anne Sands, Nov. 24, 1742, and had:

- 1. OLIVE, b. Apr. 22, 1745; m. Thomas Dearborn, Jan. 24, 1764.
- 2. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 17, 1746.
- 3. ELEANOR, b. Oct. 14, 1748.
- 4. GIDEON, b. Feb. 14, 1749.

Josiah Davis, son of John and Elizabeth, born in Biddeford; mentioned in his father's will, 1752, as his executor; served in the Continental army; m. Susanna Webber in 1748; possibly the Josiah who resided in Gorham, and had sons who settled in Buxton. The sisters of Josiah were as follows:

- 1. SARAH, m. Parker.
- 2. ELIZABETH, m. Patterson.
- 3. HEPZIBAH, m. Sawyer.
- 4. MARY, m. Andrew Stackpole, in 1743.
- 5. MARGARET, a maiden in 1752.

Nicholas Davis was an inhabitant of Biddeford, where he m. Charity Haley, Feb. 15, 1777. He and wife "owned the covenant" of the first church of Saco, being then of "Little Osapa" (Ossipee), March 7, 1779. This proves that he and his wife, who was a Biddeford woman, did not "come on horseback, guided by spotted trees, from Salem, Mass., to Limington" as has been found in print under the claim of "history." He had served in the Continental army previous to his marriage, and removed to Limington, between 1777 and 1779, where he became major of the "old militia." He is said to have been 97 years of age at his decease about 1830. Some of his descendants say he m., second, a Sutton; third, a Merrill. I have not found his birth record and am not certain about his parentage, but think he was a native of York, related to the family of that Nicholas Davis who made his will in 1667. Children, born in Limington, as follows:



Wm G. Davis

1. JOHN, bapt. in Saco, in 1779.
2. NICHOLAS, b. June 4, 1782; m. Abigail Smith, of Hollis, Aug. 31, 1817.
3. NOAH, b. Dec. 16, 1783; m. Sally Larrabee, of Limington, daughter of Samuel, May 19, 1806, and settled in Standish, where he had a family. His children, known to me, were:
 - I. CAPT. SAMUEL, who was an officer in the old militia, and commanded a company in the 25th Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry during the Rebellion.
 - II. JOHN, who lived as a farmer in Standish and Limington.
 - III. ELIZA A., was the wife of Ivory Libby, of Buxton, and mother of J. R. Libby, merchant, of Portland, who m. a Larrabee, of Limington; his second cousin.
4. ELISHA, b. Apr. 14, 1785; m. Susan Larrabee, dau. of Samuel, of Limington, and lived at Steep Falls, in Standish. He had:
 - I. ORRIN, who lived on a farm above Bonnie Eagle, in Hollis. He had a large family of whom were *Albert*, m. Marcie Rumery, *John*, *Henry*, *George*.
 - II. ELISHA, m. Livinia Haley, dau. of Nathaniel Haley, of Hollis, and lives in the brick house about one mile above Bonnie Eagle. Children: *Alphonso*, Advent minister, and *Mary E.*, wife of James G. Ridlon, of Hollis.
5. CHARITY, b. Aug. 10, 1787; m. William Merrill, of Buxton, March 30, 1806.
6. SARAH, b. Oct. 12, 1789; m. Timothy Goodwin, of Buxton, March 14, 1811.
7. WILLIAM, b. Mar. 5, 1796; m. Mary Waterhouse, of Gorham, Sept. 26, 1817, and settled on a farm in Limington; was a man of great resolution and force of character; a judicious farmer and respected citizen. He and wife united with the Baptist church in early life and maintained a consistent Christian walk ever after. He was public-spirited, seeking to promote all interests designed for the good of his fellow-men. Six children, of whom one was William G., hereafter mentioned.
8. PERLINA, b. July 7, 1798; m. Isaac Gove, Jan. 17, 1819.

Hon. William G. Davis, b. June 16, 1825, in Limington, spent his early years on the homestead farm. When 14 years of age he left home with only a willing pair of hands with which to make his way. After clerking for two years in the store of Alpheus Libby, he engaged with Charles Blake, the baker. Another two years, and he was found in the baking business with a partner named Waterhouse. Two years passed, and he was obliged to return to the old farm to recruit his health, which had become impaired by too much confinement in-doors. He soon mounted the box of a peddler's cart and traversed the state, selling "Yankee notions." He was now approaching his majority and entered upon a successful business career. His routes were near the coast, where he found good roads. He was possessed with that quality of tact that enabled him to apprehend the wants of his customers, and the genial temperament that won their attention and friendship. This business expanded apace, and he became an importer of cutlery and other small wares. When visiting New York to "stock up," he would purchase goods that were

just sliding out of fashion, and introduce them as fashionable "down east," at a handsome bonus. In this line of trade he continued from 1845 to 1858, latterly having several double horse teams on the road. Following, he engaged in wholesale trade of general merchandise in Portland, and associated with him, James P. Baxter, now mayor of the city. The firm became considerable importers, and when it was seen that gold would be at a premium, they were advised to forward "canned lobsters" in payment for their goods. In this deal the canning business in the state, of which the firm were the pioneers, had birth. The Portland Packing Company was established and their products were shipped to all parts of the globe; a medium through which the city became widely known. This industry proved a great success, and the sons of the original proprietors now carry on the business.

His marked prosperity in his personal ventures evinced his ability as a manager, and he was called to assume more public responsibilities. He is president of the National Traders' Bank; of the First National Bank, a director; president of the Portland Trust Co.; vice-president of the Maine Savings Bank; a director of the Street Railway Co. and of the Poland Paper Co.; also president of the West End Land Co., and trustee of the Portland Lloyds. In addition to these many positions, which would seem to be enough to crush the broadest shoulders, he is a director of the Maine Central road. He was appointed by President Harrison as one of the state commissioners to the World's Fair. He represented Portland in the legislature of 1875-6, and was senator in 1877.

In personal appearance, Mr. Davis is attractive. He is of majestic stature and noble build; in proportion, perfect. His head is large and finely developed, his features regular, his hair and beard abundant, and his complexion ruddy. His general appearance is suggestive of resolute determination, solidity, and force of will. Yet he is genial and social; is frank of speech, and a despiser of all shams. His religious connection is with the New Jerusalem church, of which he has long been a leading member. Mr. Davis married, in 1849, Rhoda Neal, of Gardiner, Me. His children were as follows:

1. HELEN A., b in 1849; deceased.
2. WALTER E., b. in 1853; deceased.
3. WALTER G., b. in 1857.
4. WILLIAM N., b. in 1860.
5. CHARLES A., b. in 1862; deceased.
6. EDITH, b. in 1865.
7. FLORENCE, b. in 1869; deceased.

Abraham Davis, of Biddeford, m. Polly Perkins, July 12, 1793, and had children, born in that town, as follows:

1. GEORGE, b. Feb. 26, 1794.
2. OLIVER, b. Feb. 29, 1796.
3. HANNAH, b. Mar. 15, 1798.
4. NATHANIEL, b. Jan. 27, 1800.
5. ABRAHAM, b. June 25, 1802.
6. OLIVE, b. Apr. 25, 1804.

-
7. POLLY, b. Jan. 14, 1806.
 8. LOIS, b. June 1, 1810.
 9. SARAH, b. Mar. 13, 1812.
-

Timothy Davis, m. Margaret ———, of Biddeford, and had children named as follows:

1. ELIZABETH, b. Apr. 15, 1750.
 2. JOHN, b. July 2, 1753.
 3. MARY, b. Aug. 29, 1755.
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MARRIAGES IN BIDDEFORD.

Samuel Davis to Mary Crawford, May, 1742.
 Miriam Davis to Stephen Bryant, Nov. 8, 1778.
 Jonathan Davis to Hannah Fletcher, 1806.
 John Davis to Elizabeth Stacey, 1807.
 Mary Davis to Samuel Jordan, 1808.
 Rosanna Davis to Gilbert Winslow, Mar. 10, 1780.
 Sarah Davis, to Benjamm Wilds, May 31, 1787.
 Joseph Davis to Alice Ridlon, Aug. 14, 1789.
 Joseph H. Davis to Elizabeth Patterson, Nov. 5, 1835.

BUXTON BRANCHES.

Thomas Davis, of Buxton, was twice married; first, to Charity Smith, of Buxton, Jan. 29, 1784, who had four children, and d. Dec. 31, 1795; second, to Rebecca, by whom he had four more children. I do not know the place of his nativity. Children:

1. ELIZABETH, b. June 24, 1786.
2. JOHN, b. Sept. 14, 1788; m. two wives, Eunice and Anna, and had four children. He d. Aug. 22, 1811.
 - I. EBENEZER, b. Feb. 1, 1803.
 - II. SAMUEL, b. Jan. 25, 1805.
 - III. SARAH, b. Sept. 10, 1809.
 - IV. ACHSAH, b. Oct. 2, 1811.
3. SUSANNA, b. May 31, 1790.
4. LOVE, b. Aug. 17, 1793.
5. CHARITY, b. Sept. 19, 1798.
6. LEMUEL, b. Aug. 29, 1800.
7. THOMAS, b. Sept. 12, 1802.
8. ANSEL, b. Feb. 4, 1804.

William Davis, of Saco, parentage unknown, had wife, Abigail Fletcher, of Saco, m. Nov., 1780, by whom the following children, b. in Buxton, Me:

1. WILLIAM, b. July 12, 1781.
2. SARAH, b. Jan. 31, 1786.
3. SAMUEL, b. Sept. 17, 1788.
4. MOLLY, b. Sept. 15, 1790.
5. JOHN, b. Mar. 3, 1792.
6. JAMES, b. July 4, 1795.
7. ABIGAIL, b. May 5, 1798.
8. BENJAMIN, b. May 26, 1801.
9. NARCISSA, b. Apr. 26, 1804.

David Davis, b. 1765, was an inhabitant of Buxton, and by wife, Martha, had issue, as will appear. He d. Mar. 29, 1847, aged 82 years. Martha d. June 26, 1863, aged 94 years and 6 months. Children named as follows:

1. ELIJAH, b. Nov. 25, 1788; m. Sally Sawyer, Nov. 29, 1809, by whom he had two children. She d. June 1, 1814, and he m. second, Abigail, by whom eight children. She d. May 11, 1848. Issue:
 - I. LYDIA, b. Dec. 28, 1810.
 - II. MARTHA, b. Oct. 20, 1813.
 - III. SARAH, b. Apr. 9, 1817.
 - IV. GREENLEAF, b. Feb. 26, 1819.
 - V. ISAAC E., b. Mar. 20, 1821.
 - VI. EBENEZER M., b. June 26, 1823; m. first, Mary Ann, dau. of Oliver and Rachel (Decker) Miles, of Limerick, by whom one son, *Howard*; second, to Ellen, dau. of Amos Hobson. For many years a peddler of tin-ware.
 - VII. MARY S., b. Aug. 24, 1825.
 - VIII. ESTHER A., b. July 18, 1828.
 - IX. CALEB S., b. May 31, 1831.
 - X. ABIGAIL, b. Mar. 26, 1834.
2. MARY, b. Sept. 17, 1793; d. Nov. 4, 1807.
3. REBECCA, b. May 12, 1795.
4. MIRIAM, b. Aug. 23, 1798; d. Aug. 15, 1814.
5. ZILPHIA, b. Nov. 20, 1796.
6. SARAH, b. Apr. 18, 1800.
7. ARTHUR, b. May 6, 1802; d. May 14, 1833.
8. ELSEA, b. Jan. 26, 1804.
9. THOMAS H., b. Jan. 27, 1806; m. Ruth Elwell, of Gorham, and by her had four children. She d. July 3, 1843, and he m. second, Phebe Hamblin, by whom two children. He d. June 29, 1870. Issue:
 - I. ALICE, b. Sept. 15, 1832.
 - II. NATHAN W., b. June 24, 1833.
 - III. WILLIAM, b. July 19, 1837; d. Dec. 19.

- iv. RUTH A., b. June 22, 1843.
- v. GILBERT I., b. Jan. 15, 1846.
- vi. LAURIEFFIA, b. Jan. 19, 1849.
10. BENJAMIN (twin brother of Thomas H.), b. Jan. 27, 1806.
11. ASA W., b. Sept. 4, 1808; m. Abigail, dau. of Robert and Lydia (Townsend) Sawyer, of Buxton, in 1832, and settled in that town. He worked with Bickford, the potter, near the Harris meadow. He d. Jan. 27, 1839. Three children:
- i. JOSIAH B., Feb. 23, 1833; killed in Civil war.
 - ii. WILLIAM G., b. Nov. 29, 1834; m. first, Nancy G., dau. of Ezra Towle, of Porter; second, Carrie Jellison, of Biddeford; third, Lucia Benton Edgecomb, dau. of Albion P. Benton, of Parsonsfield. Mr. Davis worked about the lumber mills in Saco for a short time after leaving home; then followed the sea in the West Indies trade for about eight years, after which, till 1862, he was employed by the Laconia Company in Biddeford. He entered the Union army in the Civil war, and after his return became overseer of the weaving department of the Laconia mills, where he remained for ten years. In 1874 he engaged in grocery business at Kezar Falls, Parsonsfield, where he has continued till the present time, having been postmaster for fourteen consecutive years. By industry, frugality, and good management, Mr. Davis has acquired a comfortable competency. His home, upon a commanding site, is well appointed and pleasant. He is a member of Greenleaf Lodge, F. and A. M., at Cornish; York Chapter, at Saco, and Council of Royal and Select Masons of Saco; also of Kezar Falls Odd Fellow Lodge. One son, Percy G., by first wife, now teacher in Bangor Commercial College.
 - iii. ASA, b. 1839; d. in infancy.
12. DESIRE, b. May 25, 1811.
13. SARRINA, b. June 20, 1813.

Solomon Davis, Esq., of Buxton, was a son of Josiah, of Gorham, Me. By his second wife, Susan, he had issue, six children. He d. Dec. 25, 1839; his wife predeceased him July 9, 1834. Issue:

1. ENOCH B., b. June 25, 1820; m. Paulina Hanscomb, and had children in Buxton as follows:
 - i. SUSAN J., b. Aug. 4, 1858.
 - ii. ROSE L., b. July 16, 1860.
 - iii. ELLA K., b. July 25, 1862.
 - iv. IZA M., b. May 17, 1864.
 - v. CELIA A., b. Dec. 21, 1869; d. Oct. 21, 1877.
2. CHARLES A., b. Dec. 28, 1822; m. Martha and had a son, b. in Buxton:
 - i. CLARK, b. Nov. 27, 1853.
3. MARY B., b. May 2, 1826.
4. SUSANNA, b. Jan. 26, 1829; d. Nov. 6, 1829(?).
5. HARTLEY, b. Jan. 1, 1831; d. Feb. 28, 1873.
6. CAROLINE, b. Jan. 1, 1833; d. Apr. 28, 1834.

John Davis, son of Josiah, of Gorham, settled in Buxton, m. Patience, and had issue, eight children, named as will appear. He d. Aug. 26, 1844; his widow, Dec. 31, 1855.

1. SARAH, b. June 15, 1790.
2. THANKFUL, b. Oct. 23, 1792; m. Daniel Blake, of Gorham, Dec. 16, 1813.
3. MARTHA, b. Sept. 7, 1793.
4. REBECCA, b. Dec. 24, 1795.
5. TEMPERANCE, b. Dec. 31, 1797.
6. JAMES, b. Nov. 22, 1799; m. Eunice Harmon, who d. Mar. 21, 1843; second, Rosanna, who d. Sept. 24, 1877. He d. Mar. 28, 1864. Children, b. in Buxton, as follows:
 - I. NANCY, b. Mar. 19, 1822; d. Apr. 11, 1824.
 - II. SOPHRONIA, b. Nov. 15, 1827.
 - III. CHARLES, b. Apr. 17, 1830.
 - IV. SARAH, b. June, 1832.
 - V. JOSIAH, b. Jan. 27, 1835.
 7. MARY, b. June 22, 1801.
 8. CYRUS, b. Oct. 3, 1812.

Sylvanus Davis was an inhabitant of Buxton and was twice married; first, to Hannah, who d. in June, 1807; second, to Phebe McDonald, of Buxton, Apr. 24, 1808. Children:

1. URION H., b. Mar. 23, 1799.
2. DANIEL H., b. Sept. 21, 1801.
3. LOT, b. Oct. 16, 1803.
4. JOANNA, b. Feb. 3, 1809.
5. ABNER, b. Mar. 21, 1811.

Theodore Davis, son of John and Apphia, of Limington, was well known as "Thode Davis" all along the Saco valley, where he led a sort of nomadic life, moving hither and thither as fancy suggested or landlords commanded. He was fond of the ardent, and used many ingenious schemes to smuggle the "critter" into the village, when the eye of the Maine Law was wide open. For some time he succeeded in taking his bottle home in bundles of thoroughwort which he gathered for the purpose, but on one occasion, when his gait was very unsteady, the flask slipped out, fell upon a stone, and was broken in the presence of numerous spectators. He married, for first wife, Margaret, dau. of Joseph Wentworth, "out on the Plains"; she died Feb. 11, 1843, and he married, second, a Parsons, who died Feb. 18, 1861. Children's names recorded in Buxton as follows:

1. ARVELDA, b. Jan. 16, 1833; m. Darling Severence.
2. ROSANNA, b. May 20, 1836.
3. MARY E., b. Apr. 13, 1841.
4. GEORGIANA, b. Feb. 23, 1851.
5. JOHN H., b. Jan. 1, 1852.
6. OLIVE A., b. July 16, 1853.

7. BENJAMIN F., b. Aug. 5, 1855.

8. IDA M., b. May 27, 1857.

James W. Davis, and wife Mary, of Buxton, had the following children born there. He went to Illinois.

1. EDWIN A., b. Sept. 17, 1827.

2. JOHN J., b. Feb. 13, 1832.

3. SUSAN J., b. Aug. 31, 1833.

4. CHARLES W., b. Aug. 5, 1834.

Daniel Davis was a son of John, of Saco. He settled at Salmon Falls, in Buxton, and had children, born there, named as follows:

1. ICHABOD, b. Mar. 8, 1820; d. June 3, 1823.

2. CHARLES, b. Dec. 8, 1821.

3. ICHABOD, b. Aug. 20, 1824.

4. OLIVE J., b. Mar. 20, 1829.

James Davis, son of John, of Saco, b. 1789, settled early in Buxton, but removed to Hollis, where some of his children were born. His wife, to whom he was married in 1811, was Harriet Milliken. He moved to Parsonsfield, and died there Feb. 9, 1837; his widow died Nov. 18, 1883. Children:

1. LUCINDA, b. Aug. 9, 1812; m. William H. Foster in 1836, and had six children.

2. JEREMIAH, b. in Hollis, June 26, 1815; m. Mehitable W. Foster, Aug. 10, 1839, and settled on a beautiful farm in Parsonsfield, about two miles from Kezar Falls, the place now owned by James Pearl. He had the misfortune to lose one of his limbs late in life, and spent his last days in the village. Children as follows:

1. JAMES, b. June 15, 1841; m. Sarah T. Stacy, of Porter, in 1860; served in the Rebellion, and d. at the Soldiers' Home, Chelsea, Feb. 12, 1887, leaving children.

Mrs. Mehitable Davis d. Dec. 12, 1842, and Jeremiah m., second, Apr. 25, 1843, Elizabeth Day, by whom he had issue as follows:

II. CHARLES, b. May 5, 1844; m., first, Julia Weeks; second, Millie Pugsley, May 20, 1886. He was in the Union army a long time; has two children, *Alta M.* and *Clark*.

III. ELIZABETH, d. young.

IV. STEPHEN, d. young.

V. ELIZA, b. July 5, 1849; m. Charles W. Jenness.

VI. JOHN, b. Jan. 2, 1851; m. Myra Bray, and lives in Webster, Mass.

VII. ELLEN, b. May 4, 1852; m. Austin Hanson.

VIII. JEREMIAH, b. Dec. 8, 1858; m. Grace J. Higgins, Mar. 9, 1887.

IX. HATTIE, b. July 24, 1860; m. Edwin Libby, and d. Oct. 25, 1883.

X. ELIA, b. July 20, 1863; m. Herbert L. Ridlon, son of Samuel, of Porter. Four children.

3. SALLY, b. Nov. 30, 1817; m. Stephen Martin, of Kezar Falls, and had *Sarah* and *Mary*.

4. JANE, b. June 12, 1820; m. Isaac Foster, of Parsonsfield, Dec. 30, 1838, and had issue.
5. SUSAN, b. Aug. 7, 1822; m. Smith Sargent, of Cornish; second, Stephen Chick.
6. MOSES B., b. Nov. 8, 1825; m. Martha Ramsdell, in 1854, and for several years "kept tavern" at Cornish village; now living at Kezar Falls. Children:
 - I. SUSETT.
 - II. FULTON.
 - III. ELIZABETH.
 - IV. ANNA.
 - V. ALBERT.
7. MARY, b. May 23, 1828; m. John P. Lougee, of Parsonsfield, Oct. 15, 1845, and had issue.
8. ISABELLA, b. June 7, 1830; m. Asa Cartland, of Parsonsfield, who d. in 1885. Issue.
9. HARRIET, b. Mar. 9, 1832; m. James Sargent and had eight children.

Capt. Moses Davis, of Buxton, was a son of John and Hannah (Fletcher) Davis, of Kittery, Me. He was b. Aug. 22, 1784; m. Mary Elden, of Buxton, who was b. Sept. 7, 1793, and d. Mar. 24, 1879. He d. Dec. 30, 1861. He was a farmer and lumberman; a good townsman, whose ability was recognized in various positions to which he was called; he was captain in the old militia; resided below Salmon Falls, on "Woodsum's hill," afterwards and now known as "Davis' hill." Children:

1. JOHN E., b. Jan. 11, 1813; d. Jan. 5, 1857.
2. SIMON B., b. Dec. 5, 1814; m. Elizabeth W. Coffin, Mar. 24, 1839.
3. JAMES F., b. Jan. 6, 1817; m. Eleanor J. Lord, and settled in Ellsworth, Me., where he was long engaged in the hardware and iron business; has been several times mayor of Ellsworth; also treasurer of Hancock county. He has been a man of much public spirit, and a success in business operations.
4. SUSAN, b. Oct. 7, 1818; m. Aaron Clark, Esq., woolen manufacturer, son of Aaron Clark, who was a naval recruit in the war of 1812. She d. Nov. 8, 1886.
5. CYRUS W., b. Dec. 4, 1820; d. in 1847.
6. RUFUS M., b. Sept. 11, 1822; m. Rhoda Berry, and d. July 23, 1888, in Buxton.
7. LAFAYETTE, b. July 29, 1824; m. Mary A. Lord, who d. Jan. 30, 1889. He d. Apr. 15, 1890; resided at Ellsworth.
8. MARY P., b. Sept. 13, 1826; m. L. Bacon Foss, and resides in Boston.
9. SYLVIA, b. Aug. 28, 1828; d. Dec. 15, 1853.
10. GEORGE G., b. Sept. 8, 1830; m. Esther, dau. of Joel Boothby, of Saco.
11. EMILY J., b. Aug. 5, 1832.
12. CATHERINE W., b. Nov. 19, 1834; m. William Milliken, of Trinidad, Colorado, formerly of Buxton.

DAVIS FAMILY OF BARNSTABLE.

Lot Davis, Esq., was a somewhat remarkable character and prominent figure on the lower Saco for many years; well known to the past generation and remembered by not a few of the more venerable still living. But little could be learned about his origin or the standing of his family by his contemporaries during his active business life. The subjoined genealogy was compiled mostly by the late John M. G. Emerson, Esq., a son-in-law of Lot Davis, and was found among his papers.

The first known ancestor of this branch of the Davis family was **ROBERT**, who was an inhabitant of Yarmouth, in 1643, and of Barnstable, Mass., in 1648. It has not been ascertained with certainty which one of the early New England emigrants who bore this name settled on Cape Cod. In a list of passengers, bound for New England in 1638, we find the name of **ROBERT DAVIS** from Southampton, aged 30, and **MARGARET DAVIS**, aged 26, as servants of Peter Noyes, in ship "Confidence, John Jobson, master." From the exact agreement of names and dates, it seems probable that this was the Robert who became head of this family. Another **ROBERT DAVIS** was examined at Gravesend, England, by the minister, took the oath of allegiance, and was given leave to be transported to Virginia (then a very indefinite term) in the barque "Philip," June 20, 1635. His age was 28. The name of the wife of Robert Davis, of Barnstable, was Ann, and from the fact of his having a son born before his marriage to her, and of the appearance of the name Margaret as wife of Robert, we suppose he was twice married. Ann, wife of Robert, was admitted a member of the church of Barnstable, in 1685. To her he was m. in 1646. He was born in 1608 and died in 1693; wife died in 1701. His will is dated April 14, 1688; her will was dated May 6, 1699. The children were as follows:

1. **DEBORAH**, b. Jan., 1645.
2. **MARY**, b. Apr. 28, 1648.
3. **ANDREW**, b. May, 1650.
4. **JOHN**, b. Mar. 1, 1652.
5. **ROBERT**, b. Aug., 1654.
6. **JOSIAH**, b. Sept., 1656.
7. **HANNAH**, b. Sept., 1658; m. — Dexter.
8. **SARAH**, b. Oct., 1660; m. — Young.
9. **JOSEPH**, b. Mar. 28, 1671.
10. **MERCY**, m. — Young.

Joseph Davis (9), son of Robert and Ann, m. Hannah Cobb (she b. Mar. 28, 1671), in March, 1695. She was admitted to the church in Barnstable, Mar. 6, 1702, and her husband, Joseph, July 14, 1706. He was a proprietor in the new meeting-house, built at Barnstable, in 1717. Children:

1. **ROBERT**, b. Mar. 7, 1696-7.
2. **JOSEPH**, b. Mar. 23, 1698-9.
3. **JAMES**, b. July 30, 1700.

NOTE.—There were four persons named Joseph Davis in New England early. Joseph of Kittery, 1660; Joseph of Boston, 1662; Joseph of Roxbury, 1670, and Joseph of Barnstable, 1682.

4. GERSHAM, b. Sept. 5, 1702.
5. HANNAH, b. Mar. 5, 1705.
6. MARY, b. June 5, 1707.
7. LYDIA, b. Feb. 12, 1709.
8. DANIEL, b. Sept. 28, 1713.

Dea. Gersham Davis (4), son of Joseph and Hannah, born Sept. 5, 1702, in Barnstable, Mass., for his first wife m. Elizabeth Sturgis, Feb. 24, 1725. He was m. to Mary Hinkley (b. Feb. 25, 1703), Sept. 23, 1731. He m. for third wife, Thankful Skiff, 1757. He d. May 6, 1790. Elizabeth d. June 6, 1727; Mary d. Mar. 31, 1756. Children:

1. JAMES, b. June 2, 1727.
2. ROBERT, b. July 12, 1732.
3. SAMUEL, b. Sept. 13, 1734.
4. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 12, 1736.
5. MARY, b. Dec. 5, 1740.
6. ABIGAIL, b. Sept. 12, 1744; d. young.
7. ABIGAIL, b. July 12, 1746.
8. MERCY, b. Feb. 4, 1748; d. young.

James Davis (1), eldest son of Dea. Gersham and Elizabeth Sturgis, b. June 2, 1727; m. Jean Bacon, Oct. 3, 1745, she b. Feb. 28, 1727. He d. May 9, 1796, aged 69 years. Jean d. Feb. 26, 1798, aged 70 years and 11 months. They were buried on the "hill," in the West grave-yard (North church) of Barnstable, and inscribed monuments mark their place of rest. Children's names as follows:

1. ELIZABETH, b. July 2, 1746.
2. ELIZABETH, b. Mar. 25, 1748.
3. JEAN, b. Apr. 24, 1750.
4. PATIENCE, b. June 13, 1752.
5. DESIRE, b. Oct. 22, 1754; d. Aug., 1759.
6. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 19, 1757.
7. ROBERT, b. June 30, 1760.
8. HANNAH, b. Dec. 12, 1762.
9. JAMES, b. Jan. 19, 1767.
10. DESIRE, bapt. Sept. 20, 1772.

Joseph Davis (6), son of James and Jean Bacon, b. Sept. 19, 1757; m. Mercy Cobb, who was bapt. Aug. 18, 1765. She is supposed to have been a dau. of Joseph and Desire Cobb. She was admitted to the church as "Mercy, wife of Joseph Davis, 3d," Nov. 2, 1788. Mr. Davis was a sea-faring man, and was not seen after leaving on a voyage about the year 1800. There was a tradition in the family that he was seen on board an English man-of-war in the West Indies afterwards. Children, far as known, as follows:

1. ROBERT, bapt. Nov. 30, 1788; settled in Bangor.
2. SAMUEL B., bapt. Nov. 30, 1788.

3. WILLIAM, bapt. Nov. 30, 1788; sea-captain; lived at Deer Isle, Me., until his family was broken up by death. He d. in Baldwin at the home of Lot.
4. LOT, bapt. June 5, 1791.
5. ISAAH, bapt. Dec. 15, 1793; d. Aug. 16, 1794.
6. SABRA, bapt. Nov. 30, 1788.
7. CYNTHIA, b. in 1782; d. Dec. 10, 1802.
8. HANNAH, bapt. Nov. 30, 1788.

Lot Davis, Esq., son of Joseph and Mercy Cobb, was born at Barnstable, Mass., between Nov. 3, 1788, and June 5, 1791, the date of his baptism. His father was lost at sea when he was only twelve years of age, and he went to live with his grandmother, who was Elizabeth Bacon. In consequence of a deformed hand, he was incapacitated for performing ordinary manual labor, and was educated for a mercantile life. He came to Maine at the age of twenty, probably with his kindred, the Sturgis and Bacon families, early settled in Gorham. During the war of 1812 he entered the privateering service, and being captured by the British was carried to England and confined in Dartmoor prison, where he suffered such deprivations and indignities that his constitution was undermined, and his intellect impaired to such an extent that he never fully recovered. Returning to his native land, he settled in the town of Baldwin, where he opened a country store and engaged quite extensively in general merchandising. He manufactured potash, a considerable industry at the time, and dealt in cooperage, shingles, and other small wooden wares. He served as trial justice over thirty years, and during his residence in Baldwin filled many town offices with great acceptability. Being unsuccessful in his business, latterly, he closed his store and was employed many years as an accountant by the merchants on the Saco river—much of this time at Moderation village, where he made his residence—in the stores of George W. Lord and Oliver Dow. Mr. Davis, locally called "Squire Davis," was supposed to be possessed of some occult power by which he was enabled to add four columns of figures at once. At any rate he was a remarkable mathematician who obtained accurate results with wonderful facility. His penmanship was delicate and clear, and his book-keeping systematic and tidy. He had formed singular habits while in prison, which he was never able to overcome, and went on brushing his clothes vehemently as long as he lived. During his last years his mind gave way, he became hopelessly insane, and he died in the asylum at Augusta, Feb. 13, 1858. Lot Davis married, for his first wife, Susan Larrabee, of Baldwin, by whom he had eight children. She died at the age of 52, and he married, second, Aug. 10, 1847, Miriam Bacon, a relative. Issue:

1. CYNTHIA, b. Nov. 4, 1817; d. Mar. 20, 1835.
2. SUSAN L., b. Jan. 30, 1819; m. Aug. 15, 1847, to Samuel White.
3. HANNAH W., b. Aug. 7, 1820; m. July 6, 1843, to Benjamin Sawyer, of Baldwin; d. Oct. 10, 1893.
4. MARY, b. in 1822; d. 1824.
5. MARY L., b. Jan. 29, 1825.
6. CHARLOTTE F., b. Feb. 15, 1827; m. Jan. 30, 1852, to John M. G. Emerson; d. Oct. 25, 1890.

7. ELIZABETH, b. 1828; d. 1832.
8. NATHAN S., b. Dec. 12, 1830; m. Sept. 10, 1866, to Myra Saunders; d. Feb. 4, 1875.

DENMARK BRANCH.

William Davis was born in Westmoreland, N. H., Aug. 29, 1782. His wife, Clarissa Carlton, was born Sept. 9, 1781, in Mt. Vernon, N. H. He came to Denmark about 1808, and cleared a farm a half mile east of the Corner, where his grandson, SAMUEL G. DAVIS, now resides. He was a good townsman, who held many public offices; was lieutenant of the company sent from Denmark to Portland in Sept., 1814; a man of constancy in observing his religious duties; deacon of the Congregational church for a long term of years; d. in 1851. Children:

1. CLARISSA W., b. Nov. 30, 1809; d. 1827.
2. WILLIAM F., b. Dec. 25, 1810; m. Pamela Travers, who was b. Nov. 30, 1812, in Denmark, and is now living. Their children as follows:
 - I. CLARA W., b. Dec. 18, 1837.
 - II. WILLIAM C., b. Sept. 27, 1839; d. in the army July 27, 1863.
 - III. SAMUEL G., b. Jan. 28, 1841; d. July 27, 1842.
 - IV. SAMUEL G., b. July 30, 1842; is a lawyer by profession, who was clerk in the Pension department at Washington during Harrison's administration, and now has a clerkship in the Treasury department. He owns the homestead.
3. EMMA C., b. Apr. 9, 1812.
4. JOHN P., b. July 5, 1813.
5. ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 25, 1816.
6. JOSIAH W., b. July 27, 1818.
7. OLIVER C., b. Apr. 27, 1820; d. in 1839.
8. EZRA, b. Dec. 12, 1822; d. in the army in 1863.

Dearborn Family.

Jacob Dearborn d. in Saco, Apr. 11, 1773, aged 64. I suppose him to have been father of Jacob, who m., first, Keziah, who d. Oct. 8, 1773; whose second wife, Hannah, d. Jan. 15, 1785; whose wife Susanna d. Apr. 5, 1836. He d. Mar. 19, 1826, in Buxton, where the names of his children were recorded, as will follow:

1. ANNA, b. Jan. 15, 1785.
2. LYDIA, b. Apr. 14, 1786.
3. RACHEL, b. Aug. 6, 1787.
4. BEISEY, b. July 7, 1790.
5. PHEBE, b. Nov. 16, 1794.
6. RUTH, b. Apr. 10, 1802.

7. HANNAH, b. Oct. 28, 1803.
8. RACHEL, b. Jan. 19, 1812.
9. SALLY, b. July 18, 1817.

Joseph Dearborn, son of Jacob Dearborn and Betsey, of Buxton, had names of eleven children recorded there. He d. Apr., 1845; his wife, Aug., 1858.

1. POLLY, b. Sept. 11, 1793.
2. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 25, 1795.
3. KEZIAH, b. July 6, 1797; d. May 30, 1820.
4. WILLIAM, b. Nov. 2, 1800; d. April, 1848.
5. JACOB, b. Sept. 28, 1802.
6. SUSANNA, b. Sept. 9, 1804; d. June 21, 1840.
7. EDMUND, b. May 12, 1807.
8. CYRENA, b. Mar. 24, 1809.
9. ELIZA, b. May 8, 1811.
10. SALLY, b. July 12, 1814; d. May 12, 1837.

Joseph Dearborn, of Biddeford, and wife Tamar had names of children recorded there as follows:

1. ABRAM, b. Mar. 14, 1813.
2. STEPHEN, b. Jan. 8, 1815.
3. HENRY A., b. Oct. 28, 1816.
4. SETH S., b. Feb. 22, 1819.
5. GEORGE G., b. July 22, 1823.
6. OLIVE, b. Mar. 14, 1826.
7. MARY J., b. Mar. 10, 1829.
8. JOSEPH, b. Dec. 18, 1832.
9. ELIZA E., b. July 20, 1836.

Decker Family.

Here we have a genuine German surname. Decker, as the name is frequently spelled, represents, in German, the number *ten*, and was applied to the tenth child. Some assume, however,—and the theory is plausible—that the family name was derived from the occupation of a decker; one who builds the decks of vessels. At any rate the name is a very common one, both in Germany and in the western states. One branch of the family had titles bestowed upon them in some part of Europe, but I have failed to find their history. THOMAS DECKER (sometimes spelled Dekker) was well known as an author of both prose and verse in the reign of James I. He was said to have “exhibited a very curious, minute, and interesting picture of the manners and

NOTE.—I suppose the Dearborns at “Dearborn hill,” in Buxton, and those in Limington were of these families, but I have no proof.

habits of the middle class of society." Sir Walter Scott in his description of life in London has drawn largely from the writings of Decker. His poetic diction was choice and elegant as proved by numerous selections in my possession. He must have been born as early as 1575, and much of his life was spent in irregularity and poverty. He died about 1641. A very learned German lawyer, by name JOHN DECKER, published a sacred work about 1678. Sir MATTHEW DECKER, in 1743, published a pamphlet entitled: "Serious Considerations on Present High Duties." He was a political economist, born at Amsterdam, about 1690. He came to London in 1702; was made an English subject the following year, and having embarked in commerce, attained remarkable success. He received a baronetcy in 1716, and three years later took his seat in parliament as member for Bishop's Castle. He sat but four years. He died March 18, 1749, and the baronetcy became extinct. His daughters inherited his estates. This gentleman represented, in 1716, that his father, DIRCK DECKER, of the city of Amsterdam, who was a son of CHRISTOPHER DECKER, of Haerlem in the Province of Holland, and other his ancestors who were natives of Flanders (having retired from thence into Holland on account of their religion during the persecution of the Duke of Alva, Governor of the Spanish Netherlands, in time of Queen Elizabeth), having borne and used the arms and crest as here depicted, viz: "Scilt Argent a Demi-Buck Gules between forelegs an arrow Erected Pale Or, and for Crest on a wreath of his colors a like Demi-Buck and arrow"; and, whereas he had brought these arms into England, he desired that they might be conformed to him and his descendants.

The earliest person of this name mentioned in New England was JOHN DECKER, of Exeter, 1672.

Joseph Decker was in Kittery in 1759, and witnessed the will of Sir William Pepperill there at that date. I suppose he was the son of John Decker and wife, Sarah, who had the following children born in that town:

1. JOHN, b. Mar. 29, 1707.
2. SARAH, b. May 10, 1709.
3. MARY, b. Mar. 1, 1711.

Joshua Decker, said to have been born in the town of York, married Susanna Boston of that locality, and settled in Gorham, Me., where he was taxed for a horse one year. He soon after moved into Narragansett, No. 1, now the town of Buxton, in the "spruce swamp" neighborhood, and cleared a large farm there. The name has clung to "Decker's bridge" for considerably more than a hundred years, and is still well known in the locality. Mr. Decker sold out at the time when so many Saco valley families removed to the Kennebec, and spent his last days with his son Stephen in the town of Clinton. He was a large man, who in old age became very corpulent, weighing more than 250 pounds. His wife lived to a great age, but I have not learned the date of the decease of either. These had eleven children:

1. JOSEPH, b. in Gorham, Me., as early as 1776; m. Dec. 5, 1799, Anne, daughter of Daniel and Rachel (Ridlon) Field, of Phillipsburgh, now Hollis. He built a house on the road leading from Moderation mills to Bonnie Eagle, a little way above the creek, and back of the well-known hackmatack tree. This was on the Field farm. He afterward lived in the old Field house, on the knoll near the brick house owned

by "Uncle David Martin." He had a family consisting of two sons and three daughters. Mr. Decker was an industrious farmer and provided well for his family till the notorious Jacob Cochran came to the Saco valley to promulgate his delusive doctrines and introduce his questionable practices. Among the many who listened, believed, and were swept into partial insanity under the influence of the impostor was the subject of this notice. He became a diligent student of the sacred volume and was so much absorbed in religious meditation and exercises that he lost all interest in secular affairs. His family and farm were neglected, and the time that should have been devoted to a livelihood was devoted to reading and the promulgation of the theories he had embraced. He was undoubtedly sincere in believing—as many are today—that Christ would soon return to earth for the upbuilding of David's throne and the establishment of his kingdom among men. His daily life and habits were conformed as nearly as possible to apostolic customs; would receive no money save to meet pressing necessities; would have but one coat; wore his hair and enormous beard untrimmed, carried everywhere a long staff, and asked for the benediction of peace upon every house he entered. He became a pilgrim preacher. Being possessed of a retentive memory, fluency of communication, a clear, ringing voice, and argumentative ability, he proved an attractive public speaker. Believing that Jerusalem was to become the headquarters of the coming king, he advocated the rebuilding of the temple and the restoration of the Holy City to a degree of magnificence as nearly commensurate as possible with the dignity and divinity of his anticipated Lord. Upon these themes he dwelt in public and private, by day and at night, until his weary brain gave way and his mind became unbalanced; then he determined to forsake all that had been dear—wife, children, relatives, home—and journey to Palestine to be one who, with his own hands, should prepare an earthly habitation for the looked-for Christ.

Previous to his final departure from home, he spent several months in traveling through the eastern section of Maine to visit his aged parents and brothers, then living there, and employed all his arguments to induce them to embrace his religious views. He bade each and all an affectionate farewell "till the day dawn and the shadows flee away," and returned to spend a few days with his own family. Having made known his determination to leave for the Holy Land, his relatives exhausted every influence to persuade him to change his plans, but all in vain. On the morning of his final departure he rose before daybreak, went to the house where his sister lived, entered the room where she and her husband were reposing, knelt by their bedside, and offered a most tender and solemn prayer. He then commended them to the care of God, gave them the parting hand in tears, and went his way. After a few days spent with families in Buxton "of like precious faith," he moved forward and left the community. There were few mediums for conveying intelligence at that time, and no information respecting his fate reached his family for many long years. His wife endured her trial patiently, and without a murmur tried to keep her small children together until his expected return. But at length, after many years, a

newspaper came from Boston to his sister in which was a copied account of his wanderings and vicissitudes, death and burial. He had become well known as the "Massachusetts prophet" long before leaving his native land, and under this designation he was described. Going on shipboard without money, when making his mission known he was allowed to proceed from one country to another, and as a preacher of the gospel—a class then held in reverence—he found comfortable entertainment as his needs required. Continuing to address the crowds that were attracted by the novelty of his appearance and detained by his eloquence on street corners and public squares, in cities and towns visited by him while on his way toward the Orient, he was several times imprisoned for a short space by the authorities. He was always non-resistant, allowing those who laid hands on him to do as they pleased; but his appeal to American consuls soon restored him to liberty, when he would proceed Zionward. While tarrying at a small town somewhere in Spain he was seized with small-pox and shortly died; thus ending, among strangers upon a foreign shore, a singularly eccentric and eventful career. His weary feet were not destined to tread the narrow streets of the earthly Jerusalem, nor his willing hands to rebuild her walls, yet his pilgrimage ended not till, freed from the limitations of the mortal, his triumphant spirit had reached that city "whose builder and maker is God."

In the absence of any allusion, in the paper forwarded to his relatives, to the initial letters of his name that had been imprinted upon his fore-arm, the members of his family were slow to believe the report of his death; but the nature of the disease with which he died would hasten his burial, without the exposure to view of such characters. Besides, the description of a man under a name by which he was well known in his native state, left no room for doubt in the minds of the more disinterested that it was the identical "Massachusetts prophet," the real Joseph Decker of the district of Maine. There was something exceedingly pathetic and impressive in the tender solicitude, the unchanging love and conjugal faithfulness of "Aunt Anne," his deserted wife, during the long, weary years that intervened between his going away and the harvesting of her spirit at the ripe age of ninety-three. She nursed her grief within the silent chambers of her own breast, and seldom, if ever, mentioned her husband's name; but those who knew her best were aware of the burden that lay on her heart, while her habitual sadness and oft-repeated sigh indicated that a deep shadow had fallen over her life. From day to day, year after year, so long as she was able to move about, she would stand in the open door of her son's house, and with hand-shaded eyes look eagerly down the hill, watching and waiting for the return of him she loved. Alas! he did not come and her hope of a reunion was not realized till these twain joined hands on the celestial shore and together became resident inhabitants of the New Jerusalem. Children:

1. DANIEL, b. Oct. 10, 1801; m. Deborah Hanson, widow of Isaac Redlon, of Buxton; no issue. These lived together during a long tenure of life, in a small house built from materials taken from the old "Field house," on "Decker's lane," and a part of the farm inherited by

"Aunt Anne" from her father. After the death of "Aunt Debby," her husband married a widow Dunn, widow of Charles Dunn, who still survives. Mr. Decker was widely known, having been many years a river-driver, but the name of "Uncle Daniel," and his keen humor and side-splitting witticisms, will not soon be forgotten by those who lived contemporary with him in the Saco valley. Some of his quaint sayings were of a character to prohibit their description on the printed page; many, however, will be given as nearly in his own language as possible by the long range of memory.

"Aunt Debby," his wife, was nearly ten years his senior, and was always called by him "My Old Hemlock." She was a woman of arbitrary temperament and radical habits of speech; a robust, tough-fibred person, whose self-reliance was never questioned. With nerves of steel, if any nerves she had, there was little room for sympathy in her composition, for the infirm and sickly of her neighborhood; still she was a good neighbor—when *muscle* and *pluck* were needed. No heat of summer nor cold of winter could change her plans; she "went abroad" in all weather and challenged all the elements. Her courage was invincible, and woe to him or her who intruded upon her domain in opposition to her will.* Her voice had compass suited to all occasions and when she stood in the back door of her little porch and shouted, "Come to din-n-e-r-r-r," a hungry man anywhere within a mile gave attention to the welcome summons.

"Uncle Daniel" had a nature exactly antipodal to that of his wife and was well adapted to lighten her heavy temper with the soda of his spontaneous cheerfulness. But what pranks he played with her; what jokes he passed upon her!

- II. RACHEL, b. Mar. 16, 1806; m. Oliver Miles, of Limerick, and is now (1893) living with her dau. in Newfield, active and entertaining.
- III. JOSEPH, b. June 23, 1807; m. Judith, daughter of Thomas and Polly (Decker) Ridlon, his cousin, of Hollis. He built a house on the hill, near the homestead of his father-in-law,—the land being a part of the old Field farm,—and lived there many years in the most comfortable and independent circumstances. His farm was small but productive; his buildings snug and cozy; his wife prudent, and peace and plenty seemed to smile upon them. "Uncle Joe," like his brother before-mentioned, was of cheerful, jovial inclination, robust and hearty. His wife—one of the excellent of the earth—was naturally quiet and serious. The two went along the highway of life without discord. He was so strong that he often took the end of the tongue of his wheel cart upon his shoulder when loaded with potatoes, and carried it steadily down the hill across the field to his house. He had the constitutional humor characteristic of the whole Decker race, and many were the laughable things said by him. Having become a Christian, his humorous nature was under prudent restraint, but it would gush out at times to the great amusement of all present. He

* The author will not forget the precipitate and ungraceful haste with which he once went through her cellar window when she came down the stairs and found him looking into her pickle firkin. She seized the long stick out of the barrel of soft soap and put on hard while he was crawling through the small opening. But the way the soap flew! And the pantaloons! So much for pickles.

was once at work, assisting a neighbor in his wood-shed, where they were not seen from the outside, when a young woman, one at the "next house," came running by. Her clothes were somewhat disordered, and as she discovered the men and remembered her unpresentable appearance, she showed great embarrassment; at that moment Uncle Joe put his head out at the door and shouted: "Who said your dress was all torn off from you?" Poor girl! with a crimson cheek and downcast eyes she made a desperate rush for the house and was not seen again.

It was winter: a stranger passing saw Uncle Joe's small dog at his feet and asked its name. "Name? his name is 'Spry,'" (and instantly seizing the cur sent him spinning down the hill upon the glassy crust); "don't you think he's spry?"

He married for his second wife Nancy, dau. of "Squire Quint," of Brownfield, and widow of Charles Lewis, of Waterborough, a woman of many virtues, who has been some years at rest. Having no children and becoming nearly blind, he sold his homestead and purchased a house at the village, called West Buxton, in Hollis, where he lived, under the faithful care of his step-son and wife, until his death, in 1893. For many long years "Uncle Joe" had been a man of prayer who always addressed his Maker as an "Indulgent Father." He had long served in the office of deacon in the Free Baptist church and held the loving respect of the community at large.

- IV. ANNA, b. May 6, 1810; m. Capt. John Frye, of Portland, by whom she had one child. After the death of her husband she kept for many years a boarding-house; deceased.
- V. SUSANNA, b. Mar. 3, 1813; d. in infancy.
2. THOMAS, b. about 1778; m. first, Dec. 13, 1798, Sally Cole, of Buxton, ceremony by the Rev. Paul Coffin. She d. Apr. 11, 1799, and he went down east. From an old document found among my grandmother's papers it appears that he m. for his second wife, Apr. 16, 1804, Nancy Sweetser, and resided in Prospect, Clinton, and Boothbay, Me., where the following children were born:
 - I. SALLY C., b. May 6, 1802, in Prospect, Me.
 - II. NANCY, b. Jan. 15, 1805, in Prospect, Me.
 - III. MARY, b. Sept. 16, 1806, in Dixmont, Me.
 - IV. ISAAC, b. May 8, 1808, in Clinton, Me.
 - V. JOHN, b. July 10, 1810, in Clinton, Me.
 - VI. RACHEL, b. July 5, 1812, in Boothbay, Me.
 - VII. LYDIA, b. July 16, 1816, in Boothbay, Me.
 - VIII. SUSAN, b. July 15, 1819, in Boothbay, Me.
3. ISAAC, b. Jan. 16, 1780, in Buxton, Me.; m. Lucy Robinson, who was b. Mar. 21, 1778, in Jebogue, Nova Scotia, and resided many years in Gardiner, where he kept a "victualing cellar." He studied navigation in early life and followed the sea; served in the navy as mate of a ship

NOTE. My grandmother was Molly (called Polly), dau. of Joshua Decker, of Buxton. I often heard her speak of her brother "Thomas, of Boothbay." I think she also mentioned "Uncle Thomas Decker, of Boothbay." This may account for the two of the name.

- during the war of 1812. His wife d. in Yarmouth, Oct. 14, 1862, aged 85. He d. in the same town, Mar. 4, 1863, aged 83 years. Children:
- I. HENRY W., b. Sept. 26, 1810, in Augusta, Me.; m. Elizabeth S. Lock, of Hallowell; d. Aug. 29, 1850, in California.
 - II. JOSEPH R., b. July 6, 1821; m. Julia Bassett, of Litchfield, Me.; d. June 3, 1850, in Gardiner.
 - III. MARY, b. Aug. 29, 1823, in Augusta, Me.; m., Dec. 25, 1845, Isaac C. Wellcome, of Hallowell. Mrs. Wellcome is a woman of literary tastes, who has for many years contributed to the New England newspapers, writing book reviews and essays on flower culture. She has also delivered addresses in public on various topics. Her home for many years has been in Yarmouth, Me.
4. POLLY, b. Dec. 20, 1782; m. Thomas Ridlon, of Hollis, and d. in the author's family at the age of 90.
 5. DAVID, b. May 25, 1784; no account of him.
 6. STEPHEN, b. June 25, 1789, in Buxton; m. Philinda, dau. of David Pratt, of Clinton, Me., and settled in that town. He purchased land and cleared a farm on the west bank of the Kennebec, but when mills were built on that river he sold his land for house-lots and realized a handsome profit. He then moved to the home of his father, on the hill above where "Morrison's Corner" now is, and continued there during the remainder of his life. He was a man of much resolution and enterprise; owned one of the best farms and homesteads in the county, and died at an advanced age. "Uncle Stephen" used to visit his sister, Polly Ridlon, at Hollis, occasionally, and the author remembers, with great pleasure, the hours spent in listening to the animating conversation that passed between the two at the cheerful fireside. They always kissed each other when they met, and seemed as happy and lively as children in each other's society. No brother and sister ever resembled each other more in features, temperament, and manners. Issue as follows:
 - I. DAVID, b. Mar. 13, 1815; m. May 19, 1839, Lydia Tuttle, and resided on a farm in Clinton, Me. He d. Apr. 20, 1849. Children as follows:
 - (1). *Meredlyn*, m. Amanda Fish; second, Carrie Staples; resides in Clinton. Children, *Forest*, *David*, *Lilla*.
 - (2). *Amanda*, m. Preston Weymouth, of Clinton.
 - (3). *Delvina*, m. Alonzo Weymouth, of Clinton.
 - (4). *Sarah*, unmarried when heard from.
 - II. LORANA, b. Dec. 21, 1821; m. Allen Nye, of Clinton.
 - III. ISAAC, b. Dec. 4, 1824; m. Malinda, dau. of Bryant Leavitt, of Fairfield, Sept. 18, 1843. He remained on the homestead; good farmer; clerk of F. B. church; man of extensive reading, well informed; d. Children:
 - (1). *Manley*, b. Dec. 24, 1847; m. Pelena Mason; lives at Clinton village; commercial traveler; has *Ernest* and *Minnie*.
 - (2). *Frank L.*, b. Sept. 2, 1849.
 - (3). *Henry E.*, b. Jan. 15, 1851.

- (4). *Berthia E.*, b. Feb. 28, 1862.
- IV. MARY, b. July 11, 1826; m., first, Dependence Morrison; second, Rev. David Lancaster, of Cambridge, Mass.; a woman of brilliant mind, who has been an interesting public speaker.
- V. MARTHA, b. June 15, 1828; m. Tristram Ricker, of Clinton.
- VI. HENRY, b. Aug. 21, 1832; m. Mary, dau. of John Lewis, son of Eld. Eben. Lewis; second, Maria Rowell, and lives in California; had *Maria Frances*, m. to John Clark, of Lewiston.
- VII. PHILINDA, b. Oct. 4, 1836; m. Jonathan, son of John Lewis, who was son of Eld. Eben. Lewis.
- VIII. STEPHEN, b. June 14, 1841; in California many years.
7. JOSHUA, son of Joshua, b. May 20, 1791, in Buxton; went east at the time of removal of his father's family and lived many years in the town of La Grange. He is said to have had a large family of sons whose great stature and strength were qualifications necessary to the good order at fairs and other out-of-door gatherings.
8. SALLY, b. June 12, 1793; m. a Russell and went west where she was living with her son not many years ago.
9. BETSEY, b. July 6, 1795; m. Obadiah Boston, her cousin, and d. many years ago.
10. AMOS, b. in 1797; no other information.
11. SAMUEL, b. June 14, 1799; m. Eliza Flood, of Buxton, Feb. 3, 1819, (who had a son); then went to the British Provinces. He m. a second wife, and some of her daughters, "gay as butterflies and fashionable as queens," visited their Uncle Stephen, in Clinton, some years ago. In consequence of his somewhat romantic love intrigue when young, and his desertion of a youthful wife and her unborn child, Samuel never visited his brothers in the state of Maine; but Uncle Stephen once met him unexpectedly while in the Provinces with a drove of cattle and was instantly recognized by him, many years ago. His son, Mr. Jeremiah Decker, was a man of respectability, who lived many years in Sebago with a family; a tall man of fair complexion and heavy beard.

Thomas Decker and Katherine Fullerton were published at Boothbay, Jan. 1, 1781, and m. soon after. It is tradition that he "came from the West" to Boothbay with his brother Abraham. From the fact that my grandmother, Polly, daughter of Joshua Decker, of Buxton, used to speak of "Uncle Thomas Decker, of Boothbay," and on comparison of dates, I assume that this Thomas and Joshua were brothers and both natives of "Old York." Dea. Thomas had seven children whose births were recorded in the Boothbay registers. Thomas, eldest son of Joshua Decker, of Buxton, was probably named for this uncle and may have been induced to move to Boothbay by reason of relationship. Children:

1. EUNICE, b. Jan. 8, 1781; pub. to Samuel Kenney, Sept. 24, 1799.
2. EBENEZER, b. Sept. 20, 1783; m. Sally Ball, June 7, 1807, and had four sons and one daughter.
3. THOMAS, b. Nov. 8, 1785; m. Betsey Lampson, Jan. 10, 1809.
4. DAVID, b. Nov. 6, 1788.

5. JENNEY, b. Nov. 17, 1790.
6. ELIZABETH, b. June 9, 1794.
7. WILLIAM, b. May 11, 1796.

John Decker, brother of Joshua, 1st, settled in Standish near Sebago lake, on the road to the "Corner." The great, wide house built by him is still standing in good repair and owned by Mrs. John P. Moulton. He removed farther west and lived where Alvah Weeks has since made a home. Afterwards went to Pudding hill and there abode until his death, Dec. 18, 1834; buried in old cemetery at the Corner. His wife was Catherine Hall; she d. Sept. 9, 1826. The author once asked "Uncle Daniel" Decker if John Decker had any daughters and he answered in the affirmative, but supplemented by an expression too rank for publication. Issue as follows:

1. CHARLES, d. in 1795, aged 17 years.
2. EUNICE, m. Aug. 24, 1797, Benoni Wood; he m. second, Apr. 4, 1807, Eleanor, dau. of Peletiah McDonald; ran away and was not heard from.
3. JEMMA, m. David Decker, probably her cousin, and lived some time near Sticky river; removed to Casco, where they died. Children: *Charles, Spencer, William, David*, and others.
4. JOHN, m. first, Mar. 18, 1807, Eliza Rowe; second, Jan. 25, 1809, Abigail, dau. of Charles Hall, of Standish, his cousin. He m. third, 1823, Eunice Hall, a sister of Abigail; m. fourth, 1835, Abigail McClucas, of Hiram. He d. Sept. 19, 1844.
5. MOLLY, d. Aug. 11, 1840, unmarried.
6. BETSEY, d. unmarried.
7. HANNAH, m. Dec. 9, 1815, Abraham Tibbetts and lived near Pudding hill, but removed to Denmark or Brownfield. See Tibbetts Genealogy.
8. DORCAS, m. first, 1816, Jonathan Lowell, of Standish, who was drowned Nov. 2, 1826, in Sebago lake, by upsetting of a boat, and was not found; age 37 years. She m. second, Oliver Hall, and lived on the David Decker place near Sticky river (now owned by Col. Rich), and d. May 28, 1854, aged 62 years.
9. CHARLES, m. 1821, Lydia, dau. of Charles and Lydia (Noble) Hall, sister of the wives of John, and d. on Standish town farm, in 1884, aged 87 years.

Deering Family.

This is an English surname spelled variously, as Dering, Dearing, and Deering, by branches descended from the same stock. The Deerings were also established early in Ireland. Among those whose names appear early on the New England records were the following:

Henry Deering, of Boston, born Aug. 16, 1639, in Old England. He married Ann, widow of Ralph Benning, June 8, 1664; second, Nov. 15, 1676, Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Michelson, the colonial marshal, she being the

widow of Theodore Atkinson, the 2d. By this wife he had HENRY, born Oct. 1, 1684, who married Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Packer, of Portsmouth, and had ELIZABETH, born Nov. 20, 1715, who was the wife of Samuel Wentworth; THOMAS, who had a son, *Sylvester*, whose son, *Dr. Nicholas Deering*, died at Utica, N. Y., in 1867; MARY, who married John Gooch; ANNIE, married — Monk, from whom descended Judge Monk, of Montreal.

Henry Deering was a school-master in Salisbury, Mass., in 1664.

Samuel Deering was in Braintree, Mass., in 1648, and had daughters, BETHIA, MARY, SARAH, all born between 1648 and 1657.

George Deering, from Old England, came early to Scarborough, Me., and owned a plantation at Blue Point in 1640. He was a ship-carpenter by trade, as were some of his descendants. His wife's name was Elizabeth. I suppose this man to have been the head of the Kittery and Scarborough families of this name. Members have collected records and facts relating to this old sept that would have added greatly to the value and interest of this sketch, but declined to have them used for that purpose. This must be the author's apology for the somewhat meagre and disconnected account of the family.

Roger Deering, of Kittery, made his will Feb. 14, 1717, in which he mentions children and grandchildren. To son ROGER he bequeaths the land his son CLEMENT'S "little house" stands on, and a "small strip before the *dore* running down toward the building-yard for a garden spot." He gave two acres, "where the turnip yard is," to a daughter, SARAH MITCHELL. The "building-yard" (ship-yard?) was never to pass out of the family. The widow, Elizabeth Deering, made her will in Kittery, July 28, 1737, and calls herself aged; mentions children named ROGER, SARAH, MARGARET, and ELIZA; grand-son, *John*.

Roger Deering, probably a son of the preceding, came to Scarborough, in 1716, and purchased of the heirs of Rev. Robert Jordan a valuable estate known as the "Nonesuch Farm." In 1723, the Indians attacked his garrison there and killed his wife and carried his three children away captives. Soon after this sad event Mr. Deering left town, but returned after the peace. His wife was named Eliza. There is no mention of children in his will, made Nov. 3, 1741. He had married a second wife to whom he gave the bulk of his estate. He gave ten pounds to the church at Black Point, of which he says: "To which I have hitherto sustained a particular relation." Also gives ten pounds to the "religious, industrious poor," of Scarborough.

Humphrey Deering, of Arundel, county of York, "worsted comber," said he dwelt in an exposed town in time of war; this in his will made April 13, 1747. He calls wife Sarah "beloved" and allows her one room in his dwelling-house during the time of her widowhood, and wills that son HUMPHREY "winter a good cow for her use every year; also three bushels of meal, two thousand of boards and wood at the door suitable for her fire." He mentions his mill on the lower falls behind his house on Barrets river; mentions a hundred acres of land given him by the town, March 29, 1725, and "laid out in a square," the 16th of December, following; also six acres of marsh purchased June 13, 1721; gives homestead, stock, and bulk of all property to son HUMPHREY. His daughters were five in number, named DOROTHY ADAMS,

MARY THOMAS, ABIGAIL HUTCHINS, JUDITH LASSELL, and ELIZABETH EMONS; will probated Oct. 20, 1747; inventory, £186:3:3. His name does not occur on the Kittery records, and I do not know his origin.

Clement Deering, probably son of Roger, 1st, married Joan, daughter of John Bray, the noted ship-builder of Kittery, and sister of Margery, wife of the first William Pepperill. This union was formed previous to 1680. Joan made her will June 20, 1707, in which she mentions: "My father Bray, deceased"; "Bro. Joseph Deering's orchard," and part of a house in Plymouth, England. She calls William Pepperill and John Gooch "brethren"; mentions son JOHN and daughters JOAN and MIRIAM. The children of Clement and Joan Bray were:

1. JOHN, June 17, 1680.
2. JOAN, b. May 9, 1687.
3. MIRIAM, b. Apr. 22, 1692.

Joseph Deering m. Mary —, and had, born in Kittery, children named as follows:

1. JOSEPH, b. May 29, 1698.
2. BRAY, b. Oct. 18, 1701.
3. CLEMENT, b. Nov. 10, 1704; m. Miriam Hutchins, of Kittery (intention recorded Dec. 18, 1731), and had issue:
 - I. JOANNA, b. Feb. 2, 1735.
 - II. JOSEPH, b. Mar. 5, 1738.
 - III. EDWARD, b. Apr. 8, 1741.
4. WILLIAM, b. Sept. 17, 1708; m. Jan. 16, 1729, Dorothy Mendum, of Kittery (?).

Ebenezer Deering m. Mary Frost, of Kittery, Sept. 14, 1752. He died Apr. 15, 1770; she died Apr. 9, 1791. Children:

1. ANDREW P., b. Jan. 16, 1754.
2. ELLIOT V., b. May 27, 1757.
3. WILLIAM, b. July 17, 1759.
4. DOROTHY, b. Mar. 24, 1761.
5. ELIHU, b. May 21, 1769.

John Deering and Mary Carpenter were married in Kittery, Oct. 22, 1719, and had children b. in that town named as follows:

1. THOMAS, b. Oct. 8, 1721; d. Jan. 11, 1722.
2. JOHN, b. Oct. 13, 1722.
3. THOMAS, b. Jan. 29, 1724; d. June 16, 1728.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS DEERING, OF KITTERY.

1. THOMAS, b. June 16, 1692.
2. JOHN, b. Apr. 8, 1695.
3. ROGER, b. Jan. 1, 1698. (See back.)
4. MARGARET, b. Jan. 2, 1701.

John Deering and Temperance Fernald were married in Kittery, Dec. 12, 1705, and had issue born there as follows:

1. WILLIAM, b. Sept. 16, 1706.
2. JOHN, b. July 16, 1710.

John Deering and Annah Dunn were married in Kittery, Mar. 13, 1732. I suppose this to have been John, son of John and Temperance Fernald, as above, but have no proof. The names of their children, born in Kittery, follow:

1. JOSIAH, b. Apr. 6, 1733.
2. SUSANNA, b. June 1, 1734.
3. NATHANIEL, b. Jan. 29, 1736. Willis says he was b. in England, but I doubt. In 1764, he m. Dorcas, dau. of Dea. James Milk, of Falmouth. During the Revolution, he opened a small store in town at Clay Cove, which was conducted by his wife, who was a woman of much enterprise and self-reliance. Here he laid the foundation of the great wealth since enjoyed by his descendants. After the peace he engaged in navigation, and successfully followed the business until his death. He built the first brick store in 1795, and that year passed away. He left two children, *James*, and *Mary* who became the wife of Com. Edward Preble. Mrs. Deering survived her husband more than thirty years.

JAMES DEERING, son of Nathaniel, was owner of very valuable real estate, and was for many years a prominent figure in the business affairs of Portland. He was a man of great activity and business ability until advanced in years. Of this family was Nathaniel Deering, the 2d, b. in Portland, June 25, 1791, and d. Mar. 28, 1781, aged 90 years. He graduated at Harvard as early as 1810. Law was his profession; literature his pastime. He was author of several poems and tales of considerable merit. The productions of his pen are said to "smack of down-east life." He was an influential citizen, possessed of great wealth. The subjoined verse, from a poem entitled "The Solitary," shows his style of composition:

"I saw him in his loneliness; and grace
 Attractive shone with dignity combined,
 And in his matchless features one might trace
 The march of thought, the majesty of mind;
 And his was one that learning had refined,
 And it was full of high imaginings.
 No more the joys of time and sense could bind
 Him down to earth; on fancy's fairy wings
 He loved aloft to soar and muse on heavenly things."

4. JOHN, b. Nov. 16, 1738, in Kittery; came to Portland with his brother Nathaniel and married a sister of his wife, one of the daughters—*Mary*—of Deacon Milk, of Portland or Falmouth. He lived in a mansion on Exchange street, which he occupied before the Revolution. He d. in 1784, aged 46 years.

From this family "Deering's Oaks," "Deering's bridge," and the new city of "Deering" derive their names. The old mansion so long owned and occupied by the family was a landmark well and widely known, situated in the midst of broad fields, shaded by great ancient oaks. In his poem, "My Lost Youth," Longfellow says:

"And Deering's woods are fresh and fair,
 And with joy that is almost pain
 My heart goes back to wander there,
 And among the dreams of the days that were,
 I find my lost youth again."

5. MARY, b. June 29, 1740.
6. ANNA, b. May 16, 1742.
7. NICHOLAS, b. April 9, 1744.
8. MIRIAM, b. Feb. 4, 1746.
9. JOSHUA, b. Feb. 23, 1749.

MARRIAGES IN KITTERY.

- 1708, Jan. 5, Martha, dau. of Roger Deering, and William Rackliff.
 1700, Nov. 15, Joanna Deering and Ebenezer Moore.
 1727, Apr. 18, Eliza Deering and Samuel Reeves.
 1729, Nov. 13, William Deering and Dorothy Mendum.
 1730, Oct. 22, Tobias Deering and Elizabeth Berry.
 1733, Sept. 25, Mary Deering and Samuel Jones.
 1726, Feb. 25, Clement Deering, Jr., and Hannah Davis.
 1729, Feb. 4, Mrs. Mary Deering and Stephen Seavey.
 1733, Sept. 7, Mary Deering and Samuel Jones.
 1738, July 22, William Deering and Eunice Gunnison.
 1741, Sept. 26, Roger Deering and Mary Littlefield.
 1743, Feb. 18, John Deering and Eunice Spinney.
 1749, Aug. 25, Joanna Deering and Samuel Lampbear.
 1752, Sept. 14, Ebenezer Deering and Mary Frost.
 1754, Nov. 16, John Deering and Miriam Boothby.
 1761, May 23, Margery Deering and Samuel Norton.
 1763, April 5, William Deering, Jr., and Mary Kearswell.
 1767, Mar. 22, Elizabeth Deering and Capt. William Pillar.
 1768, Jan. 25, Margery Deering and Andrew Brading.
 1777, Nov. 30, Azabella Deering and John Weeks, Jr.
 1788, Apr. 18, Sarah Deering and Richard Sayward.
 1790, Nov. 7, Jane Deering and Daniel Billings.
 1793, Oct. 5, Edward Deering and Mary Mitchell.
 1804, May 29, Lucy Deering and John Woodman.
 1763, Aug. 17, Eunice Deering and Noah Parker.
 1792, June 3, Abigail Deering and William Seward.
 1794, Aug. 3, Roger Deering and Eada Wilson.

William Deering, of Scarborough, said to have been a son of Roger Deering of that town, but I doubt, was married to Mary, a daughter of Charles Pine,* of Scarborough; the intention recorded in Kittery, Nov. 6, 1732. He was then styled "of Kittery." He murdered his good wife, in a fit of anger, with an axe, in Scarborough, without provocation, Feb. 15, 1749. He was apprehended the following day and lodged in jail, but escaped to Richmond's

*For whom *Pine Point* was named.

Island where he remained concealed, provided for by his friends, for about three weeks; then escaped by vessel to Halifax, Nova Scotia. His remorse drove him to insanity, and while in confinement he dashed his head against a spike in the wall of his cell and ended his miserable existence. Mrs. Deering was a worthy member of the church. When Mr. Pine, Mary's father, was reproved because he did not bring Deering to justice, he replied: "It will not bring Mary back again, and will break up the family of children." Their issue as follows:

1. ISAAC, b. July 9, 1736.
2. MARY, b. Sept. 20, 1738.
3. MARGERY, b. Jan. 19, 1740.
4. GRACE P., b. Jan. 18, 1742.

Joseph Deering, son of John and Eunice Spinney, born Oct. 6, 1753; married Hannah, dau. of William Jameson, of Old Orchard, Mar., 1779. He died Sept. 25, 1834, aged 81. Hannah, widow, died May 20, 1841; both buried in the cemetery on the ferry road in Saco. Children as follows:

1. JANE, b. Feb. 12, 1780; m. Aaron Scammon, of Saco.
2. EUNICE, b. May 16, 1782; m. Thomas Warren, of Saco.
3. JOSEPH, b. May 19, 1785; m. Miriam Pillsbury, of Saco.
4. SAMUEL, b. Sept. 15, 1787; m. Hannah Sawyer, Sept. 8, 1818, and settled in Paris, Me., that year, in the northwestern part of the town; subsequently moved to the south village. He d. Apr. 23, 1865; his widow in Dec., 1876, aged 92. Children:
 1. ETHER, b. July 14, 1819; m. Mary J. Pratt and settled at South Paris. He d. and the widow m. Robert Skillings. Children:
 - (1). *Genevra F.*, m. Augustus Ryerson.
 - (2). *Leonard M.*, deceased.
 5. WILLIAM, b. Nov. 20, 1789; m. Mrs. Lydia Miller.
 6. MARTIN, b. Mar. 27, 1792; m. Margaret Paterson.
 7. NOAH, b. Apr. 26, 1794; m. Betsey Cummings; d. Aug. 13, 1869, in Saco.
 8. ENOCH, b. June 16, 1796; d. unmarried.
 9. JAMES, b. Nov. 2, 1798, at Old Orchard; m. Eliza Moore, of Paris, Me., and settled there in 1820. He learned the cabinet maker's trade in Saco, serving seven years with his master. He was an honorable, public-spirited, and highly-esteemed citizen, who earnestly promoted every enterprise calculated to benefit the public. He was a member of the Methodist church. He and his wife celebrated the 60th anniversary of their married life in 1884. Children:
 1. ELIZABETH H., b. May 23, 1824; m. Hon. William R. Porter, of Boston.
 11. WILLIAM, b. Apr. 25, 1826; m. Abbie M. Barbour, who d. June 10, 1856; second, Clara H. Hamilton. Mr. Deering was educated at Kent's Hill Seminary in Readfield, Me. He was for several years a clerk for a manufacturing company at South Paris; then he engaged in trade there, but in 1861 removed to Portland and became a mem-

ber of the well-known firm of Deering, Milliken & Co. For several years he has been engaged in manufacturing harvesting machinery in Chicago, and the establishment is one of the largest in the world. Children:

- (1). *Charles W.*, b. July 31, 1852; m. Annie R. Chase, of Newport, R. I., who d. Oct. 31, 1876, and he m., second, Marion D. Whipple, of New York. He was a graduate of the Annapolis naval school, and served as lieutenant in the navy; is now a member of the firm in Chicago; has a son, *Charles W. C.*, b. Oct. 15, 1876.
- (2). *James E.*, b. Nov. 12, 1859.
- (3). *Abby M.*, b. Oct. 3, 1867.

III. MARY E., b. Sept. 13, 1846; lived at home.

10. HANNAH, b. Aug. 30, 1800; d. unmarried, Oct. 12, 1830.
11. ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 30, 1802; d. unmarried.

John Deering, son of John and Eunice Spinney, m. Mary Jameson, dau. of William, and sister of Hannah, his brother's wife, July 24, 1784, and had issue, several children, of whom

1. JOHN, was b. Nov. 6, 1784. He m. Susan Newhall; was a carpenter and builder; resided in Paris and Norway villages; had *William, Hiram, Alvin, James, John K., Anna, Susan*. He d. July 22, 1845.
2. WILLIAM, b. Nov. 19, 1787.
3. MARK, settled in Denmark, but moved to Paris and purchased the Samuel Deering farm. He m. Alice Bailey, of Fryeburg, and had *Sarah*, d. unmarried; *Georgiana*, m. — Knight; *Mary*, in Portland.
4. ALEXANDER, settled in Paris, Me. He m. Sarah Bailey, and their children were *Alexander, Eugene, Louella, Sarah, and Alice*.

James Deering, son of Clement, b. Jan. 17, 1804; m. Nov., 1821, Nancy, dau. of John Bickford, she b. Jan. 5, 1797. He moved from Albany, N. Y., to Paris, Me., in 1842, and settled near the town line of Oxford. Issue:

1. JOHN, b. July 31, 1833.
2. CHARLOTTE R., b. May 3, 1835; m. Albion Ramsdell.
3. JAMES A., b. Feb. 18, 1839; m. Sarah A. Cordwell.

William Deering, b. Dec. 25, 1748; m., in 1773, Sarah Rumery, probably dau. of Edward, 1st, of Biddeford, and removed from Blue Point, Scarborough, to Waterborough, about 1770; was the first to open a clearing on the well-known "Deering ridge," where extensive and valuable farms were made. This was near the Hollis line, and the question of boundary was long a matter of dispute between the towns, being settled by act of the legislature not many years ago, when Maj. Sam Haley was sent as town agent to Augusta with this commission. Mr. Deering died Dec. 13, 1829. There were four sons and three daughters in this family:

1. WILLIAM, b. Mar. 24, 1776; m. Nov. 1, 1806, Eunice Harper, and lived on the old homestead in Deering's ridge. He was a man of some prominence and a "forehanded farmer." He d. Feb. 7, 1860; widow d. June 10, 1865. Children:

1. ORINDA.

II. JAMES M., b. July 23, 1809; m., 1832, Charlotte E., dau. of John and Elizabeth Noble, of Saco, to which town he had removed at the age of nineteen and engaged in mercantile business. He was a man of resolute energy and shrewd managing ability, who was soon presented to public notice as one who was capable of filling the important offices of town and county. He retired from business in 1861, after a successful career of thirty-one years; was postmaster of Saco from 1861 to 1866; city treasurer in 1867; mayor in 1868. He was a director of York bank from 1838 to 1871; originally a Democrat, he united with the Republican party when it was organized; was chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1854, and County Republican Committee seven years; county commissioner from 1857 to 1863; was appointed on a committee to investigate the affairs of the asylum for the insane at Augusta in 1867; internal revenue inspector from 1869 until his death, April 4, 1871. Issue:

- (1). *Capt. John*, formerly ship-master, now a lumber dealer in Portland, and a prominent citizen who has been called to fill important official stations.
- (2). *Lucy A.*, wife of Eustis P. Morgan, civil engineer and draughtsman, Saco.
- (3). *George*, a paymaster in United States navy.

III. WILLIAM H.

IV. JONATHAN R.

V. EUNICE.

VI. JOSEPH G., b. in Waterborough, Me.; m. and early settled in Saco, where he engaged in the flour and grain trade. He afterwards purchased saw-mills and carried on an extensive lumbering business for many years, until his death. Mr. Deering was a man of great energy and determination, who was successful in his ventures, acquiring a competency. He had issue.

VII. DAVID.

VIII. EZEKIEL.

Isaac Deering, born in Scarborough, Me., July 2, 1774; married Sarah, dau. of John and Isabella Sawyer, of Buxton, Oct. 5, 1797 (she born Oct. 30, 1777), and had issue, eight sons and two daughters, of whom hereafter. The family moved to Jackson, Me., about 1822-3, where they lived on a farm, and there the children were brought up; their names and births as follows:

1. MARY B., b. June 25, 1798; m. Ebenezer Sawyer—"six-fingered Eben"—and d. July 2, 1853.
2. ANNA, b. June 22, 1800; d. Nov. 7, 1830.
3. SALLY, b. May 20, 1802; m. Nathaniel Boothby, and d. Mar. 21, 1825.
4. ISAAC, b. July 13, 1804; m. Ellen Dyer, of Durham, Me.; was a farmer in Jackson, Me., and a local preacher of remarkable memory who could recite from the Scriptures correctly by the hour; d. Mar. 21, 1888.
5. REUBEN, b. Nov. 1, 1806; m. Betsey Wiggin, of Brooks, Me., and d. June 12, 1886.

6. JABEZ, b. Nov. 28, 1808; m. Elmira Dyer, of Durham, Me.; she d. and he is now living in Corinth, Me.
7. JOSEPH, b. April 21, 1811; m. Serena Sawyer, of Buxton, Me., and d. June 5, 1894.
8. THOMAS P. S., b. Sept. 12, 1813; m. Clarissa Smith, of Hollis, and lived in Biddeford. He m. a second wife; was cabinet maker and undertaker for many years; succeeded by son *John* who continues there; other issue. He d. Dec. 31, 1882.
9. DAVID S., b. Mar. 9, 1816; living in Independence, Iowa.
10. DEA. RUFUS, b. Apr. 16, 1818; m. Deborah Eastman, of Limerick, and had issue; second, Mrs. Thissell. Five sons and four daughters, of whom five deceased, in this family. He had but limited advantages for an education, and at the age of sixteen was thrown upon his own resources. The first five dollars earned by him was paid for a month's work on a farm and spent for school books in Belfast. He learned the carpenter's trade, and taught school in Buxton and Hollis. He went to Georgia with other young men from the Saco valley in 1840,* where he remained a year. On his return he engaged in keeping a general store in Hollis, where he continued some six or eight years; then worked on a farm below Moderation village, where he lived, the present homestead of John Haley. At one time he "tended store" for 75 cents a day, maintained his family, and saved money. In company with another he purchased an interest in the township of Success, N. H., for 62 cents an acre, but the enterprise proved *unsuccessful* in consequence of the heavy cost of getting out the timber. He removed to Portland in 1854 and with one thousand dollars engaged in the lumber trade on the same wharf where his large plant now stands. For the first ten years he worked in the lumber yard with his men all day and kept his books evenings.

Mr. Deering became a Christian in early life, connecting himself with the Freewill Baptist church, and has ever been a consistent, straightforward and active member. He was superintendent of the Sunday school at West Buxton when the author of this work was a "wee laddie" in the class of Mrs. William Butler, and was so kind and careful toward him that it affords him great pleasure to write this tribute to his worth in this capacity. After his removal to Portland, he was connected with the Casco street F. W. Baptist church, of which he has been for many years an honored deacon. For this society he has been treasurer for twenty-five years; also treasurer of the Maine Free Baptist Convention. He has been active in the church and Sunday-school work, and has been a strong financial pillar for the support of the organization, as well as all denominational interests. In all the positions to which he was called to do business for others, he has proved himself to be a judicious manager, conservative yet progressive, economical but generous.

For many years Mr. Deering has been a "cheerful giver" toward

* Rufus Deering, Gideon W. Tibbetts, John Davis, James Haley, Stephen Hobson, John Pierce, Monroe Pierce went to Georgia to find employment as lumbermen and mechanics; they were transported by schooner from Boston to Darien, Ga. It was the year of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too." Fourteen of these northern men died in one year, among them Gideon W. Tibbetts, James Haley, Stephen Hobson, and John Davis.

every noble enterprise to a liberal extent—always in a modest way. He has been interested in young men, and has lent them a helping hand toward a respectable and successful career. His charities in some years are known to have amounted to \$2,000. He has enjoyed excellent health, which gave him a great capacity for business, and now, at the age of 76, he is active in directing his affairs and in doing good. Few men have maintained such a uniform and straightforward character for so many years, and fewer still hold the respect and high esteem of so large a number of those whose respect and esteem is worth having, as Dea. Rufus Deering. Two of his children were: *Emily*, who m. Merrill P. Jordan, deceased, and *Willie*.

11. REV. ARTHUR, b. Mar. 24, 1820; m. in New York; was ordained to the Freewill Baptist ministry when a young man, and became an able and scholarly preacher. He was a great reader and was possessed of much public spirit; was a major in the Union army during the Rebellion, and distinguished himself as an heroic fighter with the *steel* as well as the *spiritual* sword. He is still living.

John Deering, and Abigail —, of Scarborough, had children born there named as follows:

1. JOHN, b. Feb. 3, 1803.
2. RACHEL, b. Dec. 2, 1807.
3. STEPHEN, b. Sept. 16, 1809.
4. HARRIET, b. Mar. 19, 1812.

BURIALS IN SACO CEMETERY.

- 1830, Oct. 12, Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Hannah, aged 30.
 1834, Sept. 25, Joseph, aged 80.
 1841, May 20, Hannah, wife of Joseph, aged 81.
 1847, May 14, Joshua, aged 32.
 1847, Aug. 7, Joshua, son of Joshua, aged 1 year and 2 months.
 1849, Jan. 6, Joseph, aged 63.
 1866, Dec. 6, Miriam, wife of Joseph, aged 74.
 1858, Sept. 12, Lydia G., wife of Enoch, aged 41.
 1889, July 6, Enoch L., aged 76.
 1878, Feb. 4, Sophia J., aged 49.
 1838, Aug. 16, Eunice H., an infant.
 1848, June 30, Allen, child of James and Mary.
 1869, Aug. 13, Noah, aged 75 years and 3 months.
 1869, Aug. 18, William, aged 79 years and 10 months.
 1885, Oct. 11, Lydia A., wife of William, aged 76 years and 5 months.
 1874, May 10, Abigail, wife of Joshua, aged 58.
 1867, Jan. 21, William, aged 80.
 1834, Feb. 28, Jane, wife of William, aged 41.
 1857, Aug. 15, Lucretia, wife of Charles, aged 36.

- 1853, Feb. 8, Charles H., son of Charles, aged 4.
 1874, Dec. 9, Lillias, daughter of Charles, aged 19 years and 5 months.
 1876, Aug. 15, Rebecca, wife of Martin, aged 60.
 1871, Apr. 5, James M., aged 61.
 1864, Mar. 10, Julia E., daughter of Joseph, aged 6.
 1883, Nov. 1, James A., son of Joseph, aged 30 years and 10 months.

Dresser Family.

This surname was derived from the occupation of a cloth-dresser. The first of the name of whom we have found record was JOHN DRESSER, of Rowley, Mass., 1643, died 1672. Another JOHN was freeman, 1684; representative about 1691.

Nathaniel Dresser, ancestor of those whose names follow, was killed by Indians in Scarborough, Apr. 13, 1746. He was at work on Scottow's hill, some distance from the garrison, when he discovered an Indian approaching and fled toward the stockade. The Indian rested his gun against the corner of a barn and shot him as he ran. Some spaces between Dresser's foot-prints were measured and showed that he leaped twelve feet on descending ground. LYDIA DRESSER and Elias Banks, both of Scarborough, were married Jan., 1749; she was probably daughter of NATHANIEL, and sister of RICHARD who married Mindwell Munson at the same date, and of ANNA who was married to Joshua Purington July, 1, 1752. JONATHAN DRESSER was a member of the First Congregational church in Scarborough, July 17, 1743. Richard was living in Gorham, Apr. 27, 1799; Mary and Mindwell, his daughters, were wives of Elijah Libby; the first married Sept. 10, 1783.

Wentworth Dresser and wife Sophia, of Scarborough, had issue there as follows:

1. JOHN, b. Mar. 27, 1795.
2. ISRAEL, b. Oct. 14, 1796.
3. ROBERT, b. Dec. 3, 1799.
4. DANIEL, b. Aug. 31, 1802.
5. LYDIA, b. Feb. 12, 1805.
6. ASA, b. Apr. 27, 1807.
7. JOSEPH, b. Oct. 27, 1811.

Mark Dresser and wife Sally, of Buxton, where he died in June, 1857; his wife died in Dec., 1855. They had children born there named as follows:

1. JOSEPH, b. Apr. 10, 1790; settled in Standish (?).
2. JANE, b. Mar. 28, 1793.
3. MARK, b. Jan. 23, 1795.
4. WENTWORTH, b. Mar., 1797.
5. EDWARD, b. Feb., 1799; settled in Standish (?).

6. STEPHEN, b. Jan., 1801.
7. NANCY, b. Jan., 1803.
8. WILLIAM, b. July 5, 1805.
9. JAMES, b. June 7, 1807.
10. MARY, b. July 7, 1809.
11. MARTHA, b. June 8, 1813.

Paul Dresser and Sally, of Buxton, had eleven children born there. He died Mar. 18, 1846; she died Nov. 30, 1852.

- I. 1. LYDIA, b. May 8, 1803; d. May 23d.
2. ALFRED, b. June 15, 1806; d. July 6th.
3. ALFRED, b. July 14, 1807.
4. RICHARD, b. July 7, 1809; m. Mrs. Mary J. Allen, of Cumberland, pub. June 27, 1846. He d. Sept. 23, 1849. Children:
 - I. MARY S., b. Apr. 8, 1847; m. John C. Small.
 - II. SOPHIA H., b. Sept. 14, 1848.
5. SAMUEL H., b. Oct. 11, 1811; d. Aug. 15, 1849.
6. MYRANDA, b. Feb. 25, 1814.
7. OLIVER, b. May 31, 1819.
8. SOPHIA, b. Oct. 15, 1821; d. Mar. 3, 1839.
9. SALLY, b. Aug. 10, 1824.
10. JAMES, b. May 4, 1829.

Dunnell Family.

The Donnel and Dunnell families were descended from the Scottish Highland clans named MacDonald. A branch of this ancient sept, the MacDonnells, of Glengary, claim for the orthography of their name a greater antiquity than those who spell it MacDonald. The O'Donnells, of Ireland, are undoubtedly of the same origin. It was very common for New England families to drop off the prefix "Mac" and "Mc" after settlement here. The family name appears as Donald in the early records and was afterward transformed to Donnell and Dunnell.

Henry Donnell, probably ancestor of all the Maine families, was admitted freeman in Kittery, 1652, and with son THOMAS signed submission to Massachusetts in York that year. We find record of his mortgaging his fishing houses, stages, and lands in York and at Jewells Island to Bryan Pendleton in 1664.

Hon. Samuel Donnell, probably son of HENRY, was a man of distinguished ability in his day, being a magistrate, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and one of the council under the charter of William and Mary. He made his will in York in 1717-18; was owner of a saw-mill at the head of "Rogerses Cove," and an "Islands above Harkers;" wife's name, Alice; mentions sons

SAMUEL, NATHANIEL, WILLIAM, of whom it was said, "if he shall ever return," and JAMES. The daughters, ALICE, ELIZABETH, and JOANNA. The inventory was £834:13:6. His age was 72 years.

John Donnell made his will in York in 1738; mentions only son THOMAS and daughters ABIGAIL, ELIZABETH, REBECCA, MARY, JIMIMA; wife's name, Sarah; inventory, 1746, £382:7:6. CAPT. NATHANIEL DONNELL, with Thomas and James, was prominent in York in 1742.

Benjamin Donnell, said to have been born in York, came to Biddeford when a young man. By wife Mehitable he had three children baptized in that town. He probably married a second time as intention was recorded in Falmouth between Benjamin Dunnell, of Narragansett, and Elizabeth Hodgdon, of Gorham, Nov. 1, 1755. He settled in what is now Buxton as early as 1751. On June 2, 1762, he purchased lot 6, of range A, in first division, and probably made his home there. Names of children follow:

- I. JOSEPH DUNNELL, bapt. June 11, 1749; m. Aug. 10, 1777, Anna, dau. Joshua Woodman, and settled on the farm since owned by Capt. Peter Hill, and lived in a two-storied house which stood below and easterly of the Hill dwelling-house. He d. Sept. 22, 1834. Seven children named as follows:
 - I. ALICE, b. Mar. 10, 1778; m. Nov. 17, 1799, to John Billings; second, to Thomas Atkinson.
 - II. MEHITABLE, b. Oct., 1780; m. Aug. 10, 1797, to Samuel Sands, Jr.; d. Oct. 17, 1848.
 - III. CAPT. SAMUEL, b. June 4, 1781; m. Nov. 29, 1804, to Achsah Hill, and lived in the great two-storied house between Dearborn's hill and Elden's corner. He d. Dec., 1863; wife d. Mar. 15, 1859. Children:
 - (1). *Maria*, b. Oct. 27, 1805.
 - (2). *Silvia*, b. Jan. 17, 1808.
 - (3). *Achsah*, b. Oct. 20, 1811; d. Apr. 17, 1815.
 - (4). *Susan H.*, b. Feb. 8, 1813.
 - (5). *Achsah H.*, b. June 7, 1815; m. — Knox; d. Aug. 8, 1846.
 - (6). *Joseph*, b. July 10, 1817; m. and lived for some years at Buxton Centre depot; now at Cumberland Mills, Me.
 - (7). *Samuel*, b. Sept. 28, 1819; lived on the homestead; was lieutenant in 27th Regiment Infantry during Civil war.
 - (8). *Hon. Mark H.*, b. July 1, 1823; went early to the West, and was for many years a member of Congress.
- IV. CAPT. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 11, 1784; m. widow Mehitable Harmon, Mar. 22, 1808, and settled in Buxton. He d. Mar. 31, 1810; his widow d. Nov. 25, 1872. Children:
 - (1). *Cynthia*, b. July 3, 1810.
 - (2). *Lydia*, b. June 23, 1813.
- V. ANNA, b. Sept. 11, 1784; m. William Hill, Nov. 17, 1811.
- VI. JOHN, b. Nov. 10, 1792; d. Apr. 23, 1805.

- VII. BETSEY, b. May 10, 1794; m. Stephen Hanson, Nov. 20, 1814. She d. Mar. 28, 1870.
2. BENJAMIN DUNNELL, son of Benjamin, bapt. in Biddeford, Oct. 7, 1750; m. Susan Davis, of Saco, Apr. 25, 1776. He bought of Job Roberts, Oct. 12, 1774, lot 4, of range C, 2d division, in Narragansett, No. 1, on which he cleared his farm. He had previously purchased of Isaac Appleton, of Ipswich, Nov. 10, 1773, an acre and a half of land on lot 3, and here built his house. His nearest neighbor was Daniel Appleton; was styled "junior" as late as 1789. The great two-storied mansion built by him was standing near the track of the P. & O. railroad only a few years back. He always dressed in the colonial costume. Children:
- I. MEHFABLE, m. Joseph Rankin, Oct. 12, 1777.
 - II. MOLLY, bapt. in Narragansett, No. 1, June 3, 1753.
 - III. WILLIAM, m. Sally Woodman and lived on the homestead; d. June 3, 1853; widow d. Nov. 7, 1870. Children:
 - (1). *Susanna*, b. Apr. 20, 1802; d. 27th.
 - (2). *Joanna*, b. Aug. 4, 1809.
 - (3). *Henry*, b. May 24, 1814; m., lived on the homestead; had *William* and *Joanna*.

John Dunnell m. Hannah Murch, of Biddeford, Apr. 2, 1752. He probably m. Abigail —, for second wife; was in Narragansett, No. 1, in 1761; disposed of land to Samuel Thompson, Sept. 17, 1763; was killed by fall of a tree Feb. 11, 1767. Two children were:

1. JOANNA, bapt. in Biddeford, May 30, 1756.
2. DIADEMA, bapt. in Narragansett, No. 1, Mar. 1, 1767.

Samuel Donnell was in Saco in 1749. CAPTAIN DONELL, in 1759; also THOMAS DONEL.

John Donnell, of Buxton, so long station master at Buxton Centre, was, I suppose, a son of William and Sally.

Love Donnell m. Living Lane, Oct. 25, 1801.

Thomas Donnell, Jr., of Biddeford, m. Hannah, daughter of James and Hannah (Plaisted) Scammon, Apr. 18, 1764 (she b. 1743; d. Oct. 10, 1771), and had four children, two sets of twins, baptized in that town:

1. WILLIAM, bapt. Feb. 23, 1772.
2. HANNAH, bapt. Feb. 23, 1772.
3. MIRIAM, bapt. May 14, 1775.
4. JOHN, bapt. May 14, 1775.

Edgcomb Family.

EDGCUMBE FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

This is one of the most ancient and distinguished families in Devonshire, and they have been settled in the parish of Milton Abbott from a remote period, as evidenced by old documents written in the Norman-French, in which the designation "de Eggescombe" appears. There is an inscription on an old gateway, in the mansion of the elder family, dated "R. E. 1292." Many ancient documents now possessed by the Edgcombes of "Old Edgcombe," to which this estate has directly descended, sustain the claims to antiquity. The name was derived from the seat and is spelled variously in old instruments, as Eggescombe, Edgescombe, Edgcomb, and Edgcombe. By the marriage of WILLIAM EDGCUMBE with the heiress of the ancient estate of Cothele, in Cornwall, that valuable property came to this junior branch of the Edgcombe family, and has continued with them down to the present day.

Cothele Manor House is regarded as one of the architectural "gems" of Cornwall. It was built by SIR RICHARD EDGCUMBE nearly three hundred years ago, and remains but slightly changed. The armor worn by him still hangs on the wall; the table at which he and his good dame feasted and the chairs on which they sat, are still here; the very bed on which he slept, surrounded by tapestry woven by hands that have clasped the dust for three centuries, may yet be seen. Royalty has slumbered within the ancient mansion, and memories haunt every room. The house is one of the best examples of domestic mediæval architecture remaining in the country. Embattled buildings surround two court-yards, and the principal entrance is surmounted by a lofty tower. The hall for banquets is forty-two feet in length by twenty-two feet in width, and is truly a grand apartment. The timber roof over this room has intersecting arches in its compartments. On the walls are whole suits of armor, consisting of helmets, breastplates, warder's horns, gauntlets, match-locks, cross-bows, shields, battle-axes, halberds, pikes, gis-arnes, petronels, two-handed swords, and spears.

The ancient dining-room has mullioned windows and a fine old fire-place; the walls are hung with tapestry filled with equestrian figures and rural scenery, faded but of interest. An ante-room adjoining this contains a fine collection of old ware and other reminders of those who dwelt here in other days and olden. The chapel in the court-yard is reached from the dining-room and is rich with memorials of the remote past. Here may be seen the bowl of the original baptismal font from which, we may plausibly assume, the children of the Edgcombe family were baptized. The old stained glass in the windows is beautifully illustrated with sacred pictures. The heavy carved furniture in all the rooms is beautiful and antiquated, and many decorations thereon are in the form of shields representing arms of the Edgcombe family. The drawing-room contains a collection of massive ebony chairs, a sofa and carved cabinet. Every room is filled with objects of interest, all savoring of antiquity. The grounds surrounding the mansion are lovely surpassing description. Some of the enormous trees speak of venerable age, one of them being

twenty-eight feet in circumference. Glimpses of the shining river may be had through the overhanging foliage. There is a cosy, picturesque landing-place for boats. A pretty waterfall lends a charm to the diversified landscape, and birds sing in every bush and shrub in the wide demesne.

The little chapel erected by Sir Richard as a memorial of his remarkable escape from his pursuers, still stands on the edge of the rock overlooking the water where he threw down his cap. Among the many interesting things to be seen in the chapel is a complete model of the tomb of Sir Richard Edgcumbe, at Morlaix, in France. The view from the east window is magnificent.

Mount Edgcumbe, in Cornwall, formerly known as West Stonehouse, came to the family by the marriage of SIR PIERS EDGCUMBE with the heiress, and his son, Sir Richard, built the mansion now standing. Such changes have been made by subsequent proprietors that but a few marks of antiquity are observable about the house. It is a real home-like building, made to live in. As a rule, the rooms are not large nor lofty. The house was originally nearly square with circular towers at the angles; these last have been rebuilt and are now octagon. The front faces down a grassy slope toward the sea, and a charming prospect opens to the eye from the door-way. Entrancing views are obtained from the windows in the upper apartments, as well as from the elevated terraces surrounding the mansion. The great hall at Mount Edgcumbe is an exception to the other rooms and may properly be denominated "grand." There is a minstrels' gallery where music is often heard. The rooms are well furnished with family and historic portraits, many by the noted old masters, and several said to have been painted by the artist Vauderfelde himself, at Mount Edgcumbe. The scenery about this seat was of such natural loveliness that art has found little to do. There are all those parts—hills and dales, heights and valleys, rugged elevations and smooth pastures, land and water, shrubbery and forest—which contribute to the ideal rural landscape. Here nature holds sway. The laurel hedges, being unmolested by trimmers, have risen to the height of thirty feet; the lime trees grow wildly luxuriant and shake their branches in the passing wind as if in defiance of any attempt to prune them. Deer and rabbits roam at will in the extensive park. Visitors come here from far and near for health and recreation, the grounds being open on certain days to all who may wish to visit them. There are three gardens, named the "French," "Italian," and "English" gardens, the arrangement of which, combining conservatories, fountains, orangeries, and terraces, represent the methods employed by the three nations. These ornamental plantations are beautifully laid out and kept with great care; they are shaded by choice trees, and statues and vases have been placed at suitable points. There are pretty summer-houses in cosy nooks where abundant foliage affords shelter from rain and sunshine. Another charming feature at Mount Edgcumbe is a drive-way extending five miles through the park, which skirts the harbor and sea. Along this road may be seen the lodges in which the gardeners and gate-keepers dwell, where cool milk is served as refreshment to visitors. There is an urn here containing a tablet to the memory of that Countess of Edgcumbe "whose taste embellished these retreats, herself their brightest ornament." We present a view of Mount Edgcumbe made from an original of large size procured in London, as well as of the more ancient mansion of Cothele, which should be highly valued by every Edgcumbe family in America as memorials of an ancestry from which all have descended.



MOUNT EDGUMBE, CORNWALL, ENGLAND.

EDGUMBES OF EDGCUMBE HOUSE.

Richard de Edgcombe, living in 1292, A. D., had three sons. The second son,

Richard de Edgcombe, had two sons.

1. **John de Edgcombe**, the eldest, was ancestor of the present head of the family, seated at "Lower Edgcombe" in Devonshire.
2. **William de Edgcombe** married, in 1353, Helena, dau. and heiress of Ralph le Cothele, and was ancestor of the Edgcombe Earls of Mount Edgcombe, in Cornwall.

Richard Edgcombe, of Edgcombe, m. 28 Apr., 1757, Elizabeth, eldest dau. and co-heir of Michael Goslen, Esq., of Chatham, and d. 29 July, 1784, at which date succeeded by his son.

Piers Edgcombe, Esq., of Edgcombe, who m. 18 Dec., 1798, Eleanor, dau. of Thomas York, Esq., of Wableton, Sussex, and by her, who survived him, and d. 3 Feb., 1846, had issue,

1. **Richard Darke Edgcombe, Esq.**, b. June 4, 1811; m. Aug. 24, 1835, Louisa, dau. of Richard Marshall, Esq., M. D., of Totness, and had surviving issue at his decease.

- I. PIERS, his successor.
- II. RICHARD WISEMAN, b. Dec. 23, 1853.
- III. ELEANOR.
- IV. CATHERINE.

2. **Ellen Susanna** m. Rev. George Ross.

3. **Emma Mary** m. first, Peter Pilcher; second, Rev. Richard Martin.

Arms—GU ON A BEND ERM, CATHCED OR. THREE BOARS HEADS COUPED ARG.

Crest—A BOAR PASSANT ARG. WITH CHAPLET OF OAK LEAVES FRUCTED PPR. ROUND THE NECK.

Motto—"CUR PLAICIS FORT DE DIERE."

Seat—EDGCUMBE HOUSE, EDGCUMBE, NEAR TAVISTOCK, DEVONSHIRE.

EDGUMBES OF MOUNT EDGCUMBE.

Richard Edgcombe was Lord of Edgcombe in 1292, and from him are descended all of this name in England and America.

William Edgcombe, second son of the House of Edgcombe, married Hilaria, only daughter and heiress of William de Cothele, of a distinguished old Cornwall family, and by this alliance this junior branch of the Edgcombe family became possessed of valuable estates which have ever since continued with them. This William made his residence principally at Cothele. He had a son,

William Edgcombe, who, in 1378, was styled as "of Cothele in Cornwall." He granted lands, in Middleton, to the Convent of Tavistock, in Devonshire.

William Edgecombe, son of the preceding, in the sixth year of the reign of Henry V, held the custody of lead mines with the silver ore therein, which were in Devonshire. He married and had a son and successor,

Peter Edgecombe, Esq., who is mentioned among the chief men in Devonshire, who made oath, for himself and retainers, to observe the laws then existing. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Holland, Esq., and had a son,

Sir Richard Edgecombe, who was a man of great note in his day. He was knighted on the battle field of Bosworth by his victorious leader, King Henry VII, and had conferred upon him many honors, dignities, and lands. He was made comptroller of the royal household, and one of the privy council. At the same time he received the castle and lands of Totnes, in County Devon. He was recorder and constable of the castle of Launceston and Hertford. In 1488, he was sent to Ireland as lord deputy, by the king, to take the oaths of allegiance, with a retinue of five hundred men, who embarked in vessels at Monts Bay. In consequence of zealously espousing the cause of the Earl of Richmond, he was at one time so hotly pursued by his enemies that he was forced to hide himself in the woods near his home at Cothele. He eluded his pursuers by a very ingenious stroke of policy. Putting a stone into his cap, he managed to tumble it into the water, while the searchers were fast at his heels. Hearing the noise and looking down, they saw the cap floating upon the river, and supposing that he had drowned himself in his desperation, gave up the pursuit, and left him to go into Brittany at his leisure. In gratitude for this deliverance he afterwards erected a chapel in the place where he had been secreted.

The preamble of his will reads as follows: "First, I bequeath my soule to Almighty God, beseching the blessedfull Virgyn Mary, his moder, to be a meane unto his most benygn Grace to show his most petyfull grace and mercy to my soule and myn especial good Master send Thomas of Canterbury to be a remember unto for the same."

He provides in this will for a priest to pray for him during the space of five years. He died in Brittany, Sept. 8, 1489. Ancient documents now preserved by the English family, copies of which Lord Edgecombe furnished the author, show that John, the Provost Prior of the Friars Preachers of Morlaix, and the convent there made an agreement with the widow and executor of Sir Richard for his burial before the high altar in the church of the convent, in an honorable manner. Accordingly a monument was erected there, upon which is represented a man in armor kneeling upon a tomb, praying before a desk, before whom stands a friar dressed in proper habit, in his right hand a staff and two fingers held up as if rebuking Sir Richard. At the foot of the pedestal are the arms and crest of the family of Edgecombe, and behind the two figures, before-mentioned, is an inscription of great length recording the virtues of the deceased knight.

The wife of Sir Richard was Joan, dau. of Thomas Tremayne, Esq., by whom he left a son, his successor, and a daughter bearing her mother's name.

Piers Edgecombe, son of the preceding, was sheriff of the county of Devon for many years; was one of the Knights of the Cross of St. Andrews. He was appointed to review and array all men-at-arms, archers, and others who were to engage in an expedition against the "Moors and infidels." For

his distinguished gallantry displayed at the sieges of Tournay and Thurorenne, and at the battle of Spurs, in France, he was created a knight-banneret. He married, first, the daughter and heiress of Stephen Dumford, by his wife the heiress of Rame; and second, Katherine, daughter of John St. John, by whom no issue. By the first marriage the manors and estates of the Dumfords, including that of West Stonchouse, now Mount Edgcumbe, were acquired. He had three sons and three daughters. Sir Piers died in 1539 and was succeeded by his eldest son and heir.

Sir Richard Edgcumbe was knighted in 1536. He it was who built the present mansion on part of the estate acquired by marriage with his first wife, and gave it the name of "Mount Edgcumb." He was a sheriff of Devonshire. He supported a fine establishment, and entertained on a munificent scale, at one time, the English, Spanish, and Netherlands admirals. By his first wife, daughter of Sir John Arundel, no issue. His second wife became the mother of several children. Sir Richard died in 1561, and was succeeded by

Peter Edgcumbe, who was a member of Parliament and sheriff of County Devon. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Andrew Lutterell, and had issue, five sons and four daughters. He died in 1607, and the following lines inscribed upon his tomb commemorate his honors:

"Lief Tenant to my Queen long Time
And often for my Shire and Knighte;
My merit did to Credit clime,
Still bidinge in my callinge righte;
By Loyalty my faith was tryde,
Peacefull I liv'd, hopeful I diede."

Sir Richard Edgcumbe, son and successor of the preceding, was knighted by James I. He was a member of Parliament. His wife was Mary, daughter and heiress of Sir John Cottle, of London, and by her, who predeceased him, he had two sons, PIERS and RICHARD.

Piers Edgcumbe, Esq., eldest son and successor of the preceding, distinguished himself by his devotion to the royal cause. It has been said of him that he "was a master of languages and sciences, a lover of the king and church, which he endeavored to support in the time of the civil wars to the utmost of his power and fortune." He held a colonel's commission in the king's army, and for associating with him two distinguished men were beheaded. He married Mary, daughter of Sir John Glanvil, and died in 1660, leaving issue, several sons.

Sir Richard Edgcumbe, son and successor of the last mentioned, was knighted in his father's life-time. He was a member of Parliament. His wife, by whom he had two sons and six daughters, was Anne Montagu, dau. of the Earl of Sandwich. He died in 1688 and was succeeded by his second son, the eldest, Piers, having died young.

Richard Edgcumbe was chosen a member of Parliament soon after reaching his majority and was continued from several places up to 1742. He was a lord commissioner of the treasury in 1716 and 1720, and in 1724 was vice-treasurer and paymaster of taxes. In 1742 he was created **BARON EDGCUMBE** of Mount Edgcumbe, and was subsequently made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, one of the privy council, and lord-lieutenant of Cornwall. By his wife Matilda, daughter of Sir Henry Furnese, he had three sons,

RICHARD, HENRY died in infancy, and GEORGE who was a captain in the navy. He died in 1758, and was succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son,

Richard Edgcumbe, second baron, member of Parliament, one of the lords of the admiralty, and subsequently comptroller of His Majesty's household. Walpole, in his "Royal and Noble Authors," says of him: "His lordship's skill as a draughtsman is said to have been such as might entitle him to a place in the 'Anecdotes of English Painting,' while the ease and harmony of his poetic compositions give him an authorized introduction here. He was a man of fine parts, great knowledge, and original wit, who possessed a light and easy vein of poetry; who was calculated by nature to serve the public and to charm society; but who unhappily was a man of pleasure and left his gay associates a most affecting example how health, fame, ambition, and everything that may be laudable in principle and practice, are drawn into and absorbed by that most destructive of all whirlpools—gaming." He died unmarried, in 1761, and was succeeded by his brother,

George Edgcumbe, as third baron. This nobleman had sat in several parliaments, and had been lord-lieutenant of Cornwall, and vice-admiral of the Blue. He married Emma, only daughter and heiress of John Gilbert, archbishop of York, by whom he had an only son. On Feb. 14, 1781, he was created VISCOUNT MOUNT EDGCUMBE AND VALLETORT; and in 1789 was advanced to the dignity of an earl, by the title of EARL OF MOUNT EDGCUMBE. He died in 1795, and was succeeded by

Richard Edgcumbe, as second earl. This nobleman held the office of lord-lieutenant of Cornwall. He married Lady Sophia Hobart, dau. of John, second Earl of Buckinghamshire, and had issue, two sons and two daughters. He died in 1839, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Ernest Augustus Edgcumbe, as third earl. He was born in 1797; m., in 1831, Caroline Augusta, daughter of Rear-Admiral Charles Fielding, who long survived her husband and was extra Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen. His lordship was aid-de-camp to the Queen, and colonel of the Cornwall militia. He had issue, two sons and two daughters. Dying in 1861, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

William Henry Edgcumbe, as fourth earl, and is the present owner of Mount Edgcumbe, and of the large estates concentrated in the family. He was born in 1832; was educated at Harrow, and Christ's Church, Oxford, where he became B. A. in 1856. He was member of Parliament from Plymouth from 1859 to 1861, when, by the death of his father, he entered the Upper House. He married, in 1858, Lady Catherine Elizabeth Hamilton, fourth dau. of the first Duke of Abercorn, and had issue as follows:

1. PIERS ALEXANDER HAMILTON EDGCUMBE VISCOUNT VALLETORT, born 1865.
2. VICTORIA FREDERICA CAROLINE, born in 1859.
3. ALBERTHA LOUISA FLORENCE, born 1861.
4. EDITH HILARIA, b. 1862.

EDGECOMBES OF ASHBURTON, ENGLAND.

William Edgcombe was descended from the ancient family in Devonshire, now represented at Old Edgcombe and Mount Edgcombe. He resided at Ashburton, Eng., where he died, Nov. 21, 1866, aged 83 years. His wife, Joan Edgcombe, died Feb. 26, 1867, aged 83 years. Five sons and one daughter, all born at Ashburton. The sons were:

1. WILLIAM. 2. SAMUEL. 3. GEORGE, and
4. JOHN, b. in Ashburton, Devonshire, Oct., 1809; emigrated to America, the 24th of March, 1833, arriving at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, where he was m., in 1835, to Elizabeth Carter, who was b. July 16, 1815, in Ashburton, being a daughter of William and Mary Carter. These had two daughters, of whom hereafter. The family removed to St. John in 1838; thence to Frederickton, in May, 1840, where the father engaged in the manufacturing of carriages. On Friday morning, July 17, 1840, his wife died, leaving two babes. He m. second, Apr. 1, 1841, Miss Ann J. Wildman, b. in County Tyrone, Ireland, Oct. 23, 1817, and by her had nine sons, b. in Frederickton. He d. Dec. 18, 1890, in the 81st year of his age.
 - I. MARY J., b. in St. Andrews, N. B., July 15, 1836; m. Thomas Knowles of St. John, N. B.
 - II. SOPHIA, b. in St. Andrews, N. B., May 31, 1838; m. William Stirling, of Nashwaak, N. B., and has three children, *Bessie*, *Norman*, and *Archie*.
 - III. WILLIAM J., b. Nov. 28, 1843; m. Sophia Thompson, of St. Mary's N. B., and has a son.
 - (1). *Lucy*, b. Nov. 12, 1878.
 - IV. ALFRED G., b. Aug. 13, 1847; m. Helen Giles, of Rosedale, Toronto, and has a family of five children, as follows:
 - (1). *Queenie H.*, b. May 24, 1882.
 - (2). *Dorothy E.*, b. June 19, 1884.
 - (3). *Helen K.*, b. Dec. 12, 1885; d. May 31, 1888.
 - (4). *George H.*, b. Dec. 9, 1886.
 - (5). *Winifred G.*, b. Feb. 9, 1890.
 - V. ROBERT B., b. Sept. 27, 1848; d. Nov. 4, 1848.
 - VI. FREDERICK B., b. Apr. 28, 1851; m. Ellen L. Eaton, of Milltown, Charlotte Co., N. B., and has three children. He is engaged in the dry goods trade at Frederick, N. B.
 - (1). *Charles H.*, b. July 16, 1888.
 - (2). *Louisa E.*, b. Apr. 1, 1891.
 - (3). *Marion G.*, b. Aug. 1, 1893; d. Aug. 27, 1893.
 - VII. CHARLES H., b. May 4, 1853; d. Dec. 18, 1874.
 - VIII. ALBERT W., b. Jan. 4, 1856; m. Minnie Logan, of St. John, N. B., and had four children.
 - (1). *Annie H.*, b. Mar. 14, 1884.
 - (2). *Charles F.*, b. May 31, 1886; d. Oct. 6, 1891.

- (3). *Edith K.*, b. Nov. 26, 1889.
 (4). *Zilliah G.*, b. June 8, 1894.
 IX. HEDLEY V., b. Apr. 24, 1858; single.
 X. NORMAN A., b. Apr. 20, 1860; single.
 XI. ARTHUR C., b. Apr. 21, 1865; m. Mabel Estey, of Frederickton, N. B., and has
 (1). *Frederick A.*, b. Feb. 3, 1893.

EDGECOMB FAMILY OF CONNECTICUT.

John Edgecombe, son of NICHOLAS EDGECOMBE, of Plymouth, England, received a grant of land through the Connecticut assembly in 1663, and settled in New London about 1673. He was married Feb. 9, 1673, to Sarah, daughter of Edward Stallion, and by her had issue. His second wife was Elizabeth, widow of Joshua Hempstead. He died April 11, 1721, and in his will he is called "aged." His estate was a "homestead in the town plot and two considerable farms." It has been assumed that this John Edgecomb and the Nicholas Edgecomb who settled in Scarborough, Me., were relatives: that they were brothers. Now I find that a John Edgecomb was an inhabitant of Kittery, Me., as early as 1640, and as there is no record of any grant of land to him there, as was the case with permanent settlers, he probably soon went away. As no other family of the name was settled in New England besides those of the two immigrants mentioned above, it may be assumed with plausibility that John, of Kittery, removed to Connecticut. In the record of marriage, John, of New London, is designated as "son of Nicholas Edgecombe, of Plymouth, in Old England." This establishes the parental connection of John Edgecombe, of New London. It is also stated that a "Nicholas Edgecombe was actively engaged in establishing a settlement on Casco Bay, and himself visited it in 1658." This person was probably the father of John Edgecombe, of New London. The corresponding name, *Nicholas*, suggests a near connection between the Maine and Connecticut families, and the probability that their respective heads, Nicholas and John, were brothers. The records of New London were destroyed when the town was burned by the British in 1781, and only an imperfect history of this family can be compiled. Children of John, far as known, as follows*:

SECOND GENERATION.

1. JOHN,² b. Nov. 14, 1675; m. Hannah Hempstead.
2. SARAH,² b. July 29, 1678; m. John Bolles.
3. JOANNA,² b. Mar. 3, 1679; m. Henry Delamore, Feb. 14, 1716. He styled himself "late master spar-maker to his majesty the king of Great Britain, at Port Mahon."
4. NICHOLAS,² b. Jan. 23, 1681-2.
5. SAMUEL,² b. 1690; d. Feb. 26, 1786, aged 96.
6. THOMAS,² b. in 1694, at New London; settled in Norwich before 1720, and there d. Sept. 16, 1745. His first wife was Catherine Copp; his

* Mr. Jesse Edgecomb d. May 7, 1792. Mrs. Lydia Wheeler, formerly wife of Jesse Edgecomb, d. Aug. 23, 1787, aged 65.

second, Esther Post, who survived him but a few months. While on her way to New London, she was thrown from her horse and severely wounded in the head. She was carried to the house of William Angel where she lingered in great distress for two weeks. The whole neighborhood was moved by her suffering and the best medical skill was employed, but to no avail. She d. May 20, 1746, aged 40, and was buried at New London. Four children, of whom hereafter:

THIRD GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND CATHERINE:

1. THOMAS,³ d. in Norwich, Apr. 29, 1755.
2. JOHN,³ was in the expedition against Cape Breton, and d. there after the surrender in 1746, aged 20.
3. JONATHAN,³ as seaman, was taken by a Spanish privateer, Aug. 3, 1752; was carried to Compeachy, thence to Spain, where he was confined for several months. He succeeded in picking the lock of his prison, and escaped to a French port in safety. Here he went on board an English vessel, and worked his passage to England, where he was immediately seized by a press gang, and forced on board of a man-of-war. After a year's service he made his escape, and after many vicissitudes he finally reached home, Nov. 30, 1754. He is said to have settled in Vermont.
4. SAMUEL,³ b. 1730; m. Dorothy Smith, of Groton, Conn., May 7, 1752. He settled in Groton; was a cabinet-maker by trade, also a farmer. He was an important member of the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts; was a vestryman or warden from 1735 to 1767; deacon of First Presbyterian church, a man of great worth, highly respected, who, according to inscription on his tombstone, "died in great peace, Aug. 14, 1795, aged 65 years." His wife d. Jan. 14, 1813, aged 84. Children and descendants' names will follow:

FOURTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND DOROTHY:

1. KATHERINE,⁴ b. Mar. 8, 1753; d. Mar. 14, 1759.
2. DOROTHY,⁴ b. Dec. 8, 1754; m. Jonathan Witham, of Stonington, Conn., and had one son.
3. DAVID,⁴ b. June 8, 1756; m. Desire Park, of Boston, Conn., Mar. 29, 1781. He d. Apr. 8, 1826; his wife d. Sept. 26, 1826. These had issue, as will appear.
4. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. Jan. 15, 1758; m. Joshua Walsworth, and had three sons, one, *Henry*,⁵ a prominent merchant in New York city. She d. Jan. 10, 1821.
5. SAMUEL,⁴ b. Feb. 28, 1760; m. Kitty Williams, of Stonington, Conn., Mar. 13, 1788; she d. Dec. 26, 1790, and he m., second, Rachel Copp, of New London, Dec. 11, 1791. This wife d. Sept. 30, 1824. He d. Feb. 25, 1843. Samuel was a cabinet-maker by trade, but carried on a farm. He was at the battle of Fort Griswold, where, out of one hundred and sixty persons, half were killed and nearly all wounded. He is represented as "a stout, lion-hearted man," who said: "We threw down shot like a shower of hail upon our assailants." He was also in the privateering service. Of his large family, more hereafter.

6. GILBERT,⁴ b. Mar. 3, 1762; m. Lucy Allyn, June 21, 1790—one account says Lucy Stoddard—of North Groton, Conn., now Ledyard; removed thence to Broughton, where four sons and a dau. were b., of whom hereafter. He d. Oct. 5, 1847. Mr. Edgecomb was a soldier of the Revolution, having enlisted when only 15 years of age. He was with Washington at Valley Forge, and went through the three years' campaign, receiving an honorable discharge in 1780. He volunteered in defense of Fort Griswold, Sept. 16, 1781. Of 160 men, who comprised the garrison, 84 were killed on the spot; the 32 who remained unhurt were taken prisoners, placed on board a man-of-war and carried to New York, where they were shut up in an old sugar-house till after the surrender of Gen. Cornwallis; they were then discharged and after a weary journey, ragged and foot-sore, but full of patriotism, reached home. He removed from Connecticut to Cortland, N. Y., in 1820; was a farmer; a man of sound mind and unyielding will, who possessed a store of useful information.
7. JABEZ,⁴ b. Oct. 6, 1763; m. Esther Morgan, Mar. 8, 1787, and had issue, as will appear. He was a soldier of the Revolution and served with great fidelity. When asked if he was ever in an engagement, he is quoted as saying: "No, I could never get a shot at the dogs; I was always held in reserve." He d. May 18, 1843; his wife d. Apr. 6, 1843, aged 79 years.
8. HANNAH,⁴ b. May 27, 1765; m. Gilbert Grant, of Stonington, Conn., and d. Feb. 4, 1836. Two sons.
9. THOMAS,⁴ b. June 29, 1767; m. ——— Morgan, of Groton, Conn. Two sons. He died, near Albany, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1848. William Edgecomb, of Albany, is of this family.
10. ASA,⁴ b. Apr. 14, 1772; d. Sept. 4, 1774.

FIFTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF DAVID AND DESIRE:

1. DOROTHY,⁵ b. Jan. 19, 1782; d. Apr. 14, 1812.
2. DEBORAH,⁵ b. Jan. 22, 1784; d. June 22, 1800.
3. DAVID,⁵ b. Aug. 3, 1786; d. May 29, 1812. He was an accomplished scholar and was an assistant of Nathan Dabott, the astronomer.
4. JONATHAN,⁵ b. Aug. 24, 1788; m. Mary Gore, of Galway, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1818. He removed from his home in Groton, Conn., to Herkimer county, N. Y., and engaged in the tanning of leather. In the war of 1812 he served as quartermaster in northern New York and Sackett's Harbor. After his marriage he settled in Galway, where he carried on the leather business and farming. He then spent a few years at Albion, but finally, in 1854, purchased a farm at Lima, LaGrange county, Ind., where he spent the remainder of his days. He and wife united with the Baptist church, at Galway, in 1831. "A good and noble man, this Jonathan," wrote one of the family. He d. Feb. 24, 1867; his wife, Apr. 27, 1849. Issue, of whom hereafter.
5. AVERY,⁵ b. Dec. 28, 1790; d. May 18, 1848.
6. BEISEY,⁵ b. Apr. 29, 1793; d. May 27, 1849.
7. ASA P.,⁵ b. Oct. 10, 1795; m. Mary Bill, and had a son, *David*.⁵ He

m., second, in Montrose, N. Y., and d. without other issue, Nov. 23, 1849.

8. LYMAN,⁵ b. Feb. 27, 1798; d. Mar. 26, 1805.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND KITTY:

1. MARY,⁵ b. Sept. 24, 1789; m. John S. Moxley, Jan. 24, 1813; d. Sept., 1843.
2. KATHERINE,⁵ b. Dec. 13, 1790; m. Gilbert Morgan, Aug. 6, 1815; d. Dec. 4, 1878. Morgan was lost at sea in Nov., 1825.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND RACHEL:

3. JULIA,⁵ b. Dec. 26, 1792; m. Edmund Williams, Jan. 1, 1815; d. June 8, 1851.
4. SAMUEL,⁵ b. May 29, 1794; d. Jan. 26, 1819.
5. SARAH B.,⁵ b. Jan. 7, 1796; m. Daniel Knowles, Feb. 13, 1820; d. Feb. 18, 1864.
6. ALBERT,⁵ b. Sept. 30, 1797; m. Mary Bill, Aug. 29, 1819; she d. Dec. 22, 1820, and he m., second, Feb. 20, 1822, Lucy Avery; she d. Nov. 14, 1825, and he m., third, Clarissa H. Fish, May 21, 1826; she d. Apr. 9, 1864, and he m. Sept. 30, 1867, Emily Burrows; she d. Oct. 20, 1879. He d. July 7, 1874. Mr. Edgecomb was for many years a farmer at "Hazlenut hill," in Poquonock, Conn. He was an exemplary Christian, and for rising fifty years the beloved deacon of the Union Baptist church at Mystic, Conn. He was universally respected. Seven children, of whom hereafter.
7. HARRIET,⁵ b. Mar. 16, 1800; m. Sanford Morgan, Dec. 14, 1828; d. Mar. 19, 1837.
8. DANIEL D.,⁵ b. Jan. 2, 1802; m. Harriet, dau. of Edward and Sally (Latham) Ashbey, June 2, 1824; she d. May 9, 1826; he m. second, Esther, dau. of Nathan Standish—a descendant of Capt. Miles Standish, of Plymouth—and Sally Park, Sept. 2, 1827. There were eight children, who will be mentioned again. Mr. Edgecomb was much interested in the family history and by diligent research assembled considerable data now incorporated into this book. Then his son, William C. Edgecomb, Esq., took up the chain where the father laid it down and furnished the links for the later generations. Mr. Daniel D. d. Jan. 27, 1887.
9. JOHN,⁵ b. Aug. 26, 1803; m. Abby Gates, Aug. 1, 1826. He d. at Mystic, Conn., Nov. 24, 1878; of his children more presently.

CHILDREN OF GILBERT AND LUCY:

1. LUCY,⁵ b. Apr. 14, 1795; m. Joseph Eldridge in 1818; d. 1877. She had issue.
2. GILBERT,⁵ b. Sept. 27, 1797; m. Elizabeth Fish, Aug. 5, 1818; she was b. July 9, 1796; d. Nov. 3, 1867. He m. second, Lucy Turrell, Apr. 5, 1868, and d. Nov. 11, 1877. Eight children, of whom more hereafter. Mr. Edgecomb was something of a speculator; dealt in live stock, and at one time operated a line of stages from Oswego north, and was well-to-do. About 1840 he moved to Tioga county and settled in a compar-

ative wilderness; here he engaged in lumbering, a business in which he had no experience, and stocked a store. Reverses came in succession and he became poor. He ended his days on a small farm, near Waverly, in old age.

3. ERASTUS,⁵ b. Oct. 15, 1803; m. Eliza Breed, Oct. 7, 1834; his second wife, Lucy A. Wood, July 15, 1860. He d. Dec. 29, 1865. Issue, six children.
4. ISAAC,⁵ b. May 12, 1806; m. Clarissa Woodruff in 1828, and had issue. He d. July 6, 1860. Seven children.

CHILDREN OF JABEZ AND ESTHER:

1. NATHAN S.,⁵ b. Dec. 7, 1796, in Groton, Conn., m. Julia E. Williams, Dec. 9, 1824, who d. Aug. 24, 1854. He d. Jan. 12, 1875. Five children, of whom hereafter.
2. THOMAS J.,⁵ m. Mary A. Law, and had issue; house carpenter; resided at North Stonington, Conn.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS:

1. WILLIAM H.,⁵ b. in Schoharie, N. Y., and d. some thirteen years ago, aged 72 years. He m. a daughter of Isaac and Harriet (Stark) Orcott, who was b. in Auburn village, N. Y., and is still living. He was formerly a carriage builder in Albany, N. Y. Three children living, of whom further on.
2. SAMUEL,⁵ 3. POLLY,⁵

SIXTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JONATHAN AND MARY:

1. ORPHELIA,⁶ b. Dec. 3, 1818.
2. DAVID,⁶ b. Feb. 13, 1821; d. in infancy.
3. LOUISA,⁶ b. May 15, 1822.
4. GEORGE W.,⁶ b. Nov. 29, 1824.
5. CLARA,⁶ b. May 26, 1827.
6. MARY A.,⁶ b. July 25, 1830; d. June 27, 1837.

CHILDREN OF ALBERT AND MARY:

1. MARY A.,⁶ b. June 25, 1820.
2. LUCY C.,⁶ b. June 25, 1825.
3. CLARISSA E.,⁶ b. May 8, 1827; m. Roswell Burrows.
4. JULIA A.,⁶ b. July 10, 1828; m. Silas Fisk; second, Rev. Abel P. Buell, of Cleveland, O.
5. JOHN A.,⁶ b. July 10, 1830; d. in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 5, 1851.
6. COURTLAND,⁶ b. Oct. 19, 1832; d. Oct. 30, 1832.
7. ROSWELL S.,⁶ b. Oct. 11, 1835; m. Fannie R. Ashbey, Nov. 12, 1863; second, Gertrude L. Coe, Nov. 18, 1879. He was formerly proprietor of the "Edgecomb House," at Eastern Point, Groton, Conn., a fashionable summer resort at the mouth of the Thames river. He is now captain of the steamer "Colonel Ledyard," on the ferry between New London and Groton, Conn. Seven children.
8. EMELINE,⁶ b. Sept. 20, 1838; m. Samuel Taylor, of Norwich, Conn.

CHILDREN OF DANIEL D.:

1. MELVINA,⁶ b. Mar. 6, 1825; m. Thomas H. Lovett, Dec. 5, 1844; d. Oct. 29, 1859.
2. HARRIET,⁶ b. Sept. 7, 1828.
3. GILBERT,⁶ b. Oct. 30, 1830; d. June 24, 1843.
4. EMILY,⁶ b. July 11, 1832; m. Sanford A. Morgan, Nov. 12, 1856.
5. MARY E.,⁶ b. Jan. 29, 1836; d. Dec. 2, 1883.
6. DANIEL W.,⁶ b. Aug. 23, 1840; m. Kate A. Colver, Nov. 25, 1863. He has been connected with insurance agencies; was appointed secretary of state of Connecticut, filling out Appelman's term under Jewell, in 1873. He m. second, July 5, 1889, Elizabeth Seymore.
7. EDMUND,⁶ b. Feb. 24, 1844; m. Alice Cornelius, July 2, 1865, and has *Mary Edna*,⁷ b. Apr. 5, 1876.
8. WILLIAM C.,⁶ b. Aug. 14, 1845; m. Anna White, Oct. 14, 1869, and has *Cherence Standish*,⁷ b. Feb. 2, 1878.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND ABBY:

1. MARY A.,⁶ b. Aug. 17, 1827; m. William B. Smith, of Salem, Mass., and has children and grandchildren.
2. SAMUEL,⁶ b. May 16, 1830; m. Elizabeth Gallup, of Suffield, Conn., and has five children, *Fannie M.*,⁷ m. Matthias Wisen Baker; *Elizabeth C.*,⁷ m. Nathan Williams; *Martha G.*,⁷ *Abby H.*,⁷ *Lorena P.*⁷
3. HELEN M.,⁶ b. Nov. 21, 1835; m. Benjamin S. Kennicott, Apr. 6, 1868, and has three daughters.
4. JOHN H.,⁶ b. and d. at Ashford, Conn.
5. JOHN S.,⁶ b. Jan. 27, 1842; m. Julia Williams, who d. Aug. 13, 1871. He m., second, Adelaide Ferre, Agawaum, Mass., Oct. 25, 1872, and has issue, *Charles F.*,⁷ *Helena J.*,⁷ and *George S.*⁷

CHILDREN OF GILBERT AND ELIZABETH:

1. LAURA S.,⁶ b. May 25, 1819; d. Oct. 16, 1847.
2. SARAH A.,⁶ b. Aug. 13, 1820; m. Justin Foote, Sept. 20, 1840; d. Oct. 3, 1851, leaving five children at Gratton, N. Y.
3. GEORGE G.,⁶ b. Mar. 16, 1822; m. Sarah S. Bowman, Mar. 6, 1848, and resides at Waverly, N. Y., on a farm. Five children as follows:
 - I. GEORGE F.,⁷ b. May 7, 1849; m. Teresa Hornbeck, Nov. 25, 1874, and has *Ruth*,⁸ b. June 13, 1881.
 - II. SARAH A.,⁷ b. Oct. 18, 1851.
 - III. ALICE,⁷ b. June 5, 1853; m. Addison Ellis, Mar. 6, 1874, and has three children.
 - IV. ELIZABETH,⁷ b. Dec. 10, 1855; m. Willie H. Swain, Apr. 6, 1881, and has issue.
 - V. NETTIE,⁷ b. Nov. 10, 1857; m. Theodore Hardin, Jan. 17, 1884, and has issue.
4. LEROY,⁶ b. July 15, 1823; m. Aletta Beecham, March 11, 1847, and resides on a farm at Waverly, N. Y., and rents houses. Issue, *Addie C.*,⁷ b. July 25, 1857; m. Frank M. Smith, Mar. 27, 1879.

5. LUCY A.,⁶ b. Mar. 3, 1828; d. June 27, 1871.
6. HOBART,⁶ b. Jan. 29, 1830; m. Lucinda Hollenbeck, Oct. 27, 1851; she d. Aug. 20, 1883. He is a farmer in Waverly, N. Y. Children:
 - I. HARRIET E.,⁷ b. Nov. 6, 1853; m. Cyrus Johnson, Jan. 29, 1872, and has issue.
 - II. FRANCES J.,⁷ b. Feb. 20, 1856; m. Ira Lee.
 - III. GILBERT B.,⁷ b. July 17, 1869; m. Harriet Knapp, Nov. 6, 1891.
7. MARTIN V. B.,⁶ b. Oct. 23, 1832; d. Aug. 17, 1833.
8. DEWITT J.,⁶ b. Oct. 2, 1837; m. Irene R. Hedges, July 29, 1863, she b. in Barton, Tioga County, N. Y. They settled in Belvidere, Ill., in 1867; removed to Garden Prairie, Ill., March, 1881, where he resides; blacksmith by trade. Five children:
 - I. INA D.,⁷ b. May 2, 1866; m. William Curtis, Oct. 5, 1893.
 - II. MARY E.,⁷ b. Mar. 27, 1868; m. Thomas Porter, Dec. 16, 1891.
 - III. NELLIE M.,⁷ b. Jan. 3, 1873.
 - IV. JOSEPHINE,⁷ b. Aug. 6, 1875.
 - V. JAY D.,⁷ b. Oct. 21, 1881.

CHILDREN OF ERASTUS AND ELIZA:

1. GILBERT W.,⁶ b. Aug. 4, 1835; m. 1863; farmer.
2. HELEN M.,⁶ b. Mar. 15, 1837.
3. ERASTUS, JR.,⁶ b. Jan. 3, 1839; d. Nov., 1889.
4. ALBERT A.,⁶ b. Feb. 27, 1841; d. Sept. 18, 1842.
5. FRANCES,⁶ b. Aug. 29, 1845; d. Apr. 29, 1846.
6. MARY F.,⁶ b. Dec. 17, 1861; m. Frank Watson, Sept. 23, 1879; residence, Cortland, N. Y.

CHILDREN OF ISAAC AND CLARISSA:

1. CHARLES A.,⁶ b. May 9, 1829; m. Mary J. Tucker, Nov. 6, 1876, and resides on a farm in Spofford, N. Y.; has *Charles B.*,⁷ b. July 25, 1882.
2. FRANCES J.,⁶ b. Nov. 23, 1830; m. Irving A. Wheeler, of Stonington, Conn., Dec., 1859, and lives in Providence, R. I.
3. SARAH T.,⁶ b. June 16, 1832; m. Gilbert I. Honywell, in 1838, and lives at Homer, N. Y.
4. ISAAC,⁶ b. Oct. 16, 1834; m. Evaline D. Spencer, Mar. 13, 1861, and resides in Cortland, N. Y. His son, *Ernest J.*,⁷ b. Jan. 10, 1867, is now a lawyer at Syracuse, N. Y.
5. MARTIN,⁶ b. June 7, 1836; m. Emily G. Merritt, Nov. 13, 1866. He is a shoe dealer; residence, Cortland, N. Y. Six children as follows:
 - I. LENA E.,⁷ b. Dec. 23, 1867.
 - II. LOUIS E.,⁷ b. Aug. 24, 1869.
 - III. J. GRACE,⁷ b. Nov. 23, 1873.
 - IV. M. GLENN,⁷ b. Oct. 3, 1875.
 - V. ALLYN J.,⁷ b. Apr. 25, 1878.
 - VI. R. IRENE,⁷ b. June 28, 1891.

6. GEORGE W.,⁶ b. Nov. 23, —; m. F. Endell Squires, July 9, 1872, and resides in Cortland, N. Y.; had *James E.*,⁷ b. July 9, 1873; d. Nov. 24, 1878.
7. CLARK A.,⁶ b. Jan. 22, 1843; m. Addie Lyon, Nov., 1868; residence, South Frankfort, Mich. Children, *Oliver C.*,⁷ b. 1870; *Addie A.*,⁷ b. July 18, 1875.

CHILDREN OF NATHAN, SR., AND JULIA:

- I. JULIA,⁶ b. Dec. 22, 1825; m. Cyrus W. Main, Oct. 27, 1847; d. in Providence, R. I., Oct. 23, 1870.
2. NATHAN S.,⁶ b. Nov. 4, 1827; m. Prudence M. Hallet, Aug. 5, 1852, who d. Oct. 15, 1878, leaving four children. He m. second, Oct. 24, 1882, Sarah J. Stuart. He is a farmer at North Stonington, Conn. Issue:
 - I. CYRUS H.,⁷ b. Dec. 23, 1855; d. Jan. 15, 1863.
 - II. JULIA E.,⁷ b. Sept. 5, 1858; m. to John L. York, Sept. 12, 1882, and has children. •
 - III. ANNIE H.,⁷ b. Dec. 10, 1863; m. Aug. 29, 1885, to John M. Browning, of North Stonington. Children.
 - IV. HARRIE H.,⁷ b. Jan. 30, 1869; m. Dec. 26, 1889, Lillian L. Ross, and has issue; farmer at North Stonington.
3. HENRY C.,⁶ b. Feb. 17, 1830; d. Oct. 16, 1848, at North Stonington, Conn.
4. LYDIA E.,⁶ b. Apr. 18, 1836; m. Dec. 25, 1855, to Albert Nichols and has issue.
5. HOWARD M.,⁶ b. Apr. 2, 1845; m. Louisa S. Frink, Oct. 11, 1865; she d. Sept. 20, 1870, and he m. second, Sept. 12, 1872, Annie M. Frink, who d. Oct. 23, 1886, and he m. third, Mar. 12, 1888, Annette Lamb. He is a merchant at North Stonington, Conn. Children by second wife:
 - I. MARY L.,⁷ b. Oct. 13, 1874.
 - II. FRANK H.,⁷

CHILDREN OF THOMAS J. AND MARY A.:

1. THOMAS,⁶ settled in Hartford, Conn.
2. WILLIAM,⁶ d. on his way to California, in 1849, aged 21 years.
3. BETSEY A.,⁶ m. Adoniram J. Coombs, and lived in Southbridge, Mass.
4. MARY J.,⁶ m. Daniel L. Wilcox and lived in Pawtucket, R. I.
5. JOHN F.,⁶ m. Martha Herron and settled in North Stonington, Conn.
6. HORACE B.,⁶ b. Jan. 6, 1848, in North Stonington; m. Carrie A. Reed, of Pawtucket, R. I., Oct. 6, 1870, and has three children. He is by trade a sash and blind maker. His home is in Pawtucket, R. I.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF ROSWELL AND FANNY:

1. ADELAIDE H.,⁷ b. Jan. 6, 1866; a very successful teacher in the public schools for eight years.
2. WILLIAM A.,⁷ b. Sept. 2, 1867; m. Sept. 21, 1890, at Nashville, Tenn., E. Louisa Macon. He was a practical electrician, who managed the

laying of the first electric railway between Marlboro and Boston when but 21 years of age. He was afterwards employed in Maryland, Illinois, and Tennessee, where he died.

3. HOWARD A.,⁷ b. Aug. 14, 1869; m. Nellie Whiting, at Groton, Conn., May 28, 1892. He is in the dry goods business, having been connected with some of the best houses in Brooklyn, N. Y., for a number of years; now with W. E. Landers & Co., of New London, Conn.; has one child, *Viola*,⁸ b. July 16, 1893.
4. ROSWELL S.,⁷ b. July 27, 1871; a mechanic in Essex, Conn.
5. FANNY A.,⁷ b. June 13, 1874; d. in infancy.

BY SECOND WIFE:

6. RUTH E.,⁷ b. in June, 1881.
7. HAROLD T.,⁷ b. Sept. 16, 1882.

CHILDREN OF HORACE AND CARRIE:

1. HENRY R.,⁷ b. Aug. 8, 1871; now (1894) assistant superintendent of the Kidder Press Co., with business in Boston.
2. HORACE A.,⁷ b. May 3, 1873; m. May 9, 1893, to Caroline H. Loring, of Alston, Mass. He is secretary of the Kidder Press Co., of Boston, where he resides.
3. ANNA C.,⁷ b. Nov. 5, 1883, unmarried.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND —:

1. HARRY H.,⁷ m. — Depra, of Allegheny City, Pa., and is now residing in Baltimore, Md., where he is engaged in business; has three children, *Ruth C.*,⁸ *Guy*,⁸ and *Harry D.*⁸
2. GURDEN G.,⁷
3. OLIVIA,⁷

EDGECOMB FAMILY OF MAINE.

Nicholas Edgcomb, descended from a junior branch of the ancient and distinguished family in Devonshire, England, came to Blue Point, Scarborough, Me., as early as 1639, and opened a plantation on a tract of land, consisting of fifty acres, rented of Capt. Richard Bonython. He took the oath of submission to Massachusetts, July 13, 1658. Probably continued at Scarborough till 1660, when he sold his house and land at Blue Point to Christopher Collins. He was a jurymen in Biddeford, which then included Saco, in 1661, and Mar. 20, 1662, he purchased fifty acres of land on Goose Fair brook in Saco, to be paid for in good merchantable bread corn at the rate of five shillings sterling per year, and two days' work, one at planting and the other at harvest time. His wife's name was Wilmot. In a deposition by Judith Gibbins, she stated that while at the house of Nicholas Edgcomb, about a month before his death, he declared that he wished his son ROBERT to have his property to maintain his mother. He died in 1682, and the following inventory of his estate furnishes a hint of the material condition of the "common people" at that time:

"INVENTORY OF NICHOLAS EDGECOMB, WHO DIED IN 1682.

	£	s.	d
Impremis: 20 acres Marsh land at	20	0	0
Impremis: 30 acres Upland at	15	0	0
1 Cow and Calf at four pounds,	04	0	0
1 Iron pot 8 shillings,	00	8	0
1 Musket 15 shillings			
Wearing clothes £5.	5	15	0"

It has been stated in history that Nicholas Edgcomb was a man of fair ability and good sense, but from his having made his "mark" upon the documents of his day, and because he did not share to any considerable extent in the government of the province, it has been assumed, and we believe correctly, that he had not enjoyed, or at least had not improved, the common advantages of education. The ability to write one's name clearly and gracefully was, from an early period in English history, considered an evidence of education and good breeding, and the influence of this opinion so far prevailed at the time of Nicholas Edgcomb's early life, that many by constant practice had acquired skill in using the pen who were, otherwise, quite illiterate. In the case of Nicholas Edgcomb, inability to sign his name could not be attributed to the trembling infirmity of old age; his failing to do so was no proof that he was not descended from a noble family; especially at the time when the advantages for education in England were not available to the middle class of people.

The number of Nicholas Edgcomb's children cannot be ascertained with certainty. It seems probable that he was married and had sons born to him before coming to New England. I find the names of as many as six persons on the early records of Scarborough and Saco, who were probably his sons; at least they were contemporary with him too early to have been his grandsons. But we do not know what became of some of these sons; no evidence of their marriages have been found; their names early disappeared from the town record while those of other members of the family continued there. These sons were in Scarborough during the time of Indian hostilities; they may have been killed or driven away. I find a faint hint that one of this family early removed from the district of Maine. It is on record that a Nicholas Edgcomb, of Marblehead, Mass., was one of the proprietors of Windham in this state. Now one of the daughters of Nicholas, 1st, of Scarborough, MARY by name, married, for her second husband, John Ashton, who removed from Blue Point to Marblehead, and it seems plausible to assume that these two members of the Edgcomb family living in the same town and at the same time were relatives; probably brother and sister. But we shall never dispense all the obscurity that has gathered about family history, and we will now proceed to record the names of those whose fate is better known.

SECOND GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF NICHOLAS, 1ST:

Robert Edgcomb,² said to have been the eldest son of Nicholas and Wilmot, was born at Blue Point in Scarborough, 1656; married Rachel,* daughter of James Gibbins, and settled on the homestead in Saco, having

*The mother of Rachel Edgcomb was Judith, daughter of Thomas Lewis, an original patentee of Saco, and through these connections at the partition of the Gibbins' estate, made in 1730, several shares were assigned to the children and other heirs of Rachel; her descendants have ever since lived on it.

been chosen by his father to care for his mother in her declining years. His *land* was on Goose Fair brook, so-called in the records, but the location of the Edgecomb *house* is not known. His name appears on the records of the first church in Saco; of this he was a member. His wife died in 1724, aged 63 years; he died in 1730, aged 74 years. These were buried at Rendezvous Point, near the bank of Saco river. To this pair were born four children of whom we find record.

John Edgecomb,² second son of Nicholas, born about 1658 at Blue Point, removed to Saco, and was selectman there in 1686. No record of a family.

Christopher Edgecomb,² son of Nicholas, was an inhabitant of Scarborough in 1675.

Michael Edgecomb,² son of Nicholas, was at Blue Point, Scarborough, in 1675.

Miles Edgecomb,² son of Nicholas, aged 25 in 1676, in a deposition, stated: "I was at Black Point the day and tyme when nine of the Winter Harbor men were fighting with Indians upon the sands opposite said place." It may be that this name should have been *Michael*. It was clearly "Miles" on record.

Mary Edgecomb,² daughter of Nicholas, born in Scarborough, Me., was married to George Page, of Biddeford, in 1664. After the death of Page she became the wife of John Ashton, of Blue Point; removed to Marblehead, Mass., where she probably died. She may have left descendants named Page at Saco, as persons of that name have long lived there.

Joanna Edgecomb,² second daughter of Nicholas, born at Blue Point, became the wife of Pyncheon, of Boston.

THIRD GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF ROBERT AND RACHEL:

1. ROBERT,³ b. 1695, in Saco; m. Sarah —, and lived in his native town. He had 600 acres of land laid out to him in 1720; was a member of the First Congregational church in Biddeford. He lived on the Ferry road in Saco; d. Sept. 25, 1764, aged 69 years. His children's names will appear with the fourth generation.
2. THOMAS,³ b. in 1698; m. Sarah, dau. of Pendleton Fletcher, 2d, Dec. 10, 1725. In 1728, he received as a gift, "thirty acres of land in the town common clear of all other grants." He was a farmer on the Ferry road, probably on the place since owned by Samuel Edgecomb. He d. Oct. 17, 1778, aged 80 years. His widow d. Aug. 16, 1790, aged 92. These were buried in the old Ferry burying-ground. Numerous children's names with fourth generation.
3. JUDITH,³ was m. to Abraham Townsend, of Biddeford, Dec. 8, 1720, and was the mother of a numerous race and her descendants are connected with nearly all of the old families in the lower Saco valley towns.
4. MARY,³ m. David Young, from York.

FOURTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF ROBERT AND SARAH:

1. SARAH,⁴ b. Apr. 19, 1722, in Saco.
2. RACHEL,⁴ b. Aug. 20, 1727; m. William Haley, Oct. 26, 1746.

3. JEMIMA,⁴ b. Mar. 18, 1729; m. Benjamin Nason, of Biddeford, Dec. 4, 1747, and settled in Limington, where she d. Feb. 23, 1815, aged 86. This connection shows the relationship between the Nasons, Edgecombs, and Redlons.
4. MARY,⁴ b. Mar. 31, 1733; m. John Nason, June 6, 1751, being then of Biddeford. He settled in Buxton, where he was many years deacon of the Congregational church, and when old removed to Limington, where he died.
5. CHARITY,⁴ b. Oct. 6, 1735; m. Thomas Rumery, Jan. 28, 1758, whose numerous descendants are scattered through Biddeford and Hollis.
6. NICHOLAS,⁴ b. March 13, 1740, m. Mary ———, and had issue, four children; probably more. His wife d. in Saco, May 28, 1774, and some say he m. a second time. He removed to Limington, and was chosen one of the first selectmen at the incorporation in 1792, but had settled several years earlier. There is an old burying-ground on the farm cleared by him, at South Limington, not far from the site of his house, now enclosed by a wall, in which he and his wife were interred, but only rough ledge stones mark the graves. Here many early members of the Edgecomb family lie buried, but only three graves have inscribed monuments erected to mark them. Children's names with fifth generation.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND SARAH:

1. THOMAS,⁴ b. Oct. 19, 1727; probably d. young.
2. RACHEL,⁴ b. May 23, 1730; m. Dec. 29, 1748, to Matthias Redlon, then of Saco, and settled in Narragansett, No. 1, now Buxton, after a residence of thirteen years in Saco, in 1761, removing thence to the plantation of Little Falls, now Hollis, in 1782. His house and small store were located a little way back from the Amos Hobson homestead, where the cellar and an old apple-tree could be seen within the last thirty years. After the death of her husband, about 1810, she went across the Saco to live with her son Jacob Ridlon. There is one person still living who remembers her as a very aged woman who was carried over the river in a dug-out to visit her sons, in Hollis. She was about 90 years of age at decease; buried by the side of her husband on a high knoll near the Nat. Haley homestead.
3. JAMES,⁴ b. Nov. 28, 1734; m. Reliance Thompson, sister of Gen. Samuel Thompson, of Brunswick, in 1756, and lived at "Edgecomb's meadow," in Saco. During the Revolution his son James was sick at Yorktown, and he started to visit him, but was taken ill suddenly and d. on the journey. His widow m. Joseph Woodman, and had a child by him, b. Feb. 28, 1784. The descendants of James and Reliance are very numerous, and the name *Reliance* has been continued in nearly every branch of the family.
4. HANNAH,⁴ b. Sept. 20, 1735; m. Joseph Cousins, of Wells, June 28, 1754, and thus a connection between the families of Cousins, Edgecomb, and Redlon was formed.
5. JOHN,⁴ b. May 25, 1738. I find no mention of him afterwards and suppose he d. young.

NOTE.—G. Edgecomb, a woman, is mentioned on records, Dec. 9, 1674, and must have been a daughter of Nicholas, 1st.

6. SAMUEL,⁴ b. Aug. 29, 1739; m. Molly Deering, Dec. 7, 1762, and settled at Saco Ferry, where a numerous family of children were b. He died with lock-jaw, July 31, 1795; his widow d. Aug. 31, 1826, very aged.
7. GIBBINS,⁴ b. May 9, 1743; m. Rhoda Elwell, in Saco, June 21, 1768, and had several children b. in that town. He was mentioned in connection with the expedition to Saratoga under Capt. Small, in 1778, and was probably at the defeat at Bagaduce, now Castine, in 1779. He and Rhoda "owned the covenant" of the First Congregational church of Saco, Oct. 15, 1769. He removed to Gardiner, Me., and d. there, Feb. 17, 1817, aged 84 years. His widow d. July 6, 1822. There were eleven children whose record will appear with the fifth generation.
8. ROBERT,⁴ bapt. Oct. 27, 1745; m. Elizabeth Tarbox (tradition) and lived in the McKenney neighborhood in the northern part of Saco. He and wife "owned the covenant" of the First Congregational church of Saco, Sept. 11, 1771. Records of deaths do not appear. His children's names, far as known, with fifth generation.

FIFTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF NICHOLAS AND MARY:

1. MAJ. NICHOLAS,⁵ bapt. in Saco, Feb. 23, 1766; m. Sarah Tarbox, of Biddeford, June 20, 1789, and settled in Little Ossipee plantation, now Limington, before 1792, and there, as a farmer, spent the remainder of his days. He was captain in the old militia; afterwards major. His wife, Sarah, by whom issue, d. May 24, 1805, and he was three times afterwards married; to Eunice (Strout) Edgecomb, Oct. 17, 1805; to Rebecca Gilpatrick, Oct. 4, 1807; to Hannah Weatherby, April 1, 1810. Major Edgecomb lived on the road between Barvel creek and Edgecomb's bridge that crosses the Little Ossipee. He and wives were buried on the farm with others of the family, but their graves have no inscribed monuments. Names of twelve children with sixth generation.
2. ROBERT,⁵ bapt. in Saco, May 3, 1768; m. Susanna McKenney, of Limington, Nov. 7, 1792, and is said to have emigrated to the Northwestern Reserve, in 1800, with the Townsends, Ridlons and other Saco valley families. I suppose the Edgecombs about Beaver Dam, Ohio, are his descendants. This family ordered portraits of Lord Edgecomb which they did not pay for, and promised full records of their connection which they have not furnished.
3. WILLIAM,⁵ bapt. in Saco, Aug. 19, 1770; m. Eunice Strout, of Limington, and settled in that town. He was killed by a falling tree when a young man, and his widow was m. to his brother Nicholas, by whom she had one son. William and wife had four children, two sons and two daughters, whose names will hereafter appear.
4. MARV,⁵ bapt. Feb. 14, 1773; m. Benjamin Nason, of Limington, Dec. 20, 1793, and lived in that town.
5. SARAH,⁵ bapt. Nov. 16, 1779.
6. BENJAMIN,⁵ bapt. 1782.

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND RELIANCE:

1. JAMES,⁵ b. July 25, 1757; m. Anna Burnham, of Saco, Mar. 30, 1784, she b. May 18, 1764, and settled on the old Edgecomb homestead in

the north part of that town, an estate that was part of the Gibbins land inherited by the heirs of Rachel Edgecomb. He was a soldier of the Revolution; member of the Orthodox church in Scarborough. He d. in 1835, aged 78 years; widow d. Sept., 1839. His children's names will appear with sixth generation.

2. THOMAS,⁵ b. Oct. 19, 1758, in Saco; m. Mary Foss, of Saco, Jan. 11, 1781, and went immediately to Parsonsfield, where he took up an extensive tract of land, from which he cleared a large and valuable farm, part of which, in the north part of the town, is still owned and occupied by his descendants. He was a Revolutionary soldier; about 84 years of age when he died; wife about 75. These were buried somewhere on the farm, but the place is not known. Names of children with sixth generation.
3. RELIANCE,⁵ b. July 26, 1760; was burned to death in her father's house Apr. 10, 1767, together with two cousins, Mary Redlon and Elizabeth Fletcher. It is tradition that Mr. Edgecomb and his wife were away on a visit at the time, and did not know of the burning of the house and sad fate of the children until, on his return, he saw smoke rising from the ruins. The bodies were unrecognizable.
4. SARAH,⁵ b. April 2, 1762; d. May 6, 1766.
5. LYDIA,⁵ b. Sept. 22, 1763; m. Uriah Graffam, Sept. 14, 1784.
6. JOHN,⁵ b. May 19, 1765, and when young went down east and settled on a tract of land received from his uncle, Gen. Samuel Thompson, now North Bath, where he cleared a valuable farm now owned and occupied by his descendants. He m. Sarah Ham, b. Feb. 6, 1766, and had eight children, whose names will hereafter appear. He d. June 22, 1843, aged 78 years; his widow d. Apr. 19, 1847, aged 81 years.
7. AARON,⁵ b. May 8, 1767; m. Elizabeth —, b. in Brunswick, Oct. 25, 1768, and settled in the town of Topsham. He had a family of sons and daughters, whose names will follow with sixth generation, of whom, after much inquiry, but little could be learned.
8. PENDLETON,⁵ b. Apr. 26, 1770; m. Margaret Main, of Woolwich, and settled at Bath on the west side of the river, his land having been received from his uncle, Gen. Samuel Thompson. He hewed down the forest and cleared an extensive acreage, now owned and occupied by his posterity, where a great-great-grandson was born in 1893. This place has been named "Mount Edgcumbe" for the seat of the lordly Edgcumbes in Cornwall, England. Pendleton had hewed the timber for his house frame before burning over his "cut-down," and when the fire was put in it communicated with this, and it was only saved by a desperate effort. His children remembered the charred beams in the house where they were born. Mr. Edgecomb was a just and honorable man, highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, and his memory was cherished with pride and affection by his children. Names of children will appear.
9. EZEKIEL,⁵ b. June 6, 1773; m. Alice Lane, of Buxton, May 17, 1794, who was b. Sept. 28, 1768; settled in Hollis, where his seven children were born, but I have not been able to trace his descendants down to the present with the fullness desirable.

9. DANIEL,⁵ b. June 11, 1775; m. Lydia Peterson (Patterson?) and settled in Bowdoin, where he resided several years. He removed to Lisbon, where he remained until his death, April 29, 1859, at the age of 84; spent his old age in the family of his son Daniel; is said to have been a "good man." Names of children with sixth generation.
10. SAMUEL,⁵ b. June 22, 1777; m. Miriam Garland, of Buxton, Dec. 18, 1802, and settled in Hollis, opposite the old town-house at Salmon Falls, on what was locally called "Brigadier hill," he having been a brigadier-general in the war of 1812; date of death unknown.* Names of his eight children hereafter.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND MOLLY:

1. SAMUEL,⁵ b. Oct. 25, 1764; m. Mary Manley, Feb. 7, 1785, and d. in 1805, leaving issue.
2. ROBERT,⁵ b. May 4, 1767; m. Elizabeth Scammon, June 30, 1793, and settled in Hollis on the road between the Haley brick-yard and the Joshua Emery farm. He and wife "owned the covenant" of the First Congregational church of Saco, July 19, 1795, being styled "of Deerwander." There is a discrepancy between the town records and those of the family respecting Robert's birth. In a letter it is "March 16, 1776," which, compared with the date of his marriage, would leave him only 17. He d. in Hollis, Sept. 17, 1832; his widow d. Apr. 28, 1847. Eight children, of whom hereafter.
3. JOHN,⁵ b. Dec. 4, 1768; m. Dorcas Wilson, of Limington, Dec. 25, 1796 (she b. in 1777), and settled on the Ferry road in Saco, where he d. in Sept., 1824. His widow survived him many years, and when rising 90 was visited by the author at her home. She was of clear memory, and said she was hired when a girl to come down and spin for the Deering family, but was soon required "to do cooking and all sorts of drudgery." She was cared for by a maiden daughter named Dorcas. These had five children, of whom more.
4. ELIAS,⁵ b. June 7, 1770; m. Abigail Woodman, Nov. 13, 1796, and settled in Saco, where he d. Feb. 1, 1826; his widow d. July 21, 1856, aged 80 years and 10 months. Five children.
5. NOAH,⁵ b. June 14, 1773; m. Eleanor Stacy, April 18, 1797—town and church records have it "April 1, 1798"—and while living in Saco "followed the sea." As he was styled "Captain," I suppose he was master mariner. In the war of 1812-14, he entered the privateering service, was captured by the British, carried to England and confined in Dartmoor prison. After his release he returned home and was employed as a rigger of vessels at Portland for some years. He m. for his second wife, Oct. 31, 1812, Mary Wright, who d. Feb. 10, 1844.
6. SARAH,⁵ bapt. Jan. 14, 1778.
7. EUNICE,⁵ bapt. May 6, 1781.
8. THOMAS,⁵ bapt. Sept. 13, 1784.
9. MARK,⁵ bapt. Sept. 13, 1784; m. Sarah Ridlon, Feb. 20, 1815, and had three children. He d. May 24, 1829; wife d. Jan. 4, 1859, aged 78.

*The eldest child in the family of James and Reliance died in infancy, unnamed.

Issue, *Mary D.*,⁶ b. April 13, 1816; *Lucretia T.*,⁶ b. Oct. 29, 1817; *Mark J.*,⁶ b. April 20, 1820.

10. MARY,⁵

11. HANNAH,⁵

CHILDREN OF GIBBINS AND RHODA:

1. RHODA,⁵ b. July 28, 1768; m. Jan. 6, 1791 to John Runnells.
2. GIBBINS,⁵ b. Apr. 13, 1770; m. Abigail Lane, Feb. 7, 1790, and removed to Gardiner, Me., where he reared his family.
3. JOSEPH,⁵ b. Apr. 2, 1772; m. Betsey Fogg, Nov. 16, 1799, and settled in Scarborough, Me., where he reared a family; wife b. Dec. 11, 1772.
4. MARY,⁵ b. May 28, 1774; m. George Banks.
5. HANNAH,⁵ b. Nov. 28, 1776; m. Jonathan Fogg, Sept. 4, 1803.
6. THOMAS,⁵ b. Apr. 18, 1781; m. Hannah Prescott.
7. LILLIS,⁵ b. Apr. 18, 1781; m. Jonathan Andrews.
8. RACHEL,⁵ b. July 20, 1783; m. John Brann, of Berwick, Me., April 1, 1802.
9. ABIGAIL,⁵ b. Apr. 30, 1786; m. Benjamin Libby.
10. ELIPHALET,⁵ b. Mar. 26, 1792; m. Sarah Moulton, settled in Gardiner, Me., and had issue.
11. WILLIAM,⁵ b. Mar. 26, 1792; d. unmarried, aged 18 years.

CHILDREN OF ROBERT AND ELIZABETH:

1. ROGER,⁵ b. Oct. 21, 1767; m. Mary Thurston, of Scarborough, Sept. 26, 1802, and is said to have settled in Hollis, near Salmon Falls, but he d. in Saco, in May, 1856, aged 89 years. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and is said to have been a very good man. This branch of the family is extinct in the male line.
2. ROBERT,⁵ bapt. Sept. 11, 1774; m. Lydia Cousins, of Wells, and settled in Litchfield, Me., in 1819, where he cleared a farm. His second wife was Mrs. Mary Smith, who afterwards became the wife of Mr. Blood. The old folks made a home, during their latter days, with Barzilla Smith, a son of the second wife by her first husband. They were laid down to rest at a place locally called Stewartown, near where his sons settled. There were seven children, as will appear with sixth generation.
3. LEVI,⁵ b. in 1776; m. Sally Aids, sister of Dea. John Aids, of Hollis, and settled in that town, near the Eben Sawyer homestead not far from the Noah Haley farm. He was a noted "shingle weaver"; was employed many years by Deacon Hancock, and worked for George W. Lord and Oliver Dow about their mills at West Buxton. It has been said that they were buried on the hill where the old meeting-house stood, in the Smith neighborhood. In this family were four children, of whom with sixth generation.
4. JOHN,⁵ b. in 1778; m. Lucy Perry, of Parsonsfield, and settled on a small farm adjoining the old Perry homestead in that town, on the edge of a small pond where he built a small house, and domiciled in peace and contentment until well advanced in years. He was an honorable man, respected by his townsmen, but was swept away by the Mormon preachers

who visited the town, and with his wife emigrated to the state of New York and joined a colony of that deluded race there. When a double horse team was sent to Parsonsfield for this family, some person entered the barn at night and cut off the ears, manes, and tails of the animals; those who perpetrated this cruel deed were not known. Mrs. Edgcomb died far from home and kindred, and when an old man, Mr. Edgcomb returned to Parsonsfield, and spent his last days on the old Parker farm near where he had formerly lived; a sad-hearted and melancholy man. He was buried by the side of his only child, a daughter, in the Perry family lot, on the Perry farm.

5. ISAAC,⁵ b. in 1780; m. Peggy Fletcher, said to have been a native of Kennebunkport, where she was b. Aug. 18, 1781; she d. in Parsonsfield, Dec. 20, 1885, aged 104 years. She wrote her name distinctly when one hundred years of age. Mr. Edgcomb moved into Parsonsfield soon after his marriage in 1810, and settled in the northwest part of the town, by the brook-side between the Kezar neighborhood and the covered bridge that crosses the Great Ossipee near Porter village. He was much employed by the farmers round-about until infirm from age, when he went to live with his son Jeremiah on the old Parker farm, now surrounded by woods, near the Perry homestead; there he died and was laid to rest. He was known as "Leftenant Edgcomb," having been an officer in the war of 1812; for this service his widow became a pensioner under the act of March, 1878, and drew her annuity until her death. Mr. Edgcomb was a man of great strength and agility when in his prime and was sometimes called upon to subdue mad men. Seven children, of whom in the sixth generation.
6. SARAH⁵ was the only daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Tarbox) Edgcomb; she was m. to Eliphalet Bryant, of Scarborough, and her son, Alvan Bryant, when old, m. Dorcas Edgcomb.

SIXTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF NICHOLAS AND SARAH:

1. SARAH,⁶ b. Apr. 10, 1790; m. George Manson, of Limington, Nov. 26, 1809, and lived in that town.
2. SHUAH,⁶ b. Dec. 17, 1791; d. May 2, 1794.
3. JOHN,⁶ b. Dec. 13, 1793; m. Sarah Edgely, Dec. 4, 1817, she b. Sept. 16, 1799; d. Aug. 12, 1889, aged 90. He settled on the old Nicholas Edgcomb farm where he lived many years, but afterwards removed to a farm farther west, since owned by his son Charles. He was connected with the Freewill Baptist church, and served as a deacon. He d. Nov. 9, 1870, aged 79 years. Children's names with seventh generation.
4. SUSANNA,⁶ b. Jan. 7, 1796; d. Nov. 15, 1803.
5. OLIVER,⁶ b. Mar. 27, 1798; d. July 3, 1800.
6. MARK,⁶ b. Mar. 8, 1800; d. Dec. 8, 1803.
7. REV. JOSEPH,⁶ b. June 25, 1803; m. Evaline Foss, of Limington, Jan. 23, 1826; she d. Mar. 28, 1849, and he m. second, Eliza (Manson) Foss, Mar. 4, 1850. He was converted April 22, 1825; licensed to preach June 4, 1836, and ordained May 9, 1838. He was for many years an active and very useful minister in the Freewill Baptist denomination.

He settled finally in Mount Vernon, Me., where he d. May 12, 1892, aged 89 years. He was pastor of the Vienna church about thirty years; married 252 couples, baptized 400 persons, and preached 1,200 funeral sermons. Two daughters.

8. NICHOLAS,⁶ b. May 8, 1805; d. June 3, 1805.
9. NICHOLAS,⁶ b. in 1807; was a son of the widow of his father's brother William, hence, on one side a half-brother to the other children of Maj. Nicholas; on the mother's side a cousin to his half-brothers. See? Well, he m. Irene Johnson, of Limington, and succeeded his father on the homestead as the third Nicholas. He d. July 9, 1887, aged 80 years, 6 months, and 5 days. Irene d. Nov. 30, 1884, aged 75 years, 3 months, and 21 days; their grave-stones are in the cemetery at South Limington. Four children, of whom more.
10. MARY,⁶ dau. Maj. Nicholas by his wife named Smith, m. Stephen Merrill, of Limington, and had issue.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND EUNICE:

1. BENJAMIN,⁶ b. in 1794; m. Polly Gove, of Limington, Dec. 29, 1814, and had a large family. He d. Mar. 14, 1832; Mary, his wife, d. Sept. 26, 1837; they lie buried in the yard enclosed on the old Nicholas Edgecomb farm, and slate monuments stand at their graves.
2. WILLIAM,⁶ date of birth not known; m. twice: first to Hannah Johnson, Nov. 22, 1818; second to Comfort Hasty, and had issue, ten children, as will more fully appear in another place. His widow m. a Drew and lived in Aroostook county. Mr. Edgecomb was a farmer in Limington; a man much respected.
4. MEBITABLE,⁶ m. Isaac Strout, of Limington.
5. POLLY,⁶ m. Gilbert Strout, brother of Isaac.

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND ANNA:

1. POLLY,⁶ b. Jan. 8, 1785; m. Abner McKenney, of Saco, who lived to be 102 years of age.
2. BENJAMIN,⁶ b. Oct. 5, 1787; m. Sarah Foss, to whom pub. Apr. 11, 1810. He removed to Livermore, Me., and settled on a farm where he died. There were seven children, of whom three were physicians.
3. JAMES,⁶ b. Nov. 6, 1789; m. Olive McKenney, to whom pub. May 12, 1810. He settled in Poland, Me., and had three sons and four daughters. Descendants are said to be living at Mechanic Falls, but they do not answer inquiries.
4. AARON,⁶ b. Nov. 1, 1791; m. Sarah Tinkham, of Hartford, Me., where he settled. There were eight children whose names will be found with seventh generation.
5. DIDIMUS C.,⁶ b. Nov. 14, 1793; m. Harriet Gould, and settled in Livermore, Me. He was a farmer. Ten children, whose names will follow, but all letters with requests for particulars and data have been unavailing. Issue: *Eunice*,⁷ *James*,⁷ *Jacob*,⁷ *Lea*,⁷ *Lucas*,⁷ *Annette*,⁷ *Harriet*,⁷ *Elmira*,⁷ *Hurry*,⁷ and *William*.⁷
6. DANIEL,⁶ b. Nov. 25, 1795; m. Clarissa Turner, of Livermore, Me., where he settled. He had two sons, *Eliazer*⁷ and *John*.⁷

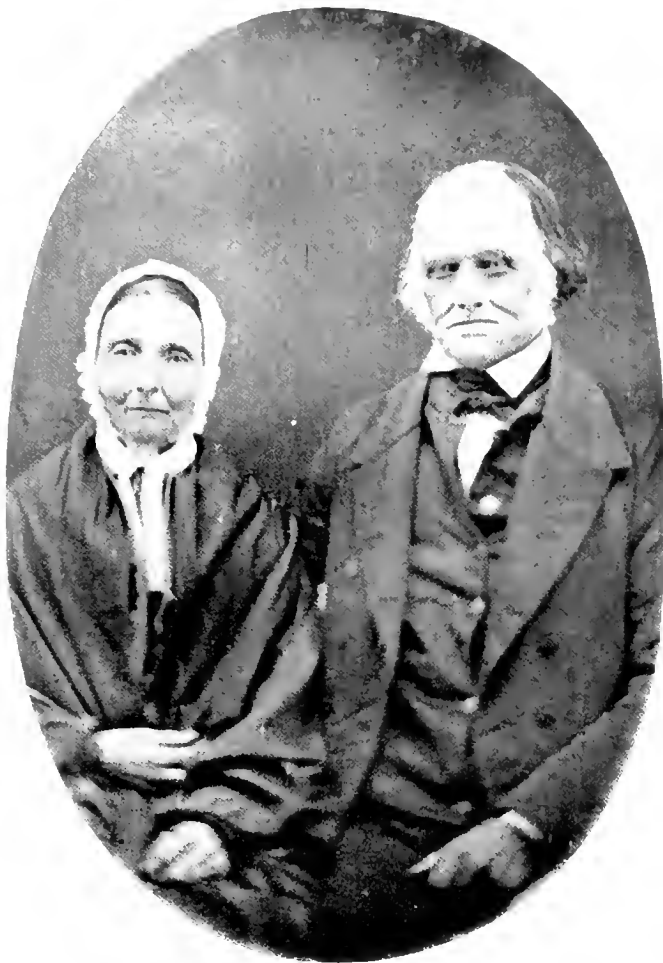
7. NANCY,⁶ b. Jan. 17, 1797; m. John Kimball.
8. ELI,⁶ b. Jan. 22, 1799; m. Betsey, dau. of Philip Libby, of Saco, and lived on the old James Edgcomb homestead in Saco. "Uncle Eli" was an industrious farmer, who supported the church but was not a communicant. In politics he was a Democrat; had no children.
9. ELEAZER,⁶ b. Mar. 1, 1802; m. Rebecca Carleton, of Whitefield, Me., and settled in Rockland, Me., where he reared eight children, whose names will appear further on.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND MARY:

1. HANNAH,⁶ b. in 1784; m. Elijah Fox, Mar. 27, 1806, and had issue. She d. June 1, 1818, aged 34 years; her husband d. June 21, 1810, aged 29 years; these lie buried in the cemetery at Kezar Falls, Me.
2. CAPT. JAMES,⁶ b. April 17, 1786; m. Betsey Lougee, of Parsonsfield, Apr. 9, 1811, and settled on his father's homestead in that town as a farmer; was an officer in the militia; a man of quiet, unobtrusive habits, held in respect and called "Uncle James" by his neighbors. He was "master carter," employed in moving buildings; a resolute, fearless man, who assumed great risks and came out unharmed. He died Jan. 15, 1860. His wife, b. Feb. 26, 1792, d. June 11, 1870. There were seven children, as will afterwards appear. The accompanying portrait was furnished by his son, James Edgcomb, Esq., of Hiram, Me.
3. RELIANCE,⁶ m. Jacob Banks, of Parsonsfield, and had seven children b. on the old Edgcomb farm.
4. WALTER,⁶ married Judith Merrill, and settled in Brownfield, Me. One daughter.
5. LEVI,⁶ m. Harriet Sutton, sister of the first wife of Ezra Davis, of Porter, and of John Sutton, of Parsonsfield, and lived on a part of the original Edgcomb tract in the latter town, where he d. July 22, 1865, aged 74 years. He was an industrious and successful farmer. There were nine children, whose names will presently appear.
6. THOMAS,⁶ b. in Saco, Aug. 24, 1793; m. Eunice Stone, of Limington—ceremony by Abner Libby, Esq.,—Feb. 8, 1821, and settled on a farm in Parsonsfield alongside of his brothers. He d. Mar. 20, 1854; his widow d. Dec. 20, 1859. Six children, whose names will appear under seventh generation.
7. MARY,⁶ m. Elisha Libby, Dec. 28, 1815.
8. LYDIA,⁶ m. Caleb Day, of Cornish, Sept. 24, 1825, and removed to Brewer, Me., where he d. Mar. 31, 1847; she lived to old age. There was a large family.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND SARAH:

1. JAMES,⁶ b. Nov. 25, 1788; m. Mary Welsh.
2. JOHN,⁶ b. May 7, 1790; m. Mary Coffee, Mar. 19, 1816; she b. in Phippsburgh, Me., Mar. 6, 1799, d. May, 1875. He d. in Bath, Sept. 12, 1872, aged 82 years. These had eight children, of whom hereafter.
3. RELIANCE,⁶ b. Aug. 12, 1794; m. Simon Peters.
4. BENJAMIN,⁶ b. July 31, 1796; m. Martha Ham, in 1829; she b. in Bath, Apr. 17, 1802, and d. in Whitefield, May 5, 1885. He was many years



JAMES EDGECOMB AND WIFE.

- a successful sea-captain, but finally, in 1837, removed to Whitefield and settled on a farm, where he d. Mar. 16, 1876. These had four children.
5. MARTHA,⁶ b. June 30, 1798; m. Capt. Thomas Timmons.
 6. JOEL,⁶ b. July 31, 1800; m. Charity McKenney, b. in Georgetown, Me., and resided in Bath, where he d. Sept. 21, 1836. Four children.
 7. ISAAC,⁶ b. Nov. 5, 1803; m. Abigail, dau. of Apollas and Mary Martin, of Boston, by whom six children. When twenty-one he went to sea, and sailed about fifteen years. After his marriage he resided in Boston till July, 1835, when he returned to Bath, where he resided eleven years; then he moved back to Boston. In 1848 he went to West Bridgewater, where he spent the rest of his days. He was long an invalid, and died Aug. 6, 1878; buried in Pine Hill cemetery, where his wife, who died Apr. 23, 1879, and children were laid down. Seven children.
 8. LYDIA,⁶ b. Oct. 15, 1806; m. John F. Roberts, Feb. 18, 1836. She d. Dec. 31, 1868; he d. Jan. 18, 1886. One dau. living in Bath.

CHILDREN OF AARON AND ELIZABETH:

1. MARY,⁶ b. Mar. 12, 1792; m. Isaac C. Pennell, of Topsham, Me., and had issue.
2. RELIANCE,⁶ b. Feb. 10, 1794; m. John Harvey, of Lisbon, Me.
3. HEWEY,⁶ b. Sept. 20, 1796; m. and lived in Machias. One child. Family now extinct.
4. AARON,⁶ b. Apr. 7, 1799; d. May 4, 1808.
5. ARTHUR,⁶ b. Oct. 16, 1804; m. Julia A——, b. Mar. 22, 1811, and lived on a farm in Topsham, Me. He m. a second wife and had issue. He d. Feb. 12, 1880.

CHILDREN OF PENDLETON AND MARGARET:

1. JOSEPH,⁶ b. July 10, 1794; m. Abigail Smith in 1819, and settled in Bath. He d. Oct. 25, 1856; his wife d. Mar. 25, 1854. Three children.
2. JAMES,⁶ b. in 1796; m. Nancy Chase, of Kittery, in 1821. He was in mercantile business in Washington, D. C., in early life; at the time of his death, in 1827, he was super-cargo of a vessel in which he had an interest. His widow d. in 1887, aged about 95 years. There were three children.
3. SAMUEL,⁶ b. in 1799; m. Elizabeth Smith, in 1822, and resided in Bath where he d. in June, 1880. Ten children.
4. CHARLES,⁶ m. Olive Deering and had two children. *Charles H.*⁷ is living in Chicago.
5. WILLIAM,⁶ b. in 1804; d. at sea, unmarried.
6. ANN,⁶ d. young.
7. ABIGAIL,⁶ d. young.

CHILDREN OF EZEKIEL AND ALICE:

1. RACHEL,⁶ b. Dec. 6, 1794; d. Nov. 30, 1808.
2. BEFSEY,⁶ Jan. 9, 1796.
3. JOSIAH,⁶ b. June 19, 1798; d. Feb. 16, 1814.

4. DEA. JOHN,⁶ b. Oct. 23, 1799. This man married and had a family, but no records have been found.
5. ELCY,⁶ b. Oct. 27, 1801.
6. DANIEL,⁶ b. Oct. 4, 1803.
7. JAMES,⁶ b. July 4, 1804.

CHILDREN OF DANIEL AND LYDIA:

1. PRINCESS,⁶ m. Evat Kimball, and had three children; second, Joseph Coombs, of Bowdoin, by whom three children. She d. in Portland.
2. NANCY,⁶ m. Amos Thompson, and lived in Gardiner, Me.
3. DANIEL,⁶ b. May 21, 1803; m. Charity Trufant, Sept. 11, 1834; she b. Sept. 5, 1811; d. Jan. 4, 1874. He d. Oct. 6, 1864. He was a farmer in Lisbon, and cared for his aged father. Ten children, of whom more.
4. JOHN,⁶ m. Lydia Thompson; twice m.; had issue, several children; supposed to be living, but whereabouts not known.
5. MARTIN,⁶ unmarried when heard from; smart business man in California.
6. REBECCA,⁶ m. William Dow and had issue; second, a Lord; was a professional nurse in Boston; dead.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND MIRIAM:

1. JOHN,⁶ b. Jan. 29, 1800.
2. JOANNA,⁶ b. June 1, 1804; m. Daniel Johnson, a cabinet maker, and had issue.
3. SALLY,⁶ b. July 2, 1806; m. Joseph Rose.
4. MEHITABLE,⁶ did not marry.
5. ELIZABETH,⁶ m. Phineas Glidden, of Effingham, N. H.
6. JAMES,⁶ b. Dec. 25, 1812; m. Caroline Seavey, and had several children.
7. LYDIA,⁶ b. May 6, 1815; m. James Morton, Esq., of Buxton, May 25, 1834, and had a large family. She d. Jan. 12, 1887.
8. SAMUEL,⁶ b. Nov. 20, 1821; m. Ruth L. Hanson, of Hollis, Oct. 11, 1843; she b. June 12, 1822; d. Mar. 27, 1874. He d. Feb. 4, 1893. Five children, two of whom d. in infancy.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND MARY:

1. SAMUEL,⁶ b. in 1789; bapt. May 9, 1790.
2. JEREMIAH,⁶ b. April 3, 1792; m. Susanna Gordon (intention Sept. 3, 1814), and had five children b. in Saco.
3. JOHN,⁶ b. April 24, 1794; m. Mehitable Ridlon, Oct. 5, 1816 (she was b. June 17, 1794), and settled on the Ferry road in Saco. Ten children.
4. NOAH,⁶ b. Dec. 12, 1797.

CHILDREN OF ROBERT AND MARY:

1. BETSEY,⁶ b. Dec. 21, 1793; d. Jan. 25, 1822.
2. HANNAH,⁶ b. Feb. 10, 1796; d. Nov. 17, 1813.
3. DORCAS,⁶ b. Aug. 21, 1798; m. Jacob Eaton, of Buxton, Apr. 12, 1817; d. Apr. 2, 1831.

4. SALLY,⁶ born Aug. 21, 1802; m. Amos Woodman, of Buxton, Feb. 17, 1829; d. Sept. 27, 1829.
5. ALBERT,⁶ b. Feb. 14, 1805; d. Dec. 8, 1824.
6. PEARLEY G.,⁶ b. Nov. 7, 1815; m. Caroline A. Foss, April 9, 1845, and lived on the homestead farm, in Hollis, on the Bar Mills road. He was a tall, dark-complexioned, curly-haired man; an upright, well-informed, respected citizen of quiet habits, who had a mind of his own and was not afraid to speak the truth to friend or foe. He had children, I think a son and daughter, living at home. He has deceased.
7. HANNAH,⁶ b. Feb. 11, 1820; m. John Sawyer, of Hollis, Nov. 12, 1837, and had a daughter, *Betsy*.⁷ She d. Dec. 21, 1839.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND DORCAS:

1. SAMUEL,⁶ b. Feb. 25, 1798.
2. MARY,⁶ b. April 15, 1800.
3. JAMES,⁶ b. Aug. 15, 1803.
4. JOHN,⁶ b. Sept. 10, 1805; d. young.
5. AMOS A.,⁶ b. July 8, 1810; m. Lucinda Ridlon, of Saco, Sept. 25, 1851, and purchased the Thomas Chandler farm on the Ferry road, in Saco, and there resided until his death, Sept. 17, 1892, aged 82 years. His wife d. Apr. 16, 1885, aged 60. These had issue: *Ira D.*,⁷ d. Apr. 6, 1792, aged 29; *Mary E.*,⁷ m. Benjamin F. Ridlon; *Sarah*,⁷ *Fra*,⁷ and *William*,⁷ who lives on the homestead.
6. ELIZABETH W.,⁶ b. Mar. 27, 1813.
7. DORCAS W.,⁶ b. Nov. 30, 1815; now living; never married.
8. JOHN,⁶ b. Aug. 18, 1818; m. three times and had issue; now living in Biddeford; has a son living on Ferry road, but none reply to letters of inquiry.

CHILDREN OF ELIAS AND ABIGAIL:

1. ELEANOR,⁶ b. Sept., 1797; m. Rufus Seavey, July 11, 1819.
2. DIANA,⁶ b. in 1799; m. Aaron Leavitt, Mar. 16, 1823.
3. ABIATHA W.,⁶ b. in 1802; d. Oct. 15, 1806.
4. MARK,⁶ b. in 1806; d. Aug. 13, 1807.
5. ELIAS,⁶ b. in 1807; d. Dec. 19, 1813.

CHILDREN OF NOAH AND ELEANOR:

1. SARAH,⁶ b. Jan. 6, 1814; d. Jan. 26, 1879.
2. MARY D.,⁶ b. Mar. 15, 1817; d. Feb. 13, 1874.
3. JANE M. E.,⁶ b. Mar. 20, 1819; d. in 1871.
4. EDWARD B.,⁶ b. Feb. 28, 1821; d. in 1860.
5. JOHN M.,⁶ b. May 29, 1823; m. Sarah A. Kelley, Aug. 10, 1844; d. Dec. 3, 1860. Three children.
6. GEORGE B.,⁶ b. May 29, 1823; d. Aug. 8, 1823.
7. HORATIO G.,⁶ b. May 30, 1826; d. Aug. 21, 1846.
8. CHARLES D.,⁶ b. July 24, 1831; d. Dec. 9, 1843.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND BETSEY:

1. ANNA,⁶ b. Aug. 29, 1799; m. John Marr, of Scarborough, and had issue.
2. RHODA,⁶ b. Feb. 22, 1802; m. Samuel Hooker.
3. ELIZA,⁶ b. Sept. 30, 1807; m. Collins Burnham, who lived in Saco, and had issue.
4. JOSEPH,⁶ b. Mar. 18, 1813; m. Mehitable Hooker; second, Emma J. Hooker.
5. WILLIAM,⁶ b. May 17, 1817; d. Feb. 3, 1818.

CHILDREN OF ELIPHALET AND SARAH:

1. WILLIAM,⁶ b. Aug. 20, 1819, in Gardiner, Me.; settled in Exeter, Me., in 1837; m. Mahala Shaw, Jan. 1, 1838, and had issue, nine children, of whom hereafter.

CHILDREN OF ROGER AND MARY:

1. GARDNER,⁶ m. Mary Gilpatrick, of Biddeford, in Mar., 1828, and settled in Hollis as a farmer. He d. in 1842, aged 39; his widow d. in Aug., 1867, aged 62; they had three children, named *Elizabeth*,⁷ *Abbie*,⁷ and *Almida*.⁷
2. SALLY,⁶ m. Joseph Wadlin (?).
3. MARTHA,⁶ m. Ephraim Fenderson.

CHILDREN OF ROBERT AND LYDIA:

1. BETSEY,⁶ b. Apr. 20, 1800; m. Abram Jacquith, in Feb., 1819.
2. HANNAH,⁶ b. May 5, 1802; m. Nathaniel Tibbetts.
3. LYDIA,⁶ b. Feb. 23, 1804; m. Benjamin Burns, Dec. 24, 1827.
4. JONATHAN,⁶ b. Mar. 8, 1806; m. first, Eliza W., dau. of Amos Stevens, Esq., May 10, 1829; second, Sept. 1, 1833, Dorcas Stevens, sister of Eliza W. By these he had twelve children, of whom hereafter. He was a farmer; d. Nov. 29, 1887; his widow d. Nov. 22, 1892.
5. CATHERINE,⁶ b. Nov. 14, 1808; m. Andrew Stevens, Apr. 7, 1842.
6. ROBERT,⁶ b. Feb. 11, 1811; m. Mary Maley, of Litchfield, Dec. 28, 1829; second, Mar. 8, 1840, Mary Ann Bailey; third, May 26, 1844, Charlotte Hodgkins; resided at Litchfield, Me. Four children.
7. JOSEPH,⁶ b. Dec. 3, 1813; d. unmarried.
8. JOHN,⁶ b. Dec. 15, 1825; no other information.

CHILDREN OF LEVI AND SALLY:

1. HANNAH,⁶ m. Benjamin Thrasher and lived in Somerville, Mass.; deceased.
2. WILLIAM,⁶ was many years a truckman in Boston; many years dead.
3. ROBERT,⁶ twin brother of John; d. aged 12.
4. JOHN,⁶ twin brother of Robert; m. Jane Furlong, of Limerick, and has lived many years in Hollis, near Moderation village, as a farmer; now aged but well preserved. Several sons.

CHILDREN OF ISAAC AND MARGARET:

1. JEREMIAH,⁶ b. in Parsonsfield; m. Susan Downing, and settled as farmer in his native town. He lived some years on the old Parker place, where

some children were buried. His five children have all died. 185.
1890 (?).⁶

2. ORRIN,⁶ b. in Parsonsfield; m. Hannah Littlefield, Sept. 30, 1837, and settled early in Troy, Me. His second wife was Joanna Heath, of Chatham, N. H.; was living at Great Falls, N. H., in 1893; has been a "moving planet." Eleven children by both wives.
3. SALLY,⁶ d. young, unmarried.
4. JESHURON,⁶ d. young, single.
5. EBENEZER,⁶ m. Abby Benson, of Newfield, and lives in Illinois.
6. MARY,⁶ d. unmarried.
7. DORCAS,⁶ lived with and cared for her aged mother many years, and after her death m. her cousin, Alvan Bryant, of Scarborough.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND SARAH:

- I. DEA. CHARLES,⁷ b. Oct. 22, 1818, in Limington; m. Isabella Manson, of that town, Dec. 26, 1843, and lived on the homestead farm. He was a member of the Freewill Baptist church at South Limington, and by a consistent life magnified the sacred office to which he was set apart. He d. in 1894; his wife, b. in 1818, d. in 1887. Children:
 - I. MARIHA A.,⁷ b. Jan. 11, 1848.
 - II. ELLA M.,⁸ b. Jan. 23, 1850.
 - III. SUMNER C.,⁸ b. July 10, 1852; m. Lena, dau. of Nathaniel Edgecomb, of Limington, and has issue: *John M.*, b. Sept. 27, 1879, and *Howard S.*, b. Mar. 14, 1884.
2. SARAH,⁷ b. July 9, 1820; m. Reuben Gilkey, and had issue. She d. Aug. 10, 1882, aged 62 years.
3. ABIGAIL,⁷ b. Nov. 30, 1822; m. Charles Tufts in 1842.
4. ISAAC,⁷ b. June 11, 1828; m. Eliza Strout, of Limington, Oct. 29, 1848, and settled in that town as a farmer and business man, where he still resides. He has several children.
5. MARY,⁷ b. May 20, 1837; m. James M. Hopkinson, of Limington, who d. in 1889.
6. MARTHA,⁷ b. May 20, 1837.

CHILDREN OF REV. JOSEPH AND EVELINA:

1. SHUAH U.,⁷ b. Sept. 21, 1828; m. Aug. 27, 1848, to Joseph Greeley, of Mount Vernon, Me., and is now a widow, living with her children, at Delta, Ia.
2. HANNAH J.,⁷ b. Oct. 8, 1830; m. July 16, 1848, to Richard Dearborn, of Vienna, Me., and is now living with her children, being a widow, in Auburn, Me.

CHILDREN OF NICHOLAS, 3D, AND IRENE:

1. FRANK,⁷ m. Martha —, in Genesee.
2. FREEMAN,⁷ m., first, Hannah Randall, and lives in Watertown, Mass.

⁶Jeremiah was published with Anna Perry, in Parsonsfield, May 23, 1847.

3. HARRISON G.,⁷ m., first, Mary M. Stone, who d., and, second, Louisa Harmon, who is living in Sangus, Mass. He d. June 12, 1866, aged 28 years; buried in Limington.
4. MARILLA,⁷ m. Seth Emery, and d. at Manchester, N. H., in 1894.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN AND POLLY:

1. EUNICE,⁷ m. Alvah Mulloy, of Limington; he d. Mar. 29, 1842, aged 27 years, she d. Mar. 28, 1845, aged 26 years; these were buried in the yard on the old Nicholas Edgecomb farm.
2. WILLIAM,⁷ m. Elizabeth Usher, a dau. of Algenon, and d. in Saco. A dau. m. Charles Milliken.
3. JOHN,⁷ d. unm. Mar. 2, 1841, aged 20 years; buried by his parents in old ground on the Nicholas Edgecomb farm in Limington.
4. BENJAMIN,⁷ d. unmarried.
5. LOWELL,⁷ m. and d. in Brighton, Mass.
6. CLEMENT,⁷ resides in Portland.
7. ELMIRA,⁷ m. John Deshon, and lives in Limington.
8. ALWILDA,⁷ m. Benjamin Sawtelle; both were buried on the same day. Their son is the photographer at Biddeford, Me.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND HANNAH:

1. ELISHA,⁷ m. Harriet Babb, and formerly lived in Saco. He d. in Massachusetts. His son, *Charles II.*,⁸ is vice-president of a bank at Marion, Kansas. The surviving daus. were *Ernestine*,⁸ and *Hattie*.⁸ Others d. young.
2. WILLIAM J.,⁷ m. Rachel Chick, and lived in Portland, where he d. a young man. His dau., *Georgiana*,⁸ m. Henry Cartland, of Parsonsfield; son, *Charles II.*,⁸ m. Sarah Ripley, and lives in Wakefield, Mass., with issue.
3. BETSEY,⁷ m. Jason Cook and resides in Malden, Mass., with issue.
4. NATHANIEL J.,⁷ b. Sept. 27, 1826; m., first, Susan Merrill, who d. July 21, 1868, aged 35 years. He m. a second time and had issue. Mr. Edgecomb was a carpenter by trade, and a very quiet, peaceable man. He d. only a few years ago in his native town. Children:
 - I. WILLIAM H.,⁸ d. at the age of 19.
 - II. CLARA L.,⁸ m. Sumner C. Edgecomb, son of Dea. Charles, of Limington.
 - III. LIZZIE J.,⁸ m. Orlando Smith, of Hollis.
 - IV. ROBERT E.,⁸ d. at the age of 30.
 - V. HOWARD A.,⁸ d. when a child.
 - VI. SUSAN E.,⁸ m. George Strout.
5. ALMON A.,⁷ m. Maria Gowen, and d. in 1890.
6. HANNAH J.,⁷ m. Simon Hatch, of Belmont, Mass.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND COMFORT:

1. SARAH,⁷ m. Samuel Drew and lives at Dyer's Brook, in Aroostook Co., Me.

2. OLIVE F.,⁷ m. Lemuel Hatch, brother of Simon, of Belmont, Mass.
3. BENJAMIN F.,⁷ d. young, unmarried.
4. MARY E.,⁷ m. Samuel Philpot, of Aroostook County, Me.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN, OF LIVERMORE:

1. DR. ELI,⁷ b. Aug. 27, 1811; married Lavinia A. Dunstan, and lived in Lewiston, Me., and Great Falls, N. H., in which places he had a somewhat extensive practice. He was a man of fine presence, genial and courteous. He was much interested in the family history and had collected considerable data, which he turned over to the author of this book several years ago. He had pledged a generous subscription toward the publication. He d. Oct. 28, 1891, leaving children, whose names will follow:
 - I. SARAH,⁸
 - II. ELLA,⁸
 - III. FRANK L.,⁸
 - IV. ANNIE E.,⁸
 - V. FANNY H.,⁸
2. DR. ELBRIDGE,⁷ b. Aug. 17, 1814; m. Julia Howard and was settled in Turner, Me. when last heard from. Children as follows:
 - I. LILLA J.,⁸ b. Apr. 19, 1855.
 - II. VESTA F.,⁸ b. Aug. 11, 1858.
 - III. SADIE F.,⁸ b. Mar. 16, 1861.
3. DR. ARTHUR D.,⁷ b. Dec. 8, 1819; m. Rebecca A. Dunning, of Brunswick, who d. in Buxton, Mar. 25, 1859, and was buried at the "Old Corner" by the side of her son. For second wife he m. Anna Downing. He was a successful practitioner in Buxton for some years, but removed to Lancaster, Mass., where he was settled when last communicated with; think he has deceased. Children:
 - I. EDSON L.,⁸ b. June 13, 1848.
 - II. ARTHUR D.,⁸ b. May 3, 1852; d. in infancy.
 - III. ARTHUR L.,⁸ b. June 28, 1867.
4. CHARLES,⁷ b. Oct. 6, 1822; m. Elizabeth Moses, by whom three children, all b. in Livermore, Me.
 - I. CHARLES F.,⁸ b. Mar. 16, 1850.
 - II. EDWIN,⁸ b. Oct. 26, 1852.
 - III. ELLA L.,⁸ b. June 17, 1854.
5. BENJAMIN,⁷ b. Jan. 17, 1824; m. — Foss, and settled on the homestead farm in Livermore, where his children were born.
 - I. MARY A.,⁸ m. Martin Keith.
 - II. AUBREY W.,⁸ b. Mar. 19, 1847.
 - III. ELI,⁸ b. Sept. 13, 1862.
6. MARY A.,⁷ m. Martin Keith (?).
7. SARAH,⁷ m. Lloyd Carver.

CHILDREN OF JAMES, OF POLAND:

1. ORRIN,⁷ left home when young and was never heard from.
2. JANE,⁷ m. Thomas Cousins, of Poland.
3. LIVING,⁷ had a family and lived in Poland.
4. LORENZO,⁷ m. a Waterhouse and had issue.
5. SOPHIA,⁷ m. a Chandler and moved to Woodstock, N. B.
6. OLIVE,⁷ lived with her sister Jane in Poland.
7. MARY,⁷ m. an Emery in Poland.

CHILDREN OF AARON, OF HARTFORD:

1. ELEAZER,⁷ b. Sept. 22, 1822; m. Caroline Brackett, and had *Hattie*,⁸ who m. Eugene Thomas.
2. MARY,⁷ b. Sept. 26, 1824; m. Elbridge Tower and had two children.
3. SYLVANUS,⁷ b. July 17, 1826; m. Sarah Paul and settled in Belfast, Me. Three children as follows:
 - I. HERBERT W.,⁸ b. Dec. 29, 1855; m. Rebecca Baker and had a child, *S. D. Edgcomb*.⁹
 - II. PERCY S.,⁸ b. Jan. 14, 1858; m. Sarah Scott.
 - III. ALICE H.,⁸ b. Mar. 11, 1869; m. Nathaniel J. Pottle.
4. MINERVA B.,⁷ b. Apr. 15, 1828, lives in East Boston, unmarried.
5. SARAH,⁷ b. Aug. 21, 1831; m. Samuel Packard.
6. EDWIN R.,⁷ b. Mar. 1, 1833; m. Rhoda Williams, now deceased; son, *Frank E.*,⁸ b. 1860.
7. JULIA E.,⁷ b. Apr. 10, 1838; m. Seth M. Knowlton, and lived in Brooks, Me., with issue.
8. FAUSTINA,⁷ b. May 1, 1845; m. John Spaulding and lives in Massachusetts.

CHILDREN OF DIDIMUS, OF LIVERMORE:

1. EUNICE,⁷ 2. JAMES,⁷ 3. JACOB,⁷ 4. LEE,⁷ 5. LEWIS,⁷ 6. ANNETTE,⁷
7. HARRIET,⁷ 8. ELMIRA,⁷ 9. HENRY,⁷ 10. WILLIAM W.⁷

CHILDREN OF ELEAZER, OF ROCKLAND:

1. ELLERY C.,⁷ b. July 19, 1830; d. Aug. 28, 1830.
2. CORDELIA,⁷ b. Aug. 27, 1831.
3. DAVID C.,⁷ b. June 8, 1833; lost at sea in 1849.
4. IMELDA,⁷ b. Apr. 5, 1835; m. C. C. Clark and resides in Chelsea, Mass.
5. ADELBERT,⁷ b. Feb. 12, 1839; bridge builder; went South.
6. WARREN C.,⁷ b. Apr. 15, 1845; d. Sept. 18, 1845.
7. JOSEPH W.,⁷ b. Mar. 13, 1847; in United States navy.
8. HELENA F.,⁷ b. Jan. 15, 1854; d. May 19, 1854.

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND BETSEY:

1. SALLY L.,⁷ b. Apr. 12, 1815; m. Benjamin Parker, Dec. 9, 1835; d. in Parsonfield, Jan. 8, 1847, leaving issue.
2. SAMUEL,⁷ b. Oct. 7, 1817; d. Nov. 15, 1818.

3. MARY,⁷ b. Sept. 27, 1819; m. Levi Pratt and lived in Parsonsfield; now at Kezar Falls, in Porter, Me. She had issue.
4. JULIA A.,⁷ b. Dec. 4, 1822; d. June 14, 1845.
5. HANNAH,⁷ b. Mar. 9, 1826; m. Rev. B. S. Moody, in Dec., 1846, and lived in Porter. She d. Jan., 1855.
6. ELIZABETH,⁷ b. Aug. 2, 1828; m. I. B. Wetherby, Mar. 8, 1850; settled in Effingham, N. H., where she d. Feb. 28, 1855.
7. JAMES,⁷ born Jan. 23, 1833; m. Jane J. Wadsworth, Oct. 30, 1861, and resides in Hiram on a fine farm. Mr. Edgecomb received a good education in the common schools and Parsonsfield Academy, and followed the profession of teacher for some years; in this capacity he was eminently successful. As a farmer he has long stood in the front rank, having applied the most improved methods in the cultivation of the soil, and in improvement of his stock, being a breeder of some of the best horses, cattle, and sheep in the county of Oxford. By his personal success in agricultural affairs he has stimulated the farmers in the town to more systematic methods for improvement. As a citizen he has been public-spirited, progressive, and uncompromising in his principles. He has held several municipal offices; has issue.
8. LYDIA,⁷ b. Feb. 8, 1835; d. May 16, 1835.

CHILDREN OF LEVI AND HARRIET:

1. JOHN S.,⁷ b. Oct. 6, 1819; m. Mary A. Nichols, of Eddington, Me., Dec. 5, 1848. He was engaged in mercantile business at Kezar Falls, Parsonsfield, Me., for many years and acquired considerable property. He d. Sept. 19, 1885. He had a son, *Charles*, b. Nov. 29, 1849, who m. Lucia B. Benton, and left a daughter, *Mary Edgecomb*, a successful school-teacher.
2. LOUISA,⁷ m. Jonathan Devereaux, Nov. 29, 1849; d. in Brownfield, Me., Dec. 18, 1855, and was buried on the old homestead in Parsonsfield.
3. CYRUS,⁷ b. Aug. 3, 1823; m. Olive W. Ellis, of Saco, who d. in 1852, leaving one child. For his second wife he m. Mrs. Lynn, of Bradley, Me. He removed from his native town of Parsonsfield to Brewer in Feb., 1841, and lived there until 1855, when he went to Bradley, where he now resides. He and William, large, strong men, are twins, and so closely resemble each other that they are not easily distinguished. He has no surviving issue. His son, *Frank W.*, b. Feb. 11, 1861, d. Jan. 1867.
4. WILLIAM,⁷ b. Aug. 3, 1823; m. Susan S. Clapp, June 27, 1851; who, b. June 11, 1826, d. May 23, 1882. He m., second, Oct., 1883, Cordelia E., widow of William H. Libby, of La Grange, Me. (her maiden name was Heald), and removed to the latter town in Oct., 1890. Mr. Edgecomb went from Parsonsfield to Brewer, Me., with his twin brother Cyrus in 1841. Eight children, whose names follow:
 - I. HATTIE E.,⁸ b. Apr. 1, 1852; m. May 14, 1871, to J. H. Walker, and lives in Dunlap, Iowa, with several children.
 - II. LEVI B.,⁹ b. May 10, 1855; m. Mary E. Dam, and lives at Lowell, Mass., with issue.
 - III. WILLIAM H.,⁹ b. Feb. 11, 1857; a farmer in Enfield, Me.

- IV. ANNA A.,⁸ b. Oct. 18, 1859; m. Edward Dunbar and resides at Bangor, Me.
- V. MINNIE C.,⁸ b. Feb. 3, 1861; m., Mar. 20, 1877, to ——— Scott, and lives in Enfield, Me.
- VI. MARY A.,⁸ b. Nov. 2, 1863; m. Amos W. Perkins and settled in Castine, Me.
- VII. GEORGE W.,⁸ b. Apr. 17, 1865; m. Lucy E. Mudgett, in July, 1888; lives in Orono, Me.
- VIII. SUSAN L.,⁸ b. Aug. 27, 1867; m. Maurice C. Perkins, Dec. 22, 1892, and resides at North Castine, Me.
5. WALTER,⁷ d. young.
6. JAMES L.,⁷ never married. He d. Sept. 13, 1868, aged 36 years.
7. EZEKIEL,⁷ emigrated to Carson City.
8. ANDREW,⁷ b. Jan. 3, 1833; m. Sarah J., dau. of Stephen Martin, of Kezar Falls—ceremony by Rev. Albert Cole, of Cornish,—Oct. 1, 1863, and settled on his father's homestead in Parsonsfield, Me. Mr. Edgcomb is a frugal, judicious farmer; a large, broad-shouldered, powerful man. Four children, named as follows:
 - I. FRANK M.,⁸ b. May 26, 1869.
 - II. EUGENE W.,⁸ b. July 17, 1871; m. a dau. of Alpheus Gilpatrick, Jr., of Kezar Falls.
 - III. ALFRED N.,⁸ b. June 8, 1874.
 - IV. GERTRUDE S.,⁸ b. Sept. 3, 1875.
9. JOSEPH,⁷ b. Nov. 5, 1835; m. Cynthia M. Rice, of Freedom, N. H., June 8, 1858, and lived at South Hiram, Me. He is a man of great industry, prudence, and kindness, who is worthy of the high esteem in which he is held as a townsman and neighbor. He had two children, named as follows:
 - I. INA E.,⁸ b. Jan. 24, 1859; m. Thompson Wardsworth, and d. Mar. 12, 1885.
 - II. WALTER L.,⁸ b. July 31, 1862; d. Oct. 4, 1864.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND EUNICE:

1. ABIGAIL,⁷ b. Aug. 29, 1821; m. George W. Wadleigh, of Parsonsfield, Me., Aug. 26, 1847, and d. Mar. 31, 1889. She had three sons.
2. JOHN S.,⁷ b. Dec. 14, 1824; m. Widow Mellie Chase; d. Jan. 11, 1865.
3. ELIZABETH,⁷ b. Sept. 13, 1826; m. Hazen W. Harriman, Sept. 18, 1851, and d. in Porter, Me., May 9, 1860. He d. Mar. 1, 1880, aged 54 years.
4. MAJOR,⁷ b. Oct. 5, 1830; m. Vienna Moulton, April 12, 1855,—ceremony by Rev. John Buzzell—and settled in his native town of Parsonsfield as a farmer. He has lived at South Hiram for many years; a man of quiet, unobtrusive habits. Children:
 - I. THOMAS J.,⁸ now a physician out West.
 - II. EUNICE S.,⁸ m. ——— Rand, of Standish.
 - III. IMOGENE F.,⁸ m. Dr. Tompson, of Standish.
 - IV. ELIZABETH H.,⁸ living at home.

5. SAMUEL C.,⁷ b. Sept. 13, 1834; d. Nov. 7, 1841.
6. T. EDWIN,⁷ b. Sept. 6, 1839; m. Mary R. Robinson, of Parsonsfield, Jan. 1, 1865, and resides in a cosy home he has built at Kezar Falls, in Porter, Me. Mr. Edgecomb is a master workman as a paper-hanger; a man of great nicety and precision in all his work; good order and system are everywhere apparent about his buildings. He possesses the rare faculty of keeping his own counsel and of minding his business without becoming involved in the affairs of others. One son, *Chester H.*,⁸ b. Aug. 8, 1870.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN AND MARTHA:

1. HENRY B.,⁷ b. Nov. 22, 1830, in Bath, Me., and was for several years a merchant and postmaster; now living on a farm. He is a man of ability.
2. FREDERICK,⁷ b. June 2, 1834; went to California when a young man and is now owner of a large ranch; unmarried.
3. WILLIAM W.,⁷ b. in 1836 (?), in Whitefield, Me. He followed the sea for some years; served for ten years as consul at Good Hope; now (1893) engaged in the diamond fields of South Africa. He m. Elizabeth Budge, of Simons Town, S. A., and has a son and daughter.
4. ADDIE E.,⁷ b. Mar. 15, 1840, in Whitefield, Me.; not married.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND MARY:

1. EDWARD,⁷ b. Aug. 8, 1818, in Bath; m. Anna B. Tracy, of Lewiston, Apr. 2, 1848; d. in Bath, June 5, 1875.
2. CATHERINE,⁷ b. June 9, 1821; m. George Vaughan, July 13, 1845.
3. SARAH H.,⁷ b. Nov. 23, 1823; m. David Dow, June 25, 1846; Ezra Tyler, June 24, 1876.
4. WILLIAM,⁷ b. Nov. 7, 1825; m. Louisa Barter, of Boothbay, Mar. 9, 1851.
5. THEODORE H.,⁷ b. July 16, 1829.
6. ELIZABETH P.,⁷ b. July 5, 1833; m. John M. Loring, of Richmond, Me., Nov. 24, 1852; d. in Bath, Me., Oct. 27, 1867.
7. DAVID P.,⁷ b. July 29, 1835; m. Nancy L. Kennison, Jan. 1, 1863.
8. ELIZA M.,⁷ b. Nov. 2, 1839; d. Jan. 13, 1851.

CHILDREN OF JOEL AND CHARITY:

1. MARY A.,⁷ b. Dec. 25, 1828; m. — Cushman, and lives at Arrowsic, Me.
2. JOSEPH,⁷ b. Jan. 16, 1830; living in Lewiston, Me.
3. JOEL,⁷ b. Jan. 16, 1830.
4. THOMAS B.,⁷ Apr. 22, 1833; d. in June, 1868, leaving a widow and child.

CHILDREN OF ISAAC AND ABIGAIL:

1. SARAH L.,⁷ b. Apr. 20, 1835, in Boston; was m. Sept. 20, 1857, to John A. Millett, of West Bridgewater, now living at Campello.
2. JULIA M.,⁷ b. July 17, 1837; was m. Jan. 5, 1872, to Willard Bryant, of North Bridgewater, now city of Brockton. She d. Feb. 6, 1881.
3. MARGARET O.,⁷ b. Oct. 19, 1841, in Bath, Me.; living at Campello, unmarried, with her sister.

4. CHARLES A.,⁷ b. Oct. 21, 1844, in Bath, Me.; m. Oct. 3, 1869, Catherine R. Curtis, of North Bridgewater. He d. Nov. 24, 1881. One son:
 1. ERNEST M.,⁸ b. June 17, 1872; d. in infancy.
5. ISAAC N.,⁷ b. Sept. 30, 1847, in Boston; d. June 14, 1848.
6. IRENE A.,⁷ b. May 21, 1853, in Bridgewater; was m. May 30, 1872, to Marshall Conant, who d. Mar. 27, 1873. She is now (1893) at Campello, Mass., with her sisters, a widow.

CHILDREN OF ARTHUR AND JULIA:

1. GILBERT L.,⁷ b. May 25, 1837.
2. PEMBROKE S.,⁷ b. May 6, 1844; killed in Civil war.
3. CHARLES P.,⁷ b. May 8, 1848; now in Topsham, Me.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND AIGAIL:

1. ELIZABETH S.,⁷ b. in 1820; d. unmarried Nov. 13, 1837.
2. ANN,⁷ b. July 5, 1824; m. Robert Kelley, in 1840.
3. CATHERINE S.,⁷ b. Aug. 10, 1827; m. John G. Rogers, Jan. 29, 1856.

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND NANCY:

1. SARAH A.,⁷ b. in 1823; lives in Bath, unmarried.
2. MARGARET,⁷ b. in 1825; m. Rev. James Jennison, of Cambridge, Mass., graduate of Harvard, who d. in 1876.
3. JAMES,⁷ b. in 1826; was a merchant in California; d. unmarried in 1873.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND ELIZABETH:

1. DAUGHTER,⁷ m. William T. Fullerton, of Woolwich, Me., and had issue.
2. SILAS W.,⁷ b. in 1827; d. single in 1874.
3. GEORGE R.,⁷ b. in 1828; was twice m. and had issue, four children; only one, *Flora T.*,⁸ of Fitchburg, Mass., now living.
4. EMILY R.,⁷ m. Charles N. Rogers, of Bath, Me.
5. MARY E.,⁷ m. Theodore H. Paine, a naval officer, and d. in 1866.
6. LYDIA A.,⁷ now (1893) living at her father's home in Bath, unmarried.
7. SAMUEL T.,⁷ m. Sarah J. Purington, Sept. 23, 1867, and has a dau., *Ella E.*,⁸ b. Apr. 9, 1874.
8. MARGARET E.,⁷ m. Capt. C. O. Carter, and has issue.
9. ISABELLA,⁷ m. Alvah W. Brown, of Bath.

CHILDREN OF DANIEL AND CHARITY:

1. LAURA A.,⁷ b. June 27, 1835; m. William P. Brown, Sept. 30, 1857, and lives in Durham, Me. Issue.
2. SARAH J.,⁷ b. May. 13, 1837; m. Benjamin W. Hatch, Jan. 1, 1861, and lives in Roxbury, Mass.
3. REBECCA D.,⁷ b. Apr. 20, 1839; m. Frank Cross, in Danvers, Mass., May 23, 1877; now of Lynn.
4. EMILY K.,⁷ b. Mar. 5, 1841; m. Dr. H. C. Cotton, Aug. 13, 1866; lived in Bath. She left two sons, both physicians.
5. WILLIAM M.,⁷ b. Sept. 15, 1843; m. in St. Paul, Minn.; lives in Detroit, Mich.; has four children, named as follows:

- I. WILLIAM D.,^s b. Oct. 7, 1871.
- II. CHARLES H.,^s b. Sept. 15, 1875.
- III. ELIZA M.,^s b. Nov. 25, 1877; d. July 17, 1878.
- IV. BYRON G.,^s b. Aug. 29, 1881.
6. JOHN R.,⁷ b. May 21, 1845; m. Louisa Adams, in Gardiner, Me., Sept. 16, 1869, and lives on the homestead in Lisbon, Me. He has two daughters:
 - I. ANNIE B.,^s b. Aug. 8, 1873.
 - II. JENNIE P.,^s b. Sept. 29, 1878.
7. FRANCES E.,⁷ b. May 8, 1847; unmarried.
8. JAMES E.,⁷ b. Apr. 21, 1850; living at Lisbon Falls, Me., unmarried.
9. BYRAM W.,⁷ b. May 7, 1851; m. Aug. 16, 1883. He lives in San Francisco, Cal. Three children:
 - I. DANIEL A.,⁷ b. Nov. 10, 1884.
 - II. SARAH E.,^s b. Jan. 22, 1888.
 - III. CHARITY,^s
10. CHARLES F.,⁷ b. May 8, 1852; m. Vesta Gilpatrick, Apr. 17, 1874, and lives at Lisbon Falls, Me.; has *Nellie*,^s *Willie*,^s and *Lilla*.^s

CHILDREN OF JEREMIAH AND SUSANNA:

1. FRANCIS,⁷ b. Feb. 5, 1817.
2. SUSANNA,⁷ b. Aug. 23, 1820.
3. SARAH,⁷ b. Oct. 28, 1828.
4. HENRY A.,⁷ b. Sept. 20, 1830.
5. FREDERICK W.,⁷ b. Jan. 22, 1836.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND MEBITABLE:

1. WILLIAM,⁷ b. Mar. 2, 1817; m. Jane Dearborn, in Saco; d. and was buried in Cardinas, W. I.
2. NOAH,⁷ b. May 15, 1819; m. Elizabeth Mann, in Boston; lived, died, and buried in Woburn.
3. SAMUEL,⁷ b. Sept. 26, 1820; was a sailor and died unmarried in Bayee.
4. MARY E.,⁷ b. Dec. 1, 1822; m. Ivory Coffin, of Freeport, Me., Feb. 4, 1849, who d. May 16, 1891. She resides at Presque Isle, Me.
5. SARAH,⁷ b. Oct. 8, 1824; m. William Emery and lives in Woburn, Mass.
6. SUSANNA G.,⁷ born Apr. 9, 1826; m. Oliver Fernald, of Saco; lived in Woburn, and died in South Boston at the age of 46.
7. LUCRETIA,⁷ b. Mar. 9, 1828; d. aged 3 years, 9 months.
8. FRANCES E.,⁷ b. Mar. 5, 1833; m. John Andrews, and reported living in Montana.
9. JOHN E.,⁷ b. May 17, 1834; m. Saverna Austin and lives in Biddeford.
10. ADMAH D.,⁷ Mar. 31, 1836; m. Charles H. Poole, at Bethel, Me., Oct. 26, 1857, and resides in Haverhill, Mass., with issue.

CHILDREN OF JOHN W. AND ALICE:

- I. NOAH,⁷ b. Nov. 8, 1846; d. Nov. 8, 1864.

2. JOHN W.,⁷ b. Dec. 8, 1848; m. Alice M. Small, Jan. 3, 1875; an engineer in Lubec, Me.; has son *Frederick*,⁸ b. Mar. 4, 1875.
3. CHARLES A.,⁷ born Feb. 25, 1852; m. Ida A. Small, Jan. 3, 1875; an engineer in Lubec, Me.; has issue:
 - I. GEORGE W.,⁸ b. Apr. 12, 1876.
 - II. CHARLES M.,⁸ b. Sept. 6, 1877.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND MAHALA:

1. WILLIAM,⁷ b. Oct. 20, 1838; d. in Lowell, Mass., Jan. 19, 1861.
2. ANNE L.,⁷ b. Nov. 24, 1840; living in Everett, Mass., unmarried.
3. ALBERT E.,⁷ b. June 11, 1843; m. Ellen M. Spear, in Boston, Oct. 5, 1873. He served in the 1st Maine Cavalry, having enlisted in 1862, and saw much hard fighting; was wounded, but served until the end of the war. He has been engaged in the trucking business in Boston some eighteen years.
4. SILAS,⁷ b. Sept. 18, 1845; d. June 14, 1846.
5. FRANK A.,⁷ b. Mar. 30, 1846; m. Ellen Nourse, in Fitchburgh, Mass., and is a truckman in Boston.
6. SARAH,⁷ b. June 17, 1849; m. George H. Footman and resides in Exeter, Me.
7. CHANDLER C.,⁷ b. May 4, 1851; m. Ida Vouder Woerd, in Waltham, Mass., July 16, 1874. He works in the watch factory.
8. IDA J.,⁷ b. Mar. 6, 1854; m. James Godfrey, in Boston, May 22, 1878, and lives in Everett, Mass. He is freight agent of the Milwaukee, Chicago & St. Paul R. R.
9. FLORENCE M.,⁷ b. April 17, 1859; d. Dec. 22, 1876.

CHILDREN OF JONATHAN AND ELIZA:

1. ELIZA A.,⁷ b. Dec. 25, 1829; d. Aug. 7, 1831.
2. MARTHA A.,⁷ b. Aug. 6, 1831; m. Sanderson Gatchell.
3. WILLIAM S.,⁷ b. Nov. 29, 1834; d. Dec. 6, 1860.
4. ELIZA E.,⁷ b. Oct. 3, 1836; m. Charles A. Gatchell; d. Jan. 9, 1873.
5. JOSEPH E.,⁷ b. Sept. 30, 1838.
6. OLIVER,⁷ b. Dec. 16, 1840; d. Aug. 9, 1860.
7. GEORGE W.,⁷ b. Feb. 16, 1843.
8. HARRIET A.,⁷ b. Aug. 18, 1845.
9. CHARLES A.,⁷ b. Apr. 16, 1848; m. Alice C. Cotton, May 16, 1888.
10. LYDIA A.,⁷ b. May 31, 1851.
11. HANNAH A.,⁷ b. Nov. 20, 1853; school-teacher.
12. ERNEST G.,⁷ b. Mar. 29, 1859; d. Apr. 25, 1860.

CHILDREN OF ROBERT AND MARY:

1. LAURA V.,⁷ b. Aug. 30, 1847; m. Arthur Andrews.
2. CHARLES O.,⁷ b. May 28, 1848; m. in May, 1875, and lives in Hallowell, Me., with issue; carpenter.
3. JAMES E.,⁷ b. May 11, 1853; a photographer in Gardiner, Me.
4. FREDERICK A.,⁷ b. in 1850 (?); blacksmith in Gardiner, Me.



S. J. Edgcomb

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND JANE:

1. JOHN,⁷ was many years a spinner in woolen mills.
2. ROBERT,⁷ was drowned on a pond in Oxford, Me.
3. SHILMAN,⁷ a spinner in woolen mills.
4. GEORGE,⁷ lives at home in Hollis, Me.

CHILDREN OF ORRIN, HANNAH AND JOANNA:

1. AMELIA,⁷ m. Frank Durgin, of Newfield, Me.
2. CHARLES,⁷ m. Elizabeth Dorman, of Newfield, Me.; now living in Chicago.
3. SARAH,⁷ m. a Mr. Nickalls; deceased.
4. ARTHUR,⁷ d. young.
5. HANNAH L.,⁷ d. young.
6. EBENEZER,⁷ m. and lives in Sanford, Me.
7. SUSAN K.,⁷ m. Emerson Libby, of Newfield, Me.; living in Sanford, Me.
8. ORRIN F.,⁷ m. and lives in Naples, Me.
9. ISAAC,⁷ m. and lives at Great Falls, N. H.
10. BESSIE H.,⁷ m. a Nutter and lives in Lowell, Mass.
11. BENJAMIN,⁷ m. and lives in Sanford, Me.

EDGECOMBS OF OHIO.

Robert Edgecomb, of Limington, Me., son of NICHOLAS, and brother of CAPT. NICHOLAS, of that town, emigrated to Ohio early in this century—probably with the other families that went to that state from the Saco river towns in 1800—and I suppose the following names represent his descendants. The family at Beaver Dam promised full records of this branch, but have not furnished them, and only a few names are known.

Ezra Edgecomb and wife Louisa had three sons and two daughters, but died early, leaving but little information relating to the genealogy of their family. The following are the children:

1. ALVAH EDGECOMB, son of Ezra, is a miller, and lives at Missouri Valley, Iowa. He is married and has issue.
2. EDWIN F. EDGECOMB, son of Ezra, was born at Beaver Dam, Allen Co., Ohio, Apr. 26, 1853; m. Apr. 29, 1876, Emma Josephine, dau. of Sylvester and Mary J. Lappin, of New Philadelphia, Ohio. His parents having died when he was only ten years of age, he lived with an uncle for the next five years, during which he worked on the farm in summer and attended school in winter. At the age of fifteen he entered high school at Columbus Grove, Ohio, and later at Lima, Ohio, and finished his education at the age of eighteen. He at once went to teaching, and after having taught six terms he spent three years reading medicine; but for lack of finances, and opportunities opening for him more promising than the profession of medicine, he relinquished the study of it, and entered the railroad business as station agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Ry., at Leipsic, Ohio. Two years later he was promoted to Anna, Ohio; two years later to Sidney, Ohio; two

years later to Lima, Ohio, and three years later to Dayton, Ohio, and was soon after promoted to Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the largest stations in that state. He had charge of all the suburban stations within the city limits, and had under him a force of men varying from 450 to 550; in the office there were seventy-five clerks in one room. In the year 1888 Gen. George H. Nettleton, president of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Co., offered him the local agency of his road at Kansas City, Mo., the largest station on this system of roads. This offer was accepted on account of being more remunerative, and, after twelve years of continued service with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Ry., he thus suddenly, of his own free will, severed his connection, to do as Horace Greeley said: "Go West, young man." After five years' service with the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad Co., other roads desired his valuable services and made him a tempting offer, but his company would not allow him to be tempted away; they, therefore, in order to retain his services, promoted him to general agent for the entire system, with supervision over the local agency with an assistant agent. He is an affable, polite, and business-like gentleman, who draws all men towards him, and it is predicted of him that time will find him higher up the ladder of fame in the railroad line in the near future. Children: *Blanche E.*, b. Feb. 14, 1877; *Guy M.*, b. Feb. 28, 1879; *Max E.*, b. May 31, 1882, and *Clark R.*, b. July 5, 1884.

3. O. L. EDGECOMB, son of Ezra, was born at Beaver Dam, Ohio, and is the youngest of the brothers. He was residing at Denver, Col., in 1893, engaged in advertising business. His wife's name was Mary, and child's name *Hazel*, then two years of age.

Mrs. John P. Bailey, of Ottawa, Ohio, and Mrs. E. R. Hoyle, Toledo, Ohio, are sisters of the preceding.

Walter Edgecomb, brother of Ezra, was married, resided at Beaver Dam, Ohio, and deceased leaving issue, a son, *Alba Edgecomb*, now married and living at Beaver Dam; widow still living.

Marquis Edgecomb, brother of Ezra, resides at Beaver Dam, Ohio, and is said to be a man of means.

The following persons are connected: Mr. and Mrs. Madison Edgecomb, Beaver Dam, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Allen Phillips, Beaver Dam, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Thayer, Lima, Allen county, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. John P. Bailey, Ottawa, Putnam county, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hoyle, Toledo, Ohio; Rev. J. D. Olmsted, Los Angeles, Cal.; Robert Edgecomb, Monmouth, Crawford county, Kansas; Marcellia Delany, Evansville, Ind.; Ezra and Rufus Edgecomb, Boscobel, Grant county, Wis., and Mrs. Anna Paugh, Delphos, Ohio.

Elliot Family.

This family is evidently descended from the Norman-French. Monsieur Aliot was a distinguished soldier who came with William the Conqueror to England, and branches of the family, not all spelling the surname alike, however, were early planted in England and on the Scottish border. Elliotston, in Renfrewshire, and the river Elliot, or Eloit, were named for this family. Some have even changed the name to Elliotston, of whom the distinguished English physician, DR. JOHN ELLIOTSON, was one. The family in Devonshire and Cornwall, England, have generally spelled the name *Eliot*, while those in Scotland use the double letters. From the English branch came JOHN ELIOT, the missionary, born in 1604, who labored among the American Indians and translated the Scriptures into the Indian language. This was the first Bible printed in America and was three years passing through the press. One copy has been sold for \$1,130. ROBERT ELLIOT was an early settler on Newcastle island in Portsmouth harbor, and owned lands in Scarborough and Cape Elizabeth. He made his will in 1718, devising his estate to his four sons-in-law, one of whom was Col. George Vaughan, and thus Elliot Vaughan settled on the Elliot farm at Dunstan, where descendants lived. The estate of Robert Elliot, in York county, Me., in 1724, inventoried at £89:11:3. There were Elliots early settled in the town of Scarborough, but I do not know their origin. From the will of Robert it would appear that he had no heirs who bore the name.

Daniel Elliott,* of Limington, married Lydia Johnson there, Nov. 9, 1787, and removed to Parsonsfield. He cleared a farm near Mudgett's pond, and the foundation of his house and the decaying orchard remain. His children and descendants, so far as known, were as follows:

1. REBECCA, b. Mar. 16, 1790, in Limington, and m. Joshua Elliot, of Lim-erick, Dec. 21, 1814.
2. MARY, b. Apr. 30, 1792; m. David Smith, Dec. 30, 1818.
3. LYDIA, b. Oct. 12, 1794; m. William Johnson, Jan. 14, 1819.
4. DOROTHY, b. Mar. 3, 1798; m. Oliver Parker, Oct. 7, 1824.
5. BETSEY, b. Apr. 11, 1800; m. Levi Foss, Sept. 1, 1825.
6. JOHN, b. May 30, 1803; m. in Tamworth, N. H.
7. DANIEL, b. say 1805; m. Mary A. Morton, of Gorham, Dec. 5, 1830, and settled in Parsonsfield, where he and his wife were buried. He had four children who reached maturity: *Lydia*, m. John Mudgett, of Parsonsfield; *Macie*, m. Eliab Day; *Jane*, m. John Collomy; *Daniel*, m. Mary Boothby, of Limington, and resides on the homestead, with issue.
8. JANE, m. John Remick, Oct. 30, 1831.
9. JOSHUA, b. in 1811; m. Mary Hobbs, of Ossipee, N. H., and settled in Tamworth, N. H., where his children were born. He returned to Parsonsfield, and died, at the age of 74, on the farm now owned by his son

*There is a tradition that a brother of Daniel Elliott, 1st, was killed by the Indians, and was discovered to his friends by his dog who had watched beside his body.

James; there he and wife, who predeceased him, were buried. His children were as follows: *James*, m. Melissa Chamberlain, and lived in Parsonsfield; *Ann*, m. George Chesley, of Effingham, N. H.; *George* and *John* were drowned by falling from a bridge when children, and *Joshua*, m. Elizabeth Harriman, and resides at Kezar Falls, Me., where he is engaged in milling and mechanics; has several children.

10. JAMES, of whom no particulars.

Emery Family.

This family is of Norman extraction, and was planted in England, in 1066, by Gilbert D'Amory, of Tours, in Normandy, who was a follower of the Conqueror. Two brothers, John and Anthony, from the town of Romsey, about eight miles north from Southampton, embarked, in 1635, for America and landed in Boston that year. JOHN EMERY settled in Newbury and resided at Oldtown Lower Green, a locality since known as "Emery's field." His descendants are almost as numerous as the sands on the seashore. ANTHONY EMERY sat down in Kittery and left, in this "New World," a generous instalment of Emery human nature that has mightily increased unto the present day. From this stock came the Emerys of Berwick, Biddeford, and Buxton; a race of honorable people, who have acted a noble part in the population and advancement of the municipalities where they flourished. Among them many leading spirits have come to the front to serve their fellow-men in various positions of trust, and with integrity and faithfulness performed their duties.

James Emery was a native of Kittery, Me. He was a soldier at the block-house on Saco river as early as 1748, but is said to have first settled in Biddeford. He married Mercy Bean, daughter of Capt. Jonathan, who commanded at the block-house, Aug. 24, 1751. He purchased two lots of land of his father-in-law in Narragansett, No. 1, in 1757 and 1759, being an inhabitant there at the latter date. These were sold to James Gray, of Pepperellborough, in 1765, when a dwelling-house and barn were standing on them. He was a great hunter and killed the moose for the feast at the ordination of Rev. Paul Coffin. When rising seventy, he would travel on foot, to hear the gospel preached, several miles. About 1816 he and his son Joshua moved across the Saco to Hollis, some two miles above Bar Mills, and there he died in 1821. His wife died in Nov., 1813. Children born in Buxton were named as follows:

1. MERCY, b. Mar. 20, 1751.
2. DANIEL, b. Nov. 30, 1752; was a soldier of the Revolution in the Ticonderoga expedition. He took up a parcel of land near Gorham line, in Buxton, where his great-grandson has recently resided. He and wife were members of Paul Coffin's church, and it is said their children stood in as much awe of the old dominie as if he had been St. Paul.
3. ELIZABETH, b. Jan., 1755.
4. BENJAMIN, b. Oct., 1761.

5. JAMES, b. 1763.
6. CHARLES, b. June 9, 1766.
7. JERUSHA, b. Jan. 7, 1768.
8. JOSHUA, b. Sept. 7, 1771; m. two sisters named Burnham, and settled on the homestead, near Gorham line, in Buxton, but about 1816 moved upon an intervale farm in Hollis, where he built a fine, large, two-storied house. He was colonel of the old militia, and the sword carried by him, a very fine blade, was sold to Col. Nicholas Ridlon, who kept it with scrupulous care until recently, when it was bought back by the sons of Col. Emery, who wished to preserve it in the family as an heirloom. Of his children, *Emily* became the wife of Magnus Ridlon, the blacksmith, who lived at Kezar Falls, in Parsonsfield. She was a woman of many virtues, beloved by all who knew her, and reared three sons and three daughters, one of the sons being the late Emery S. Ridlon, Esq., of Portland. *Priscilla*, another daughter, m. Ephraim Goodhue, and d. young, leaving a son and two daughters. The other daughter was *Julia*. By his second wife, who was Sarah Burnham, Col. Emery had *Joshua*, who has been a policeman in Salem, Mass., where he resides with family; *Frank*, of Gorham, unmarried, and *Thomas*, of Walliston, Mass., whose wife was Fanny Tappin, of Saco. Col. Emery's first wife was Betsey Burnham.

Thomas Emery, of this same connection, was born, about 1712, in Kittery; married Susanna, dau. of Dea. Ebenezer Hill, in 1730, and that year built a house in Biddeford, near Church Point, where his son afterwards lived. This Thomas purchased several tracts of land in Narragansett, No. 1, and descendants settled there. In his will, made May 9, 1781, he mentions but three sons, JAMES, EBENEZER, and THOMAS; the others were probably dead. His children, so far as known, named as follows:

1. JAMES, b. Nov. 22, 1738; inherited land in Biddeford. He was known as "Deacon Emery," and had a son *James* who m. Catherine Freethy and settled in Buxton; he, too, was a deacon; his children were *Samuel*, *Alexander*, *Jonas*, *Hannah*, *Thomas E.*, and *James S.* This Dea. James was b. Mar. 31, 1772; d. in 1840.
2. JONAH, of whom no data.
3. JOSHUA, bapt. Feb. 19, 1743-4.
4. EBENEZER, bapt. June 15, 1746. He received land from his father, in Biddeford, which had been improved by husbandry, at the time of his father's will in 1781; then he received the homestead with a share in a mill on Saco falls and all the mechanical tools. Of his descendants I am not advised.
5. LOIS, bapt. May 14, 1749.
6. THOMAS, bapt. Mar. 15, 1752; m. Hannah Harmon, sister of Maj. Thomas Harmon, Nov. 27, 1773, and settled in Buxton in 1774. He was a tailor by trade; filled many town offices and went, representative, to the state legislature. Wife was b. Apr. 26, 1754; d. Jan. 17, 1844. He d. Oct. 31, 1827. His children were named as follows:
 - I. SUSANNA, b. Nov. 29, 1774; d. a child.
 - II. NATHANIEL, b. Feb. 23, 1776.

- III. THOMAS, b. Jan. 26, 1779.
- IV. HANNAH, b. July 7, 1781; d. July, 1783.
- V. SUSANNA, b. Jan. 22, 1784.
- VI. SALLY, b. May 19, 1786.
- VII. JOHN, b. Nov. 17, 1788.
- VIII. JOSEPH, b. Apr. 5, 1791.
- IX. ISAAC, b. Mar. 31, 1793.
- X. PETER, b. Feb. 24, 1796.
- XI. MARK, b. Feb. 24, 1796; d. Dec. 23, 1813.
- XII. DORCAS, b. June 5, 1799; d. June 10, 1799.
- 7. NATHANIEL, bapt. July 20, 1755.
- 8. SUSANNA, bapt. Mar. 12, 1759.

Thomas Emery, son of Thomas, of Buxton, was b. there Jan. 26, 1779; m. Mary Woodman, b. Oct. 4, 1779, and reared a family of six sons and four daughters. He was a farmer and lumberman, and rafted his lumber down Saco river for shipment. He served as selectman and county sheriff. He d. Oct. 20, 1856; his widow d. June 27, 1858. Their issue as follows:

- 1. RUFUS.
- 2. MRS. RICHARD STEELE.
- 3. MRS. JOHN BRADBURY.
- 4. JAMES W.
- 5. HORACE, blacksmith at Buxton Centre.
- 6. THOMAS J.
- 7. ALEXANDER J., deceased.
- 8. MARK P.
- 9. MRS. JOSEPH STEELE.
- 10. MRS. JOSEPH DUNNELL.

Mark P. Emery, born Feb. 17, 1817, spent nearly all the years of his minority on the homestead, meanwhile bracing his constitution by robust farm work and training his mind in the town schools and at Gorham Academy. With the self-reliance characteristic of his family, he turned his face toward Portland, at the age of twenty, and launched his business adventures by an experience in clerking for four years for a grocery and lumber firm. He was admitted a partner with J. B. Brown and Jedediah Jewett in 1845, and after three years, from 1848 to 1852, he was engaged in the manufacture and shipment of shooks and in importing West India goods. After an interval of rest Mr. Emery resumed business, which continued to expand until 1876, when he retired to his rural seat in Buxton. But he was of too active a temperament to remain quiet, and has latterly been engaged in real estate speculation. He has ever been a man of vigorous public spirit, who kept a clear eye on all matters of polity. He has been a director of the First National Bank of Portland and trustee of the Maine Savings Bank; also a director of the Maine Steamboat Company; was alderman two years. He m. Jan. 1, 1846, Mary S. Smith, dau. of Ezra Smith, of Hanover, Me.

The old Emery homestead, situated about one mile from the Buxton Centre railway station, is one of the most beautiful in the county. The stately man-

sion and spacious farm buildings are approached by a broad avenue shaded by grand old trees. The seat is on a moderate elevation surrounded by broad, well-laid-out fields and pasture lands, and from a distance has the appearance of the old seats owned by the landed gentry in Old England. This has been the restful, quiet retreat of Mr. Emery when away from the marts of trade, and he has manifested much pride in keeping the place in excellent order.

The Emery families living in "Egypt," near the bank of the Saco river, in Buxton, were a worthy people. Their rich intervales produced abundant harvests of golden Indian corn when the crops on other farms were cut off by hard frosts, and down into Egypt did the inhabitants of the surrounding neighborhoods go, as went the sons of Jacob of old, to buy corn. Nor did the Emerys refuse to sell; nor did they take advantage of the necessity of those who had need, but imparted to each and all, while the supply lasted, at a moderate price, a share of the precious bread-stuff. Thus did the locality acquire the name of Egypt, which is, properly interpreted, the *corn land*. These two families, headed by THOMAS and JONAS, brothers, were excellent in their characters, and the sons, who went forth from the retired homesteads to make their way in the world, were an honor to the family name.

Fessenden Family.

John Fessenden came from Kent, in England, and settled at Canterbury in 1636. He settled at Cambridge, Mass., and was made freeman in 1641. His wife's name was Jane; both were members of the church. He died, without issue, Dec. 21, 1666. His kinsman,

Nicholas Fessenden, came over with a sister, Hannah, in 1674, to inherit his estate. This Nicholas became ancestor of all in America. His son of the same name graduated at Harvard in 1701, and died in 1719, aged 38 years. The sister, before-mentioned, married a brother of Chief Justice Samuel Sewall. From the earliest settlement of the family in New England, they have been a cultured and respectable people. Fifteen persons of this name had graduated from our colleges in 1828, four of them ministers. The first Nicholas had thirteen children who grew up.

William Fessenden, son of Nicholas, born in 1693; m. Martha Wythe, in 1716, and was ancestor of the families in Maine. These had eleven children, of whom one was,

William Fessenden, who graduated at Harvard in 1737. He m. Mary Palmer, Mar. 31, 1740, and had six children, the eldest being,

Rev. William Fessenden, b. in 1746; graduated at Harvard in 1768, and settled in Fryeburg, Me., as the first minister of the First Congregational church, where he was ordained Oct. 11, 1775. He was a man of great usefulness, who possessed a combination of excellent endowments adapted to the success of pastoral labors. Souther said of him: "Dignified in bearing, generous in spirit, hospitable to a fault, fearless and uncompromising in mainte-

nance of the right, yet eminently courteous and forbearing, he has left to his descendants that 'good name rather to be chosen than much riches.'" He died May 5, 1805. Mr. Fessenden was twice married; first, m. Sarah Reed, who died the first year; second, Sarah Clement. Children and descendants, far as known, as will follow:

1. SARAH, b. Apr. 1, 1776.
2. WILLIAM, b. Apr. 3, 1778; d. Feb. 14, 1801.
3. CALEB P., b. Dec. 6, 1780; d. Apr. 19, 1800.
4. EBENEZER, b. July 18, 1782; was a justice of the peace in Fryeburg many years. He d. Apr. 12, 1841. His wife, Rebecca, died June 10, 1851. Children:
 - I. ANNA P., b. Aug. 28, 1811.
 - II. ELIZABETH C., b. July 24, 1813.
 - III. ENOCH P., b. Sept. 26, 1815; d. Apr. 26, 1819.
 - IV. CALEB, b. Feb. 1, 1818.
 - V. HULDAH P., b. Feb. 1, 1820.
 - VI. ENOCH P., born June 26, 1822. He fitted for college at Fryeburg Academy and entered the junior class at Bowdoin. He ranked high, being first in his class as a German scholar and in mathematics. He graduated with honor in 1844; taught in a seminary in Indiana, but afterwards studied medicine and for many years practised in Bucksport, Me. He d. at Augusta, Feb. 23, 1883. He was a poet of merit and wrote verses when only nine years of age. We subjoin a selection of his verses.

THE SONG OF SLEEP.

Sleep, sleep, sleep,
O how sweet when day is o'er!
Floating from the quiet shore
'Neath the dreamy sky of June
To the water's dying tune,
Sinking with the sinking moon,
Sleep, sleep, sleep.

Sleep, sleep, sleep,
O how sweet at height of bliss
There to feel the dewy kiss,
There to smoothly glide away
Down a softening moon-light ray
Into misty, ghostly day,
Sleep, sleep, sleep.

Sleep, sleep, sleep,
O how sweet in shades of woe,
Then to feel the tidal flow
Of the softest waxy light
Gently, slowly lift the night
Resting on the weary sight,
Sleep, sleep, sleep.

Sleep, sleep, sleep,
O how sweet on mother's breast
There so soft to lie at rest,
Gazing in those quiet eyes
Till their lights in shadows lie;
Murmuring till the murmurs die,
Sleep, sleep, sleep.

—*Poets of Maine.*

- VII. WILLIAM, b. June 18, 1824.
- VIII. CHARLES, b. Sept. 10, 1826.
- IX. EDWARD E., b. Mar. 2, 1829.
5. GEN. SAMUEL, b. July 16, 1784, and used to study by the firelight in the woods when his father was making maple sugar. He was a graduate of Harvard College; read law with Judge Dana at Fryeburg; was admitted to the bar in 1809, and began practice in Gloucester. He removed to Portland in 1822. He had been in practice at Windham for a short time previously; was representative to the General Court in Mass., 1814-19; senator in 1818. After fifty years of successful practice, Gen. Fessenden retired to private life. He was a ripe scholar, eminent lawyer, and distinguished statesman. He married Deborah Chandler, of New Gloucester, in 1813, and by her had a numerous

family. Four sons were educated for lawyers, three for the medical profession, and one for the ministry. Three were in Congress in 1864, namely, *Samuel C.*, graduate of Bowdoin and Congregational minister; *William P.*; *Thomas A. D.*, graduate of Bowdoin and eminent lawyer of Androscoggin bar. Of the other children, *Phillip* was lost at sea; *Oliver G.* graduated at Dartmouth and practiced law in Portland; *Hewitt C.* graduated at Dartmouth and practiced medicine at Eastport, Me.; *Daniel W.* graduated at Dartmouth, lawyer in Portland, sixteenth clerk of Supreme Court of Maine; *Charles S. D.*, graduate of Bowdoin, surgeon U. S. Marine Hospital Corps; *Joseph P.*, graduate of Bowdoin, physician, at one time mayor of Lewiston, now living at Salem, Mass.

- I. HON. WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, eldest son of Gen. Samuel, was b. Oct. 16, 1806, at Boscawen, N. H.; m., in 1832, Ellen, youngest dau. of James Deering, the distinguished Portland merchant. She died in 1856. He entered college before he was seventeen; became an eminent lawyer and statesman; was elected to Congress in 1840, after which he served four terms in the legislature of Maine; was long a distinguished member of the United States Senate, and at one time secretary of state; resided in Portland. His children were *James D.*, *William H.*, *Francis*, *Samuel*, and a daughter who died in infancy. The sons were all good soldiers during the Rebellion. Samuel was mortally wounded in the battle of Groveton, Aug. 31, 1862, and Gen. Francis lost a limb in the service.
- II. ELLEN FESSENDEN, only dau. of Gen. Samuel, was born in Portland, Me., Apr. 21, 1823. In June, 1862, she was m. to Dr. John Dunlap Lincoln, of Brunswick, where she has since resided. She has been a contributor to several papers, and her verses, from which we select a sample, show her style.

TODAY.

The sunshine lingers in the room,
 I see it through the window stream;
 Kissing the pillow where he lay,
 His head in many a boyish dream.
 But O the change since yesterday,—
 The young, strong step that I so miss,
 The weary miles now stretching on
 Between us and my last fond kiss.

And mine had been a different plan,—
 A dream of sheltered nooks and bowers;
 Of toil and pleasure, hand in hand,
 Of home and friends and merry hours.
 But he had longed to try the world,
 Its hopes, its promises, its cares,
 To tempt Dame Fortune's fickle smile,
 And win her to him unawares.

And so with spirit bold and brave,
 He pressed my hand in mute "good-by,"
 And turned aside, lest I should see
 The tears that glistened in his eye.
 And my poor heart was aching sore,
 He might have heard each throb of pain,
 My questioning heart, that yearned to know
 If I should meet my boy again.

O life is hard! The common lot
 And parting wring the anguish heart.
 But O how differently we'd choose,
 Yet see our fondest hopes depart!
 We take the burden we would fain
 Lay down, and fold our weary hands,
 Praying our loss may be his gain,
 Trusting to Him who understands.

—Poets of Maine.

6. MARY P., b. July 3, 1786; d. Apr., 1823.
7. ELIZABETH C., b. May 21, 1788; d. June 14, 1805.
8. THOMAS, b. Feb. 13, 1790; was an eminent lawyer in New York, who, like Samuel, studied at night by the camp fire in the sugar woods when a lad at Fryeburg.
9. JOSEPH P., b. Oct. 24, 1792.

Ebenezer Fessenden, who was, I suppose, a brother of Rev. William, lived in Fryeburg, and by wife Sarah had a large family born in that town. Mrs. Sarah d. Nov. 10, 1816; he d. Mar. 15, 1819. Issue as follows:

1. STEPHEN P., b. Dec. 5, 1779; m. Nancy —, and d. Mar. 15, 1819; had issue in Fryeburg, seven children, named as follows:
 - I. JAMES, b. Mar. 13, 1808; d. Apr. 26, 1808.
 - II. ANNETTE, b. Mar. 22, 1809.
 - III. MEHITABLE, b. Apr. 22, 1810.
 - IV. JAMES, b. Feb. 9, 1812; m. Sarah F. Mansfield, who, b. Sept. 23, 1816, had *Charles D.*, b. Sept. 14, 1836, and *Stephen H.*, b. Dec. 15, 1838.
 - V. CALER.
 - VI. JANE, b. Mar. 15, 1817.
 - VII. SARAH O., b. May 23, 1819.
2. SARAH, b. Sept. 12, 1781.
3. WILLIAM, b. Dec. 31, 1782; m. Mary —, and had issue, born in Fryeburg, named as follows:
 - I. EBENEZER, b. Oct. 1, 1810.
 - II. SARAH, b. July 22, 1812.
 - III. REBECCA C., b. July 21, 1814.
 - IV. WILLIAM, b. Oct. 20, 1816.
 - V. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 27, 1818.
 - VI. STEPHEN.
 - VII. MARTHA.
4. MEHITABLE, b. Oct. 26, 1784.
5. POLLY, b. May 8, 1786.
6. ELIZABETH, b. Apr. 16, 1788; d. Nov. 25, 1810.
7. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 27, 1789; m. Elizabeth B. Smith, July 19, 1814; she was b. Jan. 27, 1795, and d. Dec. 22, 1822; he d. Aug. 1, 1827. Seven children, of whom hereafter.
8. JONATHAN, M. D., b. Apr. 28, 1791; m. Betsey Fitch, Dec. 3, 1821, and located at South Bridgton, where he had a good professional business until 1839, when, in consequence of poor health, he retired from regular practice; he d. July 15, 1860. Of his children further on.
9. RUTH, b. Nov. 10, 1792; d. Nov. 10, 1816.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND ELIZABETH:

1. MARY P., b. Sept. 14, 1815; d. April, 1886.
2. ELIZABETH S., b. May 19, 1817; d. July 9, 1852.

3. STEPHEN P., b. June 19, 1819; d. July 4, 1819.
4. MARTHA W., b. July 1, 1820; d. May 2, 1894.
5. SARAH P., b. Feb. 11, 1822; d. Dec. 27, 1842.
6. ABIAH S., b. Nov. 9, 1823; d. Aug. 15, 1825.
7. ABIAH S., b. Nov. 9, 1825; m. William F. Fessenden.

CHILDREN OF JONATHAN AND BETSEY:

- I. WILLIAM F., b. Feb. 15, 1823; m. Abiah S. Fessenden, his cousin, Oct. 16, 1852; settled in Bridgton, where he d. Nov. 17, 1887. Children:
 - I. ANNA L., b. June 26, 1853; m. — Sibley.
 - II. NELLIE P., b. Mar. 1, 1856; d. Sept. 15, 1886.
 - III. MARY, b. June 3, 1859; d. June 13, 1891.
 - IV. HENRY G., b. June 21, 1861.
 - V. LULA P., b. Mar. 20, 1863.
 - VI. ALICE B., b. June 7, 1869.
2. SARAH E., b. Aug. 17, 1824; m. Uriah Senter, Feb. 26, 1862.
3. HENRY G., b. June 21, 1826; d. Sept. 25, 1828.
4. EDWIN F., b. Mar. 18, 1828; m. Laura B. Ingalls, Dec. 25, 1856, and had issue, as follows:
 - I. FRANK P., b. June 10, 1858; m. Ida F. March, June 22, 1876, and had *Lothrop E.*, b. July 23, 1879; *Addie L.*, b. Aug. 6, 1881; d. Sept. 20, 1882.
 - II. ADDIE M., b. Aug. 17, 1860; d. Sept. 21, 1865.
 - III. MYRA L., b. Aug. 15, 1862; d. Sept. 16, 1865.
 - IV. CLARA J., b. Jan. 22, 1870; d. Dec. 17, 1871.
 - V. FRED L., b. Sept. 7, 1873.
5. CHARLES H., b. Jan. 25, 1830; was m. at Versailles, Ind., July 20, 1871, and is now living at Vernon Centre, Blue Earth county, Minn. He emigrated from Maine to Wisconsin in 1857; from there he moved to Minnesota, then a territory. He left the harvest field at the Indian outbreak and entered the army; enlisted at Fort Snelling, Aug. 19, 1862; was mustered out Aug. 24, 1865; farmer. Children:
 - I. GUY D., b. Feb. 17, 1874, at Milan, Ripley county, Ind.
 - II. WALTER L., b. Oct. 15, 1879, at Comet, Faribault county, Minn.
6. MARY M., b. Mar. 9, 1832.
7. THOMAS S., b. Apr. 29, 1834; m. Viola Powers, Feb. 28, 1864, in Bridgton, while on a furlough as a soldier. He had emigrated to Wisconsin in June, 1858. Nov. 5, 1861, he enlisted in the 3d Wisconsin Light Artillery; was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga, Tenn., Sept. 19, 1863, and after two years' service was discharged to re-enlist as a veteran for the three years more, with a forty days' furlough, which was spent on a visit to his old home in Maine. He settled in Ripon, Wis., and worked as carriage builder and carpenter until 1872, when he took up 160 acres of land in Spring Valley, D. T., and commenced farming. His residence is now in South Dakota. Children:

- I. JENNIE L., b. Dec. 24, 1866; d. Oct. 22, 1867.
- II. SON, b. Dec. 12, 1867; d. Dec. 13, 1867.
- III. FANNIE B., b. Nov. 16, 1868.
- IV. ALFRED, b. Oct. 19, 1875.
- V. ALBERT, b. Oct. 19, 1875; d. Nov. 6, 1875.
- VI. EDWIN F., b. Nov. 2, 1876.
- VII. LUELLA, b. July 23, 1879.

Field Family.

Nearly all branches of the Field family claim an English origin. They have been noted for intelligence, persistency and profound scholarship in New England. Twenty persons of this name had graduated from our eastern colleges in 1828. Among those of this name who appeared early in this country were the following: ROBERT FIELD, of Boston, tailor, who was admitted freeman in 1644; he had sons, THOMAS and JOHN. ALEXANDER FIELD, cordwainer, was a member of the church at Salem in 1648; made freeman in 1649. ROBERT FIELD, probably son-in-law of Maj. William Phillips, was on a jury of inquest at Saco in 1660.

The Saco valley family of this name is said to have come from "historic stock," as the line may be traced to the celebrated DARBY FIELD, of White Mountain fame, said to have been an Irishman, who signed the Exeter "Combination" in 1639. He ascended the White Mountains in 1642; was at Dover in 1645, when he sold his house and land to John Bickford. He was taxed at Dover from 1648 to 1651. His estate was administered upon by Ambrose Gibbons. So far as known his children were ZACHARY, and JOSEPH born in 1648. The former, born in 1645, was taxed at Dover from 1659 to 1677, but was dead before 1694. His son,

Zachary Field, had a "garrison house" at Oyster river, near Dover, in 1707; received land and dwelling lying east of the road from Bellamy to Oyster river, and west of John Drew's land, from his father. By wife Sarah had two sons, DANIEL, born Feb. 17, 1709, and ZACHARY, born Aug. 9, 1712.

Lieut. Daniel Field, as above-mentioned, was in Scarborough, Me., as early as 1744. He was lieutenant in the company of Capt. George Berry in the Louisburg expedition, and afterwards served in the Revolution. He is said to have died in the south part of Buxton, at the home of his son DANIEL, an aged man. One of his daughters, HANNAH, married Nathaniel Lord, of Buxton, and was the grandmother of Abram Lord Came; ELIZABETH, another daughter, was the wife of Matthias Redlon, by whom she had several sons, all of them marked with the thick upper lip inherited from the Field family; and also "laughed out of their eyes like a Field."

Daniel Field, Jr., b. in Scarborough (?), about 1750, married Rachel, daughter of Matthias Redlon, 1st. Apr. 29, 1773. He went from Buxton to

NOTE.—REV. Joseph P. Fessenden, whose wife was Phebe, lived in Bridgton, where he died, without issue, Feb. 13, 1861.

join the Revolutionary army, and was at the fortification of Dorchester Heights. Thomas Redlon, Sr., who served with him, but who joined the army later, said when he reached the command he had considerable money, but found "brother Daniel and Uncle Daniel needy and divided with them." Thomas Ridlon, Jr., and his brothers were wont to ask: "Who could the 'Uncle Daniel Field' have been?" We are now able to answer; he was the father of "brother Daniel." He was one of the original purchasers of the "Dalton Right," and settled on the northwestern side of the "College Right," on the knoll near the Uncle David Martin brick house. The well-known "Hobson field" and pasture land adjoining, as well as the farms formerly owned by Daniel and Joseph Decker, were of his land. Some say he was buried below Moderation in the old Townsend yard, others that he was laid down near the Robert Ridlon homestead. His widow survived many years, drew a pension, and lived in the family of Joseph Decker, Sr., the "Massachusetts prophet," who married her daughter, until Paul Wentworth, who married another daughter, coveted the pension money—so say the relatives—and carried her to Greenwood, where she died. The children of Daniel and Rachel were: MARY, who married Edmund Pendexter; ANNIE, wife of Joseph Decker; SALLY, wife of Paul Wentworth; DANIEL, who died aged 17 years; JONATHAN, died at the age of 21, and the two whose names will follow.

Zachary Field married Sarah Miles, of Limerick, sister of Oliver Miles who married Rachel Decker, and settled in a small house on a part of his father's farm, near "Decker's landing." He afterwards removed to Cornish to join his kindred, the Pendexters, but did not remain long. Returning to Hollis, he moved his house across the creek that issues from Uncle Decker's spring, where I suppose he died. His children were as follows: JAMES, of whom more; MARY, d. in childhood; JULIA A., d. a child; MARY, m. William Huff and had issue; JONATHAN, of whom more; JACOB, d. young, and CHARITY, who d. in infancy.

Jacob Field, twin brother of Jonathan, before-mentioned, never married. "Uncle Jacob Field!" What memories his name scares up! He was a harmless, weak-minded person with an *active* impediment in his eyes. He was always winking and twisting his face into fantastic expressions. Uncle Jacob was a pilgrim who visited certain shrines at Greenwood, Sweden, Sebago, Hiram, Hollis, and Buxton; to these localities he annually came to worship (?) and visit his relatives, and he was in no haste to depart thence, but patiently lingered, and sometimes *strained* his welcome. However, there was one place to which he went where he never tarried long: it was made uncomfortable by practical jokes. At the home of "Jot" Field? Of course. Now "Jot" was boiling over with mischief and could extract some amusement from the driest subject, even from his poor old Uncle Jacob. At one time he invited the unsophisticated old man to go down to the factory, where he was employed, to "see the machinery." Machinery? Ostensibly, but this was not his *real* object, as the sequel will show. When he had guided Uncle Jacob through the "lower room," "Jot" would send him up stairs to the weaving-room, while, as he stood behind a door to watch, he fairly "lapped his chops" with delight. The shy old man would stand against the wall and gaze at the busy girls at their looms, all the time *winking* at them, of course; couldn't help *that*. Being unacquainted with this habit of the venerable visitor, the girls would swing their heads together—supposing the movement of his eyes

to be intentional—and wonder what could ail such a gallant old fellow. There was the red-faced, squint-eyed “Jot” exploding with laughter meanwhile, but when Uncle Jacob *backed out* and approached his nephew the scamp would appear sober as a sexton and ask him what he thought of the “machinery.” The old pilgrim continued to travel by easy stages to visit his kindred until the infirmities of age rendered it impossible; and soon after his pilgrimage over this *humo* ended the journey of *life* terminated, and they laid him down in Greenwood where he could no longer become the subject of his nephew’s impositions.

James Field, eldest son of Zachary, before-noticed, was a “riverman” and “millman” all his days, and probably rode on mill logs while passing the saw as far as a journey round the world. He married Caroline Hanson and resided for many years on Water street, at West Buxton; but he afterwards built a house on the Hollis side of the Saco, on “Hobson’s hill,” where he passed the remnant of his days. James was one of the kindest-hearted men I have ever known; peaceable, honest, industrious, generous, harmless; with a good word for all, from the small boy to the venerable sire, he was worthy of the respect, yea, the veneration and love, of all who knew him—of the whole world. In memory of his indulgent treatment of an inquisitive, barefooted boy who is now driving the descriptive pen, the author is happy to dedicate this humble tribute. And his good wife, Caroline, how gentle and kind *she* was! One daughter, ADALINE, who died in maidenhood.

Jonathan Field, another son of Zachary, has been introduced in a preceding article. He was one of the most singular men ever known in the Saco valley, and but for “relation’s sake” we should have classed him under the head of “peculiar characters.” Two conspicuous elements of his temperament were *crudity* and *cowardice*; perhaps his humorous proclivities overshadowed these. We can best illustrate his character by a chronicle of some of his adventures. While at work in the mill he would entice barefooted boys to the card room in the second story; then set flat-headed carpet tacks, points up, on the stairs. This done he would go up and in an angry tone command the boys to “clear out.” Of course they would rush down the stairs and scream with pain as their feet were pierced with the tacks; then “Jot” would go into convulsions and roar in joy. He once tied a dog to a large pulley on the main shaft in the workshop, and “put the speed on.” Over and over went the poor dog, howling with pain as he was bruised and mangled upon the beams overhead, while “Jot” was rolling in the bench shavings and laughing himself hoarse. At one time he had been to some building for a basket of carpenter’s chips. Now it came to pass that one of Deacon Hobson’s cows, then in the barn-yard, had a young calf in the stall. As “Jot” saw her running about, he began to bleat in imitation of the calf; when the restless cow heard this, at the same time seeing the basket on “Jot’s” shoulder, she leaped over the bars, and, bellowing fearfully, “took after” what she took to be her calf; and “Jot” ran for dear life. He was short, fat, and clumsy, and made slow headway. Seeing that he was likely to be impaled upon the mad heifer’s horns, he threw the basket at her and gasped out: “Take that, you darned old fool.” While she stopped to examine the basket “Jot” escaped to a store. That night the moon shone across the old unfinished chamber where “Jot” was accustomed to sleep, and as he went up the stairs, he saw some part of his mother’s spinning wheel, which had the appearance of cow’s horns, and,

almost paralyzed with fear, he rushed back to the kitchen where he declared that "old Joe Hobson's heifer" was in the chamber. From that night forward "Jot" Field never went up those stairs. He kept a pig one season. One morning he leaned over the fence and cut a piece of his tail off. This set the pig a-running and a-rubbing the remaining stump against the fence. This was unlooked for amusement for "Jot"; it was a *kind* that just suited his temperament, and he laughed and shouted in the madness of his glee. The following morning he called a neighbor to witness the fun and cut off another slice. Well this went on from day to day until the *tail* was all gone; then "Jot" would *pick the scab off*, which produced the same effect. Poor pig! his *tail*, or the *place* where a tail should have been, was sore all summer, and "Jot" Field had any amount of entertainment at the animal's expense. When telling of this at the country grocery "Jot" would exclaim: "I tell ye he clawed to it like a boot-jack." We said he was a coward; he was. He was assisting to carry a loom across the mill-yard; four men holding the ends of two wooden bars had all they could "stiver" with. Well, one of those four-winged, peacock-blue beasts called a "devil's darn-needle" came that way, and as "Jot" was exactly in his line of flight he darted inside his unbuttoned shirt front. "Gosh!" shouted "Jot" as he let go his end of the bar, and, quicker than I can write of it, he stripped the woolen garment off before the astonished spectators. The reader may fancy the amazed expression upon the faces of the operatives in the factory, who had, many of them, witnessed this performance from the open doors and windows.

He was the dyer for the corporation, and when women wished for scarlet yarn for children's stockings they were accustomed to carry small parcels for "Jot" to color; when he was absent they laid the parcel on a shelf and went their way. Knowing this, some rude mill boys would play an odd game upon "Jot." While sorting some Texas wool a ragged rat was found, which was nicely tied up within many "thicknesses" of coarse wrapping paper and laid upon the "yarn shelf" when "Jot" was away at noon. Hiding behind some dye-vats, these fellows waited for the return of the dyer. As he came in he discovered the bundle and took it down. Now "Jot" was in the habit of "talking to himself," and as he scrutinized the parcel and began to untie the string he said: "Ah! I guess some o' the wimmin hev some yarn to color; very well, I'll make it as red as camp-fire." Wrap after wrap was taken off and no yarn appeared. "What'n thunder's this; it's a darned little skein inside o' this," said the curious dyer. At this juncture the rat jumped plump into "Jot's" grizzled whiskers, but dropped upon the floor and disappeared. Wild with fear, the man rushed to the mill-yard, yelling with all his strength: "Where in hell is he, where in hell is he?" to the amazement of many who were just then returning to their work. While he was thus playing the acrobat those who had caused the episode left their hiding-place undiscovered, and no person knew the cause of "Jot's" circus performance until these had related the particulars. Afterward the wicked factory girls would look from the windows and scream: "Where's the Texas rat?" as they saw "Jot" passing.

Poor fellow! he went down to a drunkard's grave. We saw him just before he died, raving like a madman with the tremens. He had one son, CHARLIE, who died when a lad. We believe his first wife was a daughter of Daniel Crocket, the chair maker; the second wife was Elizabeth Hancock.

Flanders Family.

Mr. Ezra Flanders, from Salisbury, Mass., the New England cradle of the race bearing the name, was an early pioneer of Buxton, but may have been an elderly man who came with his sons, DANIEL and ABNER. He died in June, 1817.

Daniel Flanders married Hannah Boynton, Aug. 1, 1802, and died Mar. 17, 1843. His widow d. Mar. 23, 1851. Their children: SALLY, b. June 27, 1804, d. Apr., 18, 1821; HANNAH, b. Apr. 6, 1806; MARY, b. July 11, 1808; DANIEL C., b. July 5, 1810; HARRIET, b. Nov. 27, 1812; EZRA B., b. Dec. 29, 1815; ELIZABETH C., b. Mar. 9, 1818.

Elder Abner Flanders m. Abigail Bradbury, of Buxton, Dec. 8, 1806, and taught school in that town; was afterwards a Baptist minister who preached in Buxton, Cornish, and other towns; a long-visaged, cavernous-eyed, slow-spoken, ungainly-appearing man, who could not help being good. He d. June 4, 1847; his widow d. Jan. 10, 1850. Children: BRADBURY, b. Nov. 23, 1807 (a perfect copy of his sire), and ETHEL, b. June 6, 1816, d. June 11, 1880; he married Charlotte (Kidlon) Wiggin, widow, now living at West Buxton. Thus endeth the Flanders' chronicles.

Foss Family.

The tradition is that the ancestors of this family came from Germany and settled in Rye, N. H., and that the name was spelled *Faust*. JOHN FOSS was an inhabitant of Dover, N. N., on the 19th of January, 1665, and took the oath, June 21, 1669; was taxed at Cochecho in 1665 and 1667; jurymen, 1667-9 and 1671, 1688. His son, JOHN FOSS, and wife Mary were at Sandy Beach in 1668; of Shrewsbury Patent, near Exeter, 1671. They bought of John Warren, Sept. 29, 1668, land near Exeter, which was sold to Richard Magoon in Apr., 1671. He had WILLIAM, b. Mar. 11, 1673. A JOHN FOSS was married to Sarah Goffe, Jan. 25, 1686, by Capt. John Wincall, in York county, Maine. Another JOHN FOSS had wife Elizabeth; he was dead in 1699, and she administratrix. Children: HUMPHREY, WILLIAM, MARY, JEMIMA, ELIZABETH, and SAMUEL. WILLIAM and MARY FOSS had MARY, born June 24, 1728, and CHADBOURNE, born Mar. 26, 1731. He had land granted JOHN, his father, laid out 1717. Another WILLIAM married Sarah, widow of Nathaniel Heard, and had LYDIA, b. Jan. 7, 1705. We suppose these to have been the progenitors of the Foss families in the Saco valley and offshoots that have been transplanted into the eastern sections of the state. They were early in Scarborough, Saco, Buxton, Hollis and Limington, and in Freedom, N. H. Several prominent men have risen from these branches, and many of solid, practical characters have borne the name in York county. BISHOP FOSS, of

the Methodist church, HON. IRA H. FOSS and HON. FRANK FOSS, the two latter of Saco, are of this family. The Foss families, descended from ancestors who removed to the Kennebec valley, have been respectable and prosperous: those in Limington and Parsonsfield, good farmers. We have not collected data for any extended genealogy.

Frye Family.

This surname may have been derived from Norse mythology in which Freyr and Freyjr were son and daughter of Niord and his wife Frigga, or from the German Frey, Frie, and Fries. We have the surname Freye in Swedish biography, with Frie and Fries in German annals. The husband of the English benefactress, Joseph Fry, was undoubtedly from the same ancestry as our Fryeburg Fries.

Gen. Joseph Frye, son of John, was fourth in descent from John Frye who came over from England and settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1638, through his grandfather, Samuel. He was a soldier from his youth and his military mantle has fallen upon his posterity. He was in command of a regiment at the surrender of Fort William Henry. Souther says: "Strongly dissenting from its capitulation, he offered to go out with his single regiment and drive back the French and Indians, but this privilege was denied him. His sufferings and escape after having been stripped by the Indians, his three days' run through the forest, till torn and haggard and, for the time, insane, he reached Fort Edward on the Hudson, are more like romance than veritable history." For his services the General Court granted him "a township six miles square on either side of the Saco river, between the Great Ossapee and the White Mountains," March 3, 1762. He was a practical land-surveyor and his good judgment guided him in making choice of one of the most valuable townships in the state. The Frye family has maintained its honorable prestige and produced many men of great worth.

The following records were largely copied from the town registers of Fryeburg:

Capt. Joseph Frye, eldest son of Gen. Joseph by wife Mary, had nine children born in Fryeburg, whose names were recorded there. He died Jan. 13, 1828. Issue as follows:

1. JOSEPH, b. May 19, 1765.
2. MARY, b. Oct. 17, 1767.
3. MEDITABLE, b. Dec. 27, 1768.
4. JOHN, b. Aug. 27, 1771.
5. NANCY, b. April 25, 1773; m. Joseph Pettingill, Jan. 11, 1795.
6. DEAN, b. May 25, 1775, and was grandfather of Senator William P. Frye.
7. SARAH, b. Oct. 8, 1777.
8. WILLIAM, b. Sept. 30, 1780.
9. SOPHIA, b. June 6, 1784; d. Aug. 9, 1785.

Dea. Simon Frye, a nephew of Gen. Joseph, Souther says, "was a man of rare prudence, honored as a deacon in the church, the first representative to the General Court and many years judge of the District Court." He was also called to act on important committees and in many local positions of responsibility. He died Oct. 1, 1822. By wife Hannah, who died July 30, 1815, aged 76, he had children named as follows:

1. LYDIA, b. May 31, 1769.
 2. JUBE, b. May 29, 1771.
 3. ESTHER, b. July 10, 1773; m. William Holt, June 19, 1792.
 4. JOHN, b. July 21, 1775; d. Mar. 22, 1796.
 5. JONATHAN, d. June 6, 1786.
 6. JOHN H., b. Dec. 19, 1777
 7. GEORGE, b. Dec. 19, 1777
 8. SARAH, b. Nov. 7, 1780.
- } twins. John H. d. Mar. 15, 1835.

Lieut. Nathaniel Frye, probably son of Gen. Joseph, was a resident of Fryeburg. He died Apr. 17, 1833. By wife Dorothy, who died Apr. 26, 1840, he had children named as follows:

1. CALEB S., b. July 17, 1776; d. Oct. 4, 1776.
2. NATHANIEL, b. Aug. 11, 1779.
3. SAMUEL, b. April 20, 1782; d. Sept. 27, 1810.
4. ISAAC, b. June 24, 1784; d. July 28, 1784.
5. SOPHIA, b. April 24, 1786; d. Nov. 5, 1786.
6. MEHITABLE, b. June 21, 1789.
7. CALEB, b. April 3, 1791.
8. PATTY, b. Sept. 3, 1793; d. Feb. 11, 1796.
9. FREDERICK, b. June 6, 1796.

Samuel Frye married Mrs. Mary Gordon, May 25, 1784, by whom he had issue as will appear below. She died Aug. 14, 1811.

1. HANNAH, b. July 13, 1785; m. Aaron Stevens, May 25, 1807.
2. SAMUEL, b. Mar. 28, 1787.
3. MARY, b. Mar. 23, 1789.
4. ISAAC, b. Dec. 4, 1791.
5. TABETHY, b. June 3, 1794; d. Apr. 10, 1871.
6. SARAH W., b. Feb. 20, 1797.
7. ELIZABETH G., b. July 30, 1799.

Richard Frye married Sarah Gordon, of Fryeburg, May, 1788. He died Feb. 10, 1836; his wife died Apr. 7, 1858, aged 97 years. Children:

1. MEHITABLE, b. Nov. 4, 1788.
2. JOSEPH, b. Mar. 10, 1791.
3. RICHARD, b. Sept. 6, 1793.
4. WILLIAM G., b. May 12, 1796.

John H. Frye, son of Dea. Simon, b. Dec. 19, 1777, and d. Mar. 15, 1835. By wife Mehitable he had children named as follows:

1. CAROLINE J., b. Oct. 10, 1818.
2. SOPHIA M., b. Aug. 28, 1820.
3. LYDIA A., b. Nov. 11, 1822.

Abial Frye married Betsey Gordon, Dec. 9, 1802. He died in Fryeburg, Dec. 27, 1846; his wife died Mar. 22, 1851. Children as follows:

1. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 9, 1803; d. Jan. 31, 1883.
2. JOHN, b. Mar. 19, 1807.
3. ABIAL, b. Feb. 7, 1809.

Frederick Frye, son of Nathaniel, born June 6, 1796; married and had issue. He died Nov. 23, 1823.

1. MARTHA, b. Dec. 6, 1819.
2. CALEB W., b. Oct. 29, 1821.

Col. John M. Frye, son of Dean, and grandson of Gen. Joseph, of Fryeburg, was born in Westbrook, Nov. 28, 1802; m. Alice, daughter of David Davis, in 1828, and settled in Lewiston, Me., where he became identified with manufacturing, in which association he long continued. He was a man of public spirit and served in the municipal government, being selectman and town treasurer; was elected to the Maine Senate in 1841, and as member of the council in 1861. In these capacities he proved an efficient public servant. He was also colonel of the militia and was a popular commander. He died Jan. 1, 1885. His sons were HON. WILLIAM P. FRYE, the distinguished U. S. Senator, and DR. ALBERT S. FRYE, who died in early manhood.

Maj. William R. Frye, brother of the colonel, was born in Westbrook, in 1808, and married Melicent Mower, of Greene, Me. He devoted his early years to teaching, but became interested in the manufacturing business at Sabattis and Lewiston. He was a useful politician and exerted a strong influence in his party; was chairman of the board of selectmen in Lewiston seven years; served as postmaster under Van Buren, Pierce, and Buchanan, and was a member of the Maine Senate in 1841 and 1842. He was a trustee of Bates College. His second wife was Susan E. Calverly. He d. Mar. 5, 1865.

Chaplain Jonathan Frye, who was engaged in the Pequawket battle, was a son of James and Lydia (Osgood) Frye, and second cousin of Gen. Joseph Frye, the grantee of Fryeburg. This worthy young man was a graduate of Harvard in 1723. He fought like a hero until mortally wounded and then cried aloud to the God of battles for success to his comrades. The day following he started on the journey toward home, but became too weak to proceed from loss of blood, sank down to rise no more, charging those who left him to die alone, if they reached home, to bear word to his father that he was not afraid to meet his God. The following lines are said to have been composed by a young lady whose life was clouded by his death:

"Assist, ye muses, help my quill,
Whilst floods of tears does down distill,
Not from mine eyes alone; but all—
But all that hears the sad and doleful fall
Of that young student, Mr. Frye,
Who in his blooming youth did die,
Fighting for his dear country's good,
He lost his life and precious blood.
His father's only son was he,

His mother loved him tenderly;
 And all that knew him loved him well
 For in bright parts he did excel
 Most of his age, for he was young,
 Just entering on twenty one;
 A comely youth and pious too,
 This I affirm for him I knew,
 He served the Lord when he was young,
 And ripe for Heaven was Jonathan."

Gibson Family.

Capt. Timothy Gibson was a son of Capt. Timothy and grandson of Dea. Timothy, born in Sudbury, Mass., Dec. 17, 1738, and lived for many years in Henniker, N. H., where he was a man of prominence and good reputation; was delegate in the Provincial Congress, held at Exeter, May 17, 1775, where he took a foremost rank. He represented Henniker in the Legislature in 1794, '95, '96; justice of the peace, and town clerk. He settled in Brownfield in 1798, and died there, Jan. 16, 1814. One of his descendants said: "The advent of Captain Gibson with his flock of brawny boys and their worthy sisters was a good fortune for Brownfield." His wife was Margaret Whitman; she d. in Brownfield, June 23, 1838. Children named as follows:

1. PATTY G., b. Sept. 27, 1775; d. July 20, 1784.
2. JONATHAN, b. May 13, 1777, was lost at sea in April, 1807.
3. DANIEL, b. Aug. 13, 1779.
4. TIMOTHY, b. Sept. 3, 1781; m. Lois Mansfield.
5. ZACHARIAH, b. Sept. 3, 1781; a Methodist minister.
6. HENRY G., b. Aug. 24, 1783; d. May 1, 1788.
7. POLLY, b. Aug. 21, 1785; m. Dudley Bean.
8. ROBERT, b. Aug. 22, 1787; m. Sarah Molineux; d. in Fryeburg, Me., 1860.
9. ABEL, b. Mar. 23, 1790; m. Ann, dau. of Judge Joseph Howard, and had issue. He d. July 16, 1852.
10. MARGARET H., b. Mar. 19, 1792; m. Dr. S. S. Hadley and was mother of fifteen children.
11. JANE, b. Jan. 16, 1795; m. James Weeks and had children living in Brownfield.
12. SAMUEL, b. Feb. 22, 1797; d. at Norway. *Samuel E.*, his son, was a lawyer in Bethel.

Goodenow Family.

John Goodenow, fourth generation in descent from a Thomas Goodenow who appeared in Sudbury, Mass., in 1638, and settled in Marlborough, was a soldier in the French war, Indian wars, and during the Revolution; he d. in Brownfield, Me., Dec. 29, 1818, aged 93 years. His son,

John Goodenow, was a soldier in the Revolution; settled first in Hennesker, N. H., about 1780; m. Rebecca Tyler; removed to Brownfield in 1802, where he and wife died. His children, whose names will follow, were remarkable for their prominence, as will appear.

1. JOHN, b. Feb. 17, 1786, was a prominent lawyer many years; d. in Fryeburg, July 31, 1813.
2. PHEBE A., b. Oct. 18, 1787; d. Dec. 31, 1804, in Brownfield.
3. RUFUS K., b. Apr. 24, 1790; graduated at West Point; commanded a company in 1812 war; practiced law; clerk of Oxford county S. J. Court seventeen years; member of thirty-first Congress, in 1849; eminent and greatly respected; d. in Paris, Me., 1863.
4. SALLY C., b. Mar. 7, 1792; m. Capt. Alpheus Spring, in Brownfield, July 10, 1815. Issue.
5. DANIEL, b. Oct. 31, 1793; became an able lawyer and judge; was speaker of the House of Representatives in Maine in 1830, 1831, and 1832. Attorney-general of the state in 1838; justice of the supreme court from 1855 to 1862; d. in Alfred, Oct., 1863.
6. WILLIAM G., b. Sept. 16, 1796; an eminent lawyer and at the head of the bar in Portland. He d. Sept. 9, 1863.
7. ROBERT G., b. Apr. 19, 1800. He became a very able lawyer; was bank examiner of Maine from 1858 to 1861; member of Congress in 1851. He d. in Farmington, May 15, 1874.
8. VALOREA G., b. Nov. 1, 1802; m. Daniel P. Stone, the millionaire.

Gookin and Googin.

The first of the name to settle in New England was DANIEL GOOKIN, who came with his father from Kent, England, to Virginia, in 1621, from whence he came to Massachusetts in 1644, principally on account of the preaching of missionaries sent from that colony to Virginia in 1642. Members of the family early settled in Hampton, N. H., and several eminent men were produced who bore the name, among these the two REVS. NATHANIEL GOOKIN, father and son. A branch of this family came early to Saco, and offshoots spread into Hollis, Buxton, and other towns. STEVEN GOOGIN was a Revolutionary soldier from Saco. JOSEPH GOOGIN and wife "owned the covenant" in Saco, Oct. 11, 1789, and DAVID GOOGIN and wife, July 10, 1791. PATRICK GOOGIN died Feb. 17, 1784, aged 84 years, and was probably the ancestor of the Saco families. CAPT. JOHN GOOKIN died Nov. 25, 1795, aged 74 years. The jolly old fellows used to sing at huskings and house-warmings a comic song, each verse ending with the words:

"By-and-by I'll tell you how old Googin killed his mare."

William Googin and wife, Lydia, had children, baptized at Saco, named as follows:

1. JOSEPH, June 19, 1763.
2. ROGER, May 5, 1765.

3. WILLIAM, July 5, 1767.
4. DANIEL, Oct. 30, 1768.
5. JAMES, 1770; d. Aug. 17, 1789, aged 19 years.
6. LYDIA, Sept. 14, 1777; d. Oct. 11, 1796, aged 19 years.

John Googin and wife Margery had children, baptized in Saco, named as follows:

1. GEORGE, Jan. 20, 1765.
2. MARGERY, May 31, 1767.
3. ELIZABETH, Apr. 22, 1770.

Joseph Googin married Olive Banks, Nov. 6, 1788, and had HANNAH, baptized in Saco, Oct. 11, 1789.

Roger Googin married Olive Staples, Apr. 27, 1790, in Saco, and had children baptized as follows:

1. LYDIA, Sept. 7, 1792.
2. SAMUEL, Sept. 22, 1795.
3. JERUSA, July 6, 1796.

John Googin and wife Sally had children, born in Saco, named as follows:

1. MARY, b. Mar. 25, 1807.
2. SALLY G., b. May 20, 1809.
3. HANNAH, b. Sept. 13, 1811.
4. ELIZA G., b. Aug. 25, 1815.
5. LYDIA M., b. July 14, 1818; d. Oct. 23, 1832.

Davis and Samuel Googin, sons of Joseph and Susanna, were baptized in Saco as children, July 6, 1796.

Davis Googin, born Dec. 25, 1812; d. in Saco, May 8, 1875. His wife, Hepsy, b. July 1, 1804; d. Oct. 1, 1868. He lived on Hollis side of the Saco river at Moderation Mills, in early life, and was, I think, a carpenter by trade. He afterwards returned to Saco, and is said to have lived on the old Dea, Amos Chase farm, on the Ferry road, where he and wife died.

Joseph Googin, born Jan. 21, 1800; d. Aug. 21, 1879. His wife, Hannah H., b. Nov. 29, 1804, d. Jan. 11, 1892.

Thomas Googin married Widow Ruth Deering, in Saco, Sept. 15, 1796, and had baptized there, ALEXANDER, in 1798.

David Googin and Susanna, of Saco, had children baptized there as follows: SUSAN and SARAH, Apr. 4, 1793; ELIZABETH, July 10, 1791.

Joseph Googin and Susanna, of Saco, had children baptized there as follows: WILLIAM, 1782; SUSANNA, ELEANOR, and HANNAH, July 6, 1796.

BURIALS AT SACO.

- Daniel, Jr., d. July 5, 1851, aged 18 years.
 Mary S., d. July 24, 1864, aged 41 years.
 Lucretia, d. Dec. 9, 1863, aged 35 years.
 William H., d. July 10, 1885, aged 39 years.

Graffam Family.

Tradition claims this surname to be but a corruption of Grafton, but we have not seen proof of such mutation. The first of this family of whom we have record was CALEB GRAFFAM, who settled in Scarborough in 1714. From 1727 to 1730 he was tenant of William Vaughan, of Portsmouth, on part of the old Robert Elliot estate. He removed to Windham, where he survived until 1783, being a very old man. He seems to have had several sons and daughters, and some of their descendants have been rather eccentric.

Increase Graffam and wife Eleanor, of Buxton, had six children b. there. He d. Apr. 8, 1828; his widow d. Feb. 26, 1846. Issue: (1) TRYPHENA, b. Nov., 1785; (2) ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 23, 1789, d. Dec. 19, 1834; (3) PETER, b. Aug. 20, 1791; (4) CATHERINE, b. June 3, 1793; (5) JONATHAN, b. Feb. 26, 1800; (6) SALLY, b. June 28, 1802.

Uriah Graffam, probably brother of Increase, married Lydia Edgecomb, Sept. 14, 1784, and settled in Buxton, where a numerous family, named as follows, was raised: (1) ABBIGAIL, b. Mar. 25, 1785; (2) RELIANCE, b. Aug. 17, 1787; (3) SAMUEL, b. Jan. 11, 1789; (4) JAMES, b. July 17, 1792; (5) JOSEPH, b. July 31, 1796; (6) JACOB, b. May 25, 1799; (7) JOHN, b. Oct. 6, 1801; (8) LYDIA, b. July 28, 1803; (9) STARON, b. July 4, 1806.

Peter Graffam, before-mentioned, and Jemima lived in Buxton. He d. Feb. 1, 1835; she d. July 20, 1830. There was a song, sometimes sung at huskings and barn-raisings, that began with the line, "Now Jot and Pete went out to fight." The children were as follows: (1) JOSEPH E., — probably the one called "Eastman," who lived at West Buxton, a large, quiet, peaceable man—b. July 23, 1815; (2) MARY A., b. Oct. 5, 1817; (3) JOHN H., b. Nov. 8, 1819, lived near the Abram L. Came place, and was many years a teamster; (4) NATHAN S., b. Jan. 14, 1823, blacksmith, of whom some would say "as homely as Nate Graffam"; (5) WILLIAM S., b. Jan. 12, 1825; (6) DANIEL, b. Apr. 2, 1827; (7) WEBSTER, b. 1829.

Samuel Graffam, son of Uriah, b. Jan. 11, 1789, was, I suppose, the "Uncle Sam Graffam" who lived on Hollis plains, a mile southwest of West Buxton village; a poor, but civil, honest man. He and wife Mary had children named as follows: (1) RUTH, b. May 29, 1817; (2) LYDIA, b. Sept. 22, 1819; (3) MARY, b. Apr. 28, 1821; (4) JOSEPH, who lived on the homestead, and (5) SAMUEL, the man with short limbs.

JOSEPH GRAFFAM was in Scarborough in 1759, and was married to Abigail Libby, afterwards to Catherine Whidden, and a dau., ABBIGAIL, was married to Samuel Libby, Jan. 8, 1783. DRUSILLA GRAFFAM was married to John Libby, Oct. 11, 1787. UNITE GRAFFAM, of Buxton, m. Grace Kelley, Oct. 30, 1788. The late JOSEPH GRAFFAM, lumber surveyor, of Saco, a man of excellent character and member of the Free Baptist church, was of this family connection.

Grant Family.

This name was derived from the French word *grand*, great, or valorous, and the ancestor of all the Scottish families came over from Normandy in 1066. One of the Grants was sheriff of four counties in Scotland from 1214 to 1249. One RICHARD GRANT was made Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1229. The families were ardent supporters of Robert Bruce, but at his accession were not a numerous clan. The "country of the Grants" is in Strathspey, Invernesshire. Grant Castle is one of the finest old seats in Scotland. As a rule the Grants were a stalwart race and were never found wanting in time of duty or danger. A remarkable resemblance runs through all divisions of the clan. Numerous branches of the Grant family were established in what is now the state of Maine, and one, at least, came to old York as early as 1662. JAMES GRANT, of York, made his will Nov. 12, 1679, and gives PETER GRANT, SR., of Kittery, his "best cloth suite and cloak and searge suit, and my great broad axe and narrow axe, and square axe, and compasses, and ads, and an inch and an half auger and inch auger"; gives unto JAMES GRANT, son of Peter, his "fyrelock, muskett, sword, and belt." Wife was Elizabeth, dau. of James Everell, of Boston. Inventory, £154: 10: 0. "JEAMES GRANT" made his will in York, April 14, 1693; wife Joanna, and two sons mentioned, the latter "under age." PETER GRANT, of Kittery, made his will Oct. 19, 1709, in which he mentions wife Joanna, and children named WILLIAM, JAMES, ALEXANDER, DANIEL, GRIZEL, MARY, and HANNAH. Inventory returned, 1712-13, at £216: 10: 0. WILLIAM GRANT, of Berwick, made his will May 24, 1721, and mentions wife Martha and children named WILLIAM, ALEXANDER, CHARLES, and MARTHA. PETER GRANT, of Berwick, in his will, made April 29, 1756, mentions wife Mary and his children named JAMES, SAMUEL, ALEXANDER, PETER, LANDERS, DANIEL, MARY (HAMBLETON), SARAH (HAMBLETON), LYDIA, MARTHA, GRIZEL. He gives his sons seven guns, two pistols, and a sword. Will probated, July 12, 1756. Inventory, £1078: 0: 11. These Grants were settled in a section of the town called "Scotland," because there the Scottish people sat down. Another set of Grants settled on "Scotland hill," in the town of Lebanon, and their posterity has greatly multiplied.

Benjamin Grant and Susanna, heads of the families in Saco and Limington, are said to have been natives of Ipswich, Mass., but I dare to doubt the truth of the statement. He lived on "Mutton lane," in the northern section of Saco, and descendants are now living in the town. The children were as follows:

- I. BENJAMIN, JR., b. Sept. 9, 1775; m. Sarah and had nine children, whose births were recorded, in Saco, as follows:
 - I. ABIGAIL, b. July 9, 1801.
 - II. CLARISSA, b. Oct., 1803.
 - III. ABIGAIL, b. Mar. 1, 1805.
 - IV. JOHN K., b. April 1, 1808; m. a Foss, of Limington, and resided at North Saco, as farmer.
 - V. SARAH B., b. July 6, 1810.

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- VI. JOSEPH P., b. Mar. 11, 1813.
 - VII. BENJAMIN, b. Oct. 3, 1815; m. a Foss, sister of his brother's wife, and lived on the same road, a near neighbor, with issue.
 - VIII. MARY A., b. Oct. 3, 1818.
 - IX. ALMIRA, b. Jan. 27, 1821.
 2. SUSANNA, b. June 10, 1778; d. an infant.
 3. NATHANIEL, b. Aug. 27, 1780.
 4. SUSANNA, b. June 12, 1783.
 5. ANNA, b. Sept. 18, 1785.
 6. LUCY, b. Dec. 4, 1788.
 7. SARAH, b. Jan. 14, 1791.
 8. JOSEPH P., b. Feb. 18, 1793.
 9. EBENEZER, b. April 23, 1795.
 10. MARY, b. Sept. 10, 1797.
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Gray Family.

Gray Ancestry.—This name is possessed by a family in Scotland descended from the Grays of Chillingham, Northumberland, in England. The family was originally Norman, and the first who came, in 1066, was the kinsman of the Conqueror, from whom he received a reward for services in the battle of Hastings, consisting of several lordships in England. This gentleman was the progenitor of several families who spelled their names Grey and were raised to high rank in the peerage; some of these obtained a prominent place in history, one of them being the beautiful and accomplished Lady Jane Grey, who fell an innocent victim in 1554. All the families in Scotland spell the name Gray, and one branch are peers by title of baron. They are settled in stately castellated seats and mansions in several counties, and have figured conspicuously in military and civil history.

Capt. John Gray, who commanded Fort Mary at the mouth of Saco river in 1720, was "son of a citizen and salter of London, by occupation a linen draper in that city." His father's name was JOSEPH. After the settlement of John, in Biddeford, he married the Widow Elizabeth Tarbox, and by her had three daughters: (1) ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 30, 1727, m. Ezekiel Cushing, Esq., of Falmouth, in 1745; (2) MARY, b. Dec. 23, 1728, m. Nathan Woodman, of Buxton, in 1749; (3) OLIVE, b. Feb. 6, 1730, m. James Staples, of Biddeford, in 1755. Captain Gray made his will Sept. 26, 1752, and mentions "all my annual income from England."

Robert Gray, of Biddeford and Saco, was born as early as 1680, as he died January 30, 1771, aged 91 years. He had no less than three sons, and probably several daughters.

1. JOHN, a millman, m. a daughter of Matthew Patten, in 1743, and lived near the saw-mill; built a house for son-in-law at "King's Corners," in

Biddeford. He was the owner of a valuable estate. His widow, Jane, died in 1810, aged 93 years; was the mother of nine children; born in 1717.

2. JAMES and wife Sarah had a large family, named as follows, all recorded in Saco:
 - I. HANNAH, b. May 7, 1757.
 - II. SARAH, b. Dec. 8, 1758.
 - III. CADWALLADER, b. Aug. 13, 1762; grad. Harvard College, 1784; m. Joan Garland, of Buxton, Sept. 6, 1789; was a school-teacher, store-keeper, and retailer of liquor, in Buxton, but I do not find record of children.
 - IV. JAMES, b. Oct. 5, 1765.
 - V. MARY, b. Oct. 5, 1765; m. Daniel Hooper, June 20, 1784.
 - VI. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 3, 1767.
 - VII. SAMUEL, b. April 14, 1770; m. Lucy Porter (?) and had (1) HANNAH C., b. June 17, 1793; (2) WILLIAM, b. June 6, 1795.
 - VIII. JANE, b. Nov. 2, 1771; m. Thomas Hovey, of Portland, Nov. 7, 1793.
 - IX. DAVID, b. Feb. 17, 1774.
3. ROBERT, another son of Robert, d. near the lower meeting-house, in Biddeford. I have not found record of children.

Harrison Gray married Sarah Rumery, Feb. 24, 1780, and had names of children recorded in Biddeford as follows:

1. ROBERT, b. Aug. 11, 1780.
2. CHARLEY, b. May 22, 1782.
3. SARAH, b. Apr. 25, 1784.
4. SAMUEL, b. Mar. 14, 1786.

James Gray and Sarah, of Saco, had:

1. THOMAS H., b. May 31, 1802.
2. WILLIAM, b. Jan. 10, 1804.

James Gray, Esq., and Elizabeth, of Saco, had:

1. ELIZABETH A., b. July 4, 1810.
2. SARAH A., b. Sept. 15, 1811.
3. MARTHA, } twins, b. Sept. 25, 1814.
4. MARY, } }
5. HANNAH C., b. May 11, 1817.

Capt. Joseph Gray and wife Elizabeth, of Saco, had:

1. SAMUEL, b. Nov. 17, 1800.
2. JAMES, b. Apr. 24, 1809.

MARRIAGES.

- 1780, Mar. 4, Sarah and Samuel Warren.
 1783, Feb. 24, Aaron and Mary Stevens.
 1788, Oct. 9, Jeremiah and Olive Carlisle.

- 1790, Nov. 25, Susanna and Joseph Hill.
 1791, Apr. 30, Sarah and Benjamin Nason.
 1803, July 14, Susanna and James Johnson.
 1804, Apr. 14, Robert and Susanna Bryant.
 1806, Apr. 30, Sarah and John Googin.
 1806, Nov. 6, Catherine and Daniel Bowdoin.

William Gray, a Revolutionary soldier, removed from Sanford to Hiram in 1793, and had a son,

William Gray, Jr., who was in the war of 1812 and at Plattsburg. He is said to have moved in the town of Hiram about twenty-five times. He once lived in the Warren district; once in the William Stanley house near Image pond; also at Isaiah Tripp's, and lastly at A. L. Gilpatrick's, where he died May 7, 1862, aged 76 on Apr. 10th previous. His wife was Margaret, dau. of John and Margaret McClucas, who lived to old age, rising 83. She was a woman of great energy and force of character; of real heroic fortitude. The son WILLIAM was in the 12th Maine Regiment during the Rebellion, and died at the hospital in New Orleans, Sept. 4, 1863, and for his services his mother had a pension; STEPHEN removed to New Hampshire; HENRY has served in the United States army and was in the late war; SARAH died in Hiram, Apr. 18, 1847, aged 19 years; ELIZA d. in 1848; ESTHER A. m. Lieut. Ammi L. Gilpatrick, and HANNAH lived with her mother, unmarried.

John B. Gray, born in Cornish, May 10, 1812, married Jane, born in Baldwin, Aug. 26, 1814; these had SUSAN J., ALVIN, and PERLEY R.

Gordon Family.

This is the surname of an ancient and distinguished family, originally from Normandy, where was the manor of Gourdon and extensive territorial possessions adjacent. It is supposed that the Gourdots came from a city in Macedonia, called Gordonia, to Gaul. An old tradition states that in the reign of Malcolm Canmore a knight came to Scotland and killed, or *gored down*, a wild boar, for which the king granted him lands in the Merse which he called Gordown. In 1199 BERTRAND DE GOURDON mortally wounded Richard the Lion-Heart with an arrow before the castle of Chalus. It is probable that the first to settle in England and Scotland came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror in 1066. The clan Gordon was one of the most numerous and powerful in the north of Scotland. The duke of Gordon, who was chief of the clan, was usually styled "The Cock of the North," but his most ancient title was "The Gudeman of the Bog," from a morass in Baulfshire, in the centre of which his stronghold was established. Gordon castle is one of the most magnificent in Scotland. In Berwickshire, their original seat, the gypsies retain the surname, and the simple-mannered natives of the parish of Gordon are called "the gawks o' Gordon."

Alexander Gordon, born in Scotland, was taken prisoner at Tuthill Fields camp, London, in 1650, during the war between England and Scotland, and came to New England with Capt. John Allan in 1651, being released on that condition, and was a prisoner of war at Watertown, Mass., until 1654. He was an inhabitant of New Hampshire before 1660, and settled on a town grant "beyond ye little river," in Exeter, 1664. He married Mary, dau. of Nicholas Lysson, a sawyer at the head of Swampscot river in New Hampshire. He died in 1697. His son,

Thomas Gordon, of Brentwood, N. H., born at Exeter, in 1678; married Elizabeth Harriman, of Haverhill, Mass., and died in 1762, leaving a son,

Timothy Gordon, of Brentwood, N. H., born Mar. 22, 1716; married Maria Stockbridge, of Stratham, N. H. He d. Mar. 30, 1796, leaving a son,

Timothy Gordon, born in Brentwood, N. H., Dec. 30, 1757; settled in Newbury, Mass., as farmer and shipwright; enlisted, Apr. 23, 1775, in Capt. Daniel Moore's company of Stark's regiment, and was at Bunker Hill, Bennington, and Saratoga. He did the iron work for the United States sloop *Wasp* in 1812. He married, Jan. 23, 1782, Lydia, dau. of David Whittemore; died at Newburyport, Jan. 16, 1836. His son,

Timothy Gordon, of Plymouth, Mass., born at Newbury, Mar. 10, 1795; married, May 12, 1825, Jane, dau. of Solomon Jones, of Hingham, Mass. He was a physician; graduated from Bowdoin College in 1825; died Nov. 5, 1877, leaving a son,

Solomon J. Gordon, born in Weymouth, Mass., Sept. 24, 1826; graduated at Harvard College, 1847; admitted to the bar in Boston, 1850. He married, Dec. 30, 1851, Rebecca, dau. of David Ames, Jr., of Springfield, Mass.

The foregoing shows the ancestry of the Newbury Gordons and those who came from that town to Biddeford. The whole family connection have possessed all the physical and mental traits of their Scottish ancestry; many have been men of great stature and strength, and as determined as a Nero.

John Gordon, from Newbury, Mass., purchased land in Biddeford previous to 1728, and his two sons, ALLAN and JOSEPH, settled there. Descendants of John have held uninterrupted possession of this land down to this day. My letters of inquiry have received no attention from the Biddeford and Dayton families who bear the name, and I can only present such disconnected genealogical fragments as were found on the town and church records.

Benjamin Gordon, of Biddeford, m. Elizabeth, and had issue:

1. BENJAMIN, b. June 15, 1793.
2. CYRUS, born July 16, 1805; m. Ellen M. Cutter, May 31, 1833; had *Francis C.*, b. Mar. 20, 1834, and *Sarah E.*, b. Sept. 19, 1836.
3. MARK, b. Mar. 11, 1807; m. Sarah R. Murch, Dec. 28, 1836.
4. SALLY, b. Sept. 1, 1809.

Pike Gordon, of Biddeford, m. Mehitable, Nov. 5, 1796, and had children as follows:

1. MEHITABLE, b. Mar. 9, 1797.

2. SUSANNA D., b. Jan. 28, 1799.
3. PIKE, b. Feb. 15, 1801; d. Aug. 7, 1823.

John Gordon, of Saco, b. Aug. 18, 1809; m. Dorcas, b. Feb. 15, 1810, and had issue:

1. SALLY, b. Aug. 29, 1830.
2. LUCY A., b. Oct. 2, 1832.
3. JOHN H., b. Jan. 21, 1835.
4. WILLIAM H., b. Aug. 7, 1837.
5. REBECCA J., b. July 31, 1840.
6. SILAS W., b. Nov. 6, 1850.

Jeremiah Gordon, of Saco, probably the old tavern-keeper, was b. June 26, 1793; m. Mary K. —, b. Sept. 23, 1794, and had issue:

1. SARAH A. H., b. Nov. 18, 1821.
2. DANIEL, b. Aug. 22, 1823.

Andrew Gordon, of Biddeford, was probably the first person who made an attempt to settle in the plantation of Little Falls, now in Dayton. He and JOHN GORDON came into the forest in 1753 and attempted to clear land, but were driven away by the Indians. He abandoned his claim and entered the army in the Canada expedition; on his return he resumed work on his land near the celebrated boiling spring, and made there a fine farm. While cutting down the forest, he and John built a camp for shelter, but boarded at their parents' home in Biddeford, walking back and forth by a river path. He, Andrew, was a large, powerful man. In 1802 he became dependent, being aged, and the town voted to care for him, and to see if his children had means to render him assistance. From Andrew and John the Gordon families, locally called *Gerdling*, in Dayton, were descended. Several applications have been made for records without success.

Jeremiah Gordon, of Little Falls plantation, now Dayton, married Sally Staples (intention Dec. 25, 1790), and had children named as follows:

1. AMOS, b. May 20, 1794.
2. JAMES, b. Nov. 5, 1796; m. Anna Anderson, of Limington, July 12, 1829.
3. JOSEPH, b. Apr. 10, 1801.
4. SALLY, b. July 7, 1802.
5. JOHN, b. May 30, 1805.
6. JEREMIAH, b. July 28, 1807.
7. MERCY, b. July 21, 1809.
8. HANNAH, b. June 23, 1811.

MARRIAGES AND PUBLISHERMENTS.

Dudley, of Little Falls, to Molly Rumery, of Biddeford, pub. Oct. 2, 1784.
 John to Mary Clark, Jan. 26, 1785.
 Zebulon, of Hollis, to Sarah Chandler, 1786.
 Zebulon, of Hollis, to Abigail Ferguson, pub. May 21, 1791.

Zebulon, of Hollis, to Molly Gordon, Mar. 2, 1792.
 Martha to Charles Dow, both of Little Falls, Sept. 17, 1790.
 Mercy to Moses Gutridge, Little Falls, May 7, 1791.
 Edward to Susanna Redlon, of Buxton, Jan. 31, 1807.
 Hannah to Isaiah Buzzell, Aug. 9, 1807.
 Miriam to Joseph Drew, May 4, 1809.
 Sarah to James Staples, Dec. 1, 1803.
 John to Lydia Cluff, Jan. 5, 1805.
 Reuben to Olive Bryant, Saco, Aug. 24, 1811.
 Betsey to John Dow, April 3, 1812.
 Jeremiah to Polly Woodman, May 26, 1818.
 Isabella, of Biddeford, to Nat. Goodwin, Feb. 8, 1793.
 Joseph, of Biddeford, to Lydia Haley, Mar. 20, 1793.
 William to Mary Tarbox, of Biddeford, Jan. 22, 1802.
 Thomas to Rebecca Hooper, of Biddeford, May 13, 1824.
 Samuel to Miranda Smith, of Biddeford, June 14, 1830.
 Andrew, Jr., Little Falls, to Eliza Goodrich, Nov. 6, 1791.
 Mary, of Little Falls, to Moses Goodrich, Feb. 16, 1792.
 Amos to Hannah Bryant, Oct. 2, 1795.
 Humphrey to Rachel Berry, Oct. 20, 1795.

FRYEBURG BRANCH.

Hugh Gordon, of Scotch descent, was an early inhabitant of Fryeburg, and may have come from Henniker, N. H., where families of the name early settled. His wife was Elizabeth. Children, born in Fryeburg:

1. DEBORAH, b. Jan. 30, 1776; d. Feb. 2, 1786.
2. SARAH, b. Feb. 17, 1778.
3. JOSEPH, b. April 24, 1781.
4. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 20, 1783.
5. WILLIAM, b. Sept. 3, 1786.
6. DEBORAH, b. Feb. 10, 1793; d. Sept. 4th.
7. JOHN, b. May 4, 1797.

Henry Gordon and wife, Patty Farrington, m. May 30, 1793, had issue:

1. STEPHEN, b. Oct. 11, 1793.
2. POLLY, b. Aug. 21, 1795; d. April 10, 1883.
3. WILLIAM, b. Aug. 8, 1797.
4. PEGGY, b. Nov. 30, 1799; m. Richard Barker, April 25, 1802.
5. JOHN, 3d, b. Oct. 1, 1802.
6. HENRY, b. June 7, 1805.
7. EUNICE F., b. July 24, 1807.
8. JAMES M., b. July 24, 1809.
9. SALLY, b. Mar. 29, 1812.

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WILLIAM, b. May 4, 1813. 2. STEPHEN D., b. May 22, 1817. 3. POLLY B., b. Feb. 6, 1819. 4. MARTHA, b. Dec. 15, 1821 | } | These of Henry, 3d, and Sarah. |
|--|---|--------------------------------|

John Gordon, Jr., and wife, had issue as follows:

1. ELIZA, b. July 25, 1817.
2. SALLY W. F., b. June 4, 1820.
3. CHARLES W., b. Mar. 2, 1822.

MARRIAGES.

- John Gordon to Betty Perham, Dec. 10, 1783.
 Sarah Gordon to Abner Charles, Oct. 9, 1797.
 Mrs. Mary to Samuel Frye, May 2, 1784.
 Widow Bethia to Aaron Chamberlain, Aug. 2, 1787.
 Sarah to Richard Frye, May 8, 1788.
 Betty to William Kimball, Aug. 4, 1791.
 Betty to Abial Frye, Dec. 9, 1802.

Hains Family.

Those who have familiarized themselves with the genealogy of this family claim for them a Welsh origin, and assume that the name *Hains* was derived from Eimws, the Welsh for "son of Einion." The founder of the New England family was SAMUEL HAINS, born about 1611, who came from Westbury, Wiltshire, England, on the ship Angel Gabriel, in 1635. He settled first at Dover, N. H., but soon removed to Strawberry Bank, now Portsmouth, and finally became a permanent inhabitant of Greenland, N. H., where was built the family cradle of the New England stock. Samuel was married in England, when visiting there in 1638. He was deacon and selectman. Two sons, SAMUEL, born in 1646, and MATTHIAS, born 1650, were the head fountains from which the Hains blood was disseminated to a numerous posterity now scattered over our land.

Branches of the Hains family were early planted in Saco, Scarborough, and Buxton, Me., but in some of these towns are now nearly extinct. Two of the most prominent persons of the name were WILLIAM P. HAINS and AUGUSTINE HAINS, who were prominently identified with the cotton manufacturing business in Biddeford. A son of the former, HON. FERGUSON HAINS has also been a citizen of considerable note in that city. A family of this name was brought up in Buxton, the mother being a Hancock. The sons, as we remember them, were WASHINGTON, WILLIAM, and JABEZ. William Hains, long a resident of Buxton, was a man of excellent character; unobtrusive, honest, and kind-hearted. Nearly all of his active life was spent in driving an ox-team at West Buxton, drawing lumber from the mills.

Haley Family.

This family is of Irish origin, and the surname, independent of errors in spelling by uneducated scribes, has been found in forms various; sometimes as follows: Hale, Halle, Halie, Healey, Hally, and Haley, which is the generally accepted orthography. Branches of the family were early settled in Kittery and Biddeford; these are traditioned to be descended from two distinct heads, possibly brothers.

Andrew Haley¹ was quite extensively engaged in the fisheries at the Isle of Shoals, where he settled at an early colonial day, and for him "Haley's Island" was named. He seems to have been a man of wealth and social standing, known as "King of the Shoals." A sea-wall was built by him, to connect two islands and improve his harbor, fourteen rods long, thirteen feet in height, and fifteen feet in width. He is said to have married Deborah Wilson.

Andrew Haley,² son of the preceding, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Humphrey Scammon, of Kittery, July 15, 1697, and settled on the Haley homestead. He made his will Apr. 8, 1725, and mentions three sons and three daughters; land and buildings on Spruce creek; reserved orchard fruit for wife Elizabeth. He wrote his name "Hally." He was a man of wealth for the times as proved by inventory, returned July 2, 1725, which was £1,176:16:7, with £4:3:0 returned by executrix June 9, 1727. Children as follows:

1. ELIZABETH,³ b. Jan. 25, 1698; "owned the covenant" as an adult person in the "Lower Parish" church of Kittery, Jan. 14, 1719; was m. to Peter Lewis, of that town, Dec. 29, 1726, one year after her father's death, when she received by will forty pounds to be paid by three brothers.
2. ANDREW,³ b. Jan. 22, 1700; m. Mary Briar, of Kittery, Aug. 7, 1727, and received by his father's will, in 1725, the homestead, being the third by the name *Andrew* to possess the same. He had a family of children whose record of births does not appear.
3. WILLIAM,³ b. Feb. 17, 1704; was not mentioned in his father's will and probably had deceased.
4. SAMUEL,³ b. Feb. 17, 1706; m. Grace Lewis, Nov. 21, 1733, and lived in Kittery. By his father's will, of 1725, he had received a part of the homestead and "housing." He "owned the covenant," Mar. 3, 1728. A son, *Samuel*,⁴ was bapt. Mar. 24, 1751, by pastor of "Spruce Creek church."
5. SARAH,³ b. April 7, 1709; m. Joseph Weeks, of Kittery (intention recorded April 23, 1726). She was mentioned in her father's will, by which she received £40.
6. JOHN,³ b. June 14, 1712; have not found record of his marriage, but I suppose the children were baptized by pastors of Kittery churches. He inherited part of his father's estate at his majority. John Haley and wife "owned the covenant," Sept. 30, 1744, and same day had *Joel*,⁴

Pelatih,⁴ and *Susanna*⁴ baptized; other baptisms as follows: (1) *Dorothy*,⁴ May 25, 1746; (2) *Molly*,⁴ March 22, 1747; (3) *Eunice*,⁴ June 30, 1751; (4) *Tobias*,⁴ July 15, 1753; (5) *Sarah*,⁴ Aug. 17, 1755; (6) *Lucy*,⁴ May, 1764.

7. REBECCA,³ m. Charles Smith (intention July 19, 1735). She was mentioned as youngest daughter in the will of her father, in 1725, by which she was to have £40, to be paid by her brothers.

INTENTIONS OF MARRIAGES OF HALEYS IN KITTEBY.

- 1742, Aug. 14, Elizabeth to Nicholas Weeks.
 1752, Jan. 23, Sarah to William Hutchins.
 1754, Jan. 19, Andrew to Elizabeth Lewis.
 1755, Sept. 20, Elizabeth to Josiah Hutchins.
 1765, Sept. 20, Josiah to Susanna Hanscomb.
 1765, Oct. 26, Pelatih to Eliza Lewis.
 1766, Mar. 28, Molly to Arthur Came.
 1766, Sept. 6, Rebecca to Samuel Kingsbury.
 1768, Apr. 28, Joel to Lucy Fernald.
 1773, Oct. 22, William to Miriam Fernald.
 1778, Oct. 29, Samuel to Mary Fernald.
 1780, Oct. 29, John to Martha Hutchins.
 1785, July 31, Lucy to Edward Moore.
 1786, Feb. 11, Samuel to Mary Ham.
 1786, Oct. 27, Sally to Zacheus Trafton.
 1787, June 2, Margaret to Charles Bellamy, Jr.
 1789, Jan. 25, Ebenezer to Temperance Norton.
 1789, Mar. 26, John to Mary Bellamy.
 1789, Oct. 24, Sally to Enoch H. Lewis.
 1791, Oct. 1, Tamesin to John Bellamy, Jr.
 1791, Oct. 22, Eunice to James McIntire.
 1793, Jan. 24, Susanna to Daniel Hooper.
 1793, Sept. 25, Mary to Elihu P. Wilson.
 1794, Nov. 23, Noah to Lucy Weeks.
 1797, Feb. 26, Maj. William to Miriam Johnson.
 1797, Oct. 28, Simeon to Betsey Lewis.
 1800, April 2, Samuel to Molly Lewis.
 1802, May 22, Betsey to Thoma Pettigrew.
 1809, July 9, Robert, Jr., to Nancy Shilleby.
 1803, Dec. 10, Lucy to Josiah McIntire.
 1805, July 2, Joel to Lucy Allen.
 1806, Aug. 16, Lydia to Paul Ford.
 1807, Jan. 10, Temperance to Briant Patch.

- 1807, Sept. 5, William, Jr., to Nancy Doane.
 1808, Oct. 8, William to Maria Lewis.
 1809, Mar. 11, Maria to John Billings.
 1809, Sept. 16, Thomas to Lucy Lewis.
 1811, Sept. 14, Molly to Frederick Jones.
 1813, April 24, John to Dorcas Sargent.
 1814, April 6, Betsey to Joseph Wilson.
 1816, July 19, Nancy to Francis Davis.
 1819, Jan. 19, Lucy to Edmund Hutchins.
 1819, Nov. 30, Josiah, Jr., to Hannah Wentworth.

MARRIAGES OF HALEYS IN KITTEERY.

- 1754, Feb. 7, Elizabeth to Samuel Neal, of Stratham.
 1752, Feb. 20, Sally to William Hutchins.
 1754, Feb. 14, Andrew to Elizabeth Lewis.
 1780, Nov. 12, John to Martha Hutchins.
 1787, July 3, Margaret to Charles Bellamy.
 1789, Feb. 19, Ebenezer to Temperance Norton.
 1785, Aug. 20, Lucy to Edward Moore.
 1789, Nov. 18, Sally to Enoch H. Lewis.
 1791, Nov. 23, Tamsen to John Bellamy, Jr.
 1792, Jan. 15, Eunice to James McIntire, of Vork.
 1793, Aug. 1, Susanna to William Hooper.
 1793, Nov. 4, Molly to Elihu P. Wilson.
 1797, Mar. 15, Maj. William to Miriam Johnson.
 1797, Nov. 24, Simeon to Betsey Lewis.
 1802, Sept. 5, Robert to Nancy Shillibey.
 1805, July 21, Joel to Lucy Allen.
 1800, May 2, Samuel to Molly Lewis.
 1803, July 2, Betsey to Thomas Pettigrew.
 1804, Mar. 25, Lucy to Josiah McIntire, of Biddeford.
 1806, Nov. 3, Lydia to Paul Ford, of Lyman.
 1807, Feb. 4, Temperance to Briant Patch.
 1808, Oct. 30, William to Maria Lewis.
 1809, April 3, Maria to John Billings.
 1809, Oct. 16, Thomas to Lucy Lewis.
 1811, Oct. 13, Polly to Frederick Jones.
 1813, May 19, John to Dorcas Sargent.
 1816, Aug. 6, Lucy to Francis Davis.
 1819, July 4, Lucy to Edmund Hutchins.
 1820, Feb. 23, Josiah to Hannah Wentworth.
 1820, Aug. 29, Susan to George Armsby, U. S. Army.

BAPTISMS IN KITTERY.

- 1766, Mar. 15, Ebenezer, son of Andrew and Elizabeth.
 1772, Jan. 19, Susanna, dau. of Andrew and Elizabeth.
 1767, Nov. 29, William, son of Josiah and Susanna.
 1773, May 2, Betty, dau. of Josiah and Susanna.
 1780, Oct. 22, Thomas, son of Josiah and Susanna.
 1768, Jan. 12, John, son of Pelatiah and Elizabeth.
 1780, Aug. 13, Elizabeth, dau. of Joel and Lucy.
 1782, July 7, Betty, dau. of Robert and Elizabeth.

Thomas Haley, another colonial cadet of this family, traditionized as a brother of Andrew, 1st, of Isles of Shoals, came to Saco as early as 1653, in which year he "submitted to Massachusetts." He was an early ferryman at the Lower ferry on Saco river, having succeeded Waddock at his death. His house, called an "ordinary," was on the west bank of the river. In 1673 he was ordered by the court as follows: "For the more secure transportation of travelers, for men and horses, to provide a good, sufficient boat fit for carrying persons and their horses, large enough to carry three horses at one time." He was allowed two pence for "every one he setteth over the river." He married a daughter* of John West, a somewhat noted character of the time, and by his will Haley's four children were made heirs with the proviso: "Thomas Haley, their father, shall have nothing to do with it." This Thomas was killed by Indians. Some branches of the Haley family early planted in the Saco valley were offshoots of the old Kittery stock, and others from the Saco and Biddeford family; this has been the cause of confusion among descendants who have tried to trace the connections. Several families moved "down east" early, where their posterity now flourish and multiply, being about as prolific as the rabbits.

A peculiarity observable in all branches of the Haley family is the turning of their hair to snowy whiteness at an early age. There is a remarkable resemblance noticed in all branches of this numerous tribe. In consequence of the imperfections of the public records, connections cannot now be made with certainty between some of the Saco valley families and their ancestors.

MARRIAGES OF HALEYS IN SACO VALLEY.

- 1768, Apr. 10, Samuel to Betsey Tarbox.
 1768, Oct. 10, Benjamin to Hepzibah Ross.
 1775, Mary to Jonathan Tarbox.
 1777, Feb. 15, Charity to Nicholas Davis.
 1778, Dec. 24, Joseph to Jemima Tarbox.
 1778, Dec. 12, Milliken, Jr. to Jemima Tarbox (?).

*A jury of inquest, in 1653, rendered a verdict as follows: "We of ye jury about Mary Hale have agreed that according to ye evidence given to us yt shce was necessary to her own death with overmuch eating and drinking, we not having any witness yt shce was forced thereunto." There were ten men on this jury.

- 1778, Nov. 26, William to Dorcas Hilton.
 1779, Oct. 8, Abigail to Nathaniel Perkins.
 1780, May 5, Lieut. Samuel, Jr., to Mary Cole.
 1782, Susanna to John Tougue.
 1784, June 11, Miriam to Joseph Kindrick.
 1788, June 22, Abram to Sarah Tarbox.
 1793, Mar. 30, Lydia to Joseph Gordon.
 1793, July 12, Susanna (Kittery) to Daniel Hooper.
 1793, Sept. 4, Joshua to Alice Smith.
 1793, Oct. 18, Rachel to Joseph Clark.
 1794, Apr. 12, Margaret to John Holman, of York.
 1795, March 5, Sally to John Jameson.
 1796, Nov. 5, Elizabeth to John Emery.
 1797, June 2, Joseph to Mary Emery.
 1798, Dec. 25, John to Peggy Lee.
 1799, Feb. 6, Thomas to Margaret Scammon.
 1806, Nov. 2, Joshua to Priscilla Emery.
 1810, John to Mary Smith.
 1812, Apr. 29, Miriam to John Young.
 1822, July 26, Edgecomb to Sally Watson.
 1822, Sept. 12, Sally to James Tarbox.
 1823, Oct. 27, Hannah to Dea. John Davis.
 1828, Nov. 28, Margaret to Roger Plaisted.
 1830, Sept. 19, Miriam to Zachariah Tarbox.
 1838, Jan. 29, Nathan G. to Mehitable Lee.

HALEYS OF BIDDEFORD AND HOLLIS.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND RACHEL EDGECOMB:

1. RACHEL, b. Feb. 27, 1747.
2. JOHN, b. Nov. 16, 1749.
3. ROBERT, b. Aug. 9, 1752.
4. MARGARET, b. Mar. 10, 1755.

CHILDREN OF SYLVESTER AND SARAH:

1. MIRIAM, b. Aug. 1, 1786.
2. JOSEPH, b. July 3, 1788.
3. JOHN, b. Mar. 1, 1791.
4. SARAH, b. Jan. 9, 1795.
5. SYLVESTER, b. July 7, 1797.
6. SAMUEL, b. Sept. 27, 1800.
7. ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 27, 1800.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND SARAH:

1. MARY, b. Feb. 15, 1817.
2. NOAH, b. Feb. 17, 1819.
3. JOHN, b. Jan. 2, 1825.
4. JOSEPH, b. Jan. 10, 1832.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND ABIGAIL:

1. OLIVE W., b. Oct. 21, 1830.
2. SARAH A., b. Jan. 10, 1835.
3. MIRIAM, b. Aug. 17, 1837.

CHILDREN OF EDGECOMB AND SALLY:

1. SARAH A., b. Dec. 16, 1828.
2. THOMAS, b. Aug. 25, 1830.

Samuel Haley,¹ born at Biddeford Pool and supposed to have been descended from Thomas Haley, married, first, Betsey, eldest daughter of John Woodman, then Widow Tarbox (who was b. May 17, 1738, d. Aug. 7, 1780), May 26, 1768, and had five children. He married, second (intention 1781), Mary Cole, whose maiden name was Beal, of Kittery, or York, by whom five other children. He "took to" young widows. The family lived at Winter Harbor, in Biddeford, until Noah was eight years of age, and the children were probably all born there. About 1790 the family removed to Hollis and settled near the falls on the "Great brook," where he owned or leased a saw-mill and engaged in lumbering; at time of second marriage was styled "Lieutenant." I have no record of his death, but a son, JOSEPH,² living in 1863, said his parents were buried in the old grave-yard near the junction of the roads leading from Fletcher's Neck and from the site of Fort Mary. His mother was buried there, but I suppose Mr. Haley and second wife were laid down in Hollis. Children as follows:

SECOND GENERATION.

1. JOSHUA,² b. Feb. 28, 1767; was commander of a privateer in the war of 1812 and was captured by the British and carried to England, where he was long confined in prison. He m. Alice Smith, in Biddeford, Sept. 4, 1793, and had *Elizabeth*³ and *John*.³
2. OLIVE,² b. Dec. 10, 1771; m. John Atkinson, of Buxton, Nov. 1, 1792, and moved to Eaton, N. H., where, after bringing up a large and excellent family, two of her children and several grandchildren were ministers of the gospel, she died.
3. JOSEPH,² b. Apr. 15, 1777; m. Mary Emery, June 2, 1797, and settled in Portland as a merchant; was living in Charlestown, Mass., in 1863. His children were *Samuel W.*,³ *Joseph K.*,³ *Mary*,³ and *Martha*.³
4. SALLY,² b. Apr. 15, 1777; d. Aug. 4, 1803.
5. SAMUEL,² b. Aug. 22, 1778; d. Aug. 3, 1801.
6. SARAH,² bapt. Apr. 11, 1782, at Biddeford. It may have been this one who died in 1803.
7. CAPT. NOAH,² b. Apr. 2, 1782; m. Oct. 13, 1805, Sally, youngest dau. of Joseph Woodman, half-sister of his father's first wife, and settled on

the old road leading from the Smith neighborhood to Limerick, where he made his home during the remainder of his days. He was commissioned captain of a company in the old militia, of the 3d regiment, May 1, 1811. He raised a company for the war of 1812, largely composed of recruits from his old command; was in the field on the march toward Burlington, Vt., Aug. 18, 1813, and writes to his father on that date: "After a march of five days we are very much fatigued with the heat. We shall march from here (Concord, N. H.) in ten or twelve days for Burlington with 1,600 or 1,800 troops. I have the care of about 400 men. I am very well satisfied with my superior officers." Aug. 26 he adds by postscript: "We are striking our tents this morning to march for Burlington with 600 men only. General Parker has been here and Major Snelling, the finest gentlemen I ever saw." He seems to have been in command at Fort Independence and Fort Warren previously, for, from memorandum on the back of an old letter received from Elliot G. Vaughan, Esq., I find he marched from Fort Independence Saturday, Aug. 14, 1813, and reached Medford the 15th; reached Andover the 16th, thence marched to Salem, N. H. He resigned his commission Jan. 20, 1814, and, returning home, soon built a store and engaged in trade. He was a magistrate many years, and was keeping a tavern some time during the thirties; at one time owned half a saw-mill on Moderation falls, in addition to the mill on the brook that had been built on the site of the "old mill which was burned down." At the raising of the old meeting-house on the hill in the Smith neighborhood, say 1802-3, he walked along the ridge-pole and stood upon his head upon it, while those below expected to see him fall to the ground. We remember "Squire Haley" as a tall, well-formed, stately man, of dignified, graceful carriage when venerable in age and under the crown of snowy hair. He died Nov. 28, 1868; his wife predeceased him, Aug. 22, 1859.

8. NANCY,² m. Elder Amos Taylor and had several children, of whom one was, we believe, the wife of Oliver Dow, Esq., of West Buxton, merchant and lumberman.
9. JOHN,² was in company with his elder half-brother, in Portland, as merchant. He m. Sally Harford and had *Elizabeth, John, and James*.
10. JAMES,² the youngest son of Samuel, was in the war of 1812; was taken by the British, carried to England, and confined in prison; never returned; had been married and left a wife and daughter.
11. BETSEY,² m. Samuel Leavitt, of Buxton, had one daughter, and died.

THIRD GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF CAPT. NOAH AND SALLY:

1. MAJ. SAMUEL C.,³ b. Mar. 11, 1806; m., first, Elsie Edgecomb, of Hollis; second, Widow Amira Clark, whose maiden name was Goodwin. No issue. He built a small house west of his father's, where he settled and where, for many years, he lived alone. He was a large, powerful man and resembled his father; was major in the old militia; a man of good natural ability; served as agent for Hollis and went to Augusta before the Legislature to adjust the disputed boundary between Hollis and Waterborough. When his anger was raised he was a dan-



CAPT. NOAH HALEY.

- gerous character. At an old-time Lyman muster "Sam" had a man down and choked him until nearly dead, and while he struggled to release himself from the grip on his throat the giant laughed and said: "Keep still! keep still! I won't hurt you." He was involved in many adventures of a combative, radical, and romantic character. Ah! but he was the champion teamster. When everybody failed to start the discouraged ox-team Sam Haley would swing his cap and shout "Go-o-o-e" until the "critters would git as if the de-vil was arter 'em." He always had a pleasant word for the *boys* and they liked him.
2. JOSEPH W.,³ b. Jan. 4, 1808; m. Philomela Broughton, of Conway, N. H., Jan. 15, 1852, and lived on the homestead; was engaged for many years in manufacturing bricks, and "Wood Haley's brick-yard" was a well-known landmark. He was a man of good business parts, who succeeded in the acquisition of property; was a respected townsman. He d. Jan. 12, 1892. Four children, of whom hereafter.
 3. JAMES,³ b. Nov. 12, 1810; m. Miriam, dau. of Andrew Hodgdon, of Hollis, and had four children. He went to Georgia with the other young men from Hollis and d. there, of southern fever, Sept. 16, 1840. His widow did not marry again.
 4. RUTH T.,³ b. Oct. 1, 1812; d. Feb. 19, 1814.
 5. RUTH T.,³ b. Dec. 5, 1814; m. Samuel Smith, of Hollis, "mason Sam," and had issue.
 6. JOHN,³ b. April 24, 1817; m. Hannah E. Strout, in June, 1843, and has long resided in his native town, where he carries on a farm—the old Rufus Deering place—and an extensive insurance business. Mr. Haley is a well-informed, genial man, social and companionable; a loyal citizen of public spirit. Four children, of whom hereafter.
 7. MARY M.,³ b. April 9, 1819; m. first, William Earl, a trader at Salmon Falls; second, to Ansel Merrill, of Buxton. She d. Mar. 17, 1888.
 8. NOAH, JR.,³ b. in 1821 (?), and d. unmarried, Oct. 17, 1849.

FOURTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH W. AND PHILOMELA:

1. JULIA F.,⁴ b. Nov. 29, 1852; m. Nathan G. Smith, of Boston, April 24, 1872, and resides there.
2. DAUGHTER,⁴ b. May 6, 1854; d. Nov. 12, 1854.
3. SUMNER O.,⁴ b. May 5, 1859, and lives at home, unmarried; a man of good judgment and business capability, who has furnished much carefully arranged data for this sketch of his family.
4. CELIA A.,⁴ b. Feb. 7, 1864; living in Hollis, unmarried.

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND MIRIAM:

1. SARAH W.,⁴ of whom no more information.
2. JAMES W.,⁴ went early to Boston, where he was engaged in business; a handsome young man of genial, kindly heart, whose sun went down while it was noon.
3. ELIZABETH P.,⁴ who d. an infant.
4. ELIZABETH P.,⁴ her namesake, of whom no more.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND HANNAH:

1. HENRIETTA,¹ d. when a child.
2. ESTHER A.,¹ m. Willis Crockett, of Hollis, blacksmith, and has one son.
3. CLARA E.,¹ m. Oren F. Smith, of Hollis, and d. in the spring of 1891.
4. CHARLES,¹ now at home, unmarried.

Noah Haley, 1st, was a resident of Hollis, but I do not know how his family was connected with those whose records have been given. By wife Polly he had children, named as follows, of whose fate I am not advised:

1. SAMUEL, b. Sept. 7, 1799.
2. JABEZ, b. Feb. 18, 1801, of whom I have a vague recollection.
3. DANIEL, b. Nov. 7, 1803.
4. JESSE, b. June 1, 1806.
5. MARY, b. July 7, 1809.

Joseph Haley¹ was an early settler in Hollis, but I have no knowledge of his antecedents. He was living when *four generations* of his family lived in the house, a log-house built back on the hill, some distance from the Nat Haley house, which primitive dwelling was used for a schoolhouse after being vacated by the family, and there a Miss Wise, sister of the wife of Squire Vaughan, kept school.

Nathaniel Haley,² born before 1780, married Nabby Usher—of what chain I am not informed—and lived in an old, long, low, narrow farm-house by the road-side, about half a mile below Moderation Mills, in Hollis. He was known locally as “Uncle Nat” and his old dame as “Aunt Nabby”; and so they, jolly old couple, jogged on together. We remember the little old woman, bowed over, her crooked nose almost touching her chin, as she came to the store for a “nip o’ tea and a pinch o’ snuff, you.” After her departure to the unexplored province, “Uncle Nat,” a large, corpulent man, red-faced and robust, carrying a tall, heavy staff, used to go from place to place to visit his full quiver of married daughters. He was a very old man when gathered to his fathers. Issue:

1. JOSEPH,³ b. May 21, 1802; m. twice, and his widow, Mrs. Ellen, has recently deceased. He lived on the homestead as a farmer. “Joe” had some kind of a twist in his eyes, and when looking at you saw somebody away on the left-hand side. But he could see a good pair of oxen, and usually had such in his barn. His eldest son by first wife, *Albert*,⁴ was a successful business man and left his brothers and sister a handsome legacy. Then there were *John*,⁴ *Ellen*,⁴ and others.
2. FANNY,¹ b. Sept. 23, 1804; m. Ezra Nason.
3. MARY,³ b. July 17, 1806; m. Joseph Quincy.
4. LYDIA,³ b. Jan. 17, 1810; m. James Rogers.
5. HARRIET,³ b. May 10, 1812; m. Nason Bradeen.
6. LOVINIA,³ m. Elisha Davis, and is the only one living (Oct. 25, 1894).

Benjamin Haley was an early settler in Little Falls plantation, now Hollis, and may have been a brother of the first Samuel for aught I know. Benjamin, Jr., was married to Elizabeth Gilpatrick, of Biddeford, June 6, 1803, and had issue as follows:

1. HIRAM, b. Nov. 24, 1803.
2. WILLIAM, b. Oct. 7, 1807.
3. HANNAH, b. Nov. 26, 1809.
4. ELIZABETH, b. July 26, 1812.

John Haley,¹ b. in Kittery, Me., June 20, 1737; m. Mary Malcomb,* who was b. in Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 16, 1739. He came to the plantation of Little Falls in 1795, and settled in that part then known as "Deerwander," where he cleared the farm now occupied by his grandson, John M. Haley. He was four years a soldier in the French and Indian war and four years in the Revolutionary army; a blacksmith by trade. His wife d. Mar. 4, 1805; he d. Jan. 26, 1816. Children as follows:

1. MARY,² b. in York, about 1760; m. Abner Shaw, of that town, and d. there.
2. JOHN,² b. Feb. 8, 1762, in Kittery; m. Susan Gary, of York, in January, 1788 (she b. Dec. 19, 1768), and settled in Limington, as blacksmith and farmer. He had a family of ten children, of whom hereafter.
3. BESEY,² b. in 1770, at York; m. James Gilpatrick, of Hollis, and d. there, Jan. 9, 1844.
4. JOSEPH,² b. in 1772, at York; m. Ruth Bradbury, of that town. He settled in Little Falls plantation, in 1794, on the farm adjoining that of his brother William. His first wife d. in Hollis, in 1797, and he m. second, Phebe Chadbourne. He d. Jan. 11, 1809.
5. CAPT. WILLIAM,² b. Jan. 11, 1780, in York, and came to the plantation of Little Falls, now Hollis, in 1795, and with his father settled in the western part of the township, near "Deerwander." His second wife was Jerusha Dyer, sister of that good man, "Uncle Joe Dyer," the blacksmith. He was chosen captain of the militia during the war of 1812, and enlisted recruits for the army. He was a blacksmith and carried on business with his father; for many years they did nearly all the iron work for the settlers within several miles. Capt. Haley was a tall, stately, well-formed man in his prime, and when advanced in life sat under hair as white as snow, a venerable, a patriarchal looking man, who was held in respect for his respectable life and strict integrity. He d. Dec. 26, 1863. Jerusha, his wife, b. Oct. 3, 1792; d. Aug. 14, 1869. Eleven children, of whom hereafter.

THIRD GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND SUSAN:

1. JOSEPH,³ b. July 28, 1788; married Jane Milliken and lived in Portland, where he died.

*CAPTAIN MALCOMB, father of Mrs. Haley, sailed from Boston as master of a vessel and was captured on the coast of Algiers and made to work as a slave in the mines for eighteen years, when he escaped and made his way home. Supposing him to have been dead his wife had married again, and the captain was, practically, a widower. Tradition does not state how this domestic skein was untangled.

2. SARAH,³ b. April 11, 1792; m. Levi Berry, of Bridgton, where she and husband died.
3. JOHN,³ b. Apr. 13, 1792; d. in infancy.
4. BENJAMIN,³ lived in Limington; his wife d. in asylum for insane, at Augusta.
5. WILLIAM,³ b. Feb. 13, 1796, in Waterborough; m. Polly Johnson, dau. of Dennis and Rhoda (who was b. in Limerick, Feb. 23, 1794), April 13, 1815, by David Boyd, Esq.; moved to Sebago, Mar. 10, 1818, then part of Flintstown or Baldwin, where, in the wilderness, they began life in earnest. There were no carriage roads, and their nearest neighbors two miles away across the woods. To reach Hiram they had to cross the outlet between Southeast and Basket ponds. A bridle path was soon cleared to the Bridgton road and other families came from Limington to settle around them. The neighborhood has ever since been called New Limington. A Freewill Baptist church was organized Nov. 19, 1826, by Elder John Stevens. William and Polly Haley were charter members. He was chosen deacon and continued in the sacred office until his death, Oct. 18, 1877; a worthy man, who was well and widely known and respected for his upright character and exemplary example as a Christian; wife d. Mar. 17, 1874. Eleven children; three d. in infancy.
6. MARY,³ b. Oct. 28, 1798; m. Strout and had two children; second, John Usber; lived and died in Bridgton.
7. RUTH,³ b. Sept. 1, 1800; m. Noah Randall, of Limington, and had issue. See Randall family.
8. PHERE,³ b. Feb. 20, 1802; m. Eliakim Cobb; lived in Hart's Location, N. H.; died there.
9. JOHN,³ b. Nov. 23, 1803; m. Eliza Goodwin; second, Sarah Tripp, of South Hiram.
10. OLIVER,³ b. June 6, 1805; m. Mary —; lived and d. in Waterborough.
11. DANIEL,³ b. Sept. 23, 1806; m. in 1838, Martha L. Adams, of Sebago, who was b. April 13, 1809, in Tamworth, N. H. He d. April 9, 1879, at Bridgton; his widow d. there, Oct. 27, 1885. Early in life he settled in Biddeford, where he served as watchman in the mills eleven years; removed to Sebago, where some children were born. Posterity.
12. ELIZABETH,³ b. Aug. 8, 1808; d. young.
13. BARZILLAI,³ b. Aug. 8, 1810; d. young.

CHILDREN OF CAPT. WILLIAM AND JERUSHA:

1. MARY,³ b. Aug. 20, 1805; m. Thomas T. Kendrick, and d. April 3, 1867, in Hollis.
2. SALLY,³ b. in 1807; m. Joseph Banks, of Hollis; removed to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where she died.
3. ABIGAIL,³ b. Aug. 14, 1809; m. Joseph Dyer, of Hollis, May 4, 1831; d. May 4, 1841.
4. OLIVE,³ b. June 14, 1812; m. Joseph Banks, as his second wife. She lived at Omro, Wis.; d. Sept. 10, 1881.
5. DORCAS,³ b. May 25, 1815; d. Aug. 25, 1855, single.

6. WILLIAM,³ b. Jan. 1, 1819; m. Harriet Chadbourne, Oct. 29, 1851; d. in Hollis, June 1, 1888. He had always lived in his native town.
7. ASENATH,³ b. Mar. 20, 1821; m. Ezekiel Laiten, and d. at Omro, Wis., May 27, 1889.
8. JOSEPH D., b. Apr. 21, 1824; d. Mar. 25, 1864; was always a resident of Hollis; unmarried.
9. JOHN M., b. Apr. 22, 1824; m. Lydia S. Chadbourne, May 22, 1849; she d. Aug. 16, 1869, and he m. second, July 2, 1876, Widow Hannah Abbott, who is now living. She was wife of Napoleon B. Abbott, whose mother was a daughter of Col. Usher, of Hollis, who was killed in the war of the Rebellion. Mr. Haley lives on the old homestead, where he has carried on farming and blacksmithing.
10. SUMNER,³ b. Feb. 8, 1827; d. July, 1832.
11. FRANCIS P.,³ b. Feb. 22, 1830; now living, not married.

FOURTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND POLLY:

1. JOHN J.,⁴ b. Aug. 7, 1816, in Limington; m. Thankful Gray, of Hiram, and when returning from California was taken down with small-pox and d. at Cornish, May 4, 1869. His wife d. Aug. 4, 1857. Two children, namely, *Emily C.*,⁵ m. Frank Osgood, of Hiram; *Charles W.*,⁵ went to California and d. there, leaving two children.
2. JAMES,⁴ b. July 10, 1818, in Sebago; m. Cassandra Fenderson, of Parsonsfield, and settled in Sebago, where he d. May 23, 1877; his wife d. Jan., 1889. Four children: *Rosa*,⁵ m. Alvin Gray, of Hiram; *Augusta M.*,⁵ m. Josiah Sawyer and died; *James R.*,⁵ m. Anna Haven, of Hiram; *William B.*,⁵ at home, single.
3. IRFNE M.,⁴ b. Dec. 2, 1820; m. Seth Douglass, Sept. 7, 1846, and lives at West Gorham, Me. Four children.
4. WILLIAM,⁴ b. July 2, 1825; m. Miriam Pugsley, of Sebago, May 14, 1849. Four children: *Algica M.*,⁵ m. Oren A. Douglass, of Sebago; *John F.*,⁵ *Sarah D.*,⁵ *William W.*,⁵ unmarried.
5. MARY,⁴ b. Aug. 7, 1827; m. Charles Davis, Oct. 14, 1859, at St. Louis, Cal., and lives in Sebago.
6. DAVID,⁴ b. Jan. 31, 1831; m. Hitty Hanson and lives in Sebago, where his four children were born: *Frank S.*,⁵ *George*,⁵ m. Alice Moulton, of Bridgton; *Nettie M.*,⁵ and *Charles*,⁵ at home.
7. SARAH,⁴ b. Nov. 14, 1835; m. Jonas Dorman, of Sanford, in Dec., 1858; d. May 30, 1859.
8. RHODA J.,⁴ b. Nov. 14, 1835; m. George Jewell, of Sebago.

CHILDREN OF DANIEL AND MARTHA:

1. IRA H.,⁴ b. Dec. 19, 1840; m. Nettie M. Ward, in Waterford, June 9, 1878, and lives in Bridgton. Children: *Everett L.*,⁵ b. May 24, 1879; *Alice A.*,⁵ b. June 30, 1882.
2. IZAH W.,⁴ b. Jan. 23, 1843; m. Asa H. Milliken, of Harrison, July 4, 1874; d. in Bridgton, Aug. 28, 1876.
3. MARY B.,⁴ b. Jan., 1845; d. in infancy.

4. **MARY A.**,⁴ b. Jan. 27, 1846; m. Charles L. Walker, of Harrison, May 29, 1883, where she lives.
5. **JOHN D.**,⁴ b. Sept., 1847; d. in Mar., 1853, in Sebago.
6. **DAVID M.**,⁴ b. Dec. 6, 1852; resides at Sandy Hill, N. J.

Benjamin Haley had a grant of land on the Saco road, in what is now Kennebunkport, in 1728; probably identical with Dea. Benjamin, of Saco, joiner. He built the meeting-house at Winter Harbor, and was probably employed for the same purpose in Arundel; moved to Marblehead in 1745, at the commencement of the Indian war, and died at Cape Breton, the same year. His son **JOHN** married a daughter of Capt. John Fairfield, and was living in Arundel, in 1764. His son **JOHN**, a clothier, married Ruth Towne and moved "down east."

Pelatiah Haley, b. in Kittery, Oct. 8, 1740; m. Elizabeth Lewis, who was b. April 9, 1743, and d. Feb. 19, 1836. These removed to Topsham in May, 1761. He died there Oct. 29, 1819. Children:

1. **SUSANNA**, m. Lemuel Thompson, Sept. 27, 1792.
2. **PELATIAH**.
3. **ELIZABETH**, m. Andrew Whitehouse, Apr. 3, 1795.
4. **MARY**, m. David Alexander, Nov. 30, 1800.
5. **JOHN**, m. Nancy Higgins, Sept., 1827, and d. issueless, Oct. 23, 1832.

Joseph Haley, supposed to have been a brother of Pelatiah, above-mentioned, was b. in Kittery, in 1738; m. Mary, sister of Samuel Goodwin, of Wells; removed to Brunswick and settled on a "fifty-acre lot," which was conveyed to proprietors Aug. 5, 1768, near the old yellow Baptist meeting-house which was built by him. He signed a remonstrance, with other fathers of the town, protesting against unequal taxation for supporting the ministry and for other town charges, which was dated May 4, 1768. He d. in Topsham, in May, 1800. Children:

1. **SUSANNA**.
2. **JOSEPH**, moved to Lewiston.
3. **MARY**, m. a Goodwin, of Wells.
4. **JOSHUA**, settled in Lisbon.
5. **JOHN**, b. in 1777.
6. **SAMUEL**, settled in Lewiston.
7. **MOSES**, a carpenter, settled in Bath.

Joseph Haley m. Esther Towne, of Kennebunk, and settled in Topsham, where he carried on the clothier business. To distinguish him from the kinsman of the same name, he was called "Fuller Haley." He received a grant of a two-acre lot August 18, 1790, for consideration of £14, "on the road from Dunlap's." He d. September 29, 1832. Children:

1. **JOHN**, b. May 4, 1777; m. — Milliken, of Scarboro.
2. **OLIVE**, b. Jan. 22, 1779; m. May 19, 1796, Obed Burnham.
3. **JESSE**, b. Sept. 8, 1780; never married.

4. SUSANNA, b. Oct. 8, 1783; m. David Foster.
5. SARAH, b. July 22, 1784; m. Actor Wilson.
6. JOSEPH, b. Dec. 6, 1785; m. — Towne, of Kennebunk.
7. ESTHER, b. May 6, 1787; m. Timothy Foster.
8. REBECCA, b. Dec. 1, 1788; died single.
9. JAMES, b. Oct. 26, 1790; m. — Durrell, of Woodstock.
10. ABIGAIL, b. Aug. 2, 1793; died single.
11. ABNER, b. March 30, 1795.
12. RUTH, b. Nov. 4, 1796; d. unmarried.

Joel Haley,¹ son of John Haley, of Kittery, was baptized in that town Sept. 30, 1744; he was published with Lucy Fernald, of Kittery, in that town, April 28, 1768, and married her in due time. He had a large family, of whom three sons moved to Frankfort, Maine, and their genealogy will follow:

1. TOBIAS,² b. Nov. 7, 1768; m. Sally Blaisdell, of York, and d. Nov. 11, 1840. His wife d. July 7, 1844.
2. JOHN,² b. Feb. 16, 1788; settled in Levant, and had a numerous family, nearly all deceased. Names: *John*,³ *William*,³ *Nancy*,³ *Olive*,³ *Mary A.*,³ *Charles*,³ *Henry*,³ and *Sarah*.³
3. JAMES,² b. Sept. 21, 1792; m. Abigail Emery, of Hampden, Me., and d. July 9, 1857. Seven children, of whom hereafter.

THIRD GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF TOBIAS AND SALLY:

1. EBENEZER B.,³ b. Nov. 17, 1798; m. Joanna Lombard, and had a large family. He was 79 at his death. Names of children: *Albert T.*,⁴ *Maria*,⁴ *Cyrus*,⁴ *Eleira*,⁴ *Joel*,⁴ *Caroline*,⁴ *Minerva*,⁴ *Mary*.⁴
2. MARY,³ m. Isaac Jackson and had six children.
3. LYDIA,³ m. John Sweetsir, of Newburgh, Me., and had two sons, *Charles*⁴ and *George*.^{4*}
4. SARAH,³ m. Sewall Simpson, and had six children.
5. OLIVER,³ b. April 13, 1807; m. Lucy Homer, and by her had six children, four deceased (in 1893).
6. JOEL,³ d. unmarried.
7. JOHN,³ b. April 7, 1809; m. 1st, Isabella Bartlett, by whom three children, all dead. He m. second, Lucy Wiswell, by whom three sons and three daughters.
 1. FRANK W.,⁴ m. Fanny Goodwin, and has *Willie*⁵ and *Charles*.⁵
 11. JOHN L.,⁴ m. in Ohio, and had six children.
 111. CAROLINE P.,⁴ m. Leonard Cooker, of Newburyport.

*GEORGE SWEETSIR, Esq., formerly of Newburgh, now of Hampden, Me., has had an eventful life, having spent his earlier years "roughing it" in the mining camps in the far West and on the Red river of the North. He came home with considerable money and fitted up a beautiful home; was in the State Legislature; a man of good judgment and business parts; a genial, kindly person, who has many warm friends.

- iv. ALICE,⁴ m. Alphonso Emmons, of Biddeford.
- v. LUCY,⁴ d. unmarried.
- 8. JAMES,³ b. April 21, 1811; m. Elizabeth Lewis, and had five children. He settled in Winterport, Me., where he was living in 1893. He, like his brother, was a man of superior intelligence and business ability. Issue as follows:
 - I. CHARLES,⁴ b. July 21, 1837.
 - II. JAMES A.,⁴ b. Feb. 5, 1840; m. Lydia Ricker, and had a son *Arthur*;⁵ resides in Prospect, Me.
 - III. LATHLEV L.,⁴ b. April 18, 1841; m. Lucy A. Rich, Oct. 22, 1863, and has a dau., *Mrs. Carrie M. Rowe*,⁵ in Waldoborough, Me.
 - IV. WALTER,⁴ b. Nov. 18, 1842; m. Julia M. Powers, Nov. 26, 1867, and has two daughters, *Elizabeth*,⁵ wife of George G. Bean, of Farmington, Me., and *Clara*.⁵
 - v. LIZZIE,⁴ b. July 18, 1845.

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND ABIGAIL:

- 1. GEORGE,³ b. Sept. 21, 1824; m. Harriet J. Carns, and resides in New York. Two daughters, *Mrs. David Giles*,⁴ Tennants Harbor, Me., and *Mrs. Abby Allen*.⁴
- 2. MARY,³ m. G. P. Simmons, of North Anson, Me.
- 3. JULIA A.,³ b. July 6, 1826; m. James Haley, of Winterport, Me.
- 4. CHARLES,³ has no family.
- 5. JAMES,³ m. Helen Long, and settled at Fort Fairfield, Me. He m. second, Emma Staples, of Dexter, Me.; has a dau. *Mrs. Albert Davis*,⁴ of Tennants Harbor, Me.
- 6. SARAH T.,³ m. John Wharff, of Massachusetts.
- 7. MARTIN,³ m. Minerva Cowan, and lives on the homestead in Hampden, with children, *Frank*⁴ and *Emma*.⁴

Hamlin Family.

This English surname has been spelled variously, as Hamblin, Hamlin, Hamlen, and Hamlyn. The first known ancestor of the family in this country was JAMES HAMLIN, who came from London to Barnstable, Mass., and had, by wife Anna, nine children, some of whom were born in England. A branch of this stock was early planted in Gorham, Me., from whom those who are embraced in our present inquiry were descended. Of this same race were the Hamlins settled in Waterford and Paris, of whom the HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN and DR. CYRUS HAMLIN, formerly missionary to Turkey, were well-known representatives.

Gershom Hamlin, a native of Gorham, Me., was an early settler in Limington, and the locality where he sat down became "the Hamlin neighborhood," now known as "Wheelwright's Corner," in the east section of the town;

here several of his sons settled. His wife was (probably) Deborah Jenkins, and his children were named as follows:

1. EBENEZER.
2. JACOB, b. May 4, 1783; m., first, Jane Small (b. Feb. 28, 1789), Nov. 24, 1808; second, Susan, widow of Robert Usher, of Buxton, Mar. 18, 1838; wife Jane d. Mar. 24, 1836; wife Susan d. Sept. 8, 1852. Mr. Hamlin d. Feb. 5, 1866. He lived in Limington, where his eleven children were born.
3. SAMUEL, twin brother of Jacob, m. Hannah Whittemore.
4. DANIEL, m. Polly Clark, and lived only a short distance from his brothers, in Limington.
5. HANNAH, m. Joab Black, of Limington.
6. ELIZABETH, m. Daniel Mann.
7. MARY, was the spinster.
8. STATIRA, m. Rev. Andrew Hobson, of Steep Falls.
9. ISHMAEL, m. Lydia Fickett, of Cape Elizabeth, and settled in Limington, as farmer and carpenter, but afterwards removed to Lovell and purchased a farm there, on the road between the Centre and North Lovell. He and wife went to live with their daughter, Mrs. Pottle, when advanced in years, and he died there; his widow afterwards lived with another daughter, Mrs. Russell.

THIRD GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JACOB AND JANE:

1. JOSHUA, b. April 18, 1810; m. Sally Boothby, of Limington, and d. May 24, 1873.
2. LEONARD, b. Nov. 5, 1811; m. Sally Thaxter; second, Rosanna Eames, and lived at Bangor, where he d. April 3, 1846.
3. EMILY, b. Sept. 11, 1813; d. a child, Jan. 21, 1814.
4. EMILY, b. Nov. 20, 1814; m. Henry Lord, as his second wife, Aug. 20, 1837, and settled on the farm now owned by Dea. Cyrus Andrews, in Lovell, where they lived many years; she now homes with her son, at Kezar Falls, Me.
5. SAMUEL, b. May 13, 1817; drowned July 14, 1834.
6. JACOB, b. Sept. 25, 1819; m. Augusta Bussey, and lived at North Adams, Mass.; d. June 4, 1891.
7. JOHN A., b. Jan. 25, 1822; m. Rosanna (Eames) Hamlin, his brother's widow, and lived at Bangor, where he d. Aug. 31, 1892.
8. TIMOTHY F., b. Mar. 25, 1824; d. at the age of 5 years, Dec. 25, 1829.
9. MARY J., b. May 18, 1826; m. Theophilus Barker, and lived in Bridgton, where she d. Dec. 18, 1879.
10. JAMES P., b. July 8, 1829; m. ——— Hopkinson, of Limington, who had issue, and d. in Galesburg, Ill., where the family settled some twenty-eight years ago.
11. TIMOTHY F., b. Oct. 8, 1831; m. in the West; now living at Louiston, Ill.

CHILDREN OF ICABOD AND LYDIA:

1. SARAH, m. Martin Fickett, her cousin, and lived in Cape Elizabeth and Lovell.
2. MARTHA, m. Jacob Andrews, of Lovell, but removed to the West.
3. CHARLES, m. Sarah Russell; second, Widow Horr, and was a farmer in Lovell, Me.
4. JULIA A., m. John McDaniel, of Lovell, and emigrated to the West.
5. REV. ISAAC, m. Elizabeth Thompson. He is a Baptist preacher.
6. GERSHOM, m. first, Amanda Plummer, of Waterford; second, her sister Nancy, and had issue.
7. SAMUEL, m. out West, name of wife not known.
8. ELLEN, m. Benjamin Russell, of Lovell, and resides there.
9. NANCY, m. Elder John Pottle, of Lovell, where she now lives.
10. WINFIELD S., m. — Ayer, and lives in Pennsylvania.

Hancock Family.

Originally an English family, cadets of which early settled in Ireland; from these some of the American branches are descended. In England the family is now represented by SIR SAMUEL HANCOCK, whose father of the same name was a merchant of London; and CHARLES FREDERICK HANCOCK, Esq., of Hendon Hall, Middlesex.

Among those who came early to New England was NATHANIEL HANCOCK, of Cambridge, Mass., 1635, who died previous to 1652. His son of the same name married, Mar. 8, 1664, Mary Prentice, and had NATHANIEL, born and died 1665; MARY; SARAH; NATHANIEL, 2D, born Oct. 29, 1668; ABIGAIL; SAMUEL, born Jan. 2, 1673; ABIGAIL, ELIZABETH, EBENEZER, and JOSEPH. REV. JOHN HANCOCK, born 1671, was probably another son, but no record of birth could be found. He was father of REV. JOHN HANCOCK, of Braintree, whose son JOHN, born Jan. 12, 1737, was president of the Congress, when the American colonies were declared free and independent states, July 4, 1776. GEN. JOHN HANCOCK, said to have been cousin to the preceding, lived in Boston, but subsequently settled in Maine. He was all through the war of the Revolution. It is related that during the war of 1812 a regiment of British soldiers landed at Castine and passed through Orland on their way to Bangor. While General Hancock sat before his door, an officer rode up and asked if he "ever saw anything equal to that?" "Yes," replied the old hero, "at Lake Champlain." He had a family of twelve children, and the old Hancock Bible containing records of their births has been preserved at Orland. The dates run from 1661 to 1783. Three were born in Boston, the others at "East River."

William Hancock came from Londonderry, Ireland, and first sat down at Portsmouth, N. H. He was styled of Haverhill, Mass., when he purchased his right of land in Narragansett, No. 1, now Buxton, Oct. 14, 1749. On this

land he settled as early as 1750. His residence was on the right-hand side of the road that leads from the old meeting-house to Salmon Falls. He was a man of respectability, who died in middle life. In his will, made in 1769, he mentions his "flanker house," which was, of course, a house stockaded as a defense against the Indians. He is said to have taken the first newspaper that came to the township, printed in Portsmouth. The family burying-ground was in the pasture, and the graves could be seen not many years ago, though without monuments. Mr. Hancock's estate inventoried £178: 13: 9½. His wife's name was Sarah. There were two sons:

1. JOHN, was a hunter and trapper, whose favorite hunting-ground was about the ponds and streams of the present town of Hiram. The two Hancock ponds and Hancock brook in that town were named for this man. He disappeared suddenly, and the searching party found only his camp and a spoon on the west side of Great Hancock pond; no trace of his body, gun, or traps could be found. It was reported that one John Brown, of Scarborough, appeared in Buxton with a hand-sled loaded with furs, wearing a coat supposed to have been Hancock's. The peltry was disposed of at Portland and Brown was not again heard from in that vicinity.
2. ISAAC, second son of William and Sarah, m. Joanna, dau. of Capt. John Lane, Dec. 15, 1756. He owned a farm on the easterly side of his father's and resided there. There were conflicting statements respecting the cause of his death. One is that he was accidentally killed by a falling limb or tree while looking after his workmen, who were cutting timber; the second tradition, and the most probable one, is that he d. from drinking a large quantity of brandy on a wager. This last statement was supported by persons of reliability who were conversant with all the circumstances. He was a lieutenant under the first Capt. John Lane in 1755. His widow, who was a woman of superior mind, was m. second, in 1765, to John Garland, who kept the "Garland Tavern" at Buxton Old Corner. The inventory of his estate follows:

"To 1 half of the land in a Right in Narragansett of the undivided (lands),	£ 40:0:0
To 1 half of a second Division Richard Brewer being the original (proprietor),	£ 50:0:0
To 1 whole second Division John Andrews being the original (owner),	£100:0:0
To 28 acres of first Division, being second and in letter E with House and Barn,	£900:0:0
To 3 acres of land lying near the meeting house which Mr. Hancock had in exchange for the land on which said house stands,	£ 30:0:0
3. MARY, eldest dau. of William and Sarah, m. John Boynton, of Buxton. Issue.
4. ELIZABETH, dau. of William and Sarah, m. Capt. John Lane, 2d; had issue.
5. AGNES, dau. of William and Sarah, m. to ——— Hayes.
6. ANN, dau. of William and Sarah.

John L. Hancock, son of Isaac and Joanna, born 1757; married Hannah Prescott. He entered the Continental army in May, 1775, for eight months' service and was stationed at Cape Ann. At the expiration of this term he

enlisted for a year and was on the march through Rhode Island to Long Island, participating in the battles before the retreat of the army to New York city; also at the engagement at Harlem Heights. His second term expired after the retreat to New Jersey, and he enlisted for one month, to February, 1777. He then enlisted for nine months and served at West Point and vicinity in the regiment of Colonel Poor. A monument in a burying-ground in the "Boulter neighborhood," Standish, erected by Mr. Hancock's daughter, A. Pierce, has the following inscriptions:

"JOHN L. HANCOCK
Soldier of the Revolution
Died Sept. 6, 1835
Aged 78.

HANNAH PRESCOTT
His wife died
Dec. 10, 1847
Aged 73."

Mary Hancock, dau. of Isaac, bapt. in Biddeford, July 15, 1759 (b. Jan. 22, 1758), and was married to James Woodman, of Buxton, Mar. 12, 1778; d. Mar. 6, 1838. Issue.

William Hancock, son of Isaac, m. Elizabeth Leavitt, Aug. 22, 1783. He served in the army of the Revolution, in Capt. Daniel Lane's company, from Jan. 20, 1777, to Feb. 20, 1780. He was accredited to Stroughtonham; bounty, twenty-five pounds; was a farmer in Buxton; received a tract of land by his grandfather's will, in 1729, and settled, I suppose, on "Hancock's hill," not far from "Smith's bridge," where his descendants have since lived. Large family of children, as will presently appear.

1. **DEA. ISAAC**, m. ——— Rand, half-sister of Robert Rand, and lived on the Hancock hill homestead. No issue.
2. **PHINEAS**, m. Mary, dau. of Capt. Stephen Bean, of Hollis, and lived in the great, two-storied mansion since owned and occupied by his sons.
3. **JOHN**, called "Governor John," built a house against the side of the ledge at the hill-side, just below the old "Fayette Mace" farm-house, and against this rock he kindled his fires. He subsequently built a house on a small lot he had cleared between the brook and the hill, on the road leading from the old Abram L. Came place to Bonnie Eagle. I find no mention of a family and suppose he lived alone. Where was he buried?
4. **WILLIAM**, lived in Limerick, and when advanced in life married the widow of Isaac Ridlon, whose mother was his sister (m. Elizabeth Lord, April 19, 1819, of Parsonsfield).
5. **MOLLY**, m. John Foster, of Parsonsfield, and had several sons and daughters.
6. **HANNAH**, m. Nicholas Ridlon and had a numerous family.
7. **MERCY**, m. Isaac Ridlon, of Baldwin, and had sons and daughters.
8. **PATHE**, m. Thomas Hains, of Buxton, and had children.
9. **JOANNA**, m. Eleazar Kimball, of Hollis, and had three sons.
10. **BETSEY**, m. Jabe Hobson and had sons and daughters.
11. **RUTH**, m. John Bean, of Hollis, and had a son and daughters.

Hastie and Hasty.

"That wee bit house of Histic stubble,
Has cost thee mony a weary nibble."
—Burns.

HASTIE is a Scotch surname and was derived from something dry or barren, as the stubble left by the reapers. Some members of the Scottish family of Hastie went over to the north of Ireland at the Ulster plantation, and descendants have sacrificed the more euphonious name "Hastie" for "Hasty." Few of them reached distinction. ALEXANDER HASTIE, of Carnock, Fifeshire, Scotland, was a merchant of Glasgow and lord provost of that city. He sat in Parliament from 1847 to 1857, but died in 1864, leaving a widow and two daughters, now of Carnock. The earliest known New England settler was

Daniel Hasty, who came from old Ireland with a wife and children. He was in Portsmouth for a time, but bought land in Scarborough in December, 1731, and became a permanent resident there. He died Aug. 3, 1756; his widow died Feb. 8, 1758. His children were named as follows:

1. MARTHA, b. 1711; m. Dea. Jonathan Libby.
2. WILLIAM, b. 1718; m. first, Hannah Fogg; second, Agnes McCartney; she d. Jan. 8, 1787; he d. Oct. 11, 1787, leaving issue.
3. ROBERT, m. Hannah Jordan; second, Elizabeth (Larrabee) Watson, who d. in Limington, Jan. 24, 1819. Three children by first wife, five by second wife.
4. MARY, m. John Harmon, Dec. 2, 1742.

THIRD GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND WIVES:

1. ANNA, b. June 7, 1744; m. John Hoyt, of Durham.
2. HANNAH, b. May 13, 1747; m. first, Capt. John Skillin; second, Capt. Benjamin Larrabee.
3. DANIEL, b. Mar. 18, 1749; m. Martha McLaughlan and settled in Standish. See "Founders of Standish."
4. JAMES, b. Mar. 2, 1751; m. Rachel, dau. of Daniel John Dean, Esq., and settled in Standish. See genealogy in "Founders of Standish."
5. WILLIAM, b. Aug. 19, 1753; m. Anna Clark and settled in Scarborough, where he d. Dec. 22, 1831; wife d. the 28th. He was styled "Judge." Two children: One d. in infancy; *John*, b. Nov. 2, 1782, m. Lydia Libby.
6. ROBERT, b. Jan. 11, 1757; lived in Scarborough. He m. Margaret Patterson, who d. Oct. 23, 1813. He d. Dec. 19, 1821.
7. JOSEPH, b. Nov. 16, 1760; d. at sea, 1784, single.
8. MARY, b. Aug. 19, 1765; m. Capt. John Watson.

CHILDREN OF ROBERT AND WIVES:

1. NATHANIEL, b. 1746; m. Sally Weeman.
2. DOROTHY, b. 1748; m. Daniel Libby.

3. HANNAH, b. 1752; m. Matthew Libby.
4. BENJAMIN.
5. DAVID, m. Susanna Jordan.
6. ROBERT.
7. MARY, m. Dominicus McKenney.
8. LYDIA, m. — Brackett.

FOURTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF ROBERT AND MARGARET:

1. WILLIAM, b. Dec. 19, 1779; d. May 2, 1799.
2. AGNES, b. Sept. 10, 1781; m. Capt. Stephen Libby.
3. JOSEPH, b. July 19, 1783; m. Hannah Ring.
4. JANE, b. 1785; m. Moses Thomes.
5. ROBERT, b. Nov. 23, 1786; d. Oct. 9, 1788.
6. MARGARET, b. Oct. 13, 1789; d. single.
7. POLLY, b. Mar. 17, 1792; d. Aug. 24, 1797.
8. ANNA C., b. Apr. 20, 1794; m. Robert Libby.
9. HANNAH, b. Aug. 11, 1796; m. — Cressy.
10. LUTHER, b. Mar. 5, 1798; d. Mar. 14, 1798.
11. WILLIAM, b. June 6, 1799; d. in Gorham.
12. EDWARD, b. Feb. 20, 1802; m. Mary A. Wilson.
13. THOMAS J., b. Aug. 6, 1804.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND LYDIA:

1. WILLIAM, b. July 18, 1805; m. Elizabeth A. Thompson.
2. DANIEL, m. — Smith.
3. SETH L., m. Catherine Thompson.
4. JOHN. 5. CYRUS. 6. JAMES.

Robert Hasty and son DAVID were in Limington at the incorporation of the town in 1792, and families of the name have since lived in town, but I know nothing of their genealogy more than this: REV. OLIVER HASTY, a Freewill Baptist minister, was long a well-to-do farmer in town, and a son, WINFIELD S., served in the Civil war and is now city clerk of Saco.

Gilbert Hasty was an inhabitant of York, living in an old house at the foot of Agamenticus mountain, and his descendants claim that his father and, perhaps, grandfather lived there. His wife was Lucy Burleigh. He removed to Waterborough and settled a mile west of the "Birch meeting-house," in the northern section of the town. His children were:

1. ANDREW, m. Rhoda Chadbourne; lived in Waterborough and had issue: *Gilbert*, b. Feb. 3, 1832, who m. Elcy Burnham and Mary E. Fogg; *Mary C.*, d. unmarried, aged 22; *Phebe*, d. aged 33, and *Lucy A.*, m. Thomas P. Hanson and lives at Grand Rapids, Mich.
2. MARY, m. Maj. David Sinclair, of Waterborough.
3. JOSEPH, m. Harriet Pigeon and lived in Boston, Waterville, Me., and various other places.

4. JOHN, d. single, in New York city.
5. ABBY, m. — Sawtelle, of Lowell, Mass.

Higgins and Hagens.

We have Hagens, Huggens, and Higgins, and all smack of old Ireland. Some of the New Hampshire branch *say* their ancestors were "from England." Did they come from Belfast, Dublin, or Cork, via Liverpool; is *this* the way they came from England? Ah! but they were Irish — "foine auld Irish gentlemen." TILLY HIGGINS came from Ireland and sat down in Berwick; his brother FERGUS settled in Scarborough. Both had issue and streams of Higgins blood flowed out, broad and strong of current, into various adjacent towns and into other states until nearly the whole of New England, and sections of the far West, have been inundated by the aggressive posterity. FERGUS HIGGINS died in Scarborough, in 1777. DR. EDMUND, a son, married Annie Swanton, of Cape Elizabeth, and died in 1784, leaving six children, the eldest son, EDMUND, being the father of CAPE SAMUEL HIGGINS, who lived at Black Point until about 1860. The old Higgins estate was part of the Commack Patent, and their title came down from Ambrose Boaden, the first possessor, in 1640.

In Gorham the family flourished and produced several patriarchs, among them CAPT. SAUL HIGGINS, now living, who, some time ago, celebrated his centennial birthday. Then there was the father of the four Higgins brothers in Manchester, N. H., successful business men, who went from Gorham, Me., and lived to be rising ninety. STEPHEN HIGGINS, of Hollis, is now more than fourscore and ten years of age. They have been a very robust, long-lived race, possessed of a hot, flashing, Irish temper.

In Limington they appeared among the early settlers men whose names were recorded *Hagens*. We are not authoritatively advised of their origin, but as many of the first to make homes in that Ossipee township removed from Scarborough, we assume that the surname was transformed from Higgins to Hagens in transit between the sea-coast and Limington hills. WALTER HEGAN was in town in 1792. WALTER HAGENS was selectman in 1804, '5, '6, '7, '8, '9, '10, '11, '12, '13, and 1814. AARON HAGENS was selectman there in 1824, 1827-8, 1834, '35, '36, and '37. EPHRAIM HIGGINS kept a "putting up place," at Standish "Four Corners," many years; and, possibly, kept some of the "critter," sometimes known as ardent spirit. Then there was KNOWLES HIGGINS, of Bog Mill, but we cannot be more personal.

Hobson Family.

This is an old English stock. There must have been a Hobbs before there were any Hobsons; hence the derivation of the surname. Everybody has heard of "Hobson's choice," but some have not learned of its origin. TOBIAS HOBSON was an Englishman, who owned a "select" livery stable at Cam-

bridge, where he furnished horses, carriages, and "liveried" drivers for the gentry who did not maintain an establishment of their own. To obviate all appearance of partiality, and consequent jealousy, among his patrons he adopted this rule: the one who applied for a "turn-out" first must take the horse standing nearest the stable door, and so on down the line of stalls; hence Hobson's choice, "this or none."

At the plantation of the province of Ulster in the north of Ireland, by Scotchmen and Englishmen, some Hobsons were among the "merchant companies" settled there between 1608 and 1620, and their descendants are now represented there. Many of the Hobsons in Canada and the southwestern states were from this ancestry.*

William Hobson,¹ ancestor of the New England branches, came to Rowley, Mass., about the middle of the seventeenth century, and his name appears in 1626 on a list of "merchant adventurers" of London, England, who fitted out and provided for the famous Plymouth colony of Massachusetts. He married Ann Keynor, by whom there were three sons, HUMPHREY, JOHN, and WILLIAM.

1. **Humphrey Hobson**,² married Elizabeth Northend, 1683, and died same year, aged 29, having been born in 1655, leaving one son.

2. **John Hobson**,² born in 1657, was a Narragansett soldier in 1675. He married Sarah Varnum in 1679, and died in 1683, aged 25 years, leaving one son.

3. **William Hobson**,² born in 1659, married Sarah Jewett in 1692, and had issue, seven children, of whom hereafter. He died in 1725, aged 66.

THIRD GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF HUMPHREY AND ELIZABETH:

1. **JOHN**,³ born 1680, m. first, Dorcas Pearsons, in 1699, and by her had seven children. Losing his wife, "Hon. John Hobson, Esq.," married "Mrs. Mehitable Hidden." He made his will in 1770, and d. same year, aged 90. He served in the Legislature of Massachusetts twenty years; was speaker of the House in 1741; committee of Legislature for Narragansett, No. 1, and clerk of the Rowley Company that settled there for ten years. He drew several lots in what is now Buxton in right of his father, the Narragansett soldier, and other tracts in the rights of others who served in the same war. He was not a permanent resident of the town.

*A numerous family of Hobsons in the southwestern states are descended from Francis, William, and Joseph, who came from the north of Ireland when young. William settled in Clark county, Indiana, where he raised a large family. Francis went to Kentucky while Daniel Boone was settled there and harvested a crop of corn which entitled him to 400 acres of land, for which he secured a certificate, but he was killed by a falling tree and the claim was lost to his heirs. Joseph Hobson, the third brother, married Ann Scoggin, a French woman, and had issue, twelve children, of whom ten grew to maturity. Their names were John, Frances, Ann, Jane, Mary, Esther, William, Joseph, Phebe, and James. All were members of the Society of Friends. The family removed from Sewickley, Pa., to Ohio, in 1799 or 1800, going down the Ohio river in two flat boats lashed together. They landed at Steubenville and settled in a cabin built by one of the sons the year previous, six miles from any neighbors. John Hobson, one of the sons, married Belinda Ford; these had nine children, viz.: Joseph, William, Stephen, John, Ann, Thomas (now, 1894, 82 years of age), Mary, Phebe, and Belinda. The descendants of the before-mentioned sons, bearing the Hobson name, in the western states, are now almost legion. These are mostly Quakers and persons of much respectability and culture.

There are several branches of Hobsons in Ontario, Canada, from England; one of these families settled in Illinois, and a son, Dr. Edward B. Hobson, is now living at Osawatimie, Kansas.

A family of Hobsons settled in Rhode Island, of English extraction, are represented by C. H. Hobson, superintendent of the Barker Mfg. Co., Lowell, and George H. Hobson, of Boston.

2. HUMPHREY,³ b. 1684; m. Mehitable Payson in 1812, and had two sons, *Humphrey*,⁴ b. 1718; *Samuel*,⁴ b. 1728, and two daughters.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND SARAH:

1. WILLIAM,⁴ b. in 1693 and d. in infancy.
2. SARAH,³ b. in 1695.
3. MARY,³ b. in 1699.
4. WILLIAM,³ b. in 1701 and d. in 1727.
5. MARTHA,³ b. in 1703.
6. CALFB,³ b. in 1705 and d. in 1706.
7. JEREMIAH,⁴ b. in 1707; m. Jane Dresser in 1729 and had issue, six children. He d. in 1741.*

FOURTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND DORCAS:

1. HEFZIRAH,⁴ b. in 1700.
2. HUMPHREY,⁴ b. in 1702 and d. in 1704.
3. MOSES,⁴ b. in 1704.
4. JOHN,⁴ b. in 1707 and d. in 1719.

CHILDREN OF JEREMIAH AND JANE:

1. WILLIAM,⁴ b. in 1730; m. Hannah Johnson, in 1753, by whom issue, seven children. He was the first of the name to settle on the Saco river in Buxton. He m. for his second wife Lydia Parsons, who died, and he m. third, Margaret —, who d. in Buxton, Dec. 2, 1819. He d. in Sept., 1827, aged 97. In the French and Indian war he belonged to the 1st Cavalry Co. of Rowley. He re-enlisted in 1759. He was a soldier of the Revolution; was wounded and taken prisoner at King's Bridge by the British, and carried into New York city, where he remained in prison nearly a year. He was afterwards at the surrender of General Burgoyne.
2. ANN,⁴ b. in 1872.
3. JOSEPH,⁴ b. in 1734, and d. an infant.
4. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. in 1736.
5. JOSEPH,⁴ b. in 1738. He was in the second company of foot during the French and Indian war; in 1760, re-enlisted for the total reduction of Canada. He was drowned in 1768, aged 30.
6. SARAH,⁴ b. in 1740.

FIFTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND WIVES:

1. JEREMIAH,⁵ b. in 1754; settled in Amherst, N. H., and d. at Deering, in April, 1825; was in the battle of Bunker Hill. By his wife Lucy he had four children:

* His will gave his wife all his "personal property, housing, and land for improvement," until William, who was eleven, should reach his majority, when he was to have his portion. She was to retain the residue till Joseph became of age, when he was to have his share, the mother holding the third portion, which, after her decease, was to be equally divided between the two sons. William was to pay \$300 to Ann when she was twenty, and \$300 more when twenty-two; also \$300 to Elizabeth, to whom Joseph was to pay \$300; and to pay Sarah \$300 when she was twenty, and \$300 more when twenty-two. Invoice over \$13,000.

- I. JEREMIAH,⁶ b. Oct. 28, 1779.
- II. JONATHAN,⁶ b. Mar. 22, 1783; d. July 16, 1784.
- III. JONATHAN,⁶ b. Nov. 7, 1785.
- IV. LUCY,⁶ b. Jan. 9, 1788.
2. HANNAH,⁶ b. in 1756.
3. WILLIAM,⁶ b. in 1760; d. young.
4. JOSEPH,⁶ b. in 1762; m. Rebecca Sawyer, in Buxton, and had issue, ten children, of whom hereafter. He settled on the road leading from the Bog mill to Dearborn hill, in the "Elwell neighborhood," so-called. He d. Dec. 11, 1830, aged 68, and, with his wives, was buried in a bush-grown but enclosed yard on the right side of the road leading from the "Billy Boulter" farm to Nelson Bradbury's. His wife Rebecca d. Sept. 12, 1819, aged 53; he then m. Susanna, who d. Sept. 24, 1863, aged 90.
5. SAMUEL,⁶ b. in 1763; m. Rachel Lane, of Rowley, Mass., in 1788; settled in Buxton, on the high hill above the Saco, about one mile below the present West Buxton village, and the old wide Hobson house was last occupied by Ben. Partridge. Samuel Hobson was living here in 1800. He m. second, widow Mary (Wescott) Morton, mother of Hon. James Morton. There were ten children.
6. ANDREW,⁶ b. in 1765, and went to New York.
7. LYDIA,⁶ b. in 1768.

SIXTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND REBECCA:

1. JOSEPH,⁶ b. in 1788; m. Sept. 9, 1811, Polly, dau. of Isaac Townsend, of Hollis, and settled at West Buxton, where he was long engaged in farming, milling, and merchandising. He served in several town offices and in the Legislature; was one of the first deacons of the Freewill Baptist church. "Uncle Joe," as he was called, stammered when talking and did not always say what he intended to. At one time, "Almon! Almon! where's the key to the boom!" On another occasion it was, "Isaac! Isaac! go put the horse in the plaster!" Lastly he asked John Duncell how much they charged for bringing a hogshhead of molasses on the *depot*. He meant the cars. He d. in 1879; his wife d. in 1874. Children, nine.
2. JABEZ,⁶ b. in 1790; m. Betsey Hancock, and had issue, of whom hereafter. He lived for several years in Buxton, but moved to Steep Falls, on Limington side of the Saco, where he d. in 1875. He was captain of the old militia. Ten children.
3. LYDIA,⁶ b. in 1793; m. James Marr.
4. REV. ANDREW,⁶ b. in 1795; m. Statira Hamblin, of Gorham; second, Adaline Marr, in 1817; third, Jane L. Heath. He early identified himself with the Freewill Baptist church, in Buxton, and was, for several years, the popular pastor at West Buxton after the meeting-house was built there. He was a magnificent specimen of a man physically and intellectually. Tall, stately, and of handsome figure, with regular features, oval face, and fine open countenance; with easy and charming manners; with a clear, resounding voice, and a very distinct enunciation, he seemed to possess all the qualities to attract and hold the

- attention of his hearers. He probably performed more marriage ceremonies, and conducted more funerals, than any of his contemporaries. He had several sons and a daughter. He d. at Steep Falls.
5. JEREMIAH,⁶ b. in 1797; m. Abigail, sister of Hon. Tobias Lord; second, Olive Merrill. By his first wife he had two daughters. Abigail d. June 29, 1855. He was for some years a farmer, about one mile from West Buxton village, but sold out and engaged in lumbering and merchandising at the mills on Moderation falls. He moved to Biddeford latterly and had a lumber-yard there. He d. in the latter town. Two children.
 6. REBECCA,⁶ b. in 1800; d. Feb. 20, 1820, aged 20.
 7. JAMES,⁶ b. in 1802; m. Climena Marsh; settled at Steep Falls; had eight children; second wife, Sarah Sanborn.
 8. JOANNA,⁶ b. in 1804; m. Archibald Smith, and had nine children.
 9. ADALINE,⁶ b. in 1808; m. Tobias Lord, and had five children.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND RACHEL:

1. SAMUEL,⁶ b. in 1789; m. Dec. 1, 1817, Hannah, dau. of Jabez Sawyer, then of Buxton, and settled in Hollis, below Moderation falls. He subsequently removed to the village, and lived in the Rufus Deering house the remainder of his days. He was an officer in the old militia, and was familiarly known as "Captain Sam." He was of moderate, quiet habits, and lived in peace with his neighbors. A good townsman and an honest, kind-hearted man. He d. in 1858. His wife d. in Standish, 1886.
2. BETSEY,⁶ b. in 1792; m. Dennis Gilkey.
3. RACHEL,⁶ b. in 1793; m. Jeremiah Stickney.
4. WILLIAM,⁶ b. in 1796; m. Nov. 12, 1820, Anna, dau. of Isaac Townsend (sister of "Aunt Polly Hobson"), and settled above the "mill brow," at Moderation, in Hollis. He was a farmer and lumber dealer; was known as "Major Hobson," having been a commander of militia. He was a man of candor and good judgment and a useful, public-spirited citizen, who filled town offices and sat in the Legislature. "Major Hobson" was ever a good counselor, who tried to make peace in the community. He loved children; they found it out and loved him in return. The poor found in him a generous friend; naturally serious and reflective, but fond of a good humorous story. He d. Oct. 4, 1868. "Aunt Anna," his wife, b. on Feb. 4th, 1797-8, d. July 24, 1893, aged 96. These dates are from the town records and an obituary notice. She was able to be about her room until a few days previous to her death. Issue, all born in Hollis, will follow hereafter.
5. AMOS,⁶ b. June 6, 1798; m. May 1, 1825, Martha Gilkey, who was b. Aug. 4, 1796, and d. June 16, 1847; she had five children. He m. second, Oct. 11, 1848, Mary G. Gowell, b. Nov. 1, 1814, d. Oct. 29, 1888. He was a carpenter and farmer; lived at Moderation Village, in Hollis. He d. Feb. 18, 1882, aged 84. Six children, of whom hereafter.
6. JOSEPH,⁶ b. in 1801.
7. NANCY,⁶ b. in 1803.

8. THOMAS M.,⁶ b. in 1805; m. Berthiah Atkinson and settled at Moderation Mills, where he was engaged in lumbering and milling. Four children.
9. ALVAN,⁶ b. in 1807; m. Mary Ann Morton, and had a dau., *Emily A.*,⁷ b. Aug. 14, 1830. m. Albert Cressy, and d. in 1853. Mr. H. d. Oct. 25, 1831. His wife d. Oct. 29, 1831.
10. ENOCH B.,⁶ b. in Buxton, June 6, 1810; m. Nancy F. Strout, of Limington, Dec. 9, 1832. He d. in Limington, March 25, 1888; wife b. Jan. 19, 1814, and d. in Limington, Aug. 2, 1883. There were eight children; two d. in early life. He was a lumberman and farmer.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF DEA. JOSEPH AND POLLY:

1. ALMON L.,⁷ b. June 21, 1812; m. Betsey Baker, and for many years was engaged in the lumber and West India trade, in Portland. He d. April 5, 1882. Had issue: *Mary*,⁸ *Harriet A.*,⁸ *A. Lewis*,⁸ *Elizabeth*,⁸ and *Frederick*.⁸
2. LYDIA M.,⁷ b. Nov. 16, 1815; m. Ebenezer Adams.
3. HON. JOSEPH,⁷ b. Mar. 20, 1816; m. Jane J. Libby, of Limerick, dau. of Rev. Elias, and for some years was associated with his father in the lumber business at West Buxton. He subsequently settled in Saco and became one of the largest mill owners and lumber dealers in the state. He continued in business with varying success and failure for many years. He was early called "Squire Joe," being justice of the peace; was first mayor of Saco; representative from Buxton, in 1825, 1831, and 1832, and from Saco in 1857; senator in 1871, 1877, and 1878. He d. at the old homestead in Buxton, Feb. 4, 1893. Nine children as follows: *Frank O. L.*,⁸ *Henrietta J.*,⁸ *Ann E.*,⁸ *Joseph W.*,⁸ *Georgia W.*,⁸ *Elizabeth*,⁸ *Harrison J.*,⁸ *Mary*,⁸ *Alice M.*⁸
4. MARY F. S.,⁷ b. Aug. 24, 1818; m. Stephen P. Lane, of Hollis; removed to Saco and d. Nov. 1, 1886.
5. HON. ISAAC T.,⁷ b. July 2, 1821; m. Frances Ellen, daughter of Dexter and Jane (Frost) Brewer, of Westbrook, Me., and had issue, of whom hereafter. His school education was all obtained before he was fourteen years of age, and at the age of fifteen he had the entire charge of his father's business, running the mill and store, paying the men, shipping the lumber to Portland, and looking after the boom. He was a self-educated man, refusing a collegiate education because his father would not permit of his going to West Point, and was an inveterate reader. Books were scarce in Buxton in his youth. Desiring to possess a few, and not having the money to make the purchase, at the age of eleven he made a wagon load of packing cases, drove fifteen miles to Portland and sold them to a book-publishing house, agreeing to take his pay in books. He made his own selection and returned to Buxton, the proud possessor of an encyclopedia in eight volumes, Shakespeare's Complete Works, Plutarch's Lives, a classical dictionary, Pope's Works, Life of Patrick Henry, the Federalist, and some twenty others of a similar character. The selection would have done credit to a man of forty. These books he must have learned almost by heart, for he was able to quote Shakespeare and Pope readily and accurately all his life;



Isaac T. Hovey.

was thoroughly familiar with all classical and Grecian history, and had a remarkable fund of general information.

Mr. Hobson left home about 1852 and engaged in the lumber business in Biddeford, Me., where he purchased the saw-mill on Spring's island. He carried on a successful business there till 1857, when he moved to Wiscasset, Me., and, in connection with his brother, the late Joseph Hobson, of Saco, purchased a steam saw-mill of Abner Coburn. For several years he had his nephew, Frank O. L. Hobson, the son of Joseph Hobson, associated with him in business under the firm name of Isaac T. Hobson & Co., when he purchased his partner's interest and continued the business alone up to the time of his decease.

Mr. Hobson took an active interest in politics from the time of his removal to Wiscasset, and was a staunch Republican. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Wiscasset and the associate towns in 1862, 1863, 1871, 1873, and 1877, and represented Lincoln county in the State Senate in 1866 and 1867. Mr. Hobson d. at Wiscasset on November 22, 1889, after a short illness of three days. This sketch cannot better be closed than by giving an obituary notice, written by his friend, Charles H. Denison, Esq., then of Wiscasset:

"The newspapers of the last week have chronicled briefly the fact that the subject of this obituary had 'entered into his rest,' but such a brief notice is not sufficient to satisfy the love and respect with which he was regarded by this town. Mr. Hobson came to Wiscasset about thirty years ago with his family, and after three decades of toil during which his presence has been an inspiration, the expression 'entered into rest' is truly applicable to him. He was in all this time one of the foremost in any benevolent or beneficial work; was the first to establish or cause to be established the graded public schools, represented the town several terms as a member of the Legislature, and the county as state senator; and was untiring in his labors for the good of his fellow citizens. The oriental proverb, 'When the good man dies the land mourneth,' is a correct expression to use here. His was the 'religion of humanity,' for his ministry was proverbially for the good of men. Not only has the town been benefited by the labor done and payments disbursed, but those to whom he furnished employment will remember with the greatest satisfaction his kindness in every respect; and such an example as his busy life for others as well as himself is worthy of emulation. Outside of the feelings of the writer, there are those who knew him better and whose grief for his loss and sympathy for his mourning family are deep and abiding. But while we mourn let us remember that 'spirit must have wider scope and range.' To him the passage from one state of existence to another was a pleasant thought, and we can rejoice that it seemed to be an easy and peaceful transition. And so the heavenly flowers of love and sympathy we plant at his feet are a token of our feelings, yet by him unregarded, for he sleepeth as one who

'Wraps the drapery of his couch about him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.'"

Children: *Henry Dexter Brewer* and *John Maitland*,^s b. in Biddeford; *George Pepperill Frost* and *Mary Hobson*,ⁿ b. in Wiscasset. John Maitland d. at the age of two years; the others and their mother are living in Brooklyn, N. Y., at the date of this writing.

6. NANCY T.,⁷ b. Feb. 17, 1824; m. William L. Johnson, and d. Jan. 20, 1888.
7. ETHELINDA,⁷ b. Mar. 16, 1827; m. Rev. James M. Bailey, and is living in Saco.
8. EMILY R.,⁷ b. Nov. 16, 1829; m. Rev. George W. Howe, and is living.
9. REBECCA A. L.,⁷ b. Aug. 24, 1832; m. William Briant; d. Oct. 25, 1870.

CHILDREN OF JABEZ AND BETSEY:

1. SEWALL,⁷ m. Martha Buzzell and settled at Steep Falls, where he now resides. He had six children by Martha; m. second, Mrs. Ann Thompson, and had by her one child.
2. REBECCA,⁷ m. Dr. James M. Buzzell.
3. ELIZA,⁷ m. Samuel Bangs.
4. ALMEDA,⁷ m. Ivory Harmon.
5. ELLEN,⁷ m. Ingalls Payne.
6. JABEZ,⁷ m. Eliza J. Smith and has five children; now running the hotel at Hiram Bridge, Oxford Co., Me.

CHILDREN OF REV. ANDREW:

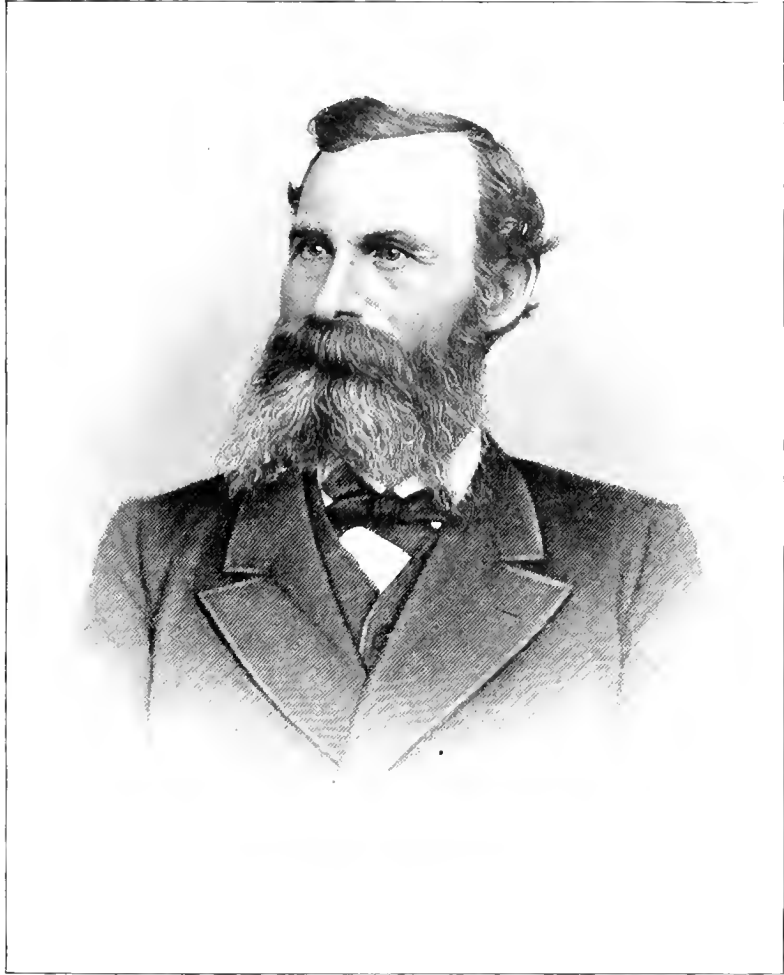
1. REV. PELETIAH M.,⁷ b. July 2, 1818; m. Hannah Mann; second, Mrs. Martha Nevins; three daughters by first wife; Freewill Baptist minister.
2. SALLY,⁷ b. Feb. 10, 1820; m. Mark R. Came.
3. WILLIAM,⁷ b. Aug. 14, 1822; d. Aug. 25, 1825.
4. ANDREW,⁷ b. Nov. 23, 1824; d. Aug. 19, 1825.
5. WILLIAM,⁷ b. Oct. 13, 1825; graduated at college and was a teacher until the Civil war broke out, when he entered the Union army in the 17th Maine Infantry; was lieutenant-colonel when discharged. It is presumed that he re-entered the army, as he is now called "General." He m. Eliza A. Coolbroth, resides in Somerville, Mass., and has five children.
6. ANDREW,⁷ b. May 2, 1829; m. Olive Coolbroth and is now living in South Boston, engaged in lumber business. Four children.
7. JEREMIAH,⁷ b. 1831; d. a child.

CHILDREN OF JEREMIAH AND ABIGAIL:

1. HARRIET N.,⁷ b. Sept. 22, 1821; d. Sept. 17, 1843.
2. SUSAN A.,⁷ b. Mar. 22, 1825; deceased.

CHILDREN OF JAMES:

1. JABEZ H.,⁷ m. Olive Goodall. Five children.
2. AMANDA,⁷ m. Mark Coolbroth.
3. ADALINE,⁷ m. William Anderson.
4. HANNAH J.,⁷ m. Isaac Ridlon.
5. EDWIN,⁷ m. Maria Nute.
6. JEREMIAH,⁷ d. in the army.
7. WILLIAM,⁷ m. J. Bancroft.



SAMUEL D. HOBSON.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND HANNAH:

1. STEPHEN H.,⁷ b. in 1819, went to Georgia with several other young men to find employment, and d. in September, 1840.
2. ELIZABETH,⁷ b. in 1821; m. Samuel Banks; d. in 1882.
3. MARY,⁷ b. in 1824; m. Samuel Banks; d. in 1855.
4. NANCY,⁷ b. in 1827; m. D. Menter.
5. HON. SAMUEL D.,⁷ b. Oct. 5, 1830; m. Mary E., daughter of Eben and Sarah (Haley) Sawyer, of Hollis, and had issue, eight children. Mr. Hobson's early years were passed on the farm. His education was acquired at the common schools of his native town and at Limerick Academy. At the age of twenty he commenced to learn the trade of carpenter; worked two years in Hollis and a few months in Portland. In the month of September, 1852, he removed to Island Pond and was engaged in erecting the first building in the village. He continued there as builder and contractor until 1857, when he was engaged by Isaac Dyer, of Portland, to take charge of his mill and lumber business at Island Pond, and continued in this position two years. In 1859 he became the agent of St. John Smith, of Portland, who had come into possession of about one thousand acres of land near Island Pond village. He acted in this capacity one year, and in 1860 bought out Mr. Smith. In 1863 he was appointed United States customs officer, which position he held for one year. After engaging in merchandising for nearly three years, Mr. Hobson purchased the entire plant of Woodbury's mill, East Brighton, Vt., Sept. 20, 1866, and became a resident there, and "Hobson's Mills" has since been his home, with the exception of an absence of two years and a half in Wakefield, Mass., until 1891, when he removed to Island Pond. Under Mr. Hobson's keen and judicious management the business has increased rapidly, and the firm, in 1884, assumed the title of S. D. Hobson & Sons. They plane and fit lumber for special orders, which is an important part of their business, besides manufacturing building lumber, clapboards, laths, etc. They cut from five to six million feet of lumber per annum, employ from forty to one hundred horses and forty men, and do an annual business of \$75,000. Mr. Hobson also carries on a mercantile establishment, and has a large farm from which he cuts two hundred tons of hay.

Mr. Hobson's religious affiliations are with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a prominent member since 1877. Politically he is a Republican and has done good work for his party in town and state affairs. He has filled nearly all the town offices; represented Brighton in the Legislature in 1856 and again in 1882 and 1883. In 1860 he was elected assistant judge of the county court and served two years; in 1884-5 he represented Essex county in the State Senate. He is a man of strong temperance principles; positive in his convictions; pleasant and unassuming in manner; fond of his family and promoting their advance in education generously; liberal in all matters pertaining to public good; as a manufacturer and business man, he is a persistent and practical worker, and his efforts have been rewarded with financial success. Children as follows:

1. HOWARD H.,⁸ m., Dec., 1880, Emma A. Mansur and has two children, *Harry M.*⁹ and *Dorothy M.*⁹

- II. HELEN M.,⁸ m., in 1880, K. B. Fletcher, Jr., of Lancaster, N. H., and has one child, *Esther*.⁹
- III. JOHN E.,⁸ d. Oct., 1867, aged 10 years.
- IV. EUGENE F.,⁸ m. Nellie G. Lang, 1881, and has two children, *Beatrice A.*⁹ and *Albion L.*⁹
- V. SARAH M.,⁸ completed the academic and medical courses at Boston University and settled in Chicago.
- VI. ALBION W.,⁸ graduated from Boston University academic course, studied two years in the law school of that institution, and is in Chicago, employed by Silver, Burdett & Co., publishers.
- VII. MARY C.,⁸ at home, 1894.
- VIII. ELSIE G.,⁸ at home, 1894.
6. ALBION,⁷ b. in 1833, was in the 1st Minnesota Regiment, and fell on Bull Run battle-field, July 21, 1861; a noble young man.
7. AMANDA,⁷ b. in 1839; m. Melvin Falls, and lives in the West; has several children.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND ANNA:

1. WILLIAM F.,⁷ b. July 22, 1821; m. Aurelia Phinney; second, Eliza Hutchins. He was a surveyor of lumber for many years in Hollis, but removed to Machias after Isaac T. Hobson engaged in business there. One child.
2. NATHAN E.,⁷ b. Apr. 3, 1823; m. Betsey Smith, a half-sister to A. G. Smith, Esq., of West Buxton, and settled as lumberman and merchant in Hollis. He removed to Island Pond, Vt., many years ago, where he is now engaged in the stove, hardware, and tinware trade. Three children.
3. JEREMIAH S.,⁷ b. Feb. 18, 1826; m. Susan Smith, and by her had a dau. He was killed by a falling timber in a saw mill, Sept. 7, 1865; lumberman.
4. INFANT SON,⁷ b. Mar. 8, 1825.
5. JOSEPH L.,⁷ b. Jan. 18, 1828; m. Frances Johnson; second, Charlotte S. Googin; kept store at Moderation, with Nathan, in early life; was employed by Hon. Joseph Hobson, of Saco, many years; now in trade there. Five children.
6. CHARLES,⁷ b. Dec. 20, 1829; m. Dorothy Phinney; second, Sarah A., dau. of Winthrop Pease, of Hollis; has been in various kinds of business, principally merchandising; residence in Buxton.
7. ALVAN,⁷ b. Nov. 20, 1830; m. Martha Marr; second, Sarah Johnson; lives on homestead at Moderation Mills, Hollis. One son, *Willie D.*,⁸ b. July 26, 1870.
8. GEORGE W.,⁷ b. Aug. 7, 1835; d. June 16, 1842.
9. LYDIA A.,⁷ b. Jan. 10, 1839; d. June 16, 1842.
10. INFANT SON,⁷ b. Mar. 18, 1834.

CHILDREN OF AMOS AND MARTHA:

1. MARY A.,⁷ b. May 23, 1826; m. Jan. 4, 1855, Daniel Bradbury, and lived in Hollis.

2. JAMES G.,⁷ b. Mar. 29, 1828; m. July 28, 1850, Sophronia Sweat, and lived in Hollis; carpenter.
 3. CHARLES H.,⁷ b. Feb. 22, 1831; m. Lucinda Earl, and resides in Portland; wife deceased; he has long been a carpenter and contractor.
 4. ELLEN P.,⁷ b. Sept. 29, 1835; m. Ebenezer Davis.
 5. MARTHA J.,⁷ b. Sept. 25, 1838; d. Aug. 7, 1842.
- BY SECOND WIFE:
6. EDWIN A.,⁷ b. June 29, 1849; m. Hattie, dau. of Ivory and Isabella (Sawyer) Hill, of Buxton; merchant at West Buxton village; has been in trade since a boy; resides on the homestead.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS M. AND BETHIA:

1. FREDERICK,⁷ d. when a young man.
2. MIRANDA,⁷ d. when a young woman. Did she marry Francis Harmon, the mill-wright?
3. THOMAS M.,⁷ d. a young man, unmarried.
4. JULIA,⁷ m. George Hill, son of Ivory and Isabella.

CHILDREN OF ENOCH B. AND NANCY:

1. SIMEON S.,⁷ b. Sept. 29, 1836; d. April 30, 1838.
2. SAMUEL L.,⁷ b. April 29, 1839; d. same day.
3. SIMEON S.,⁷ b. April 29, 1839; m. Addie Bickford, of Parsonsfield, in 1860; she d. two years after. He is now engaged in banking, and cattle and sheep breeding in Montana.
4. STEPHEN W.,⁷ b. Mar. 11, 1841, in Buxton; m. Florence E. Libby, of Saco, Dec. 11, 1875; farmer in Limington, Me. Three of four children living: *Jennie M.*,⁸ *Charles L.*,⁸ and *Howard H.*⁸
5. AURELIA A.,⁷ b. Nov. 7, 1844, in Buxton; m. David Walker, in 1867, who lives at South Limington, as merchant and farmer.
6. FRANK A.,⁷ b. Jan. 7, 1850, in Limerick; living in Montana; horse and sheep ranch.
7. EMMA M.,⁷ b. Oct. 9, 1853, in Limerick; d. in Limington, Dec. 21, 1882.
8. AVILDA L.,⁷ m. J. D. Wadleigh, of Parsonsfield, in 1857; now living in Standish, near Sebago lake.

Howard Family.

All readers of English history are aware of the high position held by the Howards, not only by the main line, but by the several junior branches as well. We shall not dwell upon the genealogy of the Howards of England and Scotland, where they have been numerous.

JOHN and JAMES HOWARD came from England and settled in Duxbury, Mass., as early as 1643. James, tradition says, settled in Bermuda. John went to Bridgewater, and was one of the original settlers there in 1651. He

took the oath of fidelity in 1657; was one of the first military officers, and was an influential citizen. We would designate John as the ancestor of *all* the New England Howards, but the pedigree became tangled with that of Haywood at an early day, and it is now uncertain as to which of the two families some of the Howards should trace their ancestry.

James Howard, said to be son of preceding, m. Elizabeth Washburn, and had, with other issue, a son JAMES, who moved to Woburn, where his children's names were recorded: wife's name, Bathsheba. Issue:

1. JAMES, b. April 16, 1712; d. May 12, 1812.
2. HULDAH, b. April 18, 1714.
3. ABIGAIL, b. July 23, 1716.
4. JAMES, b. Aug. 24, 1718; m. Susanna, dau. of Rev. Wilson, of Woburn, Mass., where they lived until 1772-3, when they came to the then district of Maine, and settled upon a grant of land now composing the town of Brownfield. He d. Dec. 20, 1803. His widow d. Aug. 27, 1816, in her 94th year. Their children were as follows:
 - I. SUSANNA, b. Oct. 7, 1742; m. John Walker; d. Aug. 9, 1833.
 - II. JAMES, b. Nov. 7, 1744; settled in New York, on the Mohawk, and d. there.
 - III. SAMUEL, b. May 2, 1747; was a sailor in early life. He was a Revolutionary soldier and one of the Boston Tea Party, 1773. He was absent at sea when hostilities commenced, and his wife and two sons left the city and waited on some island in Boston harbor until his return; after this, some six or eight weeks, they left the island and went to Woburn, where his father lived, and remained there until he removed to Brownfield, prior to 1800. He once lived at Conway Centre, near "Black Cat brook"; moved thence to Hiram Hill, and thence to "Ten Mile Mill," where his wife, Mary Haley, d. Aug. 2, 1823, aged 77. She was buried on the high bank southwest of the mill, in a lot now overgrown with pines. After the death of his wife he returned to Conway to live with son James, and d. there, June 1, 1840, aged 94 years and 10 days.
 - IV. SARAH, b. Apr. 12, 1750; m. Daniel Cross.
 - V. LEMUEL, b. Apr. 6, 1752; m. Hannah Clemons; d. Mar. 20, 1842.
 - VI. BENJAMIN, b. Jan. 6, 1755; d. in February.
 - VII. WILSON, b. Feb. 15, 1756; m. — Wood; d. Jan. 25, 1845.
 - VIII. JOSEPH, b. Nov. 9, 1758; m. Rebecca Gleason, of Billerica, Mass., dau. of William and Mary (Segar) Gleason, Feb. 28, 1786. She was b. Dec. 10, 1765; removed to Brownfield, Me., in June, 1786, where they resided the remainder of their days. She d. Aug. 17, 1844; he d. Nov. 9, 1851. Children:
 - (1). *Henry*, b. Aug. 11, 1787; m. Susan Bean (b. July 26, 1793, d. April 10, 1831); he d. Sept. 21, 1825. Issue:
 - (1). *Albert F.*, b. July 15, 1811.
 - (II). *Louisa A.*, b. Feb. 24, 1813.
 - (III). *Albion P.*, b. June 26, 1815; d. Feb. 13th.

- (iv). *Henry*, b. April 16, 1817; m. Mary Miller (b. Dec. 8, 1823), and had issue:
- a. *Sarah G.*, b. Dec. 9, 1839.
 - b. *Charles H.*, b. Feb. 3, 1845.
- (2). *Sally G.*, b. Sept. 24, 1789; d. Dec. 12, 1849.
- (3). *Moses A.*, b. July 18, 1791; d. Oct. 24, 1793.
- (4). *Rebecca*, b. May 1, 1793; m. Capt. Sam. Gibson.
- (5). *Nancy*, b. May 11, 1795; m. Capt. Abel Gibson.
- (6). *Moses A.*, b. Mar. 9, 1798; d. Mar. 20, 1799.
- (7). *Joseph*, of whom hereafter.
- (8). *Polly*, b. Jan. 24, 1802; m. Barnabas Brackett; d. Oct. 13, 1831.

Hon. Joseph Howard was born in Brownfield, Me., Mar. 14, 1800; m. Maria Annette Dana (she b. in Fryeburg, Me., Apr. 29, 1805, d. in Portland, March 22, 1869), Dec. 20, 1826. He received his preliminary education at Fryeburg Academy; graduated at Bowdoin, class of 1821, and immediately entered the office of Judge Dana to study law. He completed his legal studies in the office of Judge Daniel Goodenow, and was admitted to the bar in 1824; first practised in Bridgton; then removed to Limerick, where he practised twelve or more years; served as county attorney for York county about ten years; settled in Portland in 1837, where he formed a partnership with Henry B. Osgood, his brother-in-law, their wives being the accomplished daughters of Judge Dana and sisters of Gov. John W. Dana. After the death of his partner, he and George F. Shepley practised together until 1848, when he was appointed justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. He had previously served as United States attorney for the district of Maine. He subsequently admitted to partnership Sewall C. Strout; afterwards he admitted his son-in-law, Nathan Cleaves, late judge of probate for Cumberland county, and still later, Henry B. Cleaves, now governor of Maine.

In December, 1877, he went to visit his brother at the old homestead in Brownfield, where he arrived at noon. After dinner he went out alone to stroll about the farm where he was born. Failing to return, search was made and his lifeless body found only a little way from the house. In his hand was a bunch of evergreen he had plucked on his way.

In all the relations of life Judge Howard was a most estimable man. Children:

1. ELIZABETH D., b. Nov. 3, 1827; d. May 26, 1832.
2. REBECCA, b. Sept. 25, 1829; d. Aug. 20, 1832.
3. CAROLINE E., b. Sept. 10, 1831.
4. JOSEPH D., b. July 15, 1833.
5. MARIA A., b. Aug. 20, 1835.
6. HENRY R., b. May 5, 1838.

All b. in Limerick except Henry, who was b. in Portland.

Hubart-Hubbard.

Hubart is a French name, and the first of the family known in New England, came from the Isle of Jersey to Kittery, before 1700. They had lived in the parish of St. Savior. JOSEPH HUBART made his will in Kittery—recorded April 21, 1701—in which he states the name of his birth-place. He bequeaths to his loving brother, PHILIP HUBART, of Kittery, “with whom I have lived and by whom I have been provided for and maintained ever since my coming to New England,” two pounds, besides a tract of land, or field, “situate in the parish of St. Savior, in Jersey, lately in the possession of my brother; JOHN HUBART, of said parish.” From this ancient French surname the transmuting influences of the New World have produced HUBBARD, which is an English surname.

From the first Philip Hubart there has been a long line, representing no less than eight generations bearing this christian name. Immediately after settlement members of the family became leading spirits in town affairs of Kittery, and Philip Hubart was selectman there from 1707 to 1711. He was on a committee, in 1706, to build a meeting-house 36 feet square. In 1772 a Philip Hubart was one of the “leading citizens” who showed loyalty to the colonial interests against England, and was on a committee to formulate certain resolutions for the town to adopt, being then styled “Captain.” Among prominent citizens of Berwick, which was formerly part of Kittery, were CAPT. PHILIP and COL. MOSES HUBBARD, of this family. From the prestige of those who came to Cornish and Hiram we conclude that their “blood was thicker than water.”

Philip Hubbard settled in Cornish, and married a Barker. His father was John, son of Philip. This family came from Berwick. Mr. Hubbard died at the early age of 36 years, leaving three sons and a daughter.

Hon. John P. Hubbard, son of preceding, was a native of Cornish, but settled in Hiram in 1841, where he was long prominently identified with the history of Oxford county. He was held in such high esteem that he was called to fill every town office, and to serve in both branches of the Legislature—two terms in the Senate—of the state. He was, however, too actively engaged in business to devote much of his time to public affairs, but his pride in all that pertained to the progress of the town and the advancement of his fellow townsmen inspired him to contribute his influence in the most practical way toward the attainment of such objects. His sterling integrity and uniform kindness secured to him many warm friends, who were delighted in doing him honor, and when he died he was deeply lamented by a wide circle of acquaintances. He was trial justice for many years, member of state board of valuation in 1870, and served as an excellent moderator at town elections. He married first, Mary A., dau. of Joseph Sargent, who lived near Portland, and had issue, MARY E., who was the wife of John Langdon Otis, and after his death was married to Hon. Peter B. Young, of Hiram; CHARLES E. HUBBARD,* who was a lieutenant in the Civil war, and who served as town treasurer of

* Charles E. and John W. have children married.

Hiram, representative in the Legislature, and is now living in Kansas; and JOHN W. HUBBARD, who was a lieutenant of heavy artillery during the Rebellion, and has been selectman and postmaster in Hiram. John P. Hubbard married for his second wife, Susanna, dau. of Gen. Peleg and Susanna Wadsworth, and a teacher of Hiram, and had issue, MINNIE, a graduate of Farmington Normal school who enjoys a high reputation in three states; PHILIP W., a graduate of Maine State College, now in California; CORA, the wife of John B. Pike, Esq., who resides with her mother on the old Wadsworth homestead, and ELMER M., the stage-driver and expressman, now living at Kezar Falls, Me. Mr. Hubbard died in Hiram, Aug. 18, 1885, after a painful illness.

Hon. Noah B. Hubbard, brother of John P., was b. in Cornish, Nov. 1, 1824, and was engaged in trade with his brother in Lovell until 1841, when, on the death of their brother Frank, they settled in Hiram. He clerked a while for John P., and afterwards became his partner in trade; then, after a few years, he engaged in trade with Roscoe G. Green, and, lastly, with his only son, RALPH L. HUBBARD. He was postmaster at Hiram for twenty-seven years; assessor of internal revenue one year, and custom officer in Portland about five years. He was town clerk of Hiram twelve years; was selectman, magistrate, county commissioner and representative in the State Legislature. His penmanship was as beautiful as copperplate; his good judgment and faithfulness a sound guarantee to the public in every official capacity to which he was called, and his unabated courtesy and dignified bearing commanded the respect of all. He was a loyal representative of the Republican party, and an efficient advocate of its principles. Discreet in his personal affairs, guarded in his utterances, and devoted to his family, he seldom gave offense to any. He died in 1884, aged 59 years, 9 months, and 8 days. He m. Emeline, dau. of Hon. John Kimball, of Hiram, by whom issue, RALPH L. and FANNIE B.

A sister of John P., Noah B., and Frank Hubbard was the wife of James O. McIntire, who served as clerk of courts for York county several years. She was living with her son and two daughters in Portland when last heard from.

Huntress Family.

Robert Huntress, whose wife was Hannah Wadleigh, came from Berwick to Shapleigh, thence to Hiram, early in the present century, and settled on a farm on the northeast side of Ossipee river, near the Warren bridge. He d. suddenly many years ago; his widow d. about 1856. Their children were as follows:

1. TEMPLE, m. Eunice Goodwin, and lived and d. in Hiram.
2. WILLIAM, m. Mary Lord, and lived and d. in So. Hiram. At the age of 87, in 1880, he was at work in his field, an active man.
3. BETSEY, m. Jacob Lord, Jr., and had *Paul* and *Harriet*.
4. FANNY, m. Jacob Lord, Jr., and had nine children. She is now living with her daughter, Miss Hannah Lord, in Cornish village, at the age of 89 years, having been a devoted Christian for more than half a century.

5. JOHN, m. Emma Lord; lived at So. Hiram, where she d. in 1855, leaving a large family.
6. HANNAH, m. Henry Jackson, of Naples, Me.
7. ROBERT, d. unmarried.
8. DARLING, was a clergyman and left the state.
9. SAMUEL, m. Eliza Lombard, and lived and d. in Hiram. His second wife was Hannah Lombard, widow of Philip P. Kezar. The Huntress family was noted for industry, economy, and strength.

Hutchinson Family.

Hutchinson is an English surname, and was borne by several somewhat illustrious persons in literary life in the "Old World." RICHARD HUTCHINSON, born in England in 1606, came to New England in 1634-6. The celebrated ANNE HUTCHINSON, who claimed to be a medium of divine revelations, gave the family notoriety, and the HUTCHINSON FAMILY, the noted singers, cast a beautiful halo over the name. A branch of the old stock was early planted in Wells, Me., and from that town came

Joshua Hutchinson, an early settler in Buxton, whose wife, Sarah, d. there Sept. 22, 1806. His second wife was Molly Bradbury. The names of his children and grandchildren will follow:

1. JOHN M., b. Oct. 4, 1784; by wife Ruth had a son, *Christopher C.*, b. Nov. 8, 1811.
2. MATTHIAS, b. in April, 1786. He settled in Standish, near York's Corner, and had a family of sons and daughters, of whom we remember *Mark*, who had a family; *Mrs. Thomas Sawyer*, mother of William P. (?), Thomas C., Matthias, Charles, Esther, and Loric; *Augustus*, who served in the Civil war.
3. JOSHUA, b. Dec. 4, 1787; settled in Buxton, between Dearborn's hill and the Centre, where he brought up a large family of children of active business habits. He d. July 3, 1858. Issue as follows:
 - I. TAMAH, b. Sept. 2, 1812.*
 - II. LEONARD, b. Feb. 19, 1814.
 - III. LIBBY, b. Jan. 22, 1816; d. July 18, 1841.
 - IV. SALLY, b. Nov. 1, 1817.
 - V. ISAAC, b. March 26, 1819; d. in infancy.
 - VI. ISAAC, b. Dec. 9, 1820. He was for many years a school-teacher, but subsequently engaged in trade with his brothers, at West Buxton.
 - VII. LYDIA, b. May 26, 1822.
 - VIII. MAHLON, b. March 9, 1824. He lived at Kennebunk, I think, and was a drover and speculator.

*One of the daughters m. Gray Rounds, of Buxton, and had issue; one m. Nelson Bradbury, of Buxton, and had issue; and another, — Graham, and had sons.

- IX. JOHN M., b. Feb. 13, 1826; m. and had a daughter; was a tailor by trade, but latterly went into trade with his brothers, at West Buxton. He afterwards kept store for several years at Bonnie Eagle, but health failed and he retired to the old homestead, which he owned, and there died, leaving a widow, his second wife, who was a Haskell, of Limington. John was a shrewd business man and economist who acquired a handsome property.
- X. CAROLINE, b. Nov. 7, 1827; spinster.
- XI. GEORGE, b. Sept. 2, 1829; lived in Buxton.
- XII. EDWARD, b. Sept. 9, 1831; in early years worked at shoemaking, but latterly has been a farmer at Moderation village, Hollis.
- XIII. CHARLES, b. Dec. 2, 1833; engaged early in the baking business, and drove a baker's cart; then was clerk and salesman for George Gilman, at West Buxton, succeeding him there when he removed to Portland. He and his brothers continued in business there many years; since, he has had stores at Lewiston, Biddeford, and other places; has dealt in live stock; now in California.
4. MARK, b. Aug. 21, 1789; d. in 1815.
5. ISAAC, b. Nov. 18, 1792; d. Nov. 2, 1817.
6. HANNAH, b. June 10, 1794.
7. THEODORE, b. May 4, 1798; lived in Buxton, and d. Feb. 6, 1874; had by wife Dorcas, children as follows:
- I. ELIZA L. R., b. Sept. 23, 1824; d. Feb. 10, 1825.
- II. MARY B., b. Jan. 4, 1826.
- III. WILLIAM H., b. Jan. 28, 1828.
- IV. JOSHUA, b. Jan. 28, 1830.
- V. JOHN R., b. Oct. 1, 1832.
8. BENJAMIN, b. in April, 1800, and lived at Dearborn's hill, in Buxton. He had two sons, named *Joshua* and *Jonathan*.

Ingalls Family.

This is a Scandinavian surname, and is allied to Ingersoll, Ingelow, Ingraham, and Ingborg. The early ancestors of the old family in Lincolnshire, England, came from Northern Europe, probably from Norway or Sweden, where they were descendants of the Vikings. Eight of this name had graduated from Harvard and Yale in 1835.

Edmund Ingalls¹ came from Lincolnshire, England, with wife and children and sat down where the city of Lynn, Mass., now is in 1629. He was a farmer and took up land in the eastern part of the township, near a small pond, and the place where his house stood has ever since been known to his descendants. He had a malt house near the pond. When the town lands were divided, in 1638, he and a brother, whose name will appear, had "upland and meadow, 120 acres." He was accidentally drowned in March, 1648, by

falling with his horse through the old Saugus bridge, and the General Court paid his family one hundred pounds in response to the following petition :

"The humble petition of Robert Ingalls with the rest of his brethren and sisters, being eight in number, humbly sheweth that whereas your poor petitioners father hath been deprived of his life by the insufficiency of Lynne Bridge, so-called, to the great impoverishment of your poor petitioners mother and themselves, and there being a court order that any person so dyeinge through such insufficiency of any bridge in the countrye that there should be an hundred pounds forfeit to the next heir, may it therefore please this honourable Court to take your poor petitioners case into consideration "

His estate was inventoried at £135: 8: 10, including house and lands, £50. The name of his wife was Ann, and by her he had nine children, whose names will appear.

Francis Ingalls¹ came from Lincolnshire, England, with Edmund, before-mentioned, in 1629, and shared in the allotment of town lands in Lynn, Mass., in 1638. He was born in 1601: was a tanner and lived at Swampscott, where he built a tannery on Humphrey's brook, and the old vats were not taken out until 1825. This was reported to have been the first tannery in New England, and its establishment at that early date may have given impulse to the shoe business that has since grown to such magnitude in the neighborhood.

SECOND GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF EDMUND AND ANN:

- I. ROBERT,² inherited his father's "house and homestead." By wife Sarah, who d. Apr. 8, 1696, he had children as follows:
 - I. HANNAH,³ b. Sept. 20, 1647; m. May 2, 1673, Henry Stacy.
 - II. ROBERT,³ b. Feb. 9, 1649; m. June 20, 1675, Rebecca Leighton, who d. Feb., 1680, by whom Sarah,⁴ b. Sept. 19, 1677, and Robert,⁴ b. July 10, 1679.
 - III. SAMUEL,³ b. Sept. 22, 1650; m. Feb. 2, 1682, Hannah Brewer, and had issue, Hannah,⁴ b. July 10, 1683, and Abigail,⁴ b. Aug. 18, 1685. He was made freeman in 1691; probably identical with Samuel of Ipswich, representative in 1691.
 - IV. SARAH,³ b. July 4, 1654.
 - V. ELIZABETH,³ b. Mar. 7, 1657.
 - VI. NATHANIEL,³ b. 1659.
2. ELIZABETH,² of whom no particulars.
3. FAITH,² m. Andrew Allen.
4. JOHN,² to whom his father gave "the house and ground that was Jeremy Fitch's lying by the meeting-house and three acres of land he hath in England."
5. SARAH,² m. William Bitnor.
6. HENRY,² b. in 1627; m. July 6, 1653, Mary Osgood, who d. Dec. 16, 1686, leaving twelve children. He m. second, Aug. 1, 1689, Sarah Farnum, widow of George Abbott, who d. May 12, 1728, aged 90. This Henry early settled in Andover, Mass., and became the ancestor of a numerous race who are now scattered over our broad land. A descendant, Capt. Henry Ingalls, about a year before his death, made the following statement: "Mr. Henry Ingalls, from whom all these spring, was

born in the year 1627, and died in the year 1719, who lived 92 years. I, Henry Ingalls, was born have lived eighty-three so that we two Henry Ingalls hath lived on this earth one hundred and seventy-five years."

7. SAMUEL,² whose posterity settled about Lynn.
8. MARY,² of whom no account.
9. JOSEPH,² whose history is not known.

THIRD GENERATION.

Henry Ingalls,³ son of Henry, of Andover, and Mary Osgood, born Dec. 8, 1656; m. Aug. 1, 1689, Sarah, dau. of George and Hannah (Chandler) Abbott. He d. Feb. 8, 1695; his widow, May 12, 1728. He had a son JOSIAH,⁴ whose son,

Dea. Josiah Ingalls,⁵ the fifth generation from Edmund, the emigrant, married Eunice and had six sons. He removed from Andover to Ringe, N. H., in 1760, being owner of a mill there, and living near "Grassy pond." He was prominent in civil and ecclesiastical affairs. He d. about 1775. Of his children, the following names have been found:

1. AMOS,⁶ moved to Acworth, N. H., in 1785. He m. Sarah York and had issue, of whom hereafter.
2. EBENEZER,⁶ b. Nov. 7, 1745; m. before 1771; was in company of Capt. Thomas in 1775, and in Stark's brigade, 1778. In 1778-79, he removed to Jaffrey, N. H.
3. JOSIAH,⁶ b. Oct. 31, 1747; m. Aug. 31, 1771, Sarah Bowers, b. Jan. 25, 1750, dau. of Nehemiah and Sarah (Larrabee) Bowers. In 1787, he moved to Jaffrey, N. H. His children born in Ringe and Jaffrey, of whom hereafter.
4. SIMEON,⁶ b. Aug. 24, 1749; was in company of Capt. Philip Thomas, in 1775, and d. 1790, in Ringe, N. H.; estate settled by widow Mary, who married second, Aug. 16, 1794, Levi Maynard. Two children, of whom more.
5. NATHANIEL,⁶ born Sept. 19, 1751; m. Oct. 10, 1785, Tabitha, dau. of Ephraim Hunt; second, June 5, 1787, Sarah, dau. of Moses Hall; was in the Revolutionary army. In 1803, the family removed to Peterborough, where he d. Mar. 9, 1814; his widow, Sept. 18, 1844. He was a native of Andover, and went to Ringe with his parents in 1764; was by occupation a miller. Eight children, of whom more.
6. JONATHAN,⁶ b. Dec. 4, 1753; m. Aug. 8, 1782, Deborah, dau. of Jonathan Sherwin, who d. Aug. 1, 1790, leaving three children. He married second, Jan. 21, 1794, Zipporah, dau. of Barnabas Barker, of Scituate, Mass. He d. May 11, 1836; his wife d. Nov. 2, 1830. He was twice in the Revolutionary army; town clerk in 1784; selectman in 1783, '84, '95; a man of public spirit and good ability.
7. CALEB,⁶ b. Feb. 22, 1756, of whom no particulars.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF AMOS AND MARY:

1. JONATHAN,⁷ b. 1787; went to New York; m. Electa Jewett, and had *Clarence*,⁸ m. — Rider; *Eliza*,⁸ m. Henry D. Merritt; *Hannah*,⁸ m. Andrew Stiles; *William*,⁸ b. 1747; *Lavinia*,⁸ m. Asa Mason; *Elmira*,⁸

- d. young; *Delia*,⁸ m. Jared Blodget; *Polly*,⁸ m. Edmund A. Carpenter.
2. EUNICE F.,⁷ m. Jonathan H. Reed.
 3. POLLY,⁷ m. Amos Campbell.
 4. AMOS,⁷ removed to the West.
 5. SEWALL,⁷ m. Clarissa Hudson, and had issue: *Jonathan*,⁸ m. Hannah M. Stevens; *Millic*,⁸ d. single; *Lucina*,⁸ m. Harry D. Wallace; *Harriet N.*,⁸ d. young; *Amos*,⁸ d. young; *Phylinda F.*,⁸ m. William Alexander, second, Jonathan Blake; *Sylvester*,⁸ m. Marietta Dean, and had issue, *Josephus A.*,⁹ and *Edgar B.*⁹
 6. EDNA,⁷ m. Robert Anderson and had issue.

CHILDREN OF JOSIAH AND SARAH:

1. JOHN,⁷ b. Dec. 15, 1771; d. Feb. 23, 1772.
2. JAMES,⁷ b. Mar. 5, 1773; d. July 24, 1775.
3. SARAH,⁷ b. Dec. 21, 1775; d. Sept. 25, 1777.
4. PHEBE,⁷ b. Feb. 21, 1778; m. Feb. 27, 1801, Robert Gilmore; d. May 3, 1851.
5. JOSIAH,⁷ b. April 5, 1780; m. Dec. 29, 1808, Lois Capron, of Marlboro; was a carriage maker, in Ringe, N. H., and in Fitzwilliam, where he d. Mar. 18, 1855; his wife d. Mar. 20, 1855, aged 70. No issue.
6. JAMES,⁷ b. Feb. 7, 1782; m. Rebecca, dau. of Daniel and Alice (Shedd) Twiss, of Jaffrey, N. H.; he d. in Ringe, April 7, 1830; his widow d. April 9, 1868. Children: *Abigail*,⁸ m. John Kenrick, of Dover, Mass.; *Caroline*,⁸ m. George Cheeseman; *James M.*,⁸ resides in Marlboro, Mass.; *Amos*,⁸ d. 1864; *Lucy*,⁸ m. Nov. 5, 1846, James M. Small; *Lois*,⁸ m. Moses Sumner Deeth.
7. SARAH,⁷ b. Aug. 28, 1783; m. Moses Sawyer, of Sharon, where she lived until his death; subsequently lived in Ringe; d. Nov. 16, 1871.
8. DEBORAH,⁷ b. Aug. 27, 1785; m. May 9, 1816, Rev. Charles Mavery, a Methodist preacher; she m. second, in 1843, Robertson Perkins, Esq., of Fitzwilliam, whom she survived, and d. Feb. 16, 1862, at Ringe, N. H.
9. FLINT,⁷ b. April 27, 1789; d. insane, 1834.
10. SIMEON,⁷ b. Sept. 22, 1791; d. young.
11. CHARLES,⁷ b. Sept. 23, 1794; settled in Keene, N. H.; d. in Windsor, Vt., in 1873.

CHILDREN OF SIMEON AND MARY:

1. JOHN,⁷ b. Feb. 24, 1779; d. in Ringe, N. H., June 2, 1806.
2. IRA,⁷ b. Feb. 11, 1781; m. Jerusha Hodge, Feb. 20, 1809.

CHILDREN OF NATHANIEL AND WIVES:

1. TABITHA,⁷ b. Feb. 27, 1789, in Ringe, N. H.; m. Jan. 8, 1819, Amos Woolson; d. Jan. 14, 1822.
2. SALLY,⁷ b. May 31, 1791; m. Robert White, April 30, 1837; d. Mar. 25, 1845.
3. BETSEY,⁷ b. Oct. 2, 1793; d. Feb. 15, 1845, unmarried.
4. CYRUS,⁷ b. Feb. 7, 1797; m. Mary L. Dakin, Sept. 13, 1830; resided in Peterborough, N. H., and Leominster, Mass.; followed mercantile pursuits; served as town clerk.

5. SABRA,⁷ b. in Oct., 1799; d. Feb. 6, 1860, unmarried.
6. ALMIRA,⁷ b. Aug. 14, 1803; m. Charles Carter, May 8, 1827, and settled in Leominster, Mass.
7. GEORGE H.,⁷ b. Mar. 21, 1805; m. Betsey Loring, May 28, 1831. He engaged in trade in Lowell, Mass., but afterwards studied for the medical profession; took his degree in the Berkshire Institute, Pittsfield, Mass., in 1837; located at Proctorsville, Vt., as physician, in 1838, and remained a successful practitioner until 1848, when failing health caused him to return to Peterborough, where he d. May 6, 1849; his wife d. at Proctorsville, Vt., June 30, 1842.
8. HANNAH M.,⁷ b. 1810; d. June 21, 1812.

CHILDREN OF JONATHAN AND DEBORAH:

1. NANCY,⁷ b. May 23, 1783; m. Jan. 18, 1815, Oliver Lovejoy, son of John, Jr.
2. POLLY,⁷ b. Mar. 28, 1785; m. May 30, 1810, Capt. Stephen Emery.
3. THOMAS,⁷ b. Mar. 1, 1787; m. 1815, Polly, dau. of Capt. Ebenezer Stone, of Townsend, Mass. She d. in 1816, and he m., second, in 1818, Mrs. Betsey (Stone) Richardson, b. 1790, sister of Polly. She d. June 9, 1822, and he m., third, in 1822, Sophia (Denney) Shurtliff, dau. of Ashel and Sarah. He d. Dec. 27, 1863, and his widow lived at Fitchburg, Mass., when heard from. Four children, of whom more.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF CYRUS AND MARY:

1. FREDERICK C.,⁸ b. Sept. 12, 1832; lawyer in Chicago.
2. HELEN S.,⁸ b. July 20, 1835; d. Feb., 1856.
3. CHARLES E.,⁸ b. Mar. 29, 1839.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE AND BETSEY:

1. SARAH E.,⁸ b. Feb. 13, 1834, in Lowell; d. in Peterborough, N. H., Nov. 28, 1852.
2. MARY B.,⁸ b. Oct. 1, 1835, in Stirling; d. Feb. 1, 1852.
3. GEORGE F.,⁸ b. Aug. 3, 1838, in Proctorsville, Vt.; m. Ellen A. Merrill; lives at Danbury, Conn.
4. BETSEY L.,⁸ b. April 6, 1842; resides at Leominster, Mass.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND WIVES:

1. MARIA,⁸ b. Sept. 1, 1824; m. July 12, 1842, Dr. Jonas C. Harris, of Ashland, Mass. She d. Sept. 7, 1850, leaving a son, a physician in Boston.
2. SOPHIA,⁸ b. May 5, 1828; m. Rodney Wallace, of Fitchburg, Mass.
3. ALBERT S.,⁸ b. Dec. 29, 1830; m. Harriet A., dau. of Sylvester and Lucy (Bailey) Miller; he d. Aug. 11, 1862.
4. HERBERT,⁸ b. May 9, 1834; a writer by profession; liberally educated; an accountant at Asburnham till 1860. In Nov., 1861, received an appointment as clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, where he passed through the various grades. In 1865 he was promoted to a cashier's position in the internal revenue service in one of the New York

city districts; held this responsible position until June, 1868; subsequently accountant for the Fitchburg Paper Company; since a resident of Boston, and was treasurer of the New Bedford division of the Boston, Clinton & Fitchburg Railroad Company; also treasurer of the Framingham & Lowell Railroad Company. He is a great reader and writes prose and poetry, of excellent quality, for the press.

INGALLS FAMILY OF CHESTER, N. H.

Capt. Samuel Ingalls, son of Samuel and Sarah, was born in Andover, Mass., May 7, 1783. He moved to Haverhill, and Oct. 23, 1717, Samuel Smith, of Haverhill, deeded to Samuel Ingalls, of "Chester, blacksmith," a right in Kingston. He married Mary Watts in 1708; in 1720 was one of the proprietors of Chester, where he removed in the autumn of the same year. He was one of the grantees of the first saw-mill in town. He was a prominent man in town and held various offices; was selectman in 1723, '24, and '25; lot layer in 1724 to 1728; town clerk in 1730; was first captain in town, being so called in 1729. He built the first log-cabin on Walnut hill, twenty rods north of the Humphrey Miles residence. He erected the first framed house in town, about 1732. He died Oct. 6, 1747. The inventory of his estate was returned March, 1750; his homestead of 67 acres appraised at £3,380; account settled in 1760. The heirs were Samuel Moores, Thomas Wells, and Nathaniel Ingalls. Children, born in Haverhill:

1. ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 8, 1709; m. Thomas Wells.
2. SARAH, b. Oct. 27, 1710.
3. SAMUEL, b. Sept. 15, 1712.
4. MARY, b. Nov. 27, 1714; m. John Haselton; second, a Hall, of Bradford.
5. RUTH, b. Jan. 31, 1717; m. Ephraim Heselton, of Chester, N. H.
6. MEHITABLE, b. 1723; m. Dr. Samuel Moores, an early settler and a prominent man in Candia. She was the first white child b. in Chester; d. April 12, 1818.
7. ABIGAIL, b. in 1725; m. Stephen Moores; d. in May, 1806.
8. NATHANIEL, b. Dec. 12, 1727; m. Abigail Huse and had: *Israel*; *Peter*, d. young; *Polly*, m. Perley Chase; *Peter*, d. 1751; *Abigail*, m. Benjamin Smith, of Andover; *Mehitable*, m. John Clough, in 1793, and lived in Concord, N. H.; *Josiah*, m. Olive Sanborn, of Andover, N. H., d. in Chester; *Samuel*, m. Betsey Clough, lived in Sandown, d. 1866, aged 93; *Hannah*, m. John Hall, d. 1868.

Eldad Ingalls, supposed to have been a son of Henry, of Andover, Mass., m. Hannah Watts, Nov. 17, 1719, who d. June 20, 1738. He removed from Chester, N. H., to Haverhill, N. H.; served as moderator and town clerk, 1728. In Dec., 1729, he was in Haverhill and deeded his land to Thomas Wells, of Amesbury. His children:

1. HANNAH, b. Sept. 5, 1720.
2. JOHN, b. June 1, 1723; settled in Haverhill, N. H., but removed to Atkinson, thence to Canterbury. He is said to have had issue, twenty children, "*fifteen* by his last wife."

- I. REV. CALER, son of preceding, was a Free Baptist preacher; settled in Canterbury and Stewartstown, N. H. He m. Elizabeth Clark, Dec. 16, 1790; d. Jan. 10, 1845, aged 77 years. Four children.
- II. JESSE, another son of John, b. Apr. 2, 1770, in Haverhill, N. H.; m. Hannah Chase, of London, and settled in Sanborntown in 1818. He d. Oct. 29, 1851, aged 81; wife d. Sept. 26, 1852. Nine children:
- (1). *John*, b. in 1799, in Canterbury, N. H.; graduated at Harvard, 1823; was a student at Andover Seminary; d. in a hospital at Cambridge, Mass., in Sept., 1828.
 - (3). *Gardner*, b. 1800-1; lived in Sanborntown on the homestead as cabinet maker; his father built for him and brother Walter a good shop and hired a skillful workman to teach them. He lost his shop by fire and removed to Lowell, Mass., to study portrait painting. He m. Joanna Varney, Apr. 28, 1834, and had issue. He d. Aug. 15, 1874, and his widow lived in Lowell with daughter *Helen M.*
 - (3). *Walter*, b. Feb. 16, 1805.
 - (4). *Mahala*, b. July 3, 1814; m. Charles J. Conner.
 - (5). *Pamela*, b. July 3, 1814; m. Aug. 16, 1841, to Solomon McNeil Wilson, b. Aug. 27, 1819, in Amherst, N. H.; d. at Macon, Miss., Feb. 11, 1867.
 - (6). *Jerome B.*, b. Oct., 1817; fell from a horse and d. from injuries, June 13, 1835.
 - (7). *Mary A.*, b. Jan. 16, 1821; m. Richard Ward.
 - (8). *John*, b. Feb. 28, 1829; m. Ann Smith, Dec. 29, 1848; owned a ranch in Texas, then went into druggist business in New Orleans, La. Children:
 - (1). *Fannie H.*, b. Aug. 9, 1852.
 - (11). *Walter J.*, b. Mar. 16, 1857.
 - (111.) *Ernest D.*, b. Feb. 16, 1863.
 - (9). *Napoleon B.*, born Dec. 11, 1830; m. Matilda Johnson, Oct. 15, 1859, and lives in Portland, Oregon; captain of steamboat running between Portland and Oregon City, many years. Issue:
 - (1). *Harry W.*, b. in May, 1860.
 - (11). *Helen*, b. July 22, 1865.

John Ingalls born Sept. 14, 1761; married Martha Blaney in 1782. He died May 2, 1842; his wife died April 10, 1842. He was from the Edmund Ingalls branch of Lynn. He built a shoe shop in Swampscott in 1790, and manufactured wooden heels, a pair of which is now in possession of his grandson, Francis E. Ingalls. The old shop is still in good repair and standing in a private way leading from Humphrey street near "Blaney's beach" and is locally known as the "red shop."

Joseph Ingalls, descended from Edmund, was born in Lynn, Mass., in the locality called "Woodend," in 1785, in the old "Burrill house." He seems to have been a man of wealth and great benevolence; was a devoted communicant of the Methodist church, and social meetings were often held in his great house. He reached his 80 years.

Ephraim Ingalls, brother of the preceding, was born in 1805, and died in 1873, aged 68. He m. in 1824, Elizabeth Cloon, of Marblehead, and lived next door to Joseph, in Swampscott, Mass. His wife died at the age of 58. These had ten children, seven sons and three daughters, among them the following:

1. EPHRIAM A., b. in 1826; d. Sept. 17, 1882; early learned the shoemaker's trade of his father; afterwards studied law with Abner Goodell, and became a member of the law firm of Ingalls & Parsons. He has held many important offices, state and municipal; was clerk of Lynn in 1859-60.
2. JOSEPH A., after receiving his education, was a clerk in a store and post-office; went to Boston in 1855, and became a member of the firm of Ingalls & Kendrickson, a leading business house in that city. He was a soldier in the M. V. M., of which he was captain, major, and adjutant-general.

INGALLS FAMILY OF KENTUCKY.

Thomas Ingalls was born in Pennsylvania, April 20, 1789, and was carried by his parents to Bourbon county, Kentucky. He married Judith Haley, in Fayette county, and had a family of six children born there. He then moved to Jacksonville, Ill., thence to Brown county, where three other children saw the light, and there the mother died. He married a second wife who died, and with some of his children he moved to Gentry county, Mo., and died there.

1. JAMES V., son of Thomas, b. Apr. 5, 1815, in Fayette Co., Ky., and settled in Sangamon Co., Ill., in Oct., 1837; was m. Mar. 22, 1838, to Henrietta Earnest and had issue, four children. He lived in Island Grove township in 1874. His son *Jacob E.*, b. June 25, 1841, went to Idaho in 1862; m. there, July 14, 1867, Augusta Thompson; moved thence to California, where she d. He returned to Sangamon Co. and m. second, Jan. 25, 1871, Saloma O. Turner, by whom two children. First wife's children: *Stephen G.*, b. Aug. 22, 1848; *Henrietta E.*, b. Feb. 14, 1858. Second wife's children: *James T.* and *Edward E.*
2. JOHN, son of Thomas, was b. Sept. 2, 1819, in Fayette Co., Ky.; removed to Sangamon Co., Ill., and there m., Mar. 14, 1843, Elizabeth King, by whom eight children, as follows:
 - I. JOHN T., b. Sept. 12, 1845; m. Dec. 29, 1870, Martha J. Morrison, b. Mar. 5, 1852, in Island Grove township, Ill., and lived in Berlin.
 - II. MARIA A., b. Nov. 1, 1847.
 - III. CHARLES K., b. June 3, 1850; m. Nov. 5, 1873, to Nannie Reed, dau. of Calvin, and lived near Berlin, Sangamon Co., Ill.
 - IV. SOPHIA F., b. May 7, 1852; m. Nov. 6, 1873, John Bates, and lived near Virginia, Cass Co., Ill.
 - V. JOANNA B., b. Nov. 1, 1856.
 - VI. WILLIAM N., b. Jan. 27, 1859.
 - VII. JAMES V., b. May 31, 1863.
 - VIII. ELIZABETH, b. July 14, 1865.

INGALLS FAMILY OF RHODE ISLAND.

Henry Ingalls, born in Cumberland, R. I., Oct. 12, 1738, married Sybell Carpenter, who was born Feb. 26, 1740: was first settler, lot 2, range 6, in Richmond, N. H., to which township he came in 1763; was town clerk from 1766 to 1792, a longer period than any other man. He was the only justice of the peace whose name appears on the records for many years. He was the maternal grandfather of President James Garfield. He removed to Worcester, in the state of New York, 1793. Children as follows:

1. ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 5, 1762; m. James Cook.
2. MEDITABLE, b. July 21, 1764; m. James Ballow, Jr.
3. RUTH, b. Feb. 3, 1767; m. Benjamin Ellis.
4. RUFUS, b. July 23, 1769; m. Lydia Cole, of Royalton.
5. EBENEZER, b. Nov. 17, 1771; m. Mary, dau. of Gideon Mann.
6. SIBBELL, b. Nov. 22, 1774.
7. LUCY, b. June 24, 1777.
8. ALPHA, b. Dec. 16, 1780.
9. HENRY, b. July 25, 1783; d. in Sept., 1783.
10. SABRA, b. July 18, 1785.

Edmund Ingalls, from Cumberland, R. I., moved to Richmond, N. H., as an early settler; probably brother of Henry, before-mentioned. By wife Esther he had:

1. BENJAMIN, b. Aug. 18, 1771.
2. PHILIP, b. Oct. 17, 1773.
3. DEBORAH, b. Dec. 9, 1776.
4. OTIS, b. June 21, 1779; m. Eunice Thompson.
5. ZIMRI, b. Mar. 21, 1784; m. Pama Howe, sister of Dr. Amos Howe, from Brookfield, and lived on his father's homestead; removed to the Judge Weeks place in 1837; d. May 3, 1852, aged 68; wife d. Oct. 28, 1852, aged 68. Had nine children, viz.:
 - I. HANNAH, b. Mar. 30, 1808; d. June 19, 1835.
 - II. SAPHINA, b. Dec. 13, 1810; m. Josiah Bush.
 - III. RANSOM, b. Oct. 9, 1811; m. Sept. 20, 1837, Sylphina, dau. of Timothy Pickering; resided in Fitzwilliam, Winchester, and Troy; wife d. in 1844; he d. Dec. 2, 1882.
 - IV. PELINA, b. Feb. 20, 1815; m. Mr. Allen.
 - V. ICEBINDA, b. Aug. 19, 1818; m. Josiah E. Carter.
 - VI. PERSIS, b. July 25, 1820; m. Manuel M. Blanding.
 - VII. OTIS, b. Dec. 31, 1822.
 - VIII. JARVIS, b. Mar. 31, 1824; m. June 3, 1852, Polly, dau. of Col. Stephen Buffum; resided on the homestead; had two children, *Mary A.*, b. Nov. 25, 1853, m. N. W. Nickerson, and *James E.*, b. Dec. 17, 1865, d. Oct., 1883.
 - IX. AMOS, b. July 31, 1827; m. Polly, dau. of Nicholas Cook; d. in Gardiner, Feb., 1888.

INGALLS FAMILY OF BRIDGTON, ME.

The Bridgton and Denmark families of Ingalls were descended from the original Edmund,¹ through Henry,² whose son Francis,³ married Elizabeth Stevens, of Andover, Mass.; their sons, Isaiah,⁴ Nathan,⁴ Phineas,⁴ and Francis,⁴ came to Maine.

Isaiah Ingalls,⁴ son of Francis³ and Elizabeth (Stevens) Ingalls, of Andover, Mass., came to what is now Bridgton in 1779. He was a practical land surveyor, and for many years spent a large portion of his time in that employment; was for many years an active magistrate; was first town clerk; first captain of the militia, and held many offices besides, in town and county. He died in 1830, aged 75 years. By Phebe, his wife, as well as by a former wife whose name does not appear, he had issue, of whom more.

Dea. Phineas Ingalls,⁴ son of Francis³ and Elizabeth Stevens, b. Nov. 14, 1758, in Andover, Mass., came to the town of Bridgton in 1781; m. Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Stevens (his cousin?), who was born Nov. 19, 1764, by whom he had issue, four sons and six daughters, of whom hereafter. Mr. Ingalls was popular with his fellow-citizens, and from the time of his coming to the plantation till past the age of seventy, he was more in public office than any other man in town. He was the first town treasurer; for many years chairman of selectmen; was the first representative of his town sent to the General Court in Massachusetts; member of convention for framing the constitution of the state of Maine; member of the first Legislature of his state; member of the first court of sessions, an office he held till his death. He was a deacon of the Congregational church; served in the army of the Revolution, and drew a pension of \$144 a year. He died Jan. 5, 1844, aged 86.

Nathan Ingalls,⁴ son of Francis³ and Elizabeth, of Andover, Mass., came to Bridgton as early as 1794, and settled in same neighborhood as his brothers; at that time had eight members in his family. He had a numerous family; several were born in Wilmington, where he seems to have been living before he domiciled in Andover, where part of his children were born. Records further on.

Francis Ingalls,⁴ son of Francis³ and Elizabeth, of Andover, Mass., came to Bridgton, Me., and settled there. He had a family consisting of six persons in 1794, viz.: Abel, Samuel, Gardner, Francis, Susan, and Nancy.

Asa Ingalls,⁴ son of Francis³ and Elizabeth, was born in Andover, Mass. He moved to Bridgton subsequent to the settlement of the before-mentioned brothers. He is said to have married two wives. He had a large family of children, one of whom was the child of Mehitable Loring, of Yarmouth, but who had previously been the wife of Capt. John Bennett, a master mariner, who was lost at sea. She was sister of the wife of Jonathan Lakin, of Harrison. When living with her first husband she was surrounded with many luxuries, and was dressed in "rich blue silk" when married to Mr. Ingalls. I find record of the marriage of Asa Ingalls to Harriet Newhall, March 18, 1815; probably another man. The first wife died April 2, 1807. Children's names hereafter.

Reuben Ingalls,⁴ supposed to have been a son of Francis³ and Elizabeth, of Andover, Mass., came to Bridgton from Marblehead, Mass. He settled as

farmer alongside of the numerous Ingalls families, and was a respected townsman.

FIFTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF ISAIAH AND WIVES:

1. STEPHEN, born in Andover, Mass., Feb. 28, 1778; m. a sister of Capt. William Kilborn, and settled on the "Pond road," so-called, in Harrison, Me., near the homestead of Col. Amos Thomes, as a farmer. He had a son and daughter, of whom hereafter.
2. FRANCIS,⁵ b. in Bridgton, Me., Sept. 3, 1784; m. Betsey White, b. June 26, 1785, and had issue, five children, of whom with sixth generation.
3. ISAIAH,⁵ b. in Bridgton, Me., June 5, 1787; d. May 19, 1841. He had, by wife Sophia, seven children, of whom with sixth generation.
4. AMOS,⁵ b. in Bridgton, Me., Apr. 3, 1789; by wife Charlotte had four children, of whom more.
5. PHEBE,⁵ b. June 6, 1791.
6. ESTHER,⁵ b. Jan. 3, 1794.
7. EVALINA,⁵ b. May 7, 1796.
8. HANNIBAL,⁵ b. July 5, 1798.

CHILDREN OF DEA. PHINEAS AND ELIZABETH:

1. AARON,⁵ b. in Bridgton, Me., Sept. 20, 1784; settled in Denmark about 1808. He m. Sally, dau. of Elias Berry (b. in Andover, Mass., Feb. 11, 1787), in 1810, and had six children, of whom hereafter.
2. ASA,⁵ b. in Bridgton, Me., Jan. 14, 1787; m. June 25, 1816, Phebe, dau. of Elias Berry and his wife, Jane Stiles, she b. in Andover, Mass., Mar. 4, 1792. Mr. Ingalls was a farmer and lumberman; an active member of the Democratic party, according to the traditions of his family. He held various town offices and represented Denmark in the Legislature; was a member of the Congregational church. He d. Feb. 19, 1852; his widow d. Aug. 31, 1864. Children's names with sixth generation.
3. THEODORE,⁵ M. D., b. Jan. 20, 1790, in Bridgton, Me.; d. at Portland, June 9, 1857. He m. Sarah Carter in Feb., 1821. No children known.
4. ELIZABETH,⁵ b. May 1, 1793; m. William Webb; second, — Beman.
5. EUNICE,⁵ b. Sept. 8, 1795; m. — Peary; d. Oct. 9, 1845.
6. PHINEAS,⁵ M. D., b. in Bridgton, Me., Dec. 22, 1797; m. Ruth H. Elder, of Gorham, Me., Mar. 19, 1845. He d. in Gorham, Feb. 24, 1858, and his widow lives with her son in Hartford, Conn. He was at one time settled in Standish (1852), where he was prominent in town affairs. Four children, of whom more with sixth generation.
7. CYNTHIA,⁵ b. June 4, 1800; m. Ichabod Warren.
8. TABITHA,⁵ b. Jan. 15, 1803; m. Hugh Bennett.
9. ALMIRA,⁵ b. Dec. 14, 1806; m. Nathaniel Potter, of Bridgton, and d. Mar. 26, 1840.

CHILDREN OF NATHAN AND —:

1. NATHAN,⁵ b. in Wilmington, Mass., Feb. 17, 1779.
2. NEHEMIAH,⁵ b. in Wilmington, Sept. 17, 1780; d. Feb. 9, 1819.

3. CHARLES,⁵ b. in Wilmington, June 2, 1782.
4. WILLIAM,⁵ b. in Andover, Mass., July 30, 1784.
5. PHEBE,⁵ b. in Andover, Mass., Dec. 2, 1787.
6. JOSEPH,⁵ b. in Andover, Mass., Feb. 20, 1789, settled in Bridgton, Me., as a farmer, and had issue, by wife Amanda, five children, as follows:
 - I. GEORGE B.,⁶ b. Oct. 25, 1837.
 - II. JULIA A.,⁶ b. April 30, 1840.
 - III. ELEANOR C.,⁶ b. Jan. 28, 1843.
 - IV. OWEN B.,⁶ b. Nov. 4, 1844.
 - V. AUSTIN P.,⁶ b. May 7, 1847.
7. ALFRED,⁵ b. in Bridgton, Me., Feb. 25, 1791, settled there as a farmer, and by wife Charlotte had children named as follows:
 - I. HULDAH,⁶ b. Mar. 19, 1820.
 - II. NATHAN G.,⁶ b. Jan. 13, 1822; d. Dec. 18, 1848.
 - III. AMANDA,⁶ b. Feb. 26, 1824.
 - IV. MARY K.,⁶ b. Feb. 26, 1826; d. Aug. 7, 1828.
 - V. ABIGAIL E.,⁶ b. April 16, 1835.
8. LYDIA,⁵ b. in Bridgton, July 23, 1793.
9. EBENEZER,⁵ b. Oct. 16, 1795, in Bridgton, where he was settled as a farmer, and where he had issue, by wife Irene, as follows:
 - I. LYMAN,⁶ b. Oct. 17, 1825; d. Dec. 3, 1828.
 - II. FRANCIS M.,⁶ b. Jan. 24, 1831.
 - III. AUGUSTUS,⁶ b. Aug. 15, 1833; d. Aug. 31, 1833.
 - IV. AUGUSTUS,⁶ b. Jan. 12, 1834.
 - V. MARY B.,⁶ b. Sept. 12, 1836.
 - VI. CHARLES L.,⁶ b. Dec. 3, 1839.
 - VII. REUBEN,⁶ b. July 7, 1843; d. Feb. 28, 1849.
 - VIII. MARSHALL,⁶ b. Dec. 7, 1847.
10. POLLY,⁵ b. in Bridgton, Me., Nov. 4, 1796.
11. CHARLOTTE,⁵ b. in Bridgton, Me., Jan. 31, 1799.
12. ELIZA,⁵ b. in Bridgton, Me., May 7, 1801.

CHILDREN OF ASA AND MEHITABLE:

1. POLLY,⁵ b. June 8, 1792.
2. SALLY,⁵ b. Sept. 24, 1793.
3. SPOFFORD,⁵ b. July 7, 1796, in Bridgton; m. Sophronia, dau. of Daniel Witham, of Harrison, by whom eight children. He m. second, Tamsen Witham, sister of Sophronia. His first wife d. Mar. 20, 1847. Issue, born in Bridgton, as follows:
 - I. DAVIS L.,⁶ b. Nov. 13, 1823.
 - II. SARAH J.,⁶ b. April 12, 1825.
 - III. THEODORE,⁶ b. Aug. 26, 1827; lived on the "Pond road," half a mile north of Harrison village, when heard from; farmer with family.
 - IV. AARON H.,⁶ b. Feb. 28, 1829; lived at South Bridgton.

- v. LUCY M.,⁶ b. May 28, 1833; d. Aug. 14, 1834.
- vi. CHARLES H.,⁶ b. May 7, 1836.
- vii. ROBERT M.,⁶ b. Sept. 24, 1838.
- viii. SOPHRONIA,⁶ b. in Harrison.
4. BELINDA,⁵ b. in Bridgton, Me., Mar. 6, 1804.
5. LEVI,⁵ b. Aug. 7, 1805, in Bridgton, and by wife Harriet had issue b. there as follows:
 - i. GEORGE B.,⁶ b. Feb. 2, 1835.
 - ii. EDWIN,⁶ b. July 13, 1837.
 - iii. HARRIET,⁶ b. Dec. 31, 1838.
 - iv. FRANCINA M.,⁶ b. Dec. 31, 1839.
6. HARRIET,⁵ b. in Bridgton, Me.: said to have been the child of Asa's second wife.

CHILDREN OF FRANCIS:

1. SAMUEL,⁵ b. July 3, 1792, in Bridgton; m. Mary, dau. of Joshua Brackett, of Limington, Mar. 29, 1820 (she b. Mar. 12, 1800, d. July 15, 1830); second, Hannah Brackett, sister of Mary, July 3, 1831. He d. Feb. 7, 1843; his widow d. Feb. 21, 1872. Ten children, six by Mary, of whom hereafter.
2. REBECCA,⁵ b. in Bridgton, Me., Mar. 6, 1794.
3. BETSEY,⁵ b. Feb. 1, 1796.
4. REUBEN,⁵ b. June 19, 1798.
5. EBENEZER,⁵ b. May 4, 1800.
6. SOPHRONIA,⁵ b. Feb. 9, 1802.
7. BENJAMIN,⁵ b. Jan. 2, 1804; settled in Bridgton, as farmer, and by wife Mary had nine children, of whom with sixth generation.
8. JOSEPH,⁵ b. April 23, 1806.
9. SALLY,⁵ b. Jan. 30, 1809.
10. MARY,⁵ b. May 5, 1811.
11. ROXANNA,⁵ b. Aug. 20, 1813.

SIXTH GENERATION.

CHILD OF STEPHEN AND —:

1. EZRA T.,⁶ b. in Harrison, when part of Bridgton, and settled on the homestead in the south part of the town on the "Pond road." He was selectman, justice of the peace, and steward of the Methodist church; a respected citizen and judicious farmer. I think his wife was named Buck, sister of Henry Buck, of Harrison. Children:
 - i. HON. MELVILLE E.,⁷ lawyer, and president of railroads, residing in Cincinnati, Ohio.
 - ii. RICHARD M.,⁷ a physician of East Boston.
 - iii. PASCAL,⁷ was a physician in Boston; deceased.

CHILDREN OF FRANCIS AND BETSEY:

1. MARTHA B.,⁶ b. Oct. 28, 1809.
2. ALMEDA C.,⁶ b. Oct. 23, 1811.

3. ALBION J.,⁶ b. Nov. 6, 1814.
4. ISAIAH,⁶ b. Sept. 4, 1816.
5. NEWELL,⁶ b. Sept., 1818.

CHILDREN OF ISAIAH AND SOPHIA:

1. LOUISA A.,⁶ b. July 30, 1810.
2. FREDERICK P.,⁶ b. Jan. 27, 1812.
3. SOPHIA,⁶ b. Aug. 1, 1816, in Harrison, Me.
4. JULIA A.,⁶ b. Apr. 6, 1818, in Harrison, Me., and d. in Bridgton, June 20, 1820.
5. JAMES H.,⁶ b. Sept. 3, 1822, in Portland; d. Apr. 3, 1823.
6. JAMES P.,⁶ b. Aug. 4, 1825, in Portland, Me.
7. GEORGE H.,⁶ b. Aug. 17, 1832, in Bridgton, Me.

CHILDREN OF AARON AND SALLY:

1. ELIZABETH,⁶ b. Jan. 21, 1811; m. Edmund P. Lowell.
2. SARAH E.,⁶ b. Dec. 23, 1813; m. Franklin Gibbs.
3. AARON,⁶ b. Sept. 3, 1817; d. Oct. 8, 1817.
4. MELVINA,⁶ b. Sept. 20, 1818; m. Nathaniel Heard.
5. ABIGAIL,⁶ b. Feb. 20, 1821; m. Samuel Andrews.
6. EDMUND P.,⁶ b. May 20, 1823; m. Mehitable Warren.

CHILDREN OF ASA AND PHEBE:

1. CLARISSA,⁶ b. May 27, 1817; m. John P. Perley, of South Bridgton, June 25, 1840, and d. Nov. 3, 1892. Mr. Perley was b. July 31, 1815, and d. Nov. 9, 1891. He was one of the most wealthy farmers in Cumberland county, and a man well and widely known for his noble generosity, sterling integrity, and Christian zeal. Mrs. Perley was a lady of many virtues, who was beloved by all who knew her.
2. HENRY,⁶ b. Mar. 14, 1819, living in Wiscasset, Me.
3. EDMUND P.,⁶ b. Sept. 8, 1820; d. Nov. 21, 1822.
4. DARWIN,⁶ b. July 11, 1822; m. May 31, 1852, Mary J. Patrick, b. May 22, 1834. He d. Jan. 27, 1890. Mrs. Ingalls was a dau. of James and Huldah Patrick, of Denmark. He spent his boyhood on the farm; received a common school education; was engaged in farming, lumbering, and western land speculation; in politics a pronounced Democrat; served as selectman and in other municipal offices; was representative in the Legislature of 1857 and 1858; resided on the old homestead, settled on by his grandfather more than a hundred years ago. Children as follows:
 - I. ALDANA T.,⁷ b. Nov. 22, 1861; m. Fannie E. Berry, Mar. 12, 1886, she b. Sept. 23, 1863, and had issue, *Marian E.*,⁸ b. Mar. 10, 1888. Mr. Ingalls is a civil engineer in Winston, Montana.
 - II. GEORGE A.,⁷ b. Jan. 25, 1865; real estate broker in Boston.
 - III. ALBERT A.,⁷ b. Apr. 1, 1870; farmer on homestead.
5. MARY,⁶ b. June 28, 1824; m. William B. Frost, and resides in Chilli-cothe, Ohio.
6. AARON H.,⁶ b. April 6, 1826; d. July, 1828.



Dr. Geo. A. Ingalls M.D.
Jan

7. LAURA B.,⁶ b. May 23, 1830; m. Edwin F. Fessenden, of Brunswick, Me., Dec. 25, 1856.
8. ALDANA T.,⁶ b. Dec. 5, 1833; d. 1852.
9. EDMUND P.,⁶ deceased.
10. PHINEAS B.,⁶ b. Mar. 21, 1840; living in Winston, Montana.

CHILDREN OF DR. PHINEAS AND RUTH:

1. NANCY E.,⁶ b. Feb. 25, 1847; d. Feb. 26, 1847.
2. FRANCIS,⁶ b. July 7, 1848; d. July 8, 1848.
3. FREDERICK,⁶ b. May, 10, 1850; d. May 11, 1850.
4. DR. PHINEAS H.,⁶ b. Apr. 18, 1856; m. Helen Beach, of Hartford, Conn., May 13, 1885. He was educated in the public schools of Portland, and was graduated A. B. at Bowdoin College in 1877; received the degree of A. M. in 1885; commenced the study of medicine in 1877, at Portland, Me., with S. H. Tewksbury, M. D., and Charles W. Bray, M. D.; attended two courses each at the Maine Medical School, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city, graduating from the latter in March, 1880. Immediately after graduating he commenced the practice of medicine as house surgeon to the Woman's Hospital, New York, which position he held until Nov., 1881, when he removed to Portland, Me., and remained until Mar., 1882, and since the latter date has been located in Hartford, Conn. He is a member of the Hartford City Medical Society, Hartford County Medical Society, Connecticut State Medical Society, Alumni Association of Woman's Hospital, State of New York, and the American Gynecological Society. He was house surgeon at the Maine General Hospital, 1879, and has been gynecologist to the Hartford Hospital since 1884. He has written several important articles on surgery, which were published in the medical journals, and has performed surgical operations in very difficult cases that were successful. He was appointed assistant surgeon, Connecticut National Guard, Aug., 1883; promoted adjutant, Dec., 1884; brigade inspector, May, 1890, and resigned in June, 1892. One child, *Phineas*, b. in June, 1886; d. in infancy.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND WIVES:

1. ALMIRA,⁶ b. May 17, 1821; d. Sept. 28, 1823.
2. GARDNER,⁶ b. Nov. 3, 1822; d. July 25, 1843.
3. SYLVANUS,⁶ b. June 8, 1824; d. Nov. 4, 1851.
4. MARY,⁶ b. Mar. 27, 1826; d. Apr. 23, 1846.
5. SAMUEL,⁶ b. Nov. 26, 1828; d. Jan. 12, 1843.
6. JOSHUA B.,⁶ b. Mar. 14, 1830; m. a daughter of "Uncle John Smith," the old hunter, of Hollis, and lived many years at Moderation village. He was a butcher; entered the army in the Civil war and died in the South; had one son, *Charles*.⁷
7. SUSAN,⁶ b. Mar. 23, 1836; m. Richard M. Sykes, of Gorham, Me., Nov. 30, 1852, and had issue.
8. HANNAH,⁶ b. May 3, 1838; m. John J. Marshall, of Eastport, Me., Sept. 25, 1858; now living in Hollis. Several children.

9. ENOCH,⁶ b. June 23, 1840; m. and had a dau., *Mae E.*,⁷ now (1893) in Belfast, Me.
10. FRANCES E.,⁶ b. Nov. 30, 1841; m. Marshall Scott, of Lowell, Mass., Oct. 6, 1868, and lives in Hollis, Me. No children.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN:

1. CAROLINE A.,⁶ b. Jan. 9, 1830.
2. LYMAN,⁶ b. Apr. 19, 1832.
3. MARY E.,⁶ b. Feb. 7, 1834.
4. REBECCA F.,⁶ b. Mar. 20, 1836.
5. SAMUEL,⁶ b. Feb. 20, 1838.
6. ANGELINE,⁶ b. Mar. 21, 1840; d. Aug. 2, 1849.
7. FRANCES J.,⁶ b. July 8, 1842; d. Aug. 7, 1849.
8. BENJAMIN F.,⁶ b. Nov. 5, 1844.
9. SARAH M.,⁶ b. May 2, 1847.

HIRAM BRANCH.

Lieut. Benjamin Ingalls, the first settler in Hiram, Me., was born to Moses and Maria Ingalls, in Andover, Mass., Aug. 1, 1728, O. S. He entered the British army, and was captured at Louisburg, by Sir William Pepperill, in 1745. In 1761 he was commissioned as lieutenant. He left the army about 1765 and made several voyages to sea. In 1774 he came to Great Falls, on Saco river, in company with Daniel Foster, who married his sister Anna, and they selected and surveyed several lots of land, the original record of which, in the handwriting of Lieutenant Ingalls, is preserved. The lot of Ingalls was on the west side of Saco river, extending from the brook above Hiram falls to a point about sixty rods above the mouth of Hancock brook, and included the whole site of the present village at Hiram bridge.

Lieutenant Ingalls married Mary White, of Andover, Mass. They settled in the autumn of 1774 on the intervale in the bend of Saco river, on the farm since owned by Henry Wadsworth. The cellar was visible not many years ago, also four decaying apple-trees planted by him. His nearest neighbors, in 1774, were James Howard, in Brownfield, the grandfather of Hon. Joseph Howard, of Portland, and a Mr. Cookson, in Standish. In October, 1785, the "great freshet" carried away his cabin, hovel, and blacksmith's shop. He then removed across the river into Flintstown, now Baldwin, near the "Ingalls pond," and near where his grandsons, Samuel and Andrew Ingalls and his granddaughter, Mrs. Sarah Richardson, have resided since. In April, 1813, Lieutenant Ingalls and wife went to reside with Capt. Charles L. Wadsworth on the farm owned by his son, Capt. Samuel, in Hiram, and died there, March 24, 1815. He was buried in Baldwin. Mrs. Ingalls died at same place about eight months later. Seven children as follows:

1. WILLIAM, b. in Fryeburg, Me., Aug. 31, 1774; d. in Baldwin, April 9, 1832.
2. DAVID, b. in Standish, Nov. 20, 1776; d. in Baldwin, Oct. 1, 1835.
3. MARY, b. in Hiram, Nov. 25, 1779; m. Moses Parker; d. in Baldwin, Oct. 29, 1850. She was the *first* white child b. in Hiram.

4. JANE, b. in Hiram, June 2, 1781; m. Capt. Charles L. Wadsworth in 1846; d. Mar. 28, 1847.
5. DOLLY, b. in Hiram, Aug. 3, 1784; m. Thomas Rowe in 1805; died in Baldwin, Sept. 5, 1836.
6. LOVINIA, b. in Baldwin, May 22, 1786.
7. RUTH, b. in Baldwin, Feb. 2, 1789; m. Enoch Jewell and settled in Cornish; lived to be 95.

DENMARK BRANCH.

Cyrus Ingalls, an early settler in the town of Denmark, was born in Andover, Mass., Dec. 13, 1768; married Sarah Barker, who was born in Andover, Aug. 20, 1778; had a family of twelve children; died April 21, 1859. Mr. Ingalls came from Andover before 1800 and built the first mill in town on Moose brook; was appointed the first justice of the peace, and held town offices nearly the whole of his life; was chosen delegate to attend the convention at Portland held Oct. 26, 1819, to frame the constitution of Maine. He represented the town in the first Legislature held in Portland, in 1821; also in 1823. Children as follows:

1. CYRUS, b. June 9, 1802; m. Priscilla T. Colby in 1829; d. Apr. 21, 1871. He was a prominent citizen; represented the town in the Legislature in 1836 and 1838; county commissioner for two terms; an excellent surveyor and knew more about the different lots than any other citizen in town. In 1869-70 he held an office in the U. S. Quartermaster's Department under his brother, Gen. Rufus Ingalls, whose headquarters were in New York city. In the spring of 1871 he visited his brother, who resided in Belvidere, Ill., where he was taken sick with small-pox and died after a few days' illness.
2. GEORGE, b. Nov. 7, 1803; m. Mary Whiting in 1829; d. Dec. 8, 1831.
3. LUCY, b. May 25, 1805; m. Henry Berry, Jr.; d. Dec. 19, 1830.
4. ORIN, b. Feb. 29, 1808; d. 1809.
5. LEONARD K., b. Sept. 8, 1809; m. Dorcas Abbott, of Andover, Mass.; d. Sept. 8, 1870. He was a man of public spirit and ability, much employed in the affairs of his town; was representative in 1854, and held many other offices.
6. ORIN B., b. Nov. 26, 1810; m., in 1840, Elizabeth O. Colby, who d. in Dec., 1841; for his second wife, Charlotte Smith, b. in 1816, d. in 1892. Mr. Ingalls d. in 1891. He moved to Illinois in 1852, and became a prominent and wealthy business man there. He was appointed postmaster of Belvidere in 1870, by Gen. Grant, and held the office for four years.
7. SARAH E., b. June 2, 1812; m. Royal Warren in 1834.
8. JONATHAN B., b. Feb. 9, 1814. At the age of fifteen he began learning the blacksmith's trade, and at the age of twenty engaged in the business for himself in Denmark village, where he continued for twelve years. For several years he was dealing successfully in live stock. In

NOTE.—The wife and daughter of James Edgecomb are descended from Lieutenant Ingalls through the Wadsworths, of Hiram.

1861 he removed to Otisfield and settled on a farm. He served as deputy sheriff for four years in Oxford county and twelve years in Cumberland county. He has also held several town offices. He is identified with the Republican party; now (1893) living in Bridgton, the last surviving member of his father's family. His first wife was Rebecca Swan, to whom he was m. in 1849. In 1862 he m. Caroline Baker, of New Hampshire.

9. RUFUS, b. July 10, 1816; d. Feb. 17, 1817.
10. RUBY, b. July 5, 1817; m. Osborn Foster, of Bridgton, in 1838.
11. GEN. RUFUS, b. Aug. 20, 1818; d. Jan. 15, 1893. He entered the Military Academy at West Point, in 1839, and graduated, July 1, 1843, as brevet second lieutenant of a rifle regiment formerly 2d Dragoons, afterwards 2d Cavalry. He was sent to duty with his regiment to Louisiana, where he served with the late rebel General Twiggs on the border of Texas, when that state was a Republic. In 1845 he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the 1st Dragoons, and joined that regiment at Fort Leavenworth in May of that year. During the Mexican war, he was adjutant of that post, which was most of the time under General Kearney, with whom he afterwards went into New Mexico. At the time of the insurrection, in 1847, he was present at the engagements of Embudo and Pueblo-de-Taos, and for his gallantry and good conduct on those occasions he was brevetted. In Jan., 1848, he was a captain in the Quartermaster's Department, and in April, following, sailed for California with the first troops that were sent to that coast, and remained several years. Before the attack on Fort Sumter, he returned to the Atlantic States, and sailed with the command of Colonel Brown, as chief quartermaster, to re-inforce Fort Pickens, where he served until July 1, 1861, when he was withdrawn, and ordered to do duty as chief quartermaster on the south side of the Potomac, at Arlington, where his duties were laborious and responsible, and where he served with signal success, in consideration of which he was appointed an aid-de-camp, Sept. 28th of that year, to General McClellan, with rank of lieutenant-colonel. On Jan. 12, 1862, he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers, for fourteen years of faithful service in the Quartermaster's Department, and on the retirement of General Van Vliet he was made chief quartermaster of the army of the Potomac.
12. MARY, b. Sept. 14, 1821; d. Jan. 7, 1824.

GLEANINGS.

Robert Ingalls, of Charlestown, Mass., married Anne Parker.

James Ingalls, of Charlestown, Mass., m. Joanna Call, March 14, 1733. She "owned the covenant" June 23, 1735; was admitted to the church, Jan. 11, 1741; was a widow in 1752, and at N. Hatch's in Reading, Mass., after 1775. Issue:

1. JOANNA, bapt. Aug. 3, 1735.
2. JOANNA, bapt. Feb. 6, 1736; published to Samuel Edes, in Boston, 1778.
3. JAMES, bapt. March 25, 1739.

4. ANNE, bapt. Aug. 29, 1741.
5. ANNE, bapt. Aug. 10, 1743; sick Feb. 9, 1764.

Jonathan Ingalls, Boston, 1818.

John B. Ingalls died at sea, Feb. 11, 1829, aged 32.

Joseph E. Ingalls, expressman, wife Catherine died Apr. 9, 1852. Their children:

1. ALBERT H., died March 11, 1851, aged 4 years.
2. ARTHUR F., died Sept. 8, 1849, aged 7 weeks.
3. FREDERICK A., died Dec. 4, 1850, aged 3 months.

Elizabeth Ingalls married John Stevens, April 22, 1731.

Ruth Ingalls, from Dunstable, in Tufts' family, 1789.

Lucy Ingalls married Gersham Williams, Jr.

Jameson Family.

This family was of Scottish origin, and men of eminence bearing the name have been mentioned in the annals of Scotland; among these GEORGE JAMESON, the distinguished artist and portrait painter, of Scotland, who studied under Rubens with Vandyke at Antwerp; ROBERT JAMESON, the celebrated naturalist, and JOHN JAMESON, D. D., an eminent antiquarian and philologist, whose portrait, with one of the artist, is in the author's collection. Branches of the family were planted in the north of Ireland, probably later than 1620, not mentioned up to that date in the history of the plantation of Ulster, from whence came cadets to New England in 1718, with the many other Scotch-Irish emigrants who landed that year, some of whom sat down in old Falmouth.* Of these we find the name of

William Jameson,¹ who is supposed to have been the head of the family in Saco and sub-branches settled in the eastern section of the state. He is mentioned by Willis as one of those who came from the First Parish church for the purpose of forming another society in 1735.

Martin Jameson,² one of the principal tax payers of Saco in 1737, is supposed to have been a son of William. He died in 1760, aged 55 years, and his grave-stone stood near the present railroad station at Old Orchard beach. His wife was Grizel Patterson, a Scotch-Irish woman, who had a family born at Saco. The following records are all we have found in Saco and Biddeford, Gorham and Cornish.

William Jameson,³ son of Martin and Grizel, was born Jan. 18, 1736; married Jane Means, of Scotch-Irish stock, intention recorded Dec. 29, 1758, in Biddeford. He died June 4, 1815, aged 79 years; his widow died July 13, 1818, aged 83 years. These had children, born in Saco, named as follows:

* Three brothers, named Samuel, Alexander, and Paul Jameson, removed from Falmouth and settled in Meduncook, now Friendship, Me., in 1743, who were probably related to William who came in 1718.

1. HANNAH,⁴ b. Dec. 25, 1760; m. Joseph Deering, Mar. 18, 1779, and was the mother of a numerous family, and ancestress of William Deering, Esq., the well-known manufacturer of harvesting machinery at Chicago, Ill. (See Deering Family.)
2. MARY,⁴ b. July 15, 1763; m. John Deering, brother of Joseph, intention recorded July 24, 1783.
3. JANE,⁴ b. Nov. 5, 1765; m. Elisha Patterson, of the Old Orchard family, intention recorded in Saco, Nov. 4, 1787. (See Patterson Family.)
4. MARTIN,⁴ b. Nov. 16, 1767. I find recorded the names of two "children of Martin Jameson born at Northport and living with their grandparents" at Saco, as follows:
 - I. MARTIN,⁵ b. Jan. 16, 1801.
 - II. SUSANNA,⁵ b. Mar. 14, 1802.
5. DORCAS,⁴ b. Mar. 10, 1770.
6. WILLIAM, JR.,⁴ b. May 7, 1772; d. June 9, 1796.
7. JOHN,⁴ b. Sept. 13, 1775.
8. ROBERT,⁴ b. Sept. 2, 1778.

Samuel Jameson,³ son of Martin and Grizel, of Saco, married Mary Patten, of Scotch-Irish extraction, settled in Saco, and had a numerous family, as will presently appear.

1. SAMUEL,⁴ b. Mar. 4, 1769; m. Polly Perry, in 1794, and settled in Sebec in 1810, where he d. in 1833. He seems to have previously lived in Topsham, where some children were born. There were six children in his family, one of whom,
 1. SAMUEL,⁵ b. in Topsham, May 2, 1800; m. Jane Vaughan Wise, in 1827, and d. at Kenduskeag, Me., in 1878. Nine children, of whom six are living; one is *W. S. Jameson, Esq.*,⁶ a real estate dealer in Port Gamble, Washington.
2. JOHN,⁴ b. Apr. 17, 1770; d. at Machiasport in 1824.
3. MARY,⁴ b. May 17, 1772; d. in South Berwick in 1829.
4. HANNAH,⁴ b. Oct. 29, 1774; m. John Owen; d. in New Hampshire, aged 87.
5. MARGARET,⁴ b. Nov. 4, 1776. She lived to be 91.
6. JANE,⁴ b. Sept. 27, 1778; d. Jan. 3, 1877, aged 99 years, 6 months. She was m. to — Butterfield.
7. MARTIN,⁴ b. Dec. 16, 1780.
8. DORCAS,⁴ b. Nov. 23, 1782; was aged 82.
9. SALLY,⁴ b. June 25, 1784; m. Capt. Varney; second — Hayes, and reached the age of 85.
10. ELEANOR,⁴ b. May 4, 1786; m. Dr. Wetherbee, of Machias, Me., and reached the age of 83.
11. SUSAN,⁴ b. July 1, 1788; m. Elisha Jewett, of Berwick, Me., and was living at the home of Hon. Elisha Jewett in 1877. She was 98 years of age at decease.

Henry Jameson,⁴ m. Sarah Cleaves in Saco, Dec. 21, 1800, and had names of children recorded there, as follows, some of them born in Scarborough:

1. MARY,⁵ b. Mar. 18, 1802.
2. WINBURN A. W.,⁵ b. Jan. 31, 1804.
3. EUNICE C.,⁵ b. Feb. 12, 1806.
4. JOHN,⁵ b. Jan. 10, 1808.
5. WILLIAM,⁵ b. Mar. 22, 1810; d. Mar. 15, 1815.
6. THORNDIKE C.,⁵ b. Oct. 1, 1812.
7. SARAH,⁵ b. Nov. 3, 1813; d. an infant.
8. SARAH A.,⁵ b. March 24, 1816.
9. WILLIAM H.,⁵ b. May 1, 1818.
10. HUMPHREY,⁵ b. Sept. 7, 1820.
11. OLIVE S.,⁵ b. Apr. 10, 1823.

Robert Jameson,⁴ of Saco, born Sept. 2, 1770; had wife Lydia, born July 30, 1788, by whom issue. One of the same name married Widow Grace Hews, of Saco, Feb. 17, 1814, who, as Widow Jameson, died at the age of 88 years, her husband having died Mar. 7, 1825. From births of children of Robert, the first-mentioned, I see he was living in 1830. A "Robert Jameson, Jr.," died at sea in Nov., 1810. Issue of Robert and Lydia:

1. WILLIAM,⁵ b. Oct. 6, 1813.
2. JANE,⁵ b. Feb. 3, 1817.
3. LYDIA,⁵ b. Apr. 11, 1819; d. Aug. 4, 1823.
4. DANIEL,⁵ b. Sept. 19, 1821.
5. MARK,⁵ b. Mar. 15, 1824.
6. JOHN,⁵ b. Oct. 27, 1826.
7. MARY,⁵ b. Feb. 6, 1829.
8. CHARLES,⁵ b. Jan. 13, 1832.

James Jameson,³ m. Elinor Campbell, intention recorded in Biddeford, Oct. 23, 1758.

Mary Jameson,³ m. Isaac Gilpatrick, in 1751.

Hannah Jameson,⁴ m. Nathaniel Patterson, Sept. 20, 1770.

Jane Jameson,⁴ m. James Patterson, in 1773.

John F. Jameson, Esq., of Cornish, was not of the Saco family, but from New Hampshire stock. His brother was a clergyman in Gorham, Me. His son, JOHN F. JAMESON, is now a leading merchant in Cornish.

Jenkins and Junkins.

These names may not have been identical originally, but they have both been applied to branches of the same family in York county and in the eastern part of the state. REYNALD JENKINS was in Kittery as early as 1652. STEPHEN JENKINS was a land owner in Kittery before 1690. ROBERT JUN-

KINS, of York, made his will in 1696, and mentions wife Sarah and children without their names.

Thomas Jenkins, of Kittery, made his will Aug. 1, 1740, in which he mentions wife Anne and children named THOMAS, LEMUEL, JOSEPH, BENJAMIN, MARY (Mace), KETURAH (Webber), ANNE (Polly), PHILADELPHIA, LOIS.

Alexander Junkins, of York, made his will Feb. 21, 1735, and names wife Catherine and children, JOSEPH, ALEXANDER, MARY (Carlisle), MARTHA (Preble), MERCY, and "two brothers."

Daniel Junkins, of York, made his will Mar. 9, 1746, and names wife Eleanor and children, DANIEL, JAMES, LYDIA (Nowell), SARAH (Thompson), ELEANOR, and MARY; the two last to have a "Fire Room" in his dwelling so long as they remained single. His widow Eleanor made her will Sept. 7, 1755, and mentions sons-in-law, Peter Nowell, Curtis Thompson, and Ichabod Jellison.

Paul Junkins, of Saco, and wife Sarah had children's births recorded in that town as follows:

1. RISHWORTH J., b. Oct. 4, 1771.
2. SARAH, b. Nov. 18, 1773.
3. HANNAH, b. Oct. 22, 1776.
4. NABBY G., b. Sept. 8, 1778.
5. OLIVE, b. Oct. 25, 1780.
6. ALEXANDER, b. Nov. 2, 1782.
7. LUCY, b. Jan. 8, 1785.

Thomas Jenkins, born Jan. 14, 1769, and wife Priscilla, born April 4, 1769, were inhabitants of Saco, where he survived until rising 100 years of age. His children's births were recorded in that town as follows:

1. ANNE M., b. Dec. 21, 1793.
2. HANNAH, b. Apr. 30, 1796.
3. HARRIET, b. Apr. 7, 1798.
4. MARY, b. May 6, 1800.
5. LYDIA, b. July 24, 1803.
6. SUSANNA, b. June 7, 1806.
7. LUCINDA, b. Oct. 3, 1811.

Hamilton Jenkins, who married a Boothby, in Saco, or Scarborough, removed to Wayne, Me., with the other Saco valley families who settled there, and a daughter was the wife of Capt. Benjamin Ridley (Ridlon), and her son was named Hamilton Jenkins Ridley. Mr. Jenkins lived to be very aged, and was buried in a pretty lot near the woodlands below the hill where his house stood.

Elisha Junkins was a farmer, settled in West Hollis, and a venerable man thirty years ago: a fine-looking old gentleman, of graceful manners and candid speech, who was a peace-maker; a curly-headed person who wore heavy side whiskers, whose two sons, JOSEPH, who married a daughter of John Smith, the old hunter, of Hollis, and JAMES, who married a daughter of Dea.

John Edgecomb, of Hollis, were two very fine-looking men, locally known as "Joe Junkins" and "Jim Junkins." From this family, I suppose, the "Junkins brook," in Hollis, took its name.

Jose Family.

Martin Jose and **Richard Jose** came to New England before 1700, and settled in Kittery. Martin was in Scarborough as early as 1729. He had a family of four sons and two daughters.

John Jose, probably a son of the preceding, a Revolutionary soldier, m. Abigail Milliken, of Scarborough, settled in Buxton, and had births of children recorded there as follows:

1. ABIGAIL, b. Aug. 23, 1767; m. Isaac Libby, Oct. 3, 1792.
2. MARTIN, b. Jan. 9, 1769; m. Sarah —, and settled in Buxton, where he d. Jan. 5, 1848; his wife d. June 17, 1846. Children:
 - I. CAROLINE, b. Aug. 21, 1793.
 - II. MARTHA, b. Oct. 13, 1796.
 - III. JOHN, b. Sept. 1, 1800.
 - IV. RICHARD, b. June 6, 1803.
 - V. MEHITABLE, b. Sept. 4, 1809.
3. JOHN, b. Aug. 16, 1771; m. Rebecca Collins, July 21, 1798, and had children named as follows:
 - I. ELIZA B., b. July 21, 1798.
 - II. JOSIAH, b. June 1, 1800.
4. HANNAH, b. Feb. 15, 1774; m. Jonathan Hopkinson, of Phillipsborough (now Hollis), Nov. 24, 1801.
5. RICHARD, b. Apr. 10, 1776; d. July 1, 1802.
6. SALLY, b. Mar. 14, 1779; m. Col. James March, of Scarborough, July 9, 1800.
7. ALEXANDER, b. Dec. 11, 1780; m. Sally, dau. of Thomas Emery, of Buxton, and lived in that town, where births of children, during his active life, but d. at Guildhall, Vt., at the age of 80 years. His wife d. in Buxton, Mar. 11, 1833. He was a man of correct habits, industrious and frugal. Three sons and four daughters:
 - I. HANNAH, b. Apr. 4, 1808.
 - II. ABIGAIL, b. Apr. 23, 1810.
 - III. MARK E., b. Apr. 15, 1814.
 - IV. CHARLES E., b. Jan. 25, 1817.
 - V. HORATIO W., b. Mar. 18, 1819; m. Nancy B., daughter of Thomas Hooper, of Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 30, 1843, and had two daughters who reached maturity. The early years of Mr. Jose were passed on a farm and advantages for an education were limited. He went to Portland at the age of fourteen and was clerk in a carpet store

until his majority. He has since been a successful merchant, real estate dealer, and railroad man; has held official positions connected with banks and railroads; was one of the founders of the Maine General Hospital. For more than forty years he was identified with the leading interests of the city of Portland.

- VI. SARAH, b. Feb. 2, 1822.
- VII. EMBLY, b. Dec. 17, 1827.
8. MEHTABLE, b. Jan. 15, 1783; m. William Eaton, of Gorham, June 1, 1806.
9. JOSIAH, b. Apr. 19, 1787; d. Feb., 1788.
10. JOSIAH, 2D, b. July 29, 1789. He lived in a large, old-fashioned, two-storied house on the road between Shadagee and the Hains meadow, and was a farmer; a large, corpulent man.

Henry Jose and wife Hannah, of Buxton, had children born there named as follows:

1. RUTH, b. Mar. 12, 1837.
2. ARDELIA, b. Oct. 13, 1839.
3. HANNAH, b. May 8, 1843.

Deliverance Jose, of Scarborough, m. Samuel Hovey, Jr., Apr. 6, 1786.

Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel and Esther Jose, of Dunston, b. June 24, 1791.

Nathan L., son of William and Dorcas, b. Dec. 15, 1793.

Gillpatrick and Kilpatrick.

Killpatrick and Kirkpatrick are identical and were, as surnames, used interchangeably in old documents. The former orthography appears to have been the more ancient. They were settled in Nithsdale, on the Scottish border, as early as the ninth century. Surname derived from *Cella Patricii*, the church of St. Patrick. In the reign of David I (1124-1153), IVAN KILPATRICK witnessed a charter of Robert Bruce, and his grandson, also named Ivan, obtained a charter of lands of Kilosburn (from Cella Osburn), which had belonged to his ancestors, August 15, 1232. HUMPHREY KILLPATRICK was granted by charter from the Earl of Lennox, 1200 A. D., the lands of Colquhoun.* The names of STEPHEN DE KILPATRICK and ROGER DE KILPATRICK appear on the Ragman Roll, in 1232, among those who swore fealty to Edward I. The two parishes bordering on the River Clyde, in Dunbartonshire, said to have been the birthplace of the great Irish Apostle, are the localities where this family is supposed to have originated and still bear the name Kilpatrick.

The Empress Eugenie was descended from the Kilpatricks or Kirkpatricks,

*Humphrey Kilpatrick assumed the name of Colquhoun, and, hence, the distinguished family of this name, known as the "Colquhouns of Luss," are descended from the Kilpatricks. Their lands are among the mountains and on the margin of Loch Lomond in the Scottish Highlands.

styled "of Conheath." One branch of the family was early settled in Spain, and descendants are intermarried there with dukes, counts, and barons.

The most ancient seat of the Kilpatricks was CLOSEBURN CASTLE, originally Kilosburn, a view of which appears in the "antiquities of Scotland," by Grose. There is a square tower standing, 56 feet in height, consisting of a ground floor and two vaulted apartments. This old residence, once a place of great strength, was so much decayed by the ravages of time that it was superseded by a stately mansion wrought, in part, from stones taken from the ancient walls, but this was burned down in 1748, and all the family papers, portraits, and plate destroyed. The present CLOSEBURN HALL is a fine Grecian styled edifice. Two coats of arms are recorded for the family, described as follows:

"KILLPATRICK—Az a saltire in chief ar."

"KILLPATRICK—Az a chief ar."

During the plantation of the province of Ulster, in the north of Ireland by Scottish Presbyterians (1608–1620), several persons named Killpatrick removed from Scotland and settled in that country. We are able to point to the very piece of land upon which they made their home. On May 1, 1616, RICHARD KILLPATRICK, JAMES KILLPATRICK, and JOHN KILLPATRICK, all Scotchmen, leased of Peter Benson, who was an extensive undertaker in the province, a tract of land in the barony of Shragmiler, County Donegal, which, in an inquisition, was described as follows:

"There is a gort of land belonging to the vicar of Shragmiler, which said gort lieth as followeth, that is to saie, it beginneth from the middle causie of stone lieng between the church and towne of Shragmiler and soe running along a little ditche by a boggside enclosing a fort, and soe crossinge a small brooke runninge up and over a moss or turf pit, and soe downe to a stone ford, and from thence directlie to a blackthorn which standeth by the Kings high way leading from Shragmiler aforesaid to Castlefyne, and soe directlie up to the causie where the first bounds begunne, containing by estimation 20 acres more or lesse besides heathe and bogge."

Here, then, was the place where the families of Killpatrick first sat down in old Ireland. As the plantation records of Ulster do not contain the names of any others of the family between 1608 and 1620, we may safely assume that these were the ancestors of the New England branches descended from THOMAS KILPATRICK and wife Margaret, who came from Colerain, Ireland, to Wells, Me., in 1718–19. As about one hundred years had passed between the settlement in Ireland and that in the New World, it will be seen that the birth of Thomas was removed down the stream of time several generations from his Scottish progenitors, a period of sufficient duration to allow the family to multiply largely, but not long enough, however, to eliminate the rigid faith inherited from the Covenanters who had lain down their lives for it among the glens of Scotland; for, after the removal of the family to Saco, in 1730, a petition to "set off those who call themselves Presbyterians from any further support of Rev. Mr. Willard" was signed by Thomas and William Killpatrick. Joseph Killpatrick, another of the same stripe, voted against an increase of the salary of Mr. Willard.

The surname was universally spelled Killpatrick, or Kilpatrick, for many years after the settlement of the family in New England, and is the form used by branches more recently removed from Ireland to the United States. The forms Gillpatrick, Gilpatrick, and Gilpatric, used by descendants of the original Thomas, may be considered as a yankee improvement, but we regard this change of an ancient and significant surname a matter for regret.

As the descendants of the immigrant ancestor settled in sections of the state so remote from each other, I deem it necessary to divide the pedigree into parts, under appropriate local designations, for the purpose of more readily distinguishing the many who have borne the same christian names. The names of sons of Thomas and Margaret Killpatrick, several of whom were born in Ireland, were as follows: JOHN, JAMES, JOSEPH, WILLIAM, THOMAS, CHRISTOPHER, JEREMIAH, ISAAC, and JOSHUA; two daughters, MARY and SARAH. The inscription following was copied from the tombstone of Thomas, the immigrant:

"In Memory of
MR. THOMAS KILLPATRICK
Who departed this life
October the 24th, 1762
in the 88th year of
his age."

GILPATRICKS OF LIMERICK.

Jeremiah Gilpatrick,³ son of Jeremiah² and Sarah, was born in Biddeford, March 19, 1753, and baptized there, March 25th of that year. Tradition made him a son of the original Thomas; he was a grandson. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Dyer, of Cape Elizabeth, Oct. 5, 1775, (she was born August 11, 1753, and died Mar. 23, 1825), and with his wife and two children went on horseback by a bridle-path through the wilderness to the township subsequently named Limerick. He selected one of the most valuable tracts of land in the township, which was purchased of James Sullivan, and, assisted by his wife, who was a woman of robust constitution, cleared a large farm which his descendants have enlarged and brought to a high state of productiveness. He was prominent in the early town affairs, but was killed in the prime of life, Sept. 25, 1790, by a fall from a load of lumber, which he was binding. Three children:

- I. JEREMIAH,⁴ born Aug. 3, 1776, in Biddeford; m. Dec. 2, 1799, Lydia Hodgdon (she was b. Feb. 13, 1781, and d. July 23, 1868), and settled on a tract of land about one mile west of his father's homestead. Here he added acre to acre, as the years passed, until his fields expanded into extensive proportions. He built a stately mansion and ample out-buildings, and became what the townsmen called "a fore-handed farmer." He d. Feb. 26, 1851. Two children:
- I. JOSEPH H.,⁵ son of Jeremiah and Lydia, b. Dec. 5, 1800, in Limerick; m. first, Dec. 5, 1825, to Sally M., dau. of John Burnham, Esq., and by her had six children. She was born Nov. 30, 1805; d. April 15, 1864. He m. second, Jan. 10, 1866, Harriet H. F., dau. of Daniel Harmon (sister of wife of Hon. Abner Burbank), who was born Aug. 26, 1812, in Limerick, and d. Sept. 10, 1883. He d. Dec. 10, 1886. He succeeded as only son to his father's estate and was widely known as one of the most extensive and prosperous farmers in Limerick. The great mansion, enormous barn, and capacious out-buildings now standing indicate the abundant harvests gathered, and the numerous heads of live stock housed and fed upon this place. Mr. Gilpatrick was a good and highly respected citizen, who served with much acceptability during a long term of years as selectman and in other positions of trust.

- (1). *John B.*,⁶ b. Jan. 8, 1827; m. Jan. 24, 1854, Ann J., dau. of Isaac Hsley, and lives, as the only surviving son, on the old homestead of his father and grandfather. He is a small man with many physical characteristics of his ancestors. No children.
- (2). *Sally*,⁶ b. July 28, 1828; m. Augustus Libby; d. Nov. 3, 1857.
- (3). *Abigail B.*,⁶ b. Aug. 27, 1830; second wife of Augustus Libby.
- (4). *Lydia H.*,⁶ b. Mar. 5, 1832; m. Alphonso Kilgore, of Limerick.
- (5). *Joseph*,⁶ b. Nov. 6, 1835; d. Nov. 23, 1835.
- (6). *Joseph*,⁶ b. June 13, 1837; m. Emily Stevens, of Greene, Me., and resided in Lewiston; died Apr. 2, 1883, leaving one son, named *Lester*.⁷
11. ROXANNA,⁵ only dau. of Jeremiah and Lydia, b. Apr. 2, 1803; m. Dec. 2, 1822, to Peter Fogg.
2. THOMAS,⁴ second son of Jeremiah and Sally, b. May 12, 1779, in Biddeford; m. March 3, 1806, to Sally Hale, who was b. Mar. 10, 1787, d. July 7, 1859. He d. Nov. 18, 1845. He remained on the homestead of his father, and continued to occupy the mansion originally erected there. He was a respected and influential man; carried on very extensive farming and stock raising. The mansion house sits upon a moderate elevation some distance back from the highway, and surrounded by a broad green lawn. It is two-storied, wide, and imposing. The barns and farm offices are commensurate in amplitude with the extensive area of cultivated land. From the front of the main house to the rear end of the barn, all connected by intervening buildings, the distance must be rising three hundred feet. In the field back of these buildings there is an old burying-lot enclosed by a stone-wall where monuments mark the resting places of earlier members of the Gilpatrick family, and of that of Stimpson, related by marriage. Between this dwelling and that erected by his brother, to be mentioned hereafter, there is a more modern enclosure, where members of later generations were buried. Thomas and Sally had a numerous family; their names will now appear:
- I. ELIZA,⁵ b. Apr. 5, 1807; m. Charles Stimpson, of Limerick; d. Feb., 1892.
- II. ALVIN,⁵ b. Oct. 5, 1808; m. Eunice Hale, of Limerick, in 1848, and by her had one son. Soon after he passed his minority he went to Massachusetts and worked several years; then with his brother Jeremiah engaged in lumbering business in Baring, on the St. Croix river, where he continued until the death of his father, then returned to Limerick, and with his brother Sewall settled on the homestead. After the death of Sewall, he sold the farm and purchased one in Vassalboro, where he d. Mar. 19, 1888.
- (1). *Alonzo*,⁶ married and is now living at Sprague's Mills, Me.
- III. JEREMIAH,⁵ b. Sept. 13, 1810; m. twice. He worked in Massachusetts in early years; then went to Barrington, and settled on a small farm. His principal business was surveying lumber. He died in Barrington, after which the sons went to Minneapolis, Minn., where they were married and made themselves homes. A daughter married a Mr. Pierce, lived in New Hampshire, and d. Aug. 8, 1878.

- IV. SALLY,⁵ b. July 21, 1812; d. Mar. 28, 1815.
- V. THOMAS,⁵ b. Oct. 21, 1814; m. Charlotte S. Latham, July 2, 1850. He aspired to an education and devoted his early years to study and attending the academy at Limerick. He taught eleven town schools and five high schools, mostly in Limerick and Limington; moved to Gray, Me., at the age of 36, and lives on a farm. His relatives informed me that Thomas studied for the Baptist ministry, but was not ordained; that he has long been an earnest Christian, a leader of religious meetings, and clerk of the church of which he is a member in Gray, also prominent in political affairs, having filled positions of trust in his town. One son, living at home, unmarried.
- VI. BENJAMIN,⁵ b. Mar. 2, 1817; worked in Barrington several years, then purchased a farm in west part of Limerick, where he settled; sold and moved to Chelsea, Me., near Hallowell, where he died Oct. 24, 1888. He had issue, (1) *Frank*,⁶ and (2) *Ida*.⁶
- VII. SEWALL,⁵ b. Apr. 21, 1819; d. on homestead, where he had settled with Alvin, unmarried, Mar. 19, 1864.
- VIII. SALLY,⁵ b. Mar. 26, 1821; d. Feb. 19, 1836.
- IX. EUNICE,⁵ b. Aug. 20, 1823; d. Sept. 10, 1823.
- X. CHARLES,⁵ b. Jan. 2, 1825; spent some years in Massachusetts in early life, then went West and was there when Indian lands were transferred to the government. With his brother Isaac he invested in lands where the city of Minneapolis now stands. He owned twelve acres in the very heart of the city, besides several other lots. He lives on a farm about four miles from town; has sons in business in the city.
- XI. ISAAC,⁵ b. June 9, 1827; m. Sarah Sinclair, of Waterborough, Me., and had issue. He m. a second wife, name not known; went to Minnesota in early life, and was at one time owner in a large saw-mill and for several years carried on extensive lumber business; at one time engaged in poultry raising and kept a thousand hens. He died Mar. 3, 1892.
- XII. WILLIAM,⁵ b. Oct. 5, 1829, and being lame from boyhood learned the jeweler's trade; was at work in Saco when he was taken ill, returned home, and d. from bleeding, Jan. 24, 1854.
3. SARAH,⁴ b. Apr. 24, 1781; d. Oct. 5, 1783.
4. COL. SAMUEL,⁴ b. Apr. 20, 1784; m. first, June 6, 1810, to Lydia Clark, who was b. Jan. 28, 1783, and d. Sept. 6, 1822; m., second, to Hannah, dau. of Paul Chadbourne (she b. Sept. 23, 1801, in Waterborough, and d. Jan. 16, 1849, in Limerick), in July, 1823; and, third, Eliza Allen, Feb. 10, 1850, she b. Jan. 11, 1801, in Limerick. Inheriting a part of the homestead property, he built a large mansion a short distance north from the residence of his brother Thomas. He was one of the solid men of Limerick, who was called to fill many stations of trust, always acquitting himself to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens. He was early commissioned colonel of the militia, and proved an efficient and popular commander. At the time of his death he was rated as the most wealthy man in town. His fields were many, broad, and brought to great productiveness; his farming operations were carried on accord-

ing to the most improved methods. His stock of well-fed cattle, horses, and sheep, which were numerous, attracted the attention of dealers for many years, and his well-arranged and extensive farm buildings, well-cultivated fields, and fruitful orchards were subjects for remark by many a visitor and passerby. While he was a shrewd financier and keen man of business, he was, nevertheless, benevolent and helpful toward every good cause.

- I. ARTHERTON,⁵ b. in 1812; m. Nov. 18, 1838, to Matilda Hull, and settled as farmer in the west part of Limerick. These had three children, named as follows:
 - (1). *Lydia*,⁶ m. Edwin Moulton, of Parsonsfield; deceased.
 - (2). *Horace*,⁶ m. Lotta A., daughter of Naham McKusick, and has one child, *Grace Isabella*.⁷
 - (3). *Al*,⁶ m. Mary (Foster) Rice.
- II. JACOB,⁵ b. Aug. 7, 1814; m. in April, 1850, to Susan Pierce; lived in Limington, d. in Parsonsfield. His children were: (1) *Amanda*,⁶ m. Frank Hale; deceased; (2) *Mary*,⁶ (3) *Charles*,⁶ (4) *Frank*,⁶ (5) *Harry*.⁶
- III. HORACE,⁵ b. Nov. 20, 1816; d. at Milledgeville, Georgia, in 1838, unmarried.
- IV. SAMUEL,⁵ born June 8, 1822; m. Aug. 29, 1859, to Eleanor, dau. of Alvin Chadbourne, of Limerick, and lives on the homestead with his brother Philip. The two families have always lived in the same house and jointly carried on the same farm in the greatest harmony. Four children: (1) *Clara A.*,⁶ (2) *Nancy*,⁶ (3) *Carrie E.*,⁶ and (4) *Willie H.*⁶
- V. PHILIP,⁵ b. Aug. 13, 1824; m. July 9, 1848, to Isabella G., dau. of Naham McKusick, and with his brother, before-mentioned, resides on the homestead in Limerick. His mother was second wife of Colonel Samuel; was educated in common schools and at Limerick Academy, and followed teaching in early life; active member of the Free Baptist church and superintendent of the Sunday-school; served several years as selectman and on school committee; man of sound judgment and executive force; judicious and extensive farmer; of social, pleasing address. Two children:
 - (1). *Otis E.*,⁶ b. May 31, 1850; for several years in trade in Portland; now (1893) keeping large livery stable at Woodfords, Me.
 - (2). *Annie B.*,⁶ b. Nov. 11, 1855; d. Mar. 11, 1884. She was a successful teacher.
- VI. ARA,⁵ b. Sept. 26, 1825; m. Feb. 8, 1848, to Mercy A. Fogg, and had six children: (1) *Hiram*,⁶ (2) *Emma E.*,⁶ (3) *Ara*,⁶ (4) *Sarah*,⁶ (5) *Charles*,⁶ (6) *Ella*.⁶
- VII. LYDIA,⁵ b. Nov. 2, 1828; d. Dec. 11, 1846, unmarried.
- VIII. HANNAH N.,⁵ b. Aug. 31, 1830; m. to Lorenzo D. Pease, of Parsonsfield, Me.
- IX. ROXANNA,⁵ b. Apr. 11, 1834; d. June 5, 1838.

- x. SARAH E.,⁵ b. May 4, 1841; m. Nov. 1, 1862, to Edwin Weeman, of Standish, Me.; now living in Parsonsfield, Me. He is a blacksmith.

Joseph Gilpatrick,³ son of Thomas² and Margaret, of Biddeford, Me., was born Oct. 8, 1741; was married Nov. 29, 1764, to Polly Tarbox, and for several years resided in Saco, where his eldest children were born. His father, who was styled "Thomas, Jr.," was born in Ireland. Joseph had seven brothers and sisters as will appear by reference to other sections of this family history. He was one of the first settlers in Limerick township, and his name appears on the plantation records before the incorporation. His large tract of wild land was purchased of James Sullivan; served with his brother Thomas on first board of selectmen; had much to do in promoting the settlement and development of the plantation. He is said to have been killed by falling timber while taking down Parson Eastman's barn. Administration on his estate was granted to "Joseph Gilpatrick, Gentleman," Aug. 29, 1799, in which the deceased was designated "Esquire." He was the owner of a grist-mill on "Pendexter's brook." His death occurred on May 8, 1799, and his grave is said to be in an old bush-grown yard, under seedling apple-trees on Elm street, in the west part of Limerick village. A widow, his second wife, survived him; her name was Goodwin. Children, nine in number, all by first wife:

1. MARGARET,⁴ bapt. Mar. 23, 1766.
2. MIRIAM,⁴ bapt. Dec. 6, 1767; m. Nov. 20, 1785, to Nathaniel Libby, and was the mother of eleven children. Her husband became acquainted with her while teaching school in Limerick. When they were married her father gave her enough wild land for a farm, and upon this they made their home. She d. in Dec., 1823.
3. HAVEN,⁴ bapt. Nov. 20, 1769; probably named for Haven Tarbox, his mother's relative.
4. JOSEPH,⁴ bapt. June 30, 1776, in Biddeford, now Saco; m. Nov. 27, 1800, to Mary Johnson, of Limerick, and settled in that town. He was called "Joseph Gilpatrick, Gentleman," in documents relating to administration of his father's estate in 1799, although at that time only twenty-three years of age. He d. May 19, 1844. Five children:
 - I. OLIVE,⁵ b. Aug. 26, 1802; never married.
 - II. BEFSEY,⁵ b. July 8, 1804.
 - III. SAMUEL,⁵ b. Aug. 27, 1806; never married.
 - IV. CHARLES,⁵ disappeared.
 - V. BENJAMIN,⁵
5. THOMAS,⁴ bapt. in 1777; m. Alice Perkins, of Limerick, May 17, 1801; removed to Gardiner, Me., where he died. Three children, b. in Limerick, named as follows:
 1. MARY,⁵ b. Aug. 10, 1801.
 - II. JOSEPH,⁵ b. Nov. 15, 1802.
 - III. THOMAS,⁵ b. Aug. 20, 1804.
6. SAMUEL,⁴ m. Lydia Clark, May 19, 1812, in Limerick.
7. ELIZABETH,⁴ m. Samuel Moulton, of Newfield, Dec. 25, 1805.
8. SARAH,⁴ b. Apr. 9, 1785; m. Daniel Harmon, Oct. 19, 1804.

9. HANNAH,⁴ b. Apr. 21, 1787; m. June 21, 1807, to Joseph Mulloy, of Limington. She was m. second, subsequent to 1826, to Mr. Banks; d. in 1877. She had eight Mulloys.
10. JOHNSON,⁴ went West as early as 1832.

Maj. Thomas Gilpatrick, son of Thomas and Margaret, of Biddeford, and brother of "Joseph, Esquire," before-mentioned, was born Apr. 27, 1750; married Anna Bradbury, in Biddeford, Aug. 21, 1777, and was one of the first to build a log-house in the plantation since incorporated as Limerick. He was the first town clerk, and, with his brother Joseph, was on the first board of selectmen. Before moving from Saco, he was, in 1774, on a "committee of safety"; also appointed to provide "a town stock of six half-barrels of gunpowder, 5 cwt. of lead, and a sufficiency of lead bullets according to the number in the train band." He was at the fortifying of Dorchester Heights under Capt. John Elden, in 1776, when the ground was frozen to a depth of eighteen inches, and while cannon balls were bounding over the hill from the shipping and forts; do not know the date of his death; have been informed by an old resident of Limerick that he did not leave any descendants.

GILPATRICKS OF CORNISH.

John Gilpatrick,³ son of Christopher* and Jane Elliot, of Biddeford, was born May 1, 1754; married Eunice Tarbox, Nov. 14, 1774, and was one of the early settlers of Francisborough, now the town of Cornish, where he was remembered by the old people of the last generation as a zealous hunter and trapper. He had served in the army of the Revolution; lived many years in the "Pendexter neighborhood," so-called, in Cornish, but after his son Stephen purchased land in the west part of Hiram and cleared a farm there, the father removed to that town and built him a house near that of his son; was an aged man when he died, but no date appears. He had issue, several children.

- I. JOHN,⁴ m. Betsey Hamilton, of Cornish; settled in Hiram; had issue, four children. An aged member of the family writes that John removed to Vermont.
- II. DANIEL,⁵ m. Sarah Stimpson, of Denmark, Oct. 27, 1833; settled in Hiram; fell dead in the field while plowing.
- III. JOHN C.,⁵ m. Abigail Bond, of Saco, and lived for many years by the brook-side, near the Samuel Kidlon homestead, in Hiram. When well advanced in life he removed to Limerick, on the road leading to the "Sweat Tavern." He was a cooper; d. in Limerick. He had two sons, *Daniel*⁶ and *Ammi*.⁶ See record of descendants.
- IV. SOLOMON,⁵ m. Lucy Eastman (intention Dec. 15, 1836); settled in Fryeburg.

*CHRISTOPHER GILPATRICK (2), one of the younger sons of Thomas (1) and Margaret, who came from Ireland in 1818-20, was probably born in Saco. He married Jane Elliot, Sept. 27, 1750, and, I think, settled in Coshall, now Lyman. He spent his last days in Hollis and was, I suppose, buried on "Deering's Ridge." He had children named as follows and probably others: *Nathaniel* (3), bapt. July 12, 1752, in Saco; *John* (3), bapt. 1, 1754; *Christopher* (3), bapt. Dec. 14, 1755; *James* (3), born in 1763; *Jane* (3), *Rosanna* (3), *Sally* (3).

2. WILLIAM,⁴ b. in 1778, in Biddeford, and followed the sea from an early age. He shipped for service in the "John Adams" as second lieutenant, but died in Washington before the ship was ready for sea. No record of a family.
3. LEVI,⁴ b. in 1780, in Biddeford; began to follow the sea at the age of ten and was long master mariner. He was in the United States sea service twenty-eight months in the 1812 war; four months was a prisoner of war at Halifax. When exchanged he went on board the "John Adams" and served until she was blown up to prevent her from being captured by the English. He then went to Portsmouth and served on board the "Congress" till the close of the war, when he entered the merchant service, being an officer in many vessels, in which he remained until his death, in 1830. He m. Sally Hammond, of Cornish, and settled in Saco. Children: *Levi,*⁵ *Joseph,*⁵ *Stephen,*⁵ *William,*⁵ *Samuel,*⁵ *Mary,*⁵ *Sarah,*⁵ *Rosanna,*⁵ *Christiana,*⁵ and *Olive.*⁵ None of the sons lived to be married.
4. ABIGAIL,⁴ b. in Cornish.
5. PEALTIAH,⁴ was a seaman and d. in New Orleans.
6. STEPHEN,⁴ b. June 16, 1791, in Cornish; m. Nov. 25, 1813, Charity, dau. of Clement Brown, of said town, who was b. Apr. 27, 1793. For some years he lived in Cornish, but took up a tract of land in Hiram and made his home there until his death, which occurred July 22, 1872, at the age of 81. His widow d. Mar. 5, 1875. Children as follows:
 - I. STEPHEN B.,⁵ b. June 15, 1815, in Cornish; m. Thankful Rand (intention Apr. 10, 1835). He settled in Hiram, where he is still living in feeble health. Children.
 - II. ALPHEUS S.,⁵ b. Nov. 4, 1817, in Hiram; m. Jan. 30, 1841, to Hannah L. Boynton, who was b. July 8, 1819, and settled in Sandwich, N. H.; at one time lived in Tamworth; has lived for many years in Porter, Me. He is a judicious, prudent farmer, and a quiet, honorable citizen. Six children:
 - (1). *Marshall,*⁶ born April 1, 1843, in Sandwich, N. H.; m. April 1, 1869, Ella Booker, and has issue. He has been a preacher, but in 1893 was running a hotel at Hastings, Cambria county, Pa. He is a man of fine personal appearance. Children: *Ada,*⁷ *Nellie,*⁷ *Nettie,*⁷ *Hattie,*⁷ and *Carrie.*⁷
 - (2). *Isabella,*⁶ b. Sept. 16, 1844; m. June 23, 1865, to John E. Walker; second, to Melville Robinson; resides at Centreville, N. H.
 - (3). *Elizabeth A.,*⁶ b. March 1, 1846, in Tamworth, N. H.; m. Oct. 19, 1871, Everett Boody, of Limington, Me.
 - (4). *Joseph W.,*⁶ b. April 5, 1848; m. Sarah Cushing, of Portland, and lives at home; stone mason and farmer; an honorable, self-reliant, and much respected man, whose word can be relied upon. Children: *Bertha,*⁷ *Ethel,*⁷ *Elsie.*⁷
 - (5). *Mary E.,*⁶ b. May 5, 1850; m. Aug. 8, 1869, John Stanley, of Porter, Me.
 - (6). *Alpheus, Jr.,*⁶ b. Mar. 30, 1852; m. Nov. 16, 1871, Ella, dau. of Ammi Gilpatrick, of Hiram, Me. He has several children named

- as follows: *Rosalia*,⁷ b. Dec. 6, 1872; m. June 3, 1893, Eugene Edgecomb, of Parsonsfield; *Almeda*,⁷ b. Mar. 24, 1874; *Alicia*,⁷ b. July 9, 1876, d. Nov. 11, 1881; *Grace*,⁷ b. Jan. 3, 1880; *Byron*,⁷ b. Jan. 3, 1880, d. Nov. 6, 1881; *Alicia*,⁷ b. Dec. 23, 1889; *Flossie*,⁶ b. Nov. 4, 1891.
- III. SEWALL,⁵ b. June 18, 1820, in Hiram, Me.; m. first, Olive Lewis; second, Martha, dau. of Samuel and Esther Ridlon, of Hiram; a peaceable, unobtrusive man; had issue by both wives: *Jesse*,⁶ d. in the army; *Adaline*,⁶ m. William Marshall; *Rebecca*,⁶ m. George Langley; *George H.*,⁶ m. Carrie Lewis; *Aldin*,⁶ m. — Harvey; *Jacob*,⁶ m. — Lewis. By second wife: *Jesse*,⁶ and *Owen*.⁶
- IV. CLEMENT,⁵ b. Sept. 6, 1822, in Hiram, Me.; m. Martha Gould and settled in that town; now living near Huntress bridge in Freedom, N. H. Children: *Ellen F.*,⁶ m. Edwin Merrifield; *Everet S.*,⁶ m. Olive Ridlon; *Hannah J.*,⁶ m. Frank Gilpatrick; *Orace*,⁶ m. Emma Sawyer; *Benjamin*,⁶ m. Emily Gould; *Elvina*,⁶ d. young; *Viola*,⁶ d. young.
- V. CHARITY J.,⁵ b. April 30, 1825; d. Nov. 30, 1832.
- VI. GEORGE,⁵ b. July 11, 1827; m. Elizabeth B. Boynton, Dec. 22, 1856, and lived in Hiram; died May 24, 1879. His widow now living. Issue: *Ebenezer*,⁶ m. Eva Thompson, of Hiram; *Albert*,⁶ lives at home, unmarried; *Cora*,⁶ m. Frank Durgin, deceased; *Caleb*,⁶ m. — Lord; *Frederick*,⁶ unmarried.
- VII. ISABELLA,⁵ b. Feb. 21, 1830; d. Aug. 4, 1839.
- VIII. BENJAMIN F.,⁵ b. Jan. 9, 1832, in Hiram, Me., and removed to Pennsylvania many years ago. He m. Elizabeth Owen, July 3, 1854, at the house of Isaac Crawford, Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa. She was b. in Carroll township, Mar. 25, 1837; was of Welsh extraction. He enlisted in the Union army at the breaking out of the Rebellion, and had a long and wearing service; was a member of the G. A. R., and buried under their orders and ceremonials. He died Nov. 27, 1890. Eleven children, six sons and five daughters: *Isabella J.*,⁶ m. John Sheeler, in 1880; *Thomas M.*,⁶ m. Rebecca T. Schrogast, Jan. 1, 1879, and has four children; *Susan J.*,⁶ m. Ephraim Burnhimer, Jan. 1, 1879; *Eri B.*,⁶ m. Bella Smail, Apr. 4, 1891; *Harry*,⁶ m. Bella Bates, Mar. 16, 1893; *Marshall*,⁶ m. Mertie Brady, July 4, 1893; *Jay*,⁶; *Mattie*,⁶; *Clement*,⁶; *Mary*,⁶ m. John Faust, June 1, 1891.
- IX. ANA,⁵ b. Feb. 15, 1836; d. Aug. 15, 1839.
- X. MARK P.,⁵ b. May 2, 1839, in Hiram, Me. (records in his family have his birth "Apr. 24, 1839"). He m. Elizabeth Coy, of Pennsylvania Run, Indiana Co., Pa., Sept. 20, 1863. He enlisted in the Union army at the breaking out of the war; was confined in Libby prison; politically a staunch Democrat; at time of death, June 26, 1869, was a worthy member of F. & A. M., Blairsville Lodge. Children as follows:
- (1). *Laura J.*,⁶ b. Sept. 25, 1864, at Taylorsville, Pa.; m. May 27, 1890, James Murray, of Altoona, Pa., where they reside.
 - (2). *Mark H.*,⁶ b. Aug. 24, 1868, at Nineveh, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and resides at Nineveh Station.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN AND ABIGAIL:

Ammi Gilpatrick m. Esther Gray, of Hiram, Me., and settled in that town. He had the following children:

1. LUCETTA, d. at the age of 20 years.
2. WILLIAM, m. Minnie Bragdon, who died, and he lives in Portland.
3. ELI, m. Mary Thompson, of Saco, and lives in Hiram with issue.
4. MARY W., m. Samuel Gerry, of Limerick, Sept. 9, 1861; dead.
5. FRANK, d. in childhood.
6. CHARLES, d. in childhood.
7. SARAH, m. Roswell Torrey, of Ossipee, N. H.
8. ELLA, b. Aug. 25, 1852; m. Alpheus Gilpatrick, of Kezar Falls, and has children.
9. FRANK, m. Jane, dau. of Clement Gilpatrick, and lives in Hiram.
10. CHARLES, in Hiram, unmarried.
11. IRA, m. Rebecca Thompson, of Hiram.

GILPATRICKS OF HOLLIS.

Christopher Gilpatrick,³ son of Christopher and Jane Elliot, was born Dec. 14, 1755. He served in the army of the Revolution with his brother John, who settled in Cornish; married Martha Smith, Oct. 20, 1784, and settled on "Deering's Ridge," in Hollis, where he engaged in the tanning of leather and farming. In 1801, it was voted that the selectmen of Hollis shall meet the selectmen of Cochran to see if they "can agree to take Christopher Gilpatrick on to this town at Christopher Gilpatrick's expense." I assume that the father had lived in Lyman, but died in Hollis with his son of the same name. Four children:

- I. JOSEPH,⁴ b. Aug. 4, 1790, in Hollis, Me.; m. Hannah, dau. of Joshua Kimball, of Buxton, Sept. 5, 1813; she b. Jan. 21, 1787; by her he had two sons. He was a sea-captain, also a school-teacher. Becoming deluded, like so many, in the Cochran craze, which swept over the community at the time, he left his wife, who seems to have had no fellowship with the doctrines and practices of the "Cochranites," and went away to the state of New York with the company that settled there. He had a "spiritual wife," one Martha Junkins, of York, b. Oct. 23, 1808, assigned to him; she had three children; d. in Granville, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1888. Mr. Gilpatrick d. in Granger, Alleghany county, N. Y., June 3, 1858, "a man of superior natural endowment and acquired ability."
- II. CHARLES C.,⁵ b. in Hollis, Me., and carried by his father to Granger, N. Y., when a child.
- III. OLIVER M.,⁵ b. in Hollis, Me.; carried away to Granger, N. Y., when a child. These brothers came back to Hollis to visit their relatives. Both have deceased.
- IV. MARTHA C.,⁵ b. in Granger, N. Y.; deceased.
- V. MARY E.,⁵ b. in Granger, N. Y.; deceased.
- VI. JOHN L.,⁵ b. Jan. 12, 1845, in Granger, N. Y.; m. July 8, 1874, to Elizabeth Blackburn and has two children. He graduated from Kala-

mazoo College in 1867; taught in the public schools of Fort Dodge and Gosport, Ind., and at Bowling Green, Ohio; was instructor in mathematics in the University of Michigan in 1873 and 1874; since professor of mathematics in Denison University at Granville, Ohio.

Children:

- (1). *Alice Ray*,⁶ b. Apr. 1, 1878.
- (2). *Florence E.*,⁶ b. Feb. 24, 1887.
2. EDWARD,⁴ son of Christopher, d. unmarried.
3. JOHN,⁴ b. in Phillipsborough, now Hollis, before Jan. 9, 1795, as he and Edward were baptized on that day. He m. Hannah Clark, Jan. 27, 1816, and settled on the homestead with his father. His portrait, with that of his wife, painted by Treadwell, are in the possession of Nathaniel, his eldest son, at Kezar Falls, Me.
 1. NATHANIEL,⁵ b. in Hollis; m. Betsey B. Smith, Oct. 8, 1846; second, May 7, 1853, to Abigail, dau. of Andrew Merrifield, of Hiram, by Edward Gibbs, Esq. He lived many years in Saco, where he drove a team; now at Kezar Falls, Me. Four children:
 - (1). *Mary M.*,⁶ b. Aug. 28, 1848; m. William Ridlon.
 - (2). *Hannah J.*,⁶ b. June 1, 1854; m. Willis Bickford, Dec. 10, 1870, and lives in Gorham, Me.
 - (3). *Andrew L.*,⁶ b. Aug. 24, 1856; m. Aug. 26, 1888, to Adda E. White, and lives at Kezar Falls, Me., with his parents; carriage maker. Two children, *Berna E.*⁷ and *Roy L.*⁷
 - (4). *Sarah E.*,⁶ b. Nov. 17, 1858; d. Feb. 12, 1879.
 - II. CALER,⁵ m. Almira Sands, of Saco; removed to the West many years ago; tailor.
 - III. JOHN,⁵ m. Martha Davis. She d. and he m. a second wife, name not known; removed to eastern Maine, and when last heard from was living in Dexter. In early life he was a barber by trade.
 - IV. CHARLES,⁵ m. Louisa Jordan; was killed by falling under the cars at Newmarket, N. H. His widow and son are living in Dayton.
 - V. SARAH,⁵ m. Horace Woodman and resides on the old homestead on "Deering's Ridge."
5. OLIVE,⁴ m. Amos Kimball, of Hollis.

ANOTHER BRANCH.

James Gilpatrick,³ son of Christopher,² b. in 1763; m. Elizabeth Haley, of Hollis, Jan. 4, 1798; settled in the western section of the town, as farmer, and died there Feb. 25, 1842;* wife died in 1843, aged 74 years. These had five children, whose names follow:

- I. TRISTRAM,⁴ b. May 5, 1798, in Hollis, Me.; m. Betsey Googins, and settled in his native town. He is remembered by the author as a man

*JAMES GILPATRICK (3) is said to have moved from Saco or Biddeford to Phillipsborough, now Hollis, in 1794 or '95, bringing with him his father, *Christopher*, his brother, *Nathan*, and three sisters, *Jennie*, *Sally*, and *Rosanna*. His house was on the Kennebunk road, so called, thirty rods south of where the meeting-house at West Hollis now stands; buried in family lot, about forty rods below the house.

of tidy appearance and graceful manners, pleasing and attractive in conversation, and of more than ordinary intelligence. He d. Sept. 26, 1877, aged 78 years. His wife predeceased him, Aug. 13, 1870, aged 70. Issue as follows:

- I. LYDIA A.,⁵ of whom no particulars.
 - II. JAMES G.,⁵ of whom no particulars.
 - III. OLIVE,⁵ m. May 4, 1851, to Joseph L. Benson, of Hollis.
 - IV. JOSEPH G.,⁵ twenty years in California.
 - V. ORIN,⁵ of whom no records.
 - VI. NATHAN,⁵ of whom no records.
 - VII. STILMAN,⁵ of whom no records.
 - VIII. WILLIAM,⁵ of whom no records.
2. ELLIOT,⁴ b. Dec. 22, 1800; m. June 4, 1818, to Lois Goodwin, who was b. June 17, 1799, and settled near his birth-place in Hollis, Me. He was a quiet, peaceable man; many years a communicant of the Primitive Baptist church; one of the "sweet singers of Israel," who with his good, lady-like companion were not forgetful to "entertain strangers." The author remembers with a profound sense of gratitude the quiet hours spent in that cosy home by the road-side in his convert days, when attending religious services in the neighborhood; and the good counsel and encouragement received from this godly pair have been treasured as a precious legacy of inestimable value. The highest enjoyment experienced by Mr. Gilpatrick was when singing some grand old "minor" that embodied the soul-inspiring sentiment of a Watts or a Wesley. "Aunt Lois" was a prim, sweet-faced little woman, of whom it could be truthfully recorded respecting her bearing toward her husband: "She will do him good and not evil all the days of his life." He d. July 27, 1873; she d. Feb. 7, 1879. Seven children:
- I. MARY S.,⁵ b. Nov. 1, 1818; m. Isaac Bowdoin, April 5, 1840, and had issue; lives in Hollis.
 - II. MOSES G.,⁵ b. Nov. 16, 1821; m. Nov. 4, 1847, to Caroline A. Meader, of Nashua, N. H. He was long a teacher of music, and was considered to be one of the most gifted vocalists of his day. He resided in other states during early life, but has, "like a wee birdie to its nest, or a bairn to its mither," returned to the home of his childhood to spend the winter of age. He is now serving as justice of the peace. Three children named as follows:
 - (1). *Medora A.*,⁶ m. John W. Smith, of Philadelphia, now deceased, where she is living with her six children.
 - (2). *Minnie C.*,⁶ m. Alfred Lanhans, of Camden, N. J.; living in St. Paul, Minn.
 - (3). *Homer H.*,⁶ now in Philadelphia.
 - III. U. JANE,⁵ b. May 11, 1827; m. May 11, 1850, to John M. Bullard, at Milford, N. H.
 - IV. WILLIAM B.,⁵ d. at the age of four.
 - V. DAVID M.,⁵ b. Apr. 19, 1831; married Mar. 7, 1857, Helen Tibbetts; second, Carrie Rose. Three children.

- VI. MELLISSA A.,⁵ b. Nov. 28, 1839; d. Nov. 14, 1856.
- VII. ALONZO J.,⁵ d. at the age of four.
- 3. JANE,⁴ b. May 2, 1803; m. John R. Goodwin, of Saco, Me.; d. Aug., 1842. Had issue.
- 4. ELIZA,⁴ b. Aug. 5, 1810; d. in Lowell, Mass., single.
- 5. NATHAN,⁴ b. Jan. 22, 1814; Grace A. Staples; removed to Lowell, Mass., where he d. Feb. 27, 1872; wife d. Jan. 17, 1872. Had issue: *Ahemiah*,⁵ *Benjamin*,⁵ and *Josephine*.⁵

GILPATRICKS OF SACO.

Under this head will appear records of several families as found in the town and church registers. Some of the male members will be mentioned again at the head of the pedigree of their descendants, while others could not be traced with certainty.

Thomas Gilpatrick,² son of Thomas,¹ the immigrant, married Margaret, and with her called "Thomas and Margaret, Jr." He was born in old Ireland, and came with his parents to Wells in 1718-20. His two sons, Joseph and Thomas, were early settlers in Limerick, along with a *cousin*, Jeremiah. The name of this Thomas appears in many old documents.

- 1. JOSEPH,³ b. Oct. 8, 1741; settled in Limerick.
- 2. MARGARET,³ b. Feb. 17, 1742; m. Daniel Campbell, Aug. 12, 1762.
- 3. ROBERT,³ b. Jan. 4, 1744; m. Doratha Hill, Nov. 27, 1766, and had issue. Wife d. Jan. 6, 1812. I do not know where he lived.
- 4. ELIZABETH,³ b. Dec. 23, 1746; m. Jere Cole, Apr. 19, 1764.
- 5. MARTHA,³ b. Apr. 30, 1748; m. Joshua Hill, May 15, 1766.
- 6. THOMAS,³ b. Apr. 27, 1750; settled in Limerick.
- 7. BENJAMIN,³ b. June 29, 1752; m. first, Rebecca Hill, Jan. 7, 1785, and had issue. He was styled "Captain" in many old documents, and I assume that he was a sea-faring man. He m. second, Feb. 3, 1793, Sally Mason, and had issue. He d. in May, 1819. Children:
 - I. LYDIA,⁴ b. Mar. 23, 1786.
 - II. MARY,⁴ b. May 28, 1788.
 - III. REBECCA,⁴ b. Dec. 24, 1793.
 - IV. JOHN K.,⁴ b. Mar. 18, 1796.
 - V. BENJAMIN,⁴ b. Feb. 3, 1798.
 - VI. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. Oct. 30, 1801; d. Dec. 6, 1810.
 - VII. MARIA,⁴ b. Dec. 27, 1804.

Dominicus Gilpatrick,³ son of Jeremiah² and Sarah, and brother of Jeremiah³ who settled in Limerick, was baptized in Saco, July 14, 1751; m. Miriam Tarbox, Oct. 26, 1780; d. in Saco, in 1833, aged 82. He had a large family, named as follows:

- 1. SARAH,⁴ b. June 1, 1782.
- 2. MIRIAM,⁴ b. Sept. 14, 1784.
- 3. SUSANNA,⁴ b. Aug. 28, 1786.

4. JEREMIAH,⁴ b. Jan. 3, 1789.
5. MARY,⁴ b. Oct. 17, 1791.
6. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. Feb. 3, 1794.
7. DOMINICUS,⁴ b. Mar. 17, 1797.
8. SAMUEL,⁴ b. Nov. 25, 1799.
9. HANNAH A.,⁴ b. Jan. 2, 1804.
10. MARY J. E., b. Apr. 26, 1809.

William Gillpatrick,² son of the original Thomas¹ and Margaret, was born in Ireland, June 15, 1718; married Martha Thompson (b. Feb. 15, 1718, d. Dec. 20, 1803), and had issue. The family tradition is that he saw the girl who became his wife for the first time on the ship when coming from Ireland, that a mutual attachment sprang up, and that they were married after their arrival. This story may be pleasantly romantic, but for several reasons I doubt its truthfulness. If William was born as stated he was but two years old when he came with his parents to New England; rather young to "fall in love at first sight." As their son Christopher was not born until thirty-one years subsequent to the settlement in Wells (1720) it seems probable that the wedding of the parents was celebrated much later in the century than tradition has placed it; Free Mason; d. Mar. 12, 1788.

Christopher Gillpatrick,³ son of William² and Martha, born 1751, m. Sarah Wilds, b. 1753, and had issue as follows:

1. ABIGAIL,⁴ b. 1774; m. Noah Toby, of Topsham, Me.
2. JOTHAM,⁴ b. 1776; m. Anna Smith, of Biddeford, June 2, 1796. He d. June 23, 1819, aged 40. Issue as follows:
 - I. CHRISTOPHER,⁵ b. June 21, 1798.
 - II. SETH,⁵ b. Feb. 11, 1800.
 - III. SIMON,⁵ b. Sept. 9, 1803.
 - IV. MARY,⁵ b. Mar. 2, 1806.
 - V. CHARLES,⁵ b. Jan. 10, 1808.
 - VI. LYDIA,⁵ b. Feb. 14, 1811.
3. JACOB,⁴ b. 1778; m. Abigail Fletcher, in 1809 (?) and had issue. In Saco the record of his birth is "March 12, 1786."
 1. ALMIRA,⁵ b. July 31, 1809.
 4. LYDIA,⁴ b. 1779; m. Rishworth Jordan for her second husband (styled "Mrs. Lydia") 1805-6.
 5. SIMON,⁴ b. 1781.
 6. SARAH,⁴ b. 1783; m. Naham Smith.
 7. LORANA,⁴ b. 1788; m. William Hill.
 8. PAULINA,⁴ b. 1790; m. Erastus Hayes.
 9. LUCY,⁴ b. 1792; m. Christopher Murch.
 10. WILLIAM,⁴ b. 1794.
 11. GEORGE,⁴ b. 1796.
 12. JOSEPH,⁴ b. 1799.

James Gilpatrick,² son of Thomas¹ and Margaret, who came from Ireland, settled in Wells, Me., in 1734, and made that his permanent home; was in the Louisburg Expedition in 1745 under Capt. Storer, of Wells; also in the Revolution under Capt. Hubbard, eight months. At the expiration of his service, he re-enlisted and served for one full year, during which he suffered many hardships and exposures. In 1782, he enlisted for three years, receiving a bounty of six pounds. His children were, JOHN,³ JAMES,³ OLIVE,³ SARAH,³ ELIZABETH,³ JOSHUA,³ RICHARD,³ OLIVE.³

- I. RICHARD,³ b. Nov. 7, 1753; m. Mary, dau. of Capt. James Hubbard, of Wells, Feb. 11, 1776, who d. Mar. 20, 1794, leaving four children. He m. second, Dorothy R., dau. of Samuel Moody, of York, 1795, who d. May 2, 1847, leaving five children. He was bound out as blacksmith's apprentice, and at his majority engaged in business. He soon opened a general store and increased his successful business. Acquiring means he built an iron factory, which was one of the first in the province. He also engaged successfully in navigation and built several vessels on the Mousam river. One of his vessels was captured by the French. He suffered from the embargo of 1807. He sold his half of the cotton mill and valuable land, which placed him in comfortable circumstances. He became demented during his last days, and died Sept. 15, 1828. Children named as follows:
 - I. JAMES,⁴ b. Dec. 3, 1776; d. in 1780.
 - II. DIMON,⁴ b. Mar. 12, 1778; m. Elizabeth Rogers and had four children, namely:
 - (1). *Olive*,⁵ b. June 6, 1802.
 - (2). *Daniel*,⁵ b. Oct. 10, 1804.
 - (3). *Richard*,⁵ b. Feb. 10, 1807; m. and had issue.
 - (4). *Mary A.*,⁵ b. July 6, 1809.
 - III. DANIEL,⁴ b. Sept. 19, 1779; d. in March, 1802.
 - IV. SALLY,⁴ b. June 9, 1781; m. Benjamin Smith.
 - V. WILLIAM,⁴ b. June 3, 1796; d. Feb. 22, 1830; m. Sophia Goodrich.
 - VI. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. Aug. 29, 1797; m. Benjamin F. Green.
 - VII. MARY H.,⁴ b. Nov. 1, 1799; m. Edward E. Bourne, Esq.
 - VIII. MARIA M.,⁴ b. Feb. 7, 1802; m. William B. Sewall.
 - IX. LUCY,⁴ b. Oct. 24, 1803; m. Berleigh Smart.
These daughters have left numerous descendants.
2. JOSHUA,³ m. Mary Hubbard, June 5, 1776; served in the army during the Revolution, in same company with James, and Richard who was corporal.
3. ELIZABETH,³ m. Reuben Stuart, Jan. 29, 1778.

John Gilpatrick,² son of Thomas¹ and Margaret, settled in Wells. He was a prosperous farmer in his day. In 1784, he and son raised 180 bushels of corn and 30 of potatoes; they kept eight cows. He was one of the petitioners for incorporation of the Second Congregational church in Wells, and was a charter member of that body. He was taxed £2 15s 9d parish money; was chosen constable, refused to serve, and paid his fine. His house was near the Mousam mill lot in 1759; name of wife has not been found. His son,

- I. JOHN,³ b. as early as 1735; m. Elizabeth Clark. He was a captain in the war of the Revolution; farmer in Wells, in that part that is now Kennebunk. The record of births subjoined was found in an old Bible in possession of the family:
 - I. PATIENCE,⁴ b. in 1756; m. — Waterhouse.
 - II. JOSHUA,⁴ b. May 11, 1758; m. Lydia Waterhouse.
 - III. NATHANIEL,⁴ b. Aug. 27, 1760; m. — Kimball, and lived in Kennebunk; ship-carpenter.
 - IV. JOHN,⁴ b. Oct. 11, 1762; m. Lydia Mitchell, and lived on the homestead; d. Oct. 22, 1835. Six children, named as follows:
 - (1). James,⁵ b. April 25, 1795; m. and had two sons: *George*,⁶ m. and lives in Medford; *Edgar*,⁶ m. and lives in Watertown. He removed to Watertown, Mass., and changed his name, or reduced it, to "Gill," minus the "*patrick*."
 - (2). Thomas,⁵ b. Oct. 7, 1797; m. three times but did not have issue; d. Sept. 28, 1858, in Kennebunk.
 - (3). Eliza,⁵ b. Mar. 1, 1799; d. Oct. 3, 1872.
 - (4). Hannah,⁵ b. Aug. 26, 1802; d. Mar. 27, 1878.
 - (5). Mary,⁵ b. Mar. 20, 1805; d. July 10, 1878.
 - (6). Ivory,⁵ b. Aug. 14, 1807; m. and settled in Kennebunk, where he d. Mar. 20, 1866, leaving two sons: *John*,⁶ b. Oct. 14, 1835; d. Jan. 11, 1885, unmarried; *George A.*,⁶ b. Dec. 24, 1849; m. and has *William S.*⁷ and *Francis G.*⁷
- V. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. July 18, 1765; m. — Clark.
- VI. MARY,⁴ b. July 6, 1766; m. Nathaniel Sawyer.
- VII. JOSIAH,⁴ b. July 24, 1768; end unknown; a seaman.
- VIII. JOSEPH,⁴ b. Sept. 10, 1770; m. Abigail Cousins, and settled on a lot of wild land in Biddeford, in 1798. His original tract consisted of only eighty acres; by additional pieces since purchased the farm now contains two hundred acres. His wife d. Jan. 2, 1815, aged 41. He m., second, Dolly Dyer. He d. Sept. 1, 1837. Nine children, as follows:
 - (1). Lucy,⁵ b. Sept. 10, 1799; d. young.
 - (2). Samuel,⁵ b. Oct. 19, 1801; succeeded to the homestead.
 - (3). Joseph,⁵ b. Dec. 26, 1803.
 - (4). Mary,⁵ b. Nov. 27, 1805.
 - (5). Lucy,⁵ b. Mar. 16, 1808.
 - (6). Humphrey,⁵ b. May 2, 1810.
 - (7). John,⁵ b. Apr. 30, 1812; m. three times. His last wife, Anna A., dau. of Capt. Stephen Shepley, a niece of Judge Shepley. He d. in Saco, July 20, 1872. He left home when a lad and found employment in the mills at Saco, and by steady application to work and habits of saving he laid up capital to engage in business for himself, which he found more congenial to his naturally independent temperament. He was an extensive dealer in corn and flour until 1861. He was also engaged in ship-building and interested in navigation. He was a man of integrity and correct

habits, who held the respect of the public. He d. from paralysis. Children: *Estella A.*,⁶ *Grace L.*,⁶ *Mary*,⁶ *Charles*,⁶ and *John G.*⁶

(8). *Abigail*,⁵ b. Jan. 21, 1815; m. Daniel Dennett, of Buxton, and d. there.

(9). *Priscilla*,⁵ became the wife of Leonard Rumery.

IX. EBENEZER,⁴ b. Mar. 31, 1772.

X. BETSEY,⁴ b. Sept. 10, 1773; m. Jonathan Clark.

XI. THOMAS,⁴ b. Sept. 16, 1775.

John Gillpatrick,³ son of James,² who was son of Thomas,¹ the immigrant, was born in Wells, Me.; married Elizabeth Thompson, in 1758, and had six children, namely:

1. JAMES,⁴ of whom no particulars.

2. HANNAH,⁴ m. Elijah Hatch, Feb. 9, 1780.

3. JOSEPH,⁴ b. 1762; m. Mary Jeffers, Nov. 19, 1786; she d. April 10, 1809, aged 44. He m. Esther Mitchell, Feb., 1810, who d. without issue, Jan. 21, 1820, aged 52. He m. third, Feb. 20, 1821, Alice Hart, of Kennebunk. Children by Mary as follows:

I. RHODA,⁵ b. June 14, 1787; went out West.

II. POLLY,⁵ b. Sept. 6, 1788; m. Jacob Smith, of Lyman.

III. GEORGE,⁵ b. Aug. 30, 1790; in the Northwest.

IV. JOHN,⁵ b. Sept. 6, 1792; in the Northwest.

V. SIMON,⁵ b. Aug. 21, 1794, of whom no record.

VI. REV. JOSEPH,⁵ b. Jan. 23, 1798; m. Electa, granddaughter of Colonel Taylor, Sept. 10, 1820. She d. Mar. 27, 1873. He d. July 2, 1852. He was converted when eighteen years of age and became a close student of the sacred Scriptures. He was a successful teacher in the common schools, and in 1824 began to preach. His journal, now before me, written on coarse, discolored paper, under gray, hand-made covers sewed on, is filled with a record of his experiences from day to day while engaged in teaching. He must have been a man of deep piety and great earnestness. About the time he began to speak in public he wrote as follows: "I pray that God would make plain to me the path of duty. If it is to preach the gospel, may I be weaned from the perishing things of earth; may my mind be more and more led to prayer and holy meditation, and may I be built up in faith and in the order of the gospel." He was chosen agent for the Maine Sunday-school Union, and assigned to the churches in York county. He was ordained and settled over the Baptist church at South Berwick in 1826, where he was very successful. In 1832 he was chosen missionary to visit the weak churches of York county. In 1834 he settled as pastor in Shapleigh, where many were gathered into the church under his labors.

He was a man of very tender heart. When he arose to address his hearers his countenance betrayed his all-controlling emotion, and tears would stream down his cheeks while he preached the word of life. Prudent in his financial affairs, he saved from a small salary enough to make his family comfortable. When he closed his pil-

grimage it was the universal expression that an able and good man had fallen at his post. Children as follows:

- (1). *George J.*,⁶ b. June 24, 1822; teacher; single; d. in June, 1854.
- (2). *Bradford*,⁶ b. May 9, 1824; m. Caroline Hooper, of Shapleigh; wheelwright and farmer; d. in 1856.
- (3). *Electa C.*,⁶ b. Feb. 8, 1827; m. Benjamin Abbott, of Shapleigh; now a widow in Danvers, Mass.
- (4). *Joseph*,⁶ b. Dec. 30, 1831; went to California and not heard from for thirty-five years.
- (5). *Simon J.*,⁶ b. Apr. 17, 1834; m. Julia Garvin, of Acton; lived in Lyman; farmer; d. Dec. 13, 1881.
- (6). *Charles E.*,⁶ b. Apr. 6, 1837; m. Nellie Tripp, of Sanford, and had one child; graduated from Brunswick Medical College; settled as a practitioner in Sanford. He was a fine-looking, cultivated, promising young man; d. Feb. 8, 1870.
- (7). *Mary E.*,⁶ b. Apr. 27, 1839; m. Charles E. Butler, of Sanford; lives in Springvale in that town, in a spacious, beautiful home; a lady of culture and amiability.
- (8). *Martha A.*,⁶ b. Mar. 30, 1843; d. in infancy.

VII. *JAMES*,⁵ b. Mar. 8, 1800.

VIII. *NANCY*,⁵ b. Sept. 7, 1802.

4. *JUDAH*,⁴ of whom no record.

5. *JONATHAN*,⁴ settled in Orland (?).

6. *SALLY*,⁴ of whom no record.

Capt. Samuel Gilpatrick,⁴ married Hannah Townsend, July 9, 1796, and sailed many years to the West Indies, and "coasting." His children were:

1. *ELIZABETH S.*,⁵ b. June 27, 1797, in Biddeford.
2. *SAMUEL*,⁵ b. Feb. 24, 1799, in Biddeford.
3. *MARY P.*,⁵ b. Mar. 11, 1803, in Biddeford.
4. *JOHN T.*,⁵ b. April 1, 1804, in Biddeford.
5. *MARY B.*,⁵ b. June 25, 1809, in Saco.
6. *GEORGE*,⁵ b. Jan. 26, 1813, in Saco.

Joshua Gillpatrick,² of Biddeford, was probably one of the younger sons of Thomas¹ and Margaret, but as there were grandsons about the same age, we cannot ascertain, in the absence of full records, with certainty, which one heads this family. He married Elizabeth Smith, Mar. 1, 1750. He was one of forty men in Capt. John Lane's company, of Biddeford, in 1756, "able to serve in the present expedition against Crown Point." He was then *twenty-seven* years of age; hence, his birth was in 1729. He had been married six years. As I find no record of birth of children subsequent to his leaving for Crown Point, I query, was he lost while in the army? No record of his death has been found in the Saco or Biddeford registers. The following baptisms recorded in what is now Saco:

1. *JONATHAN*,³ bapt. April 21, 1751.
2. *JOSHUA*,³ bapt. June 18, 1752.
3. *OLIVE*,³ bapt. April 4, 1754.

Jonathan Gilpatrick,³ son of John² and Elizabeth Thompson, and grandson of Thomas,¹ the immigrant, was born in Wells, Me., in Oct., 1769. He learned the blacksmith's trade of Richard Gillpatrick, his cousin, and went down to Orland, where he cleared his farm, and made music on his anvil for many years. Here he married Prudence, daughter of Gen. John Hancock, cousin of Gov. John Hancock of Revolutionary fame, and reared a family of *ten* children, the average number for a Gillpatrick. He died Mar. 18, 1837, aged 68 years and 5 months. His widow survived till 1860, aged 89 years. The names of children as follows: SAMUEL,⁴ SUMNER,⁴ JAMES,⁴ JOHN,⁴ EMERY,⁴ ABIGAIL,⁴ SARAH,⁴ BETSEY,⁴ PRUDENCE,⁴ LYDIA.⁴

1. JOHN H.,⁴ b. Nov. 7, 1813; m. Dec. 10, 1836, by John Burnham, Esq., to Lydia A. Bowdoin, dau. of Robert and Hannah, of Swanville, Me., and settled on the homestead, being a blacksmith. He died Dec. 27, 1889, aged 76 years; his wife d. Dec. 7, 1891, aged 76 years. These had issue as follows:
 - I. CHARLES,⁵ b. Apr. 16, 1840, in Brewer, Me.; m. May 5, 1868, in Rondout, N. Y., to Jennie DuBois; tradesman in Wilbur, N. Y.
 - II. GEORGE E.,⁵ b. Dec. 4, 1844, in Orland; m. Mar. 9, 1869, Lena, dau. of Henry and Margaret Keyes. He lives on the homestead once occupied by his father and grandfather. One child, *Eva L.*,⁶ b. Jan. 24, 1871.
 - III. FRANK E.,⁵ b. Apr. 10, 1849; m. Lucy E., dau. of Newton and Lydia Heath, and had two children. He was lost on the Grand Banks in the month of June, 1885. His wife d. in Orland, July 29, 1881.
 - (1). *Frankie L.*,⁶ b. Dec. 9, 1873; m. Apr. 2, 1892, to George F. Severeance, of East Orrington, Me.
 - (2). *John H.*,⁶ b. July 3, 1875; resides in Orland, Me.
 - IV. AMY J.,⁵ b. July 9, 1851; m. Dec. 25, 1874, John C. Felker, Jr., of Boston, where they reside.
 - V. HELEN M.,⁵ b. Mar. 28, 1855; m. Jan. 11, 1874, to Foster L. Kimball, who d. in Bucksport, Aug. 23, 1877; she m., second, Austin E. Kimball, brother of Foster E. Six children.
2. JAMES,⁴ m. Lucretia Crane, and lived and died in Whiting, Me. He had issue, six children, named as follows: *Caroline*,⁵ m. J. C. Littlefield; *Charinda*,⁵ m. C. C. Watts; *Jane*,⁵ m. L. J. Lincoln; *Edgar*,⁵ m. Lizzie P. Smith; *Thayer*⁵ and *James*,⁵ deceased.

There are many others, descendants of Jonathan Gilpatrick and Prudence Hancock, living in Orland, Bucksport, Whiting, and Wiscasset, Me., but they have not responded to my letters of inquiry.

GILPATRICKS OF TRENTON, ME.

Isaac Gilpatrick,² son of the original Thomas¹ and Margaret, was an early settler in what was then a part of Trenton, now Lamoine, Me. Capt. Berry stated that the first settlement was made by Capt. Isaac Gilpatrick, with six sons and two daughters, who removed from Biddeford, Me., in 1774, and commenced a clearing at a place since called "Gilpatrick's point." A son-in-law, Edward Berry, said to have come from Londonderry, N. H., went with the

Gilpatricks. I have found the record of births of but six children. His wife, to whom he was married July 25, 1751, was Mary Jameson, of Saco. The records of some descendants cannot be found.

1. JOANNA,³ bapt. Nov. 9, 1752.
2. MARGARET,³ bapt. July 7, 1754; m. Edward Berry, and settled in Trenton, Me.
3. HANNAH,³ m. a Mr. Richardson, "down east."
4. ISAAC,³ of whom no record.
5. ROBERT,³ m. Polly Berry, of Trenton, Me., and had a numerous family, named as follows: *Charles*,⁴ *Morton*,⁴ *Jeremiah*,⁴ *Edward*,⁴ *Robert*,⁴ *Ivory*,⁴ *Naham*,⁴ *Luther*,⁴ *Samuel*,⁴ and *Sarah*.⁴
6. SAMUEL,³ bapt. Feb. 14, 1768; m. Betsey Lord, of Surry, Me., and had issue, *Samuel*,⁴ and probably others.
7. JOHN,³ removed to Washington county, Me., and his descendants are supposed to be living in Pembroke, Me.
8. JAMES,³ m. and had several sons; probably daughters. Of the sons the following has been furnished me:
 - I. BENJAMIN,⁴
 - II. GEORGE,⁴ who was lost at sea, leaving sons, *George*,⁵ and *John*.⁵
 - III. JAMES,⁴ settled in Topsham, Me., and had issue: *William C.*,⁵ *John H.*,⁵ *James H.*,⁵ and *Frederick R.*⁵
 - IV. MARTIN,⁴ was lost at sea.
 - V. ISAAC,⁴ of whom no record.
 - VI. RUFUS,⁴ M. D., was shot during the late Civil war while dressing the wounds of a rebel soldier. He had children named: *Erastus*,⁵ who lived at Saladvale, Col.; *William*,⁵ and *Phoebe*,⁵ who was the wife of Charles N. Stevens, of Toledo, Ohio.
9. MARTIN J.,⁴ never married.
10. THOMAS,⁴ of whom no record.

Edward Gilpatrick,⁴ son of Robert³ (5), m. Sarah Smith, of Ellsworth, Me., and had children named as follows:

1. MATILDA J.,⁵ married Seth Paddleford, of Ellsworth, Me., in 1850, and had issue.
2. SARAH,⁵ m. Gilman B. Hodgkins, of Lamoine, Me., where she resides, with issue.
3. MARY,⁵ m. Warren King, of Lamoine, Me., where she resides. Children.

Howard Gilpatrick, Esq.,⁵ a grandson of Robert³ (5), is a lawyer at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Robert Gilpatric, son of Charles, lives on the homestead in West Washington, Me. These families removed from Saco or Biddeford to the eastern part of the state, and the descendants are now numerous and very respectable.

Evander Gilpatrick, son of preceding, is a contractor and builder in Waterville, Me. The grandmothers of his wife were daughters of William and David Gilpatrick, of the same race and family connection.

MARRIAGES.

- 1804, April 14, Olive to Jeremiah Cole.
 1803, June 26, Elizabeth S. to Benjamin Haley.
 1805, Lydia to Capt. James Murch.
 1805, Mrs. Lydia to Rishworth Jordan, 3d.
 1828, Mar. 27, Mary to Edward Gordon.
 1743, Thomas to Elizabeth Slemons.
 1765, Nov. 2, Rebecca to John Sackpole.
 1812, Mary to Joseph Haley.
 1802, Mar. 28, Jotham to Sarah Cole.
 1761, Aug. 29, Sarah to Nathaniel Tarbox.
 1779, Nov. 25, Sarah to Abijah Tarbox.
 1782, Nov. 30, Elizabeth to Nathan Tarbox.
 1784, Feb. 7, Jane to Carrill Tarbox.
 1785, Jan. 7, Benjamin to Rebecca Hill.
 1785, Oct. 12, Miriam to Nathaniel Libby.
 1788, April 19, Charity to Joseph Stevens.
 1791, Dec. 10, Mary to Paul Junkins.
 1792, June 9, Abigail to Noah Tobey (Topsham).
 1793, Feb. 23, Benjamin to Sally Nason.
 1795, Nov. 7, Josiah to Polly Moore.
 1796, July 9, Capt. Samuel to Hannah Townsend.
 1840, Nov. 15, Daniel H. to Betsey Lebarron of Hiram, Me.
 1832, Nov. 3, Eliza to James Hartford, Hiram, Me.
 1844, Jan. 13, Betsey to Jeremiah Chappel, Hiram, Me.
 1757, Nov. 27, Ruth N. to James S. Gould, Hiram, Me.
 1861, June 1, Cyrus W. to Sarah F. Rounds, Hiram, Me.

William Kilpatrick and wife, Jane Dunlap, came from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1816, and settled in Washington county, Pa. They moved to Harrison county, thence, in 1825, to Coshocton county, Ohio, where Mr. Kilpatrick d. April 17, 1880; his wife had d. Oct. 20, 1870. They had ten children, four sons and six daughters, all reaching maturity and named as follows: JOHN, JAMES, WILLIAM, ROBERT, MARGARET, SARAH, MARY A., ELIZABETH, JANE, and EMEINE. Only four are living. James is at Bonhoma, So. Dak., and Robert at Concord, Ohio. "An honest, industrious people, well-to-do; some of them college graduates."

Larrabee Family.

Introductory. — The surname Larrabee, sometimes spelled "L'Arabie," "D'Arabie," and "Arabie" in foreign documents and books, is of undoubted French origin; or, rather, has long existed in France. It has been stated that a Count Larrabee figured conspicuously in French history and that the Larrabees, being devoted Huguenots, fought for their religious rights under the brave Coligny; but I have failed to find such statements in any French history. It has been the almost universal family tradition, in the American branches,

that the early ancestors were Huguenots, and this is strengthened by a corresponding tradition handed down in the Larrabee families now living in France. In my correspondence with Charles Larrabee, Esq., of Pau, France, he says: "I am almost of the conviction that some members emigrated [to America] at the time of the wars against the Huguenots. My ancestors left nothing, and I do not know that they had any position or fortune. Some shadows obscure the past." A protracted search in the great National Library in Paris fails to reveal any published account or view of an old Larrabee *chateau* or modern country seat in France, and it seems evident that the family, once numerous, were nearly all killed in the Huguenot wars or driven from the country.

The traditions of a French origin among the American branches has, by the mutations of time, assumed a variety of forms and these show to the considerate author the fallacy of building a genealogical structure on so frail and unstable a foundation. One Larrabee has written me: "My grandfather was a Frenchman who settled in Lynn, Mass.;" another states: "My father was born in France and came to America with his parents when a child," and still another: "Five brothers, French Huguenots, settled in Shoreham, Vt., and from these have sprung all the Larrabees in America." We can only say in conclusion, that the family at large, so far as known, have developed many physical characteristics which indicate a French origin, and the various traditions now existing probably took their rise from a fountain-head of truthful statement made by the earliest American ancestors.

The first persons in New England bearing this name of whom we have found authentic record were probably brothers or near relatives. A Greenfield Larrabee was before the court as a mariner in New London, Conn., for doing some work on board his vessel during a storm, while lying in the harbor, on the Sabbath, in 1637, and in 1647, just ten years later, William Larrabee, a "stranger," was called to answer for the same offense. Here we have documentary evidence to prove that the tradition, which made the earliest Larrabee ancestors come over *after* the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, is untrue. Certainly these men, Greenfield and William, probably foreign born, were here from thirty-eight to forty-eight years before that event. As we find no further mention of William in Connecticut, and as a William Larrabee was married in Malden, Mass., in 1655, these may have been identical. No families in Connecticut who could have descended from the before-mentioned William have been found, while the connections between Greenfield Larrabee and the branches in that state have been, in our estimation, clearly established. Before the light of the facts just stated another published account relating to the American Larrabees crumbles into dust. Charles H. Larrabee, in the Hathaway Genealogy, has made the following statement: "The Rev. Charles Larrabee was a Huguenot pastor, who escaped with a portion of his flock from the south of France during the massacre which followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Oct. 16, 1685, and landed at Baltimore, Md. From him have sprung all of the name in America. The family was nearly exterminated during the massacre of that period. Some of the descendants are in Baltimore, others went to Connecticut, one to Maine, one to Vermont, and one to upper Canada."

NOTE.—There are families in Canada named "Larabe" and "Laraby." Some of these have come to the States. They are genuine French-Canadians and speak the language. From those interviewed nothing trustworthy concerning their origin or ancestry could be learned.

A family living in Prince Edward Island claim that their progenitors were from some New England state, and that the first of whom they hold tradition was killed in the American Revolution. These spell the name "Larabe."

Charles Larrabee, Esq., of Windham, Conn.,* has an old, double-cased watch claimed to have been handed down as a family heirloom from the Rev. Charles Larrabee, his reputed ancestor. Upon the case a shield was engraved, surrounded by some fanciful and not very graceful ornamentation, which was supposed to have been the Larrabee coat of arms, but there is no heraldic evidence to support the theory. Notwithstanding the importance attached to this watch story, I challenge any tradition that makes the said Rev. Charles Larrabee the ancestor of the Connecticut family if he came later than 1637, for the connections between them and Greenfield Larrabee have been traced link by link through the painstaking of William Larrabee, Esq., of Phœbus, Va., as will appear in the genealogy further on. William Larrabee, of Malden, Mass., of whom particulars in the genealogy, made his will Oct. 24, 1692, in which he mentions the following "loving kinsmen and kinswomen" as legatees, namely: Stephen, William, John, Thomas, Samuel, Isaac, Benjamin, Ephraim, Jane, and her daughter Hannah. Although this designation, "loving kinsmen and kinswomen," has not been found as applied to children in legal documents, some have been ready to assume, with no other grounds for the assumption, that William Larrabee was the father of the eight whose names we have recorded. However, the late William Sargent, of Portland, discovered an old petition, of date Mar. 6, 1732, by Isaac Larrabee, then of Lynn, Mass., in which appear the identical names found in William's will as children of Stephen Larrabee. Moreover, the following clause in the will, connected with a corresponding one in the petition mentioned, makes the identity of the two lists of names still stronger:

"ITEM:—In case my loving kinsman, John Larrabee, comes from beyond the sea before ye abovesaid legacies are paid, then my ex-ecutor is to pay, or what may be to pay to him, in time and manner abovesaid; and ye abovesaid Legatees are to rest Satisfied with his Love."

In the petition of Isaac Larrabee alluded to, he mentions John, who "went to see and Dyed abrode," as one of the eight sons of Stephen Larrabee, and Ephraim, as another son, who was killed by Indians at North Yarmouth. The question now naturally suggests itself, who was the said Stephen Larrabee whose numerous children were "loving kinsmen" of William Larrabee, of Malden? We can only answer that the degree of relationship has not been ascertained with certainty, but he may have been one of the three traditional brothers who are said to have come from France—not, however, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

We shall formulate the genealogies of the numerous branches under proper designations, in consecutive order, by generations, an arrangement that will obviate the printing of the same person's name in two places.

LARRABEES OF CONNECTICUT.

Greenfield Larrabee,¹ styled "an original emigrant," appeared in Connecticut as early as 1637, at which time he was brought before the court in

* CHARLES LARRABEE writes: "The old watch in my possession is an old-fashioned, silver, hunting case, with the Larrabee arms engraved on one side and my grandfather's initials, 'F. L.,' and various Masonic emblems on the other side. The watch was manufactured by Dufour and (the other name obliterated), in Geneva. It has three pointers on the dial, one for the hour, one for the minutes, and one for the day of the month. I wind it up occasionally, but it is uncertain how long it will run." * * * "The coat of arms consists of a shield with something like horns on each side and three rampant lions on the front. On top of the shield is an up-raised arm with sword in hand. Underneath the whole is a scroll with the Latin inscription, *Quo, Futu, Vocant.*"

New London for violating the Sunday law, he having done some work on his vessel lying in the harbor during a storm, to save his property. He is mentioned as a seaman belonging to the "Phoenix," in 1647. His name often appears on the old documents at subsequent periods.* He m. Phebe Brown, widow of Thomas Lee, an emigrant who died on the passage from England, and settled at Saybrook, Conn., where his children, whose names, as far as known, will follow, were born. If he was a man of foreign birth I conjecture that he was an Englishman of French ancestry; I infer this from his christian name which was evidently taken from the Greenfield family, one of whom may have been his mother.

1. GREENFIELD,² b. Apr. 20, 1648; m. Alice, dau. of Thomas Burke, in March, 1672, and settled in Norwich, Conn., on the eastern side of the river near his father-in-law. In this place he prospered, acquired extensive lands, and brought up a family of children as will presently appear. His name is found on many early documents. Alice, his wife, d. Nov. 23, 1729. He d. Feb. 3, 1739, rising 90.
2. JOHN,² second son of Greenfield, 1st, b. Feb. 23, 1649; removed to Windham, Conn., from Norwich with a family. In 1691, he had broken land, built a house, and established himself upon a tract granted him on condition that he build upon it and run the ferry for seven years. He was admitted and enrolled as one of the inhabitants of Windham, May 30, 1693. Children's names with third generation.
3. ELIZABETH,² b. Jan. 23, 1652.
4. JOSEPH,² b. in March, 1655; d. Aug. 10, 1657.
5. SARAH,² b. Mar. 3, 1658; m. John Fox, of Concord, June 20, 1678.

THIRD GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF GREENFIELD, 2D, AND ALICE:

1. THOMAS,³ b. June, 1675; m. Mary Willett, July 19, 1697, and had five children, whose names will appear with fourth generation.
2. JOHN,³ b. June 11, 1677; m. Rebecca Park, Sept. 10, 1705. He died March 26, 1761, aged 84; his wife predeceased him, March 23, 1758. These had two children as will afterwards appear.
3. PHEBE,³ b. Sept. 13, 1680.
4. ALICE,³ b. Aug. 18, 1684.
5. DOROTHY,³ b. March 25, 1686.
6. NATHANIEL,³ b. in Jan., 1689; m. Sarah Lamb, Jan. 18, 1713; died at Norwich, Conn., Jan. 16, 1740.
7. ELIZABETH,³ b. in Sept., 1692.
8. GREENFIELD,³ b. June 13, 1696.

CHILDREN OF JOHN, OF WINDHAM:

1. JOHN,³ whose wife d. in Windham, Conn., Aug. 15, 1756, aged 60 years. He may have d. at Louisburg in 1746. Mrs. Hannah Williams, a dau. of Capt. Adam Larrabee, writes: "My father always spoke of his

* Greenfield Larrabee's name appears in records of the General Court, Nov. 9, 1655, when he was defendant in a suit brought by Thomas Blatchley, who had sold a horse to John Hawkins for 14 pounds, 10 shillings; Larrabee went his security and he seeks to recover.

great-grandfather as John Larrabee, and of his wife Hannah who he said sat up nights and spun to earn money to buy the communion service for the old Congregational church in Windham." This statement, associated with the grave-stone of Hannah from which the foregoing dates were copied, establishes the connection between Greenfield Larrabee, the 1st, of Saybrook, and the family of which Ex-Gov. William Larrabee is a living representative, as will further appear.

FOURTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND MARY:

1. JAMES,⁴ b. June 22, 1698; m. Margaret Williams, Oct. 29, 1732, and d. May 6, 1747, leaving issue from whom, I assume, some of the families whose connection has not been traced satisfactorily descended.
2. JERUSHA,⁴ b. Aug. 24, 1701.
3. ELIPHALET,⁴ b. Oct. 12, 1703.
4. PATIENCE,⁴ } twins, b. Dec. 5, 1705.
5. WILLETT,⁴ }

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND REBECCA:

1. ALICE,⁴ b. Oct. 30, 1706.
2. REBECCA,⁴ b. Mar. 31, 1713.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND HANNAH:

1. TIMOTHY,⁴ b. Oct. 8, 1730; m. Abigail Wood, b. 1730. He was a distinguished lawyer of his day, who is represented as a man of remarkable mental strength, whose influence was widely felt; was state's attorney for Windham county, Conn., for many years. He certainly faithfully followed the sacred precept to multiply and replenish the earth, as the record of his *fourteen children* will prove.
2. JOHN S.,⁴ b. in 1732; m. Mary Spaulding, in Plainfield, Conn., Dec. 16, 1762, and removed to Shoreham, Vt., in 1783. He was a land surveyor and a man of more than common education. He purchased a farm at Rowley's Point and established the first regular ferry there, since known as "Larrabee's Point," where his descendants still reside. His children, as far as known, were b. in Plainfield, Conn. Here we have the connection between the Vermont and Connecticut families. Capt. Adam Larrabee always claimed Judge John S. Larrabee, of Shoreham, Vt., as his cousin, and the two were accustomed to visit each other. John d. in Shoreham, June 7, 1818. Names of children with Vermont branch.

FIFTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND MARGARET:

1. JAMES,⁵ b. Aug. 7, 1731; m. Abigail Williams, "of Massachusetts Bay," Apr. 3, 1755, and had seven children, of whom we have record, namely:
 1. NATHANIEL,⁶ b. June 12, 1756; d. Mar. 3, 1759.

NOTE.—On a monument in Windham, Conn., the following inscriptions appear:

"IN MEMORY OF
MRS. HANNAH, WIFE OF MR. JOHN LARRABEE.
She died August ye 15, A. D. 1756, aged 60 years, beloved of all."

"JOHN LARRABEE, HUSBAND OF HANNAH,
Died in battle at Louisburg, March, 1746."

- II. SARAH,⁶ b. May 14, 1758.
- III. ABIGAIL,⁶ b. Aug. 5, 1760.
- IV. MARGARET,⁶ b. Dec. 7, 1763.
- V. JAMES,⁶ b. Mar. 13, 1767.
- VI. JOSEPH,⁶ b. Nov. 7, 1769.
- VII. ASA,⁶ b. Oct. 7, 1775.
2. LYDIA,⁵ b. Nov. 1, 1732.
3. CHARITY,⁵ b. Mar. 12, 1734.
4. SILAS,⁵ b. Nov. 14, 1741.

CHILDREN OF TIMOTHY AND ABIGAIL:

1. LUCY,⁵ b. 1751; d. 1789.
2. PAMELLA,⁵ b. 1753, of whom no particulars.
3. JOSEPH,⁵ b. 1755; d. same year.
4. ALEXANDER,⁵ b. 1756; d. same year.
5. JOHN,⁵ b. 1757; was m. and had issue; d. at Hispaniola, July 20, 1783.
6. TIMOTHY,⁵ b. 1757; d. in infancy.
7. FREDERICK,⁵ b. Feb. 14, 1760; m. Abigail Allyn, May 2, 1786, she b. Jan. 10, 1760, and had issue, of whom in sixth generation. He was a seaman until his marriage; afterwards was a hotel keeper and jailer in Windham, Conn.
8. JULIUS,⁵ b. 1761; d. in infancy.
9. CHARLES,⁵ b. 1762; was captured by the British and d. on shipboard in New York.
10. LIBEUS,⁵ b. 1764; m., first, Lucy, dau. of Colonel Fitch, of Windham, Conn., a somewhat noted Tory in Revolutionary times, who d. at the birth of twin daughters; second, Polly Abbe, by whom he had one son.
11. SALLY,⁵ b. 1766, of whom no particulars.
12. TIMOTHY,⁵ b. in 1768; d. in 1771.
13. AUGUSTINE,⁵ b. in 1771; d. the same year.
14. GEORGE,⁵ b. in 1772; d. the same year.

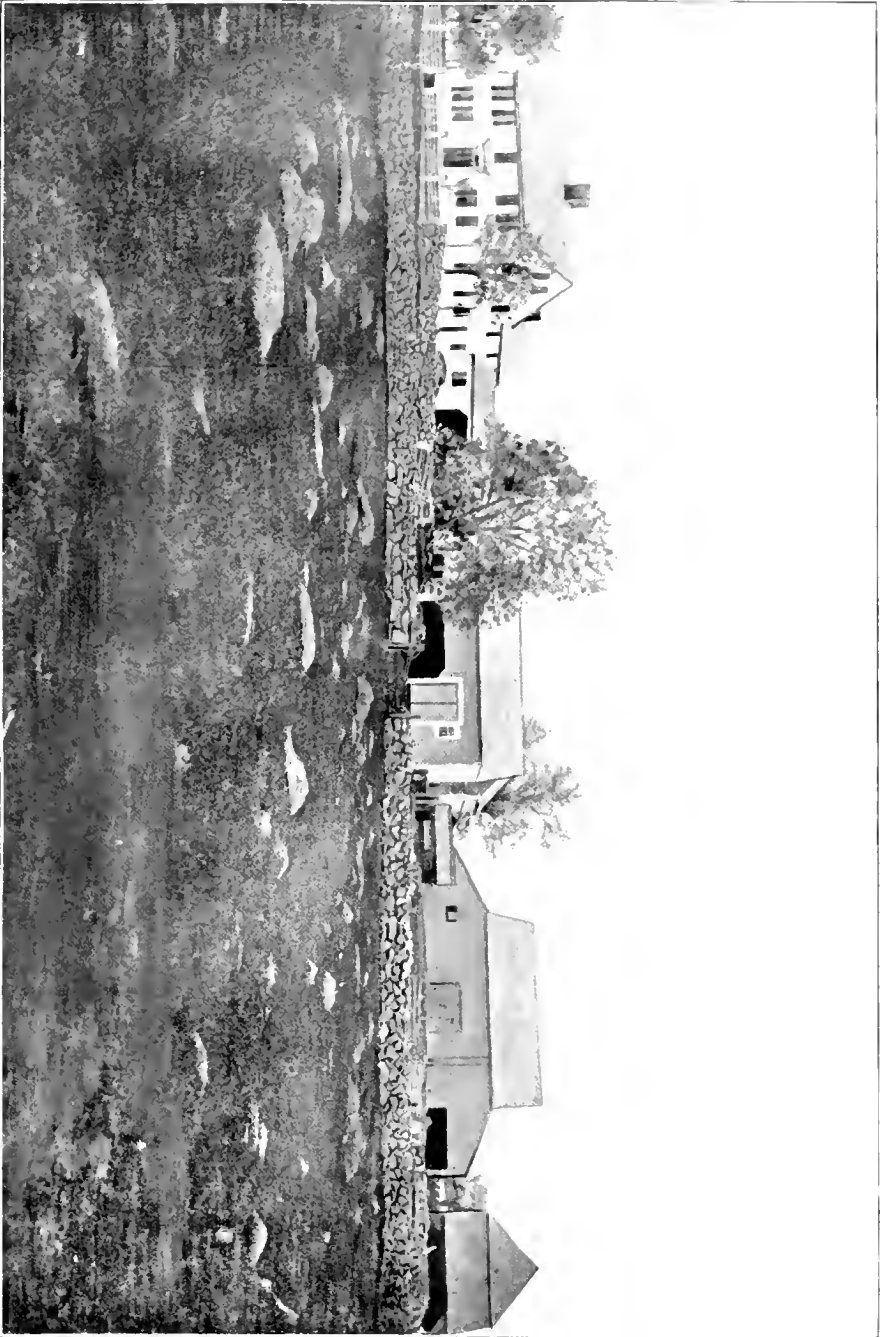
SIXTH GENERATION.

CHILD OF JOHN WHO DIED AT HISPANIOLA:

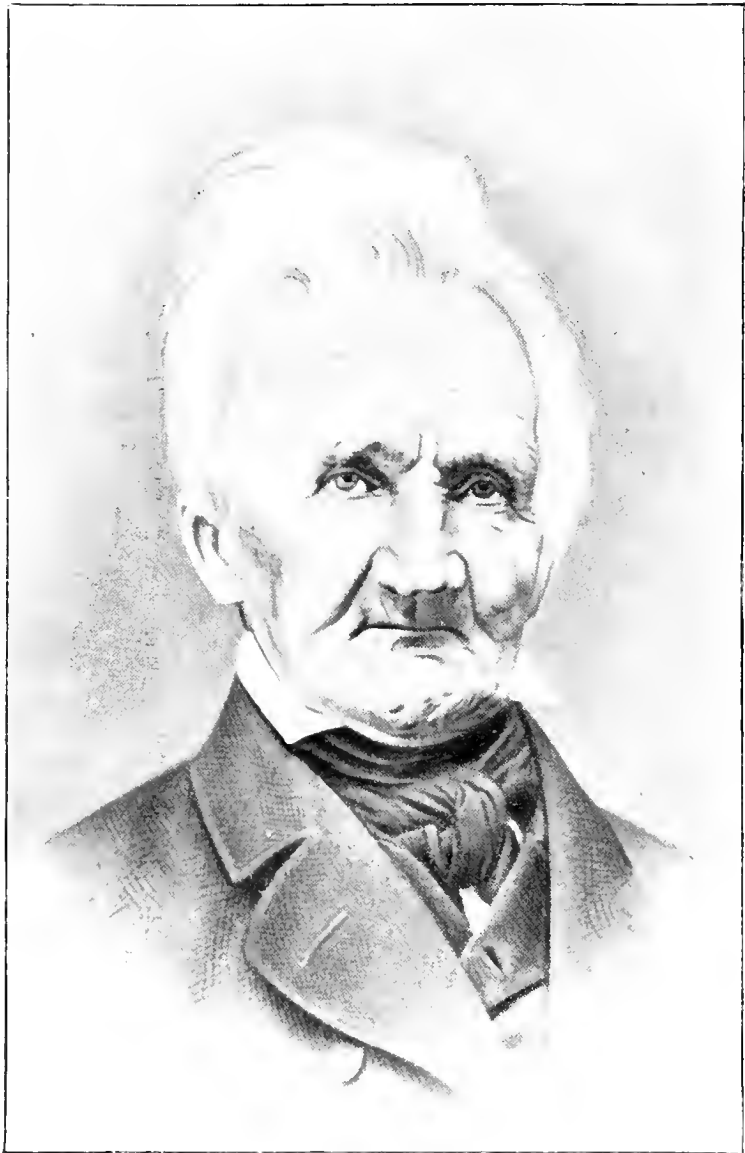
1. MAJ. CHARLES,⁶ m. Elizabeth Hathaway, in 1819, and had a son. He was in the battle of Tippecanoe, and at Brownstown where he lost an arm; afterwards at Detroit, when General Hull surrendered, during the war of 1812-14. He was living in Hartford, Conn., in 1862.

NOTE.—A monument in the cemetery at Windham, Conn., has the following inscription:

“IN MEMORY OF SEVEN BROTHERS, SONS OF TIMOTHY AND ABIGAIL LARRABEE.
 TIMOTHY died Aug. 20, 1758, 5 mos. old.
 JOHN, twin brother of Timothy, died at Hispaniola July 20, 1783, aged 25 years.
 CHARLES, born Sept. 30, 1763, taken by the British enemy and supposed to be dead.
 2ND TIMOTHY LARRABEE died 1790, aged 22 years.
 FREDERICK LARRABEE died Sept. 7, 1807, aged 47 years.
 LIBEUS LARRABEE died in New York state, dates not known.



OLD LARRABEE HOMESTEAD.



Adam Larrabee

CHILDREN OF FREDERICK AND ABIGAIL:

1. CAPT. ADAM,⁶ born March 14, 1787; m. Hannah G. Lester, Sept. 21, 1807; second wife, Susan E. Allyn, to whom married Aug. 6, 1837. He entered the United States Military Academy at the age of twenty-one and graduated Mar. 1, 1811. At the termination of his course of study at West Point he was appointed second lieutenant of light artillery, and two months afterwards was promoted to a first lieutenancy; was then serving on the Atlantic coast. He participated in the campaign on the northern frontier in 1812; was in the engagement under General Wilkinson, at La Colle Mills, on the St. Lawrence, March 30, 1814, and was seriously wounded by a bullet, which passed through his lungs and lodged against the shoulder-blade; this missile was removed from the back and thus passed through his body. He was supposed to have been killed. He was hauled about twenty miles in an open sleigh and left at the home of Chancellor Walworth, where he was faithfully cared for and nursed back to health by the kind family; was soon after promoted to a captaincy, but resigned his commission in 1815; was elected to the Connecticut Legislature in 1822; appointed by President Jackson a member of the board of visitors to the military academy in 1828; was a presidential elector in the Tippecanoe campaign of 1840. He was appointed railroad commissioner in May, 1841. His favorite pursuit was farming and he made it successful. He was for more than fifty years continuously a trustee of the old savings bank of Norwich; also connected with other leading banks; was a careful and vigilant manager, punctual, orderly, frugal, always present at the meetings of the bank trustees. To the cause of religion and deserving objects of charity he always extended a liberal hand. The rigid discipline and systematic training at West Point were observable in all his business transactions; the scars carried down to his grave, evidence of his faithfulness as a soldier upon the field of battle. He was a man possessed of strict integrity and fearless truthfulness; of simple, abstemious habits and an intense despiser of shams. He d. Oct. 24, 1869, aged 82. Nine children, b. in Ledyard, New London county, whose names will appear with seventh generation.
2. JULIA,⁶ dau. of Frederick and Abigail; b. June 3, 1789; m. Eliphalet Ripley, of Windham, Conn., where they died.

CHILDREN OF LIBEUS AND LUCY:

1. LUCY,⁶ d. at the age of four years.
2. ANNE,⁶ m. John Bruce, of Norwich; d. 1871-2.
3. TIMOTHY,⁶ was m. and d. at Coldwater, Mich., leaving several (six?) children, who went with their mother to her former place of residence, and no reliable information concerning them has been found. A legacy was left by their aunt, Mrs. Bruce, but it is said no clue to their whereabouts could be found for a long time.

SEVENTH GENERATION:

CHILD OF MAJ. CHARLES AND ELIZABETH:

1. COL. CHARLES H.,⁷ m. Minerva Norton, May 13, 1846. He lived in Chicago, Milwaukee, Oregon, and California; was a judge, and when the Civil war broke out was a member of Congress from Wisconsin.

He resigned his seat to take command of a regiment, and served gallantly through the whole struggle. He was killed by an accident on the Southern Pacific R. R., in 1883, leaving two children: *Charles A.*,⁸ and *Minnie*,⁸ m. Maj. George H. Burton, Inspector General's Department, U. S. Army.

CHILDREN OF CAPT. ADAM AND HANNAH:

1. CAPT. NATHAN F.,⁷ b. Oct. 11, 1818, and d., unmarried, Sept. 13, 1879. He followed the sea for forty years, being one of the oldest master mariners who sailed out of New York.
2. HON. CHARLES,⁷ b. June 20, 1821; m. Mary A. Burnham, Mar. 23, 1846; second, Emeline Fillmore, in 1865. When twenty-one he went to sea in a whale ship; afterwards made a voyage to England. He settled on his father's farm of 600 acres in Windham, where he remained as an extensive and successful cultivator of the soil until 1886, when he purchased a fine place in town, situated on the main street, about one-half mile from his former residence, which is now occupied by his youngest son. Mr. Larrabee is a man of sterling integrity and uprightness, held in respect by his compatriots. Children, all b. in Windham, with eighth generation.
3. JOHN M.,⁷ b. Nov. 29, 1823; m. Ardelia P. Burnham, May 20, 1852, and d. Sept. 3, 1852, at Garnaville, Ia., without issue.
4. HANNAH,⁷ b. Nov. 23, 1825; m. Elias H. Williams, April 26, 1849, and has issue. She settled in Garnaville, Clayton county, Ia., soon after marriage, living at first in a log-cabin. Her husband has been lawyer, judge, politician, and railroad builder. Children.
5. ELLEN,⁷ b. Feb. 19, 1828; resides at Fond du Lac, Wis.
6. HENRY,⁷ b. April 15, 1830; m. Maria S. Allyn, Mar. 17, 1853, and settled in Windham, Conn., where he now resides. Nine children.
7. HON. WILLIAM,⁷ b. Jan. 20, 1832; m. Anna M. Appleton, Sept. 12, 1861, and resides in Clermont, Ia. He was educated in the common schools of his native town; though not a graduate, he has always been a diligent student, and has thus made good what was wanting in his early scholastic training. In early manhood he settled in the then far West and engaged in agricultural pursuits, but after three years of hard work on the farm he engaged in milling and manufacturing, a business in which he did much to develop the resources of the state. He soon became known as a man of enterprise, foresight, and reliability. He was active in promoting the organization of several railroad companies, and aided by his influence and liberality in the construction of several lines of railway in Northern Iowa. Being a warm friend of public education, he has been liberal in the establishment of schools, seminaries, and colleges, and has fostered, by his persistent effort and money, every good cause brought to his notice. Although retaining his interest in manufacturing enterprises, he has been quite extensively engaged in banking; and his known ability, integrity, and financial responsibility have largely aided commercial enterprises over an extensive area of country, and while aiding others he has himself acquired a fortune.

He was one of the founders of the Republican party in Iowa, and from that time to the present has been one of its most constant and

honored members. Though very decided in his political opinions, he has always conceded to his opponents their right to hold conflicting views. He has exhibited his spirit of independence by differing with a majority of his own party and by fearlessly speaking and voting for what he believed was right, regardless of all attempts of others to dictate. In 1867, contrary to his declared wishes, he was induced to become the Republican candidate for state senator, and was elected by a handsome majority. In January, 1868, he took his seat in the senate and began his long and honorable service as a member of that body; a length of continuous service unprecedented in his own state and seldom, if ever, equalled in any other. Five times was he nominated by acclamation, in regular succession, and elected to the senate, making eighteen years in the state senate of Iowa! Again and again he asked his political friends to permit him to retire, but without their consent.

Upon his nomination for governor, in 1885, he resigned the office of senator, after being chairman of the committee of ways and means sixteen years. He was elected by a flattering majority as governor, in 1885, and re-elected in 1887, by a majority of over 16,000 votes.

In 1861, at the breaking out of the Civil war, he was a leader in organizing a company. He gave pecuniary aid to the Sanitary Commission and looked well after the wants of families of Union soldiers, and in many ways promoted the success of the Federal army in which he was prohibited from bearing arms in consequence of physical disability.

He has devoted much study to the great question of transportation and railroad management. In 1893 he published an exhaustive treatise on this subject, in a volume entitled "The Railroad Question." Eight children, whose names will be found with the eighth generation.

8. FRANK,⁷ b. Sept. 10, 1834; m. Sarah M. Copp, Aug. 7, 1802. He resides at McGregor, Ia., where he has long been president of the First National Bank; has a beautiful home; a man of great financial ability whose success has been due to integrity, persevering industry, and close attention to business requirements. Children with eighth generation.
9. EMELINE H.,⁷ b. Feb. 9, 1837; m. George Perkins, June 15, 1870. He is lawyer and judge; resides in Fond du Lac, Wis., with issue.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF CHARLES AND MARY:

1. MARY A.,⁸ b. Oct. 9, 1850; m. James Lothrop, Dec. 19, 1876, and resides in Cambridge, Mass.
2. EMMA,⁸ b. Nov. 18, 1853, unmarried. She lives at home and manages the household of her father; a lady of great amiability and many accomplishments.
3. FRANK,⁸ b. Mar. 28, 1857; m. Carrie Smith, in Sept., 1880; resides in Willimantic, Conn. Two daughters, *Mary*,⁹ b. Dec. 26, 1885; *Dorothy*,⁹ b. Sept., 1891.
4. DELIA,⁸ b. March 18, 1859; m. E. Everett Bell in Sept., 1879; lives at Windsor Locks, Conn.
5. CHARLES,⁸ b. Aug. 8, 1862; m. Julia T. Gates, March 26, 1886. He resides on the homestead in Windham. One child, *Helva E.*,⁹ b. Mar. 17, 1890.

CHILDREN OF HENRY AND MARIA:

1. HENRY,^s b. Nov. 15, 1853; drowned June 20, 1872.
2. CHRISTOPHER,^b b. Jan. 29, 1855; m. Emma B. Plumb, of McGregor, Ia., in July, 1883. She d. Jan. 12, 1890; he is living in Chicago.
3. HANNAH M.,^s b. May 5, 1857; m. Lucius Brown, June 12, 1878; living at Norwich, Conn. Three children.
4. ADAM,^s b. Feb. 17, 1859; m. Maria Gallup, of Groton, Conn., in Sept., 1880, and is living in Scotland, Conn. One dau., *Allice*,⁹ b. in 1890.
5. JOHN H.,^s b. Oct. 9, 1860; d. young.
6. BENJAMIN,^s b. June 10, 1862; d. young.
7. WILLIAM,^s b. Oct. 5, 1864; m. Ida Larrabee, in July, 1891; living at Mystic, Conn.
8. NATHAN,^s b. July 31, 1869; d. in 1878.
9. ELLEN,^s b. Apr. 11, 1871; d. in 1872.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND ANNA:

1. CHARLES,^s b. June 13, 1862; attended State Agricultural College and is a farmer and real estate dealer with his father.
2. AUGUSTA,^b b. May 21, 1864; attended Iowa State University and Art Students' League, New York.
3. JULIA,^b b. Jan. 3, 1867; attended State University of Iowa; m. to Don Lathrop Love, Aug. 20, 1890, and lives in Lincoln, Neb.
4. ANNA,^s b. Mar. 9, 1869; attended St. Katherine's Hall, Davenport, Ia.; now at State University at Iowa City.
5. WILLIAM,^b b. Dec. 12, 1870; graduated from State University in June, 1893, receiving degree of B. P.; intends to enter Harvard Law School; has been sent to Bahama Islands, Cuba, and Florida reefs, for specimens for University museum.
6. FREDERICK,^s b. Nov. 3, 1873; now in State University.
7. HELEN,^b b. Nov. 30, 1876; preparing for college under Prof. F. W. Hassfield.

CHILDREN OF FRANK AND SARAH:

1. RACHEL,^b b. June 20, 1863.
2. KATE C.,^s b. Nov. 17, 1865.
3. BETSEY B.,^s b. Apr. 8, 1874.

LARRABEES OF VERMONT.

John Larrabee,⁴ born in 1732 in Plainfield, Conn.; m. Mary Spaulding there, Dec. 16, 1762, and removed to Pownal,^{*} Vt., in 1780, where he served as proprietor's clerk and recorded the town charter. He was a man of extraordinary education and a professional land surveyor, who was much employed in that capacity. He was also a person who exhibited a healthy public spirit

^{*} It seems probable that brothers of John Larrabee removed from Connecticut to Pownal and other towns in Vermont about the same time of his settlement there for I find record of members of other families there with contemporary dates and corresponding christian names; names peculiar to the Connecticut branches, as will appear by reference to sketches that will follow. I apprehend that a thorough search in the Connecticut and Vermont vital records would reveal all the "missing links."—*Author*.

and boldly advocated such improvements as were calculated to advance the moral and financial well-being of the town of his adoption. He purchased a farm at Rowley's Point, Shoreham, Vt., where he settled in 1783, and established the first regular ferry there; the locality has since been called "Larrabee's Point," a name now given to the postoffice there. He d. in Shoreham, Jan. 7, 1818, but descendants of his remain. Children as follows:

Timothy Larrabee,⁵ son of the preceding, was b. in Plainfield, Conn., July 6, 1763; m. Elizabeth Groves, in Pownal, Vt., in 1783; she b. Dec. 24, 1763. In 1798, after a residence of one year at Pownal, he removed to Shoreham, on Lake Champlain, along with others of the family, and settled on the farm now (1894) owned and occupied by his son. He was one who helped form the church there in 1804-5. Mr. Larrabee was a useful and respected citizen, who d. Aug. 21, 1831; his wife d. Dec. 26, 1844. For names of children see sixth generation.

Judge John Larrabee,⁵ b. July 22, 1766, in Plainfield, Conn., and removed with his parents to Pownal, Vt., in 1783, when seventeen years of age. He early studied surveying and assisted his father in his professional work in the northern part of the state. He settled at Rowley's Point in 1787; was a man who made many friends by his fine social qualities, and was honored and respected by a wide circle of acquaintances. He held, at different times, the office of representative; was clerk of the county court six years; was judge of probate and of the county court. Late in life he united with the M. E. church, and died in the hope of the gospel, Nov. 28, 1848. His first wife, to whom married Mar. 30, 1791, was Martha Clark, of Orwell, by whom four children. She died Apr. 3, 1803, and he married, second, Lydia Maltby, who died March 28, 1812. His third wife was Mrs. Lydia (Wheeler) Baldwin, to whom married Feb. 20, 1814. Children with sixth generation.

Sarah Larrabee,⁵ daughter of John and Mary Spaulding, born in Plainfield, Conn., April 5, 1768.

Dr. William H. Larrabee,⁵ born in Plainfield, Conn., was carried to Pownal, Vt., when his parents removed to that state in 1783. He studied for the medical profession, and was for several years a practising physician at Shoreham, Vt. He removed to Ticonderoga, N. Y., where he died in 1836; was at one time living in Whitehall, N. Y. He was a man of sound mind that had been cultivated by extensive reading, and by his uniform kindness and courteous demeanor won friends who continued such through life. His wife was Lovice Callender. He had issue, three children, whose names will appear with the sixth generation.

SIXTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JUDGE JOHN S. LARRABEE:

1. SOPHIA,⁶ b. Mar. 28, 1792.
2. MARY,⁶ b. Mar. 28, 1794.
3. AMELIA,⁶ b. Sept. 23, 1797.
4. ELECTA,⁶ b. Mar. 24, 1800; m. Feb. 15, 1827, Moses Seymore, of Middlebury, Vt.
5. CHARLES W.,⁶ b. Feb. 1, 1815; recently d. in Idaho.

CHILDREN OF DR. WILLIAM:

1. CAPT. LUCIEN C.,⁶ b. Dec. 31, 1799; m. Calista W. Bugbee, in Ticonderoga, N. Y. in 1824, and passed the most of his life on and about Lake George, running a steamboat on the lake in summer and teaching school and surveying at other times. He removed to Chicago about 1852, where he d. in 1856. Four children, of whom more with seventh generation.
2. WILLIAM M.,⁶ b. Nov. 27, 1808, at Whitehall, N. Y.; m. Nov. 13, 1834, at Montreal, Canada, Elizabeth C. Bellamy, b. Dec., 1816, at St. John, d. at Chicago, Ill., May 19, 1837. He m. second, Aug. 23, 1838, at Chicago, Mary M. Haight, b. Oct. 15, 1819, at Schenectady, N. Y., by whom ten children. His first wife had one daughter. Mr. Larrabee settled in Chicago, in 1836, and was secretary and treasurer of the Chicago and Alton R. R. He had formerly been in business in Montreal. His death occurred at Geneva, Kane county, Ill., Sept. 28, 1879. Children's names with seventh generation.
3. LOUISA,⁶ of whom no record.
4. FRANCES,⁶ of whom no record.

CHILDREN OF TIMOTHY AND ELIZABETH:

1. BARRETT,⁶ b. 1784, in Salem, N. Y.; d. same year.
2. LUCY,⁶ b. Dec. 9, 1785; d. Dec. 22, 1825.
3. SAMUEL,⁶ b. Oct. 22, 1790, in Shoreham, Vt.; d. Feb. 14, 1802.
4. BENJAMIN,⁶ b. Apr. 10, 1793; m. Rachel Smith, of Shoreham, Vt., May 7, 1815, and resided there until the last four years of his life, when, in consequence of the failing health of his wife, he sold his farm and removed to Westport, N. Y., where they made a home with their daughter. His wife d. March 20, 1868; he survived until Mar. 6, 1869. He was a tanner, currier, and shoemaker by trade, and a man of sterling worth, honored and respected by all who knew him. See seventh generation.
5. TIMOTHY,⁶ b. Aug. 19, 1795, in Georgia, Vt.; m. June 8, 1820, to Orpha Rowley, who d. Mar. 15, 1843. He m. second, March 3, 1844, Maria Sewell, of Glen Falls, N. Y. He remained on the homestead at Larrabee's Point, Vt., where he d. Nov. 18, 1867.
6. JOHN B.,⁶ b. Jan. 6, 1797, in Georgia, Vt.; m. Elizabeth Spaulding, in Shoreham, Vt., Dec. 3, 1813, and d. Apr. 23, 1865.
7. MARTHA,⁶ b. Feb. 6, 1799, in Shoreham, Vt., and d. there Aug. 22, 1801.
8. REUBEN S.,⁶ b. Apr. 25, 1801, in Shoreham, Vt.; m. Mary Cooper, May 5, 1825; second, Sally Spaulding, who d. Dec. 2, 1846, and he m., third, Margaret Hargraves, of Peru, N. Y. After the death of his wife he went to live with his dau., in Ripon, Wis., and d. there Apr. 25, 1871.
9. LORENZO D.,⁶ b. Dec. 15, 1803, in Shoreham, Vt., and is now living at Larrabee's Point in that town (1894) at the age of 91. He m. Mary DeLong, Dec. 29, 1831, who d. Sept. 21, 1859, and he m. second, Sept. 24, 1863, Ellen D. Ray, of Poultney, Vt. Three children.
10. MARTHA S.,⁶ b. Aug. 7, 1807, in Shoreham, Vt.; m. John B. Felsham, of Saratoga Springs, May 9, 1840, and d. Nov. 22, 1874.
11. ALVAH,⁶ b. Oct. 24, 1809; d. Jan. 16, 1813.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF CAPT. LUCIUS AND CALISTA:

1. CHARLES R.,⁷ b. Feb. 17, 1825, at Ticonderoga, N. Y.; m. May 21, 1851, in Chicago, Ill., Mary A. Wood, dau. of Peter Wood, Esq., of London, England (b. Feb. 22, 1827), and resides in Chicago, where he settled in Nov., 1843, and during the following summer became clerk in the hardware business. He continued in that business "with varying success through fire and panic until 1888," when he abandoned it and took a position in the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, of which he is now treasurer. He was treasurer of the city of Chicago in 1877 and 1878. Had issue, eight children, whose names will appear with the eighth generation.
2. SOPHIA J.,⁷ b. Jan. 1, 1827, in Ticonderoga, N. Y.
3. WILLIAM R.,⁷ b. Oct., 1833, in Caldwell, N. Y.
4. LUCIEN S.,⁷ b. in 1837, in Ticonderoga, N. Y. He followed his friend, Col. Ellsworth, from Chicago to the seat of war during the Rebellion, being captain of Co. A, 44th N. Y. Vols., and fell on the second day in the battle of Gettysburg. His body was recovered, forwarded to Chicago, and buried at Graceland.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM M. LARRABEE:

1. ELIZABETH C.,⁷ b. Aug. 10, 1835, at Montreal, Canada, being the only child of Elizabeth C. Bellamy; m. Sept. 20, 1860, at Geneva, Ill., to Robert L. North (b. Sept. 15, 1829, in New York city), and resides in Chicago, where Mr. North is engaged in the hardware business. Three children.
2. MARY L.,⁷ b. Mar. 22, 1840, in Chicago, and d. there May 8, 1841.
3. HELEN F.,⁷ b. Oct. 4, 1842, at Chicago; m. Dec. 27, 1864, at Geneva, Ill., John B. Plato (b. Sept. 16, 1842, at Aurora, Ill.), and d. July 28, 1881, at Geneva, having had issue, three children.
4. CHARLES D.,⁷ b. Nov. 10, 1844, at Chicago; m. Oct. 8, 1872, Julia S. Trimmingham (b. Oct. 12, 1848, at Baltimore, Md.); d. July 8, 1887, at Geneva, Ill., leaving children:
 - I. RALPH T.,⁸ b. Aug. 12, 1874, at Chicago.
 - II. MARGARET L.,⁸ b. July 1, 1876, at Chicago.
 - III. LOUISA G.,⁸ b. Oct. 26, 1881, at Chicago.
 - IV. ALICE W.,⁸ b. Jan. 19, 1885, at Austin.
5. MARY M.,⁷ b. April 7, 1847, at Horicon, Wis.; was m. Oct. 29, 1868, at Geneva, Ill., to William W. Cole (b. April 29, 1845, at Greenville, Green county, N. Y.). Five children.
6. WILLIAM D.,⁷ b. Feb. 21, 1849, at Horicon, Wis. He m. July 21, 1873, at Parsons, Kansas, Mary A. Bemis, b. Apr. 26, 1855, at Cleveland, O., and has issue, three children:
 - I. MARION B.,⁸ b. June 28, 1875, at Chicago; d. there Sept. 16, 1875.
 - II. MARY W.,⁸ b. Dec. 30, 1876, at Chicago; died July 1, 1887, at Los Angeles, Cal.
 - III. JOHN S.,⁸ b. Jan. 16, 1878, in Chicago.

7. GERTRUDE T.,⁷ b. April 10, 1851, at Chicago; was m. Jan. 1, 1880, at Geneva, Ill., to John G. Massey, b. July 21, 1851, at Middleton, Lancashire, England. Two children.
8. PHILIP F.,⁷ b. Feb. 10, 1853, at Chicago; m. Nov. 17, 1885, at Sycamore, Ill., Lydia E. Tift; d. Aug. 9, 1887, at Denver, Col. One child, *William M.*,⁸ b. Mar. 27, 1887, at Denver, and d. there Apr. 6, 1890.
9. FRANK C.,⁷ b. Sept. 11, 1854, at Chicago; m. June 6, 1887, at New York city, Mrs. Minnie M. Sharpe, b. Mar. 15, 1856, at Chillicothe, O. No issue.
10. MARION B.,⁷ b. Mar. 6, 1859, at Chicago; m. June 25, 1881, at Chicago, Stephen A. D. Volk, b. Feb. 23, 1856, at Pittsfield, Mass. Four children.
11. LOUIS M. N.,⁷ b. July 6, 1865, at Geneva, Ill., and d. there April 8, 1869.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN AND RACHEL:

1. EDWARD J.,⁷ was born at Shoreham, Vt., and settled in Albany, N. Y., where he was extensively engaged in the bakery business, and became widely known as "Larrabee, the cracker man." He was a gentleman of culture and wealth who had traveled much in Europe; was much interested in the history of the Larrabee family, and would have been a cordial promoter of this undertaking if he had lived. The author has forwarded several letters of inquiry to his former address, but these have not been responded to.
2. BENJAMIN,⁷ was at the head of some educational institution in the south when last heard from.
3. DAUGHTER,⁷ was m. to Edmund Smith, and resided at Westport, N. Y., where her parents are said to have died.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF CHARLES R. AND MARY:

1. REV. EDWARD A.,⁸ b. Mar. 31, 1852. He graduated at Racine College, Wisconsin, in 1873, and the General Theological Seminary, New York, in 1876, and is now rector of Church of the Ascension in Chicago.
2. ANNIE D.,⁸ b. Mar. 20, 1854; m. June, 1879, Cecil Barnes, of Portland, Me., head of the university school established by him in Chicago. She was a widow within a year: m. again, Apr. 8, 1890, John DeKovell, Esq. One son by first husband.
3. ELEANOR L.,⁸ b. May 21, 1856; at home.
4. MARY C.,⁸ b. Jan. 26, 1858; at home.
5. EMBLY W.,⁸ b. May 6, 1859; m. Nov., 1886, John N. Tilton, architect, of Chicago. Four sons.
6. ROSALIND C.,⁸ b. Aug. 16, 1860; m., in 1890, to Charles A. Street, a lumber merchant, Chicago, and has two children.
7. ROLLIN N.,⁸ b. Feb. 15, 1863; a graduate of Harvard University, nominally of class of 1885. His final examination was delayed by enforced absence, on account of illness, until 1892.
8. CAROLINE,⁸ b. Dec. 31, 1866; at home, unmarried.

GUILFORD BRANCH.

Timothy Larrabee,⁵ conjectured to be a son of Timothy, was born Nov. 18, 1763, probably in Connecticut, and was, I think, a cousin of Judge John and Dr. William, of Shoreham, Vt., who also had a brother Timothy. He married Clarissa Corse, Jan. 28, 1794, she born in Greenfield, Mass., Nov. 9, 1768. He died in Guilford, Vt., May 7, 1798; his widow died in Halifax, Vt., Mar. 7, 1842. Children's names will follow.

Samuel Larrabee,⁵ brother of preceding, was born in 1758, probably in Connecticut, and died in Guilford, Vt., Feb. 7, 1844, aged 86 years; his wife, Polly, died Oct. 27, 1841, aged 85 years and 5 months. These resided in Guilford, Vt. He served in the Revolution and his name was placed on the pension rolls in 1832, when he was 74 years of age. He served in the Massachusetts militia, and was a resident of Dummerstown, Vt., at that time a town where many Larrabees settled. His children, seven in number, supposed to have been born in Dummerstown and Guilford, will follow.

SIXTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF TIMOTHY AND CLARISSA:

1. HART,⁶ b. Nov. 17, 1794; m. Fanny Hinsdale, Sept. 4, 1820, she b. in Greenfield, Mass., Sept. 22, 1796, and d. there Nov. 6, 1826. He m. second, Oct. 16, 1828, Clarissa Nash, b. in Greenfield, Mass., Sept. 2, 1798, and d. there Apr. 8, 1888; he d. there in August, 1853. Five children, two by first wife, whose names will appear.
2. RUTH,⁶ b. Mar. 12, 1796; m. William Lawrence and removed to Ellisburg, Jefferson county, N. Y., where he d. May 9, 1851. Six children.
3. TIMOTHY,⁶ b. May 1, 1798; m. Cynthia Olds, Aug. 26, 1821, she b. in Marlboro, Vt., Aug. 26, 1803, and d. in Halifax, June 20, 1886; he d. there Feb. 26, 1867. The children, b. in Halifax, Vt., were nine, of whom hereafter.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND POLLY:

1. ABIGAIL,⁶ b. Sept. 18, 1789.
 2. ANNA,⁶ b. Dec. 24, 1791.
 3. SUSANNA,⁶ b. May 23, 1794.
 4. LEPHA,⁶ b. Aug. 19, 1795.
 5. CLARISSA,⁶ b. Mar. 1, 1798; m. Elisha Simonds, Apr. 5, 1839, and d. leaving one child, now Mrs. Henry Reynolds, of Brattleboro, Vt. Mr. S. d. Apr. 6, 1863, aged 82 years and 9 months.
 6. SALINDA,⁶ b. June 24, 1800; m. — Sikes, and d. June 2, 1852.
- This family is extinct in the male line.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF HART AND FANNY:

1. HART, JR.,⁷ b. May 28, 1824.
2. EBER N.,⁷ b. Feb. 16, 1830; d. Sept. 15, 1832.
3. EBER N.,⁷ b. June 5, 1831; lives on the homestead in Greenfield, Mass.
4. HARRIET C.,⁷ b. Mar. 26, 1838.

CHILDREN OF TIMOTHY AND CYNTHIA:

1. CHIPMAN,⁷ b. Dec. 28, 1822; d. Mar. 4, 1823.
2. HARRIET P.,⁷ b. Feb. 23, 1824; d. Feb. 25, 1835.
3. FANNY H.,⁷ b. Nov. 28, 1825; m. Martin Scott, June 10, 1846, he b. in Halifax, Vt., Feb. 22, 1824. These have children and grandchildren.
4. MARTHA H.,⁷ b. Oct. 22, 1827; m. Almon Ballow, Nov. 25, 1856, b. in Halifax, Vt., Feb., 1815.
5. CLARISSA N.,⁷ b. Oct. 21, 1829; d. Jan. 26, 1841.
6. CYNTHIA,⁷ b. Aug. 21, 1831; m. George C. Tucker, Jan. 22, 1862, b. in Halifax, Vt., Dec. 20, 1824, and d. there Jan. 26, 1880. Children and grandchildren.
7. TIMOTHY, 3D,⁷ b. Nov. 30, 1833; m. Susan C. Stacey, Mar. 6, 1855, she b. Mar. 6, 1835. He enlisted in the 4th Vermont Vol. Infantry in 1861-2. He d. in Halifax, Vt., Oct. 27, 1885, leaving five children b. in that town.
8. IRA,⁷ b. Dec. 25, 1835; m. Mary A. Jenks, of Marlboro, Vt., May 25, 1859, she b. Aug. 27, 1839. He resides in West Halifax, where his six children were born.
9. LUCY,⁷ b. July 7, 1841; m. Charles L. Stacey, Mar. 15, 1859, he b. Oct. 1836, and had eight children b. in Brattleboro, Vt., where she resides.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF TIMOTHY AND SUSAN C.:

1. SARAH J.,⁸ b. Feb. 3, 1856; m. Sept. 20, 1875, to Harvey L. Canedy, he b. in Halifax, Vt., Jan. 5, 1850, and has a numerous family.
2. EMMA L.,⁸ b. Mar. 13, 1858; m. Jan. 2, 1878, Seymour Ogilvy, of Dummerstown, Vt., and had one child. He d. in Brattleboro, Aug. 3, 1888, and she m. second, Jan. 28, 1890, Dura D. Pratt, and had one child.
3. ALFA M.,⁸ b. Aug. 11, 1860; m. Frank E. Turner, of Bellows Falls, Vt., and has several children.
4. JOEL M.,⁸ b. Jan. 28, 1863; m. Grace Perris, a native of England, Dec. 17, 1889. These had no issue, and adopted his sister's child and changed his name from Frank H. Turner to F. Harold Larrabee.
5. ALBERT A.,⁸ b. July 23, 1866.

CHILDREN OF IRA AND MARY:

1. MARY J.,⁸ b. Dec. 4, 1860; m. Jan. 28, 1879, to John E. Stone, of Oakham, Mass. (he b. Nov. 16, 1844), where they reside, with issue.
2. GEORGE J.,⁸ b. Jan. 23, 1863; m. Mary J. Nash, of Jericho, Vt., Mar. 18, 1891.
3. CHARLES E.,⁸ b. June 12, 1867.
4. ALICE,⁸ b. Sept. 22, 1869; m. Oct. 3, 1891, to Charles A. Pepper, of Brookfield, Mass.
5. EDWIN F.,⁸ b. May 30, 1871.
6. ELSIE J.,⁸ b. July 1, 1883.

LARRABEES OF BERKSHIRE, VT.

William Larabee,¹ said to have been a native of New Jersey, entered the Revolutionary army from that state. He afterwards settled in Weathersfield, Vt., and removed thence to Berkshire, where he purchased a farm in 1806. He married Ammy, or Amy, Howard, by whom issue. His second wife was Millie Rice, by whom six children. It may be observed that this branch of the family spell the name with but one *r*; the same as the branch from which Dr. George Larabee was descended, and, while I cannot trace the connection, I am convinced that these Vermont families are related.

SECOND GENERATION.

1. LUCY,² twice m.; d. at the age of 93.
2. ASAHEL,² was in the war of 1812, and after his term ended settled in Michigan.
3. CHARLES,² m. Rosaletta Evarts, in New Haven, Vt.; purchased a farm in Highgate, Vt.; removed to Mooers, N. Y., and spent his last days with son Levi, dying at the age of 90. Five children, of whom with third generation.
4. LYMAN,² m. a Miss Crawford and settl. d in Sheldon, Vt., then removed to Underhill, Vt., as farmer. Large family of sons and daughters, who are living somewhere in that vicinity.
5. MILLIE,² m. to Oliver Austin, a farmer in Berkshire, Vt., and had seven children.
6. IRENA,² m. Barton Shaw, of West Berkshire, Vt., and removed to Ohio.
7. AMY,² m. Benj. Searles, of West Berkshire, Vt., and had three sons and four daughters.
8. POLLY,² m. Rev. Wm. Galusha, of Berkshire, Vt., and had two daughters.
9. GEORGE W.,² b. in Weathersfield, Vt., Oct., 1800; m. and had a large family. He came to Berkshire, Vt., in 1806, with his father's family, where he was living in 1890, in the family of his son.
10. MALINDA L.,² m. Arza Andrews, a farmer in Berkshire, Vt., and moved to Ohio.

THIRD GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF CHARLES AND WIVES:

1. CHARLES E.,³ b. May, 1824; m. Mary Searles, of Berkshire, Vt., in 1850, and settled at Chazy, N. Y., where he purchased a farm in 1851; worked as mill-wright and carpenter. No children.
2. LEVI P.,³ b. Sept., 1826; m. Mary A. Saunders, of Syracuse, N. Y., where he worked at his trade of tinsmith several years. He subsequently bought a farm in Mooers. Two children, viz.: *Charles*,⁴ who m. Georgie Lapell, and lives at home, and *Jessie*,⁴ m. Wesley Aldrige, of West Chazy, N. Y.
3. WILLIAM H.,³ b. Oct., 1828; m. Anna Guynup, of Michigan, where he settled at majority; resides at Grand Travers, Mich. No issue.
4. CELINA,³ b. June, 1835; m. J. W. Fitch, and lives at Mooers, N. Y.
5. NORMAN,³ b. Feb., 1837; m. Anna Sage in Kansas; settled in Missouri; served as lieutenant in the Union army until close of the Rebellion;

rebels burned his house and turned his wife outdoors. His wife came to his brother's in West Chazy, N. Y., and remained until his return; they then removed to a farm in Eastport, Mich., where they now reside. Two children married, a son and daughter.

CHILD OF GEORGE, OF BERKSHIRE, VT.:

- I. HARDIN A.,³ b. Mar. 15, 1828; m. Martha A. Rubler, Oct. 15, 1850, she b. Sept. 4, 1826, and resides in Newport, Vt. Seven children:
 - I. GEORGE W.,⁴ b. July 16, 1851; m. Aug. 29, 1876, Libby Armstrong, and has *Wincy L.*,⁵ b. Nov. 24, 1878; *Bertha L.*,⁵ b. Aug. 25, 1880; *Albert B.*,⁵ b. July 7, 1882.
 - II. OSCAR S.,⁴ b. May 15, 1854; unmarried.
 - III. ISABELLA M.,⁴ b. June 3, 1856; m. Jan. 1, 1878, Edmund S. Trobridge and has issue.
 - IV. ALVAH R.,⁴ b. July 20, 1859; m. Feb. 15, 1883, to Anna R. Baker, and has *Harry J.*,⁵ b. Dec. 2, 1884; *Hugh A.*,⁵ b. Jan. 18, 1885, and *Flossie F.*,⁵ b. Dec. 19, 1887.
 - V. ALVIN S.,⁴ b. July 20, 1859; m. Dec. 20, 1882, to Malissa A. Sweet, and has *Gertie E.*,⁵ b. Aug. 1, 1884; *Myrtie B.*,⁵ b. Jan. 14, 1885.
 - VI. HATTIE A.,⁴ b. Aug. 12, 1864.
 - VII. EDDIE E.,⁴ b. Oct. 5, 1866.

LARABEES OF THETFORD, VT.

Horace Larabee,¹ b. in 1787; m. Wealthy Howard, who was b. Dec. 29, 1786, and d. May 12, 1827, in Lyme, N. H. He d. Oct. 20, 1864, aged 77. He was a farmer in Thetford, Vt., but spent his last days in Lyme, N. H., where he and wife lie buried. Children:

1. STEPHEN C.,² b. in Thetford, Vt.; m. Cynthia A. Sawyer and had two sons. He d. in 1844, aged 30, and his wife d. the same year, aged 29. He was a harness maker and carriage trimmer in Bradford, Vt.
2. CALISTA,² m. Erastus Howard and had issue.
3. JOHN H.,² went to live with his uncle, George Morey, in Bradford, Vt., after the death of his mother. He went to Lowell, Mass., when a young man and in 1846 he m. Ann Poor. There were no children. His wife was b. in Wolfboro, N. H., Nov. 10, 1824, and d. in Lowell, Sept. 18, 1875; he d. there April 11, 1881. He was a butcher.
4. AMANDA M.,² m. David Harner and had two daughters and a son.

Dr. George H. Larabee,³ son of Stephen and Cynthia, b. Sept. 15, 1840, in Bradford, Vt., and having lost his parents when a child he was brought up and educated by Eliza E. Sawyer, a sister of his mother. He attended high school at Edgartown, Mass., and Dukes County Academy; taught school (grammar) at Edgartown for five years; was baptized and united with the Baptist church there in 1858; studied medicine with Drs. Lucas and Mayberry; attended medical lectures at Brunswick, Me., and at Harvard, graduating from the latter March, 1864; same month was commissioned assistant surgeon, 10th Mass. Heavy Artillery Vols.; from which, for disability, was discharged in June, 1865. He has been located at Suncook, N. H., since



G. H. Zarabee M. D.

November, 1865, where he has had an extensive and lucrative practice; was married, in 1889, to Susie E. Clifford, of Allenstown, N. H.; represented his town in the Legislature of 1889 and 1890; member of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, a prominent Odd Fellow, and a Mason of the 32d degree; member of New Hampshire Medical Society. See portrait.

Edward Larabee,³ brother of the preceding, was adopted by another family, and is now a lawyer in Illinois.

LARRABEES OF DUMMERSTOWN, VT.

Stephen Larabee,¹ was a tax payer in Dummerstown as early as 1806; lived at the lower end of the Fitts' meadow, near the east bank of West river, and was probably the owner of a farm. He had a family of children, one of whom, Dea. Leroy Wilder, now (1894) 85 years of age, says was named VARANUS. Two other members of the family in town, namely JOHN and JAMES, were supposed to have been sons of Stephen; of these more farther on. BENJAMIN LARRABEE, of Windsor, Pa., says his grandfather lived in Newfane, Vt., but does not mention his moving to Dummerstown; he says Varanus, his father, lived there, however.

Varanus Larabee,² son of Stephen, married Julia, daughter of Samuel Bennett, in Dummerstown, Vt., Mar. 20, 1808. While he lived in that town he was poor and had his abode in a small house not far from his father's homestead. After his father's death he moved into the parental home, and remained there until his removal, in 1815, to the "Beech woods," at Jackson, Susquehanna county, Pa., where he was a pioneer. He and his wife died in Jackson when aged. A large family of children, born in Dummerstown, Vt., whose records cannot be produced, for the reason that those who hold them would not copy them without charges; the only instance of the kind in the Larabee family.

James Larabee,² reputed brother of the preceding, married Lucy Bennett, sister of the wife of Varanus, and had issue, as will hereafter appear. He lived in Dummerstown, Vt., and died there June 10, 1801. His widow was taxed there in 1806.

John Larabee,² reputed brother of James as above, died in Dummerstown, Vt., July 1, 1809, leaving a widow. No other record.

THIRD GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF VARANUS AND JULIA:

1. VARANUS,³ d. in Texas, leaving issue, now there.
2. LORENZO D.,³ m. Mary —, in Boston, and d. in Jackson, Pa.
3. CHARLOTTE³ was m. to Calvin Dix.
4. EMORY,³ m. Laura Wheaton; lives in Jackson.
5. ROXANNA,³ m. Satin Barrett; lived in Jackson.
6. ADIN,³ m. Harriet Dougherty; lived in Jackson.
7. PAMELIA,³ wife of Jasper J. Savory, of Jackson.
8. BENJAMIN H.,³ b. Nov. 2, 1823; m. Emily M. Hall, Oct. 11, 1848, she b. June 2, 1819. When eight years of age he went, with his parents, from Dummerstown, Vt., to Susquehanna county, Pa., and removed to Windsor, Broome county, N. Y., in 1870, where he has since lived on

a farm; was a music teacher in early life, and served as drum major, during the Civil war, in the 179th N. Y. Vols. Three children:

- I. HADLEY B.,⁴ b. Aug. 18, 1849; m. Ella R. Rood. He taught his first school at the age of 71; from that time until 21, worked on the home-
stead farm in summer, attended school during autumn, and taught
winters. At time of majority he felt the need of a more thorough
education and entered Hillsdale Coll., Michigan, from which he grad-
uated in 1875. Returning to Pennsylvania he was elected principal
of Pleasant Mt. Academy, which position he filled three years, and
resigned to accept the office of superintendent of schools of Wayne
county, Pa., to which position he had been elected May 7, 1878. He
received a unanimous re-election in 1881, and declined another to
accept the superintendency in the city of Creston, Ia., where he began
in 1884, and holds the position at present. He directs the work of
35 teachers and 1,500 pupils; is considered one of the leading edu-
cators of the Hawkeye state. Children: *Wayne W.*,⁵ *Benjamin R.*,⁵
Nettie M.,⁵ and *William M.*⁵
- II. DEVILLE E.,⁴ m. Almy Blackley and has one child named *Lera*.⁵
- III. NETTIE E.,⁴ is a school-teacher, now living at home, unmarried.

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND LUCY:

1. JAMES,³ b. Mar. 23, 1796; d. young.
2. WILLIAM,³ b. July 10, 1797; d. young.
3. JAMES,³ b. Oct. 13, 1798; removed to Brattleboro, Vt., and had a family.
He committed suicide there; left a daughter, *Sophia*,⁴ who m. Asa
Sherwin. She was an artist; her dau. is Mrs. Jerome Knight, now of
Brattleboro. The wife of James was Eunice Thomas.
4. LUCY,³ b. Dec. 29, 1799.
5. WILLIAM,³ b. Sept. 8, 1801; m. Louisa Willard, of Dummerstown, Vt.,
Oct. 13, 1828.

We supplement the foregoing with a statement from a letter written by one of the family, as follows:

"The members of our family were pioneers, making first clearings, living in primitive dwellings, and suffering great privations; we furnished more soldiers in the late war than any one family in the whole country, and have furnished many prominent public men since the war, embracing lawyers, ministers, educators, county superintendents, representatives to the Legislature, etc."

The subjoined notice was copied from the *Susquehanna Transcript*, and relates to a member of the family of Varanus Larrabee, a grandson.

Monroe J. Larrabee was born Aug. 4, 1838, in Jackson. His boyhood was the uneventful life of a farmer's boy. The district school claimed his attention, but when old enough to assist on the farm he only had its advantages during the winter. He afterward attended the graded school at Montrose and also the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pa. He taught a term of school at Thomson, Pa., and afterwards was engaged for one year selling fruit trees, traveling most of the time in New York state and Canada.

He was in a wholesale grocery store in Boston for one year. But these pursuits were not congenial, and his inclinations tending to a professional life, he commenced, in 1861, the study of law with Hon. William J. Turrell, of Montrose. But the Rebellion burst upon the country, and Blackstone was laid aside in response to the call for volunteers. He enlisted as a private in Company A, 151st Pennsylvania Volunteers,

in Oct., 1862, and served until the company was mustered out, in July, 1863. Shortly after muster he was detailed as hospital steward of the regiment, and served most of the time in that capacity. He afterwards re-enlisted in Company B, 194th New York Volunteers, and served to the close of the war.

After the close of the war he resumed his studies with Mr. Turrell, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1868. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession at Susquehanna, where he has successfully continued it to the present time, and has gained the reputation of an able lawyer and reliable counselor. He held the office of notary public for two terms, and has been attorney of the borough of Susquehanna. In politics he has always been a Republican, and active and zealous in aid of the success of his party by voice and vote. He was elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1876, and served in the sessions of that body in 1877-78. In 1882 he was the nominee of the Republicans of the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District for senator, and in 1884 received the Republican nomination in the county for Congress.

In 1883 he married Miss Kate L. Dennison, of Montrose, who had been a teacher for several years, and was teaching in the graded school at Montrose at the time of her marriage. The children are LOUISE, b. Mar. 2, 1884, and BESSIE, b. July 3, 1886.

He was an able lawyer, standing high at the bar of the county, and his safe and wise counsel was sought after by a large circle. Public-spirited and patriotic, his eloquent tongue was heard whenever a public movement or a good cause needed an advocate or defender. He was a brave soldier, and when his country needed his services he shouldered a musket and went to the front, enduring all the privations incident to the life of a soldier. Among the old veterans he was always popular, for they knew he was one of them and knew their wants and sympathized with them.

A man of strong convictions, he spoke fearlessly on all occasions; and whether at the bar or on the platform he said what he thought was the truth. There was no trickery in his entire composition, and if he never reached the goal of his ambition, it was because he scorned the work of the average political trickster. Right and duty were everything to him.

An honored and consistent member of the Methodist church, his words and presence will be greatly missed in its meetings and councils. He was a Christian in the full meaning of the word. In him the cause of temperance had a giant advocate and defender. He had his convictions on the subject, and his voice rang out in clarion tones and with no uncertain sound. Those who did not agree with him in his views respected him for his sincerity and admired him for his boldness. He was a manly man! He died Oct. 26, 1888, at Susquehanna, Pa.

LARRABEES OF POWNAL, VT.

The Larrabees seem to have been among the pioneers of Pownal, Vt., and received original grants of land there. I assume that they were all of the Connecticut branch of the family. JOHN LARRABEL, the recorder for the town, and his sons, JUDGE JOHN S., DR. WILLIAM, and TIMOTHY, were, we know, from Plainfield, Conn. Those of whom we take notice in this section of the family history were in the township at the same date and were probably near relatives. From these Vermont families numerous sub-branches have rotated westward and their number fully equals those descended from Stephen Larrabee, the head of the other great branch of the American family.

Eleazer Larrabee,¹ had a "survey" of 90 acre lot of land, called a "Pitch" in the records, June 9, 1770, in Pownal, Vt. He may have been a brother of John Larrabee from Plainfield, Conn., who was there with him. He removed to the state of New York before the war of 1812, and some of his sons served at Sackett's Harbor, when an attack was looked for. The whole family moved to Hamburg, Erie county, where they remained about eighteen years, then they went to East Otto, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and some of the descendants are still there. Mr. Eleazer Larrabee died in Otto about 1833. He had a numerous family, probably all born in Vermont, named, THOMAS, NATHAN, MINOR, IRA, SIDNEY, ANNA, PHOENIX, and POLLY, of whom more presently.

Ozias Larrabee,¹ brother of Eleazer, was in Pownal, Vt., March 15, 1797, and at that date conveyed by deed forty-one and one-fourth acres of land there to Gideon Myers, for a consideration of fifty pounds. He seems to have removed to Williamstown, Mass., where several families of the name have long been domiciled. Some of his children were born in Vermont.

SECOND GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF ELEAZER, OF POWNAL, VT.:

1. THOMAS,² probably b. in Pownal, Vt.; m. Hester Babcock, in Hamburg, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1808, and settled at East Otto, N. Y., where she d. in 1844. In the spring of 1845 he removed to Lake county, Ill., where he m. his second wife, Betsey Webb, about 1850, and where he d. in Feb., 1857. He had issue, eleven children, named *Anson*,³ *Albert*,³ *Grant*,³ *Francis*,³ *Hiram*,³ *Joseph*,³ *Almira*,³ *Sally*,³ *Dolly*,³ *Esther*,³ *Eliza*.³
2. MINOR,² m. in New York and removed to Ohio. He had lived for a time in Erie county, Pa.; was in the war of 1812; had a numerous family, now scattered through the West.
3. IRA,² m. Paulina Pierce, at Hamburg, N. Y., and moved to Cattaraugus county. In 1844, he removed to Pleasant Prairie, Wis., and lived there until his death in 1873. Children: *Sanford*,³ *Eleazer*,³ *Nathan*,³ *Charles*,³ *Albert*,³ *Polly*,³ *Sulphina*,³ *Emily*,³ *Ann*,³ *Laura*,³ *Phoebe*,³ and *Helen*.³
4. NATHAN,² m. in Cuba, Alleghany county, N. Y., "Aunt Dilly Aldrich," and settled in East Otto, Cattaraugus county, about 1820. In 1850 they removed to Pleasant Prairie, Wis., and lived there until his death, say 1886; wife d. in 1889. These had *Nelson*,³ *George*,³ *Lyman*,³ *Emeline*.³
5. SIDNEY,² m. Lorinda Scoville, of East Otto, N. Y., where they settled on a farm and spent their days there. He d. some fifteen years ago, and his widow three years ago. Children: *Roby*,³ *Amos*,³ *Ithiel*,³ *Avery*,³ *Nathan*,³ *Cyrus*,³ *Fayette*,³ *Salina*,³ and *Rosetta*.³

CHILDREN OF OZIAS AND SARAH:

1. PRESERVED,² m. Elizabeth Blake, in Pownal, Vt., both being of Williamstown, Mass., Oct. 11, 1833, the ceremony by Timothy Ware, justice of the peace. I suppose this man lived and died in Williamstown, where descendants remain.
2. ELEAZER,² m. Ruth Haley, in Pownal, Vt., Aug. 21, 1825, and had births of three children recorded in that town, named as follows:
 - I. LUCY,³ b. Nov. 29, 1828.
 - II. SELINDA,³ b. Mar. 29, 1830.
 - III. EUNICE,³ b. Nov. 2, 1837.
3. THOMAS,² m. Nancy Bood, of Pownal, Vt., in that town, Dec. 20, 1831, and lived there. His eight children, born there, were named as follows:
 - I. CHARLES,³ b. Nov. 7, 1832.
 - II. MERANDA,³ b. April 24, 1834.
 - III. LOVINUS,³ b. Mar. 7, 1835.
 - IV. SARAH C.,³ b. Nov. 7, 1836.
 - V. IRENA,³ b. Sept. 12, 1839.
 - VI. WILLIAM P.,³ b. Jan. 27, 1841.

- VII. MARIA J.,³ b. Oct. 12, 1842.
- VIII. SAMUEL,³ b. Jan. 27, 1846.
4. MARCENA,² of Pownal, Vt., and Eliza Goodell, of Williamstown, Mass., were m. by Timothy Ware, justice, in Pownal, Oct. 26, 1828, after which no mention of them. I am not sure that he was a brother of Willett and Eleazer.
 5. SAMUEL,² of Pownal, Vt., and Anna Hill, of Adams, Mass., were m. in Pownal, Feb. 15, 1831, after which I have no account of them. I am not sure that he was a brother of Willett.
 6. WILLETT,² was probably b. in Williamstown, Mass., and was twice married. His first wife was Lucy Alexander, by whom three children. He m. second, Feb. 9, 1826, Rosanna, dau. of Joseph and Mary (Amsden) Smith (who was b. Dec. 7, 1802), and had nine children. She, a native of Winfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., d. at Whitesville, Feb. 6, 1865. In this name, *Willett*, we have another link to connect this family with the Connecticut branch; one of them having married a woman named Willett, had a son Willett Larrabee, for whom the one under notice may have been named. The descendants of this Willett say he was a graduate of Williams College, but the secretary of that institution informs me that his name does not appear in the list of graduates. He was a man of liberal education, and spent his early years as a teacher. He then studied law, and served one term as judge of Alleghany County, N. Y. Was for many years a justice. He seems to have once resided in Almond, N. Y., but subsequently removed to Condersport, Pa., where he d. on Dec. 22, 1863. His children, of whom particulars were named: *Lalerna*,³ *Lovinia*,³ *Calpheras*,³ *Lucy*,³ *Don C.*,⁴ *Marilla*,³ *Charlotte*,³ *Rosella*,³ *Martin*,³ *Marianna*,³ *Marcellus*,³ *Cyrenus*.³
 7. DOLLY,² was m. in Pownal, Vt., Nov. 20, 1822, to William D. Balcomb, of Adams, Mass., she being styled, "of Williamstown, Mass."
 8. ORPHA,² was the wife of Joseph Jones, but no place of residence is given.

THIRD GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND ESTHER:

1. ANSON,³ b. Nov. 12, 1809; m. a cousin, Polly Clark, in East Otto, N. Y., and removed from that town to Pleasant Prairie, Wis., in 1844, and thence to Crown Point, Ind., in, say, 1855; thence to Haddam, Kan., where he and wife d. issueless.
2. ALBERT,³ b. Sept. 16, 1811; m. Amy Scoville, about 1834, and settled in Lake county, Ind., where he raised ten children, and where his wife d. in 1873. The family removed to Washington county, Kan., where he was living, unmarried, with his son, in 1886; has since deceased.
3. ALMIRA,³ b. June 4, 1814.
4. ESTHER,³ b. June 18, 1816.
5. THOMAS G.,³ b. July 25, 1818; m. Roena Sykes, of East Otto, N. Y., where they spent all their days. He d. in 1872, and his widow in 1887. They had two children, and the son, *Harlan*,⁴ is now (1894) in Buffalo, N. Y.

6. SARAH A.,³ b. Nov. 14, 1820.
7. DOLLY,³ b. March 2, 1823.
8. ELIZA M.,³ b. Aug. 16, 1825.
9. FRANCIS,³ b. Feb. 11, 1828; m. Emily Eddy, of Eddysville, N. Y., and settled on a farm there, where they are still living, issueless.
10. HIRAM,³ b. Feb. 5, 1831; m. Almira Coon, of Newport, Ill., and lived there until 1864, when they removed to Page county, Ia., where they still reside. These had four children: *Grant*,⁴ *Delos*⁴ (dec.), *Truman*⁴ and *Mary*.⁴ The sons are at home, unmarried.
11. JOSEPH D.,³ b. Jan. 4, 1833; m. Angeline Oyer, at Pleasant Prairie, Wis., in 1861, and went to Eddysville, N. Y., thence to Ashford, N. Y., where he resided sixteen years; removed thence to Springfield, N. Y., where he lived five years, and removed to Stafford, Kan., in 1886, where he and his sons are engaged in banking.

CHILDREN OF MINOR:*

1. MARENUS,³ m. Mary Garfield, sister of the martyred president, James A. Garfield, and resides at Solon, Cuyahoga county, Ohio. He has a son, *Alton*,⁴ living at home, and two daughters, *Mrs. Ellen Hopp*⁴ and *Mrs. Adell Hoag*,⁴ of Solon.
2. GEORGE,³ } Both served in Civil war. One was shot at Chickamauga,
3. FRANK,³ } and one died in Andersonville prison.

CHILDREN OF NATHAN AND DILLY:

1. NELSON,³ m. Roxanna Oyer, in East Otto, N. Y., and settled in Cattaraugus county, from whence he removed to Wisconsin, and from there to Wetmore, Kan., where he died, leaving a widow and two children, who are still living there.
2. GEORGE,³ m. Sarah J. Oyer, of East Otto, N. Y., and moved from there to Pleasant Prairie, Wis., and from there to Haddam, Kan., where he resides, with a family of five children.
3. LYMAN,³ m. Catherine Oyer, of East Otto, N. Y., and moved to Wisconsin, where he now resides. He has a son and a daughter, both at home.
4. EMELINE,³ m. Job Leonard, and settled in Ohio, but her husband d. and she went back to her parents at East Otto, N. Y., where she m. Andrew Crumb, and soon d., leaving four children.

CHILDREN OF SIDNEY AND LORINDA:

1. NATHAN,³ is m. and resides at East Otto, N. Y.
2. FAYETTE,³ is m. and lives at East Otto, N. Y.
3. SALINA,³ m. Seymore Clark, of Haddam, Kan.

CHILDREN OF WILLETT AND WIVES:

1. DR. LADERNA,³ lost his mother when a lad, and was carried down the Alleghany river to Ohio, where he was brought up and educated by an uncle. He studied medicine, and practised at Cedar Rapids about fifteen years; then removed to Andrew county, Mo. (1869), where he d. in 1878, aged 56 years. He left two children, of whom more.

* There are brothers and sisters whose names I have not found, although asked for.

2. CALPHERUS,³
3. LOVINIA,³
4. LUCY,³ b. June 22, 1827; m. July 2, 1854, to Samuel Chamberlain; d. Feb. 9, 1865, leaving *Carlos*.
5. MARY,³ b. Jan. 29, 1829; d. June 11, 1829.
6. HON. DON C.,³ b. in the village of Almond, Alleghany County, N. Y., March 5, 1830, and worked on a farm in early life. At the age of twenty, engaged as brakeman on the Erie Railway, and was soon promoted to conductor and train dispatcher. Feb. 2, 1858, he m. Miss Mary J. Gridley, and engaged in merchandising at Ulysses. He was for some time justice of the peace, and in 1862 was elected sheriff of the county. While serving in the latter office he decided to study law, and did so with Judge A. G. Olmstead, being admitted to the bar in 1866. He distinguished himself in the Legislature during the sessions of 1877 and 1878. For more than twenty years he was superintendent of schools, and proved a warm and very efficient friend of education. He was a prominent Mason. When in apparent good health, and while serving as president of the C. H. & L. Railroad Company, he died almost instantly, March 11, 1889, in a railway carriage. We wish we had space for some of the numerous testimonials before us, touching the superior character of this great and good man. He had the happy faculty of making friends in all the walks of his life, and his death was regarded as a public loss. His funeral was attended by distinguished men from various parts of the county. He was a gentleman of fine and attractive personality, large and commanding. He left two children.
7. MARILLA,³ b. Mar. 13, 1832; m. George White in Jan., 1855; d. Dec. 2, 1858, leaving issue.
8. CHARLOTTE E.,³ b. Dec. 25, 1833; m. Job Burdick, Apr. 27, 1854, and lives at Wilmington, Minn.
9. ROSELLA,³ b. Apr. 9, 1835; m. Valorus Forsyth, Dec. 6, 1856; d. Feb. 16, 1862; a poetess.
10. MARTIN V.,³ b. Mar. 31, 1837; m. Eugenia Forsyth, and resides at Roulet, Pa. He has held many positions of trust, among others the office of justice and county treasurer. Four children.
11. MARIANNA,³ b. Oct. 31, 1838; m. Lorenzo Wilson, Nov. 27, 1859, and has two sons.
12. MARCELLUS M.,³ born Dec. 7, 1841; m. Georgia Mayo, and resides at Emporium, Pa. He served in a New York regiment during the Rebellion and was wounded in the right hand in the battle of the Wilderness; has been called to fill important official positions, and is serving his second five years' term as justice of the peace. Three children, *Marion*,⁴ *Clifton*,⁴ and a daughter, name unknown.
13. CYRENUS A.,³ b. Mar. 10, 1844; m. at Whitesville, N. Y., to Lugena E., daughter of Joseph and Almada (Wheeler) Seldon, July 15, 1866, and has six children. He resided until March, 1872, in Whitesville, N. Y., since then in Port Allegheny, Pa., where he is now engaged in mercantile pursuits. He worked on a farm until 1861, when, at the age

of 17, he enlisted in the Union army and served three years. At the expiration of his term of service, at Plymouth, N. C., he re-enlisted as a veteran for another three years; was honorably discharged in July, 1865, at the close of the war. He was in the following engagements: Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill (seven-days' fight before Richmond), Harrison's Landing, Blackwater, Gatesville, Newbern, Kingston, and Weldon Railroad; was taken prisoner, April 20, 1864, at Plymouth, N. C., and confined in Andersonville, Ga., about five months; at Charleston and Florence, S. C., three months; was wounded in the leg at Fair Oaks. After being paroled he returned home on a thirty-days' furlough and was stricken down with malarial fever and was unconscious four weeks. His mother and sister, Lucy Chamberlain, who nursed him, contracted the disease and both died in a few days. He has never recovered from his wounds and hard service; now draws a pension of \$17 per month; was postmaster for thirteen years and turned the office over to a Democrat at Cleveland's election to the presidency the first time. He has served on the town council and as school director, and is now serving the eighth year as justice of the peace; was instrumental in organizing a G. A. R. Post at Port Alleghany, and has been commander. He has advanced to a high degree in Masonry. He is Republican in politics. Children will follow.

FOURTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF ALBERT AND AMY:

1. FRANKLIN,⁴ m. and lives at Haddam, Kan.
2. THEODORE,⁴ m. and resides at Haddam, Kan.
3. ORSON,⁴ m. and domiciles at Haddam, Kan.
4. LYMAN,⁴ m. and dwells at Haddam, Kan.
5. ESTHER,⁴ m. and homes at Haddam, Kan.
6. DELILAH,⁴ m. and tarries at Haddam, Kan.
7. MARY,⁴ 8. OLIVIA,⁴ and 9. ALICE,⁴ of Haddam, Kan.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH D. AND ANGELINE:

1. FRANK S.,⁴ b. Feb. 25, 1864; m. Pearl Bridwell and resides at Stafford, Kan., where he is engaged in real estate and banking business, associated with his father and brother under the firm name of J. D. Larrabee & Co. He was a graduate of Hamilton College. He was nominated for representative in the electoral college by the Republicans for Congress when only 28 years of age, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket at the election. Two children, *Sado*⁵ and *Ruth*.⁵
2. FREDERICK D.,⁴ b. June 25, 1868; m. Mary Wadsworth, in Sept., 1893, and resides in Stafford, Kan., where he is a member of the firm of J. D. Larrabee & Co., bankers.
3. NORA E., b. Sept. 24, 1875; living at home.

CHILDREN OF DR. LADERNA:

1. DR. JAMES A.,⁴ graduated in medicine at Keokuk, Iowa, in the class of 1881. He practised at Keokuk two years; then removed to Whiteville, Mo., where he remained until 1890. He went to New York city and graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, class of 1891, after

which he took a special course as post graduate at H. M. College, N. Y. He located at Long Creek, Ore., in 1891; was m. to Emma Buchanan, in 1881, and had a dau. that d. at the age of five.

CHILDREN OF DON C. AND MARY:

1. CARRIE M.,¹ b. July 31, 1865; m. Samuel A. Phillips, Feb. 3, 1883, and had three children.
2. LEON E.,¹ b. June 23, 1871; m. Mary L. Berfield, Sept. 28, 1892, and has one son, *Carlos B.*,² b. July 8, 1893.

CHILDREN OF MARTIN V. AND EUGENIE:

1. LOTTIE E.,⁴ m. B. F. Bengell.
2. LAURA R.,⁴ m. Eugene Marsh.
3. FREDERICK M.,⁴ b. Aug. 24, 1864; m. Eva Hall.
4. FRANK,⁴ d. Dec. 30, 1888.

CHILDREN OF CYRENUS AND LUGENA:

1. PAULINA R.,⁴ b. June 14, 1867.
2. EFFIE E.,⁴ b. Nov. 24, 1869; m. Perry G. Kendall, Sept. 2, 1891.
3. ALMEDA R.,⁴ b. Feb. 6, 1872.
4. MAURILLE A.,⁴ b. Nov. 16, 1881; d. Jan. 8, 1883.
5. LAURENCE L.,⁴ b. Nov. 13, 1883.
6. FLORENCE E.,⁴ b. Feb. 11, 1888.

LARRABEES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Ebenezer Larrabee,¹ parents unknown, b. in Connecticut, June 28, 1794; m. July 22, 1815, to Lucinda Knapp, sister of the great evangelist, Jacob Knapp, and settled in Eldred, McKean county, Pa., where he cleared an immense tract of land, part of which, Larrabee's Station, was given by him to the railway company. In 1855 he removed with his family to Wisconsin. He was a stalwart and exceptionally firm looking man. He was probably descended from Greenfield Larrabee, the first of the Connecticut family, and connected with some of the Vermont Larrabees. He d. at Omro, Wis., Feb. 23, 1865. He had a brother, Samuel, who married Annie Knapp, a sister of Lucinda, and two sisters, one of whom married Mr. Sheldon. Children:

- I. EBENEZER,² b. June 13, 1816; m. first, Fanny Manning; second, Sarah Keat. He d. at Portville, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1874. Children: *Wilson*,² *Annette*,² *Ellen*,² and *Charlotte*.²
2. SAMUEL,² b. March 10, 1818; d. an infant, April 18, 1819.
3. WILLIAM,² b. April 10, 1820; m. Mary A. Johnson; d. in Michigan, April 20, 1873. Children:
 - I. CHARLES,³ m. Aug. 3, 1892, Frances F. Payne, and lives at Fairhaven, Wash.
 - II. SAMUEL E.,³ b. June 17, 1845; m. Jan. 15, 1876 (?), Julia Woolfolk, and lives at Deer Lodge, Mont.; said to be a "dashing fellow." Children as follows, all b. at Deer Lodge: *Robert D.*,⁴ b. Dec. 15, 1878; *Mary A.*,⁴ b. July 9, 1882; *Elizabeth*,⁴ b. July 29, 1883; *S. Marshall*,⁴ b. April 26, 1885; *Charles E.*,⁴ b. Sept. 2, 1886; *Eva B.*,⁴ b. May 6, 1888; *Lucien*,⁴ b. Dec. 20, 1890.

4. RANSOM,² b. March 28, 1822; m. Clarissa Barton, and d. at Larrabee Vt. (?), Jan. 16, 1893. Two children: *Clair*³ and *Nettie*.³
5. JACOB,² b. Feb. 28, 1824; m. first, Maria P. Holcomb; second, Isabella A. Craig, and d. in Buffalo, N. Y., July 29, 1889. Issue:
 - I. ADRIAN B.,³ b. at Eldred, Pa., Jan. 29, 1853; m. Altha G. Rogers, and resides at Black Creek, N. Y., with issue as follows: *Leinuel R.*,⁴ b. Jan. 1, 1880; *Earl S.*,⁴ b. Jan. 5, 1882; *Jessie L.*,⁴ b. Apr. 24, 1884; *Bertha L.*,⁴ b. Mar. 29, 1890; *Carrol G.*,⁴ b. Mar. 29, 1894.
 - II. JESSIE D.,³ b. July 2, 1856, at Portville, N. Y.; m. George U. Leveridge, and lives in Buffalo.
 - III. BERTHA M.,³ b. Dec. 29, 1868, at West Clarkville, N. Y.; m. Henry J. Dickson, and lives in Buffalo. She is deeply interested in the Larrabee family history, and has furnished the data relating to this branch.
6. ASA H.,² b. Jan 29, 1826; d. April 30, 1848, single.
7. JUSTICE,² b. Nov. 3, 1827; d. Sept. 2, 1832.
8. EDWARD D.,² b. May 3, 1830; m. Sophronia Holcomb; d. Sept. 27, 1878, leaving:
 - I. ARCHIA B.,³ b. Oct. 6, 1861, at Ripon, Wis.; m. Annie Mannegold, and lives at Monroe, Wis.
 - II. CARROLL H.,³ b. Jan. 24, 1868, at Omro, Wis., where he lives, a single man.
9. ABIJAH B.,² b. June 13, 1832; m. Jennie Blackburn, and resides at Omro, Wis. Children:
 - I. LEO L.,³ b. Aug., 1866; m. Lillian M. Smith, and lives at Omro, Wis.
 - II. IRVING M.,³ b. Aug. 25, 1869.
 - III. MAUD,³ b. Aug. 25, 1869; d. Nov. 25, 1869.
 - IV. GEORGIA M.,³ b. Oct. 29, 1876.
10. LUCINDA J.,² b. June 22, 1834; m. Elisha J. Moody; lives at Eldred, Pa.
11. CHESTER H.,² b. July 6, 1836; m. first, Annette C. George; second, Josephine E. Mansfield; resides at Oskosh, Wis. Children:
 - I. HERBERT N.,³ b. Aug. 26, 1868, at Oskosh, Wis.
 - II. JOSEPHINE A.,³ b. April 27, 1878, at Oskosh, Wis.
12. FIDELIE M.,² b. Feb. 28, 1839; m. — Whitcomb; d. Nov. 25, 1870.
13. HANNAH M.,² b. June 6, 1841; m. Albert Shears; lives at Seattle, Wash.
14. A. J.,² b. Aug. 17, 1844; m. Eliza C. Waite; lives at Omro, Wis. Children:
 - I. ANNIE,³ b. March 22, 1881, at Omro, Wis.
 - II. REX W.,³ b. June 16, 1883, at Omro, Wis.

LARRABEES OF LYNN, MASS.

When the Indians drove the inhabitants from North Yarmouth and old Falmouth many of the Larrabees took refuge in and about Lynn and Lynnfield, Mass., and some acquired property and established permanent homes there; but the chasms in the vital and probate records make it impossible to

ascertain all the kindred connections between the various branches represented in that locality and offshoots that were transplanted to other sections of the country.

Isaac Larrabee, son of Stephen, was one of the "loving kinsmen" mentioned in the will of William Larrabee, of Malden, Mass., of date Oct. 24, 1692. He was born as early as 1663-4, as he testifies that he was 67 in 1731, and that he had been married forty years (1691). He had a grant of ten acres in 1685, at North Yarmouth Foreside, but went to Lynn, Mass., during the Indian troubles. In 1708 he purchased of George Lilley, of Lynn, weaver, land there near his own dwelling-house, and July 7, 1715, purchased for £10 another parcel. In Jan., 1710, "Isaac Larrabee, of Lynn, husbandman," for consideration of £1: 17: 6, conveyed to Joseph Tarr two lots of land laid out to him on Lynn town common; the first lot being in the "ox pasture, so-called," between land laid out to Robert Potter and Samuel Laughton, the second between land of John Newhall, Jr., and Joseph Tarr. In 1728 he sold to his son Benjamin one-half of his lands in North Yarmouth, and in 1729-30 a parcel there to son Isaac. On Mar. 31, 1730, he conveyed to Isaac, Jr., two lots of land laid out to him (Isaac, Sr.) in Lynn town common.

On Mar. 6, 1732-3, Isaac Larrabee, now of Lynn, but formerly of North Yarmouth, recites that his father, STEPHEN LARRABEE, was by a deed from the Indians an owner of a lot of land in North Yarmouth before Gov. Danforth and others were regularly settling the town; that at a meeting of the committee and proprietors it was agreed that the heirs of said STEPHEN LARRABEE should quit and resign all their right and claim to said tract on condition that each of the children, viz., Stephen, William, John, Thomas, Samuel, Isaac, Benjamin, Ephraim, and Jean Ashfield, should have a ten-acre lot laid out and granted them with a full share in the common and undivided lands; but it so happened that John went to sea and died abroad, and Ephraim was killed by the Indians at North Yarmouth, and there was no lot laid out for them; "wherefore your petitioner prays that said lots may be laid out to the heirs of the said John and Ephraim."

He made his will May 29, 1753, and mentions wife Ellinor, to whom he gives the lower room in his house, firewood at her door cut to suitable length, "14 bushills of ry, 3 barrills of sider, 100 wait of Beef," and keeping for one cow, three sheep, and one swine, winter and summer. He wills to son JOHN, 1 pound; to *Isaac and Joseph*, sons of son ISAAC, 1 shilling each; to child of son BENJAMIN, dec., 1 shilling; to daughter MARY (Comings) 1 shilling; mentions daughters SARAH (Parker), ELLINOR, JOANNA (Roads), and son SAMUEL, whom he appoints his executor with his sisters. The inventory was rendered Oct. 24, 1755. Mr. Larrabee was more than 91 years of age at the time of making his will. Land near Point of Pines was divided May 29, 1758, between Joanna Roads, Ellinor, and representatives of Samuel. We will now mention the children in order, with what is known about them.

1. JOHN, probably the eldest son, may have been b. as early as 1692-3.
2. ISAAC, probably m. Martha Towne, May 12, 1714. He lived at Lynn, and his name often appeared in old documents. On Jan. 13, 1714-15, he purchased, of Ebenezer Hawks, of Lynn, blacksmith, land on the town common for £27; Mar. 30, 1728, purchased land on the common for £25: 17: 6; purchased land on Lynn common, of Experience

Tarbox, widow, Nov. 3, 1726; of Thomas Cheever purchased land April 14, 1729; received land, in North Yarmouth, from his father, Isaac, Sr., in 1729-30; purchased land, in Lynn, of Mary Breed, widow, in 1732; of John Tarbox, cooper, land in Lynn, in 1734; of Daniel Mansfield, clothier, land, in 1734, and lot of same, on common, May 21, 1737. He was dead Mar. 7, 1747, and his widow, Martha, having received of her two sons, Isaac and Joseph, full satisfaction for her share in the personal property and real estate, quits claim. These sons had equally divided the land between them—land at "How's neck," "Oak island," "Chelsea," "Ledge island," and by "Cider pond,"—land that was "Old Mr. Isaac Larrabee's." He is mentioned in his father's will as deceased, and one shilling each was given Isaac and Joseph, his two sons.

3. BENJAMIN, settled in No. Yarmouth, of whom more under another head.
4. MARY, m. ——— Coming; mentioned in her father's will and received "1 shilling."
5. SARAH, m. ——— Parker; was dead when her father made his will, 1753.
6. SAMUEL, m. Mary Brown, Aug. 31, 1741, and was living, when mentioned in his father's will, May 29, 1753. He died before July 12, 1756, when Mary, his widow, made her mark in connection with settlement of his estate. When land formerly owned by his father at "Point of Pines" was divided between the surviving children, the "representatives of Samuel" received lot No. 3. Thomas Riddan was chosen guardian, in 1758, for children of Samuel, named *Hannah, Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth, Benjamin, and Samuel* "under 14." On Aug. 5, 1766, Thomas Hart, of Lynn, gave bonds for 1,000 pounds as guardian for "Benjamin Larrabee, about fourteen years of age, son of Samuel Larrabee, late of Lynn." Thomas Larrabee appeared and made choice the same day. This Samuel was styled "of Lynn, Tailor," in the old records. Another Samuel Larrabee, who m. Sarah Breed and removed to Lunenburg and Ringe, has been confounded with this man, and was designated as son of Isaac Larrabee, of Lynn; but that Samuel was m. on Jan. 14, 1717, and had children m. as early as the date of births of children of this Samuel and wife Mary Brown. It will be seen that if Benjamin was 14 in 1766, he was b. in 1752; if Samuel was "under 14" in 1758, he was born as early as 1756-7. Several sisters mentioned first in the list of names were probably older than the sons.
7. ELLINOR, mentioned in her father's will in 1753, was living, unmarried, in 1758.
8. JOANNA, m. Thomas Roads, April 7, 1754, and was mentioned in her father's will in 1753; in 1758 received land near the "Point of Pines."

Isaac Larrabee, 3d, son of Isaac and Martha Towne, m. Mary Stevens, Mar. 15, 1740. His name appears many times on record. He divided lands of his father, who died intestate, with his brother Joseph. He conceded all his right in the room and garret of the dwelling-house formerly owned by his father, Nov. 8, 1749, to his brother Joseph. He and wife Mary conveyed "marsh in Chelsea adjoining Oak island so-called," Mar. 7, 1747. No mention of children.

Joseph Larrabee, brother of the preceding, was mentioned in his grandfather's will, his father having died before that. His wife's name was Elizabeth Trask, to whom m. Jan. 19, 1745. He was styled a "fisherman" in the records. Name appears with that of his brother Isaac, and he had half of his father's estate. His will was proved Nov. 8, 1774. There were eight children, viz.: JOSEPH, BENJAMIN, DAVID, JAMES, JONATHAN, SAMUEL, ELIZABETH, and HANNAH.

LUNENBURG BRANCH.

Samuel Larrabee,¹ may have been a son of that John* who went to sea and died abroad, or of Samuel, on whose estate administration was granted Benjamin, his brother, in 1727. He married Sarah Breed, of Lynn, Jan. 14, 1717, and with her became a member of the church there, but they took letters of commendation in 1743, and were admitted to full communion in the church at Lunenburg, Mass., where they resided until 1762, when they removed to Ringe, N. H., with his eldest son, and there Sarah died. He was said to have died in Ringe. Seven children whose names will follow:

- I. SAMUEL,² b. as early as 1720-5; m. Anna Williamson, dau. of John and Margaret, of Groton, Mass., April 23, 1746, she born Oct. 20, 1728. These were admitted to the church at Ringe, N. H., Dec. 15, 1765. "Phillis" a negro bondswoman of Samuel, Jr., was bapt. in 1768. Three of his children were b. in Lunenburg, two in Shirley, and one in Ringe. He removed from the town last named in 1771, since when no account of him or his family.
 - I. STEPHEN,³ b. Aug. 4, 1747.
 - II. ANNA,³ b. April 28, 1750.
 - III. SAMUEL,³ b. Aug. 1, 1752.
 - IV. EBENEZER,³ b. Oct. 10, 1759.
 - V. DAVID,³ bapt. Mar. 29, 1766.†
2. BENJAMIN,² m. Margaret Williamson, Dec. 7, 1752, and lived in Shirley, Mass., until 1760, after which nothing was known of him or his family of five children, named as follows:
 - I. HANNAH,³ b. Aug. 15, 1753.
 - II. BENJAMIN,³ b. Nov. 26, 1754.
 - III. SARAH,³ b. Oct. 8, 1757.
 - IV. ELIZABETH,³ b. Dec. 27, 1759.
 - V. REBECCA,³ b. in Oct., 1760.
3. SARAH,² m. Mar. 18, 1745, Nehemiah Bowers; second, Joseph Platts.
4. JOHN,² m. June 19, 1760, Abiel Arven, of Groton, Mass.
5. ISABELLA,² m. Sept. 28, 1752, Wm. Barron, and removed to Keene, N. H.
6. ABIGAIL,² m. William Simonds, of Shirley, Mass.
7. TIMOTHY,² resided several years in Lunenburg.

* Since the above was written my researches have caused me to think this Samuel was a brother of Capt. John, Capt. Benjamin, and Ephraim—all sons (?) of Stephen and Isabel, of North Yarmouth and Malden.

† SAMUEL LARRABEE, of Lunenburg, married Widow Mary Simonds, of Shirley, Mass., Dec. 19, 1758; probably a second wife, and mother of Ebenezer and David, as above.

BALTIMORE BRANCH.

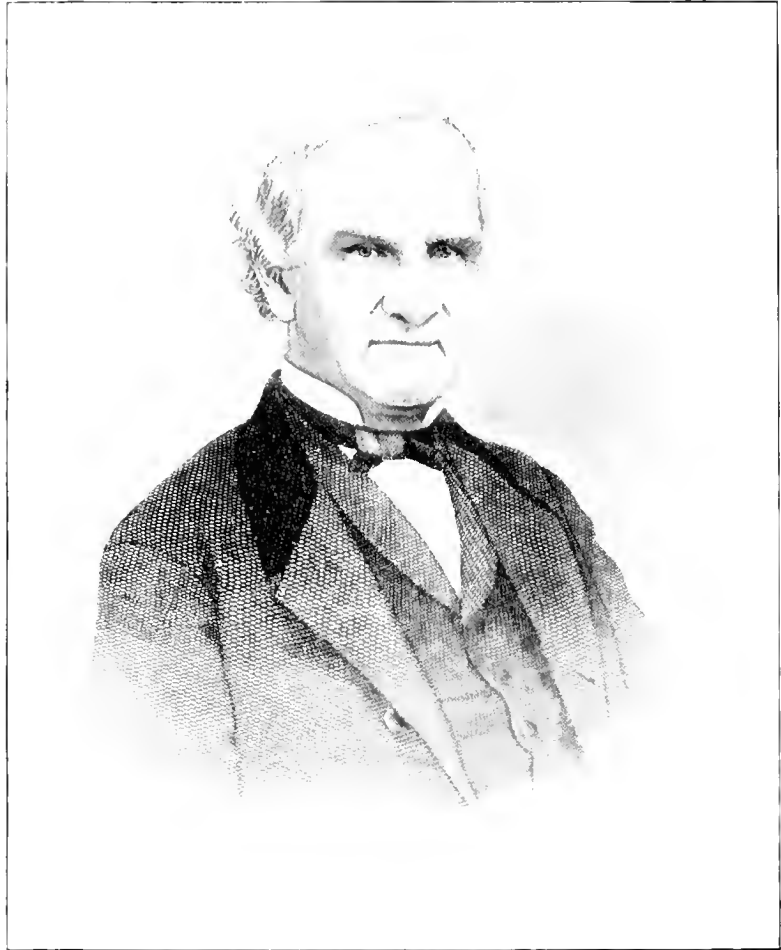
Ephraim Larrabee¹ may have been a son of Samuel, who died before 1727, and brother of Samuel who married Sarah Breed, but no link has been found among the records to prove the connection. There is, however, a correspondence of dates and negative evidences which make it probable that he was a son of one of the two brothers. He was born in 1723; married Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer and Mehitable (Southwick) Weston, of Reading, Mass., where she was born Oct. 6, 1729. These lived at Lynnfield, early called "Lynn End," or the "north parish" of Lynn, where he died Dec. 12, 1796, aged 73 years. He made his will Aug. 4, 1796, which was proved April 11, 1798; gave wife Elizabeth all his lands, stock, farming utensils, to be improved as long as she remained a widow; gave to son EPHRAIM,² all his wearing apparel and \$8 in money; to EBENEZER,² \$10; to DANIEL,² \$2; to ELIZABETH,² \$2; to MEHITABLE,² \$8; to LYDIA,² \$8; to HEPTZIBAH,² \$8, and to son WILLIAM² all that was left of his estate after the legacies were paid. Wife Elizabeth, executrix. Inventory showed homestead in Lynnfield, about twenty-three acres, with buildings thereon, worth \$30 per acre; other lands. We have seen it stated that there were *eleven* children in this family, but the above names found in his will are all we know of.

Daniel Larrabee,² one of the younger sons of Ephraim, was born at Lynnfield, Mass., June 9, 1771; m. Annie, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Wheeler, by order of the Society of Friends, at the meeting-house, Courtland Town, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1798. He went to New York city in 1791, and opened a ladies' shoe store on Maiden lane. When the yellow fever prevailed in that city, in 1798, he closed his store, and, prompted by a pure spirit of benevolence, gratuitously ministered to the sick and dying, under the direction of Dr. Tripp, an eminent physician of that day, and who was a connection of the family. When gloom and dismay pervaded the city, and those afflicted with the deadly disease were deserted by their kindred, he went to their relief, nursed and comforted them in their distress, and assisted in performing the last solemn rites to those who fell victims to the fatal malady, which, at the time, resisted all the skill of the healing art.

Although affianced to her who afterwards became his wife, the matrimonial ceremony was deferred until he had fully discharged his duty to the afflicted people, and the city was fully restored. These services were fully appreciated at the time by the public authorities and a grateful people, and properly recognized when the scourge had passed away.

After his marriage Mr. Larrabee removed to Baltimore, and opened a shoe store on Market street. He removed thence to South Calvert street, where he had a shoe-finding store, and added the manufacture of lasts. The building was erected from bricks brought from England for a hotel, and here Washington was entertained when in Baltimore. He was plain and unassuming in his manners, courteous and affable to all. Strictly just in his dealings and upright in his example through life, he left an untarnished reputation. When the hour of his departure came, ripe in years, calm and placid to the last moment, he bowed to the decree of Heaven and quietly yielded up his spirit to Him who gave it, Sept. 11, 1842. Ten children:

1. HANNAH W.,³ b. July 11, 1799; m. Nov. 25, 1824, to Ward Sears, of



Edw. Larrabee

Plymouth county, Mass., who d. Aug. 7, 1839, leaving a dau., Miss Ann Sears, who has furnished nearly all the data for this pedigree.

2. JOSEPH,³ b. Sept. 16, 1801; d. June 7, 1812.
3. EPHRAIM,³ b. Nov. 21, 1803; m. Ann, dau. of William and Elizabeth Burns, of Philadelphia, Apr. 26, 1831; d. Mar. 26, 1883. In early life he studied medicine, but being in delicate health, and being advised to take some active, outdoor exercise, he worked at the carpenter's trade until he succeeded to his father's business in 1824. He afterwards, however, received his diploma from the Botanical Medical College, of Macon, Ga., conferring upon him the degree of M. D., but *he* never used the title.

He commenced in business with small means, his father having lost heavily by becoming security for others, but by industry and economy he acquired capital. When the cholera broke out in Baltimore, in 1832, he formed a copartnership with his brother-in-law, Ward Sears, in establishing a mill for the manufacture of Thomsonian medicine. This business was successfully carried on until their mill and dwelling were destroyed by fire in 1835, entailing heavy loss, not being insured. Immediately after the fire he purchased land and rebuilt on an enlarged scale, and continued the medicine business in connection with the shoe-making and last-making. In 1844 he pulled down the old building and built two brick warehouses, now standing.

He invented an upright refrigerator, a novel shower-bath and water-cooler, which met with great success under his patent. Having sold out his other lines, he devoted himself solely to leather, hides, and shoe findings. He admitted three of his sons, and latterly the business was conducted under the firm name of E. Larrabee & Sons in the extensive iron-front store built in 1852.

Mr. Larrabee was a Whig and Republican and a strenuous advocate of the principles of the party; gave his first vote for John Quincy Adams. He would never accept any public office. He became a member of the Masonic order when twenty-one and took its degrees; was actively engaged in its work until 1835, when, in consequence of his loss by fire, he withdrew to attend to his business more closely. He traveled extensively in America and twice visited Cuba, his object being health and recreation.

He was ever his own physician and that of his children, all of whom lived to maturity. He was well preserved and youthful in appearance when advanced in life. He required but five hours' sleep out of the twenty-four and was always an early riser. He never used tobacco after he was fifteen, nor spirituous liquors except as medicine, and then very sparingly. He possessed a social disposition and enjoyed good society. During his long business career he never had any serious difficulty with his neighbors. His customers were always furnished with good articles at fair prices, and he never regarded himself under any obligation to them.

He has been president of the Carrollton Hotel Company, of the Chesapeake Guano Company, and of the Wyoming Coal and Transportation Mutual Company.

His religious views were peculiarly his own and never obtruded upon

others, and he regarded the views of those who differed from him with the broadest charity. He died Mar. 26, 1888. Issue as follows:

- I. ELIZABETH A.,⁴ b. Nov. 2, 1832; m. Nov. 2, 1852, to William M. Junes, of Baltimore, and had issue.
- II. WILLIAM F.,⁴ b. April 26, 1834; d. May 22, 1875.
- III. EPHRAIM F.,⁴ b. Dec. 23, 1835.
- IV. MARGARET B.,⁴ b. Oct. 29, 1837; m. Nov. 5, 1863, to John B. Meller, of Philadelphia, and had issue.
 - V. FINDLEY Q.,⁴ b. July 4, 1839; d. Sept. 20, 1858.
 - VI. HARRISON C.,⁴ b. July 23, 1841; m. Sept. 30, 1868, Louisa, dau. of Capt. Enoch and Susan Turley, of Philadelphia, and has issue, three children, viz.: *Lillie T.*,⁵ b. Nov. 8, 1869; *Albert*,⁵ b. Nov. 26, 1870; *Harrison C.*,⁵ b. Aug., 1873.
- VII. EMMA R.,⁴ b. Oct. 1, 1845.
- VIII. CLINTON,⁴ b. Oct. 10, 1851.
4. EDWARD W.,³ b. May 10, 1805; m. Nov. 25, 1828, Eliza, dau. of Isaac and Caroline Evans, of Baltimore, who d. in Dec., 1891, and had twelve children, named as follows:
 - I. HENRY C.,⁴ b. Sept. 4, 1829; m. Jan. 17, 1861, Mary J. Dougherty. No issue.
 - II. ANNIE E.,⁴ born May 4, 1831; m. April 27, 1853, Alfred S. Ness, of Baltimore. One daughter.
 - III. EDWARD W.,⁴ b. April 4, 1833.
 - IV. EPHRAIM M.,⁴ b. Dec. 23, 1834; d. Nov. 17, 1870.
 - V. GEORGE G.,⁴ b. Dec. 3, 1836; d. April 22, 1868.
 - VI. CAROLINE E.,⁴ b. June 4, 1838; m. May 8, 1860, Edward B. Reed, of Baltimore, and had six children.
 - VII. DANIEL,⁴ b. June 24, 1840; m. June 10, 1869, Janet Claylaugh, and had two children: *Vina*,⁵ b. May 25, 1870; *Stuart*,⁵ b. Aug. 8, 1874.
 - VIII. JOSEPH O.,⁴ b. Oct. 10, 1845; d. June 14, 1849.
 - IX. HANNAH S.,⁴ b. Mar. 10, 1849; d. Oct. 3, 1849.
 - X. ROBERT G.,⁴ b. May 12, 1850; d. Aug. 16, 1851.
 - XI. HOWARD P.,⁴ b. Dec. 6, 1851; d. June 19, 1853.
 - XII. ELINOR,⁴ b. July 2, 1854; d. Aug. 17, 1856.
5. ELIZABETH,³ b. Nov. 26, 1807; d. May 25, 1876.
6. WILLIAM,³ b. Feb. 28, 1809; d. unmarried, in Baltimore, Feb. 2, 1892, aged 83. He was the last survivor of the original family that first settled in Maryland; was associated with his brother Edward in business; a stalwart Republican; member of the Society of Friends.
7. MARY,³ b. Oct. 26, 1811; d. Sept. 24, 1817.
8. JOSEPH M.,³ b. July 21, 1816; d. Jan. 29, 1849.
9. MARY W.,³ b. Dec. 12, 1818; m. Nov. 5, 1840, Oliver Evans, of Philadelphia, who d. Dec. 3, 1882. Six children.
10. ELMIRA,³ b. June 6, 1821; m. May 9, 1843, to George Stearns, of Petersham, Mass.; d. Aug. 4, 1886. Five children.

BOSTON BRANCH.

Capt. John Larrabee³ was probably a native of Lynn, Mass., but as the early records were destroyed nothing definite has been learned respecting his parentage. He was born in 1686. The christian names used in this family are the same found in branches descended from Stephen Larrabee who fled from Yarmouth to Lynn during the Indian wars, and there can be no doubt about his connection with this family. In the pedigree made out by Doctor Banks, it is stated that he "had charge of a garrison at Spurwink, in 1703, doing excellent service against the Indians in a desperate battle, and in his declining years he was exalted to the honorable and responsible position of lieutenant-commander of Fort Castle William,* in Boston harbor. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Jordan and granddaughter of Rev. Robert Jordan, the celebrated minister of Spurwink, Sept. 29, 1710, in Malden, Mass. About 1712, he was serving as a private soldier in Castle William, and in 1720 was promoted to the position of "quarter-gunner." He had been advanced to the office of "captain-lieutenant" and "victualler" in 1725; this rank probably about the same as that of lieutenant-colonel of a modern regiment. Drake says he rose from true merit to the command of the fort and was commissioned by Governor Dummer. According to the Castle island records he succeeded John Gray as lieutenant of Castle William, Sept. 11, 1723. Being the senior resident officer he had the more immediate control of the discipline and government of the island. Documents in the office of secretary of state show that Captain Larrabee rendered bills for "victualling the garrison," for "repairs of Castle William," for "disbursements for sails and cordage for the boats," and for "extraordinary table expenses." It has been said that he "deservedly acquired and sustained the reputation of an honest, good, and faithful officer." He regularly attended to religious devotions; was kind to relatives, friends, and acquaintances; charitable, benevolent, and a helper of the needy; an admirer of men of good character; humane and courteous to all with whom he had to do. In an obituary notice he was represented as one noted for "uprightness, integrity, generous public spirit, plain-heartedness, humanity, and freedom from guile"; also "a sincere Christian and dear to the soldiers at the Castle, who loved and revered him as a friend and father." He died Feb. 11, 1762. In his will he mentions a negro man, named "York," whom he "manumits and sets free," giving him a suit of mourning. Executors, son John, son-in-law Thomas Edes, and Capt. Nathaniel Greenwood. He had three children, three brothers, and a sister. Children born in Boston.

Capt. Benjamin Larrabee,³ brother of Capt. John, was, in early life, associated with him in real estate transactions in Boston, and married Mary

* Fort Independence, up to 1799, was called Castle William in honor of Sir William Phipps, who was placed in command by the king in 1692. It was founded in 1634 by Governor Winthrop, only four years subsequent to the incorporation of the city of Boston. The fort was first called "the Castle." In 1798, it was transferred to the United States by the state of Massachusetts and afterwards called Fort Independence.

NOTE.—There is a life-sized portrait of Capt. John Larrabee at the house of Edward Goodwin, 144 Jarailemon street, Brooklyn, N. Y., which came down through the Edes family to Mrs. Hannah N. Conklin. He is represented as wearing low buckled shoes, white silk stockings, brown buckled knee breeches, black double-breasted coat buttoned with heavy cords. Over this a single-breasted top coat without collar, but with broad cuffs turned back, white neck cloth, powdered wig, and face clean shaven; the right side slightly advanced; hilt of sword showing on left side. His left hand grasps a long spy-glass, which rested on a cannon near the muzzle. The background shows an ocean view with several ships in the distance. The picture is 4 by 7 feet, the figure itself being full six feet, framed in heavy gilt moulding about six inches deep.

Eilthorpe there, May 18, 1727; these were published Apr. 12, 1727. In 1726 he and Capt. John purchased of the Widow Silence Elliot and her children, for 300 pounds—both Benjamin and John styled “Gentlemen”—land in “equal halves” upon Charter street, north end of Boston, and Oct. 4, 1730, Benjamin conveyed his part to Capt. John for 150 pounds. We do not find record of any children in Boston. This shows us when he disposed of his property in Boston. On June 30, 1731, the Pejepscoot proprietors appointed Capt. Benjamin Larrabee agent of the company, and the records were transferred to him. By reference to the letters that passed between Gov. Belcher and Capt. Benjamin, it will be seen that he went from Boston. The wife of Capt. Benjamin, of Brunswick, was named Mary. From these clues I think the Capt. Benjamin who commanded at Fort George, in Brunswick, was brother of Capt. John who commanded at Castle William, in Boston harbor. If, then, we can find the parentage of this Benjamin we may know, what has long been sought for, whose son Capt. John Larrabee was. Well, we find that Stephen, son of Stephen, 1st, had a son Benjamin, born in Malden, Feb. 11, 1696, and the history of the others of this name is so well cleared up that it seems safe to assume that this Benjamin was the one who married Mary Eilthorpe and settled in Brunswick. Capt. John was older and was probably born in Fal-mouth or North Yarmouth. We have no direct proof of the connections here mentioned, and leave the absolute settlement of the question to future genealogists, who may have access to records not available to the author.

Ephraim Larrabee,³ another brother of Capt. John, who received a legacy by his will in 1760, may have been the one who lived in Lynnfield, Mass., and who made his will there in 1796. No record of marriage of an Ephraim has been found in Boston nor of births of children.*

Samuel Larrabee,³ another brother of Capt. John, was mentioned in his will of 1760, and may have been the Samuel who removed from Lynr. to Lunenburg.

Margaret Larrabee,³ a sister of Capt. John, married a Mr. Roach.

CHILDREN OF CAPT. JOHN AND ELIZABETH:

1. JOHN,⁴ b. Apr. 19, 1713; m., by Rev. Samuel Checkley, to Sarah, dau. of Thomas Wallis, blacksmith, of Boston, Dec. 25, 1740, and was styled in old documents “joiner” and “cabinet maker.” By deed of date Mar. 22, 1752, Sarah Edes, daughter of Capt. John, for consideration of 5 shillings, quits claim, to this John, her brother, “land on Charter street, with dwelling-house, it being the late mansion house of our honored father, Capt. John Larrabee, deceased.” By the will of Thomas Wallis, father-in-law of John, Feb. 14, 1748, he and wife received a dwelling-house and land on the common. We have found record of but two children, *John*,⁵ b. Nov. 11, 1741, and *Robert*,⁵ b. Jan. 14, 1747.
2. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. Feb. 4, 1715; d. May 2, 1746, unmarried.

*EPHRAIM LARRABEE, of Charlestown, Mass., m. Anna Holden—“both of Charlestown”—at Woburn, April 27, 1717, and had son *Thomas*, b. Sept. 4, 1722, who, at Stoneham, was pub. to Anna Winslip, Aug. 24, 1745. HANNAH m. Thomas Harris in 1722. REBECCA pub. to John Conolly in 1737. Ephraim was a member of the church formed at Stoneham, 1729. His tax was abated at Charlestown, Oct. 5, 1723.

NOTE.—Judge James Larrabee, of Gardiner, who has given the subject much study, approves of this view of the relationship between Capt. John and Capt. Benjamin.

3. SARAH,⁴ b. July 12, 1719; m. Dec. 31, 1758, to Thomas Edes. Her name, as dau. of Capt. John, and sister of John, his son, appears in the records.

Dea. William Larrabee,³ of Boston, m. Lydia Adams there (by Rev. Cotton Mather), Aug. 12, 1708; in old documents styled "tailor." He purchased land and house at the "Sign of the Salutation" on "Salutation lane," in Boston, of John Langdon, for 150 pounds, Sept. 14, 1717; this was mortgaged June 21, 1718, but released Jan. 29, 1724. He was one selected by the heirs of Matthew Porter, Oct. 21, 1735, to divide estate; was this man a brother of Capt. John, of Castle William fame? He was born about 1688, two years later than the date of birth of Capt. John. Another evidence of relationship is the fact that a son of Dea. William was buried in Copps Hill ground, Boston, in the lot of Capt. John Larrabee. Children born in Boston, as follows:

1. WILLIAM,⁴ b. Mar. 21, 1711-12.
2. JONATHAN,⁴ } twins, b. Oct. 7, 1713.
3. LYDIA,⁴ }
4. SAMUEL,⁴ b. Dec. 18, 1715; m. Judith Howard, July 9, 1741 (?).
5. LYDIA,⁴ b. Dec. 9, 1717; died young.
6. STEPHEN,⁴ b. Dec. 8, 1719.
7. LYDIA,⁴ b. Jan. 5, 1722; m. John Vary, July 29, 1743 (?).
8. JAMES,⁴ b. May 1, 1725.
9. BENJAMIN,^{4*} b. Aug. 4, 1726; d. May 9, 1730, and was interred in the lot where Capt. John Larrabee is said to have been buried, where an inscription may be found.
10. ABIGAIL,⁴ b. March 25, 1728.

SOUTHERN BRANCH.

John Larrabee⁴ was born in Lynn, Mass., in 1757 or 1758. His father was lost at sea when he was a child, and he went to live with an uncle in Lynn, Mass. When but fifteen years of age he ran away, taking his last farewell of his widowed mother,[†] and enlisted in the Colonial army. He served as wagoner until his first term expired, then re-enlisted during the war and was honorably discharged at its close. He settled in Virginia, and it does not appear that he ever returned to his early home, and was lost to the family in Lynn. He married a Miss Hicks for first wife, and she had one son. She died in 1800, and in 1801 he returned to Ohio and settled near Newark, Licking county, where he died Feb. 6, 1846. His second wife was a Miss Smith, by whom he had three sons and five daughters.

From a history of the pioneers of Licking county, Ohio, we learn that he was the son of a sea-faring man, who is supposed to have been impressed into the British service as he was never heard from after leaving his home near

* It will be observed that the same christian names appear in this family that were found in that of the first Stephen Larrabee—and in other branches of the same descent.

† He used to relate that when he had decided to take "French leave" of his uncle, he went to bid his mother farewell and left her under a tree weeping.

Lynn. The son John was bound out to an uncle (said to have been Isaac), who worked him hard and gave him no advantages for education. While in the army he participated in many engagements; was one who helped capture Hessians at Trenton, and about that time his feet were badly frozen. He received a pension many years. He was employed at one time, after coming from the army, against the Indians. After a residence at, or near, Marietta, on the Virginia side of the Ohio river, he went down in a canoe to explore the rich bottom lands and pitched on the Ohio side. Here he lived for several months in an enormous, hollow sycamore tree said to have been ten feet in diameter; here eleven persons settled and were known as the "Larrabee colony." After erecting a cabin and raising a crop of corn he returned for his family, and in the autumn of 1801 carried them up to their new home in the wilderness. In his early life he was under Quaker* influence, but was a member of the Disciples' church the last thirty years of his life. He was a man of correct habits, industrious and honest; weighed about 350 pounds and was helpless some time before his death. He said he had a brother WILLIAM and sister JOANNA. Some of his nine children died in infancy; the names of others, JOHN, DANIEL, WILLIAM, SYLVESTER, JOANNA, LYDIA, LUCINDA, and ELIZABETH.

1. JOHN,⁵ b. Oct. 4, 1799, in Virginia; went to Licking county, Ohio, when a babe, in 1801; m. July 20, 1818, Mary, dau. of James Edwards, by whom eight children. He moved to Crawford county, Ill., in 1852, and d. there in 1873; farmer. Children:
 - I. DAVID,⁶ served in the U. S. army in the Mexican war, and d. three months after returning home.
 - II. JOHN,⁶ served in the 155th Ill. Vols., and d. at Tallahoussa, Tenn.
 - III. WILLIAM,⁶ served in the Civil war; deceased.
 - IV. OLIVER,⁶ served in the 155th Regt. Ill. Vols.; deceased.
 - V. HIRAM,⁶ of Crawford county, Ill.; stock merchant and owner of extensive lands.
 - VI. ISAAC,⁶ of Middleton, Texas, is a farmer.
 - VII. DR. JAMES,⁶ b. Dec. 18, 1826; moved to Illinois, in 1852, where he resides; grad. from the Vanderbilt University, Tenn., in medicine, and has since practised at Wheeling, Ill. He has two sons.
 2. SYLVESTER,⁵ b. May 25, 1818, near Newark, Ohio; m. Eliza J. Ellis, b. in Guernsey, Ohio, May 17, 1823, and had issue as follows:
 - I. THOMAS W.,⁶ b. April 5, 1841, and is a farmer, at Carrollton, Hancock county, Ind., 18 miles from Indianapolis; owns 310 acres of land; has a family of six sons and four daughters, and not one ever swore or used tobacco or strong drink. The father promised to give each \$50 at the age of 21 years if they would abstain from these evils. He writes: "Three of my sons have received each his fifty dollars, and I hope to God the other three will be as good." Several are teachers. He has been justice of the peace.
- (1). MARY E.,⁷ b. May 31, 1865; deceased.

*This man was under Quaker influence in early life; this is a strong clue to his connection with the family of Ephraim Larrabee, of Lynnfield, who was a member of the Society of Friends, as was his son Daniel, who went to Baltimore. If records of the Friends' society, of Lynn, are extant, the names and ages of all members might be ascertained.

- (2). *Frank S.*,⁷ b. Sept. 22, 1866; a teacher.
 - (3). *Sarah M.*,⁷ b. Feb. 1, 1868; m. A. J. Willson.
 - (4). *William H.*,⁷ b. Feb. 21, 1870; teacher.
 - (5). *John J.*,⁷ b. Dec. 13, 1871; teacher.
 - (6). *Eliza L. N.*,⁷ b. Nov. 29, 1875.
 - (7). *Annie*,⁷ b. Oct. 26, 1877.
 - (8). *Thomas W.*,⁷ b. Sept. 10, 1879.
 - (9). *Charles*,⁷ b. Mar. 8, 1882.
 - (10). *Cleveland*,⁷ b. Dec. 20, 1887.
11. S. J.,⁶ brother of Thomas W., resides at Marshfield, Warren Co., Ind.

LARRABEES OF WEST HAVEN, CONN.

David Larrabee¹ was probably born in or near Boston, as the descendants say he removed from there to West Haven. His father, who was represented as a man of wealth, died when David was a child, but had children older who remained in Boston. Mr. Larrabee was a seaman, and went as mate of a vessel which was wrecked, and after clinging to wreckage three days lost his hold and perished. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and participated in the defense of West Haven when the British landed at New Haven. He somehow became acquainted with General Washington, and at one time when he was passing through West Haven he called at the Larrabee house for water. Being a small and very active man Mr. Larrabee descended into the well, brought up the glass full of the cool water and presented it to his superior in rank, to do him honor. His wife was Sally Thompson, and his six children as follows:

1. SALLY,² b. May 12, 1786; m. Ezekiel Hotchkiss, Nov. 30, 1809, and d. May 1, 1852, aged 66 years. They had nine children, who have left numerous descendants.
2. DAVID,² m. and settled in New Jersey; had several children, one of whom, named *George*,³ was major of an Indiana regiment in the Civil war.
3. ESTHER,² m. — Hine, and had one son, *David*,³ residing at Hartford, Susquehanna county, Penn.
4. PERSIS,² m. — Gillett, and lived a while in Pennsylvania, but returned to New Haven.
5. WILLIS,² b. Feb. 25, 1798; m. Sarah Hotchkiss, Aug. 14, 1822, she b. in Cheshire, Conn., Dec. 12, 1799. He died Oct 2, 1827; his widow, April 22, 1867. I suppose these lived in West Haven, Conn. There were children as follows:
 1. WILLIS E.,³ b. Jan. 29, 1824; m. Feb. 8, 1845, to Eunice Smith, b. in Oxford, Conn., May 16, 1824. He d. Feb. 29, 1864, aged 40, leaving issue and a widow now living at Marian, Conn. Children:
 - (1). *Frederick A.*,⁴ b. May 2, 1846; m. Minnie Wilsey, in Oxford, Conn., April 25, 1876, she b. Aug. 3, 1856. These had: *Osto D.*,⁵ b. Feb. 15, 1877; *Jessie D.*,⁵ b. March 17, 1879; *Harry W.*,⁵ b. Aug. 3, 1885.
 - (2). *Sarah E.*,⁴ b. March 23, 1827; d. Sept. 29, 1848.

6. SAMUEL,² b. June 5, 1800, in West Haven, suburb of New Haven; m. Mrs. Caroline D. French, whose maiden name was Platt, and settled in Ohio, where they resided nine years, and there the two eldest children were born. They returned to Orange, Conn., and resided there until his death, Jan. 1, 1882. He was buried within a stone's throw of where he was born, on land formerly owned by his father, now in a cemetery. Three children:
 - I. EDWIN H.,³ b. Oct. 4, 1838; m. Jane Somers, July 4, 1864. No issue. He served as first sergeant in 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery, also as aid to Gen. DeRussey; since marriage has resided in Washington, D. C.
 - II. HELEN F.,³ b. Feb. 2, 1843; was m. to Theron L. Alling, Nov. 23, 1865, and has had two children, a son and daughter; residence, Orange, Conn.
 - III. GEORGE F.,³ b. July 17, 1847; unmarried; in Orange, Conn.

LARRABEES OF NORTH YARMOUTH.

Stephen Larrabee,¹ was evidently a brother of William, of Malden, who was one of the first pioneers of North Yarmouth, Me. The two purchased lands of the Indians before the regular settlement of the town. We have no documentary proof that these were brothers, but there is unquestionable evidence of their kinship. We have no mention of the parentage or place of nativity of Stephen, no record of his marriage, will, or death. That he had a large family the list of his children's names, both in the will of William, of date, Oct. 24, 1692, and in the petition of his son Isaac, dated Mar. 2, 1732, proved. His children will be mentioned in this connection briefly, and in another place at the heads of the various branches of which they became the progenitors. Of some the meagre records that are preserved in the towns where they had a precarious residence and unreliable tradition afford but little information. Some were slain by the blood-thirsty savages, some died on a foreign shore, while others seem to have closed life's mysterious drama in their homes surrounded by their friends.

1. STEPHEN,² b. 1656, of whom presently.
2. WILLIAM,² settled in Arundel.
3. SAMUEL,² d. before Aug. 8, 1727.
4. ISAAC,² b. 1664; removed to Lynn.
5. BENJAMIN,² settled in Falmouth.
6. EPHRAIM,² killed by Indians at North Yarmouth.
7. JOHN,² who crossed the sea and "did abide."*
8. JANE,² m. William Ashfield.

Stephen Larrabee,² (1), b. 1652; † mentioned first in the will of William,

* JOHN LARRABEE, of New England (evidently a mariner), appoints Elizabeth Crawford, of London, his attorney April, 1694; proved June 19, 1694.—*Register*.

† Gould says: "I think the oldest inscription on any stone in the Eastern burying-ground is that to the memory of Stephen Larrabee, who died in 1718, age 66." This shows where one of the "loving kinsman" of William Larrabee, of Malden, was laid down to rest, and also, if the dates are correct, that he was not a son of William and Elizabeth Felt, Stephen's birth being in 1652, and their marriage in 1655. Query: Did Stephen die at the home of his brother Benjamin? If not, why buried at Falmouth?

of Malden, among his "loving kinsmen," and in his brother Isaac's petition, was probably the eldest son. He had a wife named Isabel, after going from North Yarmouth to Malden, by whom two or more children. We know that one or more sons were born twelve years previously, as will appear; and we are confident from the correspondence of dates, names, and slight documentary hints, that he was father of those whose names we will subjoin to aid our treatment, viz:

1. STEPHEN,³ b. 1682; dead 1737.
2. DEA. WILLIAM,³ b. 1684 (?); m. 1708.
3. CAPT. JOHN,³ b. 1686; m. 1710.
4. SAMUEL,³ b. 1690 (?); m. 1717; living 1760.
5. ABIGAIL,³ b. 1694; m. 1718.
6. CAPT. BENJAMIN,³ b. 1696; went to Brunswick.
7. EPHRAIM,³ b. 1698 (?); m. before 1722.
8. MARGARET,³ m. — Brock.

Stephen Larrabee³ (1), b. in 1682; m. Margaret Pain, Jan. 10, 1704, the return made in Boston by Rev. Robert Cheever. He was living in Medford, Mass., about 1706. He moved down to North Yarmouth after 1722, where other children were born. He d. Oct. 20, 1737, and his widow m. Samuel Seabury, Esq., Sept. 27, 1738, d. May 18, 1754. Stephen's will was dated Oct. 18, 1737, probated Jan. 7, 1739, in which four children were mentioned, STEPHEN, JOHN, HANNAH, and MARGARET. Issue, far as known, as follows:

1. HANNAH,⁴ b. May 4, 1707; m. Nov. 8, 1722, Amos Harris, weaver. She "owned the covenant" in church at Charlestown, Mass., July 7, 1723; settled in North Yarmouth and had a family.
2. MARGARET,⁴ b. Feb. 22, 1709; m. Benjamin Welsh, in North Yarmouth, Sept. 22, 1735; d. Dec. 1, 1737.
3. JOHN,⁴ b. May 14, 1715; m. Mary Pomery (intention Feb. 2, 1744); settled in North Yarmouth; had a numerous family, named as follows:
 - I. MARY,⁵ b. Nov. 25, 1744; m. Benjamin Rackley, Dec. 2, 1768, and lived in Greene, Me. He d. July 3, 1808, aged 63; she d. Nov. 14, 1808, aged 63.
 - II. STEPHEN,⁵ b. Sept. 23, 1747; m. Molly Merrill, in North Yarmouth, Nov. 17, 1774, and settled in Greene, Me. He was a carpenter and assisted his brother John in building the first meeting-house in Greene. He had five sons, of whom hereafter. He d. July 20, 1824, aged 77; his wife d. Dec. 20, 1813, aged 59.
 - III. DEA. JOHN,⁵ b. Nov. 16, 1749; m. Jane Brown (intention Sept. 4, 1773,) and settled first in Freeport, but subsequently removed to Greene, Me., in 1779, where he d. in 1816. He was a carpenter and with Stephen built the first meeting-house there in 1794; chosen deacon of the Baptist church in 1799; was "eminent for piety"; one of first board of selectmen and served several years; was a citizen who manifested much public spirit and promoted all reforms; farmer. Four sons and six daughters, of whom more.
 - IV. MEHITABLE,⁵ b. Oct. 10, 1751; d. Feb. 20, 1826, aged 76.
 - V. CAPT. SAMUEL,⁵ b. Oct. 15, 1752; m. Mary Brown, of North Yar-

mouth, intention lodged Nov. 14, 1778, and settled in his native town. He served in the Revolutionary army, and after his return built an old-fashioned tavern stand on the Topsham road, which is still occupied as a dwelling. Here the old-time stage-coaches stopped and changed horses daily 75 years ago. Mrs. L. d. Mar. 11, 1841, aged 85; he d. Nov. 21, 1844. Six children, of whom more.

4. MARY,³ b. April 12, 1731; m. William Hooper, in North Yarmouth, (intention Dec. 11, 1756).

CHILDREN OF STEPHEN AND MOLLY:

1. SAMUEL,⁶ m. — Mower, and settled on the homestead; removed to Leeds and d. there at the age of 88; probably had issue.
2. WILLIAM,⁶ m. — Mower, and went to Wisconsin.
3. JEREMIAH,⁶ settled in Parkman, Me.
4. RHODA,⁶ m. Dea. David Briggs, of Minot, Me.
5. POLLY,⁶ m. — Waterman, of Minot, Me.
6. SUSANNA,⁶ lived in Leeds, Me.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND JANE:

1. NATHANIEL,⁶ b. April 14, 1779, in Greene, Me.; m. Penelope House, Mar. 7, 1802, and settled, as farmer, in Parkman, Me. Five children.
2. JOHN,⁶ m. Cynthia Mower, and settled on the homestead in Greene, where he d. at the age of 84.
3. JOSIAH,⁶ m. Laurina Phillips, and was for many years a prominent man in Greene, Me.; was chosen deacon of the Baptist church in 1842; taught school and served as one of the selectmen.
4. AMMI,⁶ was in the war of 1812; d. at the age of 70.
5. SARAH,⁶ m. Rev. Phineas Pillsbury.
6. PHEBE,⁶ m. Alpheus Drake, of Minot.
7. MARY,⁶ m. Benjamin Parker, of Greene.
8. HANNAH,⁶ m. William Parker.
9. MARGARET,⁶ m. Thaddeus Sawyer.
10. DEBORAH,⁶ m. Isaac Coburne.

CHILDREN OF CAPT. SAMUEL AND MARY:

1. HANNAH,⁶ b. Aug. 25, 1781; m. Robert Fulton, who d. May 23, 1834, aged 55 years.
2. MEHITABLE,⁶ b. Jan. 1, 1784; m. Gideon Stinson, and d. Nov. 10, 1804, aged 20 years.
3. JANE,⁶ b. Aug. 14, 1786; m. Nathan Oakes, and d. May 29, 1828.
4. BENJAMIN,⁶ b. June 2, 1789; lost at sea in 1816.
5. CAPT. SAMUEL,⁶ b. July 19, 1792; m. Sylvia E. Lowe (pub. Dec. 1, 1819), and d. Sept. 23, 1828; she d. Sept. 14, 1838. Two children:
 - I. GARDNER M.,⁷ b. Nov. 8, 1820; deceased.
 - II. MARY J.,⁷ b. May 17, 1822; d. May 17, 1839.
6. MOSES,⁶ b. Mar. 17, 1799; lost at sea in 1835.

CHILDREN OF NATHANIEL AND PENELOPE:

1. CYNTHIA,⁷ b. Nov. 10, 1803; m. William Farwell, in 1832, who d. in 1833, and she m., second, David Prescott, in 1836, who d. in 1885. She d. Mar. 14, 1881 (?).
2. BENJAMIN,⁷ b. Mar. 15, 1807; m. Bethshebe Southworth, in 1835, and had issue, four children:
 - I. JOHN E.,⁸ b. Jan. 16, 1836; m. Mary E. Harris, Sept. 22, 1866, and had four children, viz.:
 - (1). *Charles S.*,⁹ b. Aug. 5, 1867; m. Nora Hutchins, Aug. 5, 1892.
 - (2). *Cora M.*,⁹ b. Sept. 10, 1869; m. Elbridge Ellis, July 3, 1889.
 - (3). *Edith A.*,⁹ b. June 11, 1873; m. Harry Hutchins, Sept. 3, 1891.
 - (4). *Roy L.*,⁹ b. June 20, 1876.
 - II. LEWELLYN W.,⁸ b. 1838; killed in the battle of Pittsburg Landing.
 - III. PHEBY,⁸ b. 1840; m. — Russell; in the West.
 - IV. JULIA M.,⁸ b. 1843; m. — Harper, and lives at Sand Springs, Ia.
3. PHEBY,⁷ b. Oct. 22, 1813; d. Nov. 18, 1833.
4. JOHN,⁷ b. Apr. 8, 1816; m. Lucy Holmes, Apr. 8, 1844, and settled in Parkman, Me. Children:
 - I. JOSEPHINE S.,⁸ b. June 4, 1848.
 - II. ANNIE L.,⁸ b. July 23, 1852; m. Oct. 9, 1881, Henry Beal, and lives in Parkman, Me.
5. BETSEY J.,⁷ b. Sept. 23, 1819; m. A. J. W. Stevens, Jan., 1846; he d. July 29, 1874. Issue.

J. H. Larrabee, b. in Parkman, Me., in 1848; went to Dexter, in Dec., 1870, where he works as a finisher in the woolen mills. He m. Hattie R. Staples, Nov. 26, 1876. No issue.

Robert Larrabee, whose mother was Mehitable Larrabee (father's name unknown), was born in North Yarmouth, June 3, 1785, and brought up by his uncle, Capt. Samuel Larrabee, the tavern-keeper. He learned the carpenter's trade with Dea. John, another uncle, and settled in Phippsburg. He married Hannah Beath, of Boothbay, Me., Jan. 6, 1807, she born there, June 19, 1786, and died at Bath, Me., June 1, 1873. Mr. Larrabee died at Phippsburg, May 1, 1863, aged 78. Children as follows:

1. WILLIAM P.,⁸ b. Aug. 1, 1807, in Georgetown; m. Ann Smith, Dec. 24, 1832; sea-captain, lost at sea with two daughters in 1852, after sailing from Philadelphia, bound for Cuba. The vessel was never heard from. He commanded on board of many Maine vessels, including the ship "Hamburg" and the ship "Moro" built in Bath in 1847; widow d. in 1878. Children as follows:
 - I. MARGARET A.,⁹ lost at sea in 1852.
 - II. HANNAH J.,⁹ lost at sea in 1852.
 - III. CHARLES S.,⁹ b. Mar. 10, 1839, in Phippsburg; m. Ellen M. Conant, at Bath, Aug. 17, 1862. He early engaged in the publishing busi-

- ness as a partner with his cousin Appleton and uncle, Seba Smith ("Major Jack Downing"), in New York. In May, 1862, was mustering officer of Maine, stationed at Bath; went out captain of Company K, 19th Maine Regiment, and resigned Mar. 10, 1863. He is now Companion of Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Maine Commandery; was vice consul of the United States, at Mayence, under the administration of President Arthur. After his resignation from the army he was a member of the gold exchange, and from 1868 to 1871 was member of a firm importing chemicals. Since 1872, he has been abroad introducing American machinery; established a firm at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, in 1872, under name "C. S. Larrabee & Co."; in America the firm known as "The Larrabee Machinery Co."; exporters previous to 1872. Their European house is well known as they have introduced so many specialties in machinery and other American products. Mr. Larrabee has now established his home at Bath, Me. He is a gentleman of liberal education, extensive business experience, and unfaltering energy, whose success is a just measure of his ability as manager of a great enterprise.
- IV. EMMA E.,⁹ m. John H. Little, lieutenant in the United States Revenue Marine, deceased in 1891. She resides in Brooklyn, N. Y., with issue, two sons and a daughter.
 - V. CLARA A. P.,⁹ m. Charles P. Johnson, of the New York custom-house, and resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.; has issue, three daughters and a son.
 - VI. MARIA C.,⁹ m. Charles J. Seymour; resides in Brooklyn. No issue.
 2. JOHN B.,⁸ b. Mar. 5, 1809, in Georgetown, Me.; m. Eliza Hibbard, Apr. 13, 1834, and resides in Topsham, at the age of 85. He remembers that he went to school in a little, red schoolhouse in North Yarmouth, near a tavern kept by Capt. Sam Larrabee. Children as follows:
 - I. SARAH,⁹ m. Eben Jordan, Jr., of Boston (firm of Jordan, Marsh & Co.).
 - II. GEORGE,⁹ d. July, 1891.
 - III. CALDWELL,⁹ in California.
 3. HANNAH A.,⁸ b. Oct. 15, 1810; m. Joseph Bowker, Feb. 6, 1837; d. Nov. 6, 1837.
 4. DEA. SAMUEL W.,⁸ son of Robert, b. Nov. 13, 1812; m. Rachel Knight. He was a carpenter by trade, and after settling at Portland, in 1847, worked for some time with his tools. He then engaged as surveyor for the lumber firm of Knight & Pool, and was afterwards admitted a member. After the death of the original members he succeeded to the business and continued it to the end of his life. For several years later his son was associated with him under the name of S. W. Larrabee & Co. He united with the Second Parish church soon after coming to Portland and served as deacon over forty years. He had long been a member of the Bible Society and was its president for several years. Deacon Larrabee was an ardent Republican and great admirer of Hon. James G. Blaine. He served in the common council in 1859-60, and as alderman in 1861, '62, and '63. During the latter year he acted as mayor several times and often declined a nomination for that office; served one term in the Legislature. He died quite suddenly at his home in Portland, May 22, 1893. His life had been one of great



Charles H. Larnabee,

- benevolence and public spirit, and his death was deeply lamented. Children: *Charles A.*,⁹ *Francis*,⁹ m. William Moses, of Bath, Me.; *Henry P.*,⁹ m. Ellen Fuller, of Portland.
5. CORDELIA E.,⁸ b. Sept. 14, 1813, in North Yarmouth; m. William Swan (deceased) and resides at 45 Fort Green Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 6. JOSEPH P.,⁸ b. Sept. 12, 1816, in North Yarmouth; m. Lydia Morrison, June 14, 1853; d. May 4, 1886. He was a surveyor in Portland. One child, *Mary P.*,⁹ d. young.
 7. JOTHAM C.,⁸ b. Dec. 7, 1818, in North Yarmouth; m. Esther Knight, of Portland; kept a bookstore on Exchange St.; d., issueless, Apr. 21, 1888.
 8. MARY M.,⁸ b. Aug. 18, 1822; was m. to William Anderson, of New York, and lives with her sister Cordelia.
 9. JAMES R.,⁸ b. Sept. 18, 1820; m. Lucretia Elliott, Sept. 6, 1846; d. Sept. 20, 1884. Children: *Frank*,⁹ deceased; *Horace*,⁹ deceased; *Jennie*,⁹ m. Charles Norton, of Bath, Me.; *Elmer C.*,⁹ and *William*.⁹
 10. CAROLINE,⁸ b. Jan. 26, 1824; was m. to Capt. Charles N. Delano, of Bath, Me., Aug. 15, 1843; d. Nov. 4, 1864. Four children.
 11. BEATRICE J.,⁸ b. Jan. 26, 1824; was m. to Capt. Charles N. Delano. She and Caroline were twins and wives of the same man.
 12. ANN C.,⁸ b. Mar. 28, 1826; m. George L. Hill, of Phippsborough, June 6, 1849; d. Feb. 28, 1828. Several children married.
 13. ROBERT I. D.,⁸ b. Nov. 26, 1828; m. Lydia Smith, of Litchfield, Oct. 9, 1851; d. May 9, 1890. He once kept a store of artists' supplies, in Portland. Children as follows:
 - I. THERESEA J.,⁹ d. in infancy.
 - II. WILLIAM M.,⁹ d. an infant.
 - III. EDWIN H.,⁹ d. an infant.
 - IV. ROBERT B.,⁹ m. Lulu F. Keyes, of Hyde Park, Mass., and had issue, *Herbert P.*,¹⁰ b. Nov. 20, 1888; *Everett C.*,¹⁰ b. Oct. 21, 1890; *Howard B.*,¹⁰ b. Sept. 26, 1892. He resides at West Medford, Mass.
 - V. HERBERT A.,⁹ m. J. Lillian Colson, of West Medford, Mass.
 - VI. MARY H.,⁹ unmarried, 1894.

Benjamin Larrabee,³ son of Isaac, of Lynn, received land, by deed from his father, in North Yarmouth, Mar. 4, 1728 ("half part of his right"), and settled there; was drowned Sept. 6, 1751. His father mentions him as deceased in 1756, and wills his child—not named—one shilling. A Benjamin m. Elizabeth Newman, in Lynn, Oct. 3, 1725. A Benjamin and Hannah had a son SAMUEL,⁴ b. Oct. 22, 1742. A Benjamin and Elizabeth Welsh had three daughters, born in North Yarmouth, viz.: MARGARET,⁴ b. Feb. 2, 1742; MARY,⁴ b. May 13, 1745; JOANNA,⁴ b. May 15, 1748.

LARRABEES OF FALMOUTH, ME.

Capt. Benjamin Larrabee, son of Stephen, 1st, was born in 1666, probably in North Yarmouth. He was driven away during the Indian war, and took up his abode at Portsmouth, N. H.; married Dec., 1686, Deborah,

daughter of John and Deborah Ingersoll, of Kittery. After the peace he came to Falmouth in 1716.* Tradition says he was active as an Indian fighter during the time of his exile. He had been a sergeant and was known as Capt. Ben, probably from having commanded scouting parties against the savages. Savage has designated him a son of Isaac Larrabee, but he was his brother. Willis says he recovered the property of his father in North Yarmouth. He was second in command in the fort at Casco, and when it was demolished and the stores moved to Boston, he removed his residence to the neck, and became a leading spirit in its re-settlement. Smith's journal says, June 13, 1746: "This neighborhood are building a block-house near Mr. Larrabee's for the common defense." Goold says: "At midsummer the people of the town commenced a block-house and stockade on Benj. Larrabee's land, where the old city hall now stands." Also, "The Larrabee house stood where the portico of the old city hall now stands." He administered on the estate of his brother Thomas, who had been killed by the Indians in Scarborough, in 1723, and on that of intestate brother Samuel, of North Yarmouth, in 1727. He d. in 1733, aged 67. His children named as follows:

- I. BENJAMIN, b. in 1700; m. Amy Pride, of Back Cove (Falmouth), about 1730. He was an active citizen and received valuable grants of land on Falmouth neck. He built a one-story house in the woods, where Federal street joined Middle street (Willis), which was considered quite out of town. He owned the whole tract on which his house stood, extending to the junction of Congress and Middle streets. He d. in 1784. Children as follows:
 - I. ELIZABETH, b. 1732; m. John Webb; d. 1827.
 - II. BENJAMIN, b. 1735; m. Sarah Brackett, a dau. of Joshua Brackett, and inherited a large property adjoining Green street. He d. in 1809, leaving issue. The heirs of the Larrabee lands sold them to Daniel Davis, in 1792.
 - III. MARY, b. 1737; m. Thomas Tuckfield.
 - IV. JOHN.
 - V. SARAH.
 - VI. ABIGAIL, d. young.
 - VII. WILLIAM, d. young.
 - VIII. ANNA, b. 1751; m. David Ross.
2. DEBORAH, m. James Mills, of Lynn, later of Falmouth; second, Thomas Cummings.
3. SARAH, published to m. Nov. 15, 1712, Samuel Proctor, of Lynn, later of Falmouth.
4. ELIZABETH, m. Joshua Cromwell, April 13, 1725.

LARRABEES OF BRUNSWICK, ME.

Capt. Benjamin Larrabee³ was probably a son of Stephen and Isabel, of Malden, Mass., where he was born Feb. 11, 1696. He was married May

* He sold his homestead in Lynn, Mass., "betwixt Rebecca Allies' and Samuel Proctor's, fronting to the Black Marsh, so-called, Samuel Proctor's east, Samuel Leighton west," consisting of one-half acre, to Ralph Toukins and wife Mary, both of Lynn, innholders, Aug. 23, 1717. The conveyance was signed by Benjamin and Deborah Larrabee, and recorded Jan. 8, 1721-2.

18, 1727, by Rev. Thomas Foxcroft, to Mary Eilthorpe, of which record in the ministerial returns of Boston. He died in Brunswick, Me., May 9, 1748, and his widow became the wife of John Oulton. Capt. Larrabee was a man of note. He settled in Brunswick and commanded Fort George from 1727 to 1731. He was agent for the Pejepscoot proprietors,* having been appointed in 1731, when the books containing the transactions of the company were placed in his hands. In a letter dated at "Harrow House, in Falmouth, June 27, 1734," Thomas Westbrook, a member of the Pejepscoot Company, wrote to his partner, Colonel Winthrop, of Boston: "Captain Larrabee is with me to sign his power for acting for the Brunswick Company." On July 16, 1737, the proprietors gave him full power of attorney to execute deeds to the settlers of Brunswick and Topsham, and a list of thirty-six such instruments are recorded in York county. In June, 1740, the proprietors gave Captain Larrabee a lease of the lands adjacent to Fort George, with the privilege of salmon fishing on such terms as might be agreed upon.

In 1735 he with others petitioned the General Court, asking to be "erected into a township." The Legislature granted this petition, but the Governor withheld his signature. On the 25th of May, the same year, Benjamin Larrabee presented a second petition, of like character, to the General Court in behalf of the inhabitants of Brunswick. This was granted and a bill passed at the next session incorporating the town; at the same time Benjamin Larrabee was authorized to call a town-meeting for the election of town officials. He was chosen on the first board of selectmen. He gave the First Parish in Brunswick, in 1737, a flagon which bears the inscription: "Gift of Benjamin Larrabee, Esq., 1737." He was selectman for Brunswick in 1739, 1740, and 1742. There are eight letters from Gov. Belcher to Capt. Larrabee, of Brunswick, dating from 1731 to 1740, published in the *Register*. He lived in the fort for some years and his children were born there. He was buried in the graveyard attached to the fort, but no trace of his "narrow house" can now be seen. There is a tradition that his gravestone was seen in a cellar wall under a dwelling-house in Brunswick. He was a man of great worth, competent as a business executor and brave as a military commander. Children:

1. MARY,[†] b. April 7, 1728.
2. NATHANIEL,[†] b. Dec. 23, 1729, in Fort George, at Brunswick. He and Elizabeth Harding were published for matrimony, Feb. 9, 1758, and I suppose were married. He was a prominent citizen, as the designations in old documents prove; he was styled "gentleman," "esquire," and "major." He was captain of militia in 1775, and served as selectman almost continuously from 1762 to 1802. From his majority he was constantly called to fill positions of trust, and his name appears on several petitions to the General Court. He was appointed "second major" of a regiment raised for Gen. Thompson's brigade, to go to Penobscot to

*Local historians have fallen into error respecting this Benjamin Larrabee. He was not identical with either Benjamin Larrabee of Falmouth. Writing of the Pejepscoot settlers, in 1714, Gould says: "Benjamin Larrabee was interested in the company, was agent for the proprietors, and afterwards became a prominent citizen of Falmouth." This statement cannot be correct, for Capt. Benjamin of Brunswick spent his days in that town and died there in 1748. His wife was Mary Eilthorpe, while the wife of Capt. Benjamin of Falmouth was Deborah Ingersoll. Benjamin Larrabee, a brother of Capt. John Larrabee, commander at Castle William, Boston harbor, purchased land on Charter street, at the north end of Boston, with said brother for £300, in 1726, and Oct. 14, 1730, he and wife Mary conveyed one undivided half part to said brother, Capt. John, for £150. From this date we do not find mention of Benjamin in Boston. From one of his letters we find that the Capt. Benjamin of Brunswick sailed from Boston to the eastward when he went down to assume his duties.

“dislodge the enemy there,” and Wheeler says his company engaged in the first fight. In 1753 he seems to have been owner in a grist-mill at New Meadows; was living at the “east end” in 1752. The house owned and occupied by him, built about the time of the Revolution, was standing in 1878, and used as a store-house. No record of his death or of issue.

3. ISABELLA,⁴ b. Nov. 27, 1731.
4. ABIGAIL,⁴ b. Jan. 9, 1733.
5. HANNAH,⁴ b. Dec. 10, 1735.
6. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. Jan. 10, 1737.
7. BENJAMIN,⁴ b. Feb. 5, 1739; m. Lydia Bailey, Oct. 12, 1762, and settled in Brunswick, Me., where he d. Nov. 24, 1816; his widow d. Dec. 20, 1824. Children.
8. STEPHEN,⁴ b. July 12, 1742; selectman in 1803 (?).
9. JAMES,⁴ no dates or information.

FIFTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN AND LYDIA:

1. JANE,⁵ b. Dec. 11, 1765; m. John Given.
2. BENJAMIN,⁵ b. Mar. 10, 1766; lost at sea; unmarried.
3. WILLIAM,⁵ b. Mar. 20, 1768; m. Lettice Porterfield, Nov., 1803, and settled in Brunswick, Me., where he d. Nov. 14, 1847; his widow d. Aug. 2, 1858, aged 83 years. Children with sixth generation.
4. LYDIA,⁵ b. Jan. 16, 1769; m. Nehemiah Patterson, a sea-captain, born Nov. 15, 1775.
5. EPHRAIM,⁵ b. May 15, 1773; m. Jane Rogers (about 1800), who d. July 22, 1842, aged 67 years. He d. Dec. 10, 1856, aged 83. Seven children with sixth generation.
6. HANNAH,⁵ b. July 11, 1775; m. Alexander Rogers, Mar. 13, 1778.
7. JOHN,⁵ b. Oct. 1, 1777; was lost at sea.
8. JAMES,⁵ b. July 11, 1780; m. Sarah Given; d. Nov. 15, 1826. No issue.
9. MARY,⁵ b. Dec. 2, 1782; m. John Ripley, and d. Oct. 28, 1843. No children.
10. REBECCA,⁵ b. Oct. 31, 1785; m. Jonathan Davis, who d. Apr. 6, 1865, aged 80. She died Feb. 16, 1839.
11. SAMUEL,⁵ b. Aug. 1, 1798; m. Anna Greenwood and had issue, *Simcon*,⁶ *Lorenzo*,⁶ and *Alonzo*.⁶

SIXTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND LETTICE:

1. DAVID,⁶ b. Aug. 26, 1804; m. Maximilla Collins, Feb. 15, 1831 (she b. Apr. 15, 1805). He d. June 17, 1882; widow d. Dec. 14, 1891, in Webster, Me. Issue named with seventh generation.
2. MARGARET,⁶ b. Oct. 9, 1806; m. Calvin Waterman, and d. Nov. 30, 1854.
3. ELIZABETH,⁶ b. June 25, 1809; m. Naham Fickett, Jan. 4, 1835. He d. Nov. 24, 1866. She was in Deering, Me., in 1886.
4. WILLIAM P.,⁶ b. Dec. 19, 1810; m. Phebe A. Douglass, Jan. 13, 1837,

in Brunswick, Me. She d. in Dover, Me., June 24, 1851, aged 43. He m. second, Sept. 5, 1852, Cynthia J. Patterson, who d. Dec. 30, 1887, aged 75. He lived on the Larrabee homestead, in Brunswick, Me., some years, but moved to Dover, where he now (1892) resides. Four children by Phebe; one by Cynthia.

5. MARY A.,⁶ b. Sept. 3, 1812; m. William Porterfield, who d. in Indiana. She d. Feb. 5, 1878, in Wisconsin.

CHILDREN OF EPHRAIM AND JANE:

1. JOHN R.,⁶ b. Feb. 1, 1797; m. Martha Coombs, of Bath, Me., b. Jan. 28, 1799. He was a manufacturer of cotton goods, residing at Little Falls, in Gorham, Me., where he had charge of a factory. He d. July 4, 1869, and his widow lived in Brunswick, subsequently. Two children.
2. NEHEMIAH,⁶ b. Dec. 25, 1799; m. Lucy Weston, who d. Nov. 23, 1863. He d. May 6, 1863. Children five in number, of whom more.
3. DANIEL,⁶ b. May 26, 1804; m. Lucy Patten, who d. June 12, 1878, aged 69. He d. Aug. 3, 1877. Five children, of whom more.
4. BENJAMIN,⁶ b. April 13, 1809; d. at sea, July, 1830; single.
5. EPHRAIM,⁶ b. June 15, 1811; m. Sophronia Ferrin, and d. Aug. 14, 1838. She is deceased. No issue.
6. SAMUEL,⁶ b. June 5, 1814; d. April 5, 1816.
7. FRANCES J.,⁶ b. June 24, 1819; m. Ephraim Wilcox; d. Mar. 19, 1879. One son, *Charles L.*⁷

SEVENTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF DAVID AND MAXIMILLA:

- I. JOHN C.,⁷ b. Feb. 24, 1832; m. Harriet P., dau. of George and Jemima Stickey, Mar. 4, 1855; was living in Brunswick, Me., in 1886. Issue:
 - I. MAXIMILLA C.,⁸ b. June 23, 1856; m. Edmund J. Allen, March 12, 1887, and resides in Freeport, Me. Two children.
 - II. JOHN W.,⁸ b. Feb. 3, 1859; m. Alice M. Collins, June 17, 1884, and resides in Boston. Issue: *Emily H.*,⁹ b. Mar. 20, 1887; *John R.*,⁹ b. Aug. 20, 1892.
 - III. WALTER H.,⁸ b. Feb. 23, 1861; m. Minnie Adams, in June, 1885, and resides in Waltham, Mass. Issue: *Kittie B.*,⁹ b. April 20, 1886; *Lulu*,⁹ b. June 13, 1888; *Maudie E.*,⁹ b. Dec., 1890; *Jennie M.*,⁹ b. Dec., 1891.
 - IV. FREDERICK W.,⁸ b. Sept. 20, 1863; m. Ada E. White, Jan. 30, 1890, and resides at Bath, Me. One child, *Joseph H.*,⁹ b. Nov. 28, 1890.
 - V. NELLIE M.,⁸ b. Nov. 7, 1865; m. Eugene R. Brown, and resides at West Bath.
 - VI. ROSS T.,⁸ b. Feb. 13, 1868; m. Henry C. Curtis, Sept. 21, 1892, and resides in Freeport, Me.
 - VII. HATTIE E.,⁸ b. Sept. 28, 1872; unmarried in 1893.
2. FRANCES A.,⁷ b. Oct. 23, 1835.
3. ELLEN M.,⁷ b. Aug. 27, 1836; m. Increase Whitney, Nov. 30, 1856, and lived in Webster, Me.
4. ALBERT J.,⁷ b. April 3, 1839; m. Emeline Jones, Oct. 18, 1864, and resides in Webster, Me.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM P. AND WIVES:

1. GEORGE H.,⁷ b. Nov. 16, 1837; d. Oct. 21, 1850.
2. LORY, H.,⁷ b. July 28, 1839; m. Hattie M. Cole; lived in Auburn, Me., and d. in Kenduskeag, Oct. 5, 1865.
3. HON. WILLIAM F.,⁷ b. Aug. 13, 1841; m. Martha M. Benthall, May 1, 1866. He was brought up on a farm, and educated in the common schools and Foxcroft Academy; taught school at the age of 19; in Nov., 1861, enlisted in Co. E, 14th Me. Infantry, from which he was discharged in a few months for disability; recovering, he re-enlisted in Co. I, 22d Regt. Me. Vols., and served until his regiment was mustered out, Aug. 14, 1863; was wounded at Port Hudson. In Feb., 1864, he located near Fortress Monroe, Va., where he engaged in teaching private schools; soon after secured a clerkship in the commissary department at the fort. At the close of the war he became a photographer and followed that business many years; subsequently engaged in merchandising; now (1893) the popular and efficient postmaster at Phœbus, Va., a thriving village about one mile from Fortress Monroe. He was appointed a local magistrate in 1869, by Gen. Canby, the military governor of Virginia. From his general fitness for this position he was continued in office over twenty years by the vote of his fellow-citizens, who honored him, according to custom at the South, with the title of "judge." On April 4, 1871, he was made a Master Mason in Monitor Lodge, No. 197, Fortress Monroe, Va., and master of the lodge in June, 1885. In 1892 he was commander of John A. Logan Post, No. 26, G. A. R., Department of Virginia. He was initiated in Greble Lodge, No. 137, I. O. O. F., June 18, 1866; was installed noble grand of this lodge, July 1, 1869. The office of secretary has been ably filled by him for over twenty-two years. He became a P. G. P. in the Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., of Virginia, in 1875; a past grand master in the Grand Lodge of Virginia in 1891, and was elected by that body, in 1892, to the highest position within its gift, viz., grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, a fitting tribute to one whose life work has been devoted to acts of benevolence and charity. Six children:
 - I. BERTHA E. L.,⁸ b. Jan. 30, 1868; m. Robert L. Gary, June 26, 1884, and had issue.
 - II. LILLIAN B.,⁸ b. Nov. 8, 1869; d. July 16, 1870.
 - III. WILLIAM B.,⁸ b. Jan. 5, 1873; m. Nettie Maddon, June 23, 1892; has *Bertha B.*,⁹ b. May 12, 1893.
 - IV. FLORENCE V.,⁸ b. Feb. 14, 1874; m. George M. Suttler, of Fortress Monroe, Va., Sept. 12, 1893.
 - V. THOMAS E.,⁸ b. Dec. 17, 1875; d. Oct. 15, 1876.
 - VI. FRANKLIN C.,⁸ b. Aug. 17, 1883.
4. CHARLOTTE M.,⁷ b. Sept. 4, 1843; m. John H. Warren, of New Kent county, Va., June 7, 1871. He d. at Williamsburg, Va., Sept. 8, 1876, leaving two children. She m. George Caton, Mar. 25, 1878, who d. Jan. 12, 1884, leaving two children. She m., third, Freeman L. Lathe, who was b. in Vermont, July 30, 1834, and had one child. She d. at Fortress Monroe, Va., June 11, 1887.



W. F. Larnaker



Geo. A. Layabee M.D.

5. DAVID E.,⁷ b. Sept. 1, 1855; m. Sarah E. Cushing, Dec. 25, 1877; resides in Dover, Me., on the homestead, where he is a prominent townsman; has *Bertrand C.*,⁸ b. Feb. 28, 1884.

CHILDREN OF JOHN R. AND MARTHA:

1. MARTHA J.,⁷ b. Aug. 18, 1823; m. Alfred M. Burton, Nov. 20, 1851, who d. Nov. 29, 1877. She lives in Brunswick.
2. PROF. JOHN A.,⁷ b. May 17, 1840; m. Hattie W. Bulkley, dau. of William H. and Sarah (Lee) Bulkley, of Louisville, Ky., Mar. 30, 1865, and has issue, of whom hereafter; received his academic education at Gorham, Bethel Hill, and Brunswick Academies. He graduated with honor at the Maine Medical School at Bowdoin College in 1864. In the Civil war he served first as a medical cadet, entering the U. S. army by examination, and reported for duty under orders of the secretary of war at Louisville, Ky. He subsequently served as acting assistant surgeon, serving on land and sea in the department of Virginia, at Fortress Monroe and Louisville. On retiring from the army he located at Louisville, where he still resides. He early became an earnest promoter of the medical societies, and was one of the founders of the Medico-Chirurgical Society. He was elected member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Louisville, Ky., 1870; elected professor in the "Hospital College of Medicine," 1873, which professorship he still holds; member and ex-president of Medico-Chirurgical Society of Louisville; honorary member of "Beech Fort Medical Association"; member and ex-vice-president of Mississippi Valley Medical Association; member and ex-president of section in "American Medical Association"; member and delegate to Association of American Medical Association; member of and delegate to 9th and 10th International Medical Congress at Berlin, Germany, 1890; honorary chairman of "Pan-American Medical Congress," "Therapeutical Section," at Washington, D. C., Sept., 1893. As a medical writer he has contributed largely to the medical journals; author of many treatises upon "Diseases of Children" and Professor of Hygiene and Diseases of Children and Obstetrics in the Hospital College of Medicine of Louisville. Children as follows:
1. DR. JOHN H.,⁸ b. Jan. 2, 1866; m. Susan H. Lovell, dau. of Gen. Charles S. Lovell, U. S. A., and Margaret I., dau. of Gen. Robert Armstrong, of Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 14, 1887. He completed his literary course at Chenault's University, Louisville, Ky., and graduated in medicine at the "Hospital College of Medicine," Louisville. His diploma bears the mark "distinguished," which is considered one of the especial honors of the college. At the end of his first year he stood a senior examination and was awarded the salutatory address. He graduated in June, 1886, and went to the New York Polyclinic School, where he received their certificate. At the close of his term he returned to Louisville and engaged in practice with his father. Being especially fond of surgery, he made good every opportunity to exhibit his skill, and performed many difficult operations with remarkable familiarity. He was called to the office of demonstrator of anatomy in the Hospital College of Medicine; he also took charge

of the anatomical department of the Louisville College of Dentistry. Though but twenty-three years of age, he spoke in the councils of his profession as a man of mature judgment, and with a fluency and grace of style that exhibited rare talents of eloquence, force, and oratory. He d. Nov. 9, 1888. Two children, *Marguerite B.*,⁹ b. July 13, 1888; *John H.*,⁹ b. July 10, 1889.

- II. JOSEPH U.,⁸ b. Oct. 5, 1867; attended the law department of the University of Virginia, 1886, '87, '88; admitted to the Louisville bar, Dec. 6, 1888; attorney at law.
- III. HATTIE L.,⁸ b. Mar. 10, 1869.

CHILDREN OF NEHEMIAH AND LUCY:

1. HON. CHARLES W.,⁷ b. June 12, 1822, in Brunswick, Me. He married Lizzie S. Smith; graduated from Bowdoin College in 1844; read law with Ebenezer Everett, Esq., of Brunswick, and attended lectures at the Dana Law School, Harvard, where he took his degree of LL. B., in 1847. He opened an office in Boston, where he practised but a short time. After a year or more spent in California, he settled in Richmond, Me., where he practised his profession. He subsequently removed to Bath, where he has the reputation of being an able lawyer. He received the appointment as collector of customs at Bath soon after the election of Grover Cleveland in 1892. Two of his four children survive.
2. LUCY,⁷ b. May 23, 1824; d. Sept. 8, 1827.
3. SOPHIA,⁷ b. June 12, 1828; living in Brunswick.
4. MARY W.,⁷ b. Nov. 27, 1830; m. D. S. Conant, Apr. 25, 1867; he d. Oct. 8, 1865; she d. in Feb., 1866.
5. ABIGAIL F.,⁷ b. June 12, 1832; m. Thomas M. Eaton, of Brunswick, Me.

CHILDREN OF DANIEL AND LUCY:

1. MARY P.,⁷ d. in infancy; 2. ALFRED P.,⁷ a soldier, d. in 1863; 3. EMILY H.,⁷ in Richmond, Me.; 4. ELLEN F.,⁷; 5. JOHN P.,⁷; 6. JANE,⁷ killed by accident; 7. ELLA M.,⁷ died young; 8. FRANCES H.,⁷ died young.*

LARRABEES OF WELLS, ME.

William Larrabee,² the first of the name to settle in Arundel, now Wells, Me., was driven from North Yarmouth during the Indian war in 1676. He was another "loving kinsman" of William, mentioned in his will of date 1692, and one of the oldest sons of Stephen Larrabee. According to a deposition recorded in York county, he was born in 1668. His first wife, whose name is not known, was killed, with her three children, by Indians, Aug. 10, 1703. He married Catherine Adams, of Wells, Mar. 3, 1706. At the close of the Indian war he took up a grant of land near the mouth of the Kennebunk river, on the Arundel side, and, in 1714, built a small timber house several miles from the settlement in what is now Kennebunk, on a point of land about forty rods below the "Roundabout," on the eastern side of the stream. He made his will April 25, 1727, and died in 1728, aged 70. He was represented as a man of great fortitude and resolution and one of the most fearless and

* My letters of inquiry relating to this family have not been answered.



John H. Larrabee M.D.

energetic defenders of the town during the Indian troubles. The names of his three children who were victims of the tomahawk have not come down to us; those by Catherine, as far as known, were named as follows:

1. WILLIAM,³ d. in childhood.
2. BETHIAH,³ m. John Locke and moved to Biddeford, Me.
3. SARAH,³ m. Edward Evans.
4. ESTHER.³
5. STEPHEN,³ b. about 1713; was celebrated on the frontier of the district of Maine as "Sergeant Larrabee." He m. Catherine and Lydia Durrell, sisters, and d. between 1770 and 1780. He was a genuine pioneer; bold, resolute, and undaunted in the hour of danger. He built a garrison in his town, covering an acre of ground, in the construction of which thirteen thousand cubic feet of timber were used. Judge Bourne said: "It was an honor to its projector, whose memory should be cherished not only by his descendants, but by all who can duly appreciate true patriotism. To him more than to any other man the inhabitants were indebted for the protection of their families and the permanency of the settlement." He was cool, sagacious, and vigilant; equal to every emergency; inspiring confidence in the hour of danger among his associates and holding under restraint the savages who constantly menaced the settlers. He was regarded by the neighboring tribes as their most formidable adversary, and they devised every means their cunning nature could invent for his removal. He understood their treacherous character and gave them no advantage. His life was an important factor in the preservation of the lives of others and he used every precaution to ward off danger. The following incidents, somewhat condensed from the writings of Judge Bourne, will illustrate the character of this noble frontiersman:

There was an Indian whose behavior in time of peace excited Sergeant Larrabee's suspicion and convinced him that he entertained some design against his life. He was constantly watching Larrabee when he went outside the garrison, and sometimes followed him and accompanied him under the guise of friendship. The sergeant avoided any exhibition of his suspicion, but kept his eyes upon him constantly. This continued until Larrabee could endure it no longer. Notwithstanding his vigilance he was always in danger, and he determined to forever rid himself of this embarrassment. In a deep gully where beaver resorted Aggawam set his traps and was accustomed to visit them, gun in hand, very early in the morning. The favorable opportunity came, and the sergeant followed the savage unobserved, and, as he was engaged removing a beaver from his trap, sent a bullet through his greasy head. He buried the Indian, with his gun, in the valley near where he fell, went his way and kept his own counsel. His actions were well apprehended by his associates, but no legal proceedings were instituted, and the matter passed out of mind until many years afterward Larrabee acknowledged that he had thus disposed of Aggawam. The Indians evidently suspected the murder, but the deed was done so quietly that no available evidence could be had. The gun was dug up by Anthony Littlefield and long kept by him. What Aggawam evidently intended, his red brethren determined to accomplish. In the time of peace, during the darkness of night, when Larrabee was supposed to be sleeping, they entered by the unfastened gates of the garrison. They found him stretched upon the hearth. Taking it for granted that he was unconscious of their presence, the six or seven Indians began to walk around him as if to be reassured. The sergeant made no motion, but watched them from the corner of his eye. They felt that he was completely in their power, yet delayed the first blow. Prepared to resist, Larrabee determined to wait and discover their real object;

but as they continued hesitating he sprang to his feet and they fled precipitately. They were never known to attempt his life afterwards.

An attempt was once made to surprise the sergeant's garrison and would, doubtless, have proved effectual but for his unceasing watchfulness. It was a very dark night and the Indians secreted themselves under a cart that had been left beside the stockade. Here they waited for those within to retire to rest; they hoped then to gain entrance to the houses inside by climbing over the palisading. But Sergeant Larrabee would not retire on such a night without a careful survey of every approach. As he looked through a loop-hole in the flanker he saw something unusual under the cart. Whether man or beast he could not tell in the darkness, and determined to find out by the use of his gun. This he charged heavily with buckshot, and thrusting it from the flanker wall aimed toward the space under the cart and let fly. By the flash of his gun he saw that his practised eye had not deceived him. In the morning the blood found around the cart proved that the missiles had done execution. After the war Wawa admitted that he was wounded while hiding under the cart, and, learning the danger of any attempt to surprise the garrison while Sergeant Larrabee was living, decided not to approach within range of his deadly weapon again.

He was at one time carried over the dam on Mousam river in a boat during very high water, but by his intrepidity and skillful management saved the small craft from capsizing and reached the shore below in safety. It was considered to be a wonderful feat by those who witnessed his adventure and added somewhat to his prestige.

He had eight children:

1. STEPHEN,⁴ b. about 1737; m. Miriam Lord, of Wells, March 9, 1758. He was selectman of Kennebunk in 1779 and 1786, and for many years deacon of the Congregational church in that town. He was a man of great kindness and benevolence whose character was above reproach. He had a peculiar way of answering questions; he would say: "Yes, yes; I guess I will;" or "Yes, yes; I guess I won't." No record of children.
2. WILLIAM,⁴ b. about 1739, was published with Temperance Walker, in 1760. No record of children.
3. JESSE,⁴ born about 1741; m. Lydia Wakefield, June 21, 1767. He remained on the homestead and was a prominent man in carrying on public improvement. The Mousam river flowed through his farm. Ten children, of whom with fifth generation.
4. JOEL,⁴ b. in 1742; m. Joanna Littlefield, in 1773 (intention) and Eunice Hinman, June 22, 1794. He was a farmer in Kennebunk; had no less than seven children, of whom more.
5. MARY,⁴ b. 1744; published with Jonathan Littlefield in 1777.
6. LYDIA,⁴ b. 1746.
7. CATHERINE,⁴ b. 1748; m. Richard Kimball, June 15, 1768.
8. ESTHER,⁴ b. 1750; published with Moses Hubbard, 1774.

FIFTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JESSE AND LYDIA:

1. SARAH,⁵ b. in 1767.
2. JESSE,⁵ b. 1769; m. Elizabeth Wakefield, Aug. 20, 1793.
3. BENJAMIN,⁵ b. Feb. 6, 1772; m. Abigail Gooch, in 1792 (she b. Aug. 14, 1772; died Feb. 13, 1859), and settled on the old homestead in Kennebunk. His house was reputed to have been the second built in

town, and was originally a garrison. It had been moved and somewhat remodeled, but the frame remained sound. Six generations of the Larrabee family are said to have been born in this old house. Some one has written of Benjamin: "His character merited high encomiums from his descendants." There were twelve children.

4. STEPHEN,⁵ b. in 1769.
5. JAMES,⁵ b. in 1775.
6. GIDEON,⁵ b. in 1776. He resided in Portland, and in 1806 signed a petition to the General Court complaining of unfair management at the polls at a meeting for choice of governor. He united with the Second Parish church in 1808.
7. POLLY,⁵ b. in 1778; m. John Allen.
8. LYDIA,⁵ b. in 1779; m. James Rhodes, Sept. 13, 1801.
9. PHERE,⁵ b. in 1780; m. Samuel Bragdon.
10. JOHN,⁵ b. 1782; drowned in Wells.

CHILDREN OF JOEL AND JOANNA:

- I. STEPHEN,⁵ b. in 1778; m. and had no less than five children: *Lydia*,⁶ b. 1810, and m. Stephen Cleaves; *William*,⁶ b. 1813; *Ruby A.*,⁶ b. 1815, and m. ——— Deshon; *Josiah*,⁶ b. 1819; *Jane*,⁶ b. 1821, and m. Daniel Cotton.
2. MEHITABLE,⁵ b. in 1783; m. John Maddox, Nov. 23, 1801.
3. JOEL,⁵ b. in 1785.
4. JOANNA,⁵ b. in 1787; m. Dummer Lord.
5. EBENEZER,⁵ b. in 1789; m. Mercy Nason; second, Abigail Mitchell, in 1849; farmer; d. in 1870. Children:
 - I. LYDIA,⁶ b. in 1812; m. Thomas Boothby, Feb. 25, 1830; d. in 1852.
 - II. JOANNA,⁶ b. in 1816; d. in 1854, unmarried.
 - III. EUNICE,⁶ b. in 1819; m. Slade H. Monroe; d. in 1856.
 - IV. JOEL F.,⁶ b. in 1822; m. Elizabeth P. Burnham, Mar. 8, 1855, and has *Lucy II.*,⁷ b. 1856; *Joanna*,⁷ b. 1858; *Joel F.*,⁷ b. 1865.
 - V. EDWIN N.,⁶ b. in 1825; m. Mary G. Gooch, Dec. 23, 1847, and has *Abby*,⁷ m. to Howard Clough.
6. EUNICE,⁵ b. in 1790.

SIXTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN AND ABIGAIL:

1. ABIGAIL,⁶ b. April 11, 1794; d. Nov. 20, 1798.
2. ALMIRA,⁶ b. Dec. 25, 1798; m. John Bragdon; d. April 2, 1872, aged 75.
3. BENJAMIN,⁶ b. Oct. 17, 1800; m. Mercy Towle, and settled, as blacksmith, in Porter, Oxford county, Me., where he many years resided, and where his children were born. He was an excellent mechanic, as specimens of his workmanship, to be seen in Porter, prove. He was endowed by nature with many superior parts; was very intelligent, of quick perception and well informed. He returned to Kennebunk, where he d. Jan. 2, 1875. Children as follows:
 1. WILLIAM J.,⁷ b. June 13, 1828; m. Lucretia L. Fernald, of Kennebunkport, Me., and resides in Lynn, Mass., where he has been engaged in the hardware business. Children: *Willie*,⁸ *Fred*,⁸ and *Lena F.*⁸

11. BENJAMIN F.,⁷ b. Feb. 1, 1830; m. Aug. 10, 1850, Sarah, dau. of Chas. Dunlap, b. in Portland, and aged 18 at time. He settled in Lynn, in 1852; was for many years a conspicuous figure in business circles; a man of tireless energy and indomitable perseverance; was connected with many business enterprises in which his success evidenced his executive ability. He was one of the organizers of the New York and Boston Dispatch Express Company, and one of the directors for many years. Being active, enthusiastic, full of resources, quick to see what was necessary, and full of courage to meet any obstacle that might stand in the way, he carried many enterprises to a successful issue that would have failed in the hands of a weaker man. Mr. Larrabee was a gentleman of fine presence, whose portrait shows him to have been very handsome. As a citizen he was progressive and public-spirited; was interested in all improvements, and ready to assume any responsibility where he could be useful. As a friend and parent he was kind and generous; all that he had acquired by a successful business career he was ready to lavish upon his family and friends. He has left a record of which his many relatives may well feel proud. Children: *Adelaide E.*,⁷ *Cora E.*,⁷ *Frank E.*,⁷ *Willie A.*,⁷ and *George L.*⁷
111. ABBIE A.,⁷ b. Nov. 26, 1831, in Porter, Me.; was m. Oct. 25, 1854, to William Carll, of Buxton, where she now resides. Two children.
- 1V. MARY E.,⁷ b. Dec. 19, 1836; m. Rufus C. Clay, of Buxton, and had one son. He d. and she m. Joseph Hutchinson and resides in Lynn.
- v. JESSE⁷ (ESQ.), b. May 14, 1838; m. Nellie Watson, of Pittsburg, Pa., whose father was one of the oldest practising lawyers in that state, and descended from an eminent Scottish family. He was educated in the district schools of Porter, Me., his native town, and in the Parsonsfield Academy. He acquired his legal education in the law department of Columbia College. Mr. Larrabee was for some years associated with the great commercial business of A. T. Stewart in New York, but subsequently entered upon the practice of his profession in that city. From a biographical notice we copy the following:
- “His enterprise and knowledge of the law have given him that prominence which a representative lawyer always commands in every community where his talents bring him into frequent intercourse with the general public. Mr. Larrabee is a well-read man of pleasing address, who has made himself familiar with legal and business details, and he makes a study of all business entrusted to him, thus rendering his client's interest his own. By such course he is better prepared to understand the salient points of every legal controversy which his skill, diligence, and tact are expected to untangle and make clear to the minds of a judge or jury. As a consequence of his knowledge, persistence, and clear insight of law and the rules and precedents that govern the same, he has in the course of years of unceasing effort built up a fairly profitable business. His clients include many prominent and wealthy men and leading corporate enterprises, that have important interests at stake, where his counsel is deemed valuable and in all respects satisfactory.”
- vI. JOHN B.,⁷ b. Apr. 13, 1840; d. aged 11 months.
4. JESSE,⁶ b. Nov. 3, 1802; m. Augusta M. Lord, in 1834, of Kennebunk, and learned the tinsmith's trade. He died a passenger at sea, April 4, 1840, leaving two children, viz.:
1. MARY A.,⁷ b. in 1835; d. May 20, 1859.



Jesse Larrabee

11. IDA A.,⁷ b. June 23, 1837; m. Dec. 15, 1859, George Carll, Esq., of Kennebunkport, Me.
5. JAMES,⁶ b. July 30, 1805, in Kennebunk. He was m. March 24, 1829, to Eunice, daughter of Capt. John and Bethula Tripp, by Rev. George Wells. At an early age he was apprenticed to Palmer Walker to learn the harness maker's trade. His first wife d. Sept. 16, 1865, and he m. second, Mary A. Knox, of Alfred, Jan. 1, 1868; moved from Portsmouth to Alfred that year and worked at his business there till he was nearly 87 years of age. He joined the Masonic order in 1827, and continued a worthy member; also belonged to a lodge of Odd Fellows in Portsmouth, N. H. He d. in 1894. Five children named as follows:
 1. JAMES H.,⁷ b. Feb. 4, 1830, in Kennebunk. He m. Elizabeth J. Lord, of that town, Dec. 25, 1853, and is now an overseer in the Atlantic Mills, Lawrence, Mass. He served in Company I, 6th Massachusetts Regiment, in the Civil war. Four children, two of them survive, viz.: *Lillian E.*,⁸ school-teacher; *Frank S.*,⁸ postal clerk.
 11. JOHN T.,⁷ born Aug. 6, 1831, in Kennebunk, Me. He m. Martha S. Locke, of Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 2, 1858; served on board the "Omaha" in the U. S. navy, eighteen months; now a resident of Onset, Mass.; harness maker. Four children living, viz.: *Charles F.*,⁸ *Emma F.*,⁸ *J. Edwin*,⁸ and *Arthur H.*,⁸
 111. ELIZABETH C.,⁷ b. Sept. 9, 1834; m. Feb. 21, 1865, to Jacob W. Hanscom, who d. Feb. 3, 1872, in Portsmouth. Two children.
 - IV. MARY A.,⁷ b. Nov. 10, 1837; m. Charles E. Newman, of Portsmouth, in Jan., 1862; have three children; live in Farmington, N. H.
 - V. HELEN A.,⁷ b. Nov. 10, 1837; d. Mar. 21, 1890.
6. SAMUEL G.,⁶ b. July 30, 1805; d. Aug. 14, 1806.
7. ABIGAIL,⁶ b. Dec. 18, 1808; d. Apr. 8, 1809.
8. MARY E.,⁶ b. Dec. 26, 1809; m. Lewis L. Wormwood; d. Apr. 6, 1859—on record, "Apr. 8, 1857."
9. JOHN,⁶ b. May 2, 1811; m. Mary E. Hardin; second, Sarah Butland; third, Mehitable Hanson. His children were: *Mary E.*,⁷ d. young; *Clara*,⁷ living in Saco, unmarried; *Sarah A.*,⁷ m. J. J. Johnson, July 14, 1868, d. 1870; and *George W.*,⁷ b. 1855, m. Susan Clark, of Wells, harness maker at Kennebunk.
10. THEODORE,⁶ b. Nov. 12, 1814; m. Augusta, widow of Jesse Larrabee, who d. Aug. 20, 1854, and he m. second, Sept. 3, 1856, Susan E. Wormwood. He d. Nov. 20, 1863. Children: *Joseph L.*,⁷ b. 1843, m. Mary E. Trafton, of Alfred, and lives in Lyman; *George H.*,⁷ b. 1845, d. at sea in 1863; *Walter W.*,⁷ b. Apr. 13, 1858, graduated at Harvard second in his class, studied medicine, d. Jan. 14, 1881.
11. ABIGAIL,⁶ b. Nov. 12, 1814; d. Dec. 8, 1814 (Dec. 15, 1814?).

LARRABEES OF SCARBOROUGH, ME.

Thomas Larrabee,² whose name heads this branch pedigree, was another son of Stephen Larrabee,¹ who evidently went from Malden to North Yarmouth, and one of the seven brothers called "loving kinsmen" in the will of

William Larrabee,¹ of Malden, dated 1692. Thomas is said to have been born in 1660, and in 1681 was a land owner in Scarborough, but at the time of the Indian war of 1686 he retired to Kittery or Portsmouth,* where some of his children were born and married. I have record of the marriage of William and Elizabeth Adams, of date Mar. 30, 1706. We know that William of Scarborough had a wife Elizabeth, but from date of birth of his son hereinafter named there must have been an earlier marriage. Mr. Larrabee returned to his plantation in 1721, and on April 19, 1723, while at work in the field some distance from his house was, with his son Anthony, killed by the Indians. This fatal attack occurred on the "ten-acre home lot" where he lived, and his body was buried on the west side of the Black Point road, now a part of the Storer Libby homestead. The old Larrabee house stood near the junction of the Fogg road, where there is now an orchard. A record of the death of Thomas and his son stands on the town book as follows: "The death of Thomas Lereby and his son Anthony Lereby who was killed by the Ingons April 19, 1723." Mr. Larrabee was a worthy man who experienced during the trying times many vicissitudes, and his loss was deeply lamented by the towns-people. No authentic list of his children has been found, but the seven whose names follow were probably his issue:

1. ANTHONY,² killed by Indians, April 19, 1723.
2. ELENOR,³ m. Dec. 1, 1715, to Christopher Mitchell, of Kittery.
3. THOMAS,³ m. Abigail Pitman, of Portsmouth, N. H., in that town, May 7, 1715. He was "of Portsmouth" in 1728, and "of Scarborough" in 1731, where the proprietors had granted him land in 1720. Several children were baptized in Scarborough supposed to have been all born to him, but there are families of the name who claim to be descended from ancestors born in Scarborough—and the pension records sustain the assumption—whose names have not been found in either the town or church registers.
4. JANE,³ "spinster" in 1731.
5. HANNAH,³ "spinster" in 1731; m. Benjamin Richards, of Scarborough, Feb. 28, 1737.
6. JOHN,³ m. Mary Ingersoll, of Kittery, Jan. 13, 1726, by whom he had a numerous family, as will appear.
7. BENJAMIN,³ m. Sarah, dau. of Samuel and Abigail Johnson, of Kittery, Dec. 4, 1724, and lived on "Pleasant hill" in Scarborough.† The inscription on his gravestone in the Black Point Cemetery is as follows: "Mr. Benjamin Larrabee died Dec. 17, 1763, in the 63d year of his

* THOMAS LARRABEE, probably this man, was pressed into the service for "watching and guarding" for two months by John Usher, commander in chief of the forces in New Hampshire, at Dover, Sept. 29, 1696; was in Fort William and Mary at Newcastle, N. H., between July 7 and 17, 1708, and for two weeks in a scouting party under Capt. John Davis, in 1712. Thomas Larrabee and family were set off to Stratham, N. H., Mar. 14, 1715; was proprietor of 120 acres of land in Barrington, N. H., in 1722. He was identified with various real estate matters of which record was made during his residence in New Hampshire. Some of the statements of later date may relate to his son Thomas.

† He was at the destruction of the Indian settlement at Norridgewock in August, 1724. The desire to avenge the death of his father and brother the preceding April no doubt inspired him to volunteer in Captain Harmon's company. But he did not kill Father Rasle, the French priest who lived there. After the firing had nearly ceased he went into a wigwam where Father Rasle was, with great composure, smoking a long pipe. Larrabee, being more eager for Indian blood than any other, left him undisturbed and went in pursuit of the savages. Returning to the same wigwam soon afterwards he found the priest upon the floor slain by another hand—by Lieutenant Jacques.

age. Also Mrs. Sarah, his wife, died Dec. 26, 1789, in the 86th year of her age." These had eight children, of whom hereafter.

FOURTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND ABIGAIL:

1. ABIGAIL,⁴ m. James Libby, of Scarborough.
2. SAMUEL,⁴ m. Sarah Brown, of Scarborough.
3. THOMAS,⁴ was published at Falmouth, Feb. 14, 1742, with Mary Long. He was in the company of Capt. Thomas Perkers, June 29, 1747; settled in Scarborough, as appears by records of his children's baptisms:
 - I. PHEBE,⁵ bapt. Aug. 12, 1750; m. Benjamin Hunnewell, Nov. 11, 1773.
 - II. NATHANIEL,⁵ bapt. Apr. 29, 1753; m. — Hunnewell, Nov. 11, 1773.
 - III. MARY,⁵ bapt. May 13, 1757; m. Zarubabel Hunnewell, Dec. 28, 1775.
 - IV. DOROTHY,⁵ bapt. Dec. 28, 1760; m. John Bragdon, Apr. 29, 1784.
4. ISAAC,⁴ m. Deborah Larrabee, his cousin, of Scarborough, Feb. 5, 1756. In May, 1763, he and wife and three children, with others, embarked on a small vessel commanded by Capt. Buck, for Machias, where they arrived the 20th of the month. Here he built a large double log-house, within eight or ten rods of the falls, and a saw-mill. He was one of sixteen persons who had formed an association for the purpose of building mills and engaging in lumbering operations in Machias. His wife was baptized Dec. 24, 1732. This pair had not less than six children, whose descendants are now very numerous.
5. EZEKIEL,⁴ bapt. June 10, 1733; d. young.
6. JOSEPH,⁴ bapt. April 23, 1738.
7. OLIVE,⁴ bapt. June 12, 1743; m. Joseph Drisco, Nov. 12, 1760.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND MARY:

1. DEBORAH,⁴ b. July 24, 1728; m. Isaac Larrabee, her cousin, and settled in Machias, Me., where she survived until more than 100 years of age. She was one of the first white women in the township. Her descendants are very numerous.
2. SOLOMON,⁴ b. Oct. 7, 1731; m. Elizabeth Winter, Nov. 16, 1752; d. Aug. 6, 1759, leaving one child; was buried at Black Point, Scarborough.
1. PHEBE,⁵ bapt. May 9, 1756; m. Aug. 18, 1774, Joseph Gilkey, of Gorham. Probably the family of this name that removed from Gorham to Harrison are her connections.
3. JOHN,⁴ b. Dec. 24, 1732; d. young.
4. MARY,⁴ b. April 29, 1736; m. Thomas Libby, Nov. 15, 1753.
5. STEPHEN,⁴ b. Nov. 3, 1738; m. Hannah McKenney, Oct. 16, 1760, and settled in Scarborough, Me. He had seven children, of whom more.
6. PHEBE,⁴ b. Aug. 26, 1740; bapt. Jan. 4, 1741.
7. EUNICE,⁴ b. Nov. 24, 1741; m. Nathan Knight.
8. PHILIP,⁴ b. Mar. 3, 1744; m. Sally Smith, of Berwick, and settled in Scarborough, where he d. Aug. 22, 1823, aged 77. Issue hereafter.
9. JOHN,⁴ b. Apr. 23, 1746.
10. JONATHAN,⁴ b. Apr. 16, 1748; m. Alice Davis, July 9, 1771, and had

children b. in Scarborough. He then removed to Cape Elizabeth, where he remained several years, but finally settled in Durham, Me., where he died Oct. 20, 1836; his wife died in 1818. He was a soldier of the Revolution. There were no less than eight children in this family, of whom more presently.*

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN AND SARAH:

1. WILLIAM,⁴ b. May 2, 1727, seems to have been a much married man. He was published with Mary Burns, of Falmouth, July 25, 1752; they were married. He married Lydia Mitchell, Oct. 24, 1765; Lucy Stone, Oct. 29, 1788, and finally, Abigail Dyer. Eight children.
2. SARAH,⁴ b. June 28, 1729; m. John Adams, Oct. 19, 1755.
3. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. May 18, 1732; m. John Watson and Robert Hasty (?).
4. HANNAH,⁴ b. May 18, 1732; m. Joshua Libby, Nov. 2, 1755.
5. LYDIA,⁴ b. Apr. 3, 1736; m. Moses Fogg, Feb. 12, 1760.
6. BENJAMIN,⁴ b. May 23, 1740; m. Hannah H. Skillings, July 28, 1778. She d. Sept. 26, 1828, aged 81; he d. Apr. 17, 1829, aged 89. He was a captain in the Revolution and colonel of the militia; representative to the General Court. He was a solid man of the old stamp, whose life among his fellow-men was very useful. Three children, of whom more.
7. MIRIAM,⁴ b. Feb. 24, 1744; m. Ebenezer Libby, of Scarborough, Mar. 19, 1767.
8. JONATHAN,⁴ b. in 1748, in Scarborough (pension records), and was at one time a resident of Durham (probably Maine). In 1774 and 1775, he was in Charlestown, Mass., keeping house with his wife Margaret, dau. of Capt. Thomas Wellington, who owned an old-fashioned tavern in Watertown. In June, 1775, he enlisted in the Continental army. His house was burned down during the firing in Charlestown, and his wife with her child in arms took refuge with her mother in the Wellington tavern to which the British often came, asking for food. He served in the companies of Captains Stout and Fogg, and suffered many hardships. He d. at the age of 58, and was buried in the old Copp's Hill Cemetery in Boston.† There were ten children, of whom more.

FIFTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF ISAAC AND DEBORAH:

1. DAVID,⁵ m. Sally Haycock, settled in Machias, Me., and had issue as follows: *John*,⁶ *Jane*,⁶ m. Moses Holmes; *Martha*,⁶ m. Samuel Holmes; *Rebecca*,⁶ m. James Robbins; *William*,⁶ *Olive*,⁶ m. Daniel Downing; *Daniel*,⁶ *Eleanor*,⁶ m. David Bryant; *Hannah*,⁶ m. John Holmes.

* We are not aware that any attempt had been made to trace the connections of this branch of the Scarborough family, and the ancestry of Prof. William U. Larrabee was unknown.—*Author.*

† There is some obscurity about the history of this Jonathan Larrabee. His pension record shows that he was born in Scarborough in 1748, the same year of the birth of Jonathan, son of John, who married Alice Davis and settled in Durham, Me. That Jonathan had a son Jonathan who married Phebe Davis, by whom issue. This other Jonathan had a son of his name whose wife was Mary Davis. One more coincidence was this: Jonathan, son of John, lived in Durham and Jonathan under notice, designated son of Benjamin, according to pension record, was also at one time in Durham, but whether in Maine or New Hampshire we are not informed. It is conjectured that this Jonathan drifted away from Scarborough when young and did not return. It may be that this Jonathan was in some way connected with Capt. John Larrabee, of Castle William, of Boston. Rhoda, daughter of this Jonathan, married James Greenwood, of Boston, and one of the executors of Capt. John's will was his "much respected friend, Capt. Nathaniel Greenwood." I leave these clues for what they may be worth to future genealogists.

2. JOSEPH,⁵ bapt. in Scarborough, Oct. 31, 1756; m. Jan. 17, 1816 (?) Phebe Libby, settled in Machias, and had children named as follows: *Joseph*,⁶ *Isaac*,⁶ *George*,⁶ *Isaiah*,⁶ *Archibald*,⁶ *Jane*,⁶ m. Benjamin Rice; *Rebecca*,⁶ m. Enoch Libby; *Daniel*,⁶ *Abigail*,⁶ m. David Colson.
3. EUNICE,⁵ bapt. Feb. 5, 1756; m. Benjamin Pettigrew; lived in Machias.
4. ABNER,⁵ m. Jane Chase, lived in Machias, and had issue: *Deborah*,⁶ m. Joseph Colby; *Phebe*,⁶ m. Daniel McGuire; *Lucy*,⁶ m. Benjamin Johnson; *Thankful*,⁶ m. Joseph L. Carter; *Delana*,⁶ m. Joel McKenzie; *Hannah*,⁶ m. Hiram Johnson; *Betsy*,⁶ m. George Pettigrew.
5. PATTY,⁵ m. Nathan Libby, and her dau. Hannah m. John Larrabee and Sally m. Daniel Larrabee.
6. MOSES,⁵ m. Sally Sanborn, settled in Machias, and had issue: *Abraham*,⁶ *Stephen*,⁶ *Susan*,⁶ m. James Wood; *Hannah*,⁶ m. Daniel Merrett; *Seth*,⁶ *Lavinia*,⁶ *Mary*,⁶ m. Samuel Kenney; *Phebe*,⁶ m. Daniel Smith, and had Sally, m. William Larrabee.

CHILDREN OF STEPHEN AND HANNAH:

1. SOLOMON,⁵ m. Lucy Dram, and with his five youngest children emigrated to Ohio, about 1818. His children were: *Hannah*,⁶ m. — Witham, of Minot; *Sally*,⁶ m. — Hackett, of Minot; *Edward*,⁶ *Samuel*,⁶ *Lucy*,⁶ and *Mercy*,⁶
2. STEPHEN,⁵ had children named *Mary*,⁶ m. Moses Libby, of Danville, Me.; *Asenath*,⁶ m. — Freeman, of Portland; *Dennis*,⁶ died at sea; *Dorothy*,⁶ *Stephen*,⁶ *Priscilla*,⁶ *John W.*,⁶ *Fanny*,⁶ married George Hame, of Portland.
3. JACOB,⁵ b. in Scarborough; m. Jane Meserve, Sept. 24, 1793, settled in the "Pejepscot country," afterwards Danville, now Auburn, Me. His children were, *Keziah*,⁶ *William*,⁶ settled in Hartland; *Stephen*,⁶ b. 1799, lived in Auburn; *Jacob*,⁶ lived in Auburn, d. June, 1886; *Abner*,⁶ lived in Auburn, d. in 1882; *Hannah*,⁶ *Margaret*,⁶ and *Jane*,⁶
4. JOSEPH,⁵ m. Abigail McKenney, of the old Scarborough stock, and settled in Danville, now Auburn, where his children, named as follows, were born:
 - I. ISAAC,⁶ b. 1799; m. Rebecca Adams; d. 1861.
 - II. JOSEPH,⁶ b. 1801; m. Charity Littlefield; d. July 15, 1872.
 - III. SALOME,⁶ of whom no record.
 - IV. STEPHEN,⁶ b. in 1803; m. Bethia Hall, and lived in Parkman, Me.; d. in 1873.
 - V. HARRIET,⁶ b. in 1805; m. Nathaniel Raynes; d. in 1880.
 - VI. HANNAH,⁶ b. in 1807; m. Daniel McDaniel.
 - VII. DORCAS,⁶ b. in 1809; m. Miles King, of Dexter, Me.
 - VIII. JACOB,⁶ b. in 1811; m. Mary Philbrick, and settled in Litchfield, Me.
5. MOSES,⁵ b. in Scarborough, in 1775; m. Eunice Martin, and settled at Black Point, in his native town; in 1802 he removed to Danville, where he resided until early in 1834, when he went to No. 6 Range, Penobscot county, now the town of Carroll, where he died. Seven children:
 1. PAMELIA,⁶ b. in Scarborough, Nov. 19, 1800; m. in Springfield, Me.,

- Phineas S. Woodman, of Belfast, and had four children; d. Oct. 8, 1885, in Springfield.
- II. HIRAM,⁶ b. in 1803; d. in Carroll, Me., in 1840.
 - III. EUNICE,⁶ b. in 1806; m. Nov. 20, 1832, to Joseph Larrabee, who d. in Medford, Mass., Jan., 1892.
 - IV. MOSES,⁶ b. in 1811; d. in Carroll, Me., in 1862.
 - V. JOHN,⁶ b. in 1814; m. Harriet M. Martin, and resides in Carroll, Me. He has several children, of whom more.
 - VI. EMILY,⁶ b. in 1816.
 - VII. MINERVA,⁶ b. in 1820; m. Samuel Clark.
6. ISAAC,⁵ had children named *Mary*,⁶ *Stephen*,⁶ *Eunice*,⁶ *George*,⁶ *Annie*.⁶
7. MARY,⁵

CHILDREN OF PHILIP AND SALLY:

1. JOHN,⁵ b. Aug. 5, 1769 (records have it Nov. 5th); m. Susan Andrews, b. Dec. 10, 1774, d. Oct. 5, 1854. He settled in Wales, Me. He d. Apr. 7, 1854. Eleven children, of whom more.
2. SARAH,⁵ bapt. Jan., 1773; m. Ivory Killburn, Dec. 29, 1796.
3. BETSEY,⁵ bapt. Aug. 26, 1776; m. Steven Seavey, Sept. 30, 1798.
4. GUINNE,⁵ bapt. Nov. 9, 1778.
5. ANNA,⁵ bapt. Oct. 2, 1780; m. John Meserve, Mar. 24, 1802.
6. CAPT. DANIEL,⁵ b. July 4, 1782; m. Mary Quimby and settled at North Scarborough, where he d. June 6, 1864, aged 81. He was captain in the war of 1812; his wife d. at the age of 70 years and 3 months. Six children, of whom hereafter.
7. PHILIP,⁵ bapt. Oct. 3, 1784; m. Polly Grant and lived in Gorham, Me., where he d. aged 87. He had a son *James*.⁶
8. EUNICE,⁵ bapt. August 23, 1787; m. Thomas Weymouth and lived in Webster, Me.
9. HANNAH,⁵ bapt. Dec. 20, 1789.
10. PHEBE,⁵ bapt. Feb. 18, 1792; child of Philip and Hannah.

CHILDREN OF JONATHAN AND ALICE:

1. JOHN,⁵ bapt. Sept. 27, 1781, in Scarborough.
2. ICHABOD,⁵ bapt. Sept. 27, 1781, in Scarborough.
3. EUNICE,⁵ bapt. Sept. 27, 1781, in Scarborough.
4. MARY,⁵ bapt. Sept. 27, 1781, in Scarborough.
5. WILLIAM,⁵ lived in Durham, and had children named *Mary*,⁶ *Martha*,⁶ and *Emeline*.⁵
6. JONATHAN,⁵ b. April 21, 1782, in Scarborough; m. Phebe Davis, his cousin, Oct. 20, 1809 (she b. Nov. 20, 1788, and d. Oct. 16, 1869, in Mexico, Me.), and settled in Durham. He removed to Hartford, where he d. Feb. 12, 1853. He had issue, thirteen children, all born in Durham, Me., of whom hereafter.
7. CALEB,⁵ settled in Bowdoinham, where he was living in 1834, but I have not reached any descendant with my letters.
8. JOANNA,⁵ m. a Roach, and has connections in Auburn, Me.



Mr. C. Danaher



Prof. William Clark Larrabee,⁶ grandson of Jonathan⁴ (10), was born in Cape Elizabeth, Me.,* Dec. 23, 1802; m. Sept. 28, 1828, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Col. William Dunn, of Poland, and died in Greencastle, Ind., May 4, 1859. By this union there were four children, of whom hereafter.

From the seventh year of his age to the seventeenth he lived with his Uncle Jonathan and grandfather in Durham, where he assisted in cultivating the farm, attending the district school in summer and winter, and earned a little money by working for the neighbors and picking berries. He began to attend Methodist meetings when eight years old, was converted under the preaching of Rev. Daniel Plummer and others, and began a devout Christian life. In 1818 he walked to Strong, seventy miles distant, and engaged to work for Dr. John L. Blake till he should be twenty-one years old. Eliphalet Clark, afterwards an eminent citizen and physician of Portland, was at Dr. Blake's as a student of medicine, and a life-long friendship was established between the two young men. In recognition of this attachment and encouragement received from Mr. Clark, he assumed the name of Clark as a middle name.

Feeling impressed that he was called to preach, he was given a license to exhort, and made his first effort to preach in June, 1821. He entered upon the course of study prescribed for candidates for the ministry by the M. E. church, helping himself forward by teaching; attended for one term the academy at Newmarket, N. H., and in the fall of 1823, while teaching in Wells, was advised by the Rev. Moses Greenleaf to take a college course. By private study and a term at Farmington Academy he was prepared to enter the Sophomore class of Bowdoin College at the commencement of 1825. He was graduated from this institution in 1828, second in a class of twenty. While a student in college he taught school during vacations in Poland; and during two terms of his junior and senior years labored as an assistant, and after the failure of the principal, Zenas Caldwell, as acting principal, in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary.

After graduating he was principal of a newly established academy at Alfred and spent there two happy years. On the opening of the Wesleyan University, Middleton, Conn., in 1830, the president elect, Dr. Wilber Fisk, not being able to take personal charge at once, he was appointed tutor with actual charge of the school, and taught the first class of five or six freshmen with twenty preparatory students. The next year he was elected principal of the Oneida Conference Seminary, Cazenovia, N. Y. Here he became, in 1832, a member of the Oneida conference of the Methodist Episcopal church—technically, though never practically, an "itinerant" preacher. After four years of remarkable success as a teacher at Cazenovia, Mr. Larrabee was called to be principal of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, to succeed the Rev. Merritt Caldwell, who had accepted a professorship in Dickinson College. The seminary had been a manual labor school, but never financially successful as such. Mr. Larrabee assumed the full management, paying all expenses

*The Larrabee homestead was on Barron hill, in Cape Elizabeth, on the left side of the road leading from Portland, some three miles out, where the cellar depression could be seen a few years back. The father of Prof. William C. Larrabee, a seaman, was lost on the ocean or died on shore about the time of his birth. His mother became the wife of Captain Small, of Cape Elizabeth, and had two daughters; one of them, Eunice, married a Mr. Pickett, of that town, where a son Joseph, a teacher in the Portland schools and a prominent citizen, now resides and with whom his aunt, Dorcas I. Small, has made her home. The mother of Prof. Larrabee died April 11, 1852; she is spoken of as a most estimable woman, held in great esteem by her children and grandchildren.

and receiving all the revenues. His career here brought him a high reputation as an educator, but caused him financial embarrassment.

He was engaged as assistant in the geological survey of Maine under Dr. Charles T. Jackson, in 1837-38; and was appointed chaplain of the Regiment of Artillery in the 1st Brigade and 2d Division of the state militia, and a director of the Maine Insane Hospital, in 1840.

Mr. Larrabee was a delegate to the general conference of the M. E. church, which met at Baltimore in 1840. There he became acquainted with persons who were interested in founding a Methodist college in Indiana. He was afterwards elected professor of mathematics and natural science in the Indiana Asbury University, Greencastle, and removed to that state in 1841. Serving as acting president of the institution in 1848-49, he introduced considerable reforms in the course of studies, making it systematic and bringing it up as near as the conditions of scholarship in the state would allow to the standards of the older colleges. In 1848, he served as a member and secretary of the board of visitors of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He was offered and declined important positions in several institutions of learning, among which were the presidency of the Iowa and Indiana State Universities.

In 1852 he was appointed editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, a Methodist monthly magazine, published at Cincinnati, Ohio, to which he had long been a leading contributor. He declined this position, taking care of the magazine, however, for six months, till a permanent editor could be installed, to accept the Democratic nomination as the candidate for state superintendent of public instruction of Indiana. He was elected and spent his term of two years in organizing the school system of the state from the foundation, in conformity with the provisions of a new law. He was defeated as candidate for re-election in 1854, under the impulse of a general political revolution. Having in the interval been appointed superintendent of the Indiana institution for the blind, he was elected, in 1856, state superintendent of public instruction for a second term. The former school law had been decided unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and his second term was largely devoted to re-construction of the school system under the provisions of the amended law.

Professor Larrabee retired from office and from public life at the end of his term, in January, 1859. Broken down in health and suffering from business losses and overwork, he succumbed rapidly after the death of Mrs. Larrabee, Jan. 15, 1859, and survived her less than four months.

In all his educational work, Prof. Larrabee proved himself a great teacher, possessed of rare felicity in imparting instruction and a remarkable power in gaining the affection of his pupils. At all institutions where he was engaged, the attendance of students rapidly increased, and the religious influence was marked by revivals of great power and permanent results. Many of his students became eminent as ministers and educators.

The literary works of Prof. Larrabee include "Rosebower," a collection of essays, reminiscences, and emotional pieces, chiefly selected from his contributions to the *Ladies' Repository* from 1841 to 1852; "Scientific Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion"; and two collections of biographical sketches of pioneers of the Methodist church in England and the United States, entitled "Wesley and His Co-laborers" and "Asbury and His Co-laborers"; all published by the Methodist Book Concern, at Cincinnati, Ohio. He received the degree of LL. D., from the Indiana State University. Children:



PROF. WM. H. LARRABEE.

1. WILLIAM H.,⁷ b. Sept. 20, 1829, of whom hereafter.
2. ELLEN F.,⁷ b. at Kent's Hill, Sept. 23, 1835; was m. in 1852 to Samuel Allen Lattimore, now (1893) professor of chemistry in the University of Rochester, N. Y. These have had five children; four daughters living. Mrs. Lattimore is a writer of beautiful verses, and we subjoin a specimen relating to her native state:

DEAR OLD MAINE.

I've looked today on the dear old hills,
 The dear old hills of my early home;
 I've looked with eyes that were dim with tears,
 That came with thoughts of former years;
 When, like a fluttering, unledged bird,
 I nestled within my warm home nest,
 And knowing no sorrow and fearing no pain
 I first peeped out on the hills of Maine.

I've walked today in the grand old woods,
 The grand old woods that my father loyed;
 I've pressed my feet on the mossy sod,
 The very same that my mother trod;
 I've picked the berries so ripe and sweet,
 I've breathed the pine tree's fragrant breath,
 And the fairy fountain once again
 Has filled my cup in the woods of Maine.

I've bathed my brow in the tranquil lake
 That dimples and smiles in the summer sun,
 I've gathered the lilies so pure and white,
 With a tender touch of my old delight;
 Till I longed to lay my burdens down,
 And sink to sleep where the lilies grow;
 I'd wish no dirge but the soft refrain
 That the waters sing in the lakes of Maine.

I've stood today by the lonely graves
 Where rest the friends my childhood knew.
 The breeze stole out of the quivering fir—
 The bee flew round with indolent stir—
 The wild bird sought his hidden nest—
 The myrtle wreathed the tangled path—
 And the blinding tears fell down like rain,
 As I bowed my head o'er the graves in Maine.

O! glorious, glorious hills of Maine!
 O! beautiful, beautiful woods of Maine!
 O! lakes with wealth of shimmering waves!
 O! silent spot of the silent graves!
 Though absent long, I've wandered far,
 And smiled and wept 'neath other skies,
 Through every change does my heart retain
 Its early love—for my dear old Maine!

3. CHARLES R.,⁷ b. at Kent's Hill, Me., Aug. 6, 1840; d. in Utica, N. Y., May 13, 1879.
4. EMMA R.,⁷ b. in Greencastle, Ind., Aug., 1842; d. there May 6, 1846.

Prof. William H. Larrabee,⁷ son of William C. and Harriet Larrabee, was b. in Alfred, Me., Sept. 20, 1829. He attended the Maine Wesleyan Seminary; removed to Greencastle, Ind., with his father, in 1841; entered Indiana Asbury University (now Depew University) in the same year; was graduated thence in 1845; taught, engaged in horticulture, and studied law; was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Indiana in 1852; was clerk in the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, of Indiana, in 1853 and 1854; was employed as assistant editor of *The Methodist*, a religious journal, in New York, from 1862 till 1865; as associate editor of the *Brooklyn Daily Union*, Brooklyn, N. Y., from 1865 till 1870; as assistant editor of *The Methodist* again from 1871 till 1876; and in 1870 was engaged as translator and assistant editor for the *Popular Science Monthly*, in New York, a position in which he remains at the time of the publication of this book. While he has

published no books and only a few magazine and newspaper articles under his own name, his contributions to the editorial and other special departments of various periodicals, and of books published under other names, would, if collected, fill a large volume. They include, besides the periodicals already named, articles in the *Christian Union*, *Independent*, *Christian at Work*, *Christian Advocate*, and *National Repository*; also ecclesiastical and special articles in the successive volumes of *Appleton's Annual Cyclopaedia* for more than twenty-five years; articles in *Kiddler and Schem's Cyclopaedia of Education* for 1878; and articles in Bishop Simpson's "Cyclopaedia of Methodism"; and he was joint author with Prof. A. J. Schem of a "History of the War in the East" (of 1877). He received the degree of LL. D. from Depew University, in 1888. He resides at 45 Willow Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. He was m. June 25, 1866, to Letitia Bell, dau. of Asbury Frazier, of Cincinnati, Ohio. These have had one child, *Henry Edward*,⁸ b. Jan. 28, 1874, and d. in infancy.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND WIVES:

1. JAMES,⁵ b. July 5, 1753; d. young.
2. SARAH,⁵ b. Mar. 10, 1755.
3. ZEBULON,⁵ b. Mar. 11, 1757. (See Larrabees of Baldwin, Me.)
4. JOSHUA,⁵ b. Aug. 4, 1759. (See Larrabees of Baldwin, Me.)
5. JAMES,⁵ b. July 23, 1761. (See Larrabees of Baldwin, Me.)
6. LYDIA,⁵ b. Aug. 8, 1763; never married.
7. ELIZABETH,⁵ b. Apr. 2, 1766; m. Joseph Waterhouse.
8. WILLIAM,⁵ b. July 28, 1769; m. Hadassah Parker, and was a teacher in early life. He settled on the old homestead in Scarborough, where he spent his days, and where his son and five daughters were born.
9. HANNAH,⁵ b. June 23, 1771; m. Richard King, of Scarborough, Jan. 14, 1790, and had issue.
10. BENJAMIN,⁵ b. Mar. 21, 1773; m. Jane Norton.
11. ANNA,⁵ b. May 15, 1775; m. Samuel Deering.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN AND HANNAH:

1. HANNAH,⁵ b. June 8, 1779; d. unmarried, June 16, 1807.
2. BENJAMIN,⁵ b. June 24, 1781; m. Susanna Libby, of Scarborough, Oct. 10, 1805 (she b. Nov. 16, 1784, d. May 17, 1846), and settled in that town, where his seven children were born. He was a farmer; man of superior intelligence and moral culture; served as selectman and representative in the Legislature. He d. Feb. 25, 1823.
3. JOSEPH,⁵ b. Feb. 22, 1788; m. Phebe Libby, Jan. 17, 1816, who d. Dec. 18, 1869. He d. July 2, 1863; was in the war of 1812. Four children.

CHILDREN OF JONATHAN AND MARGARET:

1. WILLIAM,⁵ d. young.
2. RUTH,⁵ m. Leonard Whitney, of Watertown, Mass., and had issue.
3. ANN,⁵ m. Dawes Melvin, of Lowell, Mass., and had children.
4. THOMAS,⁵ was in the war of 1812 as privateer; was taken prisoner by the British, carried to England, and remained in confinement for several years. He is supposed to have lived in Newmarket, where he was buried. Children: *Margaret*,⁶ *Sarah*,⁶ and *John*.⁶

5. JONATHAN,⁵ m. Mary Davis and lived in Dalton, where he d. and was buried. His children were *Charles*,⁶ *William*,⁶ *Margaret*,⁶ and *Henry*.⁶
6. WILLIAM W.,⁵ b. June 18, 1795, in Charlestown, Mass.; m. Thankful Abby, of East Hartford, Conn., in 1818; second, Amelia Roberts (b. Oct. 10, 1802, d. Oct. 26, 1853), in 1825; third, Lydia Bidwell (b. in 1803, d. June 1, 1886). He learned the paper maker's trade of Colonel Wiswell, of Watertown; served afterwards in the war of 1812. In 1822-3 he was superintendent of Hudson's Mills in Scotland, now Burnside, Conn. He was religiously devout and one of the founders of the Methodist church in Burnside, where he was known as "Father Larrabee" in advanced life. He d. in 1886, aged 83 years. Children:
 - I. MARY G.,⁶ b. May 1, 1820; m. Capt. Wooster Alexander, of South Windsor; d. June, 1881, aged 62 years.
 - II. SUSAN A.,⁶ b. Dec. 28, 1821; m., 1854, Edmund Williams, of South Lee, and had issue.
 - III. LEONARD W.,⁶ b. Feb. 22, 1824; m. Mary —; d. Jan. 26, 1866; had *Rosina*,⁷ b. in 1862.
 - IV. ELIZABETH M.,⁶ b. Dec. 6, 1827; m. first, 1845, Eli Burnham; second, Levi C. Gates, of East Hartford, Conn., Nov. 12, 1850. Issue.
 - V. SARAH C.,⁶ b. July 18, 1829; d. Sept. 12, 1853.
 - VI. JULIA R.,⁶ b. Dec. 19, 1831; m., 1855, Edward Prior, of East Windsor, Conn. Issue.
 - VII. WILLIAM W.,⁶ b. May 20, 1834; m., 1859, Anna Lawes; d. Feb. 19, 1882.
 - VIII. DAWES M.,⁶ b. Sept. 7, 1836; d. Sept. 23, 1853.
 - IX. MARIA T.,⁶ b. Sept. 9, 1840; m. Laurence Lester, June 8, 1859, and has children.
 - X. EMMA A.,⁶ b. Sept. 5, 1842; m. May 3, 1864, Horace P. Gates, of Norwich, Conn.

SIXTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND SUSAN:

1. PERSINA,⁵ b. May 20, 1795; m. Moody Spofford, had seven children, and d. Mar. 4, 1858.
2. SALLY,⁶ b. July 19, 1797; d. Aug. 26, 1800.
3. HANNAH,⁶ b. Mar. 23, 1800; m. Walter Jordan; had one son, *Albion*.⁷
4. PHILIP,⁶ b. Jan. 4, 1802; m. Elizabeth Norton, and d. Sept. 20, 1868. Seven children, of whom four d. unmarried.
 1. CLARISSA E.,⁷ b. Mar. 28, 1831; m. Retiah D. Jones, Aug. 25, 1850; d. Sept. 6, 1851.
 - II. ISABELLA J.,⁷ b. May 30, 1836; m. John E. Lombard, Oct. 15, 1857, and has sons.
5. JOHN,⁶ b. June 23, 1804; m. Almira Burke and had a large family; nearly all d. unmarried.
 - I. MARY A.,⁷ m. John Purington and has issue.
 - II. EMMA,⁷ m. Samuel Lombard and had issue.
6. DANIEL,⁶ b. July 1, 1805, in Wales, Me.; m. Sobrina, dau. of Elias Ricker, of Wales, Jan. 31, 1831. He was by trade a ship carpenter;

was deacon in the Baptist church; represented Wales in the Legislature in 1845 and 1847; wife d. in Gardiner, Me., Feb. 27, 1882; he d. in Gardiner, Mar. 4, 1883. Two children:

- I. STATIRA J.,⁷ b. Nov. 24, 1831; m. William S. Hanscom; has four sons.
- II. HON. JAMES M.,⁷ b. Dec. 14, 1833, in Wales, Me. He m. Priscilla, dau. of Amos Woodward, of Winthrop, Me., Sept. 18, 1856, and settled in the city of Gardiner, where he has since resided. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and at Phillips Exeter Academy. He was for several years principal of the Highland Avenue grammar school in Gardiner; served in the 11th Maine Volunteer Regiment until discharged by act of Congress; for several years after the war worked as farmer and carpenter; has been honored by his fellow-citizens with various city offices; was a member and presiding officer in both branches of the city council; treasurer, collector, assessor, and overseer of the poor; director of high school and member of superintending school committee for twenty-five years, which position he still holds. By Governor Robie he was appointed police judge of Gardiner in July, 1885; re-appointed by Governor Burleigh in 1889, and by Governor Cleaves in July, 1893. Judge Larrabee has always been an earnest student and is well versed in the sciences, languages, and literature. He has followed the good example of several of his ancestors, and reared a large family of children, as follows:
 - (1). *Mabel F.*,⁸ b. Jan. 18, 1858; d. Feb. 27, 1859.
 - (2). *Edgar W.*,⁸ born Jan. 19, 1860; m. Lula G. Abbott, of Lowell, Mass., in Nov., 1885, where he now resides; graduated from Bowdoin College, class of '81. He is now assistant paymaster of the Massachusetts Manufacturing Co., of Lowell; has a dau. *Marian*,⁹ b. Dec. 21, 1887.
 - (3). *Harry E.*,⁸ b. May 26, 1862; m. Jan. 20, 1884, Lizzie Danforth, of Gardiner; printer, now foreman Gardiner Publishing Co. Two children: *Lula M.*,⁹ b. Dec. 28, 1884, and *Eva*,⁹ b. Aug., 1891.
 - (4). *Daniel*,⁸ b. Oct. 22, 1863; m. Nettie E. Morse, in Nov., 1886, of Lowell, Mass. She d. in May, 1891. He d. Feb. 23, 1893.
 - (5). *James M.*,⁸ b. Nov. 4, 1866; killed by accident, June 13, 1869.
 - (6). *Joseph H.*,⁸ b. Sept. 27, 1868; jeweler in Norwich, Conn.
 - (7). *Helen W.*,⁸ b. Feb. 7, 1872.
 - (8). *Edith M.*,⁸ b. Feb. 7, 1872; Colby University, class of '97.
 - (9). *Austin P.*,⁸ b. Jan. 26, 1878.
7. STEPHEN,⁶ b. April 27, 1807; m., first, Nancy Allen; second, Emma Watts. He had three children, viz.: *Ann M.*,⁷ m. Frank Moses; *Amos A.*,⁷ and *Edward W.*,⁷ living in Bath.
8. SUSAN,⁶ b. May 11, 1809; m. Solon Staples; d. Nov. 9, 1877.
9. SALLY,⁶ b. Mar 29, 1812; d. June 21, 1849, unmarried.
10. WILLIAM,⁶ b. Oct. 2, 1814; d. Dec. 10, 1817.
11. WILLIAM,⁶ b. Feb. 26, 1818; twice m.; first wife was Mary Coombs; second, Abby Coombs. One son, *George W.*,⁷ in Boston in 1886.



James M Carrance





R. J. L. L. L.

CHILDREN OF DANIEL AND MARY:

- I. JOHN S.,⁶ b. June 12, 1816; m. Lucy Libby, Dec., 1841, and settled on the homestead, in Scarborough, where he d. Jan. 24, 1884, aged 67. His children were a son and two daughters, named as follows:
 1. THERESA E.,⁷ b. Sept., 1842; d. Feb. 16, 1857.
 - II. PHILIP J.,⁷ b. April 12, 1844; m. and resides in Portland, Me. He attended school in Scarborough until fourteen years of age, when he removed to Portland with his parents, where he had superior educational advantages and graduated from the high school in 1863. He entered Tufts College the same year and graduated fourth in his class, in 1867. He taught school about four months, winters, during his college course. Immediately after graduating he took charge of the Portland Academy and held the preceptor's position about two years, during which time he read law with Howard & Cleaves. He was admitted to practice law in the state courts, May 19, 1869, and soon after to practice in the U. S. courts. He opened an office in Portland, and practised alone until the fall of 1883, when he formed a copartnership with Hon. M. P. Frank, which still exists. He has been candidate for councilor, alderman, county attorney, and representative, but the party to which he belonged being in the minority in the city he was not elected. His grandfather and father were firm Democrats and he has followed the political traditions of his family. He is liberal and independent in his religious views, and attends services at the Universalist church. He is an able lawyer and is identified with business enterprises in the city. Three children.
 - III. LUCY M.,⁷ living with her mother, in Scarborough.
2. ABIGAIL,⁶ b. Nov. 1, 1818; m. first, William Files; second, Samuel Butterfield.
3. BETSEY,⁶ b. June 23, 1821.
4. MOSES,⁶ b. 1823; d. at the age of 3 years.
5. HARRIET,⁶ 6. AARON,⁶ 7. SARAH,⁶ (triplets) d. in infancy.
8. DANIEL F.,⁶ b. June 18, 1831; m. Henrietta Ling, and has long kept a boarding-house and baiting stable in Portland, where he now resides. Two children: *Frank*⁷ and *Annie*.⁷
9. MARY C.,⁶ d. when a child.
10. MARY E.,⁶

CHILDREN OF PHILIP AND POLLY:

1. NANCY,⁶ b. 1813; m. James Storer in 1851.
2. JAMES,⁶ b. 1818; m. Elizabeth Pike, of Gorham in 1849.
3. IVORY K.,⁶ b. 1823; m. Betsey Hodgdon; d. July 13, 1859.

CHILDREN OF JONATHAN AND PHEBE:

1. DAVIS,⁶ b. Jan. 14, 1810; d. Jan. 2, 1823, in Durham, Me.
2. JOHN,⁶ b. Aug. 9, 1811; d. unmarried, Jan. 30, 1888, in Livermore, Me.
3. JOSEPH C.,⁶ b. Dec. 3, 1812; m. Eunice, daughter of Moses Larrabee, of Carroll, Me., Nov. 20, 1832, and d. in Medford, Mass., in Jan., 1892. Mrs. Larrabee is still living with her children in Medford, at the ripe age of 86 years. Issue:

- I. JULIA A.,⁷ b. Sept. 22, 1833.
- II. PHEBE J.,⁷ b. May 30, 1835; m. Nov. 19, 1856, Gustavus A. Converse.
- III. ALLEN C.,⁷ b. Mar. 19, 1837; m. Margaret Evans, May, 1877.
- IV. JOSEPH A.,⁷ b. Apr. 10, 1839; drowned in 1846.
- V. JOHN A.,⁷ b. Feb. 27, 1842; m. Annie P. Scales, Dec. 25, 1876.
- VI. EMMA F.,⁷ b. Sept. 16, 1845; m. Apr., 1869, Leander W. Libby.
- VII. CHARLOTTE,⁷ b. Mar. 30, 1847; d. Mar. 30, 1847.
- VIII. CHARLES D.,⁷ b. Mar. 30, 1847; d. Sept. 7, 1891.
- IX. CHARLOTTE E.,⁷ b. Aug. 9, 1852; m. Dec. 25, 1875, Charles F. Tukey.
4. WILLIAM D.,⁶ b. Dec. 28, 1814; m. Lydia Estes, May 15, 1843, and d. in Portland, Me., Nov. 17, 1871. His widow survives and is with her daughter, Mrs. Crandall. Three children, as follows:
 - I. ELLEN G.,⁷ b. May 27, 1844; d. July 29, 1849.
 - II. EMMA E.,⁷ b. Sept. 10, 1847; m. July 14, 1874, to G. Herman Willis.
 - III. JEANNETTE A.,⁷ b. April 23, 1851; m. April 17, 1873, to Charles R. Crandall, and resides in Portland, Me.
5. ISRAEL M.,⁶ b. July 16, 1817; m. Eliza Stickney, April 5, 1854, and d. at sea, April 20, 1861, issueless.
6. LOUISA,⁶ b. April 5, 1819; m. Mar. 31, 1844, to Thomas Stickney.
7. JOANNA R.,⁶ b. April 30, 1821; d. Aug. 17, 1875, at Hartford, Me.
8. DAVIS,⁶ b. Nov. 14, 1823; m. Sarah Stickney, May 24, 1846, and d. Nov. 25, 1885, in Wayne, Me. Children:
 - I. JUSTINA,⁷ b. Nov. 21, 1847; d. May 20, 1871, unmarried.
 - II. ELLA F.,⁷ b. Dec. 9, 1849; m. Jan. 27, 1877, to Kidder R. Linnell.
 - III. ISRAEL M.,⁷ b. Jan. 29, 1852; d. Mar. 19, 1873.
 - IV. HARRIET,⁷ b. Dec. 17, 1854; m. Sept. 8, 1880, to Millard F. Verrill.
 - V. CLARENCE,⁷ b. Feb. 2, 1857.
 - VI. LAURA,⁷ b. Mar. 4, 1859; m. Oct. 9, 1880, to John M. Weeks.
 - VII. FRED D.,⁷ b. July 29, 1861; m. Clara A. Raymond, Oct. 15, 1892, and has *Alfred R.*,⁸ b. Apr. 2, 1894.
- VIII. CHARLES C.,⁷ b. Mar. 26, 1867; d. Aug. 30, 1888.
- IX. BERTHA,⁷ b. June 13, 1871.
9. JAMES,⁶ b. Feb. 12, 1825; d. Feb. 20, 1825, in Durham, Me.
10. ISAAC D.,⁶ b. Jan. 13, 1826; d. Sept. 29, 1826, in Durham, Me.
11. AARON S.,⁶ b. Dec. 2, 1827; m. Elizabeth Childs, Oct. 7, 1855, and is still living. Children:
 - I. ROLAND,⁷ b. July 31, 1856; m. Ida J. Stevenson, and has issue: *Mabel A.*,⁸ b. Mar. 21, 1884; *Mary E.*,⁸ b. Apr. 15, 1885; *Gerty*,⁸ b. Nov. 22, 1886; *Almy C.*,⁸ b. May 25, 1888; *Austin A.*,⁸ b. Aug. 17, 1890.
 - II. JOHN D.,⁷ b. Sept. 25, 1864; m. Mary Laragan, May 15, 1892, and has *Estelle*,⁸ b. May 25, 1893.
 - III. MYRON L.,⁷ b. Sept. 13, 1868; m. Sarah Canshysea, Dec. 7, 1892.
12. MARY J.,⁶ b. Mar. 30, 1829; m. Jan. 23, 1850, Amasa Lucas.

13. HARRIET,⁶ b. Apr. 25, 1831; m. June 14, 1851, David Glover, and d. Nov. 6, 1851, in Hartford, Me.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND HADASSAH:

1. COL. JAMES,⁶ b. Dec. 16, 1798; m. Phebe Flint, of Baldwin, and settled on the homestead, that had been (1884) in the family 200 years. He was a school-teacher in early years, and while thus employed in Baldwin became acquainted with charming Phebe whose kindly heart was not flinty. He d. July 8, 1886, leaving two sons and a daughter. *Albert S.*⁷ was a merchant at Lockwood, N. J., in 1884, and his brother *Edward*⁷ was a merchant at Manchester, N. J.
2. LYDIA,⁶ b. Apr. 11, 1800; m. Jacob Staples; d. June, 1883.
3. JANE,⁶ b. Jan. 9, 1802; m. Hon. Dennis Milliken; d. Oct. 3, 1879.
4. MARY,⁶ b. Dec. 25, 1803; m. James Whitney.
5. HADASSAH,⁶ b. Oct. 28, 1807; d. Oct. 31, 1831.
6. HANNAH,⁶ b. Aug. 1, 1812; d. Jan. 7, 1886.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN AND SUSANNA:

1. MARY,⁶ b. Dec. 20, 1806; d. Dec. 2, 1832
2. JOHN,⁶ b. Mar. 19, 1808; m. Asenath, dau. of Dominicus McKenney, of Limington, July, 4, 1832, and settled on the Scarborough homestead. His wife d. Feb. 23, 1871; he d. Feb. 23, 1880; was a man of sterling integrity and a useful citizen. There were five children:
 - I. WILLIAM H.,⁷ b. July 15, 1834; d. Aug. 21, 1852.
 - II. MARY H.,⁷ b. Aug. 2, 1838; m. Lewis McLellan, of Gorham, Me., and d. Dec. 2, 1874.
 - III. BENJAMIN S.,⁷ b. Sept. 2, 1840; m. Abbie E. Brown, of Saccarappa, and lives on the homestead in Scarborough, Me.
 - IV. HARRIET S.,⁷ b. Jan. 14, 1842; d. Aug. 15, 1851.
3. BENJAMIN,⁶ b. Aug. 8, 1810; m. Harriet Pearson, Oct. 4, 1836, and settled in Portland as a mechanic. He m. second, Angeline True, of North Yarmouth, Me.; was a very worthy man. He d. in Portland, Aug. 2, 1874, leaving a son:
 1. GEORGE H. P.,⁷ m. Jennie Phillips, of Portland; lives at Pride's Corner.
4. DR. SETH L.,⁶ b. Apr. 12, 1813; m. Sarah Bacon, of Biddeford, April 26, 1841. He graduated from Bowdoin Medical College, and practised in Portland and Scarborough; was a good physician. He d. Dec. 7, 1853; wife d. Feb. 13, 1859.
5. HANNAH,⁶ b. Aug. 12, 1815; m. Edward Thompson, Dec. 5, 1844.
6. JORDAN L.,⁶ b. June 4, 1818; m. Caroline F. Beals, of Leeds, Nov. 9, 1849, she b. Nov. 28, 1826. He was a carpenter and farmer; a man of good judgment, strictly honest in his dealings, and a useful townsman; was for several years one of the selectmen of Scarborough. He d. Apr. 8, 1884. Two children:
 1. DR. ALBION W.,⁷ b. Aug. 20, 1852; m. Oct. 11, 1873, in Boston, Susan Brown, of Portland. He graduated from Dartmouth Medical College, class of '73, and practised in Saco and Scarborough; was a skillful physician. He d. Sept. 29, 1892, in Scarborough. No issue.

11. HON. SETH L.,⁷ b. Jan. 22, 1855, in Scarborough, Me., and resides in Portland. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1876; read law with Strout & Gage, of Portland; was admitted to the bar of Cumberland county in 1878. He has risen to a leading position among the lawyers in the city and has a large practice. He was elected register of the County Probate Court and served two terms; was elected city solicitor in 1891 and in 1893, in which capacity he has acquitted himself of his duties with great acceptability. He is one of the directors of the Portland Board of Trade, having been on the board of managers for several years. He was one of the originators of the Belknap Water Motor Company and of the Portland Screen Company. He is attorney and treasurer for the Casco Building Loan Association, and a director of the Evening Express Publishing Company; has been active in promoting manufacturing in the city, always lending his aid and encouragement to every business and philanthropic movement that gives promise of utility and permanency. His patrons in his legal practice are among the prominent business men of the city, and he has conducted some important cases with marked success. In personal appearance he is attractive and commanding; of good height, erect, broad-shouldered, and inclined to corpulency. His head is large and finely developed, his features regular, and his expression pleasant; in manners and conversation, graceful and genial. He was elected representative to the Legislature in Sept., 1894. He m. Oct. 21, 1880, Lulu B., dau. of Dr. Joseph Sturtevant, of Scarborough, b. Feb. 1, 1858, and has two children: *Sydney B.*,⁸ b. July, 1881, and *Leon S.*,⁸ b. Dec., 1882.
7. ALBION K. P.,⁶ b. Sept. 30, 1821; m. Mary D. Pearley, in Gray, Me., July 21, 1850. He graduated at Bowdoin Medical College, and practised one year in Scarborough, where he d. June 8, 1851; his widow d. Sept. 12, 1860. One daughter:
1. SUSAN A.,⁷ m. Frank A. Morgan, M. D., of Gray, Me., and had issue. She m. second, Charles E. A. Mellow, of Boston; has other children.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND PHEBE:

1. JOSEPH,⁶ b. April 15, 1817; m. Abby Thompson, of Thorndike, Me., and resides in Scarborough as a farmer. His children: *Francis E.*,⁷ m. Mary Harris, of Windham, Me., and has *Walter*,⁸ *Mary*,⁸ *Howard*⁸; *Sarah A.*,⁷ and *Phebe E.*⁷
2. LYDIA,⁶ b. Oct. 20, 1818; d. Dec. 30, 1820.
3. LYDIA,⁶ b. July 21, 1820; unmarried.
4. BENJAMIN,⁶ b. Dec. 8, 1829; m. Mahala R. Hunt, of Troy, N. Y., June 3, 1869, and lives on the farm cleared by his ancestors more than 160 years ago. Children:
1. JOSEPH S.,⁷ b. July 22, 1870.
11. SUSAN E.,⁷ b. May 20, 1873.

LARRABEES OF ROCKLAND, ME.

William Larrabee,¹ of what branch of the family we have not ascertained, once lived in Freedom, Me., and had a family of whom but little has been



Gen. L. Larabee

learned of reliability; had a son RUFUS. Judge James Larrabee thinks these may be descended from Isaac and Deborah Larrabee, who removed from Scarborough to Machias, but I think this hardly probable.

James Larrabee,² said to be a son of William,¹ born about 1797, settled in Rockland, Me., where he lost his sight by a premature explosion in the lime quarry. He had children as follows: JOHN H.,³ born about 1827, married Margaret R. Young, Sept. 26, 1844, and lived in Rockland; COMFORT,³ born Sept. 17, 1831, married Martha M. Hemmingway, in Camden, Nov. 29, 1856, and settled in Webster; JAMES,³ COLBY,³ KATHERINE,³ married Richard Gary; ANN,³ married William Marden, of Presque Isle; ELIZABETH,^{3*} married Perley Gary; ACHSA,³ married Abner Swarton.

CHILDREN OF JOHN H. AND MARGARET:

1. MARY M.,⁴ b. Aug. 15, 1846; m. Robert Jackson, of Milford, Mass., Nov. 3, 1864.
2. MARCIE V.,⁴ b. Sept. 8, 1848.
3. VALADORA E.,⁴ b. May 27, 1851; d. Aug. 26.
4. CHARLES Y.,⁴ b. Feb. 28, 1853.
5. JAMES A.,⁴ b. Mar. 25, 1858.
6. HERBERT L.,⁴ b. Mar. 28, 1861.
7. ORRIS B.,⁴ b. Feb. 25, 1864.

Otis Larrabee,² son of William,¹ removed to Rockland, and worked as ship-carpenter. He was born about 1823; married Mar. 8, 1849, Sarah J. Ackman (?), and had AMANDA,³ WILLIAM H.,³ EMERY H.,³ of Marlboro, Mass.; FRANK E.,³ of Marlboro, Mass., has family; and ELMER W.³

Solomon Larrabee,² brother of preceding, born about 1825, in Knox, Me.; married Nancy Stevens, Aug. 13, 1848, and died in April, 1863, from a stab by one Foster with whom he disputed when cutting timber. Issue:

1. FIDELIA A.,³ b. June 18, 1853; d. Jan. 6, 1860.
2. MARY E.,³ b. 1855.
3. FREDERICK F.,³ b. 1858.
4. ALDEN H.,³ b. Dec., 1862; d. Oct. 27, 1869.

Elias Larrabee,² brother of Solomon, born in Knox, Me., Nov. 6, 1829; married Elizabeth Brown, of Rockland, Me., June 11, 1853; she d. June 4, 1862. Issue:

1. CORA E.,³ b. Aug. 3, 1857.
2. ALBERT J.,³ b. Jan. 25, 1860.
3. ALFRED,³ b. June 1, 1862.

NATHANIEL, of Knox or Unity, Me., Dec. 3, 1843, married Mary E. Gary, and settled in Searsport.

JOHN, JR., married Mary L. Day, in Knox, Me., March 2, 1849; "both of Unity, Me."

STEPHEN, married in Knox, Me., and lived in Searsport.

* One account makes her husband a Mr. Erskine.

JEFFERSON, married Ruth Cowan, in Knox, in 1842; was of this family.
 HULDAH, born in Monroe; died in 1892, aged 89.

LARRABEES OF LIMINGTON, ME.

Samuel Larrabee,⁵ the head of this branch, was a son of Samuel⁴ and Sarah (Brown) Larrabee, of Scarborough, where he was b. July 1, 1753. He married Elizabeth Blake, of Gorham, Me., Apr. 11, 1776, and soon after settled in the plantation of Little Ossipee, now Limington. He at first sat down in the eastern section of the township on the farm afterwards owned by Israel and Ezekiel Small. He built the old house taken down by Dr. Bragdon. He was the owner of 300 acres of land on Richmond's island, on the coast, and moved from his clearing in the new settlement in Ossipee to that estate; but he subsequently exchanged this (now) valuable land for a "wild tract" in Limington and moved back. A large farm was cleared about a mile west of the present village, and there he passed the remainder of his days. He died June 9, 1836, aged 84 years, and the old slate headstone that marks his grave was found under the bushes and tangled briars near the highway in the Limington public cemetery. The names of his children follow:

1. NABBY,⁶ b. Nov. 16, 1777, in Scarborough; m. Seth Blake and lived in Limington.
2. CAPT. SAMUEL,⁶ b. July 3, 1779, in Scarborough; m. Patty Irish, of Gorham, June 5, 1802, and settled in Limington, on the great hill a mile west of the present village, where his son James now resides. He was an officer in the old militia; was a man of superior ability and a useful citizen. He d. July 11, 1849, aged 70 years. Patty d. Mar. 7, 1846, aged 66 years. Children's names presently.
3. SUSAN,⁶ b. in 1781, in Limington; m. Elisha Davis, of Steep Falls (in Standish?), and had issue, *Orron*⁷ and *Elisha*.⁷
4. SARAH,⁶ b. in 1783, in Limington; m. Noah Davis, brother of Elisha, and had issue, *Samuel*⁷ and *John*.⁷
5. BETSEY,⁶ b. in 1785, in Limington; did not marry.

CHILDREN OF CAPT. SAMUEL AND PATTY:

1. EZEKIEL,⁷ b. Jan. 30, 1804, in Limington; m. Mary O., dau. of Robert Davis, Apr. 25, 1828, and settled near where his brother James resides. He d. Feb. 26, 1885, aged 81; wife d. Feb. 5, 1872 (April 13, 1872?). She was b. Feb. 5, 1808. Children:
 - I. DORCAS,⁸ b. Dec. 15, 1828; m. George Shaw, Jan. 10, 1848; d. July 30, 1868, at Monterey, Mich.
 - II. LUCRETTIA O.,⁸ b. Nov. 23, 1830; m. Sylvester Ferguson, Nov. 11, 1849.
 - III. GEORGIA A.,⁸ b. Sept. 23, 1832; d. Oct. 15, 1833.
 - IV. HENRY L.,⁸ b. Sept. 1, 1834; m. Caroline J. Nelson, Sept. 2, 1860, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and d. there Feb. 28, 1873.
 - V. ROBERT D.,⁸ b. Feb. 28, 1836; d. Sept. 5, 1838.
 - VI. ANNETTE M.,⁸ b. Jan. 30, 1838; m. John B. Moore, Nov. 17, 1859.
 - VII. BENJAMIN F.,⁸ b. Aug. 29, 1841; m. Elizabeth G. Bosson, Aug. 4, 1868, in Boston, Mass. He m. second, at Chicopee, Mass., Aug. 7,



Marion E. Corrales

- 1887, Lucy C. Ashley. Mr. Larrabee has for many years been in the dry goods business in Boston, and is well known as one of the leading merchants there.
- VIII. McIVAH,⁸ b. Sept. 4, 1843; m. Abbie J. Glover, Boston, Mass., Jan. 30, 1870, ceremony by Rev. Alonzo A. Miner, D. D., at 70 Waltham street. Mr. Larrabee is a merchant in Boston in the firm of Wilson, Larrabee & Co., Bedford street, where an extensive dry goods business is carried on.
- IX. GEORGE C.,⁸ b. July 17, 1845; m. Georgia A. Nelson, at Brooklyn, N. Y., May 2, 1867; d. at Harrison, Me., in Dec., 1886.
- X. EZEKIEL W.,⁸ b. June 24, 1849; d. July 7, 1869, in Limington.
2. NANCY,⁷ m. Andrew Staples, of Limerick, Jan. 21, 1828 (town records, Feb. 25, 1829). Both d. in Limington.
3. ELIZA,⁷ m. Dea. Parmeno Libby, Feb. 20, 1830 (town records, Feb. 23, 1831); d. in Limington, April 22, 1861.
4. EBENEZER I.,⁷ b. Jan. 12, 1810; m., in Limington, May 23, 1837, Mary S. Thaxter, and settled at Limington Corner, where he carried on the harness business many years. Here he had a beautiful seat now occupied by his widow. He d. May 20, 1890. Children:
- I. ROYAL T.,⁸ b. Jan. 22, 1838; m. Mary L. Lewis, and had two children, *Lizzie B.*⁹ and *Lilly.*⁹ He m. second, Margaret, dau. of Joseph Larrabee, his cousin, by whom a son *Harry.*⁹ He was a stage-driver and commercial traveler; a fine looking, kind-hearted, jovial fellow, familiarly called "Rod Larrabee." He d. Apr. 9, 1882.
 - II. SARAH,⁸ b. Dec. 4, 1839; m. Benjamin Small, of Limington.
 - III. ABBIE,⁸ b. July 23, 1842; m. Moses Calkins; d. April 26, 1894, in Portland.
 - IV. LOUISA H.,⁸ b. Oct. 9, 1843; m. J. Ralph Libby, Nov. 24, 1870, the well-known dry goods merchant of Portland, Me., and resides in the celebrated Morse mansion, on Danforth street.
 - V. MANSON G.,⁸ b. May 15, 1850, in Limington; attended the town school and Limington Academy until 1863; then purchased a stage line from Limington to Buxton Centre and drove one year. In 1866 went to Bangor to work in the grocery business for his uncle, Greenleaf Thaxter, for whom he was named. In 1868 returned to Limington and learned the harness maker's trade of his father; went to Boston in 1869 and engaged in the dry goods business with Spaulding, Hay & Wales, with a salary of \$3.00 per week and a dollar extra for sweeping the store between six and ten o'clock at night, sleeping in the store. At that time it was customary for a man to serve in each department of the store, which required from three to five years; at the end of that time he was considered competent to do buying for the department. In 1872 he went to St. Louis with his brother-in-law, J. R. Libby, and helped to establish a large dry goods business. The climate not agreeing with him, he returned to Boston the same year and entered the silk department of R. H. White & Co., where he remained until Jan., 1874, when he was engaged with Farley, Harvey & Co., as traveling salesman and continued in their employ

twelve years. In Dec., 1886, with J. R. Libby he purchased a dry goods business in Richmond, Me. In March, 1888, he purchased the stock of Horatio Staples, of Portland, consolidating the two stocks. After three years the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Larrabee has since carried on the business alone. The year the stock was purchased of Staples the firm did a \$40,000 business; the second year a business of \$60,000; the third year, \$75,000, and in 1892 a business of \$150,000, all that could be attended to in the building. Mr. Larrabee was m. Apr. 2, 1873, to Eva A. Laiken, of Boston.

- VI. LIZZIE D.,⁸ b. July 21, 1855; d. Oct. 17, 1866.
5. MARTHA D.,⁷ b. May 4, 1813; m. James Carlisle, of Biddeford, Nov. 13, 1836; now living, a widow, there with her children.
6. RUHAMA,⁷ d. May 11, 1862, unmarried.
7. JOSEPH,⁷ m. Mary Ann Malloy and had issue, six children. He kept a general store at Limington Corner; was a man of good business capacity. His personal appearance was attractive, his temperament genial and humorous. He was married to the same woman twice by the same clergyman, within a few weeks' time, without quarrel or separation, both marriages being valid. He d. at Limington and was buried in the public cemetery there.
 - I. EDWARD,⁸ d. in California.
 - II. CHARLES A.,⁸ was wounded in the army during the Civil war; he returned home and d. from injuries.
 - III. MARY A.,⁸ d. in Gorham, Me.
 - IV. ALBERT,⁸ d. young.
 - V. MARGARET,⁸ m. Royal T. Larrabee.
 - VI. JOHN,⁸ now in Denver, Col.
8. DANIEL J.,⁷ d. young; unmarried.
9. ABIGAIL J.,⁷ b. May 7, 1820; m. Lemuel Davis, of Limington, stage-driver, who d. in Harrison, Feb. 9, 1878, aged 64 years. She is still living at Harrison with her son *Sumner*.⁸
10. JAMES J.,⁷ b. Dec. 25, 1823; m. Sarah L. Thompson, July 3, 1851; she b. May 9, 1831, d. Feb. 12, 1876. He m. a second wife; lives on the old Larrabee homestead, a mile west of Limington Corner, a fine old seat with mansion some distance from the highway, fronted by a broad terraced lawn, and shaded by grand trees. Children:
 - I. MARTHA A.,⁸ b. Apr. 2, 1852; d. Sept. 12, 1867.
 - II. JAMES W.,⁸ b. Oct. 9, 1860; at home, unmarried.
 - III. ELLA A.,⁸ b. Sept. 7, 1867; at home, unmarried.

LARRABEES OF SEBAGO, ME.

Isaac Larrabee⁵ was the third son of Samuel Larrabee⁴ and wife Sarah Brown, of Scarborough, Me., and was baptized there May 18, 1755. He m. a Miss Freeman; served in the Revolutionary war seven years. His children were all born in Scarborough. He settled in Standish, where he was living in 1812; moved thence, in 1815-16, to a farm in Sebago, now in Naples, where

he lived with his son Benjamin until his death in the summer of 1843 at the age of 92. He was a brother of Samuel Larrabee who heads the Limington family. Children:

- I. BENJAMIN,⁶ b. June 14, 1791, in Scarborough, Me.; m. Hannah, dau. of Robert Martin, Jan. 1, 1817, in Baldwin. She was b. Dec. 7, 1797, and d. in Bridgton, Me., April 15, 1869. He settled in Baldwin or Sebago, now in Naples, and there I suppose his children were born. He d. April 9, 1860.
 - I. ELIZA J.,⁷ b. June 3, 1818; d. Aug. 14, 1889.
 - II. CATHERINE,⁷ b. Feb. 9, 1820; d. Sept. 16, 1865.
- III. DANIEL P.,⁷ b. Oct. 13, 1821; m. Nov. 1, 1848, to Eliza Senter and has three children. He is a resident of Bridgton, Me., where he has lived for many years; shoemaker by trade; a good citizen, honest man, and devoted Christian. Issue:
 - (1). *Frank M.*,⁸ b. Jan. 24, 1852; m. Lizzie Hale and has three sons, *Henry*,⁹ *Earl*,⁹ and *Homr*.⁹ Frank is a commercial traveler.
 - (2). *Herbert L.*,⁸ b. July 16, 1863; m. Hattie Grimes.
 - (3). *Lutie B.*,⁸ b. Mar. 24, 1866; m. Prof. Merret Richmond, June 25, 1891, of St. Joseph, Mo.
- IV. WILLIAM H.,⁷ b. Aug. 30, 1823; m. Francina Bradstreet, of Bridgton, Apr. 22, 1851. She was the dau. of David Bradstreet and wife Wealthy Gilbert; was b. Jan. 29, 1825, and d. Jan. 22, 1886. Mr. Larrabee is a farmer in Bridgton, Me. Five children as follows:
 - (1). *Emma C.*,⁸ b. May 22, 1852; m. Page Howard, of Bridgton, and d. Jan. 28, 1874. One child.
 - (2). *Addie E.*,⁸ b. Dec., 1853; m. Rev. Charles S. Cummings, of Bridgton, in April, 1886, and has four children.
 - (3). *Charles L.*,⁸ b. Feb. 27, 1856; m. Jan. 26, 1879, Bertie E. Marriener, of Bridgton, and has a dau., *Mabel F.*⁹
 - (4). *Horace G.*,⁸ b. Mar. 24, 1861; m. Hildred B. Plummer, of Bridgton, in June, 1887, and has two sons.
 - (5). *George H.*,⁸ b. in 1866; m. Grace D. Evans, of Denmark, Me., in 1889, and has two children, *Roland E.*⁹ and *Philip H.*⁹
- V. ISABELLA,⁷ b. July 10, 1825; d. June 3, 1826.
- VI. HANNAH,⁷ b. Feb. 17, 1827; m. George Bradstreet, of Bridgton, and had sons who became distinguished men.
- VII. BENJAMIN F.,⁷ b. Dec. 23, 1828; m. Jan. 9, 1855, Marietta Staples, dau. of Elliot and Mary, of Naples, Me., and had two children. She d. May 23, 1864, aged 32 years, and he m. second, Oct., 1865, Caroline, dau. of George and Wealthy Rogers, of Bridgton, by whom one child. Mr. Larrabee has long been a respected citizen of Bridgton.
 - (1). *Everett S.*,⁸ b. July 15, 1857; d. Oct. 17, 1863.
 - (2). *Edna M.*,⁸ b. Mar. 6, 1859; d. Oct. 26, 1867.
 - (3). *Edna M.*,⁸ b. Dec. 10, 1866; living at home.
- VIII. ISAAC,⁷ b. Nov. 10, 1830; d. May 26, 1843.
- IX. STEPHEN,⁷ b. Oct. 11, 1832; d. Aug. 20, 1834.

- X. MEHITABLE,⁷ b. Feb. 10, 1835; d. Sept. 12, 1835.
- XI. ELLEN M.,⁷ b. June 8, 1836; m. S. A. Porter. One child.
- XII. SARAH A.,⁷ b. Apr. 13, 1839; m. Fred Marble. One son.
- XIII. LINDIA,⁷ b. Dec. 19, 1841; d. Feb. 3, 1889.
2. ISAAC,⁶ b. in Scarborough; m. Sally, dau. of Robert Martin, Sept. 17, 1818, and settled in Sebago as farmer; d. Mar. 19, 1873. He had five children named as follows: *Sarah*,⁷ *Freeman*,⁷ *Robert L.*,⁷ m. Susanna Wiggim, in 1843, and d. in Baldwin, Me., Sept. 19, 1891, aged 60 years; *Samuel*,⁷ and *Julia A.*⁷

LARRABEES OF BALDWIN, ME.

Zebulon Larrabee⁵ was the second son and third child of William⁴ and Mary Larrabee, of Scarborough, Me. He was born in that town March 11, 1757; married Susan Goodwin. He and two brothers made their way through the wilderness to Flintstown, now Baldwin, about the year 1782 and were among the earliest who cleared land there. He was a man of enormous physical proportions, weighing nearly 300 pounds. He was so strong that no two men in town could hold him down. He was found dead in his bed by the side of his wife; was buried a little way back of the mansion which he built, now owned by Timothy Brown. Children named as follows:

- I. WILLIAM,⁶ m. Lydia Holt; removed to Portland when a young man with a family, where he engaged in business. He d. in 1844; his wife d. in Portland, when advanced in life, in 1866. Children:
 - I. RHODA A.,⁷ b. in 1814-15; m. Capt. Enoch Wallace, of Portland, where she d. Oct., 1893, aged 79 years. She had several children, nearly all living in Portland, and many grandchildren there.
 - II. WILLIAM B.,⁷ b. in 1819, in Baldwin, Me.; m. June 11, 1840, Eliza B. Holt, who was b. Aug. 8, 1820, and d. Aug. 14, 1876. He d. of yellow fever in Havana, Cuba, Sept. 3, 1851. He lived where the Grand Trunk R. R. roundhouse was subsequently built. For some years during his minority he worked as a rigger of vessels. He went master of a brig and the owners were so well pleased with his conduct that they built a bark for him. He was long master of merchant vessels sailing from Portland and Boston to Liverpool and to German ports; also from Portland to Baltimore, Charleston, Wilmington, and New Orleans. To William B. and Eliza were born the following:
 - (1). *Emily M.*,⁸ b. Mar. 23, 1841; m. James Mansfield.
 - (2). *Charles F.*,⁸ b. June 14, 1843; drowned at Savannah, Ga., Dec. 30, 1865.
 - (3). *William H.*,⁸ b. Dec. 26, 1845; m. April 9, 1870, to Maria E. Fickett, of Cape Elizabeth, a descendant of Jonathan Larrabee, of Scarborough, and had issue, eight children. His early years were passed in Portland, but in his seventh year, on the death of his father, he went to live in Cape Elizabeth, where he made his home until, April, 1861, at the age of sixteen, he joined the 5th Maine Regiment, and was in all the brilliant battles, being twice wounded, at Malvern Hill and Gains' Mill. He was taken

prisoner at Spottsylvania and spent eleven months in Andersonville and Florence, S. C., reaching home a year after his time had expired. He went to California in 1865 and remained there and in Arizona until 1868, when he came East and engaged in the business of photographer at South Paris, Me. He lived in Hudson, Mass., from 1872 to '76, when he removed to Foster county, Dakota, where, on the James river, he was the first permanent settler and his wife the first white woman in the county. He became a prominent man, and the township and post-office were named in his honor. He was appointed postmaster at Larrabee, Sept. 4, 1882, and resigned when Cleveland was elected. He was reappointed and served till he moved East. Health failing, he removed, in 1886, to Westminster, Mass., where he died of pneumonia, Dec. 4th, leaving his wife and children among strangers. He was a man of fine natural ability and liberal education. Those who knew him best loved him most; to his family and friends the personification of all that was good and noble. Children:

- (i). *Mamie A.*,⁹ b. Feb. 8, 1871, at South Paris, Me.
- (ii). *Harry A.*,⁹ b. Apr. 22, 1873; d. Oct. 4, 1873, at Hudson, Mass.
- (iii). *Emily M.*,⁹ b. Aug. 30, 1874, at Hudson, Mass.
- (iv). *Berkley T.*,⁹ b. May 12, 1877, at Larrabee, Dakota.
- (v). *Charles E.*,⁹ b. May 12, 1879, at Larrabee, Dakota.
- (vi). *Effie B.*,⁹ b. Feb., 1881, at Larrabee, Dakota.
- (vii). *Roland W.*,⁹ b. May 23, 1882, at Larrabee, Dakota.
- (viii). *Walter S.*,⁹ b. April 29, 1885, at Larrabee, Dakota.
- (4). *Joseph P.*,⁸ b. May 8, 1848; d. July 4, 1859.

III. JOSEPH,⁷ d. young.

- 2. BENJAMIN,⁶ b. in 1788; m. Sarah L. Parker, Nov. 24, 1814, who had three children. He lived for some years on the homestead in Baldwin, but sold the farm and bought a tavern stand in Standish, near Baldwin line, on a gore of land only forty rods wide, extending from Saco river to Sebago lake, a distance of four miles. After a few years, in 1831, he removed to Portland, where he and his wife d. in 1861. Issue:
 - 1. JOHN A.,⁷ b. Aug. 17, 1815, in Baldwin; m. Harriet —, who d. in 1888. He early engaged in business in Portland, and spent the most of his life in a store there; was at one time engaged in navigation, being an owner in forty different vessels; was long in the grocery and shipstores business on Commercial wharf, having commenced there in 1840. He is now an inmate of the Home for Aged Men in Portland, but spends his summers in the country. He is the oldest living descendant of Zebulon Larrabee, and remembers him well.
- II. GEORGE,⁷ b. in 1820, and d. in 1840.
- 3. RICHARD,⁶ b. July 4, 1790; m. Oct. 3, 1814, Joanna Skillings, who was b. Oct. 23, 1786, in Cape Elizabeth, and d. in Limington, Jan. 30, 1855. He m. second, Mrs. Clarinda Fisher, a daughter of Elder Buzzell, June 10, 1862. He d. July 20, 1866, in Limington, Me. His nine children were all born in Baldwin.

- I. THOMAS W.,⁷ b. Mar. 20, 1816; m. Olive C. Ayer, of Cornish, Me., July 4, 1841, and d. Feb. 9, 1890, in Sebago. Children as follows:
- (1). *Plaintville P.*,⁸ d. in childhood.
 - (2). *Evetta*,⁸ d. in childhood.
 - (3). *Plaintville P.*,⁸ resides in Sebago as farmer; is a man of considerable ability; has *Ethel M.*,⁹ *Winnifred*,⁹ *Evetta L.*,⁹ *Ulmer*,⁹ and two sons.
- II. EMILY J.,⁷ born May 16, 1817; m. Benjamin Clark, of Naples, Feb., 1838; second, John Green, and her son, Rev. Freeman R. Green is pastor of Wabash Avenue M. E. church in Chicago.
- III. JULIA A.,⁷ b. Jan. 11, 1819; m. James Clark, of Naples, Me., April 29, 1841, and had six children.
- IV. SUSAN,⁷ b. Jan. 15, 1821; d. Dec. 10, 1839, at Portland.
- V. RICHARD S.,⁷ b. June 25, 1822; m. Margaret Riley, of Louisiana, in 1855, and is now living near Galveston, Texas, with four children.
- VI. SARAH,⁷ b. Jan. 21, 1824; m. Nathaniel Critchett, of Saccarappa, Me., May 12, 1850, at the Cornish village parsonage by Rev. Noah Hobart. Her husband was born in Barrington, N. H., Oct. 29, 1821, died in Chemung, Ill., May 12, 1890. He entered the ministry in 1860, but by reason of failing health was superannuated in 1881. They removed from Maine to Illinois, in 1867, and he united with the Rock River Conference. Three surviving children: *Justin H.*,⁸ *Charles I.*,⁸ *Clara A.*⁸
- VII. REBECCA S.,⁷ b. Aug. 25, 1825; m. Lucien D. Hunkins, of Goffstown, N. H., April 26, 1864, now of Evansville, Ill.
- VIII. JOHN S.,⁷ b. Mar. 28, 1827; d. April 16, 1827, in Baldwin.
- IX. MERCY E.,⁷ b. June 11, 1828; d. Aug. 15, 1829, in Baldwin.
4. THOMAS,⁶ d. young, unmarried.
 5. SUSAN,⁶ b. May 15, 1794; m., in 1816, Lot Davis, of Baldwin, and d. Mar. 26, 1846, the mother of eight children. See Davis family history in this book.
 6. BETSEY,⁶ b. in 1798; m. William Pierce, of Baldwin, June 10, 1818, and had eight children.
 7. MARY,⁶ d. unmarried.

Joshua Larrabee,⁶ the third son of William⁴ and Mary Larrabee, was born in Scarborough, Me., Aug. 4, 1759; married Esther Noble and had several children, as will appear. He went to Flintstown, now Baldwin, with his two brothers, Zebulon and James, and cleared a farm adjoining theirs. His "long grave" may be seen, with others, in the pasture near the barn of Ephraim Richardson, neglected, and downtrodden by cattle. He is said to have been a very tall and brawny man. He died in the prime of life, and his widow became the wife of Luther Usher. The father of Mr. Elisha Flint now living on the adjoining farm, was appointed guardian for Joshua Larrabee's orphan children. Mr. Flint thinks the children of Joshua that died in infancy are buried by his side in this pasture lot. Others suppose the graves to be those of the Usher family.

1. BETSEY,⁶ b. Jan. 8, 1806; m. Thomas Binford, of Baldwin, May 10, 1832, and had issue.
2. NANCY,⁶ b. in 1808 (?); m. Ezekiel Kennard, Apr. 6, 1831, and was mother of Russell Kennard, the well-known "river driver."
3. LYDIA,⁶ b. in 1808 (?), twin to Nancy; probably d. young, unmarried.

James Larrabee,⁵ the fourth son of William⁴ and Mary, of Scarborough, was born in that town July 23, 1761; married Jane Rowe, of Baldwin (b. Jan. 1, 1785-6, and d. at the age of 91, Sept. 19, 1876), in 1801, by whom twelve children, six sons and six daughters. Mr. Larrabee d. Oct. 21, 1842. These are buried on a hill, near the house where they lived in Baldwin, in sight of the highway. The dwelling, now in a somewhat dilapidated condition, is standing upon a steep elevation some distance from the carriage road, from which it was approached by a lane. It is certainly a beautiful situation, and even now the deserted farm-house and environments have an enchanting influence upon the imagination. The "best room" of the dwelling must have been considered something handsome when finished, being wrought in moulded panel work and ornamental carving about the mantel-shelf. The barn has been taken down. Cows were grazing about the door-yard. On the hill brow, within a stone's throw of the door, are the graves of departed members of the family, marked by some old-fashioned monuments. Loving hands have more recently placed a marble shaft and beautiful headstones here, suitably inscribed. A visit to this lonely spot, where life's joys and sorrows were experienced, where a large household band once gathered, must revive many interesting memories to those who once lived here. Children:

1. FERDINAND,⁶ d. in early manhood.
2. ZEBULON,⁶ d. in Baldwin, Apr. 8, 1864, aged 37.
3. JANE,⁶ d. in early womanhood.
4. MARY,⁶ b. 1805; m., in 1834, Zebulon Wescott; d. June 10, 1866, in Baldwin.
5. BENJAMIN,⁶ b. Dec. 31, 1805; m. Mary Thurston, of Otisfield, Me., at Lowell, Mass., in 1842; d. in Baldwin, June 10, 1869, aged 63 years. His widow d. Oct. 14, 1886, aged 73 years. He was styled "Captain." These had two children:
 - I. BENJAMIN,⁷ b. Sept. 14, 1843; served in Co. L, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery; unmarried; drowned Aug. 13, 1872.
 - II. LYDIA M.,⁷ b. May 3, 1853; m. Sept. 30, 1876.
6. LYDIA,⁶ m. — Leonard, of Windham; d. Oct. 25, 1866, aged 55.*
7. A. JOHNSON,⁶ d. in Manchester, N. J., in Nov., 1873.
8. SARAH,⁶ m. — Billings and d. at Pigeon Cove, Mass., Dec. 22, 1873, aged 60 years.
9. CAROLINE M.,⁶ m. — Parsons, of Salem, Mass.; d. in Feb., 1877, aged 55 years.
10. JAMES,⁶ of North Berwick, Me., d. at North Conway, N. H., in 1887, aged 82 years.

* INSCRIPTION.—"She was remarkably patient and sweet tempered in her distressing illness and died in the hope of a better and endless life through Jesus Christ."

11. CHARLOTTE,⁵ b. Sept. 17, 1819; m. Benjamin Sweetsir, in Salem, by Rev. Mr. Emerson, D. D., Aug. 17, 1843.
12. JOSHUA,⁶ b. Dec. 11, 1829; m. Grace A. Stevens, in 1857, and has had four children. He is the youngest of the twelve children; now living in Alfred, Me.; has been a dealer in lumber. Children:
 - I. JAMES O.,⁷ b. June 21, 1858; unmarried; jeweler in Oakland, Cal.
 - II. ROSALIA A.,⁷ b. Feb. 24, 1860; m. Dr. Joseph L. Bennett, Nov. 21, 1886, and has issue. She has been a teacher.
 - III. ELLEN A.,⁷ b. Nov. 24, 1864; d. Sept. 22, 1885.
 - IV. EMMA DE V.,⁷ b. July 6, 1866; a teacher.

LARRABEES OF TROY, N. Y.

James Larrabee lived in Troy, N. Y., and there reared a family. He removed to Marion county, Ohio, in 1817. His wife's maiden name was Wicks. Their children were:

1. JOSEPH W., m. Lucy A. Sampson, in 1819; she was dau. of Judson Sampson, who emigrated from Connecticut to Ohio in 1817, and settled in Knox county. These had six children: *Elizabeth, H. P., George, William, Charles,* and *Louisa.*
2. HARVEY, went to Texas at the time of the revolt and enlisted under General Houston. He fell in battle.
3. CHARLES, was m. three times and had a family of four daughters.
4. MARY, m. Allen Boynington.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH W. AND LUCY:

1. ELIZABETH, m. Joseph Munn, in 1835, and removed from New York state to Ohio in 1832. Mr. Munn went to California in 1849, and died there in 1851.
2. H. P., b. July 22, 1826, in Marion county, Ohio; in Feb., 1849, went to California overland, and remained on the Pacific until the fall of 1868; was m. to Catherine Phillips, of Marshall county, Ind., Feb. 14, 1869, and moved to the southwestern part of Missouri. In the spring of 1875, he went to Kansas and is now living at Arkalon, Seward Co., Kansas, where he is serving as under sheriff.* Children as follows:
 - I. JOSEPH E., b. Mar. 26, 1870, in Newton county, Mo. He was official stenographer for Judge Theodore Botkin and is now serving in that capacity for his successor, Judge Hutchinson. He m. Miss Nora, dau. of Ben A. Jones, merchant, of Hugoton, Kansas, in 1893, "an accomplished young lady of prepossessing appearance and worthy of any man's affection," and resides at Ulysses, Grant county, Kansas.
 - II. LENA, b. Sept. 30, 1871.
 - III. WILLIAM L., b. Nov. 26, 1873.

*Judge Theodore Botkin writes of the Larrabees: "H. P. Larrabee has one of the nicest families I ever met. His wife is an admirable woman, and the boys and girls have been raised and trained to be gentlemen and ladies. Mrs. Larrabee, whose run of three and a half miles to apprise me of accumulating dangers, saved my life perhaps, after the death of Sheriff Dunn." They were adherents of Judge Botkin in the Botkin-Wood feud which was so fiercely waged in southwestern Kansas only a few years ago.

- IV. CORA E., b. Nov. 14, 1876.
- V. NORA M., b. April 3, 1885.
3. GEORGE, went to California in 1849.
4. WILLIAM, served in the Union army during the Rebellion. He was captain of a company of dragoons, and was an orderly on the staff of General Grant at the close of the war.
5. CHARLES, served in the Union army.

LARRABEES OF CALIFORNIA.

Huntington Larrabee was born somewhere in the state of New York, in 1801; married Lucinda Wood, of Three Rivers, Mich. He was the owner or manager of several hotels. He went to California in 1850, stopping at Orville, where he "ran" a hotel two years. He crossed the plains with an ox-team, and at the end of two years returned to the East by water, via Panama. In 1853 he removed his family to California, reaching Stockton in seven months. He settled at Calaveras river, two miles north of Stockton. He died in 1854, and that year the family moved to the "Iron House" in a settlement near Antioch. The widow d. in 1869. These had ten children:

1. CHARLINA, m. Elisha Hitchcock, of Pennsylvania, in 1845, and d. in 1852; he d. in 1857. One child, Lucinda.
2. AMELIA F., m. George Brown, of the "Iron House," in 1856, and removed to Haywards, Cal., in 1857. She had five children. She d. in 1872; her husband d. in 1880.
3. LUCINA C., m. J. Q. Greenwood, near the "Iron House," in 1861, and d. in 1891. Mr. Greenwood is living at Vallejo, Cal.
4. JAMES F., m. Fanny Kingsley, of Boston, Mass., at Haywards, in 1866, and has one son:
 - I. FRANCIS W., an artist at Oakland, Cal.
5. CHARLES E., m. Mary Valentine, of Haywards, Cal., in 1866, and resides at Berkeley, Cal. Children:
 - I. EDWARD, d. young.
 - II. ADELLA, m. William Rubell, of San Francisco, Cal., in 1892. Issue.
 - III. GRACIE, m. Philip Powier, of San Francisco, in 1890; has one child.
 - IV. GEORGE. V. ALBERT. VI. JESSIE.
6. BYRON W., m. Sarah Wrightman, near the "Iron House," in 1861, and had *Vettie*; d. young. His wife d. in 1863; he d. in 1883.

MISCELLANEOUS FRAGMENTS.

James Larrabee, of Lynn, was one of the crew of the ship "Commerce," wrecked on the coast of Arabia, July 10, 1793. He suffered many hardships, being robbed by Bedouins and compelled to travel hundreds of miles. He finally arrived at Muscat, where he was released and sent home by the English consul.

John H. Larrabee, son of John, son of John, son of John, son of John, son of Samuel, were all remembered by Artemus Burnett, of Melrose, Mass.,

formerly of North Malden. Samuel and George Larrabee, of Bangor, Me., were sons of Samuel above.

John Larrabee, of Melrose, cordwainer, married Betsey, dau. of Lieut. John and Mary Vinton, of Malden (she b. Nov. 21, 1781), Sept. 15, 1801. He d. Dec. 15, 1836. Children:

1. JOHN, b. June 23, 1802.
2. MARY, b. Feb. 2, 1804.
3. GEORGE, b. Mar. 2, 1806.
4. WILLIAM, b. Feb. 16, 1808.
5. ELIZA, b. Mar. 16, 1810.
6. NANCY, b. Sept. 6, 1813.
7. CHARLES, b. Jan. 4, 1816; d. a child.
8. SALLY, b. Mar. 6, 1818.
9. CHARLES, b. Jan. 31, 1820.

John Laraby, whose father was killed in the Revolution, married Elizabeth Halley (Haley?) and settled at Cape Breton. These were children when the two families went East. There were six sons and four daughters in the Laraby family, named RICHARD, JOHN, THOMAS, WILLIAM, ESAU, MATTHEW, MARY, ELIZABETH, MARTHA, and SARAH. Matthew m. and settled on Prince Edward Island; had *John, William, Nathaniel, Matthew, Richard, Elizabeth*.

James Larrabee, born June 19, 1789, at Lansingburg, N. Y.; m. Hulda Bartlett, who was born Jan. 9, 1788, and settled at Taberg, N. Y., where their children were born.

1. WILLIAM N., b. June 24, 1812.
2. CAROLINE H., Oct. 29, 1813.
3. ANN E., b. Jan. 26, 1816.
4. MARY M., b. Oct. 14, 1817; m. — Danforth, Rome, N. Y.
5. JAMES D., b. May 8, 1819.
6. GEORGE A., b. June 11, 1821.
7. LYMAN J., b. May 17, 1823.
8. BLEA S., b. Dec. 25, 1824.
9. JOHN H., born July 12, 1826; traveling passenger agent of Ohio and Mississippi Railroad with office at Cincinnati, in 1887.

William C. Larrabee, born in Bath, Me.; m. Abigail McCobb, and settled at Boothbay Harbor, Me. His son.

CHARLES H. LARRABEE, m. Harriet E. Edgecomb, of Bath, Me., and had issue: *Charles H.*, m. Carrie B. Botsford, of Milford, Conn.; *Lena A.*, m. Henry D. Wylis, of Boothbay; *Alice J.*, m. Henry G. Stevens; *Harry S.*, *Arthur F.*, *Mary A.*, *Clara E.*, and *Albert M.*

GEORGE F. LARRABEE, son of William, is a farmer at Boothbay Harbor, Me.

SOLDIERS.

Isaac, John, Joseph, of Lynn, in company of Israel Davis, eastward, Jonathan Bagley, colonel; return, Feb. 17, 1760. John, of Shirley, June 11, 1760.

Benjamin Larrabee, in company of Daniel Brewster, Feb. 26, 1756, Crown Point expedition.

Nathaniel Larrabee, ensign, of "trainable men" in Brunswick, 1757.

Benjamin Larrabee, on "alarm list" of Falmouth, 1757.

Stephen Larrabee and William Larrabee, of Wells, Apr. 16, 1757.

Thomas, Samuel, Solomon, William, Isaac, Stephen, Benjamin, Jr., and John Larrabee, of Scarborough, June 16, 1757, in Captain Fogg's company. John Larrabee was in Captain Newhall's company of J. Plaisted's regiment that marched on the alarm toward Springfield. He had a company raised Aug. 15, marched to Sudbury, forty miles, returned Aug. 20, 1757.

Samuel, Samuel, Jr., Benjamin, and William Larrabee were privates in company of Capt. Joseph Estabrook, Feb., 1776, in New Hampshire. In receipt for pay they signed "Larrabee" and "Laraby."

Samuel and John Larrabee enlisted in 1777 at Charlestown in Col. Benjamin Bellows' company.

Samuel Larrabee enlisted in company of Captain Foxwell, Apr. 27, 1777, from Rockingham, N. H.

John Larrabee, aged 20, of Charlestown, enlisted in company of Captain Hutchins, Apr. 17, 1777.

Benjamin Larrabee, in service of New York and Vermont from Hanover, N. H., Sept. 8, 1777.

Charles F. Larrabee was sergeant-major and adjutant in the 30th Maine Vols., which was mustered in Jan. 11, 1864 for three years. He was commissioned in the regular army after the war.

LARRABEE GLEANINGS.

BOSTON RECORDS.

- 1695, Oct. 29, Samuel and Lydia Bish, published.
- 1708, July 21, William and Lydia Adams, published.
- 1712, April 11, Stephen, son of Stephen and Elizabeth, born.
- 1718, Oct. 15, Abigail and James Trout, published.
- 1721, Oct. 14, Stephen and Hester Wallis, published.
- 1723, Mar. 25, Stephen and Mary Willett, published.
- 1724, Sept. 17, Stephen and Esther Young, published.
- 1725, Feb. 3, Mary and Benjamin Brown, published.
- 1727, April 12, Benjamin and Mary Eilthorp, published.
- 1739, Jan. 23, John, son of John and Mary, born.
- 1741, Nov. 11, John, son of John and Sarah, born.
- 1741, Jan. 15, Samuel, son of Samuel and Judith, born.
- 1726, May 4, Mary and Benjamin Brown, married.
- 1737, Dec. 15, John and Mary Jenkins, married.
- 1748, March 13, Susanna and Thomas Adis, married.
- 1763, Nov. 15, John and Martha Caswell, married.
- 1790, Nov. 11, Samuel and Martha Crafts, married.

- 1791, Jan. 30, Thomas and Lucy Roads, married.
 1792, Aug. 17, James H. and Rachel Williams, married.
 1791, March 31, Rebecca and Elisha Hilton, married.
 1796, Aug. 25, Sally and James Baker, married.
 1799, April 11, Abigail and John Wiley, married.
 1801, Feb. 28, Joseph and Mary Knapp, married.
 1802, Dec. 2, Hitty and Thomas Fair, married.
 1803, Nov. 27, Mary and Joshua Hardy, married.
 1803, May 23, Abigail and James Parker, married.
 1807, Mar. 10, Elizabeth W. and Martin Beals, married.
 1808, Oct. 9, Margaret and Elijah Furnace, married.
 1809, April 11, Rhoda and James Greenwood, married.
 1816, July 13, Precilla and Jacob Woveman, married.
 1823, Nov. 16, Mary and Michael Gray, married.
 1824, Oct. 16, Benjamin and Fanny Bird, married.
 1817, Mar. 11, Betsey and John Larrabee, married.
 1825, May 15, Sarah B. and John Bowles, married.
 1831, Jan. 1, Anna and Thomas Baldwin, married.
 1835, Sept. 16, Elizabeth G. and James Parrott, married.
 1843, Oct. 17, Cordelia E. and William J. Swan, married.
 1849, June 3, Charles G., son of James W. and Caroline, born.
 1850, June 25, George F., son of John and Eliza, born.
 1850, July 9, Mary A., daughter of Andrew and Joanna, born.
 1850, Sept. 8, Emma P., daughter of James and Caroline, born.
 1851, Mar. 17, Georgiana A., daughter of John W. and Sarah, born.
 1852, Feb. 22, Elizabeth A., dau. of Benjamin and Sarah C., born.
 1853, Jan. 9, ——— Larrabee, son of John and Eliza, born.
 1853, June 19, Charles W., son of William and Mary J., born.
 1853, June 9, Frank H., son of John W. and Sarah A., born.
 1855, Aug. 14, Charles H., son of John and Eliza, born.
 1857, Mar. 20, John, son of Timothy and Ellen, born.
 1858, Apr. 26, Charles H., son of John and Eliza, born.
 1859, May 1, George H., son of William H. and Mary J., born.
 1861, Jan. 28, Mary E., daughter of Thomas and Emma, born.
 1864, Apr. 27, child of James D. and Mary A., born.
 1866, Apr. 15, Mary E., daughter of James D. and Mary A., born.
 1825, Aug. 16, John L. and Hannah Bowden, married.
 1841, Nov. 7, James W., Jr. and Caroline Drew, married.
 1842, May 19, David S. and Cynthia E. Chapman, married.
 1849, Oct. 25, William H. and Mary J. Millard, married.
 1850, Sept. 23, Alice and James Mann, Jr., married.
 1854, Jan. 18, Harriet L. and Jonathan Mann, married.

- 1854, Feb. 4, Fanny S. and Alden E. Whitman, married.
 1854, Dec. 25, John W. and Elizabeth T. Leonard, married.
 1864, Nov. 23, Eliza and George O. Pickering, married.
 1865, Dec. 28, Louisa and Edgar T. Sharp, married.
 1867, Mar. 3, William H. and Sarah J. Flynn, married.
 1867, Jan. 1, Annie M. and Charles C. Bachelder, married.
 1867, Dec. 19, William B. and Cecil E. Shorey, married.
 1868, Feb. 27, Mary C. and J. Herbert Riley, married.
 1868, Sept. 5, John S. and Louella Edmunds, married.

ROXBURY, MASS.

- 1828, Nov. 30, Thomas and Mary Bowden, married.
 1829, Nov. 22, John and Elizabeth Williams, published.
 1836, Feb. 28, Lucy A. and Joseph F. Sinclair, published.
 1856, June 2, William B. and Esther C. Whitmore, published.

Lane Family.

Lane was originally an English name, but became much "Irished" after the transplanting of branches of the family upon the soil of the "Green Isle," during the Ulster settlement. The surname has sometimes appeared as Mc-Lane and McClain. I find THOMAS LANE was one of the leasees of land in Gortgunan, Ireland, in 1631, for the term of 47 years.

Capt. John Lane,¹ born in Limerick, Ireland,* was an early inhabitant of Newbury, Mass., where he evidently acquired his military title. He subsequently came down to Winter Harbor, at the mouth of the Saco, and was commander at Fort Mary in 1717. He married Joanna Davidson, probably daughter of Daniel, of Newbury, in Nov., 1693; was at one time living in Hampton, and a child was born there, in 1701-2. He was a man of some prominence in Newbury. No connection known between him and others of the name in Hampton. He died soon after 1717 and was buried at the Pool in Biddeford. Children: ABBEAL, b. Aug. 15, 1693, in Newbury; JOHN, born March 1, 1701-2, in Hampton, N. H.; LIVING, b. Nov. 13, 1704, in Newbury; MARY, b. in Feb., 1706.

Capt. John Lane,² son of preceding, was in command at St. Georges in 1743, when he was recommended by prominent men as a suitable person for captain of one of four companies to be raised in Maine. He had command of Fort Halifax; was living at St. Georges in 1744. From his muster roll it appears that he died July 14, 1756, while on the expedition to Crown Point, and his son JOHN, then a lieutenant, assumed command. Tradition makes

*At the rooms of the York Institute, in Saco, may be seen many quaint articles that belonged to the military members of the Lane family. There is a long powder-horn, upon which the name "Brimfield" is carved, said to have been brought from Ireland by the first Capt. John Lane; a pocket-book carried through the Revolution by Capt. John Lane, from Buxton; saddle-bags and other heirlooms deposited there by the family. Many more curious things are said to be in possession of the descendants and of all these we would gladly write more particularly had we space.

him go from Georges river to Boston, thence to Lake George, in New York, where he died at the age of 56. His chest, left in Boston, was not found. He was a prisoner with the Indians some years and in the Dartmoor prison in England; was licensed to keep a public house. He married Mary, daughter of Capt. Peter Nowell, of York, Me., and lived in that town. From his petitions we learn that he was at Somerset when the Indians were killed there; at Norridgewock when the Indians were killed there; that when at St. Georges he enlisted a company and was out after the St. John Indians all winter before the expedition to Louisburg; that he raised a company and served as captain in that expedition, where he was the first man wounded; that he was carried to Boston sick after the reduction of that place; that his house was burned by Indians, when the French and Indian war broke out; that in going from Falmouth to Brunswick to post men he took cold; that he had a wife and three small children in 1747, and was confined to his house "just able to go from the *Beal* to the *Fier*." In consideration of his sufferings the General Court granted him £7: 10. During his illness he received at three several times rising sixteen pounds from the court at Boston.

Capt. John Lane,³ son of preceding, born in York, July 4, 1734, was trained by military experience from his youth for a soldier's life. At the age of 20 he was appointed lieutenant under his father, and at one time had command at Fort Halifax, on the Kennebec river, in the French war. When his father died, in 1756, the command devolved upon him. In the Revolutionary struggle he was an active and brave participant; was appointed commander of a company in the spring of 1775, consisting of 120 men, raised by him and subordinate officers. He was a commissioner to treat with the Indians of the Penobscot tribe, then about to form an alliance with the British in Canada; in this undertaking he encountered every obstacle that British agents could put in his way, but was successful and prevailed upon Orono and several of his tribe to go with him to Cambridge, where a treaty, which was always strictly adhered to, was ratified. Immediately upon his return to Cambridge, he was joined by his recruits and took command at Cape Ann harbor. He was present when the famous prize, with ordinance and stores, was taken from the enemy, and there repulsed the British when they made an attempt to retake the prize. He was a heroic and efficient officer, and a man of strong mind, undismayed and invincible in all his undertakings, in which he exhibited much foresight. He was inspired by a true spirit of patriotism and was not actuated by mercenary or ignoble purposes. He hated British oppression and zealously fought to resist it. In an obituary notice it was said: "As a relative and friend he was exemplary and faithful. He submitted to the relentless power of death with Christian calmness, fortitude, and resignation which characterized his life in its various relations. The evening before his death he summoned his children around his bed and admonished them to live in peace through the journey of life, and cautioned them against excessive sorrow at his departure." Capt. Lane settled in Hiram after the Revolution and removed thence to Brownfield and lived on Ten Mile brook, where he had a mill, and where, now in the woods, he had a child buried. He was buried in the old church-yard at Buxton Corner. He married first, Elizabeth, dau. of William Hancock; second, Mrs. Hannah, widow of Samuel Hazeltine, nee Boynton, and third, Hannah Bean, of Exeter, N. H. He is said to have had issue, twenty-two children, but record of eighteen, only, was found.

Capt. Daniel Lane,³ brother of Capt. John, born May 11, 1740, and when but a lad was serving as a soldier under his brother. His name appears on a muster roll of his father's company in 1754. He commanded a company in Col. Ichabod Alden's regiment from Jan., 1776, to Jan., 1780, when he was discharged from the service. He was taken prisoner by General Burgoyne's men in 1777, and stripped of his clothing, robbed of his horse, watch, and other articles valued at £45: 14: 0. This with doctor's bill, while sick, and expenses while traveling home from Saratoga to Buxton, a journey of 400 miles, amounted to £167: 11: 11, and General Washington endorsed his claim. He was granted a parole of two months and visited his family. His pay as captain was twelve pounds per month, with six pounds "substance money." There are various petitions, depositions, receipts, power of attorney, and other papers in the state archives at Boston, which afford much interesting information respecting the experiences of this Captain Lane while in the army. He purchased land in Buxton, in 1763, and lived some years at the Old Corner; his house there was burned down and he finally moved to Hiram,* where his brother, Capt. John, had settled, and there passed "the remnant of his days." His wife was Molly Woodman, to whom married Oct. 21, 1762. He had issue as will appear.

Capt. Jabez Lane,³ brother of preceding, was born Sept. 21, 1743, and died Apr. 30, 1830. He served in the army in Col. Thomas Nickson's regiment, Massachusetts line, as captain, and received a pension and land warrant for three hundred acres of land granted Dec. 14, 1790. In the possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Mehitable Lane, of Buxton, were many valuable documents relating to the army service of Capt. Jabez Lane; among them the names of those who had enlisted under him and received their continental bounty and of those who deserted; also of clothing delivered to his company. It has been reported that Capt. Jabez fought a duel while in the army. He was at a banquet with some officers, and while somewhat hilarious from the effects of drinking a quarrel ensued, and for some remark by a Southerner that reflected upon the character of New England patriots Capt. Lane slapped his face. A challenge immediately followed, and they fought. Both were wounded—not seriously—and Capt. Lane, some years after his return, showed the scar on his side where the bullet entered. He married Sarah Woodman and settled in Buxton, where he spent all his civilian days; had a large family. His wife died Mar. 11, 1835.

Joanna Lane,³ sister of the three captains, was born Sept. 18, 1738, and died Oct. 19, 1827; married Isaac Hancock; second, John Garland, who was an old-time tavern-keeper. She continued to entertain travelers long after her husband's death and became widely known and popular as Madam Garland. She was of great personal beauty, which attractiveness continued until old age. She was possessed of superior intelligence and business tact; a lively, brilliant, and dignified lady of old-fashioned ways. She left numerous descendants.

* JUDGE CYRUS WOODMAN stated in "Buxton Centennial" that Capt. Daniel Lane and wife were buried near the spot where their son, Col. Isaac, was buried, but that no stones marked the spot. Hon. L. A. Wadsworth, of Hiram, informs me that Capt. Daniel was buried in the Spring cemetery in that town, and that his gravestone, when discovered, had sunken so far in the ground that the inscription could not be seen until it was taken out. His wife was probably laid down at his side.

FOURTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF CAPT. JOHN AND WIVES:

1. SARAH,⁴ b. Nov. 28, 1756; m. Elijah Bradbury, Dec. 16, 1779.
2. JOANNA,⁴ b. Apr. 10, 1759; d. unmarried.
3. ABIGAIL,⁴ b. Mar. 28, 1761; m. Gibbins Edgecomb, Feb. 7, 1790.
4. JOHN,⁴ b. Aug. 19, 1763; m. Betsey Woodsum, Feb. 4, 1786.
5. ISAAC,⁴ b. May 23, 1765.
6. NANCY,⁴ b. July 5, 1767; m. Joseph Atkinson.
7. WILLIAM,⁴ b. May 19, 1769; m. Alice Haines, Nov. 7, 1793; lived in Hiram as a farmer, and had issue b. there as follows:
 - I. ABIGAIL S.,⁵ b. in Hiram; m. Isaac Bradbury, Mar. 8, 1812.
 - II. LYDIA H.,⁵ b. in Buxton; m. Moses Greenlaw, July 2, 1815; second, Isaac F. Lovejoy.
 - III. ELVIRA,⁵ b. in Brownfield; m. Silas Whitney, Jan. 12, 1818; second, Daniel Williams.
 - IV. ALICE,⁵ m. Aaron Williams, Feb. 21, 1831; d. in Hiram, Mar. 11, 1870.
 - V. WILLIAM H.,⁵ m. Lavinia Wakefield, Nov. 12, 1832; settled in Hiram, and had issue: *Amira B.*,⁶ b. Oct. 27, 1833, m. Alonzo H. Chadbourne; *Lydia G.*,⁶ b. Mar. 4, 1835, m. Jacob Buck, Dec. 22, 1870; *Aloina A.*,⁶ b. Jan. 6, 1837; *Lois G.*,⁶ b. Feb. 1, 1839, m. Daniel W. Pierce; *Simcon P.*,⁶ b. May 9, 1841, m. Mary A. Stone; *William A.*,⁹ b. May 13, 1843, m. Julia A. Durgin, July 7, 1865; *Mella E.*,⁶ b. Sept. 3, 1845; *Maria E.*,⁶ b. Aug. 17, 1847; *Melmoth P.*,⁶ b. Dec. 10, 1849, and *Henry M.*,⁶ b. July 16, 1852.
 - VI. MARY,⁵ m. Elijah Tibbetts, the "doctor," Nov. 27, 1826, and lived in Brownfield, Me.
 - VII. NANCY B.,⁵ m. George W. Houghton, May 30, 1833, and settled at Batavia, Cal.
8. DANIEL,⁴ b. Mar. 28, 1771; m. Keziah Hanscomb, Nov. 30, 1797, and lived in Hiram where, I suppose, all the children were born. Mrs. Lane was buried in the Spring cemetery in Hiram and a stone marks her grave. Issue:
 - I. DORCAS,⁵
 - II. ABIGAIL,⁵ m. Fleming Hill and lived in Saco.
 - III. BETSEY,⁵
 - IV. NANCY,⁵ m. Nathaniel Cousins. See Cousins family.
 - V. LIVING H.,⁵ b. May 12, 1808; m. Sarah Woodman, and had *George A.*,⁶ *Maria W.*,⁶ *William W.*,⁶ *Mary E.*,⁶
 - VI. REBECCA A.,⁵ b. May 1, 1810; m. Henry Smith.
 - VII. POLLY H.,⁵ b. Oct. 4, 1812; m. Seth Dyer.
 - VIII. KEZIAH,⁵ m. John Sawyer.
9. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. Mar. 28, 1771.
10. LIVING,⁴ b. Oct. 10, 1773; m. Lovie Dunnell, Oct. 25, 1801, by whom, *B. L. D. Lane*,⁵ of Buxton.
11. BETSEY,⁴ b. Apr. 19, 1778.

12. SAMUEL,⁴ b. Aug. 19, 1779; m. Emma Kimball, Sept. 8, 1805. Issue:
 - I. MARSHALL,⁵ of East Stillwater, Me.
 - II. SAMUEL,⁵ of Anoka, Minn.
 - III. ELIZABETH,⁵ of St. Anthony, Minn.
 - IV. HILL,⁵ d. at Anoka, Minn.
 - V. OLIVE,⁵ who lived near Moosehead Lake, Me.
13. HANNAH,⁴ b. Oct. 5, 1783; m. Jonathan Clemons.
14. MARY,⁴ b. Mar. 11, 1786; d. at the age of 19.
15. ALCESTIS,⁴ b. June 20, 1790; m. Capt. Stephen Lane.
16. BETSEY,⁴ b. May 12, 1793; m. Thomas Moulton, Dec. 23, 1810; second, John Dummeli.
17. POLLY,⁴ b. May 7, 1796; m. John Berry.
18. NATHAN,⁴ b. August 8, 1800; m. Hannah Merrill; second, Mrs. Mary (Digeo) Merrill, of Cape Elizabeth, and had issue:
 - I. ALCESTIS,⁵ d. young.
 - II. ALCESTIS,⁵ d. Oct. 3, 1870, aged 47 years.
 - III. JULIETTE,⁵
 - IV. JOHN,⁵ said to have been lost at sea.
 - V. JABEZ,⁵ VI. GEORGE,⁵ VII. NATHAN,⁵ VIII. IVORY,⁵ IX. HANNAH B.,⁵

CHILDREN OF CAPT. DANIEL AND MARY:

1. MARY,⁴ m. David Redlon, Mar. 27, 1784, and d. in Windsor, Me., at the age of 96.
2. ALICE,⁴ m. Ezekiel Edgecomb, May 17, 1794, and had issue.
3. REBECCA,⁴ m. John Merrill.
4. CHARLOTTE,⁴ m. John Palmer, June 8, 1796.
5. HANNAH,⁴ m. Paul Woodman, Sept. 27, 1797.
6. SUSAN,⁴ m. William Merrill; d. Mar. 14, 1867.
7. ESTHER,⁴ m. John Darrah.
8. COL. ISAAC,⁴ m. Ruth, dau. of Samuel Merrill, who d. Mar. 2, 1799; second, Mrs. Sarah (Jones) Randall, of Portland, who d. in Mar., 1821. He d. Oct. 9, 1833. He enlisted in the spring of 1777 as a musician in his father's company and served until discharged at West Point; re-enlisted in 1781 and joined Capt. Zebulon King's company, in which he served until Dec. 31, 1783, when he was honorably discharged by Major-General Knox, commanding forces on the Hudson. He and his brother Daniel raised the 33d Regiment of Infantry for the war of 1812, and he was in active service as colonel. He was afterwards a prominent citizen of Buxton, a merchant and mill owner. Children as follows:
 - I. HANNAH,⁵ b. in 1795; m. Ellis B. Usher, Nov. 26, 1829.
 - II. EUDOKA,⁵ b. in 1797; d. May 17, 1798.
 - III. RUTH M.,⁵ m. Parker Sheldon, of Gardiner, Me.
 - IV. JANE M.,⁵ m. Samuel Bradley, the distinguished lawyer.
 - V. THOMAS C.,⁵ b. Feb. 12, 1810.
9. JABEZ,⁴ m. Mary Knowlton and had issue, all b. in Buxton, as follows:

- I. MARY,⁵ b. 1793; m. Daniel Heath.
- II. EUDOKA,⁵ b. 1796; m. Temple Foss.
- III. SARAH,⁵ b. 1799; m. John L. Atkinson.
- IV. REBECCA,⁵ b. 1802; m. Wadsworth Boulter.
- V. ABIGAIL,⁵ b. 1805.
- VI. JOSEPH W.,⁵ b. 1808; m., first, Octavia Bradbury; second, Elizabeth Hutchinson; third, Margaret Emery.
- VII. ELBRIDGE G.,⁵ b. 1810; m. Eliza Brooks.
- VIII. THOMAS K.,⁵ b. N^o.v. 15, 1812; m. Hannah E., dau. of James Atkinson, of Hollis, Dec. 28, 1837, and lived in Saco, where children were b. named *George F.*,⁶ b. Sept. 11, 1839, m. Georgie E. Verrill; *Henry*,⁶ b. July 3, 1841, m. Lizzie Huff, June 17, 1868; *Anthony*,⁶ b. Aug. 31, 1843, m. Martha Tarbox, July 18, 1869; *Walter*,⁶ b. Sept. 6, 1847.
- IX. OLIVE,⁴ m. Nathaniel Dunn, July 4, 1804, and had issue.
- X. MAJ. DANIEL,⁴ b. Mar. 24, 1783; m. Juliette Fernald, of Kittery, Me., Dec. 9, 1807; she d. in Belfast, Me., Feb. 27, 1829. He was major of the 33d Regiment of Infantry in the war of 1812. An account of his military life was furnished Hon. Cyrus Woodman, and is probably in the Historical Library, Portland. His children were:
 - I. ALBERT G.,⁵ b. Jan. 13, 1809, in Saco; m. Sarah Cutts; d. in Machias, Me., Mar. 7, 1859.
 - II. HARRIET F.,⁵ b. Oct. 7, 1810, in Buxton; m. Albert Bingham, Nov. 22, 1830, of Newtonville, Mass.
 - III. DANIEL,⁵ b. Feb. 1, 1817; m. Elizabeth Avery, of Belfast, where he was a merchant.
 - IV. FRANKLIN H.,⁵ b. Oct. 25, 1819, in Belfast; m. Phebe Paine.

CHILDREN OF CAPT. JABEZ AND SARAH:

- I. SAMUEL,⁴ b. May 1, 1773; m. Priscilla Hill, July 30, 1796, and had:
 - I. NATHANIEL,⁵ m. Martha Haskell, settled in Standish, and had *Samuel*,⁶ who lived on the homestead.
 - II. BRICE B.,⁵ m. Catharine Haskell, settled at Bonnie Eagle, Hollis, and kept tavern; had sons, *Green*,⁶ and *Alonzo*,⁶ the stage-driver.
 - III. ADALINE,⁵ m. Richard Hill.
 - IV. SALLY,⁵ m. Nathaniel Woodman.
 - V. ANN,⁵ m. Capt. Aaron Brooks.
 - VI. ZENAS P.,⁵ d. in Hollis, unmarried.
2. JABEZ,⁴ b. June 2, 1775; sailed from Portland Mar. 19, 1800, and was never heard from afterwards.
3. POLLY,⁴ b. May 10, 1780; m. John Hill, July 6, 1800.
4. JOSHUA,⁴ b. June 5, 1782; m. Eliza Rumery, and had:
 - I. SALLY,⁵
 - II. ALVIN B.,⁵ m. Catherine Atwood, of Chelsea, Mass.
 - III. RUFUS K.,⁵ m. Hannah Nason and settled in Limerick, Me.
 - IV. PRISCILLA,⁵ m. Allen Bradeen, of Waterborough.

- v. HENRY J.,⁵ m. Catherine — and lived in Brooklyn, N. Y.
- vi. JOSHUA,⁵ m. Martha Staples and lived in Limerick.
- vii. MARY R.,⁵ m. John Ham and d. in Limerick.
- viii. AMANDA,⁵ m. Joseph Bradeen, of Waterborough and removed to Anoka, Minn.
- ix. JOHN R.,⁴ m. Elvira Bagly, of Waterborough; lived in Bridgton, Me.
5. JOHN,⁴ b. May 28, 1784; m. Mary Usher, Mar. 30, 1811, and settled in Hollis, near Bonnie Eagle village, where he was engaged with Col. Abijah Usher in lumbering; also a farmer. The old Lane mansion, wide and stately, still stands on the elevation above the Saco intervalle, and represents the *delegant* style of two storied-residences built by the *reputed* well-to-do men of a past day. Mr. Lane d. in May, 1863; his wife in Dec., 1842. Children:
- i. MARY N. S.,⁵ b. May 25, 1812; m. Rev. William Pierce, June 29, 1836, and resided in various places.
 - ii. STEPHEN P.,⁵ b. Mar. 17, 1814; m. Mary F., dau. of Dea. Joseph Hobson, Dec. 12, 1841, and lived many years at West Buxton village, where he was in trade, and where his wife had a fancy goods store. He removed to Saco and was employed as surveyor for Joseph Hobson, Jr., for many years. His wife died a few years ago and his place is unknown.
 - iii. CHARLES W.,⁵ b. June 17, 1816; m. Maria Anderson, of Standish, May 30, 1864, and survives at Bonnie Eagle, where he has always lived. In early life he studied medicine—so we have been informed—but did not practise. He discovered a medicine, however, that was about as hot as it is supposed to be where medicine is unavailing, called "Lane's Comfort," which should have been labelled *Lane's torment*. Charles has always been a peculiar man; an original character. He once came down to the store singing, and was asked what made him so happy. "Happy? Why, my wife came within *one* of calling me old honey when I left the house." "And what was that?" continued his questioner. "Why," responded Charles, "she called me *old beeswax*." One son.
 - iv. JOHN W.,⁵ b. May 18, 1818; m. Catherine F. Thomes, June 9, 1845, and early settled in Portland, where he became a real estate broker and acquired wealth; owned the United States Hotel there. Dying issueless, his property fell, principally, to the family of his brother Charles.
 - v. REBECCA K.,⁵ b. June 4, 1824; d. Nov. 9, 1821.
 - vi. ALMEDA C.,⁵ b. April 7, 1823; m. Walter Higgins, of Limington, Dec., 1850.
 - vii. HON. MARQUES D. L.,⁵ b. June 11, 1825; m. in 1852, Elizabeth I. Chadbourne, of the Standish (Lake House) family, and had issue. He studied law and became a judge; resided at Standish Corner; deceased.
 - viii. SUSAN M.,⁵ b. in 1830; unmarried.
 - ix. ELLEN B.,⁵ b. in 1832; unmarried.

6. CAPT. STEPHEN W.,⁴ b. Nov. 5, 1786; m. Alcestis Lane, and lived in Buxton. Issue as follows:
 - I. MEHITABLE W.,⁵ b. Feb. 28, 1823.
 - II. ANN B.,⁵ b. May 8, 1824; m. Lewis B. Goodwin, Oct. 15, 1850.
 - III. SARAH W.,⁵ b. July 8, 1826; m. William H. Andrews, Oct. 16, 1862.
 - IV. CAROLINE,⁵ b. Feb. 22, 1828; d. Dec. 23, 1856.
 - V. JABEZ,⁵ b. Dec. 29, 1829; d. May 10, 1831.
 - VI. JABEZ,⁵ b. Aug. 20, 1832; d. Nov. 11, 1834.
 - VII. MARY W.,⁵ b. Jan. 3, 1835; d. July 9, 1860.
7. MEHITABLE M.,⁴ b. Apr. 20, 1789; m. Isaac Woodman.
8. RUFUS K.,⁴ b. Dec. 12, 1792; m. Mrs. Mary A. Chase, dau. of William Vance, Esq., Readfield, Me., Apr. 13, 1818; second, Electa Davis, of same town, May 11, 1834. He lived in eastern Maine, Lawrence, and Lynn, Mass., where he d. Oct. 4, 1861. Issue:
 - I. ANN M.,⁵ b. Aug. 9, 1818; m. Claudius Huff, of Alexandria; d. Sept. 16, 1863.
 - II. RUFUS W. V.,⁵ b. Apr. 14, 1820; m. Sarah Stretch and settled in Oshkosh, Wis.
 - III. MARY H.,⁵ b. Jan. 27, 1822; m. William Hitching, of Reading, Mass., Aug. 1, 1841.
 - IV. JAMES V.,⁵ b. Feb. 10, 1824.
 - V. LOUISA C.,⁵ b. Apr. 29, 1826.
 - VI. ANN,⁵ b. June 24, 1828; d. July 3.
 - VII. FREDERICK A.,⁵ b. June 24, 1835; killed at sea by fall, Aug. 7, 1854.
 - VIII. HORACE M.,⁵ b. July 29, 1837; m. Ellen M. Williams, of Worcester, Mass., Mar. 28, 1863; went to Brazil, S. A.
 - IX. GREENLEAF D.,⁵ b. March 23, 1839; m. Susan Speed, of St. Louis, July 12, 1864; resides there.
 - X. HIRAM D.,⁵ b. Apr. 14, 1841; d. Nov. 13.
 - XI. CHARLOTTE A.,⁵ born Feb. 24, 1843; m. Samuel F. Bacheller, Jr., of Lynn, Mass., Jan. 25, 1865.
 - XII. ABBA F.,⁵ b. Feb. 12, 1845.
 - XIII. CHARLES W.,⁵ b. May 4, 1847; resides in Brazil, S. A.
9. SILAS N.,⁴ b. Jan. 31, 1794; m. Lovinia King, of Calais, Me., and died Aug. 27, 1869, at St. Anthony, Minn. Children:
 - I. SILAS N.,⁵ m. Abby Smith, of Dennysville, Me., and d. in Calais, leaving three children.
 - II. ISAAC E.,⁵ b. in New Brunswick, Dec., 1827; went to St. Anthony, Minn., in 1848; d. there July 2, 1870.
 - III. JAMES.⁵ IV. LEONIDAS.⁵
10. JAMES,⁴ b. July 24, 1797; m. Sally Flanders.

Leavitt Family.

John Leavitt was the New England head of this family; he came over with the Pilgrims in 1630, and settled at Dorchester, Mass., where he lived for some time, but finally removed to Hingham, where his grave is still pointed out. Some descendants early settled in Hampton, N. H., and numerous offshoots have become dispersed abroad.

Joseph Leavitt,¹ a tanner, from old York, was the immediate progenitor of those of Buxton nativity. He purchased lands in Narragansett, No. 1, in 1752, but we have no evidence that he settled in the township. He was, however, one of the early mill builders on Little river in 1761. His lands were bestowed upon his three sons, JOSEPH, DANIEL, and SAMUEL. The father d. previous to Mar. 28, 1768, when his other children conveyed a share of his grist-mill in Narragansett, No. 1, to Joseph Leavitt there. Children follow:

- I. SAMUEL,² b. in 1768; m. Sarah, dau. of Capt. John Phinney, of Gorham, Me. She d. in Apr., 1793, aged 59 years; he d. 1797, aged 65. These were buried in the old burying ground at Pleasant Point, in Buxton. His second wife, to whom m. Oct. 6, 1793, was Hannah Deering. His farm was near Union Falls. He sold his share in the two saw-mills, called "Leavitt's mills," to his brother Joseph in 1791, and the same year to his son John half of homestead and buildings. Children follow:
 - I. ELIZABETH,³ bapt. Nov. 4, 1764; m. William Hancock, Aug. 22, 1822.
 - II. JOHN,³ bapt. May 3, 1767; m. Molly Dolloff, Jan. 12, 1792. He removed to Hollis, then to Eaton, N. H., where he died.
 - III. SARAH,³ bapt. Sept. 17, 1769; m. Phineas Towle, Nov. 8, 1778, and d. Apr. 27, 1826; he d. Sept. 12, 1819.
 - IV. MARY,³ b. July 14, 1769; m. Clement Dennett, Jan. 3, 1793.
2. DANIEL,² son of Joseph,¹ b. 1737; m. Abigail Bradbury, May 5, 1763, and served as deacon of the Congregational church 48 years. He was a tanner. His residence was on "Beech Plain road," so-called, in Buxton. His second wife, to whom m. Oct. 29, 1765, was Abigail, daughter of Samuel Dennett, of Saco. He d. June 21, 1829. Children by both wives, as follows:
 - I. ABIGAIL,³ bapt. May 6, 1764; d. in infancy.
 - II. DANIEL,³ bapt. May 24, 1767; m. Hannah Boynton, Aug. 23, 1792. He owned a "homestead farm" in Buxton, but seems to have lived, latterly, in Brownfield. He d. in 1809.
 - III. ABIGAIL,³ bapt. Oct. 29, 1769; m. Moses Woodman, Dec. 8, 1791.
 - IV. BETHIA,³ bapt. Apr. 19, 1772; m. Zachariah Usher, Jan. 29, 1793.
 - V. SARAH,³ bapt. Mar. 13, 1774; m. Joshua Kimball, 3d, July 7, 1793.
 - VI. ELIZABETH,³ bapt. June 30, 1776; m. John Ewing, Mar. 16, 1794; then a Gilpatrick.
 - VII. HANNAH,³ bapt. Sept. 25, 1778; living in 1816.
 - VIII. PHEBE,³ bapt. June 24, 1781; d. young.

- IX. OLIVE,³ bapt. Oct. 3, 1784; m. Michael Shute, July 14, 1805.
- X. SAMUEL,³ bapt. July 8, 1787.
- XI. PHEBE,³ bapt. Sept. 12, 1790; m. Simon Woodman.
3. JOSEPH,² son of Joseph,¹ m. Sarah Bradbury, Nov. 10, 1763; d. Apr. 4, 1809, aged 69. His first wife d. in 1774, and he m. again, and had issue by both wives; resided at "Leavitt's Mills," in Buxton. Children:
 - I. SARAH,³ b. Apr. 8, 1764; m. Daniel Hill.
 - II. JOSEPH,³ b. Sept. 12, 1765.
 - III. THOMAS,³ b. Jan. 14, 1767; m. Martha Bradbury, of Buxton, Sept. 2, 1790, and d. in Standish.
 - IV. WILLIAM,³ b. June 16, 1768; m. Mary Cobb, of Gorham, in 1795, and d. June 11, 1848; wife d. Aug. 15, 1850. I suppose he lived on the road leading from Bog Mills to Buxton Centre, where his son William afterwards resided. Five children, of whom more.
 - V. SAMUEL,³ b. Mar. 18, 1770; m. first, Hannah Garland, Jan. 24, 1793; second, Widow Mary Ayer, in 1803. Issue by both wives.
 - VI. BETSEY,³ b. Jan. 25, 1772.
 - VII. BENJAMIN,³ b. Nov. 25, 1774; m. Susan Bradbury, Jan. 29, 1795, and had *John*,⁴ *Susanna*,⁴ *Martha*,⁴ *Lucinda*,⁴ *Melinda*,⁴ *Sarah*,⁴ *Mumroc*.⁴
 - VIII. ANNA,³ b. Sept. 8, 1777; m. Isaac Scammon, of Saco, 1795.
 - IX. BRADBURY,³ b. Oct. 7, 1779; m. Nancy, or Ann, dau. of Daniel Paul, of Gorham, in 1806, and d. in Buxton, Dec. 23, 1824; had issue.
 - X. TRUE,³ b. Oct. 7, 1779; m. Widow Wales, of Bridgton, where he d. in 1826.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND MARTHA:

1. JACOB,⁴ b. Jan. 16, 1791.
2. MARY,⁴ b. Oct. 27, 1793; m. Enoch Boothby.
3. SARAH,⁴ b. Nov. 30, 1795; m. Peter Payne.
4. ELIZA H.,⁴ b. Aug. 7, 1796.
5. CATHERINE,⁴ b. Sept. 11, 1798; m. Joseph White.
6. SAMUEL,⁴ b. Aug. 15, 1801.
7. JOSEPH,⁴ b. Oct. 29, 1803.
8. THOMAS,⁴ b. Dec. 10, 1805.
9. MARTHA,⁴ b. Jan. 31, 1807.
10. LUCY,⁴ b. May 19, 1809; d. Aug. 21, 1820.
11. STEDMAN,⁴ b. July 31, 1811; d. Sept. 2, 1813.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND MARY:

1. HANNAH,⁴ b. Sept. 17, 1797; m. Ebenezer Sawyer.
2. WILLIAM,⁴ b. Mar. 23, 1800; m. Ruth Merrill, of Buxton, and lived near Bog Mills. He was long the worthy and honored deacon, associated with Dea. Hobson, of the Freewill Baptist church, at West Buxton; a typical *bald-headed* deacon, too. His children were as follows:
 - I. DANIEL M.,⁵ early went West and d. about 1890, leaving a wife, two sons, and four daughters. He resided at Barrett, Marshall Co., Kan.

- II. REV. WILLIAM,⁵ studied for the ministry at the Bangor Theological Seminary, and was settled over a church at Boothbay, and in Aroostook county, until 1867, since when at Minneapolis, Minn., Monticello, Iowa, and Ashland, Neb., until 1887, making twenty-five years in the ministry. In Nov., 1887, he removed to Norfolk, Neb., and took control of the *Norfolk Journal* office, where he continued until May, 1893, when, health and strength failing, he leased the paper. He married, Nov. 16, 1871, Emma A. Smith, of Boothbay, Me., and has three sons, namely: *Frederick W.*,⁶ b. in Iowa, Feb. 11, 1873, now in the junior class of the classical course at Doane College, Crete, Neb.; *Leslie M.*,⁶ b. in Iowa, June 26, 1876, and *Marshall S.*,⁶ b. in Nebraska, Mar. 8, 1883.
- III. HENRY W.,⁵ b. Dec 24, 1832, in Buxton; lived on the home farm until the fall of 1855, when he went to Ohio, thence, in 1856, to Kansas, where, in Marshall county, he settled and has continued to reside. He m. Martha F. Means, Jan. 5, 1865 (she b. in Missouri, Mar. 11, 1839), and had issue, ten children; seven of them died in infancy. Mr. Leavitt has traveled in fourteen states and territories. He has returned to his old home but once since his emigration to the West. Surviving issue: *Walter M.*,⁶ b. in April, 1867; *Lucy*,⁶ b. in Mar., 1870, and *John H.*,⁶ b. in July, 1874.
- IV. CAROLINE E.,⁵ now living in the family of her sister, Mrs. Samuel Hill, at Santa Anna, Cal., unmarried.
- V. LUCY A.,⁵ m. Samuel Hill, son of the late Fleming Hill, of Saco, tinsmith, and resides at Santa Anna, Cal.
3. BENJAMIN,⁴ b. Sept. 14, 1802.
4. AARON,⁴ b. Aug. 25, 1804; m. Hannah, dau. of John Came, of Buxton, b. Mar. 3, 1798, and d. Feb. 5, 1856, and resided on the Standish side of the Saco river, at Bonnie Eagle village, where their four children were born. Mr. Leavitt was a man of quiet, unobtrusive deportment who lived in peace and contentment. I think he and his wife lie buried in the little tree-shaded yard on the Came farm.
- I. JOHN,⁵ m. and settled in Providence, R. I., where he d., issueless, about 1891, of pneumonia, and on the day of his burial his wife d. of the same malady.
- II. PHEBE,⁵ twin sister of John; deceased.
- III. MARY,⁵ m. Thomas Bickford; now living, a widow, with son in Bangor.
- IV. WILLIAM H.,⁵ remained at home during his minority, and settled in Providence, R. I., in 1860, where he now resides. He was employed by the Richmond Print Co., for thirteen years, as case-maker. In 1874 he was appointed on the police force, and did night-patrol duty for three years; was promoted to sergeant, and, after three years, to lieutenant of the force; promoted to captain of police in 1889, and assigned to duty in one of the most important stations in the city. He now has charge of thirty men and officers. He has been very successful in his official capacity. He m. Fannie Sisson, and has one son, *Earle H.*,⁶ a graduate of the N. E. Conservatory of Music, Boston, and is now a professor of music and popular organist in Providence.
5. NANCY,⁴ b. July 23, 1807; d. Nov. 4, 1851.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND HANNAH:

1. JOHN,⁴ b. Mar. 20, 1792.
2. JOSEPH,⁴ b. Feb. 15, 1795.
3. WILLIAM,⁴ b. May 27, 1797.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND MARY:

1. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. Dec. 3, 1804; m. Henry Dunnell.
2. JANE,⁴ m. John S. Dunnell.
3. ALVAH,⁴ well known in Buxton.

CHILDREN OF BRADBURY:

1. DANIEL,⁴ b. Feb. 5, 1808.
2. WILLIAM,⁴ b. Jan. 30, 1811; d. Aug. 6, 1844.
3. ALBERT,⁴ b. April 27, 1813; deceased.
4. HENRY,⁴ b. in Aug., 1816; d. Aug. 22, 1825.
5. JAMES,⁴ b. Mar. 16, 1820; d. Sept. 4, 1825.

Thus endeth the chronicles of the Saco valley branch of the very respectable and useful Leavitt family.

Lewis Family.

This is a Welsh surname and is borne by numerous families in New England. Among others to be mentioned was THOMAS LEWIS, who came from Wales and settled in Saco in 1628, being one of the original patentees of a land grant which included about thirty-two square miles. He lived a short distance above the lower ferry. If he left male descendants of the name we know nothing about them.

William Lewis,¹ from a respectable family in Wales, came to Boston in 1636. In 1640 he and wife Ammy were attending services in the church of Rev. John Eliot, of Roxbury. In 1653 he became one of the proprietors of the inland town of Lancaster, on the Nashua river, and was rated as the third person in regard to wealth among the settlers of that town. He died Dec. 1, 1671. Eight children named as follows:

1. JOHN,² b. Nov. 1, 1635; returned to Boston and built a house on land purchased by his father from Gov. Richard Bellingham.
2. CHRISTOPHER,² b. Dec. 2, 1636.
3. LYDIA,² b. Dec. 25, 1639.
4. JOSIAH,² b. July 28, 1641.
5. ISAAC,² b. Apr. 14, 1644; m. Mary Davis and with other issue had *Isaac*,³ who with other issue had *Abijah*,⁴ of whom more presently.
6. MARY,² bapt. Aug., 1646.
7. HANNAH,² bapt. Mar. 18, 1648.
8. MORDECAI,² b. June 1, 1650.

Abijah Lewis,⁴ whose wife's name was Rebecca, came early from Lynn

to the Saco valley township called Narragansett, No. 1, and settled near Gorham line. He was probably born about 1730 and died at a great age in Buxton. It is evident that some of his children were born before his settlement; others were baptized there. Their names will follow:

1. ABIJAH,⁵ b. in 1756; m. Betsey Eldridge, of Buxton, Feb. 24, 1785, and resided many years on land purchased of John Wingate, of Limerick, July 7, 1780. He served in the Revolution in the company of Capt. Hart Lewis, of Gorham, who was probably a relative. The two families lived neighbors near the town line between Buxton and Gorham. One Esdras Lewis was in the same company. Mr. Lewis removed to Hiram hill with his son and died there, Dec. 17, 1830, aged 74 years; his widow d. Oct. 11, 1841, aged 85 years. These were buried in the Spring cemetery.
2. THOMAS,⁵ date of birth unknown; m. Sally Boston, from York, sister of Susan, wife of Joshua Decker, of Buxton, Mar. 17, 1791. He was one of the joint purchasers of the Dalton Right in the plantation of Little Falls, and cleared the farm known now as the "Uncle Joe Ridlon place," near the decaying hamlet of Bonnie Eagle, and here lived for many years. He sold to Joseph Ridlon and removed to the Kennebec with his brother Ebenezer and the Deckers; had a family.
3. ELIZABETH,⁵ married Nov. 30, 1780, Henry Flood, of Buxton. She was probably born before her father's settlement in Narragansett, No. 1.
4. EBENEZER,⁵ bapt. in Buxton, Apr. 10, 1777; m. Lydia Thompson, of that town, Dec. 15, 1796, and was one of the early settlers of Little Falls plantation, on land known as the "Dalton Right," in the north section of the township. He moved to the "Kennebec country" when there was so great an exodus of Saco valley families "down east" and settled near his old neighbors, the Deckers, in Clinton. He was a primitive preacher who rode horseback to many of the early plantations in York county to sow gospel seed. He possessed a charming voice, and could sing the old "pennyroyal" hymns with great power. His advantages for education were limited, but his natural ability as a public speaker was good and his memory something phenomenal. He lived to the great age of 98. During his last days his mind became weak. He never forgot to pray, but sometimes prayed in his family a second time in consequence of having forgotten that he had prayed. His failings certainly "leaned to virtue's side." Issue.
5. SAMUEL,⁵ bapt. in Buxton, Apr. 10, 1777; m. Phebe, dau. of General Irish, of Gorham, Dec. 4, 1800. He removed from his native town to Harrison and settled in the south part of the town on the Pond road, where six children were born. He afterwards went to Springfield, Me., where I suppose he died. He was a preacher of the primitive stamp.
6. SARAH,⁵ b. in 1776; m. Benjamin Newcomb, of Buxton, Nov. 7, 1793, and d. in Denmark, Jan. 20, 1828.
7. REBECCA,⁵ b. Aug. 29, 1779; m. Oct. 13, 1799, Elisha Newcomb, of Buxton.
8. MIRIAM,⁵ m. Apr. 9, 1781, Adam Cochran, of Newcastle, Me.
9. ANN,⁵ m. May 7, 1789, Winthrop Eldridge.
10. JANE,⁵ m. May 6, 1794, Aaron Eldridge.

CHILDREN OF ABIJAH AND BETSEY:

1. ABIJAH, 3D,⁶ was a good farmer in the "Lewis neighborhood," so-called, in Harrison, Me. He was one of the "sweet singers of Israel"; a quiet, honorable, Christian man; many years a member of the Freewill Baptist church. The author of this work has spent many pleasant hours at the hospitable fireside of Mr. Lewis. He m. Harriet Boston, Dec. 14, 1819; descended from the same family as the wife of his uncle Thomas. He and his wife lived to old age. Eight children:
 - I. JOSEPH,⁷ b. Mar. 5, 1822; m. Hannah Mason, and had *Addie*⁸ and *Eddie*⁸; d. in June, 1863.
 - II. GEORGE W.,⁷ b. Mar. 5, 1823; m. Dolly F. York, had *Valera*,⁸ *Henry*,⁸ and *Llewellyn*.⁸
 - III. MARIA,⁷ b. May 20, 1825; d. Jan. 30, 1830.
 - IV. WILLIAM H.,⁷ b. Jan. 12, 1827; m. Elizabeth W. Jordan, and had issue: *Valeria A.*,⁸ *Donna M.*,⁸ and *Ella M.*⁸
 - V. MARIE E.,⁷ b. Sept. 19, 1829; m. Thomas Jordan.
 - VI. JANE,⁷ b. Dec. 10, 1831; d. June 9, 1834.
 - VII. HARRIET A.,⁷ b. April 11, 1834; unmarried.
 - VIII. ROYAL B.,⁷ b. Nov. 12, 1836; m. Charlotte Martin; second, Rebecca Sanborn; had *Lester*,⁸ *Frederick*,⁸ and *Caddie*.⁸
 - IX. MARY E.,⁷ b. Sept. 19, 1839; m. Elkanah A. Littlefield.
 - X. CLARK,⁷ b. May 3, 1842; m. Ella Hamblin, and had *Willie C.*,⁸ *Jennie M.*,⁸ *Fannie*,⁸ *Frederick*,⁸ *Wilfred*,⁸ and *Florence*.⁸
 - XI. EMMA,⁷ b. Aug. 11, 1844; d. March, 1846.
 - XII. JENNIE S.,⁷ b. Aug. 11, 1846; unmarried.
2. EDWARD,⁶ m. — Boston, sister of Abijah's wife, and settled in Harrison, in the "Lewis neighborhood"; farmer. He and his wife died many years ago. Children:
 - I. EDWARD,⁷ m. dau. of Amasa Sylvester, of Bridgton, and had issue.
 - II. HOSEA,⁷ m. Julia B., dau. of Thomas Jordan, of Naples, April 6, 1851; wife d. in 1870; resides in Biddeford. Issue.
3. NOAH,⁶ son of Abijah and Betsey Eldridge, b. in Buxton, July 17, 1790; m. Mar. 6, 1816, Lois Mansfield, b. Nov. 24, 1798, in Henniker, N. H., and d. Aug. 2, 1859; wife d. Nov. 7, 1865. He lived on the Lewis homestead on Hiram hill. Children:
 - I. MARY A.,⁷ b. July 16, 1818; m. Sept. 10, 1843, Nelson Sanborn, of Baldwin; d. Feb. 10, 1856.
 - II. WILLIAM M.,⁷ b. Oct. 27, 1820; m. Melvina Morrell, and settled in Skowhegan; kept hotels in Portland many years.
 - III. SAMUEL M.,⁷ b. June 27, 1822; m. Nov. 27, 1845, Ruth P. Pierce; second, May 10, 1851, Elizabeth Mansfield. He lived for a while in Hiram, removed to Bridgton, where he died.
 - IV. ALBION G.,⁷ b. Sept. 7, 1823; m. Dec. 1, 1851, at Portsmouth, Abigail Hapgood, of Waterford.
 - V. MELVILLE S.,⁷ b. Aug. 7, 1827; d. Mar. 20, 1828.
 - VI. MELVILLE S.,⁷ b. May 3, 1830; d. Aug. 2, 1850.

- VII. DARIUS R.,⁷ b. Nov. 27, 1834; m. Apr. 20, 1860, Lovinia Heath; second, Widow Eliza J. Mansfield. He lives on the old Lewis farm on Hiram hill, and has issue.
- VIII. CAROLINE J.,⁷ b. May 7, 1840; d. June 25, 1849.

CHILDREN OF EBENEZER AND LYDIA:

- I. ESTHER,⁶ m. Leander Nelson and lived in Canaan, Me.
2. JOHN,⁶ m., first, — Goodwin; second, Maria Leavitt, and lived in Clinton, Me.; a farmer. Children as follows:
 - I. GEORGE,⁷ m. — Nelson; second, Drusilla Holt.
 - II. BETSEY,⁷ m. Alanson Noble.
 - III. LYDIA,⁷ m. Jerome Nelson, of Clinton.
 - IV. MARTHA,⁷ m. John Phillips, of New Hampshire.
 - V. JOHN P.,⁷ m. Louisa Nye; second, Phylinda Decker.
 - VI. MARY,⁷ m. Henry Decker, of Clinton.
 - VII. OLIVE,⁷ m. James Cates, of Parkman.
 - VIII. PARINTHA,⁷ m. George Kimball.
 - IX. EBENEZER,⁷ m. Amelia Pennell, of Clinton.
 - X. COLBY,⁷ d. unmarried.
3. MALINEDA,⁶ m. Andrew Joy, of Skowhegan.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND PHEBE:

1. WILLIAM,⁶ b. July 7, 1801; m. Abigail Newcomb, of Harrison, Nov. 15, 1824.
2. ALMON,⁶ b. June 6, 1803; m. Lucy Harmon, of Harrison, May 4, 1828.
3. HANNAH P.,⁶ b. Oct. 30, 1804.
4. MARY,⁶ b. Oct. 11, 1806.
5. EBENEZER,⁶ b. May 7, 1808.
6. MELCHER,⁶ b. Nov. 26, 1810.

LEWIS SKETCHES.

Edmund Lewis was an early proprietor of Watertown, Mass.; admitted freeman May 25, 1636; settled in Lynn, in 1639, and was first to locate on Lewis street. He died in Jan., 1651. By wife Mary he had JOHN, THOMAS, JAMES, and NATHANIEL.

George Lewis came from East Greenwich, County Kent, England, and was at Plymouth in 1633. He removed to Scituate, and subsequently to Barnstable; m. Sarah Jenkins, in England. They had nine children, of whom JOSEPH and JOHN were killed by Indians in the war of 1675. DR. WINSLOW LEWIS, of Boston, was a descendant of this family.

John Lewis, of Malden, Mass., by second wife, Mary, dau. of Abram Browne, of Watertown, had ISAAC and others. There was a disagreement between Lewis, the historian of Lynn, and Savage respecting the ancestors of this family.

Maj. Morgan Lewis, son of Morgan Lewis, moved from the north parish of York to Alfred, Me., in 1772. He was in the Continental army, being

lieutenant of a company when the war began, and marched to Cambridge and thence to Bunker Hill to cover the retreat of Prescott's soldiers. As the captain did not join the company he was promoted to that rank and as major. He was succeeded on his farm in Alfred by his son JEREMIAH. COL. DANIEL LEWIS, son of Morgan, m. Abigail, dau. of Wm. Parsons, and was succeeded by his son JOHN, who d. in 1861, leaving four children. WILLIAM, son of Col. Lewis, was a physician in Shapleigh. DANIEL was a merchant in Boston, and JOHN a farmer and timber dealer. This family is buried in a beautifully enclosed ground, on the old Lewis farm, in Alfred, Me.

Peter Lewis made his will, in Kittery, Feb. 3, 1712. He mentions sons PETER, ANDREW, WILLIAM, MORGAN, dec., who left NATHANIEL; JOHN, dec., who left BENJAMIN, GRACE, ELIZABETH, and MEHITABLE. He had daughters, MARY (Hutchins), ANN (Tapley), REBECCA (Pike), ELIZABETH, and SARAH.

Peter Lewis, son of the preceding, made his will in Kittery, May 17, 1739; shipwright; mentions wife Elizabeth, and children, PETER, MARY, KATHERINE, PHENIX, SARAH, ABIGAIL (Trafton), EUNICE, and LUCY (Tripp).

Andrew Lewis, of Kittery, made his will, July 27, 1758; yeoman; wife named Mary. Mentions children, ANDREW, MARY (Weare), GRACE (Haley), DOROTHY (Main), and THOMAS with whom the parents lived.

George Lewis, and eldest son JOHN, received each a grant of land from George Cleve in Casco bay, Nov. 20, 1657 and June 26, 1657. George signed submission to Massachusetts, July 13, 1658, with his mark. He is mentioned as of Casco, 1660-1; witnessed a deed, June 3, 1662; also indenture with Ann Lewis the same year.

MARRIAGES IN HARRISON.

Mary Lewis to William Cox, June 17, 1817.
 Hannah Lewis to Levi Watson, April 21, 1825.
 Polly Lewis to Abial Scribner, Dec. 22, 1828.
 Nancy Lewis to Perez Bryant, Aug. 16, 1846.

HIRAM RECORDS.

Rebecca m. Abner Heath, (Int.) Feb. 14, 1824.
 Alpheus m. Mary Weare, Nov. 27, 1820.
 Abigail d. young.
 Elizabeth m. Joseph Durgin, Mar. 27, 1816.
 Sally H. m. Capt. Chas. Wadsworth, (Int.) Oct. 26, 1823.
 Alexander m. Nancy Fly, June 19, 1826 (Int.).
 Ann m. Rufus N. Sanborn, Aug. 15, 1843.
 Hannah m. Josiah Tripp, (Int.) Oct. 14, 1836.
 Sally m. Joseph Storer.
 Miriam m. Aaron Cross, of Hiram.
 Alice m. Elias Saunders, of Denmark, Me.

Lord Family.

This surname was originally derived from the Saxon word *hlaford*, formed from *hlaf*, loaf, and *ord*, a beginning or cause, and was early applied in England to one who had charge of the food supply of the royal household, the *loafmaker*, now given to persons of noble birth and many officials in Great Britain. The present representatives of the family in England the old are the REV. FREDERICK BAYLEY LORD, of Farnborough, whose late father was rector there, and JOHN FREDERICK LORD, Esq., magistrate, of Hallow Park, Worcestershire. The surname is borne by a numerous race of large-framed, iron-sided, steel-sinewed, tough-fibred men and women in New England, many of whom have survived to patriarchal age. The principal progenitor of the families to be taken special notice of was:

Robert Lord,¹ who came to Ipswich, Mass., as early as 1636-7, and died in 1683. He served more than twenty years in the Indian wars and became so inured to camp life and exposure that he could never afterwards sleep upon a feather bed. He is said to have been below the medium stature, but of powerful mould and one of the most athletic, strong, and fearless men in the Colonial service. There is a tradition that the Indians themselves at one time, when confronted by Lord's rangers, proposed to decide the battle that was anticipated by an encounter between the champions of the two parties; to this the whites agreed, and Robert Lord walked to the front. The Indians selected the most powerful of their tribe, a perfect giant, full seven feet in stature. The two men were to meet at full run and take the "Indian hug" as they closed. The savages anticipated an easy victory. They came together like two infuriated bullocks with a tremendous shock, but in an instant the redskin lay stretched upon the earth, and the shouts of the Colonial scouts rang out in the forest. Not satisfied with a single experiment, they were required to rush and clinch again. In this encounter Lord took the "hip-lock" on his greasy antagonist and threw him with such force that a blood vessel was ruptured in his fall. The Indians took him up and carried him from the arena, fully acknowledging themselves defeated; they afterwards reported that some white man's devil invested Lord with supernatural strength. He married Mary Ward, sister of Rev. John Ward, and had four sons as follows:

1. THOMAS,² cordwainer, settled in Charlestown, Mass., where he was admitted to the church, at the age of 23, in 1667. He m. Alice, dau. of Robert and Alice Rand, who was admitted to the church, aged 23, in 1667. He d. June 4, 1713, aged 80. In 1718 she was mentioned as an "ancient widow." She d. Aug. 11, 1721. He made his will Dec. 5, 1710. Children.
2. SAMUEL,² son of Robert, born in Ipswich; m. Elizabeth Ted, Oct. 15, 1667, who owned the church covenant May 21, 1676, and died in 1684; second, in 1684, Rebecca Eddington, who, for her second husband, m. Edward Wilson. Mr. L. was admitted to church in Charlestown, Mass., in 1687, and d. May 27, 1696. Of children hereafter.
3. ROBERT,² son of Robert, settled in Ipswich and had a family of whom we are not now concerned.
4. NATHANIEL,² son of Robert, remained in Ipswich; sons as may appear.

THIRD GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND ALICE:

1. THOMAS,³ cordwainer, m. Oct. 7, 1703, Elizabeth Kettell, who d. Mar. 26, 1746, aged 69 as stated on gravestone. He d. Nov. 11, 1749, in his 86th year. These were admitted to church in Charlestown, Aug. 5, 1705. Records show him to have been engaged in various real estate transactions between 1727 and 1742. Issue as follows:
 - I. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. Aug. 12; d. Aug. 14, 1704.
 - II. THOMAS,⁴ b. Aug. 24, 1705; d. Mar. 29, 1709.
 - III. RICHARD,⁴ b. Feb. 1, 1706.
 - IV. RICHARD,⁴ b. Sept. 24, 1708.
 - V. THOMAS,⁴ bapt. Jan. 22, 1709.
 - VI. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. Aug. 28, 1711; d. Sept. 14.
 - VII. HANNAH,⁴ b. Jan. 2, 1713; d. Nov. 18, 1751.
2. NATHANIEL,³ b. Oct. 30, 1666; m. Anna Frothingham, Aug. 4, 1698, who owned the church covenant May 25, 1701; was admitted to church Jan. 23, 1703, and d. Aug. 13, 1708. He was killed by falling from a stage, Feb. 12, 1706-7, aged 40. Children:
 - I. ANNA,⁴ b. May 8, 1699; m. Richard Kettell.
 - II. NATHANIEL,⁴ b. June 14, 1701; admitted to church Feb. 25, 1721-2; m. Mary Brigden, Sept. 18, 1723, who united with church May 17, 1727. He d. July 12, 1729.
 - III. SAMUEL,⁴ b. Apr. 19, 1704; d. Nov. 14.
 - IV. ABIGAIL,⁴ born Nov. 4, 1705; received "Thanksgiving money," Nov. 19, 1757; d. Dec. 28, 1796.
3. MARY,³ b. Oct. 30, 1666; d. Sept. 29, 1667.
4. ELIZABETH,³ b. Aug. 22, 1668; d. Aug. 26, 1669.
5. JOSEPH,³ b. Sept. 24, 1670; d. Aug. 1, 1671.
6. BENJAMIN,³ b. Sept. 24, 1670; d. Aug. 1, 1671.
7. JOSEPH,³ b. Aug. 23, 1672; d. Nov. 2, 1679.
8. ABIGAIL,³ b. Aug. 21, 1674; m. John Stevent.
9. ALICE,³ admitted to church Aug. 21, 1743; d. in 1755.

Rev. Joseph Lord,³ son of Thomas² (1), graduated at Harvard in 1691, and settled at Dorchester, S. C., then at Chatham, Mass. He m. Abigail, dau. of Gov. Thomas Hinckley, and had issue, as follows:

1. JOSEPH,⁴ b. Sept. 27, 1704.
2. SAMUEL,⁴ b. Sept. 26, 1707.
3. ROBERT,⁴ b. Sept. 28, 1711.
4. ALICE,⁴ b. Sept. 26, 1714, and others whose names do not appear.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND ELIZABETH:

1. ELIZABETH,³ b. June 27, 1669; m. Richard Hilton.
2. SAMUEL,³ b. May 5, 1671; d. Dec. 3, 1690.
3. JOSHUA,³ b. Oct. 14, 1673; d. Mar. 17, 1678.
4. ROBERT,³ b. Oct. 22, 1675; d. in 1678.

5. JOSEPH,³ b. in 1677; d. in 1678.
6. NATHANIEL,³ b. Dec. 10, 1679; d. in 1682.

Thomas Lord, of Ipswich, m. Elizabeth Clark, in Boston, May 24, 1726, and had issue:

1. CAPT. THOMAS, bapt. in Ipswich, Oct. 4, 1730, and d. May 24, 1758. He was a soldier. In his will, probated June 7, 1758, he was styled "Thomas Lord, Gentleman, of Charlestown." His father was mentioned as "hatter," of Ipswich. Brothers and sisters: *Samuel, John, William, Robert, Judith, Sarah, Abigail, and Miriam.*

Abraham Lord came from Ipswich, Mass., to Kittery as early as 1670, and was probably ancestor of many of the name in Maine.

Nathan Lord was living in Kittery as early as 1674. He m. a dau. of Abraham Conley, and was appointed executor of his will; received from Conley's estate a tract of land on Sturgeons creek, but the larger share went to his sons NATHAN and ABRAM.

Nathan Lord, Sr., of Berwick, m. Martha, dau. of Richard Tozier, Nov. 22, 1678. He made his will July 6, 1733; gave his minister "a gold ring to remember me by after my decease," and twenty pounds to be laid out in a piece of plate for the communion table; mentions brother ABRAHAM and cousin WILLIAM. The inventory of his estate was £1,876:2:2. The names of his children were as follows:

1. MARTHA, b. Oct. 14, 1679; m. — Chick.
2. NATHAN, b. May 13, 1681.
3. WILLIAM, b. Mar. 20, 1682.
4. RICHARD, b. Mar. 1, 1684.
5. JUDITH, b. Mar. 29, 1687; m. — Hambleton.
6. SAMUEL, b. June 14, 1689.
7. MARY, b. July 29, 1691; m. — Emery.
8. JOHN, b. Jan. 19, 1693.
9. SARAH, b. Mar. 28; 1696; m. — Roberts.
10. ANNE, b. May 27, 1697; m. — Furbush.
11. ABRAHAM, b. Oct. 29, 1699.

John Lord, who came from Ipswich to Kittery with his brothers, had children named JOHN, THOMAS, and TOBIAS, of whom more presently.

John Lord, son of John, had children named JANE, SALLY, JACOB, BETSEY, PHEBE, MARY, HANNAH, JOHN, and JOHN, 2D.

Tobias Lord, son of Tobias, of Arundel, Me., went to live with a relative in Sanford when a lad, where he toiled from day dawn until after dark. While employed hauling timber with an ox-team the wolves were so plenty that they followed him night after night when returning home. He would ride on one of the oxen and beat them off with a club. He was a lieutenant in the Revolution and present when Burgoyne surrendered; settled in Kennebunk, in 1778, and built a house subsequently called the "Gillespie house"; was a merchant and ship-builder; lost several vessels by wreck; was successful by

perseverance; removed to Alfred in 1803; returned to Kennebunk in 1808, and died that year. His children were as follows:

1. NATHANIEL, m. Phebe Walker.
2. SAMUEL, m. Hannah Jefferds.
3. GEORGE, m. Alice Jefferds.
4. IVORY, m. Louisa McColloch.
5. WILLIAM, m. Sarah Cleaves.
6. FRANCIS A., m. Frances Smith.
7. HEPZIBAH, m. Robert Watterson.
8. ABIGAIL, m. Charles W. Williams.
9. MEHITABLE, m. Francis Watts.
10. BETSEY, m. Francis Watts.
11. LUCY, m. Hercules M. Hayes.

Tobias Lord, son of Tobias, who was son of John, married Jane Smith, and had eleven children, named as follows:

1. JOHN, m. Charity Curtis.
2. JANE, m. John Stone.
3. TOBIAS, m. Mehitable Kimball and Hepzibah Conant.
4. LYDIA, m. Samuel Kimball.
5. NATHANIEL, was in Arnold's expedition, was wounded, and d. in prison at Quebec; a man of wealth.
6. BETSEY, m. Benjamin Thompson.
7. DANIEL, m. Mary Washburn and went east.
8. DOMINICUS, m. Mary Currier and lived in Kennebunk.
9. JEREMIAH, d. young.
10. DAVID, d. young.
11. THOMAS, m. Mary Durrell, and had *David, Betsey, Jane, Asa, and Mary*.

Tobias Lord, a native of Kennebunk, had married Susan Deering and settled in Hollis. He died leaving two children, and his widow married, second, Ichabod Cousins, Sr., of Hollis, and by him had a son Joseph and daughter Fanny, of whom in the Cousins genealogy. ABIGAIL, daughter of Tobias and Susan, became the wife of Jeremiah Hobson, and

Hon. Tobias Lord, the son, born Dec. 30, 1803, married Adaline Hobson, sister to Jeremiah. He spent his early years on his father's farm and in his lumber business; settled at West Buxton and carried on milling and the lumber trade; was representative from that town in 1836, and removed to Steep Falls in Standish that year, where he was selectman, assessor, and representative. He was a man of stalwart frame and great physical strength; a successful manager in business and acquired a handsome estate. Children, JOHN, JEREMIAH, ABBIE, and TOBIAS who now carries on the extensive lumbering operation at Steep Falls; has been much in public life; served in state senate.

Benjamin Lord made his will in Berwick, August 6, 1745; wife named Patience; mentions daughters, but no names; sons were BENJAMIN, SAMUEL, and ELISHA.

Rev. Nathaniel Lord, b. Sept. 14, 1754, in Berwick, was twice married; second wife, Elizabeth (Roberts), widow of Tobias Wentworth. He was baptized near Great Works; ordained as pastor in Wells; became nearly blind during latter years, and in the pulpit his wife would read for him the hymns and the passage for his text; his fruitful memory and eloquent tongue did the rest; was in the ministry rising fifty years. He died Apr. 8, 1832, and was buried on a knoll he selected back from the road on the farm since owned by the Hussey brothers. By his side are the graves of his wives marked by un-inscribed stones. A house of worship called the "Elder Lord meeting-house" was erected in Berwick in 1781, and there he preached many years for the Baptist church; son of Abram Lord.

Elder Ebenezer Lord came to Berwick in 1750, aged 30 years, and built his first cabin where South Berwick village now stands; about 1796 built the house, now the oldest standing, occupied by his grandson, Frederick A. Lord.

Capt. Nathan Lord was representative to the General Court from Berwick in 1772.

Gen. John Lord was many years a very prosperous merchant in Berwick, a very competent business man who manifested much public spirit and was called to many positions of trust; was representative and senator. This family produced some remarkable men in professional life; among the sons were

Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D., who received his primary education at Berwick Academy; many years president of Dartmouth College.

Hon. John P. Lord, another son of the general, was an eminent lawyer and author of the "Maine Townsman," which appeared in 1844. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits; held a position in Boston custom-house several years. He d. in 1878, aged 93; had nineteen children, one of whom was

Rev. John Lord, LL. D., the celebrated historical lecturer of Stamford, Conn.; also.

Rev. Charles Lord, an author of note.

Sammel Lord was an innholder in Berwick, Oct. 15, 1735, and a proprietors' meeting was held at his house.

Richard, John, Nathan, and Hiram were inhabitants of Elliot in 1735.

The Lords of Lebanon have been a very prominent family for generations. Among those who have held municipal offices in Lebanon between 1813 and 1880 we mention EBENEZER, NATHAN, JR., JOHN, JR., NATHANIEL, JOHN H., JOHN C., BENJAMIN H., and STEPHEN D.

Hon. Caleb B. Lord, a native of Parsonsfield, practised law in Limerick. In 1858 he was elected clerk of courts and removed to Alfred to enter upon his duties; was representative in 1871, and assessor for United States for first district of Maine from 1871 to 1873; a cautious and reliable counselor; his professional and public duties were performed faithfully.

George Lord, son of Samuel and Lydia (Wallingford) Lord, born in Berwick, Oct. 19, 1764; m. Patience Hobbs, of Hampton, N. H., Mar. 1, 1789; came to Parsonsfield in 1799, and settled at what has since been called Lord's Mills; d. July 11, 1811; wife d. May 19, 1816. Children as follows:

1. SAMUEL, b. Dec. 4, 1789; m., first, Nancy Neal, Jan. 4, 1811; second, Lydia Neal, Mar. 24, 1812; third, Eunice H. Knight, Mar. 4, 1835. By second wife, *Samuel* and *Lydia*, both out West; by third wife, *Edwin* and *Carrie*.
2. MARY, b. Feb. 4, 1792; m. John L. Marstin.
3. MORRIS, b. Sept. 29, 1794; m. Abigail Colcord.
4. LYDIA, b. Aug. 3, 1796; d. Oct. 15, 1818.
5. GEORGE W., b. Nov. 3, 1799; m. Sally Sweat, sister of Dr. Moses, May 23, 1825. He settled at West Buxton, where he was many years engaged in mercantile business and milling; d. Apr. 4, 1864.
6. ISAAC, b. Apr. 25, 1801; m. Hannah Redman, Oct. 26, 1826; d. Nov. 6, 1855; had issue.
7. SARAH, b. Aug. 23, 1803; d. Sept. 16, 1823.
8. FREDERICK, b. July 9, 1806; m. Lydia Leavitt, of Effingham; d. Nov. 26, 1846.
9. LOUISA T., b. Sept. 4, 1808; m. James Leavitt, Nov. 11, 1852.
10. BETSEY W., b. Mar. 3, 1811; m. Leander Doane; second, Amos Dutton; d. Apr. 3, 1885.

Nathaniel Lord, probably a native of Berwick, was an early settler in the southern part of Buxton, not far from Matthias Redlon. His wife was Hannah Field, daughter of Lieut. Daniel Field, to whom he was married before 1773. He died Nov. 24, 1827; his wife died July 13, 1826. His children follow:

1. SARAH, bapt. Jan. 22, 1775; d. an infant.
2. PHEBE, b. June 25, 1769; m. John Came.
3. ABRAHAM, bapt. Jan. 22, 1775; d. young.
4. ZACHARY, bapt. Jan. 22, 1775; idiotic.
5. SARAH, b. Nov. 15, 1773; d. Nov. 17, 1817.
6. BETSEY, b. Mar. 15, 1776.
7. ISAAC, b. Nov. 11, 1780; m. Anna Holmes, of Scarborough; lived in Buxton; d. Aug. 12, 1826. Children:
 - I. EPHRAIM, b. Oct. 5, 1808; m. Hannah Lowell, of Saco, and had *Augustus*, born June 8, 1835, and m. Lydia A. Huff; *Ira*, b. April 26, 1837; *John H.*, b. March 8, 1839; *Samuel*, b. Jan. 4, 1841.
 - II. JOHN A., b. Aug. 20, 1813; d. in Peabody, Mass., Oct. 6, 1894.
 - III. WILLIAM H., b. Nov. 15, 1815; deceased.
 - IV. ARTHUR M., b. Mar. 19, 1819; deceased.
 - V. TIMOTHY H., b. Sept. 9, 1822; resides in Peabody, Mass.
 - VI. ISAAC L., b. Mar. 12, 1827; deceased.
8. DORCAS, b. Dec. 1, 1782.
9. JOHN, b. July 8, 1785; m. Lydia — and had issue. He d. Dec. 13, 1834; his widow d. May 3, 1865.
 - I. ABRAM, b. July 27, 1809; m. Elizabeth — and had in Buxton: *Lucinda A.*, b. Sept., 1827; *Nathaniel F.*, b. July 3, 1834; *Charles F.*, b. Feb. 6, 1836. d. July 24, 1842.
 - II. NATHANIEL, b. Oct. 12, 1812; d. July 6, 1847.

- III. MARY A., b. Mar. 18, 1815.
- 10. JAMES, b. Oct. 5, 1788; m. Fanny — and had issue:
 - I. NATHANIEL, b. Feb. 7, 1813.
 - II. RUFUS, b. Dec. 25, 1815.
 - III. OCTAVIA, b. Sept. 1, 1818.
 - IV. HANNAH, b. June 24, 1821.
- 11. NATHANIEL, b. Sept. 13, 1790.

LORDS OF HIRAM, ME.

Jacob Lord,¹ came from Waterborough to Hiram about 1800, and his name appears on the voting list of 1806. He and wife, maiden-named Emma Day, settled on the lot of land where his grandson, SAMUEL W. LORD, now resides, and it was related that he fastened the shaved shingles to the boarded roof of his first cabin with wooden pins driven through holes bored with a gimlet. His children were named and married as follows:

1. JACOB,² whose wives were Betsey and Fanny Huntress; by first wife had two children, and by second nine, namely: *Harriet*,³ *George*,³ *Isaiah*,³ *George*,³ *William*,³ *Robert*,³ *Alvin*,³ *Eliza*, *Octavia*, *Mary A.*,³ *Josephine*,³ and *Hannah*.³
2. HOSEA,² m. Jane, dau. of Joseph Durgin, and lived and died at South Hiram; was a very active business man. Issue: *Joseph*,³ *Samuel W.*,³ *Lucinda*,³ *Ruth*,³ and *Edwin*.³
3. DOLLY,² m. Solomon Wales; lived in Hiram and had issue. Charles H. Wales is her son.
4. MARY,² was m. to William Huntress and lived and d. in Hiram.
5. EMMA,² was m. to John Huntress and d. at South Hiram.
6. RHODA,² m. George Hodgdon and d. at South Hiram recently.
7. ISAIAH,² d. when about 7 years of age.

Levi Lord¹ was a brother of Jacob, 1st. He married Abigail Durgin and settled in Porter, where he died. From his family the "Lord schoolhouse," in the "Lord neighborhood," took its name. There were eight children:

1. HENRY,² d. young.
2. HENRY,² b. May 25, 1806; m. first, Mary A. (b. Mar. 20, 1809, and d. Mar. 13, 1835), Feb. 10, 1833; second, Aug. 20, 1837, Emily Hamlin, b. Mar. 20, 1814, in Limington, Me. He settled in Lovell, and d. there Mar. 5, 1879. Children:
 - I. ARMINE,³ b. Sept. 5, 1833
 - II. EDWIN,³ b. May 29, 1838; m. Carrie E. Woodman, of Sweden, Oct. 28, 1860; now at Kezar Falls, Me. One dau., *Ellis L.*,⁴ b. July 11, 1872; m. Mar. 26, 1894, to Clinton E. Wood.
 - III. MARY A.,³ b. Nov. 29, 1839; d. Feb. 13, 1840.
3. JOHN,² b. May 11, 1808, in Hiram; m. Mary Gould, Dec. 2, 1838; she b. Apr. 12, 1812, in Parsonsfield. He lived in Hiram and there d. Feb. 6, 1849. His widow, "Aunt Mary," survives. Three children:
 - I. FRANKLIN,³ b. Sept. 21, 1839, in Porter; m. Eliza J. Cate, of Brook-

- field, N. H., Nov. 27, 1862, and resides at Kezar Falls, Me.; carpenter by trade. Children: *Bessie C.*,⁴ b. Apr. 3, 1864, and *Mary A.*,⁴ b. Sept. 23, 1866, deceased.
- II. DR. JOHN,³ b. June 25, 1842; m. Helen Demick, of Limington, and resides at Biddeford.
 - III. MARY A.,³ b. Mar. 28, 1844; m. Freeman Stacy, in April, 1862.
 4. LEVI,² b. in 1816; m. Louisa Merrifield, of Porter, Jan. 9, 1804, and settled on the farm now owned by E. Hartford in that town. He emigrated to Kaukauna, Wis., in Sept., 1883, and d. there Feb. 10, 1889. His widow survives. Four children as follows:
 - I. JANE M.,³ m. Paul Huzzey, of Parsonsfield.
 - II. ABBY,³ m. Henry Tuttle, of New Hampshire.
 - III. DR. OSBORN G.,³ m., first, Della Lougee, of Parsonsfield; second, Sarah Hale, in the West. He graduated at Bowdoin Medical College, and is now a practising physician at Kaukauna, Wis.; a dau., *Laura*.⁴
 - IV. ANDREW M.,³ b. June 23, 1852; m. Ida Cousins, of Porter, Me., June 23, 1873; emigrated to Wisconsin in 1883, and d. at Kaukauna, Feb. 18, 1889; widow now living at Kezar Falls. Children: *Lilla M.*,⁴ *Milton A.*,⁴ *Charles S.*,⁴ *Della*,⁴ and *Gracie*.⁴
 5. JACOB,² m., first, Mary A. Bradeen, of Porter, Dec. 10, 1843; second, Caroline Bradeen, a sister, Nov. 25, 1846; third, Abba L. Johnson, Apr. 25, 1850. Eleven children: *George*,⁴ *McVillie*,⁴ *Sally A.*,⁴ *Winburn*,⁴ *Algernon*,⁴ *Angelina*,⁴ *John*,⁴ *Nettie*,⁴ *Carrie*,⁴ *Della*,⁴ and *Frederick*.⁴
 6. DAVID,² m. Mary A., dau. of Isaac Stanley, of Porter, April 25, 1850, and had issue: *Susan*,⁴ *Julia*,⁴ *Nellie*,⁴ *Edgar*⁴ and *Emma*,⁴ twins.
 7. ALBERT,² b. Feb. 2, 1823; m. Lydia A. Bickford, of Porter, Me., Nov. 8, 1849, and lived in said town, where he d. August 1, 1886, aged 63. His widow (b. Nov. 13, 1828.) d. May 15, 1892, aged 63. Children:
 - I. EMILY,³ d. Aug. 1, 1868, at age of 18 years.
 - II. EZRA,³ b. Apr. 21, 1852; m. Jennie Merrifield, of Porter, and has two sons, *Byron*⁴ and *Roy*.⁴
 - III. JOHN,³ b. Mar. 22, 1856; m. Mary E. McDonald, Nov. 27, 1877, and resides at Kezar Falls, Me. Children: *Flora M.*,⁴ *Harry D.*,⁴ *Avis L.*⁴
 - IV. EVERETT,³ b. Nov. 4, 1859.
 - V. NETTIE,³ b. Apr. 4, 1862; m. Wallace Chapman, Jan. 5, 1884, who d. Sept. 1, 1894.
 - VI. CHARLOTTE,³ b. May 8, 1866; m. Elmer Chapman, of Kezar Falls.
 - VII. SARAH,³ b. May 11, 1870; d. Feb. 13, 1894; unmarried.

MacArthur Family.

MacArthur, in Gaelic *Atair*, was originally the head branch of the great Campbell clan; they were settled on the shores of Loch Awe, and long disputed the chieftainship with the powerful Argyle branch, and were successful until the reign of James I, of Scotland, at which time the chief was JOHN

MACARTHUR, whose followers numbered 1,000 men. He was summoned to Inverness in 1427, and there lost his head. From this time they were robbed of the chieftainship and the ancient territorial possessions were wrested from them. They at one time were custodians of Dunstaffnage Castle, and many have since lingered in that vicinity, but as tenants of the Campbells. The MacArthurs were hereditary pipers to the MacDonalds of the Isles, and one of them composed many pieces for the bagpipe which were very popular. A portrait of ARCHIBALD MACARTHUR, a native of the Isle of Mull, a celebrated piper, who died in 1834, may be seen in Kay's collection. Among the more distinguished cadets of this clan who may be mentioned was JOHN MACARTHUR, LL. D., born in Scotland in 1755. He was a miscellaneous writer and translator, who was judge advocate during the American Revolution.

John MacArthur, a native of Perth, Scotland, married Mary Miller, and, coming to New England, was the third settler in Limington, Me. These had eleven children. He died Aug. 30, 1816, aged 71 years; his wife died Mar. 11, 1835, aged 82 years.

1. JOHN, son of John, d. May 16, 1806, aged 22.
2. PETER, son of John, d. June 13, 1848, aged 61. His wife was named Mary, and four infant sons d. in Limington.
3. HON. ARTHUR, son of John, b. Jan. 14, 1790; m. Sept. 1, 1829, Mary P., dau. of Rev. William Miltimore, of Falmouth, Me., and settled first in Sanford. He was educated at Fryeburg Academy and Bowdoin College, graduating from the latter in 1810. He read law with Lawyer Cushman, of Newfield, and with Hon. Cyrus King, of Saco, and was admitted to the bar in Jan., 1815. He permanently located at Limington, in 1818, and was actively engaged in the practice of law there rising fifty years. He was a lawyer of superior ability and a gentleman of old-school manners, dignified but social. He was fond of antiquarian pursuits and collected much valuable data for a history of Limington which was left indigested, and has not assumed permanent form. As a conversationalist he was remarkably entertaining, and his genial personality was attractive and engaging. In all public affairs he displayed much interest and gave liberally toward the promotion of every local enterprise calculated to benefit the community. He d. Nov. 29, 1874; his wife, b. Feb. 13, 1805, d. July 14, 1881. Six children as follows:
 - I. MAJ. ARTHUR, b. Sept. 15, 1830; graduated at Bowdoin Coll., 1850; settled in Louisiana, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion entered the Confederate army, and was major of the 6th Louisiana Infantry when he was killed at Winchester, Va., in May, 1862.
 - II. GEN. WILLIAM, b. July 7, 1832; graduated at Bowdoin Coll. in 1853; admitted to the bar at Alfred in May, 1860. He enlisted as captain Sept. 7, 1861, in the 8th Me. Vol. Infantry, and rose by regular promotions to major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel until mustered out Jan. 18, 1866; was wounded near Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; brevetted brigadier-general to date from Mar. 13, 1865, for "meritorious services during the war," which he declined; again brevetted brigadier-general to date from Mar. 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864, and in the action of Williamsburg road, Oct. 27, 1864." He was a repre-

- sentative in 1867, delegate to the national convention in 1868, and in 1869 a member of the state senate; now living on the homestead in Limington.
- III. CATHERINE, b. Jan. 29, 1834; graduated at Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, in 1853; d. at Limington, Nov. 30, 1864.
 - IV. DUNCAN, b. April 5, 1837. He was lost at sea from the ship "A. B. Thompson," on a return voyage from Havre, France, Mar. 1, 1854.
 - V. CHARLES S., b. July 9, 1839; entered Bowdoin Coll. in 1859, but did not complete his course; now a lawyer in Cass Co., Mo.
 - VI. MALCOM, b. June 23, 1841; graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1865, and had served as captain in the 17th Infantry, U. S. Army. He d. Jan 12, 1886.
4. JAMES, ESQ., b. in 1792, and d. June 26, 1877. His wife, Mary, d. June 3, 1881, aged 83 years. He was for many years a justice of the peace, and, I think, kept a general store at South Limington. Of his children:
 - I. CHARLES S., d. Aug. 27, 1834, aged 21 months.
 - II. JOHN, d. April 5, 1893, aged 63 years and 9 months.
 5. MARGARET, dau. of John, was the first white child born in Limington. She was m. Dec. 25, 1807, to Benjamin Libby, lived at South Limington, and d. there June 30, 1814, and he m., second, Patience, dau. of Matthias Ridlon, of Saco.
 6. ELENOR, dau. of John, was the wife of Mangus Ridlon, who settled in Durham, Me., and spent his days there, where she died. He married a second wife in Auburn.
 7. CATHARINE was the wife of Hiram Staples. I suppose she was a sister of the preceding.

Mac Donald Family.

MacDonald is an ancient Highland Scotch name, and the prefix should always be spelled *Mac*, which means, in Gaelic, son of Donald. No Scotchman would use the abbreviated orthography. Some of the MacDonalds of Scotland removed to Ireland and settled in Ulster when that province was planted; their posterity *Irished* the name, and, hence, we have McDonald among the Scotch-Irish who came to America. Some branches of the old sept have Americanized the transformed Scottish name by dropping the whole prefix, and are now known as Donalds and Donnells. The clan MacDonald became so numerous that it was divided into several tribes and subdivided into as many lesser branches which derived their generic name from Donald, eldest son of Reginald, second son of the celebrated Somerled of Argyle, Lord of the Isles. Some genealogists have assigned to them a Norwegian, and others a Pictish, origin; the antiquity of the clan cannot be doubted, and their pedigree has been traced to the sixth century.

The Glengarry branch of the family have long spelled the name MacDonnell. The name Donald, derived from the Gaelic word *Dhonnwill*, means the "brown

eye." This branch, as well as the Clanranald branch, is descended from Reginald or Ranald, through Allister, second son of Donald. The MacDougalls or MacDowalls have the same origin. The distinctive badge of this clan was the bell-heath, but the principal branches—the Clanranald MacDonalds and Glengary MacDonnells—now wear different tartans.*

The saddest event connected with the history of the clan was the unmerciful massacre of the MacDonalds of Glenco, one of the wildest of the mountain passes in the Highlands, by royal authority. Here lived an aged chief with his sons and many families of the name. While they were hospitably entertaining, with meat, drink, and shelter a detachment of soldiers who had been sent to exterminate them, but who assured them that they came with only peaceable intentions, the MacDonalds were set upon while in their beds and nearly all butchered in cold blood. Some of the women and children escaped to the hills and were overcome with hunger and cold, only to sink down and die there; but two of the chief's sons survived to gather the scattered remnants of their clan, and they afterwards so increased in numbers that they were a formidable people. No descendant lives in the wide world today whose anger does not burn at the mention of Glenco. The blackened walls of a few of the dismantled huts once occupied by the MacDonalds remain as mute reminders of the terrible massacre, but now only the bleating of lambs or the shepherd's voice is heard in the lonely vale.

The family whose records follow hold the tradition of a Scottish ancestry. Families of this name were early settled in Buxton and Gorham, near each other, but I do not know if they were related.

Charles McDonald married Priscilla Davis and had eight children, born in Gorham between 1762 and 1785, named MIRABAH, SUSANNA, NANCY, SIMON D., JACOB, CHARLES, JOSEPH, MARY.

Robert McDonald married Mary Kendrick and had eight children, born in Gorham, named as follows:

1. PELEFIAH was probably the eldest son, but I did not find his birth in the records of Gorham. He had a son in the Revolutionary army, at Fort Putnam, on the Hudson, in 1779, at which he, Peletiah, was stationed at the same time as a Continental soldier. He m. Aug. 6, 1787, Dorcas, dau. of Capt. Wentworth Stewart, of Gorham. She must have been a second wife. By her he had four sons, b. in Standish. He lived on the road between Bonnie Eagle and York's Corner, where he died and was buried. When an old man he walked with a heavy cane in which was a sword. Children hereafter.
2. SAMUEL M., b. 1771; m. — Whitney and settled in Standish, near Bonnie Eagle, where he and his brother Robert built a saw-mill and grist-mill.† He sold out his interest to his brother about 1815 and removed to a tract of wild land in Chatham, N. H. He was a mill-wright

*When passing through the Caledonian canal from Fort William to Inverness, we carried a heavy Clanranald tartan wrap purchased in Glasgow. It lay on the deck-side with other luggage and was noticed by a burly Highlander and his wife. Observing that we had charge of this wrap, he approached and asked: "Are you a MacDonald?" When we answered him in the negative, there was fire in his eye as he asked: "What 'n hell have ye that tartan for?" We replied that it was purchased and paid for. On learning that I was an American he offered an apology for his impertinence, which I *did not accept*.

† I have recently learned that these mills were built on the Bunts falls, some distance below the present road and on the island side.

by trade and while employed in Milan, near the Umbagog lakes, was taken ill. He lay down before the open fire and died (?). Word was sent to his sons and they made a journey of one hundred miles, only twenty-seven of which they could ride, in a day. A box was made and he was interred—body, soul, and spirit—in the forest. The following spring, when his body was exhumed for removal to the homestead, it was found that he had turned over and during his struggles for liberty he had *gnawed* the boards of his narrow prison-house. The most creative imagination is incapable of realizing the horrors experienced by a conscious existence, even for a few moments, under such conditions.

3. GEN. JOHN, b. Apr. 15, 1773; settled in Limerick and became a distinguished man. He was for many years a merchant, a member of the court of sessions, state senator from 1820 to 1825, and major-general of the state militia; d. in 1826. He had sons: *John*, a merchant in Portland; *James*, a minister; *Abner*, and *Hon. Moses*, member of Congress and collector of the district of Portland.
4. ROBERT, b. 1775; settled in Standish, where he owned mills with his brother Samuel. He was drowned by falling from a stringer while attempting to cross the river with a heavy chain laid over his shoulders; this carried his head instantly to the bottom and he was dead before his body could be reached. Nothing is known of a family.
5. ABNER, lived in Buxton.
6. BENONI, m. Hannah Emery, of Buxton, lived in Hiram, and had *Robert*, d. young; *Miriam*, m. Marshall Richardson, of Standish; *Hannah*, m.; *Harriet*, never m.; *Mary*, m. — Tyler, of Sebago, and *Benjamin*, m. — Pike, of Sebago.
7. MIRIAM.
8. SUSAN, m. Robert Usher and lived at Bog Mills in Buxton. After her husband's death she m. Seth Hamblin, of Limington, and had issue.

CHILDREN OF PELETIAH, OF STANDISH:

1. WILLIAM, at Fort Putnam in 1779.
2. FRANCIS, b. June 5, 1801.
3. STUART, b. May 29, 1803.
4. JOHN, b. June 5, 1806, went to Minnesota about 1856, and d. in Otsego in 1886, leaving a family.
5. ABNER, b. Aug. 8, 1808; m., first, Eunice Shaw, who d. 1851; second, Esther McDonald. He d. near Sebago lake, Dec. 20, 1887.
6. GEORGE, birth date unknown; m. — Palmer, sister of Stephen and John (who shot the bear), and had several children who early went away. He spent his last years in a small house near the New river bridge at Bonnie Eagle.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL, OF CHATHAM:

1. MARY, m. John Bryant, of Chatham, N. H.
2. FREDERICK, m. Lucinda Usher, lived in Chatham, and had issue, *Esther*, *Lucinda*, *Abbie*, and *Norris*.
3. BETSEY, m. James Osgood, of Fryeburg.

4. NOAH, m. Abby Durgin and lived in Porter, Me.
5. JOHN, m. Patience Gray, of Hiram, and lived near the bridge there. He was a dealer in cattle.
6. MARIA, never m.
7. ABNER, b. July 6, 1808, in Standish; was m. in Porter, Nov. 2, 1828, to Naomi Durgin (b. in Hiram, June 18, 1809) by Elder James Fly. He has been a farmer in Hiram and Porter; now living, at the age of 86, and distinctly remembers riding from Standish to Chatham on a horse behind his father when a boy. He is a man of remarkable activity, who regularly works in the fields from day dawn till evening. Ten children as follows:
 - I. PHEBE, b. Oct. 20, 1830, in Hiram; m. Samuel Stacy, of Porter.
 - II. ANN M., b. Sept. 27, 1832; m. Oliver Stacy, Jr., of Porter.
 - III. ABIGAIL, b. Sept. 7, 1834; spinster at home.
 - IV. SAMUEL, b. Dec. 25, 1836; m. Eliza Bradeen, of Porter.
 - V. FREDERICK, b. Feb. 9, 1838; m. Amanda Walker, of Biddeford, deceased; has *Amanda*.
 - VI. ABNER, b. April 15, 1840; m. Clara Rogers.
 - VII. LUTHER P., b. Aug. 15, 1842; m. Mary Perry.
 - VIII. JEFFERSON, b. Oct. 22, 1844; m. Abby Rogers.
 - IX. WINFIELD S., b. Feb. 15, 1846; m. Ellen Ridlon.
 - X. MARY E. B., b. Sept. 6, 1850; m. John Lord.

Robert McDonald was an early settler in Buxton, on the east side, and I find the baptism of two children, SUSANNA and MARY, Oct. 21, 1799.

John McDonald and Hannah, of Buxton, had children baptized there by Rev. Paul Coffin named as follows: April 10, 1777, PHEBE, SARAH, and JOSEPH; Nov. 23, 1779, HANNAH; Feb. 15, 1782, MARY; Aug. 21, 1785, JOHN.

Mausfield Family.

Samuel Mausfield, ancestry unknown, was an early settler in Henniker, N. H., where he was for many years chorister, chosen to "tune the Psalms," for which service he was paid three shillings annually. Some members of this family settled in Brownfield, Me., alongside their old neighbors who had removed thither.

- I. WILLIAM, b. July 25, 1776, and wife Mary (b. Dec. 25, 1779, d. Sept. 4, 1823) had children, b. in Brownfield, as follows:
 1. LOIS, b. Nov. 24, 1798.
 - II. SAMUEL, b. Mar. 12, 1800.
 - III. THOMAS, b. June 25, 1802.
 - IV. SIMEON, b. Nov. 18, 1805.
 - V. SUSANNA, b. May 13, 1807.
 - VI. SARAH, b. Nov. 17, 1809.

2. ASA, b. in Lynn, Mass., Oct. 19, 1778; wife Jane b. Sept. 29, 1778, d. Sept. 3, 1802; Sally, probably second wife, b. Sept. 12, 1781, d. June 12, 1815. He d. Dec. 11, 1848. Children, b. in Brownfield:
 - I. ALPHONSO S., b. Dec. 23, 1805; d. May 29, 1877.
 - II. JANE O., b. Sept. 18, 1807.
 - III. EBENEZER, b. May 8, 1809.
 - IV. ELIZABETH, b. May 14, 1811.
 - V. MARY, d. Nov. 18, 1815.
3. DAVID, b. May 27, 1783, and wife Naomi, b. May 21, 1785, had *Daniel*, b. in Brownfield, Feb. 6, 1808.
4. JOHN, b. Oct. 3, 1791, in Henniker, N. H. He m. Polly Fessenden, b. in Fryeburg, May, 8, 1786, and d. in Brownfield, Me., Feb. 16, 1829. Their children were:
 - I. CLARISSA A., b. July 14, 1814.
 - II. JOSEPH B., b. May 23, 1816; d. June 16.
 - III. JOSEPH W., b. May 22, 1817.
 - IV. STEPHEN P., b. Jan. 2, 1820.
 - V. SAMUEL, b. May 2, 1821.
 - VI. JOHN, b. Dec. 2, 1822; d. June 2, 1855.

The well-known landlord of the Mt. Cutler House, at Hiram Bridge, was of this family and I believe his name was Simeon. He had two sons.

Manson Family.

This surname is a contraction of the Scandinavian patronymic *Magnusson*, and is common in the Orcadian and Shetland Isles from whence the New England Mansons, called Scotchmen, came. Persons of this name were of Kittery, previous to 1694, and that year BENJAMIN MANSON was a representative to the General Court from that town. From Kittery GEORGE, JOHN, and MARK MANSON removed to the plantation of Little Ossipee, now Limington, before 1790, and their descendants, some of them, lived there.

John Manson, a son of George, of Limington, settled in Effingham, N. H., about 1800; served in the war of 1812; was a drover, and when peace was declared was in Brighton with a large herd, and in consequence of sudden fall in prices lost heavily. He was said to be a sociable and agreeable man; twice married. He removed to Eaton, about 1820, and the place of settlement was known as "Manson's hill." He was deacon of the Baptist church; had eleven children. His sons BENJAMIN and MARK were Free Baptist ministers. JACOB, son of John, born in Eaton, Feb. 11, 1828, remained there until 1839; was a drover, farmer, and trader; collector of taxes, selectman, and representative two years. He was county treasurer two years; engaged in woolen manufacturing at Effingham Falls in 1863; merchant eleven years; removed to Ossipee and took charge of county farm in 1874.

Stephen Manson removed from Limington to Waterford, Me., where he and wife lived with their son FREEMAN in old age. He was a man of quiet habits, peaceable and honest. Freeman was a carpenter, and learned his trade of Nicholas Manson, at Moderation Mills; now living in Norway; twice married and has issue.

Nicholas Manson, I think born in Kittery, came to Moderation as early as 1850, and built a house on the river road above the saw-mills. He married a Clark and had four children: GEORGE, CHARLES, JOHN, and ELIZABETH. Mr. Manson was an excellent mechanic, but devoted his time latterly to farming. His elder brother JOSEPH lived several years at Moderation. By the death of a brother in California, these families became invested with considerable money.

Marr Family.

The name Mar or Marr was derived from a district in Aberdeenshire, between the rivers Don and Dee, in Scotland. This ancient division was called a *marmoridom*. The earliest mention of the territory under this distinctive name was in 1065, when the marmor of Marr witnessed a charter. From this remote ancestor down through a long line of titled members of the family the estates passed to the Erskines, who became the Earls of Marr. The possessors of the estates, who lived during the stormy periods of Scottish history, experienced many vicissitudes of fortune, being involved in the wars there. Some representatives of the family during the earlier successions appear to have been very able and worthy men, and for services rendered the crown were invested with many honors and titles. When the Lord of the Isles advanced upon Aberdeenshire, intending to ravage the country, with his 10,000 men; when he had reached the district of Marr he met stubborn resistance from the earl of that name in an engagement called, "The Battle of Harlaw," as celebrated in the old ballad, which runs as follows:

"To hinder this proud enterprize,
The stout and mighty Earl of Mar,
With all his men in arms did rise,
Even frae Curgarf to Craigievar.
And down the side of Don right far,
Angus and Mearns did all convene
To fecht, or Donald came sae near,
The royal bughl of Aberdeen.

"And thus the martial Earl of Mar
Marcht with his men in richt array,
Before the enemy was aware,
His banner bauldly did display,
For weel enech they knew the way,
And all their semblance weel they saw,
Without all danger or delay
Came hastily to the Harlaw."

The first of the Erskine family acknowledged to be Earl of Mar was John, in 1571, whose portrait is in the author's collection. He was called the fifth Earl of Marr. His son John, the second Earl of Marr of the Erskine family, was probably the most distinguished of the line and was educated under Buchanan with King James VI at Stirling castle. He was a gentleman of remarkable diplomatic sagacity who was exalted to high honors. By his classmate, James VI, he was called "Jocky o' Selattis," that is, of the slate; and when he claimed the hand of Lady Mary Stuart, who declined to bestow the same, the king interceded successfully and in his matter-of-fact way said: "I say, Joek, ye sanna die for ony lass in a' the land." We have his portrait.

NOTE.—As a genealogy of the Manson family is being compiled by a son of the late Rev. Benjamin Manson, of Boston, I have not sought for family records.—*Author*.

AMERICAN FAMILY OF MARR.

It is the tradition in the New England branch of this family that the Hon. Edward Erskine was a younger scion of the house of Alva and settled at Gateshead, on the river Tyne, in England, where he died Aug. 8, 1723; that his second son, John Erskine, fled to America at the close of the Rebellion in 1717 and landed at Portsmouth, N. H., where he married Catherine, only daughter of John and Elizabeth Surplus, July 16, 1719, and that she afterwards became the wife of William Godsoe, of Kittery. It is said that this John Erskine assumed the name of Marr immediately after his arrival. Children:

1. JOHN,² b. Aug. 3, 1720; m. Mary Chandler and settled on the homestead with his mother. He d. *sine prole*, in 1777, and was buried with his wife in the Dane burying-ground; was styled "weaver."
2. JAMES,² settled in Falmouth, now Cape Elizabeth; m. Jan. 1, 1752, Lydia, dau. of Joseph Hill. He had no less than nine children.
3. WILLIAM,² m. Ruth —, settled in Kittery, and had as many as five children. This family principally removed to Georgetown, Me., where descendants remain.
4. SURPLUS,² b. Sept. 15, 1729; was m. Nov. 15, 1750, to Sarah H——; second, to Rachel Shirley. He had issue, eleven children: *William*,³ *Thomas*,³ *James*,³ *Ichabod*,³ *Lydia*,³ *Mary*,³ *Abbott*,³ *John*,³ *Betsy*.³
5. DENNIS,² b. July 10, 1735; settled in Scarborough. His first wife was Phebe (Winter) Larrabee; second wife, Sarah Hutchins, formerly Manson, dau. of Samuel and Mary (Parker) Manson, b. Nov. 10, 1741, and had as many as eleven children. He owned two slaves, whose remains were interred in the family burying-ground in Scarborough.
6. JANE,² m. Thomas Chandler and had six children.
7. ELSIE,² m. Thomas Rogers; second, Nathan Dane. Three children.

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND LYDIA:

1. JOHN,³ bapt. in Scarborough in 1752; m. Sarah Jordan.
2. JAMES,³ bapt. in Scarborough in 1754; m. Lydia Libby and removed to Limington with relatives, where he spent the residue of his days. He had four sons and a daughter whose names follow:
 - I. JAMES,⁴ m. (Int.) Lydia Hobson, of Buxton, Oct. 11, 1811. He m. Elmira, dau. of Isaac Sawyer, Esq., Oct. 10, 1819; was pub. with Susanna Sutton July 13, 1818.
 - II. JOSHUA,⁴ m. Mary McKenney, of Limington, Oct. 19, 1820, and had *Mary*,⁵ *Elmira*,⁵ and *Samuel*.⁵
 - III. WILLIAM,⁴ m. Mary Sutton (Int.) Mar. 19, 1815, and had issue.
 - IV. BENJAMIN,⁴ m. Almira Norton, of Limington, Oct. 30, 1831.
 - V. LYDIA,⁴ m. — Fogg (Israel Small, Jr., Feb. 17, 1822?).
3. MERCY,³ m. Reuben Libby, of Scarborough.
4. WILLIAM,³ d. young.
5. LYDIA,³ m. George Fogg, of Scarborough.
6. CATHERINE,³ unmarried in 1804.
7. ABIGAIL,³ m. Joseph Calef, Dec. 29, 1797.

8. DANIEL,³ m. Elizabeth Libby, of Scarborough, and removed from that town to Wales, Me., in 1800; was a carpenter; had (three?) sons and (three?) daughters.
9. RUFUS,³ b. in Scarborough, Oct. 28, 1774; m. Lucy, dau. of Col. Samuel March, of Scarborough (one report says "of Limington"), in 1796. These settled near Sabattus lake, in the town of Wales, Androscoggin county, Me., in the year 1800; carpenter by trade. Eight children:
1. MARY M.,⁴ b. Nov. 24, 1796, in Scarborough; d. Nov. 6, 1798.
 - II. WILLIAM M.,⁴ b. Mar. 29, 1800, in Wales; m. Ruth May, of Winthrop, and settled as carpenter at Winthrop village. He subsequently removed to the city of Auburn, where he d. Aug. 1, 1874. Children:
 - (1). *Henrietta*,⁵ m. Capt. Freeman L. Givin, of Wales; resides in Texas.
 - (2). *Hattie A.*,⁵ m. John Adams, banker; resides in Massachusetts.
 - III. COL. HENRY,⁴ b. Feb. 15, 1802, in Wales; m. Catherine F. Marr, of Webster, Me., Nov. 25, 1847. He was a carpenter and farmer; had two sons, namely:
 - (1). *Henry S.*,⁵ m. Annie E. Ham, of Wales, Mar. 27, 1881, and resides on the homestead.
 - (2). *Frank E.*,⁵ m. Mrs. Luella Woodside, of Greene, Jan. 13, 1892, and resides at Cape Elizabeth.
 - IV. MARY M.,⁴ b. Aug. 23, 1804; m. Ezra Kicker, of Wales; afterwards Henry Kicker, of Greene. She left two children by first husband.
 - V. DENNIS,⁴ b. Apr. 3, 1808, in Wales; d. Sept. 19, 1829.
 - VI. FOXWELL C.,⁴ b. Apr. 17, 1810; m. Rhoda Jordan, of Webster, and settled in Wales as carpenter and farmer. Four children:
 - (1). *Dennis*,⁵ went to Arizona many years ago and successfully engaged in stock raising; resides there now.
 - (2). *Josiah*,⁵ went to Arizona and has been a successful ranchman.
 - (3). *Martha*,⁵ m. and resides in the West.
 - (4). *Bell*,⁵ lives in Lisbon, Me., unmarried.
 - VII. LYDIA H.,⁴ b. July 28, 1813, in Wales; m. Samuel Gatchell, of that town; afterwards moved to Litchfield, where she d. Aug. 1, 1874, leaving five daughters.
 - VIII. LUCY A.,⁴ b. May 12, 1818, in Wales; m. Cornelius Libby, of Scarborough, May 3, 1841, and had two daughters. She d. July 20, 1891; he survives as one of the oldest men in Wales.

CHILDREN OF DENNIS AND SARAH:

1. ELIZABETH,³ b. Dec. 23, 1761.
2. MARY,³ b. Aug. 30, 1763.
3. PELETIAH,³ b. June 19, 1765; m. Sarah Tyler (b. in Scarborough, Apr. 4, 1768) and settled in the plantation of Little Ossipee, where he d. Nov. 27, 1826; wife d. there Feb., 1820. Children:
 1. PELETIAH,⁴ b. Sept. 17, 1791; d. Sept. 17, 1791.
 - II. ISAAC,⁴ b. Sept. 16, 1792; m., first, Sally Stone; second, Elizabeth Edgecomb; third, Eliza Morton. He died in Limington, in 1806-7, aged. Issue:

- (1). *Betsy*,⁵ m. Oct. 20, 1816, Reuben Gilkey; lived in Gorham.
- (2). *Phebe*,⁵ m. May 11, 1831, — Gilkey; lived in Gorham.
- III. LAVINIA,⁴ born April 13, 1793; m. Samuel Wiggin, Dec. 31, 1818; died in 1825.
- IV. WILLIAM,⁴ b. Oct. 20, 1794; d. Oct. 28, 1794.
- V. ADALINE,⁴ b. Apr. 13, 1796; m. Nov. 11, 1817, Rev. Andrew Hobson(?).
- VI. DENNIS,⁴ b. Oct. 24, 1799; d. May 1, 1830.
- VII. SALLY,⁴ b. Jan. 10, 1802; d. May 1, 1829.
- VIII. PARKER,⁴ b. July 29, 1803.
- IX. TYLER,⁴ b. Mar. 5, 1805.
- X. WILLIAM,⁴ b. Oct. 20, 1806; d. July 5, 1828.
- XI. MARTHA,⁴ b. Nov. 17, 1808; d. Aug. 30, 1837.
- XII. REBECCA,⁴ b. June 17, 1809.
- XIII. LYDIA,⁴ b. Nov. 17, 1812; d. Dec. 15, 1835.
4. ISAAC,³ b. Apr. 24, 1767.
5. MARK,³ b. May 4, 1771, in Scarborough; m. April 8, 1792, Dorothy Meserve, born in Scarborough, April 4, 1767, and settled in Limington about 1793, where he d. Apr. 7, 1826; his wife d. Jan. 21, 1851. He lived on a farm in the north part of the town, where his grandsons now reside. He was killed when on his way to mill, by being thrown from his wagon on Hanscomb's hill and fractured his skull. Children:
- I. WILLIAM P.,⁴ b. July 26, 1822, in Scarborough; m. Annie Sawyer, settled in Limington and resided there until 1864, when he removed to Freedom, N. H., where he d. in June of that year. His wife d. in Limington, Apr., 1860. Children:
- (1). *Catherine*,⁵ m. Christopher D. Sawyer and lives in Baldwin.
- (2). *Abigail*,⁵ m. Nathaniel Boynton; now living, a widow, at Kezar Falls.
- (3). *Dorothy*,⁵ deceased.
- (4). *Eliza*,⁵ deceased at age of 20.
- (5). *William*,⁵ d. in childhood.
- (6). *Annis*,⁵ d. in childhood.
- (7). *Mark*,⁵ m. Martha Brooks, of Freedom, N. H., in Nov., 1850, and lives in Bridgton. Two children, *Frank L.*,⁶ married and lives in Sumner, Mass., and a daughter, deceased.
- II. POLLY,⁴ b. Oct. 17, 1794, in Limington; d. unmarried, Sept. 14, 1846.
- III. ABIGAIL,⁴ b. May 14, 1797; m. William Meserve, Oct. 2, 1824, and had five children; d. Sept. 20, 1892; he d. in 1884.
- IV. DENNIS,⁴ b. May 25, 1800; m. Phebe Lord, Nov. 8, 1827, she born in Brownfield, Nov. 7, 1803. He settled in Limington as a farmer, where he d. Oct. 25, 1862. His widow d. in Portland, Apr. 6, 1876. Children:
- (1). *Samuel*,⁵ b. Aug. 12, 1828; d. Dec. 27.
- (2). *Sylvester*,⁵ b. May 16, 1830; m. Fanny W., dau. of Dea. Parmeno Libby, of Limington, July 2, 1854 (she b. Nov. 29, 1831), and is

a merchant in wholesale flour trade in Portland, where he resides.
Five children, named as follows :

- (i). *Dennis E.*,⁶ b. Sept. 22, 1855; d. Aug. 24, 1859.
 - (ii). *Mary E.*,⁶ b. July 31, 1859; m. Fulton O'Brien, of Cornish, and lives in Somerville, Mass.
 - (iii). *Frank S.*,⁶ b. June 20, 1862; d. Nov. 10, 1864.
 - (iv). *Fred H.*,⁶ b. Dec. 19, 1865; living in Portland, engaged in business with his father.
 - (v). *Albert E.*,⁶ b. Mar. 14, 1868; d. Apr. 23, 1869.
- (3). *Sally*,⁵ b. Jan. 21, 1833; d. Feb. 27, 1833.
 - (4). *John F.*,⁵ b. Feb. 5, 1835; m. Mary J. Marston, Apr. 14, 1859, and lives in Portland. Three children.
 - (5). *William P.*,⁵ b. Nov. 22, 1836; m. Harriet A. McDonald, Nov. 22, 1873, and resides on the old Marr homestead, where his grandfather and father lived in Limington. Two children, *Phoebe E.*⁶ and *Mary H.*⁶
 - (6). *Samuel D.*,⁵ born July 18, 1843; m. Jane Boothby, of Limington, Feb. 1, 1880, and lives with his brother on the homestead farm.
- V. *SALLY*,⁴ b. Mar. 14, 1804; d. Feb. 1, 1825.
- VI. *JOHN*,⁴ b. Mar. 11, 1807; m. Irene Higgins, Mar. 16, 1834, and settled in Cornish, where the five children are living.
- (1). *Cyrus G.*,⁵ m. Augusta Small and has one dau., *Maggie*. He is one of the firm of Jameson & Marr, Cornish village.
 - (2). *Aaron H.*,⁵ m. Annie Trafton and has one dau., *Nellie*. He resides at Cornish village and is one of the firm of Marr & Small.
 - (3). *John C.*,⁵ lives at home, unmarried.
 - (4). *Arvilla*,⁵ m. Mr. Storer; second, Reuben Small.
 - (5). *Mary*,⁵ lives with her mother and John C.
- VII. *SAMUEL*,⁴ b. Sept. 11, 1810; d. in infancy.
6. *DENNIS*,³ b. Apr. 23, 1773; m. Sarah Morris, Mar. 12, 1797 (b. Mar. 7, 1777, d. Mar. 8, 1829), by whom ten children. His second wife, whom he m. June 14, 1832, was Mrs. Mary (Boothby) Elden, b. Apr. 5, 1793, and d. in Limington, Sept. 15, 1855, by whom two children. He d. July 11, 1856.
- I. *MARY W.*,⁴ b. Dec. 4, 1797; d. Aug. 22, 1816.
 - II. *SOPHIA H.*,⁴ b. Jan. 29, 1800; d. Oct. 27, 1876.
 - III. *WILLIAM P.*,⁴ b. Aug. 17, 1802; d. Aug. 20, 1803.
 - IV. *RHODA M.*,⁴ b. Oct. 4, 1804; d. May 11, 1840.
 - V. *ANN L.*,⁴ b. Jan. 4, 1807; d. Dec. 3, 1842.
 - VI. *CHARLES M.*,⁴ b. Nov. 7, 1808; d. Nov. 11, 1884.
 - VII. *HORATIO*,⁴ b. Oct. 8, 1811; d. Aug. 18, 1849.
- VIII. *DENNIS*,^{3D} b. Dec. 23, 1813; d. May 7, 1889.
- IX. *JOSIAH J.*,⁴ b. Apr. 4, 1816; d. Aug. 16, 1851.
 - X. *ALLEN D.*,⁴ b. May 17, 1818; d. Jan. 1, 1837.

- XI. MARY H.,⁴ b. May 24, 1834; d. June 7, 1858.
- XII. WILLIAM W.,⁴ b. Apr. 28, 1836, now living in Biddeford with family.
7. ROBERT P.,³ b. July 27, 1776; m. Olive, dau. of Roger Plaisted, of Buxton, and had issue as follows:
- I. MARY,⁴ m. Gen. Joseph S. Jewett, of Portland, and had six children.
 - II. CATHERINE,⁴ m. Rev. W. Parish, of Lafleur, La.
 - III. ROBERT P.,⁴ m. Fanny Mayo, of New York; went to Kenosh, Mich.
 - IV. DENNIS,⁴ m. Mary J. Appleton, of Boston.
 - V. OLIVE,⁴ m. Samuel Ames, of Springfield, Mass.
 - VI. WILLIAM,⁴ d. young.
 - VII. ISABELLA,⁴ unmarried.
- VIII. SARAH,⁴ m. William Trickey and had issue.
8. WILLIAM,³ b. July 2, 1778.
9. CATHERINE,³ b. Aug. 16, 1782.
10. LYDIA,³ b. Dec. 19, 1784.

James Marr,³ son of Surplus,² m. Mary Bailey, and settled in Alna, Lincoln county, Me., and had issue, five children, two of whom:

1. LYDIA M.,⁴ m. William Johnson, and lived in East Pittston, Me.
2. MARY,⁴ m. William Chapman, of Damariscotta, Me.

William Marr,³ son of Surplus,² had children named ICHABOD,⁴ ALEXANDER,⁴ JAMES,⁴ THOMAS,⁴ and DENNIS.⁴

Martin Family.

Several persons named Martin and Martyn came early to New England. Some were Scotch, some Irish, some of French extraction. A RICHARD MARTYN was a leading man in church and state affairs; was one of the founders of the first church in Portsmouth, 1671; representative in 1672 and 1679, and speaker of the house; councilor in 1680; married, first, Dec. 1, 1653, Sarah, daughter of John Tuttle, of Boston, and had issue; second, Martha, widow of John Denuison, daughter of Samuel Symonds; third, Elizabeth, widow of Tobias Lear, daughter of Henry Shurbern; fourth, Mary Benning Wentworth, 1691, born in London. Martyn died in 1693; she died Jan. 2, 1693. There were eight children in this family, all by first wife: MARY, SARAH, RICHARD, ELIZABETH, HANNAH, MICHAEL, JOHN, ELIAS. Richard was a graduate of Harvard College, 1680; preached in Wells, Me., in 1689; died in 1690. It is a family tradition that the Martins of Buxton came from York or Wells, and this statement has some support from the fact that the children in a family very closely related to those in Buxton were born in Wells. I give the foregoing items relating to the family of Hon. Richard as a possible link in the genealogical chain. Some ancestors of the Buxton family were evidently in the Narragansett war, and were proprietors of the township in which their descendants settled. JOHN MARTIN drew lot 12 in range F, in "right of John

Martin." Isaac Appleton had lot 5 in range F, on "original right of John Martin." Joseph Bailey drew lot 2 in range C, "right of John Martin."

- I. DAVID MARTIN, was in Biddeford, Me., as early as April 12, 1748, for at that date he m. Hannah, dau. of Robert and Sarah Brooks, and widow of Thomas Pennell, there. He removed to Buxton, then Narragansett, No. 1, as early as 1752, and signed a call for a proprietors' meeting that year. He settled on lot 2, range B, first division, and "Martin's swamp" and "Martin's gully" took their names from him. Two children's births were found on the margin of the proprietors' records. So far as known his issue was as follows, all born in Narragansett, No. 1, now Buxton:
 - I. SARAH, b. Oct. 2, 1758.
 - II. JOHN, b. Apr. 4, 1760; m. Abigail Berry, probably second wife, Dec. 26, 1804; said to have been a shoemaker; died Dec. 5, 1826.
 - III. HANNAH, m. Jacob Dearborn, of Saco, as his second wife.
 - IV. MERCY, m. Samuel Page, of Parsonsfield, Me.
2. DOROTHY, was the wife of Mr. Dyer, of Baldwin. She was well and widely known as "Aunt Dolly Dyer"; for her teeth were so a-missing, her nose so long, and her chin so prominent, that by clapping her thumb and finger upon the two latter they instantly touched each other.
3. JONATHAN, b. Sept. 4, 1760, in Narragansett, No. 1; m. Leah Fogg, of Gorham, Me., Mar. 6, 1793, and settled in Buxton. He came from Saco in 1792 and purchased for £100 the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson, John Martin, on the road leading from Bog Mills to Buxton Centre; date of death and place of burial not known. Children as follows:
 - I. HANNAH, b. May 31, 1794; m. Zachariah Higgins, of Standish, Apr. 10, 1822, and had issue.
 - II. JONATHAN, b. March 15, 1796; m. Mary, dau. of Jedediah and Betsey (Ballow) Gilman, of Gilmanton, N. H., Sept. 25, 1822, and lived on his father's homestead. He was a quiet, honorable, and respected citizen, and a prudent, judicious manager of his business affairs; d. Jan. 5, 1875. Children named as follows:
 - (1). *Gilman*, b. July 12, 1823; d. in July, 1826.
 - (2). *Hannah*, b. Apr. 9, 1825; d. in July, 1826.
 - (3). *Hannah*, b. May 4, 1827; m. Nathaniel Sawyer, of Buxton, Feb. 8, 1856; d. Feb. 22, 1884.
 - (4). *Gilman M.*, b. Mar. 15, 1830; d. Sept. 9, 1838.
 - (5). *Andrew H.*, b. July 12, 1832; m. Phebe Nichols, of Buxton, Jan. 12, 1859.
 - (6). *Horace S.*, born Oct. 21, 1834; m. Syrena M. Merrill, of Buxton, Sept. 9, 1867.

NOTE.—Robert Martin's will of Rehoboth, Mass., was recorded in Plymouth probate office, dated March 6, 1660; wife's name Joan; brother Richard and children then in old England; gives property to his elder brother Abram "if his need calleth for it."

NOTE.—David Martin and wife Joanna had a daughter Joanna, born Aug. 27, 1750, who m. John Sawyer, of Buxton, and was mother of Robert, John, David, and Lemuel.

- (7). *Mary A.*, b. Sept. 2, 1836; m. Jonathan Hutchinson, of Buxton, Jan. 1, 1871.
- (8). *John*, b. Nov. 8, 1839; m. Lizzie Titcomb, of Effingham, N. H., Oct. 11, 1863.
4. ROBERT, named for Robert Brooks, his maternal grandfather, was born in Biddeford about 1762; m. Rosanna Cole, Aug. 17, 1783; moved to Buxton about 1790, and settled where Nathaniel Elwell now lives. The cellar where his house stood could be seen in the pasture there not many years ago. He died at the home of his son David, in Hollis, when an old man, and was buried in the yard now enclosed near the Robert Ridlon homestead. Ten children, whose names will follow:
- I. SARAH, b. Apr. 27, 1783; m. Isaac Larrabee.
 - II. NATHANIEL, b. Aug. 8, 1785; m. a Scotch woman named Pattie; No records of children found.
 - III. DAVID, b. Sept. 6, 1787; m. Eunice, daughter of Thomas Ridlon, of Phillipsborough, Feb. 2, 1812, and settled in Hollis, on part of the "twenty-rod strip" between the "College grant" and "Dalton Right," about a mile above Moderation Falls. (See "Peculiar Characters" for particulars.) Seven children:
 - (1). *Mary*, m. James Hanscomb.
 - (2). *Nathaniel*, m. Patience Ridlon.
 - (3). *Martha*, m. John M. Ridlon.
 - (4). *David*, m. Olive Bean.
 - (5). *Andrew*, m. Francina Ridlon.
 - (6). *Maria*, m. Stephen Rogers.
 - (7). *Stilman*, d. young.
 - IV. JOHN,* b. April 24, 1792; m. Susan Smith, of Buxton, and settled in Bridgton or Sebago. Children's births recorded in Bridgton town books as follows:
 - (1). *Betsy*, b. Feb. 11, 1811.
 - (2). *George W.*, b. Apr. 29, 1813.
 - (3). *Susan H.*, b. Mar. 4, 1815.
 - (4). *Huldah C.*, b. July 19, 1822; d. in infancy.
 - (5). *Huldah C.*, b. May 9, 1826.
 - (6). *William K.*, b. July 16, 1828.
 - (7). *Johnson M.*, b. March 5, 1831.
 - (8). *John P.*, b. March 5, 1831.
 - (9). *Charles C.*, b. Sept. 3, 1835.
 - V. ISABELLA, b. Sept. 29, 1794; m. William Ridlon, lived in Sebago, and had large family.
 - VI. HANNAH, b. Dec. 7, 1796; m. Benjamin Larrabee and had issue; lived in Sebago.
 - VII. ROBERT, b. April 27, 1798; m. Sally, dau. of Jonathan Sanborn, of

*I am not sure that the children recorded were the issue of *this* John Martin.

Sebago (who was b. May 26, 1806, and d. Oct. 4, 1872), in 1824; farmer in Sebago. He d. Feb. 28, 1857. Children as follows:

- (1). *Lavinia*, m. Albert Robbins; lives in Sebago.
- (2). *Stephen S.*, m. Mrs. Anna Boody; lives in Naples.
- (3). *Caroline*, m. Albion P. Fickett, of Bridgton.
- (4). *James S.*, m. Mary B. Collum; lives in Bridgton.
- (5). *Charles T.*, m. Sarah Burnell; lives in Bridgton.
- (6). *Ira L.*, d. Aug. 4, 1863, from wounds received in the battle of Gettysburg.
- (7). *Lizzie*, unmarried; lives in Sebago.

VIII. LEAH, b. Sept. 6, 1801; never married.

IX. KATHERINE, b. July 29, 1803; m. William Ridlon, and lived in Sebago until old age.

X. THOMAS P., b. July 9, 1805; m. Louisa Chase, of Bridgton, Me., and had issue; births recorded in Bridgton.

- (1). *Charles H.*, b. Jan. 4, 1825, in Denmark, Me.; d. April 8, 1825.
- (2). *Charles H.*, b. Mar. 25, 1827.
- (3). *William R.*, b. Oct. 28, 1828; d. Mar. 13, 1829.
- (4). *Ann E.*, b. July 9, 1829.
- (5). *Lorenzo*, b. Dec. 4, 1833.
- (6). *Daniel*, b. June 17, 1835; d. Oct. 31, 1835.
- (7). *Lucinda*, b. Jan. 6, 1837.
- (8). *William*, b. Nov. 4, 1841.

XI. STELLMAN, m. Charlotte Hill, of Sebago.

David Martin, son of David, born in Saco or Biddeford about 1762; m. Sarah Moulton and lived in York and Wells. He moved to Bridgton when advanced in life and settled at Sandy Creek, where he died May 24, 1841; his widow died there July 21, 1842; they were buried in the cemetery there. There were fourteen children in this family, four born in York; the ten younger in Wells.

1. POLLY, b. Sept. 12, 1784; m. George Holmes.

2. JOHN, b. Feb. 18, 1785; d. Oct. 3, 1794.

3. PHEBE, b. Feb. 4, 1787; m. Alexander Goodale.

4. JAMES, b. Aug. 24, 1789.

5. SARAH, b. Sept. 12, 1791; m. ——— Graffum.

6. NATHANIEL, b. Sept. 14, 1793; m. Rebecca Peabody, of Bridgton, and settled on a hill overlooking Long pond, about a mile from the village. He d. in 1875. Children:

I. ASENATH, b. Oct. 28, 1820.

II. ENOCH, b. Jan. 24, 1823.

III. EDWARD, b. Dec. 25, 1824.

IV. ALONZO, b. Feb. 14, 1827.

V. LAMA A., b. Mar. 4, 1829.

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- VI. MARY A., b. July 24, 1831.
 - VII. HARRIET A., b. Oct. 2, 1833.
 - VIII. LYDIA, b. Oct. 5, 1836.
 - IX. LUCINDA, b. Sept. 16, 1839.
 - X. NATHANIEL, b. 1841.
 - 7. HANNAH, b. Oct. 16, 1795; m. Capt. William Killburn.
 - 8. DAVID, b. Oct. 17, 1797.
 - 9. OLIVE, b. Nov. 4, 1799; never married.
 - 10. JOHN B., b. July 24, 1801; m. Mehitable, dau. of Isaac Thompson, of Cornish; second, the Widow Corser. He lived in Freeport and Bridgton. His first wife d. Sept., 1853; he d. Mar. 17, 1867. Nine children:
 - I. JOHN, born in Freeport, Me., March 17, 1826; m. Elmira Wiggin, of Tamworth, N. H. He resided for some years in Biddeford, where he was engaged in trucking. He has kept a hotel and summer boarding-house at North Bridgton for the past twelve years. One son, *John, Jr.*
 - II. CHARLES, b. Mar. 12, 1828.
 - III. NANCY C., b. Mar. 6, 1830.
 - IV. CAROLINE E., b. June 27, 1832.
 - V. MEHITABLE, b. May 15, 1834.
 - VI. GEORGE E., b. May 24, 1836; m. Emma Corser, dau. of his father's second wife; resides in Bridgton; has two children, *Charles* and *Lula*.
 - VII. OLIVER, b. Nov. 22, 1839.
 - VIII. SARAH.
 - IX. ELLEN.
 - 11. JONATHAN, b. Dec. 4, 1803; m. Mary Wood, and lived at North Bridgton; shoemaker; was at one time living in Norway. He died Dec. 6, 1848. Six children, named as follows:
 - I. OTIS W., b. July 9, 1832, in Norway.
 - II. FRANCIS A., b. Feb. 11, 1834.
 - III. CORLISTA E., b. Dec. 2, 1837; d. Oct. 4, 1838.
 - IV. CHARLOTTE A., b. Oct. 16, 1839.
 - V. MARY E., b. June 14, 1842; d. Feb. 6, 1845.
 - VI. MARY E., b. April 18, 1845; d. Jan. 4, 1849.
 - 12. ELIZA, b. July 12, 1805; d. in Oct., 1848.
 - 13. JOTHAM, b. Oct. 18, 1807; m. Angeline; second, Mary. He lived in Bridgton and Oxford, Me. Two children, b. in Bridgton:
 - I. GEORGE O., b. Nov. 6, 1851.
 - II. CHARLES C., b. Sept. 27, 1855.
 - 14. THOMAS, b. Oct. 3, 1809.

McKenney Family.

The history of the clan MacKenzie in the "Scottish nation" represents them as descended from Kenneth, which name was, after a few successions, enlarged according to Gaelic usages into MacKenneth; the latter softened into MacKenney, or MacKenzie, which became the established name of the whole clan. With the one exception above mentioned we have failed to find the name MacKenney in Scottish books or documents; and the instance noted was but a nominal form developed while the name was passing by transition from Kenneth to MacKenzie, which last name has continued; while not one branch of the clan in Scotland, not a single family, nor an individual member thereof, has presumed to use the name MacKenney. The McKenney families, descended from John McKenna, whose name first appears in Scarborough in 1668, hold the tradition of a Scottish ancestry, but I have doubt if connection with that race can be established. It is claimed that this John was identical with a John McKenna mentioned by Drake as a Scotchman who was a prisoner of the battle of Dunbar and was transported to New England in 1650. No link of evidence appears by which such identity could be supported. To assume such relation without sound documentary proof is not becoming to the candid antiquary. Is it not very strange, if the McKenneys of Maine are of Scottish extraction, that no family bearing the name was living in that country contemporary with the coming of John McKenna to New England; that no branch of the clan MacKenzie from the thirteenth century has adopted and used the name MacKenney? We do know that McKenna is a genuine Irish surname which by easy transition has passed into McKinna, McKinnie, and McKinney, and as the original John of Scarborough was a McKenna one might naturally suspect that he was a genuine Hibernian. Certainly no Highland clansman would use the Irish prefix Mc. It is said that the descendants of John McKenna, at the time of the Revolution, spelled their names MacKenney; at least, that they so appear upon the war records. With an opinionated foot note* we shall leave the question of ancestry for future genealogists.

McKENNEYS OF SCARBOROUGH.

John McKenny,¹ claimed by descendants to have been a Scotchman, came to Scarborough as early as 1668, at which time he leased land of Joshua Scottow. In 1673 he purchased land of Robert Jordan on the Nonesuch, where he settled. He and family evidently moved away during the Indian war, and but little can be learned from the records concerning them.

*We have met with many members of the clan MacKenzie in Scotland, Canada, and the States; have seen portraits of representative clansmen who lived as early as 1636, and have noted a remarkable resemblance between them; especially in the prominent cheek bones, sharp, projecting nose, and their crimped, curling hair. With one or two exceptions we have failed to find these characteristics among the McKenneys; but the prevailing physical and mental features exhibited by the old men of the name have strongly indicated an Irish ancestry. While we do not care a fig whether the McKenneys are descended from a Scottish or Irish race, we would emphasize the fact that we have no sympathy for the class—and there are many of them—who are too proud to acknowledge their nationality or that of their ancestors. There have been as noble patriots and brave soldiers who were identified with the war by which our national independence was gained, and that for the preservation of the Union during the Rebellion, in whose veins flowed pure Irish blood, as any who hailed from Scotia's heather-clad hills. While it is pleasant to point backward to an honored ancestry, it is *what we are ourselves* that counts in the estimation of all true men.

Robert McKenney,² son of the preceding, returned at the resettlement of the town of Scarborough and possessed himself of his father's estate. He married a widow named Rebecca Sparks, at Portsmouth, in 1692, and had issue as will appear. He died in Scarborough, Sept. 23, 1725. Descendants:

1. JOHN,³ m. Margaret Wright, intention recorded Sept. 23, 1728, and lived and died in Scarborough. His children as follows:
 - I. REBECCA,⁴ b. Dec. 23, 1732.
 - II. JOHN,⁴ b. Apr. 4, 1734; d. young.
 - III. JOHN,⁴ b. Feb. 9, 1737; m. Mary Rand; removed to Saco or was left on the Saco side of the line when it was changed. He had a numerous family, as will appear. He d. in Saco, Nov. 18, 1818, aged 81; his wife d. Nov. 25, 1828, aged 89.
 - IV. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. May 16, 1739.
 - V. JAMES,⁴ b. Mar. 21, 1742.
 - VI. SAMUEL,⁴ b. Oct. 4, 1744; m. Lucy Rand and lived to the age of 96. Six children, of whom more.
 - VII. ABIGAIL,⁴ b. May 28, 1747; m. Gideon Davis.
 - VIII. THOMAS W.,⁴ b. Oct. 3, 1749; m. Lucy Plummer, Jan. 1, 1779.
 - IX. ABNER,⁴ b. July 3, 1754.
2. ROBERT,³ m. Margaret Jimmerson, Apr. 1, 1727, resided in Scarborough, and had issue as follows:
 - I. ROBERT,⁴ b. Feb. 28, 1729.
 - II. WILLIAM,⁴ b. May 24, 1730.
 - III. MARY,⁴ b. 1733; m. John Hodgdon.
 - IV. JOHN,⁴ b. Apr. 4, 1734.
 - V. JANE,⁴ b. 1736; d. unmarried.
 - VI. HANNAH,⁴ b. 1739; m. Robert McLaughlan.
 - VII. REBECCA,⁴ b. 1742; m. James Holmes, of Scarborough, 1766 and with him settled in Francisboro, now Cornish, in the south part of the town. He was reputed to be the first permanent settler. He d. in Cornish, Mar. 9, 1731, a very old man, leaving issue.
3. ISAAC,³ m. Elizabeth Drisco, Apr. 1, 1731 (intention), and settled in Scarborough, where his family of nine children were born.
 - I. JACOB,⁴ is said to have settled in Greene, Me. His widow, Temperance, with two sons, *Jacob*⁵ and *Stephen*,⁵ and two daughters, settled in Danville.
 - II. MOSES,⁴ m. first, Eunice Larrabee, by whom seven children born in Scarborough; second, Lucy Plummer, by whom three children.
 - III. HANNAH,⁴ m. Stephen Larrabee.
 - IV. DOROTHY,⁴ m. Luke Libby, Aug. 21, 1760.
 - V. ISAAC,⁴ m. Hannah Jordan and settled in Danville, Me., where five children were born whose descendants, now numerous, are scattered through the eastern part of the state.
 - VI. PRISCILLA G.⁴
 - VII. LIEUT. WILLIAM,⁴ served in the Revolution; m. Miriam Jordan, sister

of Mary, and settled in Danville, where seven children were raised; their numerous descendants now in the eastern section of the state.

VIII. LYDIA,⁴

- IX. JOSEPH,⁴ went east and d. in Greene (?).
4. HENRY,³ m. Sarah Hanscom, Mar. 15, 1729, settled in Cape Elizabeth, and had a numerous family. One son became the head of the branch early planted in Limington, and several others settled in Danville and other towns in Androscoggin county, where their descendants now reside. "See McKenneys of Limington."

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND MARY RAND:

1. JONATHAN,⁵ b. Dec. 11, 1761; m. Lillas Watson, in Scarborough, Nov. 6, 1786. These "renewed the covenant," in the Congregational church of Buxton, Dec. 20, 1795, and had *Asa*, bapt. there Nov. 24, 1799. A Jonathan, of Buxton, m. Polly Milliken, in that town, Nov. 21, 1811.
2. JEREMIAH,⁵ b. June 5, 1763, and by wife Anna had children, b. in Saco, as follows:
 - I. SOLOMON,⁶ b. May 30, 1786; m. Rhoda, and settled in Hollis, where four children were born, namely: *Jeremiah*, Dec. 5, 1807; *Susanna*, June 23, 1808; *Silas*, May 5, 1810; *Hannah*, Feb. 25, 1812.
 - II. ANNA,⁶ b. Feb. 27, 1788.
 - III. JONATHAN,⁶ b. Feb. 9, 1790.
 - IV. OLIVE P.,⁶ } twins, b. Oct. 26, 1791.
 - V. SILAS,⁶ }
 - VI. MARY,⁶ b. Sept. 13, 1793.
3. JOHN,⁵ b. Dec. 3, 1765; m. Tamsen Phillips, Mar. 7, 1793 (she b. April 29, 1766); lived in Saco, where children were born named as follows:
 - I. JEREMIAH,⁶ b. Sept. 14, 1793; m. Ruth Harris, July 5, 1820 (she b. Sept. 10, 1796), by whom eight children; second, Susanna Boothby, by whom two children.
 - II. DANIEL,⁶ b. July 22, 1797.
 - III. LUCY,⁶ b. May 29, 1800.
 - IV. ANDREW,⁶ b. July 28, 1804.
 - V. HENRY,⁶ b. Oct. 18, 1806.
4. SALLY,⁵ b. Dec. 5, 1767.
5. THOMAS,⁵ b. June 22, 1776; m. Hannah Chamberlain, of Saco, May 27, 1800, and settled in Hollis, where children, as follows, were born:
 - I. WILLIAM,⁶ b. May 29, 1801.
 - II. ANNA,⁶ b. April 24, 1806.
 - III. WALLIS,⁶ b. Oct. 29, 1808.
 - IV. CYRUS,⁶ b. Sept. 15, 1810.
6. ABNER,⁵ b. Nov. 23, 1778; m. Mary Edgecomb, b. Jan. 8, 1785, and had children, born in Saco, as follows:
 - I. NANCY,⁶ b. Sept. 21, 1808.
 - II. HORACE,⁶ b. May 8, 1811.

- III. OLIVER,⁶ b. July 13, 1813.
- IV. JAMES,⁶ b. June 7, 1815; settled in the north part of Saco, as a farmer, and had a family of sons and daughters.
- V. APPIA,⁶ b. May 23, 1817.
- VI. BREWSTER H.,⁶ b. July 7, 1820.
- VII. MARY,⁶ b. Dec. 27, 1822.
- VIII. ENOCH H.,⁶ b. June 25, 1825; m. Martha, dau. of Seth and Hannah (Richards) Emmons, of Kennebunk, July 9, 1854 (she born in 1834), and had issue. He was educated in the common schools and Saco and Limington academies; taught for five terms; learned the daguerrean's art and was for many years the most popular photographer in the city of Biddeford. During an interval of fifteen months he was engaged in lumber trade. He was a member of the Orthodox church, of Biddeford; a prominent mason, and a member of the municipal government in 1866 and 1867. Mr. McKenney was a genial, courteous, kind-hearted man; benevolent, progressive, and useful. Children: *Fred H.*⁷ and *Hattie E.*⁷
7. MARY,⁵ b. June 3, 1781; m. Mar. 1, 1812, to James Moulton.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND LUCY RAND:

- I. SAMUEL,⁵ b. Sept. 16, 1775; m. Mary Parcher, b. in Saco, Mar. 23, 1779, and had issue b. there as will follow. He hoed 1,000 hills of corn in a day when 94 and d. at the age of 96.
- I. OLIVE,⁶ b. June 5, 1798.
- II. ALVIN,⁶ b. Feb. 3, 1802.
- III. AARON,⁶ b. Apr. 4, 1806; m. Lucy, dau. of Abram Milliken, of Buxton, in 1828. He spent his minority on the homestead farm, attending the district school as opportunity offered. He removed to Buxton in 1833 and settled on the farm where he spent the remainder of his days. For twenty-nine successive winters he was in the woods cutting and hauling lumber, employing many men and teams. In 1849 he and son Charles purchased the saw-mills at Bar Mills, on Hollis side, and for many years carried on an extensive business in manufacturing lumber; a Democrat who served in municipal offices. He was a man of great industry and good judgment, whose regular, temperate habits and sterling integrity gained the confidence and esteem of the community. He d. only a few years back. Children as follows:
- (1). *Charles W.*⁷ b. May 10, 1829, a lumberman at Bar Mills, had by wife Elmira *Frank W.*⁵ b. July 17, 1853, and *Charles H.*⁸ b. Jan. 20, 1857, m. a dau. of A. K. P. Lord, of Buxton.
- (2). *Miranda*⁷ b. Oct. 9, 1833; d. Nov. 13, 1854.
- (3). *Phoebe A.*⁷ b. Feb. 28, 1837; m. J. P. Waterhouse, of Portland.
- (4). *Mary*⁷ b. Oct. 18, 1839; living at home in 1880.
- (5). *Martha A.*⁷ b. Nov. 8, 1842; deceased.
- (6). *Abram E.*⁷ b. Nov. 16, 1845; d. Aug. 23, 1858.
- (7). *Eunice A.*⁷ b. Dec. 26, 1849.
- (8). *Lucy J.*⁷ living at home in 1880.

- iv. ASA,⁶ b. June 27, 1809; m. Eliza — and had children b. in Buxton as follows:
- (1). *Mary A.*,⁷ b. Oct. 22, 1831.
 - (2). *Elizabeth*,⁷ b. Dec. 13, 1832.
 - (3). *James M.*,⁷ b. Sept. 28, 1834.
 - (4). *Irene*,⁷ b. April 23, 1836.
 - (5). *Laura L.*,⁷ b. Jan. 6, 1838.
 - (6). *John E.*,⁷ b. Sept. 29, 1839.
- v. MARY A.,⁶ b. Jan. 27, 1812.
- vi. SAMUEL,⁶ b. Dec. 15, 1817.
2. AARON,⁵ born in Scarborough, Me., now Saco. Dec. 21, 1777; married Lucy, daughter of Thomas and Mollie Burnham (born in Scarborough, Feb. 26, 1777), in the year 1799, and soon settled on a farm, where he spent the remainder of a long life, and where he erected three houses, the second having been burned down April 15, 1879. His farm embraced full 200 acres. He cut the first tree in beginning the clearing of his farm, and opened acre after acre to the sunshine as he hewed the forest down. When ninety-eight he was actively engaged with his farm work and labored in the corn-field cultivating a piece himself; and at the age of *one hundred years* was able to stand before a mirror to shave himself. When one hundred and two years of age he built an elegant stand of farm buildings, giving full directions for the work and paying his help. His faculties were remarkably preserved and his memory concise and strong; and when his kindred, but not of his own family, assumed the right to have a guardian placed over him, he was justly indignant, and with noble, manly independence spurned the attempt. He was strictly temperate in his habits and never drank intoxicating liquors or took stimulants. He had never called a physician to attend him, and never sued his fellow-man; had no ambition for worldly honors and when appointed justice of the peace refused to serve. By industry, frugality, and good management, he acquired a handsome rural estate, and for years loaned money to those in need, never taking above six per cent. interest. He lived through every administration of the United States and was a voter more than eighty years, until, Friday, Feb. 6, 1880, when life's taper burned out and the patriarch was gathered to his fathers. His two daughters and a son died in infancy.

CHILDREN OF ROBERT AND HANNAH:

1. MARY, b. Nov. 27, 1782.
2. GEORGE, b. Feb. 21, 1784.
3. JANE, b. April 11, 1785.
4. RICHARD, b. Jan. 16, 1787.
5. CHARLES, b. Dec. 19, 1790.
6. BENJAMIN, b. Nov. 12, 1792; m. Sally Ridlon, dau. of Daniel Ridlon, who then lived on the farm now owned by Lewis McKenney. He was involved in the Cochranite delusion and left his family for many years, but returned late in life. His widow died in Portland, leaving issue.
7. WILLIAM, b. Dec. 9, 1795.

8. GRACE, b. April 18, 1797.
9. HANNAH, b. May 11, 1798.
10. DORCAS, b. June 3, 1800.
11. HENRY, b. May 5, 1803.
12. JONATHAN, b. Aug. 24, 1805.
13. OLIVE, b. May 26, 1806.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND SALLY PARCHER:
(Married Oct. 25, 1810.)

1. FANNY, b. Jan. 3, 1813.
2. WILLIS, b. June 10, 1816.
3. DAVID, b. Oct. 23, 1820.
4. ELMIRA, b. May 14, 1826.
5. JOHN F., b. Oct. 29, 1829.

CHILDREN OF JEREMIAH AND RUTH HARRIS:

1. SYLVIA, b. Dec. 17, 1820.
2. LEWIS, b. Feb. 26, 1822.
3. BETSEY, b. Mar. 26, 1823.
4. DANIEL, b. June 17, 1825.
5. NOAH, b. April 10, 1827.
6. SARAH A., b. Oct. 22, 1828.
7. MILLARD, b. June 28, 1830.
8. RUTH, b. Dec. 17, 1831.
9. JEREMIAH, b. Aug. 2, 1835.
10. REBECCA, b. Jan. 12, 1838.

CHILDREN OF PHILEMON AND NARCISSA HEARN:
(Married July 14, 1819.)

1. LEONARD, b. July 4, 1820.
2. MARTHA, b. June 15, 1822.
3. LUTHER, b. Feb. 12, 1827.

CHILDREN OF ASA AND ELIZA:

1. GREENVILLE, b. July 1, 1824; m. Elizabeth B. Parker, Jan. 1, 1856.
2. ANN M., b. Mar. 7, 1826.
3. LEWIS, b. Sept. 25, 1827.

CHILDREN OF MOSES AND EUNICE LARRABEE:

1. MARY, m. Philip Libby.
2. DOROTHY, m. Dominicus Libby.
3. HANNAH, m. William Libby.
4. BETSEY, m. Dennis Libby.
5. EUNICE, m. Ebenezer Carsely, Nov. 4, 1802.
6. MOSES, m. Salome Libby.
7. LYDIA, d. single, aged 74.
8. SALLY, m. James Thurston, Sept. 4, 1808.
9. AARON. 10. ISAAC.

CHILDREN OF WILLIS AND ABIGAIL II.:
(Born in Buxton.)

1. MARY F., b. Dec. 1, 1840.
2. SARAH A., b. July 1, 1843.
3. CORDELIA G., b. March 30, 1845.
4. PRISCILLA L., b. July 16, 1848.
5. JOHN W., b. Dec. 23, 1850.

MCKENNEYS OF LIMINGTON.

Humphrey McKenney,⁴ son of Henry and wife Sarah Hanscom, was born in Scarborough or Cape Elizabeth, but as the old family Bible* is lost the dates of birth, marriage, and death, and of his children could not all be ascertained. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Small, of Scarborough, and was one of the early settlers in the plantation of Little Ossipee, now Limington; how long previous to the incorporation is not now known. He built a log-house at the south part of the township, near where the Quaker meeting-house was built, and the cellar, in an orchard, could be seen not many years ago. He lived to advanced life and was a man of enormous build and weight; a broad-shouldered, corpulent, rugged-featured, flush-faced, hearty, and jovial old yeoman as ever hewed out a farm among the Limington hills. He had a lusty voice withal, and his shout raised a flock of echoes that flew in all directions, reaching the ears of his townsmen way down in the Edgecomb neighborhood, a mile off; "so they say." Nine children, five sons and four daughters.

Mary McKenney,⁴ daughter of Henry and Sarah, of Cape Elizabeth, was married to Maj. John Small, of Scarborough, Apr. 1, 1748. He was accidentally shot in 1762, and she was married to — Haskins. She spent her last days in Limington, with her son Henry Small.

Sarah McKenney,⁵ dau. of Humphrey, 1st, was married to Moses Frost, of Limington, Apr. 15, 1790.

Dominicus McKenney,⁵ son of Humphrey, born June 6, 1768, married Mary Hasty, of Scarborough, Nov. 18, 1790 (she b. Oct. 12, 1772, d. May 15, 1845, aged 72), and settled on an elevated site, some distance, by a lane, from the road that leads from Limington Corner to Cornish village. The location was well chosen and the homestead is pleasant and valuable. He died Apr. 2, 1843, aged 74 years. Children as follows:

* On December 24, 1894, the author started on a genealogical excursion. It was a crisp, frosty morning following a snapping night. Well equipped in a heavy astrachan coat we drove over the crusty road, down among the rock-ribbed hills and threatening mountains of Limington. Our journey led us down steep and rain-washed wood roads, along the edge of dizzy ledges, and up through cart roads, where the patient beast had to toehold it hard to reach the level tableland. We were searching for a traditional old Bible, said to have been the record book of the original Humphrey McKenney. At noon we were hospitably entertained at the cosy home of a ruddy-faced grandson. An old Bible was produced—yes, well worn and ancient-looking—and we turned to the record leaf; it was not the one we wanted most. Another tug up the steep, icy, Alpine height where we viewed, as did Moses, "the landscape o'er"; then down, down, where we looked into the chimney top of a farm-house at the foot hill, until we entered the wide doorway of an old rambling mansion. Here a *very* antiquated looking Bible was produced; it was stained, corner worn, shattered, and dog-eared. We opened it, found a list of *names* of Humphrey's children, but not a date appeared; it was not the real object of our search. One more disappointment, and, as the sun sank behind the western barriers, we turned homeward, disgusted with guide-books that point the wrong way, and mile-stones that are not to be depended upon. But we returned with our pockets lined with genealogical data, which is now incorporated into the McKenney family history, in suitable form for preservation. Let the whole list of old Humphrey's descendants rejoice and be glad.

1. BETSEY,⁶ b. Jan. 2, 1791.
2. HANNAH,⁶ b. Aug. 31, 1792.
3. SUSAN,⁶ b. Mar. 28, 1794; m. Andrew Wetherbee, May 20, 1821.
4. ROBERT,⁶ b. Nov. 8, 1795; m. Sally, dau. of John and Deborah Robinson, of Limington, Nov. 24, 1819, and settled at New Limington, in Sebago or Bridgton. He was a large, brawny-framed man of florid complexion and coarse features; a Free Baptist. Children: *Calvin*,⁷ *Sylvanus*,⁷ *Mary J.*,⁷ and *Harriet*.⁷
5. RACHEL,⁶ b. June 23, 1797; m. Aaron Libby, Feb. 6, 1823, and d. in Scarborough, Oct. 21, 1823.
6. MARY,⁶ b. July 31, 1799; m. Joshua Marr, Sept. 10, 1820, and lived in Limington.
7. LYDIA,⁶ b. Aug. 12, 1803; m. Luther Libby, Oct. 14, 1821; d. Sept. 22, 1843, in Scarborough.
8. LAVINA,⁶ b. July 15, 1804; m. Joel Cobb, Dec. 31, 1829.
9. HUMPHREY,⁶ b. Oct. 10, 1806; m. Lydia Cobb, Nov. 25, 1829.
10. DOMINICUS,⁶ b. Dec. 20, 1807; m. Mary Kezar, of Parsonsfield, Mar. 31, 1836 (by Elder John Buzzell), and settled on the homestead. His first wife, by whom five children, d. Nov. 15, 1848, and he m., second, Mary A., dau. of Calvin Flood, of Buxton (by Elder John Mitchell), Aug. 9, 1849; she b. Apr. 16, 1822, and now living with her son at the old homestead. Mr. McKenney was a large, powerful man, with florid face. Children as follows:
 - I. MELVILLE,⁷ b. Sept. 12, 1837; d. Feb. 16, 1843.
 - II. SETH L.,⁷ b. Oct. 8, 1839; d. Feb. 14, 1843.
 - III. ARNER,⁷ b. July 6, 1841; m. May 15, 1873, Mary E., dau. of Gardner Flood.
 - IV. MARY,⁷ b. Mar. 31, 1845.
 - V. SIMON,⁷ b. Mar. 1, 1848.
 - VI. WILLIAM L.,⁷ b. May 4, 1853; m. Vesta Flood and lives on the homestead; has a son.
 - VII. ELLA F.,⁷ b. Jan. 14, 1856; d. Apr. 2, 1872.
 - VIII. CHARLES D.,⁷ b. Aug. 23, 1861 (?); d. Aug. 20, 1864.
11. ASENATH,⁶ b. Jan. 16, 1810; m. John Larrabee, of Scarborough, July 4, 1832.
12. SALLY,⁶ b. Feb. 6, 1813.
13. DAVID H.,⁶ b. Oct. 23, 1815.

Elizabeth McKenney,⁵ dau. of Humphrey, 1st, was married to Charles McKenney, of Cape Elizabeth, Sept. 12, 1792.

Susanna McKenney,⁵ dau. of Humphrey, 1st, was married to Robert Edgecomb, of Limington, Nov. 7, 1792, and with him emigrated to Ohio at an early day.

Joshua McKenney⁵ was born June 16, 1775, in Cape Elizabeth; married Abigail Knox, Aug. 22, 1798; married Salome Lombard, Apr. 10, 1800; married Mary, dau. of John and Deborah Robinson (b. Aug. 3, 1784, d. Dec. 26,

1879, aged 95). Mr. McKenney died May 9, 1866, aged 90 years, 3 months, and 23 days. He cleared a farm on the mountain side in the northwestern part of Limington and there passed the remainder of his days. He weighed about 240 pounds and was a powerful man; complexion florid. Seven children:

1. HENRY,⁶ b. Mar. 24, 1801; m., first, Ruth Parker, Dec. 4, 1825; second Hannah (Jose) Small, widow of Moses Small. He settled in Buxton, where his children were born, but removed to Auburn, where he died; wife Ruth d. Sept. 28, 1835. Issue:
 - I. HANNAH E.,⁷ b. May 3, 1826; d. unmarried.
 - II. MARTHA,⁷ b. Nov. 20, 1827; d. May 17, 1832.
 - III. ANN M.,⁷ b. Apr. 7, 1829; m. Ephraim Morse, who d. and she went to California with a son.
 - IV. SALOME,⁷ b. Dec. 3, 1831; m. Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., in 1857, and survives. She had six children.
 - V. MARTHA,⁷ b. Jan. 16, 1833; m. John Perkins; lived in Auburn; dec.
 - VI. RUTH,⁷ b. Oct. 4, 1834; d. Oct. 8, 1855.
 - VII. RUTH,⁷ m. Samuel Dingley, of Lewiston.
2. CALVIN,⁶ b. Jan. 9, 1805; m. Mary Parker, sister of Ruth, and lived on the homestead, where he d. Mar. 19, 1830, leaving one child, *Miranda*, b. Dec. 11, 1828.
3. SALOME,⁶ b. April 24, 1807; m. Ivory Estes, of Limington, Nov. 13, 1828; deceased.
4. MARY,⁶ b. May 31, 1811; m. Gardner Flood, of Buxton, Nov. 28, 1830; deceased.
5. LOUISA,⁶ b. Dec. 1, 1812; m. Daniel Lord, of Limington, Feb. 13, 1834; deceased.
6. ABIGAIL,⁶ b. Nov. 11, 1816; married Gardner Flood, of Buxton, as his second wife.
7. JOSHUA, JR.,⁶ born June 22, 1821; m. Ann Bradeen, of Limington, and resides on the homestead. He is of medium size and florid complexion. The view from the hill-side, where his house stands, is extensive and charming. Children as follows:
 - I. WINBURN A.,⁷ m. Martha Stone, of Cornish, and lives in Wisconsin.
 - II. ELLEN,⁷ b. June 20, 1845; m. Charles D. Estes, and lives at home.
 - III. ANNA A.,⁷ m. Levi Merrifield, of Limington.
 - IV. HENRY H.,⁷ lives in Limington; unmarried.
 - V. ARVILDA,⁷ m. Willard Pugsley, of Cornish.

Mary McKenney,⁵ dau. of Humphrey, 1st, was the wife of Nathaniel Kenard Staples, to whom m. Sept. 20, 1804.

Humphrey McKenney,⁵ son of Humphrey, 1st, born in 1780, married Eunice, daughter of John and Deborah Robinson, of Limington, Nov. 17, 1808 (she born Oct. 21, 1785, died June 7, 1878), and settled at North Limington, on a lane leading from the left side of the Corner and Cornish road about one mile from his birthplace; the house, a two-storied one, is now standing. He was another big, red-faced McKenney; was 81 when he died. Three children:

- I. FREEMAN,⁶ b. in 1811; m. Abigail Cheney, and settled on his father's homestead; was man of strong mind and sound judgment and possessed of considerable executive ability; served as selectman, and was elected representative in 1857; d. May 27, 1886, aged rising 75 years. Issue:
 - I. CHARLES F.,⁷ m. Hannah Gordon, of Fryeburg, sister of Dr. Gordon, of Portland.
 - II. WINFIELD S.,⁷ m. Hattie B. Thompson, dau. of John C. Thompson, of Cornish, where he resides. Mr. McKenney is in trade associated with George Milliken, at Cornish village. He is a man of energy and good business parts; jovial and kindly hearted; a friendly person who has many friends.
 - III. FRANK H.,⁷ is now at Winnipeg, Manitoba.
2. EUNICE,⁶ m. James Hurd, and lives, now a widow, at Porter village, Me.
3. SIMEON P.,⁶ b. June 7, 1816, in Limington. He was a man of classical education, fitting for college between sixteen and twenty-six. After but one year at college he entered the law office of C. R. Ayer, at Cornish village, in 1842, and was admitted to the York county bar in May, 1845. After a law practice in Turner, of six years, he settled in Biddeford, where he continued until his death. He had been in the hardware trade latterly, in company with his nephew, Carlos Hurd. He was in the common council, and served as city solicitor, assessor, treasurer, and collector; was elected representative in the fall of 1879. He m. Octavia, dau. of Flanders Newbegin, of Biddeford, in July, 1850, by whom six children, viz.: *Frank P.*⁷ (dec.), *Ellen*⁷ (dec.), *Carrie B.*⁷ *Carlos H.*⁷ *Simon P.*⁷ and *Frank L.*⁷

Simon McKenney,⁵ son of Humphrey, 1st, m. Lydia Small, of Limington, intention recorded Oct. 14, 1810; she, after his death, became the wife of Israel Boody, June 25, 1830. He d. when in the prime of life, in Limington; weighed about 250 pounds. Issue as follows:

1. HENRY,⁶ lived and d. in Limington.
2. JOSEPH W.,⁶ m. Joanna Sedgely, of Limerick, and went out West.
3. BETSEY,⁶ m. Leander Staples, who survives, a very aged man.
4. JOANNA,⁶ of whom no record.

Henry McKenney,⁵ son of Humphrey, 1st, may not have been the youngest. He came from his play with other lads, and said to his mother: "I am so tired I cannot play more." He went to his couch and fell asleep; "he did not awake in this world."

MCKENNEYS OF BALDWIN.

Daniel McKenney,⁵ b. in Scarborough, June 2, 1780; m. Hannah Sanborn, of Baldwin (b. in Standish, June 18, 1782), in Limington, Dec. 1, 1803, and lived in that town until after 1805; then removed to Baldwin, where I suppose he passed the remainder of his days. The venerable members of the McKenney family in Limington do not know that he was related to them. These had eleven children, of whom one d. in infancy, and only two b. in Limington, as follows:

1. JAMES,⁶ b. Mar. 9, 1805, in Limington; d. in Baldwin, Dec. 25, 1824.
2. DANIEL,⁶ b. Jan. 4, 1807, and d. in Sebago, July 16, 1884, aged 77 years. He m. Eliza Thom, who d. about eight years before her husband. He moved to Picked mountain, in 1830, and built a log-cabin in the dense wilderness. He was a brave hunter and heroic pioneer who cleared a good farm and built a commodious dwelling. He became blind when advanced in life, and was cared for by his daughter, Mrs. Clough. There were eleven children in this family, two sons who d. in childhood, and nine daughters, all of whom married.
3. JOSIAH,⁶ b. Dec. 27, 1808.
4. ESTHER,⁶ b. Dec. 2, 1810; m. George W. Burnell, April 1, 1831.
5. HANNAH,⁶ b. July 7, 1812; m. Ephraim Bachelder, Oct. 16, 1836.
6. SILAS,⁶ b. Oct. 27, 1815; m. Betsey P. Storer, of Sebago, Oct. 1, 1844, and settled on wild land in that town, where he was living in 1884. Until 1882 there had not been a death in the family, consisting of seven brothers and two sisters, for fifty-seven years.
7. STEPHEN,⁶ b. Oct. 23, 1817; settled in Sebago.
8. WILLIAM P.,⁶ b. May 17, 1821; m. Mary E. Ridlon, dau. of Isaac, 1852, and lived in Sebago.
9. ABNER D.,⁶ b. Nov. 27, 1822, and d. in 1882, in Sebago.
10. GEORGE,⁶ b. Oct. 12, 1824.

MARRIAGES.

- Polly McKenney m. Joseph Wentworth, Sept. 27, 1805.
 Elias McKenney m. Rachel Earl, Nov. 27, 1807.
 Solomon McKenney m. Phebe Deshon, Jan. 8, 1815 (intention).
 Betsey McKenney m. Andrew —, Jr., Jan. 14, 1811.

Means Family.

This is a Scottish surname and by various branches of the family in Europe and America is spelled Main, Mains, Meins, and Means. The ancestor of the families in Maine was

Robert Means,¹ who came from the north of Ireland to Falmouth with James Armstrong in 1718, being then sixteen years of age. He married a daughter of Armstrong and settled at Falmouth Neck, where he remained five years. For two years he dwelt in a log-house near Stroudwater meeting-house; then at the ferry on Purpooduck about ten years. He finally removed to the Scotch-Irish settlement at Saco, where he died "suddenly," Sept. 3, 1769, aged 79 years. His widow died Feb. 18, 1789, aged 89 years. Children:

1. THOMAS,² settled in Freeport, Me. He married and had two children b. to him. He was killed by the Indians, May 5, 1756, while defending his family. Mrs. Means, who had been captured, escaped to the

house but was shot, the ball passing through her infant in arms, killing it instantly and wounding the mother dangerously. Mrs. Means and her sister were carried away. A son survived who married and had issue, one of the sons being Dea. H. B. Means who lived at Freeport village. Thomas Means was selectman of Freeport in 1790 and for many subsequent years. Major Thomas was town treasurer in 1808-9.

2. JOHN,² son of Robert,¹ m. Eleanor Johnson, Dec. 25, 1748, and settled at Old Orchard in Saco, where he d. Mar. 16, 1776; his widow d. there Sept. 18, 1789, aged 60. These had five sons, who were probably the progenitors of all who bear the name in York county.*
 - I. GEORGE,³ b. Apr. 20, 1756; m. Hannah, dau. of Joseph and Hannah Banks, who was b. at Saco, Jan. 26, 1766, and resided in that town where children were born, named as will presently appear.
 - II. ROBERT,³ son of John, was probably, like his brothers, b. before any church was organized at Saco, and their baptisms are not recorded. His wife was named Molly. He d. in Saco, and his gravestone could be seen, not many years ago, between the Old Orchard railway station and the sea-shore. His son *John* was buried by his side.
 - III. JANE,³ m. Samuel Patterson, May 7, 1777.
 - IV. JAMES, commanded a company during the last four years of the Revolution, and afterwards settled at Stroudwater, where he lived in 1830.
 - V. JOHN,³ was found dead in a field in 1782; his age was 37 years.
 - IV. THOMAS,³ by wife Dorcas, had no less than four children as will appear.
 - VII. ELEANOR,³ m. David Patterson, Aug. 2, 1788.
 - VIII. MARGARET,³ bapt. July 10, 1763.
 - IX. DORCAS,³ bapt. Oct. 25, 1767.
 - X. MARY,³ bapt. July 8, 1770.
 - XI. HANNAH,³ b. Sept. 18, 1774.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE AND HANNAH:

1. ELIAS,⁴ b. Feb. 11, 1786; by wife Paulina, who was b. Aug. 28, 1787, had nine children, born in Saco, named as follows:
 - I. PRISCILLA,⁵ b. Oct. 27, 1808.
 - II. OLIVE,⁵ b. Nov. 1, 1810.
 - III. JOHN F.,⁵ b. Oct. 13, 1812.
 - IV. JOSEPH,⁵ b. Jan. 17, 1815.
 - V. EUNICE,⁵ b. Feb. 7, 1817.
 - VI. HANNAH,⁵ b. June 6, 1819.
 - VII. JULIA A.,⁵ b. Oct. 18, 1822.
 - VIII. GEORGE,⁵ b. Dec. 31, 1824.
 - IX. LUTHER,⁵ b. Sept. 24, 1827.
2. MARY,⁴ b. Feb. 29, 1788.
3. JOHN,⁴ b. May 15, 1790.
4. GEORGE,⁴ b. Nov. 24, 1792; d. Sept. 14, 1824.

* A family named Main or Mains was settled in old York at an early day; as early as 1693.

5. HANNAH,⁴ b. Jan. 30, 1795; d. May 29, 1822.
6. OLIVE,⁴ b. May 4, 1797; d. July 11, 1798.
7. JOSEPH B.,⁴ b. Dec. 3, 1798; d. Sept. 13, 1813.
8. MARY,⁴ b. Nov. 24, 1802.
9. CYRUS,⁴ b. Apr. 29, 1805.
10. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. Jan. 23, 1810.
11. DORCAS,⁴ b. Apr. 8, 1812.*

CHILDREN OF ROBERT AND MOLLY:

1. JANE,⁴ bapt. June 28, 1779.
2. ELEANOR,⁴ bapt. June 28, 1779.
3. JAMES,⁴ bapt. Apr. 30, 1780.
4. THOMAS,⁴ bapt. Apr. 30, 1780.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND DORCAS:

1. ELEANOR,⁴ b. July 10, 1791.
2. SARAH,⁴ b. Sept. 27, 1793.
3. JAMES,⁴ b. Jan. 27, 1796.
4. THOMAS,⁴ b. Sept. 19, 1798.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND SARAH HALL:

1. JAMES H., b. Nov. 11, 1834.
2. JOSEPH, b. Oct. 20, 1836.
3. SAMUEL L., b. Jan. 1, 1839.

Meeds and Meads Family.

Meeds, Meads, Mead, and Meeder were evidently of the same derivation; and branches of the same family in New England, if vital records are correct, have used the three former names. We should say that the original was territorial and from *mead* or *meadow*.

Samuel Meeds¹ was born in Harvard, Mass., Feb. 22, 1732, and died there Feb. 20, 1815. His son,

Francis Meeds,² was born in Harvard, Mass., Oct. 28, 1765, and died in Limington, Me., April 22, 1847. His wife, Mary Crouch, was born in 1770, and died in Limington in 1882. These had sons named as follows:

1. ARTEMUS,³ b. Feb. 11, 1791, in Harvard, Mass., and died in Standish, Me., Jan. 26, 1844. His wife, Desire Johnson, of Limington, was born Sept. 25, 1793, and d. in Wisconsin, Dec. 5, 1872. These had thirteen children, as follows:
1. DANIEL J.,⁴ b. Apr. 20, 1825, in Denmark, Me.; m. May 12, 1855, a

*At the rooms of the York Institute, Saco, there is a large framed register of this Means family, on which the names and dates were beautifully wrought in silk within a border formed of a flowering vine which issues from a basket at the bottom and meets at the top. This skillful piece of needlework was done by Hannah Means while at the Augusta Female Academy.

- dau. of Samuel Maloon, of Greene, Me., who d. Oct. 21, 1882; second, July 4, 1887, Mrs. Marcie (Ridlon) Tarbox, dau. of William Ridlon, of Saco. He is a carpenter by trade; deacon Free Baptist church of Saco; resides on the Ferry road.
- II. CEPHUS,⁴ of Newburg, N. Y.; was in the 3d Regiment N. Y. Volunteers; deceased.
 - III. STILMAN A.,⁴ served in the 26th Massachusetts Regiment.
 - IV. ALLEN,⁴ was in the 9th Wisconsin Regiment.
 - V. ALONZO D.,⁴ served in the 9th Wisconsin Regiment.
 - VI. CHARLES H.,⁴ was in the 27th Maine Regiment.
2. COL. CÉPHUS,³ b. in 1792, in Harvard, Mass., and settled in Limington, Me., where he d. in 1881. His wife, Mary L. Chick, was b. in 1797, and d. in Limington in 1869. He was a judicious farmer and respected citizen; commanded in the old militia as an efficient and popular officer. Children, known, as follows:
- I. SIMEON P.,⁴ b. in 1822; d. in 1849. His wife, Ann M. Libby, b. in 1825; d. in 1854.
 - II. MARY J.,⁴ b. in 1826; d. in 1850.
 3. IRENE, dau. of Francis, was m. to Carll Libby, of Limington, May 24, 1827, and d. Sept. 4, 1876.

Merrifield Family.

Merrifield seems to be a territorial surname, but its derivation cannot be ascertained with certainty. The American branches are of English extraction, their ancestors having been long seated in the southern counties. In Devonshire the name was common, and from statements found in books that treat of the history and old families of that county, it appears that they were at one time held in some distinction and possessed of considerable landed estates there. As evidence of the territorial character of the surname, we mention "Merrifield bridge" over a small stream in Dartmoor, and an old estate near Plymouth named "Merrifield," besides several enclosed pieces of land known by the same designation. It has been assumed that the name was derived from St. Mary's field. There is a village in Yorkshire called "Mirfield." Some have suggested that the family name was derived from the French word "Mervielle" and that the ancestors may have come over from the south of France in the time of William the Conqueror. There is a German family named "Merfeld." One of the three knights who murdered Thomas a Becket in church, at the instigation of King Henry II, had a name of similar orthography. In England the surname was spelled variously, as Merifield, Merrefield, Merryfield, Merriville, and Merivale. One branch of the family was settled as goldsmiths at Exeter, Devonshire, and some of them became eminent in literature and in professional life. Of the Exeter family was JOHN HERMAN MERIVALE, scholar and translator, born in 1779, who became an able lawyer and author of legal works. His son, the REV. CHARLES MERI-

VALE, born in 1809, acquired great distinction as an author by his work entitled "Fall of the Roman Republic," and his "History of the Romans under the Empire." His brother, HERMAN MERIVALE, born in 1805, was appointed professor of political economy at Oxford in 1837, and permanent under secretary of state for India in 1859.

The Merrefields of Ringwood, Hampshire Co., were Quakers, as are some of their descendants in America. An old man of the name, being a Quaker, and supposed to have been the last of the family, died in the parish of Fordingsbridge during the latter years of the last century and was buried in the parish of Ringwood. JOSEPH MERREFIELD, of Baltimore, merchant and author, made a visit to the home of his ancestors in 1851, and found the house in which his father was born, Mar. 7, 1770, and an old lady, who remembered him at the time he went to America, said there were none of the name then living there.

One family held a valuable estate near Oakhampton, and spent it on lawyers and lavish hospitality, and one of the family remarked that they should have been "peaceable and miserly" until *his* time. Becoming reduced in circumstances they took to the soil and followed agricultural pursuits at Tavistock, in Devonshire, but some of them by great exertion acquired education and rose to considerable distinction in professional life and authorship.

Distinguishing characteristics of the family in England are "great personal strength and resolution, warm hearts, and hasty tempers"; traits of character that must long have been constitutional as they are conspicuously developed in the American branches.

AMERICAN BRANCHES.

John Merrifield's¹ name appears in a list of passengers who came to our shores in 1635. His subsequent history is unknown. From the writings of Savage I learn that HENRY MERRYFIELD, of Dorchester, Mass., by wife Margaret, had:

1. JOHN,² bapt. April 15, 1649.
2. ELIZABETH,² bapt. April 15, 1649.
3. RUTH,² bapt. April 15, 1649.
4. HANNAH,² bapt. April 7, 1650.
5. MARY,² bapt. April 18, 1652.
6. ABIGAIL,² bapt. Aug. 3, 1656.
7. BENJAMIN,² bapt. Dec. 12, 1658.
8. MARTHA,² bapt. April 28, 1661.
9. HENRY,² bapt. July 31, 1664.

John Merrifield² settled in Dorchester, and died in middle life, leaving BARAK³ and HANNAH.³

John Merrifield² of Dorchester, Mass., had children born there named:

1. JOHN,³ b. Feb. 10, 1665.
2. MARY,³ b. May 14, 1667.
3. SARAH,³ b. May 14, 1669.
4. HANNAH,³ b. Dec. 6, 1670.

5. THOMAS,³ b. Jan. 1, 1672.
6. JOSEPH,³ b. Aug. 6, 1676.

Elizabeth Merrifield,² was married to Thomas Pope, of Dorchester, Mass. (he born Oct. 27, 1643), and settled at Cape Ann.

Thomas Merrifield¹ came from the north of Scotland (?) to Boston in 1700, and had children named as follows:

1. JOSEPH,² settled in Salem. He married Hannah Hill, Sept. 15, 1736, settled in Holliston, and had:
 - I. HANNAH,³ b. Mar. 16, 1737.
 - II. AARON,³ b. Oct. 28, 1738, of whom hereafter.
 - III. JOSEPH,³ b. Jan. 1, 1740.
 - IV. ABIGAIL,³ b. June 9, 1744.
 - V. SARAH,³ b. May 1, 1746.
 - VI. JOHN,³ b. Aug. 13, 1749, of whom hereafter.
2. AARON,² settled in Medway. Two sons went to Newfare, Vt., and their posterity live there.
3. THOMAS,² settled in Dover; probably married in Groton, Mass., July 12, 1732, Mary Anderson. His children were, as far as known:
 - I. SARAH,³ b. Sept. 27, 1736.
 - II. TIMOTHY,³ b. Jan. 4, 1739, who ran away from home when 16, and was in the French and Indian war. He was a scout during the Revolution, but took part only in one battle, that of Tiverton. He m. Achsah Cheney, May 22, 1766, and had a son, *Francis*,⁴ and a dau.; both children and wife d. in 1770. He then m. June 10, 1772, Mercy Perry, of Milford, Mass., who was cousin to Com. Perry. He settled in Worcester in 1786. He d. in 1806, aged 68. His children, b. at Sherburn, were *Caroline*,⁴ b. Dec. 16, 1775; *Chloe*,⁴ b. Oct. 8, 1777, and *Alpheus*,⁴ b. Nov. 12, 1779.
 - III. ASAPH,³ b. Jan. 2, 1741; m. Abigail Richardson, Feb. 2, 1764, and had two children born in Sherburn, Mass. He may have m. Mercy — for second wife; moved to West Boylston in 1775, where he purchased a farm and resided until his death in 1820. His widow d. in 1845, aged 89. Children as follows:
 - (1). *Arnold F.*,⁴ July 25, 1778; went to Charlestown, where he was killed by lightning. His children, *Charles*⁵ and two daughters, who m. and settled in Manchester and Fitchburg.

NOTE.—"John Merrifield, though not in full communion, was called before the church [in Dorchester, 1677] to answer for his sin of drunkenness, and also for contempt and slighting the power of Christ in the church, in not appearing formerly, though called and sent unto; but he made some excuse for his drunkenness, in that being not well in Boston, he took a little strong water and coming out in the air his distemper [overcame] him; and for his other offense he did acknowledge his fault therein."

NOTE.—Mr. William Pettypeace, speaking of the history of East Boston: "My father not having any large possession of his own at a convenient distance to reciprocate the civilities of his kinsmen, invited them with their families and friends to a farm of his of about sixty acres, lying above Sumner's paper-mills in Dorchester. This farm was called "Merryfields" after the name of the person from whom he purchased it. There was beautiful wood upon it, lying on the westerly bank of the Neponset river." This was previous to 1709, and shows where the early Merryfields resided in Dorchester.

- (2). *Lewis*,⁴ b. Sept. 3, 1780; m. Phebe, dau. of Sylvanus Morse who d. in 1837, aged 60 years. He had a second wife who survived till 1853, being 63 years of age. These parents lived on the homestead of the wife's parents, and after their decease succeeded to the estate, and continued there until the close of life, being succeeded by son *Lewis*.⁵
- (3). *Sarah*,⁴ b. Sept. 28, 1782.
- (4). *Grace*,⁴ (5). *Eunice*,⁴ (6). *Mary*,⁴ (7). *Hannah*,⁴ d. age of 10. (8). *Abigail*,⁴ (9). *Mary*,⁴ b. 1803, m. — Bryant and lived in Holden. (10). *Newell*,⁴ went to New York and had issue.
- IV. PHEBE,³ b. Aug. 7, 1742; m. Feb. 21, 1766, Seth Ellis.
- V. HANNAH,³ b. Sept. 4, 1745; m. Mar. 28, 1768, John Ranstead.
- VI. SIMEON,³ b. Aug. 7, 1747, of whom hereafter.

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Alpheus Merrifield,⁴ born Nov. 12, 1779; married Mary Trowbridge, Nov. 20, 1804 (she b. May 31, 1783, and d. Oct. 7, 1858); second, Nov. 4, 1861, Lucy A. Brigham, of Grafton, Mass. Issue:

1. CATHERINE M.,⁵ b. Oct. 30, 1805; m. Amory Moore, of Boston, Mar. 11, 1830, and had issue.
2. WILLIAM T.,⁵ b. Apr. 10, 1807.
3. ALPHEUS M.,⁵ b. May 25, 1809; m. Emily A. Norton, Feb. 21, 1841; second, Nov. 21, 1866, Mary M. Waters, of Battle Creek, Mich., and had:
 - I. LUCIEN A.,⁶ b. Apr. 26, 1832; d. Aug. 24, 1833.
 - II. LUCIEN A.,⁶ b. Jan. 10, 1834; d. Jan. 11, 1834.
 - III. LUCIEN A.,⁶ b. Feb. 2, 1835; d. May 14, 1835.
 - IV. LUCIEN,⁶ b. Nov. 3, 1836.
 - V. ALBERT,⁶ b. July 3, 1846; d. July 24, 1846.
4. SARAH W.,⁵ b. Oct. 6, 1810; m. James S. Kettell, May 15, 1833, and d. Dec. 3, 1839, leaving a son.
5. FRANCIS N.,⁵ b. Feb. 22, 1815; m. Louisa A. Crosby, of Warren, N. H., Oct. 14, 1839, and had issue as follows:
 - I. SARAH W.,⁶ b. July 6, 1840; d. Apr. 23, 1861.
 - II. ANN,⁶ b. Dec. 17, 1841.
 - III. FRANCIS H.,⁶ b. Dec. 31, 1843.
 - IV. MARY A.,⁶ b. Mar., 1847; d. Aug. 24, 1848.
 - V. MARY T.,⁶ b. Aug. 7, 1850.
 - VI. CHAUNCEY W.,⁶ b. July 11, 1852; d. July, 1874.
 - VII. JULIA W.,⁶ b. Dec. 7, 1854.
6. MARY A.,⁵ b. July 7, 1821; m. Oscar Fay, of Northampton, N. J., June 8, 1848. He d. June 16, 1862, and she m. Jan. 22, 1874, Dyer W. Fitch, of Erie, Pa.
7. ANDREW L.,⁵ b. May 5, 1826; d. Apr. 23, 1847.
8. AMELIA,⁵ b. Mar. 17, 1829; m. William F. Adams, Sept. 28, 1848. Four children.

Aaron Merrifield,³ born Oct. 28, 1738, son of Joseph² and Hannah Hill, wrote down a list of his children as will follow. He married Elizabeth, dau. of Ichabod and Ruth (Merriam) Robinson, who was born in Sherburn, Mass., June 1, 1746. He purchased the Dea. Abijah French farm of John Hill, Feb. 23, 1769, which he sold to Elihu Perry about 1790, and from an old deed it appears that he removed to Newfane, Vt., in 1792, when he sold his pew in the meeting-house at Milford, Mass., to which town he had moved from Sherburn. Issue:

1. AARON,⁴ b. Dec. 13, 1766.
2. AARON,⁴ b. Dec. 23, 1769.
3. MOSES,⁴ b. Mar. 22, 1772.
4. BETSEY,⁴ b. Feb. 22, 1774.
5. POLLY,⁴ b. June 23, 1776.
6. CYRUS,⁴ b. June 15, 1778.
7. DAVID,⁴ b. Sept. 17, 1780.
8. SALLY,⁴ b. Feb. 15, 1783.

John Merryfield,³ son of Joseph² and Hannah, m. Mollie Metcalf, dau. of Michael Metcalf, of Franklin, Mass., b. Nov. 9, 1758; d. at Wrentham, Dec. 18, 1817, aged 59 years. He d. April 24, 1828. Children:

1. MARCUS,⁴ b. Mar. 6, 1781; m. Judith Highland. He d. Aug. 6, 1835. Children: *Alanson*,⁵ *Henry*,⁵ *Betsy*,⁵ *Hattie*,⁵ and *Preston*.⁵
2. JEMIMA,⁴ b. May 8, 1784; d. Mar. 8, 1816. Descendants.
3. PRESTON,⁴ b. Jan. 29, 1786; m. Clarissa Spooner, Oct. 23, 1810; she b. at Windsor, Sept. 15, 1791. Issue:
 - I. ALDEN S.,⁵ b. Aug. 14, 1811; m. Julia Clark, Aug. 16, 1839; d. at Cincinnati, June 22, 1845; she d. at New Orleans, Sept. 18, 1841.
 - II. HENRY P.,⁵ b. Feb. 3, 1813; m. E. Dorsey, of Port Gibson, Dec. 12, 1839; d. there, April, 1865.
 - III. GEORGE W.,⁵ b. Feb. 22, 1815; m. Harriet Churchell, of Woodstock, Oct. 10, 1845. He m. Anna Stevens, of Northfield, Vt., in Nov., 1849; she d. at Claremont, Aug., 1869. He m. Mary Briggs; lives in Claremont.
 - IV. JULIA A.,⁵ b. Jan. 18, 1817; m. A. H. Peck, Feb. 1, 1836, and d. at Port Gibson, Miss., Jan. 26, 1847.
 - V. LUCINDA S.,⁵ b. July 6, 1819; m. Benjamin S. Moncton, July 6, 1840, and lives in New York city.
 - VI. CLARISSA S.,⁵ b. Nov. 13, 1821; m. William R. Clark, Sept. 17, 1847, and lives at West Charleston, Vt.
 - VII. CHARLES F.,⁵ b. Nov. 15, 1823; m. Adelaide Campbell; d. in Windsor, Vt., Aug. 4, 1850.
 - VIII. SARAH F.,⁵ b. Mar. 12, 1824; d. at Port Gibson, Miss., Dec. 4, 1843.
 - IX. THOMAS H.,⁵ b. Dec. 22, 1827.
 - X. JOHN M.,⁵ b. Feb. 21, 1830; m. Emma L. Hubbard, Oct. 22, 1860. No issue. He d. at St. Albans, Dec. 17, 1868; wife d. there, Mar. 29, 1865.

- XI. MARIA F.,⁵ b. Mar. 8, 1832; m. Henry G. Merrifield, of New Haven, May 7, 1860; resides in Springfield.
- XII. IDA S.,⁵ b. May 22, 1835; m. Alonzo D. Perry, of Newark, N. J., Aug. 30, 1855; m. Frank Whittaker, Jan. 6, 1869; resides at Windsor, Vt.
- XIII. FRANCIS C.,⁵ b. Aug. 10, 1837; m. Statira Smith, Oct. 18, 1859, and resides at St. Albans, Vt. Children: *Emma*⁶ and *George*.⁶
4. JOHN,⁴ son of John and Molly, b. Nov. 28, 1788; m. ———; d. Jan. 8, 1828. Children in Franklin, Mass.
5. POLLY,⁴ b. Apr. 15, 1791; m. Colonel Harding, Franklin, Mass.
6. PATTY,⁴ b. Apr. 15, 1791; d. Jan. 15, 1802.
7. CHLOE,⁴ b. Jan. 8, 1795; m. Daniel Blake, Franklin, Mass., deceased. She d. May 14, 1822.
8. VALOROUS S.,⁴ b. Sept. 14, 1797; m. Prudence Piper, of Montrose, who d. in Boston about 1860. He died July, 1860 (?). Children: *George*,⁵ *Gustavus*,⁵ *Mary*,⁵ *Fanny*.⁵
9. METCALF,⁴ b. Feb. 14, 1801; m. Lydia ———; d. Jan. 3, 1828. Children:
- I. JOHN D.,⁵
 - II. WILLIAM,⁵ resides in New York city.
 - III. LOUISA,⁵ m. Alexander Berry (?); lived in Brooklyn.
 - IV. ANNA,⁵ m. ——— Brooks and lived in Brooklyn.

Abraham Merrifield,³ son of Thomas and Mary Anderson, was a spy in the Revolution. He drove a team from place to place, pretending to be a foolish peddler; often carried large amounts of gold and silver, but never lost any of it; once wounded in his leg by a bullet: was once married, but separated from his wife, by whom no issue. While keeping house alone in Canada tradition says his fire went out, and he hurried across the way, shovel in hand, to borrow a brand from his neighbor, who, having just moved in, was unknown to him. He knocked at the door, and, to his astonishment, the woman who responded proved to be his former consort. The following day he packed up and left, since when nothing definite was known about him. There was a tradition that he married a second wife and left children in Canada. He was a singular character and something of a wit. While serving in the army, an unpopular subordinate was suddenly promoted to the rank of quartermaster-general. Some of his comrades noticed the letters on his new uniform and asked what these signified. Merrifield quickly responded: "Quickly Made Gentleman."

Thomas Merryfield¹ removed from Westfield, Mass., and carried all his possessions on a horse to the mountains of Becket, where he built a large three-storied house that is still standing. He is said to have been an Englishman; his wife of Irish nativity. But they were not contented, and after having ten children exchanged the farm for new land in Ohio, then called the "Western Reserve," and with slow-moving team, in company with relatives and neighbors, migrated to the then "far West." An old, discolored letter forwarded by a member of the family, written in 1859 by a woman in her

NOTE.—In the "History of Sherburn and Holliston" there is no mention of John (4), Polly (4), Patty (4), Chloe (4), Valorous (4), and Metcalf (4), while there is an addition of the following: 1. *Jemima* (4), b. Sept. 10, 1801. 2. *Parker* (4), b. Dec. 6, 1806. 3. *John* (4), b. Sept. 13, 1808. 4. *Joseph* (4), b. Nov. 8, 1809.

75th year, throws much light on the domestic life of those who went West at that time. It shows that Thomas Merryfield¹ had served in the "old Revolutionary war" and was at Bunker Hill; that others of the family, sons of Thomas,¹ were in the war of 1812; that one of the sons was named JOHN² and another JUSTICE²; that another son, CHARLES,² had sold out in Ohio and removed to Michigan, where he owned land and a saw-mill; that her husband, whose name was (I suppose) John,² was drafted in Becket, Mass., and went as far as Lenox; that he hired a substitute to go in his place, who was wounded in the legs at Saratoga and went with a stick three years. She mentions a wagon load of soldiers that left Thomas Merryfield's house in Becket and went toward the seaport; writes that the farmers of Ohio had suffered from frost and as cows were drying up for want of feed they talked of driving them out on the prairies. She has "broke her specks" and cannot see well; wants to "git enough money to buy a garden spot and house with one room and a butry and bedroom"; had purchased a lot "clost by the meetin'-house" and was to have lived with another "widdier woman," but her children "made such a row" because she did not live with them that she consented to do so if they would furnish a good room and make her comfortable. When she lives with THOMAS³ she is often left alone, and so far from neighbors that she cannot make any one hear; wanted to live with WILSON,³ but his health was poor, his wife "narrow" and heavy doctor's bills must be paid. This son had a daughter 20 years of age, one 17, and a son, aged 25, who had settled in southern Ohio; said she could "spin at the great wheel" as well as when young. There is much in this old epistle that I cannot quote, but its perusal suggests that there is a "skeleton in the closet" in every land, in every domestic circle. From what we have gleaned from the letter and correspondence with a venerable member of the family in Springfield, Thomas Merryfield had sons and descendants as follows:

- I. OLIVER,² b. 1773; m. Experience Norcott, 1798, and had issue:
 1. OLIVER L.,³ b. 1800; m. Sophia Hill, in 1823, and had:
 - (1). *Christopher*,⁴ b. 1828; m. Nov. 27, 1857, Sarah M. Wait. He was postmaster at Bancroft twenty years and postmaster in Becket four years; lumber dealer. His son, *Oliver L.*,⁵ m. in 1893 Nellie Borell. He has four other children, one a teacher.
 2. JOHN,² who went to Ohio. He was b. 1811; his wife b. 1808; had one dau., m. Webster Wayne, and sons *Thomas*³ and *Wilson*³ (see letter),* who had issue; post-office address in 1839, Montana, Portage Co., Ohio.
 3. JUSTICE,² } both settled in Ohio and had issue.
 4. CHARLES,² }

MERRIFIELDS OF WELLS, ME.

Members of this family came early from Becket, and other towns in Massachusetts to Berwick and Wells, in the district of Maine. How these were related I have not been able to ascertain. There are conflicting traditions held in different branches of the family and public records do not support them. The author visited Wells with the hope of finding family registers by which full connections could be established, but was disappointed, the old Bible containing the names and dates having been carried away many years

* In the letter alluded to find mentioned "old Aunt Ruth."

ago. However, among the family papers we found several old deeds and other documents that enabled us to trace the family to Becket, Mass. John Merrifield, of Becket, Berkshire Co., Mass., in consideration of \$50.00 paid by David Merrifield, of Wells (1799), quits claim to all right and title to the estate of his honored father, John Merrifield, late of said town. John Merrifield, of Wells, purchased ten acres of land there of the widow of Jedediah Goodale. The first of this branch of the family known was SAMUEL MERRIFIELD,¹ who settled in Berwick, near the Brawn and Thurrell homesteads, whose wife is said to have been carried to Canada by the Indians. His son,

- I. JOHN,² m. in Wells, Feb. 15, 1765, Sarah Boyd and settled in the west part of that town not far from the "Tatnick" neighborhood. Here he cleared a farm and spent the remainder of his days. Tradition says he m. a second wife named Bennett. He had children as follows:

- I. JOHN,³ said to have gone West.

- II. THOMAS,³ in 1804 deeds to brother David a ninth part of the estate of his honored father, John Merrifield, of Wells. He went West.

- III. DAVID,³ m. Dec. 6, 1798, Dorcas Boston, of Wells, and settled on the homestead. These had thirteen children, many of whom d. young. Among the sons were:

- (1). *Hammond*,⁴ b. May 26, 1808; m. Susan Allen, June 26, 1831, and settled on the homestead in Wells. He d. in Alfred, Sept. 22, 1868. His widow (b. Dec. 25, 1806), d. in Wells, Sept. 22, 1878. Children as follows:

- (1). *John A.*,⁵ b. Nov. 26, 1831; m. Sarah Blaisdell and resides in Somerville, Mass.

- (II). *George A.*,⁵ b. March 11, 1833; m. Nellie Wilson, of Rockland. He d. at sea, Mar. 20, 1867.

- (III). *Hosea E.*,⁵ b. Oct. 24, 1836; m. Julia Henderson, who died at East Watertown, Mass., Sept. 11, 1892.

- (IV). *Salathiel B.*,⁵ b. June 27, 1841; m. Sarah, daughter of Merrill Sargent, of South Berwick, and lives on the homestead, owned for four generations of the family, in Wells; has a good farm and buildings; keeps good stock; cuts a large barn full of hay; everything has the appearance of thrift and prosperity; the evident result of good management and continuous hard work. Three children.

- (V). *Oren O.*,⁵ b. April 22, 1847; m. Emma Henderson, in Brighton, Mass.

- (2). *David*,⁴ m. Hepzibah Blaisdell, and lived in a part of the old Merrifield mansion, in Wells. Being in poor health his brother, who had inherited the estate, gave him a part of it to take care of his parents in old age. He did not long survive and his widow m. Daniel Boston, of Wells.

- (3). *Joseph A.*,⁴ b. Oct. 6, 1821, in Wells; m. Susie Locke Smith (b. May 23, 1829), Mar. 14, 1850, of Winchester, Mass., and in 1878 he was living in Arlington. Children:

- (1). *Lizzie J.*,⁵ b. May 13, 1855.

- (ii). *Walter E.*,⁵ b. Aug. 24, 1857.
- (iii). *Winnie*,⁵ b. July 14, 1860; d. July 15, 1860.
- (4). *Elizabeth*,⁴ m. David Cane, in Wells, Feb. 12, 1789.
- (5). *Mary*,⁴ m. Elijah Stuart, in Wells, Oct. 22, 1795.
- (6). *Dorcas*,⁴ m. Elijah Hatch, in Wells, April 15, 1809.

Simeon Merrifield¹ enlisted under Maj. John Storer in Wells, in 1740, and sailed for Boston on transport Mar. 24th to join the Louisburg expedition under Pepperrill. He was probably born as early as 1718-20, and was, I think, the first who settled in the township. Possibly Samuel, whose name heads the pedigree of the family before-mentioned, was his son.

- 2. SIMEON,² supposed to be a son of preceding, m. Lydia — and settled near the South Berwick line in Wells. When advanced in life, after the death of his wife, he went to Limington and spent the last seven years of his life there. He was buried in the family lot on the Merrifield homestead in that town. Children, far as known, as follows:
 - I. SIMEON,³ settled in Porter and had issue.
 - II. SAMUEL,³ remained in Wells on homestead.
 - III. EDMUND,³ settled "down east."
 - IV. STEPHEN,³ drowned at Wells while out fishing.
 - V. MARGARET,³ m. John Kennard and settled in Limington; had issue.
 - VI. LEVI,³ settled in Limington, Me.

MERRIFIELDS OF LIMINGTON, ME.

Levi Merrifield,³ son of Simeon and Lydia, born in Wells in 1776; m. Anna, daughter of Andrew Mace, of Berwick, Feb. 28, 1794 (she born Dec. 3, 1767), ceremony by Elder Nathaniel Lord, and immediately settled on wild land in Limington, then known as the plantation of Little Ossipee. He and his brother-in-law, John Kennard, had raised a good crop of "burnt-ground corn" and put up their log-houses the year previous to their removal to become permanent settlers. In the autumn after securing their harvests, these hardy, invincible pioneers returned to Wells and waited for the snow fall; then the two men, each having a pair of steers, loaded their beds, bedding, and household gear upon a common ox-sled, and upon this the two young wives were seated and away they went, leaving childhood home, parents, brothers, sisters (?), on their journey toward the hill country of Little Ossipee. They reached Waterborough on the evening of the first day, carried their bedding into the house of a farmer, "made them up" on the kitchen floor and "bundled in" for the night. Resuming their journey on the following morning, by hard driving of their "nimble steers" they reached their destination at a late hour on the second evening. Here in the wilderness, surrounded by towering hills, the brief ceremony of "hanging the crane," was attended to, and, full of courage, vim, and health these young people began life in earnest. Mr. Merrifield's rude hut was built on the very spot where the old school-house now stands, but his first clearing was "on the mountain." He died Nov. 18, 1855, aged 79 years, and was buried on the farm. Nine children, as follows:

- 1. ANDREW,⁴ b. Sept. 13, 1794, in Limington; m. Jane Berry, of that town, May 10, 1818, and settled in Porter not far from the Hiram line, where

he cleared from a heavily timbered tract of rocky land a good farm. He was a man of resolute temperament and robust constitution, who toiled early and late to provide a comfortable home for his family. Alas! the acres cleared by his strong arms have passed out of the family and the buildings once capacious and well made are falling into decay. He d. Dec. 19, 1855. His wife was b. Feb. 14, 1796. These lie buried on a knoll not far from the house, where several children were interred. Nine children, whose names will follow:

- I. LOUISA,⁵ b. Nov. 12, 1818; m. Jan. 9, 1840, to Levi Lord, of Hiram, and went West.
- II. ANDREW,⁵ b. Nov. 5, 1820; lived at home, single.
- III. JOHN,⁵ b. Sept. 30, 1822; m. May 7, 1848, to Sally, dau. of Samuel Ridlon, of Hiram, and was killed in a stove mill by being entangled in a belt. Children: *Warren*,⁶ *Edwin*,⁶ and *Chester*.⁶
- IV. ABIGAIL,⁵ b. 1824; m. May 3, 1850, to Nathaniel Gilpatrick, of Kezar Falls.
- V. MARY J.,⁵ b. Dec. 25, 1826; d. at Saco, Aug. 23, 1845.
- VI. JEREMIAH,⁵ b. April 10, 1829; m. Polly, dau. of Samuel Ridlon, of Hiram, and had issue, three children, as will follow. He has lived as a farmer in Porter and Parsonsfield. For several years he and his brother John ran a stove mill, but he has for several years, in company with his son, carried on the manufacture of bobbins at Kezar Falls. Notwithstanding losses by fire their business has proved successful. Mr. Merrifield has one of the most imposing, pleasantly situated, and comfortable homes in the village, and here by his cheerful fireside, in the companionship of his family, when the day's toil is over, he enjoys a quiet rest. He has been a man of resolution and unconquerable enterprise, and deserves the temporal prosperity which has crowned his many years of toil; has been many years an active member of the Methodist church, in which he has stood a pillar of strength. Issue:
 - (1). *Jennie*,⁶ m. Ezra Lord.
 - (2). *William O.*,⁶ m. Fannie B. Wormwood and lives at home. He is engaged in manufacturing mill bobbins and small wooden wares, and by close application to the details of the business and persistent efforts has built up a successful industry in the village. One son, *Ralph*.⁷
- VII. SARAH A.,⁵ b. June 26, 1831.
- VIII. EUNICE,⁵ b. Sept. 20, 1833.
- IX. MARGARET,⁵ b. Mar. 25, 1837; d. April, 1892.
2. EUNICE,⁴ b. Mar. 3, 1796; m. Oct. 2, 1814, John Bradeen, of Limington.
3. MARGARET,⁴ b. Nov. 27, 1797; remained single.
4. LEVI,⁴ b. Dec. 25, 1799; m. Dec. 25, 1828, Anna, dau. of William and Hannah (Mace) Hussey, of Berwick (she b. in Shapleigh), and lived on the old Merrifield homestead, in Limington, until old age. His widow is now living, rising ninety-two, active, intelligent, and full of stories of "ye olden time." Children:

- I. GARDNER,⁵ m. Sarah Boothby, dau. of Israel, of Limington, and lives on a part of the homestead; farmer and marketman; has a daughter.
- II. LUCINDA,⁵ m. Daniel Wentworth, of Porter; deceased.
- III. LEVI,⁵ m. dau. of Joshua McKenney, and lives on the homestead.
5. SALLY,⁴ b. Nov. 28, 1801; m. Jacob Bradeen, of Porter, brother of John, before-mentioned; d. Feb. 21, 1844.
6. ANNA,⁴ b. April 15, 1804; m. Forest Pugsley.
7. HANNAH,⁴ b. July 5, 1806; d. Oct. 11, 1840, at Cornish.
8. MARY,⁴ b. Aug. 5, 1809; married Dec. 21, 1839, Benjamin Pugsley, of Cornish; afterwards of Porter.
9. JEREMIAH,⁴ b. June 28, 1811; d. Sept. 2, 1825.

MERRIFIELDS OF SANFORD, ME.

William Merrifield,² born in Sept., 1747, is said to have been a brother to Simeon Merrifield, the 2d, of Wells. He settled in Sanford more than a hundred years ago, and his posterity have held uninterrupted possession of the farm cleared by him until the present day. From the town records of Wells I find that he was married there, Dec. 6, 1771, to Hepzibah Furbush. His children and descendants, far as known, were named as follows:

1. NATHANIEL,³ b. Sept 21, 1772.
2. WILLIAM,³ b. Feb. 16, 1774.
3. JACOB,³ b. Jan. 4, 1776; m. Lucy Ricker, of Sanford, and settled on a farm in that town. He had fourteen children, whose names will follow:
 - I. OLIVE,⁴ b. May 23, 1806; m. — Pray.
 - II. HOSEA,⁴ b. Feb. 7, 1808; m. Mary J., dau of Elder Henry Hobbs, of Waterborough, who d. only a few years after marriage, childless. He m. second, Louisa (Carll) Hobbs, a widow with four children, and by her had a son and a daughter. He was a blacksmith; d. when son was fourteen; widow now living with her daughter in Boston. Issue:
 - (1). *Jacob C.*,⁵ m. Winnie A. Dolan; was in the Civil war, and after his return settled as blacksmith in Boston; d. leaving *Herbert J.*⁶
 - (2). *Lucy A.*⁵
- III. LUCINDA,⁴ b. Nov. 7, 1809; m. — Mace.
- IV. LOUISA,⁴ b. Aug. 27, 1811; m. Thomas Stevens.
- V. MONSIEUR R.,⁴ b. June 4, 1813, settled on the homestead in Sanford. He d. in 1893. Children: *Hosea*,⁵ now engaged in business at North Berwick; *Charles*,⁵ in business with Hosea; *Frank*,⁵ and *Daniel M.*⁵
- VI. REBECCA R.,⁴ b. Mar. 15, 1815; m. — Gowen.
- VII. ISAAH,⁴ b. Feb. 3, 1817; d. young.
- VIII. JACOB,⁴ b. Nov. 12, 1818; stone mason, unmarried.
- IX. LUCY,⁴ b. Jan. 26, 1821; m. James Jackson, of Rochester, N. H., and is living.
- X. ISAAH,⁴ b. June 9, 1823; stone mason, single.
- XI. WILLIAM,⁴ b. June 30, 1825; m. Julia Carroll and lives at Derry Depot, N. H.; stone mason and farmer. No children.

XII. OLIVE,¹ b. Dec. 28, 1827; m. — Perry; deceased.

XIII. SEWELL H.,¹ b. Oct. 6, 1830; married; went to sea and was lost.

Simeon Merrifield,¹ son of Samuel,³ of Wells, settled in Denmark and had a family; is said to have removed to Baldwin.

John Merrifield¹ died in Wells, in 1892, on "Maryland Ridge." He lived for many years on a farm near Wells town-house, but being defrauded by railroad employes was obliged to sell his farm to pay for provisions; has a son, JOHN,² living in Berwick. The origin of the first John was somewhat obscure; possibly semi-Melchisadec.

There were families named Merrifield in Ipswich, Mass., quite early, descended from FRANCIS MERRIFIELD, said to have come over with several brothers. His sons were FRANCIS and JAMES. DEA. FRANCIS MERRIFIELD, of Ipswich, son of Francis, 3d, and one of ten children, was born in Ipswich in 1736; married Hannah Lakeman, who died Oct. 29, 1809. He died April 21, 1814, aged 78 years. He was for many years deacon of the South church in Ipswich. He had a family of thirteen children, four of whom survived him. We clip the following from *The Sunday School Times*:

A BIBLE ON BUNKER HILL.—Among the men of Colonel Little's regiment who took part in the famous battle of Bunker Hill was Francis Merrifield, of Ipswich, Mass., a sergeant in the company of Capt Nathaniel Wade. There stands in my library today a well-worn pocket Bible which was in his possession during that battle. Its clasps are wrenched from their fastenings and are gone, yet it bears no mark of bullet or bayonet. Its office on that eventful day was not to turn from its course some missile of death, but to sustain the Christian soldier, and to bear the record of his gratitude and piety to his descendants. After the troops had retired to Cambridge, he made the following record on a blank page between the Old and New Testaments:

"CAMBRIDGE, June 17, 1775. I desire to bless God for his kind appearance in delivering me and sparing my life in the late battle fought on Bunker Hill. I desire to devote this spared life to his glory and honor, as witness my hand,

FRANCIS MERRIFIELD.

"O for a strong and lasting faith
To credit what the Almighty saith;
To embrace the message of his Son,
And call the joys of heaven my own.

"My spirit looks to God alone;
My strength and refuge is His throne.
In all my fears, in all my straits,
My soul on His salvation waits.

"Nothing but glory can suffice
The appetite of grace;
I wait, I long with restless eyes,
Longing to see thy face.

"As witness my hand,

FRANCIS MERRIFIELD."

He served through the war and his comrades testified that throughout his army life he never failed kindly to rebuke an oath when uttered in his presence. In after life he bore an unspotted reputation.

"It is not meet that brass or stone,
Which feel the touch of time,
Should keep the record of a faith
That woke thy deed sublime.
We trace it on a tablet fair,
Which glows when stars wax pale;
A promise that the good man's prayer
Shall with his God prevail."

ESSEX, MASS., May 12, 1875.

R. C.

John Merrifield,² nephew of Thomas,¹ of Becket, Mass., was b. in 1770, in or near Lowell, and had children whose names follow:

1. JOHN S.,³ of Sheffield, Mass., b. in 1800, was eldest brother of the father of Rev. C. N. Merrifield.

2. PAULINA,³ b. in 1802.
3. NELSON,³ b. in 1804.
4. CYRENIUS,³ b. in 1807.
5. LORENZO,³ b. in 1811.
6. LYMAN,³ b. in 1816; had one son, *Dwight H.*,⁴ who was in Sheffield in 1877.

MERRIFIELDS OF BALTIMORE.

Joseph Merrifield,³ son of Joseph² and Hannah, was b. at Ringwood, Hants Co., England, Mar. 6, 1770. The family emigrated to Philadelphia in 1794, and in 1818 they went West, settling in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio. Mr. Merrifield d. in Oct., 1825; wife d. same year. They left four small children who were brought up by their elder half brother and sister, in Philadelphia. For generations this family have been "members of the Society of Friends," both in England and in America, although they do not now dress in Quaker costume nor use their language. He m. Mary Guest, in 1800, who d. in 1805, and second, April 15, 1815, Sarah M. Williams, who d. Oct. 15, 1825, three weeks after his death, which occurred Sept. 22, 1825.

1. JOSEPH,⁴ son of Joseph,³ was b. in Warren, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1820; came to the home of his half brother, John G. Merrifield, in Philadelphia, where he remained until he was 27, when he went to Baltimore and m. a Miss Janney, by whom four children. Mr. Merrifield has been a successful merchant; visited the home of his ancestors, in England, in 1855, and contributed a series of letters to the papers, which were widely read. He has always been literary in his taste; wrote poems and tales, which were published in the Philadelphia and Baltimore newspapers, from his fifteenth year; has been secretary of the Maryland Historical Society. Issue:
 - I. WILLIAM,⁵ b. May 16, 1849; deceased.
 - II. JOSEPH,⁵ b. May 16, 1849.
 - III. ELIZABETH J.,⁵ b. Sept. 5, 1850; m. to Henry Cox, and resides in Baltimore. Five children.
 - IV. REBECCA J.,⁵ b. Sept. 25, 1852.
2. ELIZABETH N.,⁴ d. in 1838, in Philadelphia.
3. SARAH A.,⁴ d. in 1838, in Philadelphia.
4. MARY,⁴ b. Aug. 29, 1822; living in Philadelphia.
5. JOHN G.,⁴ son of Charles W.; b. Oct. 24, 1834; now in Philadelphia.
6. AMELIA G.⁴

Elizabeth Merrifield,³ dau. of Joseph² and Hannah, was m. to Jeremiah Neave, of England, and moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where she died, in 1834, leaving issue, and grandchildren now live at Clifton, Ohio.

MERRIFIELDS OF NEW YORK.

John Merrifield¹ married Catherine Simmons, moved from Columbia, Yates county, N. Y., and lived in Benton subsequent to 1820. He removed to Potter in 1832 and settled on a farm since belonging to Charles Bodwell's

estate. He finally went to Coloma, Mich., where he died in 1851, aged 64. The mother lived with her children in Yates county until old age. Children:

1. JOHN,² b. in 1809; m., in 1832, Sarah, dau. of John Crank, of Benton, N. Y. These lived on the home farm in Potter, of which he was joint owner with his father; subsequently returned to Benton, where he lived on several farms. In 1848 he owned a farm consisting of 160 acres, to which he added until he owned 400 acres. He began life poor, but by good management acquired a large estate. He was a leading citizen and enjoyed the full confidence of all he had dealings with; was supervisor and served with credit to himself and satisfaction to his townsmen. Two children:
 - I. JOHN W.,³ m. Elvira, dau. of William M. Crosby, of Benton, and settled in Vineland, N. J.
 - II. MARY D.,³ m. James M. Lowe, of Jerusalem, and lived on parental homestead.
2. ROBERT,² m. Eliza, dau. of Josiah Rudd, of Italy, and removed to Michigan. Six children.
3. GEORGE C.,² m. Mary A. Parks, of Benton, N. Y., and lives at Wishawaka, Ind.; teacher and fruit grower; has represented county in the state assembly and held office of U. S. revenue assessor.
4. CHARLOTTE,² m. Culver S. Barber, of Potter, N. Y.
5. JACOB,² m. Emily, dau. of James P. Robinson, of Potter, N. Y., and removed to Wishawaka, Ind., where his wife died leaving three children. He m. again and was living at Decatur, Mich.; fruit grower and Universalist minister.
6. WILLIAM H.,² m. Emily Paul, of Coloma, and resided there as farmer. Five children.
7. ELIZABETH,² m. Ira Potter, of Potter, N. Y.
8. SARAH A.,² m. Charles Bostwick, a physician, of Coloma, Mich., and settled at New Troy.
9. PETER S.,² m. Sally A. Dayton, of Welshville, Ohio; farmer and teacher. One son.
10. HANNAH C.,² m. Charles Reading, of Coloma, Mich., where he d. leaving issue. She m. second, Franklin Vinton, of Carlisle Hill, Ind.
11. THOMAS J.,² m. Paulina Skinner, of Valparaiso, Ind.; lawyer; has been mayor of the city; represented Potter in state assembly.

Merrill Family.

FIRST BRANCH.

Nathaniel Merrill¹ came from Salisbury, England, to Newbury, Mass., in 1635-6. He soon removed to Salisbury, Mass. His son, **DANIEL**,² was born in Newbury, in Aug., 1642; his son, **JOHN**,³ was born Aug. 7, 1674; he had a son, **THOMAS**,⁴ born in Salisbury, Mass., Dec. 18, 1708; a farmer, whose son,

Lieut. Samuel Merrill,⁵ was born Aug. 4, 1728; married Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Thomas Bradbury, in 1747. He removed to the township on Saco river called Narragansett, No. 1, now Buxton, and settled on land purchased of his father-in-law at Salmon Falls, Nov. 22, 1753, and lived there the remainder of his days, and the old homestead continues with his descendants. He was a soldier stationed at the block-house on Saco river in 1748; was living in Narragansett, No. 1, as early as May 17, 1751; a prominent man, whose name often appears on the proprietors' records; said to have been of a "respectable family, frequently a selectman of his town, and a lieutenant at the battle of Bunker Hill in the company of Capt. Jeremiah Hill." He died May 4, 1822, aged 94, and was buried in the old Buxton cemetery, but the location of his grave is unknown. His wife d. Jan. 18, 1828, in her 93d year. Children:

- I. ABEL,⁶ b. June 6, 1748, in Salisbury; m. Elizabeth Page, July 1, 1773, and settled at Elden's Corner, now Buxton Centre, where he built a "cellar-kitchen house." He removed to Turner with his son, and d. there Dec. 8, 1828, aged 76. He was brought into Narragansett, No. 1, in 1750; served in the Revolution in 1776 and 1777. Children:
 - I. THOMAS,⁷ b. Aug. 19, 1774; m. Mary Haskell, Nov. 22, 1801, and d. issueless in Turner, Mar. 20, 1862. He built a house at Elden's Corner, on the spot where his father settled, since owned by Capt. Davis.
 - II. SAMUEL,⁷ b. Aug. 29, 1776; m. Mary Bradbury; d. in Biddeford, Aug. 2, 1845. Children:
 - (1). *Samuel*,⁸ m. Mary Hooper.
 - (2). *Elizabeth*,⁸ m. Benjamin Moore, of Gorham.
- III. MARY,⁷ b. Oct. 19, 1781; m. Zenas Payne, May 26, 1805; d. without issue Dec. 25, 1821.
- IV. RUTH,⁷ b. Apr. 25, 1784; m. Dr. Aaron Ayer, by whom two children; second, John Woodman, of Minot, Me.
- V. ABEL,⁷ b. May 26, 1785; m. Abigail, dau. of Nathaniel Hill (who was b. June 29, 1788,), June 25, 1809, and soon after removed to Turner, Me., where he d. Feb. 13, 1859; wife d. Dec. 4, 1835. It is said that he moved back to Buxton about 1840 and m. Widow Hill. Children, all b. in Turner, as follows:
 - (1). *Thomas*,⁸ b. April 14, 1808.
 - (2). *Nathaniel*,⁸ b. Oct. 15, 1810.
 - (3). *Harriet*,⁸ b. Oct. 13, 1813; m. Washington Haskell and lived in Auburn, Me.
 - (4). *Mary P.*,⁸ b. Mar. 12, 1816; m. Lothrop Files, of Gorham, Me.
 - (5). *Elizabeth*,⁸ b. Aug. 13, 1818; m. James Rounds; d. in Buxton, Jan., 1872.
 - (6). *Jeremiah H.*,⁸ b. Oct. 18, 1820; now (1893) president Citizens National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa.
 - (7). *Samuel*,⁸ b. Aug. 7, 1822; has been Governor of Iowa; removed to Los Angeles, Cal.
 - (8). *Martha H.*,⁸ b. July 30, 1824; m. Moses G. Hill, of Buxton.
2. HUMPHREY,⁶ b. June 27, 1750; m. Elizabeth McLucas, Jan. 19, 1775; settled on a farm on the road leading from the Hains meadow, in Bux-

ton, to Moderation Falls, now West Buxton. The house built by him is still standing in its original form, but has recently been repaired and painted; a pleasant location, slightly elevated, with spacious door-yard in front. He and wife united with the Congregational church, Oct. 27, 1793. He d. Sept. 27, 1828; wife d. Dec. 18, 1818. Twelve children, b. in Buxton:

- I. SARAH,⁷ b. Jan. 10, 1776; m. Isaac Boynton, Oct. 2, 1800.
- II. WILLIAM,⁷ b. Aug. 29, 1777; m. Charity Davis, dau. Nicholas Davis, b. in Limington, Aug. 10, 1787; she d. in New York; he d. in Brownfield, where he settled Feb. 27, 1837. Children, b. in Brownfield, as follows:
 - (1). *Louisa*,⁸ b. Apr. 27, 1808; m. John Smalley, Jan. 31, 1826.
 - (2). *Irene*,⁸ b. Jan. 23, 1810.
 - (3). *Harrict*,⁸ b. Feb. 2, 1812.
 - (4). *William*,⁸ b. Mar. 16, 1814.
 - (5). *Nicholas D.*,⁸ b. Apr. 28, 1816.
 - (6). *Humphrey*,⁸ b. July 8, 1819.
 - (7). *Martha W.*,⁸ b. Mar. 28, 1821.
 - (8). *Mary E.*,⁸ b. Apr. 5, 1823; d. Aug., 1849.
 - (9). *Alvan*,⁸ b. June 25, 1825; d. in New York city, May, 1853.
- III. JAMES,⁷ b. Apr. 13, 1779; m. Martha Crockett, Aug. 3, 1800; second, Susan Whitney; had issue; settled on a part of his father's land.
- IV. ELIZABETH,⁷ b. May 21, 1781; m. William Wentworth, of Brownfield, Jan. 10, 1803.
- V. LUCY,⁷ b. May 21, 1781; m. to John Tarbox, of Buxton, July 23, 1815, and her descendants live on the homestead.
- VI. JOHN,⁷ b. April 14, 1783; lived at home; no issue.
- VII. HUMPHREY,⁷ b. April 6, 1785; d. June 16, 1808.
- VIII. HANNAH,⁷ b. April 19, 1787; m. Timothy Ayer, April 9, 1807, and lived in Otisfield.
- IX. SAMUEL B.,⁷ b. Mar. 26, 1789; a physician in Cherryfield, Me.
- X. JOSHUA,⁷ b. Mar. 22, 1794; d. Mar. 22, 1797.
- XI. DANIEL,⁷ b. Feb. 13, 1797; d. July 16, 1816.
- XII. RUTH,⁷ b. Dec. 4, 1800; m. Dea. William Leavitt, of Buxton, and had issue.
3. JANE,⁶ b. July 12, 1752, in Biddeford; m. Ebenezer Wentworth, of Buxton, May 14, 1772, and had family; he d. Feb. 6, 1820; she d. July 11, 1843. See Wentworth family.
4. SAMUEL,⁶ b. 1754, in Buxton; m. Anna Eaton, Nov. 5, 1776; settled on the homestead of his father at Salmon Falls, and d. in 1838; wife d. June 30, 1821. Children, b. in Buxton, as will follow:
 - I. WILLIAM,⁷ b. Dec. 10, 1778; m. Susanna Lane, and had nine children; he d. April 1, 1828; wife d. Mar. 14, 1867. Issue: *James*,⁸ *William J.*,⁸ *Daniel*,⁸ killed at age of four, *Daniel L.*,⁸ *Benjamin J.*,⁸ *Hannah*,⁸ *Nancy*,⁸ *Ruth*,⁸ *Mary*.⁸

- II. ELIZABETH,⁷ b. Nov. 6, 1781; m. James Sawyer, of Fryeburg, Me.
- III. SAMUEL,⁷ b. April 4, 1784; m. Betsey Owen, June 24, 1804, and had issue; m. second, Dorcas Woodsum, and had two children. *Ann M.*,⁸ *Ansel*,⁸ *Ruth*,⁸ *Almira*,⁸ *Benjamin F.*⁸
- IV. HANNAH,⁷ b. April 26, 1786.
- V. JOHN,⁷ b. Oct. 18, 1791; m. Priscilla Milliken, of Scarborough, Dec. 22, 1810, and had *Hyman*.⁸
- VI. RUTH,⁷ b. April 15, 1794; m. James Banks, father of Hon. E. H. Banks, of Biddeford; second, William Foss, of Buxton, by whom James F. Foss, of Chicago. She died almost instantly on road from Saco, in 1850.
- VII. NANCY,⁷ b. April 15, 1794; m. Daniel Harmon, and lived in Buxton. She died very suddenly, much as her twin sister, at her home, March 29, 1854.
5. MARTHA,⁶ b. 1756; m. Thomas Ridlon, who settled in Hollis, June 24, 1779, and had a numerous family. (See Ridlon Family History.)
6. ELIZABETH,⁶ m. Joses Hopkinson, May 8, 1777; d. in Limington; had children.
7. MARY.⁶
8. RUTH,⁶ b. in 1763; m. Isaac Lane, April 6, 1794. Her dau. Hannah is the wife of Ellis B. Usher.
9. SARAH,⁶ b. Mar. 1, 1765; m. to Daniel Bryant, May 23, 1782, and lived on "Mutton Lane," in the north part of Saco. (See Bryant Family.)
10. JOHN,⁶ b. June 3, 1767; m. Rebecca Lane, dau. Capt. Daniel, Jan. 28, 1790; lived at Salmon Falls; he d. June 10, 1849; widow died at the home of Daniel M. Owen, her grandson, in Saco, Nov. 14, 1863. Children as follows:
- I. POLLY,⁷ b. Feb. 25, 1792; m. William Owen, May 1, 1814; d. April 2, 1818, leaving one son.
- II. ISAAC,⁷ b. Dec. 19, 1793; m. Lucy Merritt, and had four sons and three daughters; he was a prominent man in Hollis; was justice of the peace, merchant, and mill owner; d. in May, 1862, in Buxton. Children named as follows: *Charles*,⁸ *John*,⁸ *Albion*,⁸ *Roscoe G.*,⁸ *Mary*,⁸ *Rebecca*,⁸ *Annette*.⁸
- III. DANIEL,⁷ b. Feb. 19, 1799; drowned in Saco river, May 26, 1806.

SECOND BRANCH.

Nathaniel Merrill,¹ who came from Salisbury, England, to Newbury, Mass., in 1635-6, had a son ABRAHAM,² born in 1637, who was an elder brother of DANIEL,² whose name follows that of the emigrant ancestor in the preceding pedigree. DAVID,³ son of Abraham, born Feb. 20, 1677, had a son DAVID,⁴ born May 1, 1708, whose son MELAFIAH,⁵ was father of

Lieut. William Merrill,⁶ who settled in Buxton. He was b. April 12, 1767; m. Mary, dau. of Lemuel and Ruth (Osgood) Stevens; she d. June 20, 1852; he d. Feb. 16, 1847. Posterity as follows:



Wm P. Merrill,

- I. JAMES,⁷ b. June 17, 1783; m. Abigail ——. He d. Mar. 4, 1849. They had, b. in Buxton, the following children:
 - I. EDWARD F.,⁸ b. April 14, 1822.
 - II. SARAH A.,⁸ b. Dec. 3, 1823.
 - III. MARY J.,⁸ b. Feb. 5, 1827.
 - IV. CAROLINE,⁸ b. July 27, 1828.
2. STEPHEN,⁷ b. Jan. 1, 1791; m. Dorcas Sands, and had, b. in Buxton:
 - I. MARY,⁸ b. April 22, 1813.
 - II. BETSEY,⁸ b. Dec. 15, 1814.
3. DAVID,⁷ b. Jan. 13, 1793; m. Eunice Lord, of Portsmouth, N. H., and lived for some time in South Berwick. In the fall after the "cold summer," say 1818, he removed to Adams, Jefferson Co., N. Y., where he lived until 1835, when he started for Milwaukee, but thinking the place too near the border line of civilization to be a comfortable place of residence for his family, he sat down in Cleveland, Ohio, and remained there two years. In the fall of 1837 he determined to make the contemplated settlement of Milwaukee, and loading his goods and wares, together with his family, into wagons, he made the long trip overland, arriving there late in the season. A log-house on the Menominee river, which had been vacated by a more fortunate pioneer, was the only house he could find available as a place of residence, and in this the family was domiciled—with blankets hung at the openings cut for doors and windows—during the first six months of their residence in Milwaukee. At the end of that time more comfortable quarters were secured, and the following spring Mr. Merrill became the proprietor of a log-hotel, where for a time he dispensed old-fashioned hospitality, at old-fashioned prices. As soon as he was able to command sufficient resources, he turned his attention to marine matters, and was one of the earliest vessel builders in Milwaukee. In company with another gentleman he built and put into the carrying trade on Lake Michigan the schooner "Marvin," one of the first vessels launched at Milwaukee. He next built "The Michael Dousman," and later built for himself and others numerous vessels employed in the lake traffic. In addition to his ship-building and carrying trade, which he developed to considerable proportions, he was interested also in merchandising operations, and was a capable and enterprising man of affairs. An active and enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity, he was among the organizers of one of the first lodges established in the state of Wisconsin, and prominent for many years among the Masons of Milwaukee. He died in Milwaukee, Mar. 12, 1872. Children:
 - I. WILLIAM P.,⁸ b. Mar. 25, 1816, at South Berwick, Me., then in Massachusetts; m. Miss Elizabeth Harris, a native of Vermont, who went to Milwaukee, when a child, in 1840. This estimable lady, well beloved in the city where she and her husband resided rising fifty years, died in 1893, leaving two sons. Mr. Merrill has had an eventful life. He emigrated with his parents from South Berwick to Adams, N. Y., in 1818; thence, after fourteen years, to Massena Springs, N. Y., where he was entred to such experiences as were then incident to pioneer life. His education acquired in the common schools was more useful

than ornamental, but with the inestimable natural endowment of sound common sense and acute perceptive faculties he supplemented his scholastic training by much practical knowledge, obtained in the experiences of his every-day life. The remarkable activity which characterized his boyhood was but the expression of the irrepressible spirit of energy which found scope in the broader fields of enterprise where he afterwards labored. Before his majority he had gone to Canada to engage in business, but impaired health forced him to return home. As soon as he recovered, he turned his face westward and went his way by boat from Ogdensburg to the mouth of the Genesee river, thence to Rochester and Buffalo by canal boats. Spending the winter of 1835-6 in Cleveland, he started in the spring on an exploring expedition, which resulted in his settlement in Milwaukee, Wis. But his journey was attended with peril and distress. Leaving the schooner ice-bound at Bois Blanc island, he and a companion started on foot for Mackinac, supposing the distance to be some ten or twelve miles, and with the expectation of reaching their destination by four o'clock in the afternoon they followed the indentions of the lake shore, but by breaking through the ice and suffering from the intense cold and frozen garments their progress was slow and painful. As darkness began to fall the two were ready to despair, but, fortunately, two friendly Indians came in their way who carried them across an open space of water and gave such directions as enabled them to reach their objective point. After several days at Mackinac, the belated schooner came along and on April 2, 1836, they arrived at Milwaukee, which, at that time, was scarcely worthy of the name of village, being only a scattered settlement. The unattractive appearance of the place and environments impressed Mr. Merrill so unfavorably that he would have gone to Chicago had he not met some of the settlers who represented the opportunities for investment with so much enthusiasm that he decided to remain for the time being and await developments. The years 1836 and 1837 marked a period of great activity in the West, and Milwaukee received a large increase of population. Mr. Merrill found very remunerative employment as a carpenter, and evinced his foresight by investing in real estate, one of his first purchases being lots near the present Schlitz Park, on which he built one of the first frame houses on the west side of the river. In the fall of 1837, stimulated by a spirit of adventure, he started on another extended exploring tour, and when he reached Chicago found it only a straggling settlement surrounded by unsightly marshes, unattractive and uninviting as a place of residence. He then went to Rockford, Ill., where the hotel was a log-house; thence by canoe down to Rock Island, and to the bank of the Mississippi, where he took a steamer for Galena, then the largest town west of Cincinnati. Waiting here until the summer of 1838, he extended his tour up the Mississippi. Going on shore while the steamer was anchored in Lake Pepin, he planted some beans and thus acquired the shadow of a title to 1,000 acres of land in the famous "Carver tract." He visited Fort Snelling, the Falls of St. Anthony, and Minnehaha Falls and returned to Galena; thence to Comache, Iowa, where he filed a claim to a tract of land. Returning to Milwaukee in the fall of 1839, he opened a

general store at Summit, then in Milwaukee county, where he erected the first building for commercial purposes west of Waukesha, Wis. Selling out he settled permanently at Milwaukee. He purchased eighty acres of land, and afterwards secured from the government a title to eighty acres more, all now in the city, and a part of which he still owns. To show the enormous appreciation of values in a growing western city, it will be of interest to know that the total tax on this land in 1846, for the year, was only \$3.88, while the taxes assessed against the same land in 1894, exclusive of improvements, approximated \$75,000. By judicious investment and prudent management of his business affairs, Mr. Merrill has become possessed of a large estate. He has manifested the deepest interest in the growth and character of the city during his long residence there, and has fostered by his counsel and benevolence every movement and institution that commended itself to his favor. A Republican in politics he has been a consistent advocate of the principles of the party, and while not aspiring to official honors he has served at different times in the city government. Honest, upright, and conscientious in his business relations, intelligent, affable, and courteous in social intercourse, he has grown old gracefully, and during later years has been active in employing means for the preservation in permanent form of the pioneer history of the city and county, and of the lives of those who have rendered their names worthy of a place in such annals. He has two sons: *Zachara*,⁹ a resident of Milwaukee, and *David L.*,⁹ who resides at Union City, Mich.

When retiring from the presidency of the Old Settler's Club of Milwaukee, Mr. Merrill gave expression to the following sentiment:

"I turn from the past with its stirring experiences and pleasant memories, to the future which is before us. We, the pioneers of 1836-37 and '38, are fast descending into the misty vale, and it is right that it should be so because it is in the order of nature. We have listened to the drum beat of the psalm of life, and standing upon the threshold of my departure I look into the future, to see a bright and beautiful land, stretching far out to the west, teeming with an industrious and happy people. I see a land of abundant resources, of great wealth, and increasing prosperity, rich in products of the soil and in the development of its industries, populated by millions of intelligent, loyal, and patriotic people. Contemplating the present and looking thus to the future, like an ancient philosopher I feel like exclaiming: 'Thank God, I have lived to see so much prosperity, to feel the genial influence of this hour, and to hear the tread of coming generations whose lives may be better and brighter for our having lived.'"

11. JOHN B.,⁸ b. Dec. 11, 1825, in Adams, N. Y.; m. Mary J. Porter, b. in New Brunswick in 1854 and went to Milwaukee with her parents when a child. He went to Milwaukee when but twelve years of age. His educational advantages in the new town were meagre, and as his school-room, in the court-house, was assigned to the jury during the sessions of assize, his three years' course of study there was interrupted by enforced vacations at frequent intervals. At the end of his school training he engaged in ship-building under his father, and by this connection became identified with the business to which he afterwards successfully devoted his attention. After mastering all the details of ship-building, being advanced to the position of draughtsman and superintendent of construction, at the end of eight years he

engaged in the marine insurance business, a position his experience in ship-building and the carrying trade had qualified him in an especial manner to fill, and from the beginning he was eminently successful. He subsequently formed a copartnership with R. P. Fitzgerald in the marine insurance agency. He is also a heavy stockholder in a line of eight steamers employed in the lake traffic. Having been for many years a member of the Board of Trade, he has been active in promoting the development of commerce and general business. In the exercise of sound judgment, by good management and diligent application to his affairs, he has won a comfortable fortune, and with it, by sterling integrity and honest dealing, that which should ever be desired, the respect and esteem of his fellow-men. While naturally modest and unobtrusive in his manners, he has been pronounced in expressing his opinions of the right and wrong. As one of the pioneers of Milwaukee he has an accurate knowledge of every noteworthy event that has occurred during his long residence there, and his well-narrated reminiscences are both instructive and entertaining. The hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Merrill has long been one of the best known and most attractive in the city of Milwaukee, and in all the relations of life they have been worthy of the high regard that is accorded them by a community in which they have spent all the years of maturity.

- III. HIRAM,⁸ b. Jan. 14, 1829; m. Oct. 20, 1856, Louisa, dau. of Lorenzo and Caroline (Durker) Ballard, of families early settled in western New York. On March 5, 1849, he was one of a party that started with ox-teams overland for California, and crossed the summit of the Sierras on the 27th day of September of that year. He was engaged in mining in California five years; returned to Milwaukee by the Nicaragua route in June, 1854. He embarked in the grain and real estate business; held local offices; removed to Janesville, Wis., in 1856, where he became principal owner and manager of the gas works; still continues in that business. He has served as mayor of the city, and has represented his district in Legislature. Children:
- (1). *Harry E.*,⁹ m. a dau. of George and Rebecca (Sargent) Colling; died June 9, 1893, aged 33 years, and left issue, *Harry P.*,¹⁰ *Louisa*,¹⁰ and *Carlton C.*¹⁰
 - (2). *Mary E.*,⁹ d. April 30, 1867, aged 2 years.
 - (3). *Louisa A.*,⁹ m. Dr. T. B. Wiggin, of Chicago.
 - (4). *Jessie E.*,⁹ is living at home.
4. JONATHAN,⁷ b. June 3, 1795, and settled in Salem, Mass.
 5. WILLIAM,⁷ b. April 10, 1797.
 6. SARAH,⁷ b. July 23, 1799; d. Dec. 18, 1801.
 7. EZRA,⁷ b. May 10, 1801; m. Rhoda Rich (intention) Oct. 17, 1824, and lived in Standish.
 8. MARY,⁷ b. Dec. 13, 1806; m. Dec. 14, 1829, Benj. Hutchins.
 9. LEMUEL,⁷ b. Oct. 3, 1808; m. Susan Mills; lived in North Buxton as farmer; was a man of excellent character who held the respect of the community at large. He d. July 25, 1881. Children:



JOHN B. MERRILL

- I. SARAH E.,⁸ b. Dec. 5, 1843.
- II. MARY L.,⁸ b. Jan. 24, 1846; d. Oct. 25, 1866.
- III. WILLIAM J.,⁸ b. Dec. 30, 1850.
- IV. ALBERT Z.,⁸ b. Apr. 12, 1852.
- V. LEMUEL E. L.,⁸ b. Dec. 24, 1857.
10. ZENAS,⁷ b. July 26, 1810; m. Mary Butterfield, and lived on Dearborn hill in Buxton; farmer and cooper. He d. Aug. 27, 1888. Issue:
 - I. SERENA M.,⁸ b. Feb. 1, 1840; m. Sept. 9, 1870, Horace Martin, of Buxton.
11. SERENA,⁷ b. Oct. 19, 1812; d. Feb. 13, 1831.
12. HENRY A.,⁷ b. Oct. 8, 1814; d. Sept., 1841.
13. UROXA,⁷ b. Aug. 19, 1816; m. Jeremiah Chadbourne.
14. SARAH,⁷ b. Dec. 30, 1819; m. Capt. Jacob Bradbury (intention) May 19, 1845; d. Nov. 22, 1856.
15. SAMUEL,⁷ b. June 26, 1823.
16. LYDIA A.,⁷ b. June 21, 1826.

FRYEBURG BRANCH.

Nathaniel Merrill,¹ b. Nov. 15, 1738; m. in Concord, N. H., Feb. 13, 1764, to ANN Walker (b. Mar. 4, 1747; d. Mar. 4, 1820). He was an owner in "Shepard's Mills," so-called, then in Porterfield, now Brownfield, in company with his sons and others; was also a land surveyor. Children, born in Fryeburg, as follows:

1. NATHANIEL,² b. June 15, 1767; m. June 28, 1794, to Phebe Merrill, of Conway, N. H., and settled in Brownfield, where he was a mill owner and land surveyor. His children:
 - I. SALLY C.,³ b. June 10, 1794.
 - II. JOHN,³ b. Sept. 12, 1797; d. May 13, 1804.
 - III. MARY A.,³ b. June 23, 1800.
 - IV. SAMUEL E.,³ b. Feb. 22, 1802.
 - V. PHEBE G.,³ b. May 17, 1804.
 - VI. CLARINDA,³ b. Mar. 9, 1808.
 - VII. JOHN O.,³ b. July 9, 1810.
 - VIII. WILLIAM O.,³ b. Oct. 13, 1811.
 - IX. THEODORA,³ b. Mar. 22, 1813.
 - X. HORATIO,³ b. April 26, 1817.
2. JOHN C.,² b. July 9, 1769; m. Dec. 31, 1794, Patty Walker, who d. in Mar., 1852, in Portland; he d. Oct. 18, 1836.
3. SARAH,² b. May 2, 1771; m. May 6, 1796, to Enoch Merrill, who d. in Albany, Mar. 27, 1855; she d. April 11, 1842.
4. LYDIA,² b. Feb. 19, 1773; was m. Feb. 24, 1792, to Jona. A. Merrill, and d. Nov. 6, 1855.
5. ISAAC,² b. April 12, 1775; m. Hannah Eastman, in Dec., 1803; d. Sept. 15, 1843.

6. MOSES,² b. Mar. 11, 1777; m. Sally Merrill, Jan. 23, 1816; d. Aug. 31, 1870.
7. JAMES,² b. Mar. 4, 1779; m. Dolly Ulmer, July 21, 1808.
8. SAMUEL,² b. Dec. 19, 1780; m. Phebe Goodenow, Dec. 1, 1803; she d. in Brownfield, Jan., 1804. He m., second, Dorcas Eastman, Nov. 11, 1804. He d. Sept. 8, 1825.
9. MARY,² b. Jan. 23, 1783.
10. ANNE,² b. June 19, 1785.
11. RUTH,² b. Nov. 7, 1787; m. Jos. Colby, Aug. 25, 1840; d. Feb. 26, 1841.
12. THOMAS,² b. Apr. 29, 1789; m. Eliza Ward, Jan. 9, 1827; d. Feb. 11, 1868.
13. BETSEY,² b. Nov. 14, 1790; m. Amos Eastman, Feb. 16, 1822; d. Apr. 1, 1876.
14. JUDITH W.,² b. Feb. 28, 1793; m. Col. Walter Edgecomb, Oct. 22, 1812.

Messervey and Meserve Family.

This is one of the ancient and aboriginal families in the Isle of Jersey, and the tradition held by the present representatives claims that the surname was derived from the Norman verb *Messervy*, which signified the "ill used." JOHN MESSERVEY held lands in St. Martin's parish, in Jersey, in 1331, and was at that time Seigneur of the fief of Porteraux in that of Grouville. By the marriage of RICHARD MESSERVEY with Mabel, eldest daughter of Clement Dumaresq, the fief of Bagot came to be possessed by this family. A family named *Messervy*, settled in England, is evidently a branch of the old Jersey stock as the name and their arms differ only slightly. The present representatives of the family in Jersey are, PHILIP MESSERVEY, Esq., and THOMAS WILLIAM MESSERVEY, Esq.

ARMS—Or, three cherries, gules, stalked, vert.

CREST—A cherry-tree ppr.

MOTTO—Au valeureux cœur rien impossible.

The American branches of this family spell the name in various forms; at least it so appears on old records and modern documents. We find Mesharvy, Meservey, Maserve, and Meserve; the latter spelling is most common. Many of the characteristics of their nationality have appeared among the New England members.

Clement Messerve,¹ from the Isle of Jersey, was in Portsmouth, N. H., as early as 1670; was taxed there in 1673, and took the oath of allegiance in 1685. His children were named: ELIZABETH,² AARON,² MARY,² DANIEL,² CLEMENT,² and TAMSEN.²

Clement Meserve² settled in Scarborough. He was born about 1680, and died in 1745; was married first, Sept. 24, 1702, to Elizabeth Jones and had a numerous family; said to have been a carpenter and mill-owner.

THIRD GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF CLEMENT, 1ST, OF SCARBOROUGH:

1. ELIZABETH,³ m. James Libby, Dec. 23, 1725.
2. CLEMENT,³ m. Sarah Stone, Aug. 14, 1738, and had issue.
3. COL. NATHANIEL,³ of New Hampshire fame, who d. of small-pox while in the Louisburg expedition. His wife was the Widow Mary Jackson, dau. of Judge Jotham Odiorne. She d. Aug. 8, 1759, aged 47 years. He had several children.
4. GEORGE,³ of whom no information.
5. DEA. DANIEL,³ m. Mehitable Bragdon, in Scarborough, Jan. 24, 1737, and lived in that town, where he raised a large family, of whom more hereafter. He d. in Scarborough, May 13, 1803, aged 88 years, leaving a widow, with whom he had lived more than sixty-five years, and eight children, the youngest of them being 47 years of age.
6. JOHN,³ b. Mar. 21, 1708; m. Jemima Hubbard and had issue, as many as ten children. He and wife were admitted into full communion with the church in Scarborough Jan. 3, 1742. He was a carpenter by trade. His wife, to whom pub. Sept. 2, 1732, was b. Mar. 3, 1712; d. Dec. 8, 1768. He d. Mar. 9, 1762.
7. JOSEPH,³ who probably settled in Standish.

FOURTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF CLEMENT AND SARAH:

1. ELIZABETH,⁴ bapt. Mar. 21, 1731.
2. CLEMENT,⁴ bapt. Nov. 11, 1733.
3. HANNAH,⁴ bapt. May 7, 1736.
4. JOSEPH,⁴ bapt. Dec. 3, 1738.
5. MARGARET,⁴ bapt. Aug. 23, 1741.
6. BENJAMIN,⁴ bapt. July 4, 1744.
7. NATHANIEL,⁴ bapt. Jan. 26, 1748.

CHILDREN OF COL. NATHANIEL AND MARY:

1. SARAH,⁴ m. Jotham Odiorne, a kinsman.
2. NATHANIEL,⁴ d. at Louisburg with small-pox while serving with his father.
3. HON. GEORGE,⁴ early collector of the ports of Portsmouth and Boston, who was absent in England when the stamp act of 1765 was passed, and was appointed agent for distributing the stamps in New Hampshire. Three days after his arrival in Boston he was burned in effigy. On his landing he was surrounded by a menacing crowd, and to pacify them he publicly resigned his office on the parade. The people of Portsmouth, hearing of his arrival, hung him in effigy at the hay-market, where the figure was allowed to remain through the day; that night it was carried through the town under great excitement and burned. When he reached Portsmouth he was instantly compelled to resign his office in presence of the indignant populace. He was an ardent Royalist and went back to England before hostilities commenced. His property was confiscated during the Revolution.

CHILDREN OF DANIEL AND MEHITABLE:

1. DANIEL,⁴ b. May 5, 1739; m. Susanna Small, Apr. 22, 1760.
2. ELISHA,⁴ b. Jan. 19, 1741; m. Hannah Fogg, Jan. 16, 1765. He was styled "Captain"; had *Elisha*,⁵ b. Feb. 23, 1766, and *Anna*,⁵ b. Mar. 14, 1773, in Scarborough.
3. SOLOMON,⁴ b. July 9, 1743; m. Isabella Jordan, Dec. 19, 1769; lived in Scarborough, where record of births of five children were found:
 - I. MEHITABLE,⁵ b. Jan. 26, 1772.
 - II. PHEBE,⁵ b. Feb. 6, 1774.
 - III. GIDEON,⁵ b. Apr. 12, 1778.
 - IV. ELIZABETH,⁵ b. Oct. 8, 1780.
 - V. DANIEL, JR.,⁵ b. in Jan., 1786.
4. SARAH A.,⁴ b. Jan. 27, 1745; m. Joseph Libby, Oct. 31, 1765.
5. NATHANIEL,⁴ b. Apr. 20, 1747; m. Anna Hunnawell, Feb. 25, 1773, and settled in Limington, where births of six children were recorded; the names of descendants hereafter.
6. GIDEON,⁴ b. June 31, 1749; m. Elizabeth Fogg (b. in Scarborough, 1755), about 1775, and had no less than ten children, whose names will appear.
7. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. Jan. 5, 1754; m. Samuel Smith, of Arundel, Jan. 20, 1774.
8. ABIGAIL,⁴ bapt. Apr. 25, 1756; m. David Fogg, Oct. 5, 1775.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND JEMIMA:

1. DOROTHY,⁴ b. Oct. 13, 1733; m. Roger Libby, May 28, 1752.
2. ABIGAIL,⁴ b. Feb. 21, 1735; m. Elisha Libby, Nov. 28, 1753, and died June 5, 1817.
3. JOHN,⁴ b. Dec. 7, 1738; m. Abigail, dau. of Dea. Joshua Small, March 17, 1762, and d. May 4, 1804. He had eight children, of whom more.
4. GEORGE,⁴ b. Dec. 21, 1740; m. Susanna Staples, Aug. 4, 1766, and had *James*,⁵ bapt. June 19, 1767; *Bethsheba*,⁵ b. Nov. 18, 1785.
5. MARY,⁴ b. Nov. 19, 1742; m. Nathaniel Libby, Dec. 16, 1759, and had twelve children; d. May 13, 1832.
6. WILLIAM,⁴ b. Oct. 26, 1744; m. Margery Deering, Nov. 25, 1766, and lived in Scarborough. He d. Feb. 24, 1827; his widow d. March 13, 1837. Five children, of whom more.
7. CLEMENT,⁴ b. July 6, 1746; m. Mary Jose.
8. JOSEPH,⁴ b. Nov. 1, 1748; m. Elizabeth Haines, May 24, 1771.
9. THOMAS,⁴ b. Oct. 17, 1751.

FIFTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF NATHANIEL OF LIMINGTON:

1. DANIEL,⁵ b. Feb. 23, 1775.
2. HANNAH,⁵ b. July 15, 1777.
3. LUCY,⁵ b. July 15, 1780.
4. NATHANIEL,⁵ b. Apr. 6, 1782.
5. SILAS,⁵ b. June 13, 1785; m. Patience; settled in Limington, and had no less than three sons, named as follows:

- I. JAMES,⁶ b. May 1, 1813.
- II. DANIEL,⁶ b. Sept. 11, 1815.
- III. WILLIAM,⁶ b. Sept. 23, 1817.
6. MEHITABLE,⁵ b. Mar. 1, 1788.

CHILDREN OF GIDEON, OF SCARBOROUGH:

1. MARGARET,⁵ b. Nov. 30, 1775.
2. SOLOMON,⁵ b. Oct. 10, 1777.
3. GIDEON,⁵ b. Nov. 21, 1779.
4. JANE,⁵ b. Sept. 10, 1781.
5. DAVID,⁵ b. Dec. 25, 1783.
6. DANIEL,⁵ b. Dec. 7, 1785.
7. EUNICE,⁵ b. March 28, 1788.
8. ELISHA,⁵ b. May 28, 1791.
9. REUBEN,⁵ b. July 8, 1792.
10. WILLIAM,⁵ b. Aug. 23, 1794.
11. ELIZABETH,⁵ b. June 10, 1798.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND ABIGAIL:

1. MAJ. JOSEPH,⁵ b. Oct. 4, 1763; m. Mary, dau. of Solomon Stone, July 24, 1788; she d. Apr. 2, 1860 (?). He was major of the 4th Regiment, Maine Militia. He resided in Limington, where he d. Jan. 25, 1845. Seven children named as follows:
 - I. ABIGAIL,⁶ b. Mar. 15, 1790.
 - II. RUFUS,⁶ b. Aug. 9, 1792.
 - III. TABITHA,⁶ b. July 6, 1796.
 - IV. POLLY,⁶ b. Dec. 4, 1797.
 - V. LYDIA,⁶ b. April 26, 1803.
 - VI. CAPT. BENJAMIN,⁶ b. Aug. 20, 1805; m. Hannah, dau. of William and Sarah (Hardy) Anderson, in Jan., 1830 (she b. June 20, 1804; d. Oct. 17, 1835). He was a resident in Limington as farmer, but d. in Buxton, May 28, 1875; was captain of 6th Co., 4th Maine Regiment of Infantry, in 1832. One son, *Dr. Albion K. P. Meserve*,⁷ now of Portland, b. Mar. 30, 1836, m. Mary M., dau. of Thomas and Dorothy (Libby) Johnson, of Gorham, at Freedom, N. H., June 10, 1857; settled in Standish; moved to Buxton Aug. 2, 1859, and to Portland Aug. 2, 1881. Two sons, *Charles A.*,⁸ b. Mar. 27, 1858 (dec.), and *Lucien W.*⁸ b. Oct. 5, 1869.
 - VII. SOLOMON,⁶ b. June 26, 1812.
2. DOROTHY,⁵ b. Apr. 4, 1765; m. Mark Marr, of Limington, in Scarborough, Apr. 8, 1792.
3. ABIGAIL,⁵ d. when a child.
4. JOHN,⁵ d. young.
5. BENJAMIN,⁵ m. Hannah McKenney.
6. SAMUEL,⁵ b. Dec. 3, 1772; m. Elizabeth McDaniel (or McDonald), Jan. 19, 1791, and settled in Limington, where births of children were recorded as follows:

- I. PARNEL F.,⁶ b. Sept. 2, 1797.
- II. JOHN,⁶ b. Sept. 27, 1799.
- III. LYDIA,⁶ b. Jan. 14, 1802.
- IV. SAMUEL,⁶ b. Apr. 3, 1804.
- V. MARK M.,⁶ b. Nov. 12, 1808.
7. JOHN,⁵ b. Sept. 26, 1779; m. Anna, dau. of Philip and Sally (Smith) Larrabee, Mar. 24, 1803, and lived in Scarborough, where his children were born, and there he d. Jan. 18, 1866; his wife d. Mar. 20, 1860.
 - I. ABIGAIL,⁶ b. Nov. 21, 1803; m. Woodbury Libby, June 26, 1828.
 - II. SALLY,⁶ b. Aug. 21, 1805.
 - III. JOSEPH,⁶ b. Oct. 4, 1808; d. Apr. 8, 1817.
 - IV. HORACE,⁶ b. June 20, 1811; m. Esther Libby, Nov. 6, 1834.
 - V. MARY,⁶ b. Mar. 14, 1814; m. Nathaniel H. Johnson, of Westbrook, Oct. 23, 1845.
 - VI. NANCY,⁶ m. Converse Libby, Feb. 8, 1838.
8. ANNA,⁵ b. Sept. 29, 1783; d. single, May 5, 1849.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND MARGERV:

- I. JOHN,⁵ b. Aug. 7, 1767; m. Hannah Libby and had, b. in Scarborough:
 - I. WILLIAM,⁶ b. July 19, 1795.
 - II. JOSHUA,⁶ b. July 5, 1796.
 - III. MATTHIAS,⁶ b. Apr. 24, 1798.
 - IV. REUBEN,⁶ b. Jan. 11, 1800.
 - V. ESTHER,⁶ b. Nov. 8, 1802.
2. JANE,⁵ b. May 20, 1770; m. Jacob Larrabee, Sept. 24, 1793.
3. DOROTHY,⁵ b. Mar. 7, 1773; m. Isaac Libby, Nov. 10, 1793.
4. KEZIAH,⁵ b. Nov. 17, 1776; m. Humphrey Libby, Jan. 3, 1799.
5. WILLIAM,⁵ d. at age of 2 years.

John Meserve,⁵ son of Clement and Mary Jose, married Mary Edwards, in Buxton, Nov. 2, 1809, and both were members of Paul Coffin's church in 1818. He d. May 29, 1844; wife d. Oct. 16, 1873. Issue, b in Buxton:

- I. ARCADES E.,⁶ b. Dec. 6, 1810; m. Sophronia Bradbury, settled in Buxton, and had issue. He d. Sept. 3, 1873; wife d. Feb. 24, 1883.
 - I. MARTHA G. R.,⁷ b. Feb. 10, 1835.
 - II. ANN L. D.,⁷ b. Oct. 19, 1836.
 - III. ELLEN C.,⁷ b. May 9, 1839; m. Aug. 16, 1864, Benjamin C. Jordan, of New Gloucester.
2. FREEDOM H.,⁶ b. Apr. 19, 1813; d. Aug. 14, 1816.
3. WILLIAM H.,⁶ b. Jan. 23, 1817; m. Narcissa C. Hanson, of Buxton (pub. Oct. 3, 1841). He probably married again, as Mrs. Miranda H. Meserve d. in Aug., 1886. He d. Feb. 4, 1892, aged 75 years. Mrs. Narcissa d. July 27, 1875. Children:
 - I. HORATIO N.,⁷ b. Nov. 16, 1843; d. Oct. 4, 1850.
 - II. FRANK,⁷ b. June 27, 1847; d. Oct. 8, 1850.

- III. SARAH J.,⁷ b. June 8, 1859.
4. SAMUEL,⁶ b. Dec. 1, 1818; m. Sarah Jose, Sept. 17, 1843, and settled in Buxton, where his children were b. He d. Feb. 2, 1889; his wife d. Oct. 11, 1889. Issue:
- I. JOHN,⁷ b. May 3, 1845; m. ——— Hamilton, of Waterborough.
 - II. CHARLES O.,⁷ b. Oct. 9, 1846.
 - III. HENRY N.,⁷ b. Apr. 21, 1850; d. Feb. 25, 1854.
 - IV. ALFRED,⁷ b. May 24, 1852.
 - V. ALONZO,⁷ b. June 29, 1853; d. Sept. 27, 1854.
 - VI. JAMES W.,⁷ b. May 30, 1855; m. ——— Hamilton, of Waterborough.
5. HARRIET,⁶ b. Sept. 10, 1820; m. John Foss, Mar. 29, 1842.
6. INFANT,⁶ b. Aug. 2, 1822; d. Aug. 3, 1822.
7. LUCY,⁶ b. Aug. 15, 1824; m. Stephen Towle, Jan. 1, 1843, and lived in Buxton.
8. ELIZA,⁶ b. Jan. 5, 1827; m. James O. Pennell, Feb. 12, 1850.
9. SUSANNA,⁶ b. Feb. 5, 1828; m. Wm. S. Palmer, of Buxton, June 19, 1853.

Joseph Meserve, b. Aug. 2, 1805; m. Sally Black, probably of Limington, who was b. June 30, 1804; died Dec. 1, 1836. He married second, Abiah E. ———, Sept. 12, 1814, in Conway. Children, born in Brownfield, as follows:

1. BENJAMIN, b. May 1, 1830; d. June 19, 1831.
2. ELIZABETH B., b. Mar. 19, 1832.
3. MARY J., b. Sept. 28, 1833.
4. ALMEDA, b. Aug. 26, 1836.
5. WILLIAM, b. Sept. 1, 1838.
6. JONATHAN E., b. July 11, 1840.

Dennis Meserve, son of William and Abigail Marr, of Limington, born May 24, 1831; married Ann M. Chick, Jan. 28, 1855; she b. Feb. 5, 1832; died Oct. 6, 1864. He married second, Feb. 21, 1865, Eliza J. Hamblin, aged 29, a school-teacher, daughter of James and Abigail (Thompson) Hamblin, of Brownfield, and had issue:

1. WILLIE C., b. Apr. 30, 1857; d. Oct. 3, 1864.
2. HATTIE A., b. July 16, 1858.
3. FREDERICK S., b. Sept. 10, 1860.
4. EARNEST L., b. July 27, 1862; d. Apr. 3, 1863.

Isaac Meserve married Eliza Stone, of Limington, who was born July 27, 1807-9, and had issue, born in Brownfield, as follows:

1. ALEXANDER, b. Sept. 14, 1838.
2. EUNICE S., b. Oct. 3, 1840.

Simon Meserve, of Scarborough, and Sally his wife had children as follows:

1. CHARLES, b. Jan. 23, 1807.
2. ANN, b. Apr. 21, 1809.
3. SIMON, b. June 8, 1811.

Andrew Meserve, of Scarborough, and Eunice his wife had children named as follows:

1. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 19, 1804.
2. ELIZA, b. Feb. 4, 1806.
3. JANE, b. Feb. 12, 1811.
4. RIZELLA, b. June 25, 1815.

Clement Meserve, 2d, and wife Jemima, of Scarborough, had children born there named as follows:

1. SAMUEL, bapt. June 28, 1776.
2. MARTIN, bapt. Nov. 9, 1777.
3. JOHN, bapt. Dec. 30, 1781.
4. CLEMENT, bapt. Dec. 30, 1781.

Clement Meserve, from Scarborough, was in the old fort in Gorham during the seven years' Indian war, which began in 1745. Three of the eight men hired to guard the fort in Pearsontown, in 1755, were Clement Meserve, Jr., John Meserve, and Joseph Meserve, brothers. Clement, Sr., settled down in Standish, near the old academy, where the Congregational church now stands, but sold out in 1771, in which year he and his kindred removed to Bristol, Me., where descendants have ever since flourished.

James Meserve, Esq., formerly merchant at West Buxton village, in Hollis, is a descendant of the Scarborough family, but I do not find line of connection. He early studied law; has been long justice of the peace and served in the Legislature and in municipal offices. He is a man of superior intelligence and much executive ability; honest and generous to a fault; now on a farm. He m. a dau. of Tobias Weymouth, a former resident of Hollis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH.

Clement Meserve, son of Clement,* of Dover, N. H., settled in Jackson in 1790. He married Lydia Tuttle and had three sons as will now appear:

1. JUDGE SILAS, m. Betsey, dau. of Capt. Jonathan Meserve, and lived in Jackson, N. H., where his children were born; held many offices; was associate judge of the court of common pleas.
2. ISAAC, m. Betsey Pinkham.
3. EPHRAIM, b. Feb. 20, 1773; m. Sally Gray and had children as follows:
 - I. ISRAEL, of whom no record.
 - II. SOPHIA, m. Robert McCarter.
 - III. ABIGAIL, m. Andrew Chesley.
 - IV. FLORINDA, m. William Emery.
 - V. SILAS, m. Hannah Cogswell, lived on the homestead, and had two children, *Silas D.* and Mrs. *Sarah* Charles.
 - VI. STEPHEN D., is a physician in Robinson, Ill.
 - VII. OLIVER P., m. Nancy L. Eastman. He was postmaster from 1855 to his death, in 1888, when his widow succeeded.

* Clement, son of Daniel Meserve, bapt. in Dover, July 31, 1740.

- VIII. CLEMENT, is a lawyer in Hopkinton, Mass.
 IX. WINFIELD S., a prominent man in Danville.
 X. HORACE B., was a seaman; d. in Jackson.
 XI. ISRAEL, d. in the fort at Portsmouth.

CHILDREN OF SILAS AND BETSEY:

1. STEPHEN, did not marry; resided in Bartlett, where he filled official positions; represented Bartlett and Jackson many years in the Legislature; was a conveyancer and did much probate business.
2. ISAAC, lived in Bartlett and had issue, several daughters and a son.

Hon. Arthur L. Meserve, born Apr. 18, 1838, is the only male survivor of his family in Bartlett. He has been elected to the municipal offices; has been county commissioner three years; represented the town in State Legislature; colonel on Governor Weston's staff; member of Governor Bell's council; chairman of the Democratic State Committee; farmer, merchant, and railroad man. He possessed a fine literary taste and has written many articles for publication.

Capt. Jonathan Meserve, a native of Dover or Madbury, N. H., removed to Jackson, in that state, as early as 1790; held a captain's commission in colonial days. He was actively opposed to the stamp act, and to his cousin, Hon. George Meserve, who had been commissioned to distribute the stamps, and spent his money freely in supporting the war for independence. He m. Mary Davis and by her had seven children named JONATHAN, DANIEL, JOHN, NATHANIEL, BETSEY, MARY, and JOANNA.

Col. Jonathan Meserve, son of the preceding, born March 2, 1772, m. Alice Pendexter, of Jackson. He carried on extensive agricultural operations and actively engaged in general business; was colonel of the militia and representative; genial and hospitable, he was a favorite among his contemporaries. He died Sept. 2, 1849; wife died April 19, 1872.

Daniel Meserve married Betsey, daughter of John Pendexter, and lived in Jackson until 1815, when he removed to Bartlett. Several children.

Gen. George P. Meserve, son of preceding, born April 11, 1798, m. Harriet Eastman, by whom a numerous family; having been employed on the rugged soil in boyhood he was deprived of the means of gratifying his inherent thirst for that knowledge obtained from books, such as are accessible today; but after the days had expired, and when others were reposing, he was wont to study such works as came within reach by the uncertain, flickering light of pitch-wood. His strongest trend was on military lines, and he became an adept in tactics, and at the early age of twenty-six was commissioned major-general of the state militia.

MARRIAGES IN SCARBOROUGH.

- Reuben and Anna Ringe, Jan. 4, 1789.
 George and Jemima Libby, Apr. 2, 1790.
 Ann and William Ringe, Jan. 30, 1792.
 Margaret and Henry Libby, March, 1794.
 Mary and Phineas Libby, Oct. 30, 1795.
 Lydia and Jacob McDaniel, Nov. 5, 1795.

Josiah and Mary Stone, July 24, 1788.
 James and Jane Maxfield, Dec. 18, 1790.
 Daniel and Sally Burnham, July 31, 1792.
 Charles O. and Stella A. Whitten, at Alfred, May 17, 1770.
 Nathaniel L. and Mary E. Pierce, at Alfred, Mar. 25, 1774.
 Roger and Frances Harmon, Oct. 3, 1797.
 Stephen and Lydia Libby, Oct. 4, 1797.
 Sarah and John Kelley, Dec. 10, 1797.
 Joseph and Polly Batt, Feb. 15, 1798.
 Dorcas and Charles Emery, July 27, 1800.
 Jane and Jacob Merrill, Jr., Jan. 25, 1806.
 Robert and Esther Libby, June 25, 1809.
 Esther and Robert Hasty, 3d, Nov. 30, 1814.
 Robert M. and Mehitable Sawyer, July 20, 1828.
 Sarah and William Strout, Gorham, Nov. 27, 1834.
 Elias and Betsey Shaw, Sept. 14, 1797.
 William and Mary Boulter, 1797.

Milliken Family.

INTRODUCTORY.

In entering upon the task of compiling a history of the Milliken family a laudable effort has been made to begin with the earliest mention of the name. With this object in view, neither pains nor expense has been spared in making thorough search for every document that contained the family cognomen. Research has been exhausted in the great libraries of the United States, and among others in Europe the greatest of all libraries the world has known, the National Library of France. The changes in spelling of this surname have given rise to different conclusions among our modern writers on this subject, possibly from its remote origin and by reason of its passing from one country to another and from one language to another; indeed, it seems to have had almost a double origin.

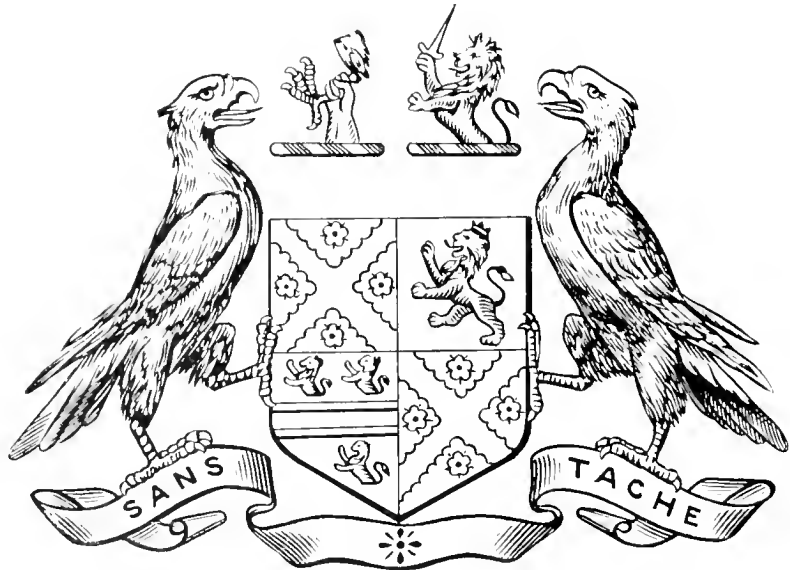
The name Milliken is of Saxon origin and was first written Millingas, being of date as early as the 13th century. We are left in doubt as to the signification, for there are no reliable authorities on definition of early Saxon surnames. The Saxons, being the most warlike and adventurous of the Teutonic race, planted their names as adopted in their abiding domiciles, in France, England,

NOTE.—The Milliken family at large will ever be indebted to Hon. James Milliken, of New York city (better known as of Bellefonte, Pa.), who has, at a considerable expense, procured the facts relating to the origin and early generations of the race. He has for many years been a diligent searcher for everything that would throw light upon the history of the European branches of the clan, and had assembled a large collection of data relating to the subject which he has kindly contributed to this work. Almost as soon as he learned of an attempt to compile the history of the numerous American branches of the family, he instituted a thorough search, conducted by experts, in the great libraries of Paris, Bordeaux, and Rouen, in France, which resulted in the discovery of documents from which the interesting facts relating to the family in that country were extracted. Mr. Milliken has used every means to verify these statements and pronounces them "perfectly reliable." The whole introductory matter, with the genealogy of his own branch down to the present date, was well arranged and copied in type-writing. We have made a few changes in the classification and composition to adapt it to the arrangement carried out in this book. Mr. Milliken has also put the author in communication with many of the Milliken name, and to him we are grateful for many valuable suggestions.

ARMS
OF
MILLIKEN AND NAPIER,

Creation March 2, 1627.

SEAT:
MILLIKEN HOUSE, RENFREWSHIRE, SCOTLAND.



ARMS.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th arg., a saltire, engrailed between four roses gu., the roses barbed vert. for Napier of Merchistown; 2d az., a lion rampant, arg. crowned, or, for MacDowall of Garthland; 3d arg., a fesse az., voided of the field, between three demi-lions rampant gu., holding in his dexter forepaw a dagger, or, for Milliken.

SUPPORTERS.—Two eagles with wings closed, ppr.

MOTTOES.—Sans Tache and Regarde Bien.

Scotland, and Ireland. From the intermingling of this people with the Normans we find the name "Millingas" produced in Norman French as Millanges, and among early mentions of the name we have the following to record:

Simon Millanges was born at Vert, in the province of Limousin, about 1540, and died in Bordeaux, 1623. He was a professor of belle-lettres in the college of Guyenne, an expert among the grammarians of the realm in the Latin language, and was thoroughly versed in Greek. He founded in Bordeaux, in 1572, a printing establishment of the first order, and soon obtained great celebrity. The jurists of the realm assisted him financially; he had bestowed upon him "lettres de Bourgeoisie," and he and his descendants were exempted from all duties of impositions which burdened the people of Bordeaux at that period. He was named printer to the kingdom in 1620, and his name was given to a street in the city. His sons, James and William, continued the printing business long after the death of their father.

The Saxon name Millingas, produced in French as Millanges, was the cause of much humor, for in consequence of a similar pronunciation it was made to mean Mille-anges, *a thousand angels*, and the distinguished and honored citizen of Bordeaux had produced for him coats of arms abounding in angels carrying palms, with absurd mottoes to heighten the humor.

In the department of MSS., of the National Library of France, we have found reference made to a coat of arms of John de Milligen and Casar de Milligen, of a notable assembly from a district of foreign country, but the name is not distinctly legible. These were no doubt of the clan valiant vagabonds (rovers) of the time of William I, and a part of the reference seems to be in ridicule of the pretentious title of Casar.

There is also record of Mr. Christophe and Petre Milanges, court lawyers, and Master John Milanges who were plaintiffs in two suits at law for the recovery of a portion of their mother's estates, one suit of date April 13, 1669, and the other of date January 27, 1672, and with these were associated in later proceedings, their sisters Frances and Anabel, both suits having for basis transactions in 1643.

The name appears in different parts of France of later dates, together clearly establishing the Norman-French feature from which many have assumed that the present names of Milliken and Milligan were of that origin. It has also been claimed that the name in France had been spelled "Millegants"; but there is no record of such orthography. The Scotch name "Myligant" signifies a myth or a false person.

The name has been traced from its original source, and from its Norman-French adoption, directly into England and the southern counties of Scotland and Ireland bordering on the Irish sea, whence families have scattered into other sections of those lands. The name in Scotland is spelled "Milliken"; in Ireland, "Milligan," and in England, "Millikin" and "Millican." In the north of Scotland it is sometimes found as "Mulliken." In the United States the surname in various branches of the family has been spelled Mulliken, Milliken, Millikin, Millican, and Millikan.

MILLIKENS IN SCOTLAND.

Renfrewshire, Scotland, retains lasting record of the name Milliken. The manor made historic by JAMES MILLIKEN, Esq., is still known by his name, and a railway station near by commemorates it in the title of "Milliken Park."

Unfortunately nearly all records of this branch of the family were destroyed with Milliken house, by fire, in the last century, a fact confirmed by the late Sir Robert John Milliken Napier, of "Milliken."

James Milliken was a gentleman of distinction and remarkable enterprise. In his ventures he possessed a large estate on the island of St. Kitts, in the West Indies, which still bears his name.

From an old history of Renfrewshire, by Crawford, we have found mention of the family and estate, from which we have adapted the following: It appears that one George Houston, son of Ludovic Houston, alienated the house and lands of Johnstone to Major James Milliken, in the year 1733, and he changed the name, assuming the title of James Milliken, of Milliken, Esq. He married a widow, Mary Stevens,* who was a lady of wealth in St. Kitts, where she had a large estate which came to the Milliken family. He died in 1741, aged 72 years; his widow died in 1746, aged 80 years. These were succeeded by their son, JAMES MILLIKEN, of Milliken, Esq., whose dignity of mind and grace of manners made him an attractive person. He married Jean, daughter of Alexander MacDowall, of Gartland, Esq., by whom he had two sons, (1) JAMES, who died in Venice, in Italy; (2) ALEXANDER, who died at Paris in France. These sons were both unmarried. There were also two daughters, (1) JEAN, married Col. William Napier, of Culcruch, parish of Fintry, Stirlingshire, by whom she had a son Robert and a daughter Janet; (2) MARY, married Nathaniel Spense, physician in Edinburgh, and had issue. She died March 3, 1774; her daughter Janet died April 16, 1777.

James Milliken, Esq., of Milliken, died June 7, 1776, and was succeeded by his grandson, Robert Napier, son of his eldest daughter, Jean, before-mentioned. He succeeded his father as heir of Culcruch, April 11, 1773, and was an officer in the army.

It will be thus seen that this branch of the Milliken family became extinct in the male line with the decease of James Milliken, Esq., the second, of Milliken, and passed to the Napiers, who were subsequently designated, "of Milliken." The family crest adopted by Major James Milliken was "a demi-lion, rampant gu." with the motto "Regarde bien"; and his crest was designated "of that ilk."

THE MILLIKEN ESTATE.

Maj. James Milliken dismantled the old mansion which he found on the lands acquired by him, and erected an elegant large house of more modern style. This has been described in quaint language and great fullness of detail in the old book alluded to. It was three stories in height, rustic covered, pavilion roofed, having a platform covered with lead on the top, with ten steps of a stone stair in front up to the main door, which was built after the Ionic order, with a portico. The front overlooked toward the east, with office-houses in form of a court, and a long circular colonnade passage extending from one end to the other. There were "four niches at each wing, where was a terrace green."

James Milliken, Esq., the second of Milliken, made extensive and costly

* COL. WILLIAM MACDOWALL had command of a regiment in the island of St. Kitts, and it seems that Major James Milliken was an officer in the same body. Col. MacDowall married a daughter of the widow Mary Stevens, who became the wife of James Milliken, and a grandson was named Milliken MacDowall. This family had a large estate in Scotland known as Castle Semple.



MILLIKEN HOUSE, SCOTLAND.

improvements on his estate. He made a pleasant bowling-green adjoining the west side of the manor, having rows of tall lime trees upon the south and north ends. The orchards and gardens upon the south side consisted of eight acres of ground through which the Kilbarchan stream meandered, falling down in four cascades. In the middle was a large circular pond surrounded by lime trees. The green and pigeon houses stood in a parallel line.

In the year 1745, he acquired from Mr. Cunningham, of Craigsend, the extensive lands called the Auchinsloishe and Auchinsales; also the lands of Mansuarie, Bankend, Lintwhite, Hallhill, Locher-mill, Wester and Easter Kaimhills, Boakshill, and others. On these lands coal and limestone were found.

About the year 1762, James Milliken purchased the lands of Easter Whitelands from the heirs of James Young, and afterwards the lands of Branscroft from Robert Allison who removed to North Carolina with his family. In the year 1767-8, Mr. Milliken enclosed the lands of Kaimhills, Boakshill, and others in that barony, and made a new road at his own charges through the lands of Branscroft and Whitelands into the town of Kilbarchan. He was said to have expended more money on public roads than any gentleman in Scotland. The roads leading from the bridge of Johnstone to Kilbarchan, on both sides of Milliken mansion, were mostly made at his expense. In 1761 he built a stone bridge having two arches over the river Black Cart near the ruins of Cochran tower, where was a corn-mill in Milliken barony; and was a generous contributor toward building the bridge of Johnstone in 1770, on the great road between Kilbarchan and Paisley. He planted a number of firs and other trees at a precipice called Barbrae in 1767-8, and built a dyke on the summit; also opened a path from the mansion to the spot. On the estate was a valuable freestone quarry.

MILLIKENS OF KISHACOQUILLAS VALLEY, PA.

Robert John Milliken,¹ an uncle of James Milliken, Esq., first of Milliken, in Scotland, when a young man, removed to the north of Ireland, where he married and had two sons. This is based on tradition well confirmed and from imperfect church records. From letters of the sons, JAMES and HUGH, the name of the father was found. His family crest differed slightly from that of James Milliken, Esq., and is described as "A demi-lion royally crowned gu, holding in his dexter paw a sword, ppr.," with the motto, "Regard bien."

SECOND GENERATION.

1. JAMES,² son of preceding, was born near Dromore, County Down, Ireland, and married Elizabeth Davis. He was brought to America with his family, in 1772, by his son Samuel, and settled on the Conewago, near Harrisburg, Pa., then in Lancaster county. He died soon after coming to America and was buried in Lancaster county, Pa. He had issue, one son and four daughters, whose names will follow.
2. HUGH,² second son of Robert John, a farmer near Dromore, did not come to America. He was ancestor of a numerous race, some of whom remained in their fatherland while others followed their kindred to Pennsylvania, where, and in Ohio, their posterity, a people of respectability, culture, and prominence, now reside.

THIRD GENERATION.

1. SAMUEL,³ son of James² (2), was born near Dromore, Ireland, 1746, and became the head of one branch of the Milliken family in Pennsylvania. He preceded his father and came to America, as shown by his certificate of church membership, in 1763. (In this document his name was spelled Mulligan.) He was a linen manufacturer and merchant, and located on the Schuylkill river, near Philadelphia. He made five voyages to Ireland, and, on one of his return trips, brought his father to his then residence on the Conewago. Soon after the death of his father he joined emigrants, who had been friends and acquaintances in Ireland, and located a colony in the beautiful and richly fertile Kishacoquillas valley, of now Mifflin county, Pa., not distant from the Juniata river, which territory was then comprised in Cumberland county. He made location of a large tract of land, parts of which are still owned by his descendants. Here he became a farmer. This settlement determined the religious character of the whole valley, for many years, as rigid Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. The district was then an Indian frontier, and many harvests were made by this sterling yeomanry with their rifles on their backs. One of the conspicuous peaks of the mountain range, which encloses the valley on the north, perpetuates the name in its designation of "Milliken's knob" and "Milliken's high top." In the same range, but beyond the limits of the present county, there is further recognition of the name in "Milligen's Cove." A letter read at a recent centennial of the first Presbyterian church of Kishacoquillas valley, written by Mr. Milliken's wife, was addressed to him in Washington's army at Valley Forge. Samuel Milliken, with certain neighbors, learning of the suffering and distress of the army, collected voluntary contributions of food and clothing, and with their teams delivered the same to the soldiers at Valley Forge, a distance of 150 miles. He m., in 1775, Miss Margaret Foster, who was born in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1753, and had issue, six sons and three daughters, of whom hereafter, born in the Kishacoquillas valley. He d. Oct. 28, 1804.
2. JANE,³ dau. of James² (2), was the wife of Robert Patterson, in Ireland.
3. NANCY,³ dau. of James² (2), was m., in Pennsylvania, to Robert Garner.
4. ISABELLA,³ dau. of James² (2), was the wife of John Harbinson.
5. SARAH,⁴ dau. of James² (2), m. John Holt.

FOURTH GENERATION.

1. JAMES,⁴ son of Samuel³ (1), b. Jan. 19, 1776; m. Miss Ann Cunningham, of Chester county, Pa., and had issue, two sons and three daughters, as will appear. He was a distinguished merchant and banker, at Lewiston, Pa.; served in the Legislature of his state, and was prominent in advocating the making of roads and other early improvements.
2. SAMUEL,⁴ second son of Samuel³ (1), died without issue.
3. DAVID,⁴ third son of Samuel³ (1), m. a Miss Steely. He was a merchant and farmer, and with military tastes was a volunteer with General Scott at the battle of Lundy's Lane; he died issueless.
4. ROBERT,⁴ fourth son of Samuel³ (1), b. March 14, 1793; was m. three times; first to Ann McNitt (she was b. Nov. 21, 1796, and d. Oct. 19,

- 1835), Dec. 21, 1813, by whom eleven children; second, Aug. 22, 1837, to Sarah B. Johnston, of Kishacoquillas valley, by whom two children; third, to Mrs. Rebecca Long, by whom no issue.
5. FOSTER,⁴ fifth son of Samuel³ (1), b. Apr. 24, 1794; m. Nancy Thompson, of Mifflin county, Pa., June, 1819; d. Mar. 31, 1851. He was a general merchant; one of the early sheriffs of Mifflin county, and for some time an iron master. He had three sons and one dau., of whom more hereafter.
 6. JOSEPH,⁴ sixth son of Samuel³ (1), m. Elizabeth Paton, 1822, and had issue, four sons and seven daughters, of whom hereafter. He was a distinguished merchant and banker of Lewiston, Pa. His descendants now (1893) number eighty-six.
 7. BARBARA,⁴ dau. of Samuel³ (1), b. Feb. 22, 1780; was m. Jan. 6, 1800, near Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., to James Whitebill, b. Mar. 1, 1771, d. Aug. 15, 1844; for about ten years these resided at Bellefonte, but removed to Clarion county, and settled near Edinburgh where they remained. She d. April 13, 1850. Three sons and four daughters.
 8. JANE,⁴ dau. of Samuel³ (1), m. John Cooper.
 9. ELIZABETH,⁴ dau. of Samuel³ (1), d. young.

FIFTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND ANN:

1. SAMUEL,⁵ m. Mary E., dau. of John Potter, of Alexandria, Pa., and had issue, two sons and two daughters, of whom hereafter. He is now a resident of Hallidaysburg, Pa.
2. ALLAN C.,⁵ was a graduate of Princeton College, 1846; now deceased.
3. MARY,⁵ now of Lewiston, Pa.
4. MARGARET,⁵ deceased.
5. ANNA,⁵ the wife of Judge Amory D. Potter, Toledo, Ohio.

CHILDREN OF ROBERT AND ANN:

1. MARGARET J.,⁵ b. Oct. 11, 1814; m. Robert M. Campbell, of Kishacoquillas valley; d. May 20, 1845.
2. SAMUEL,⁵ b. Nov. 16, 1816; m. first, Mary M. Thompson, of Milroy, Pa., Dec. 19, 1843, by whom five sons; second, Maria C. Goheen, of Centre county, Pa., Oct. 29, 1861, by whom six sons and one daughter. He was a farmer; elder in Presbyterian church; deceased.
3. ROBERT M.,⁵ b. Nov. 25, 1818; m. Mary J. Barr, Nov. 18, 1847, and had one son; deceased.
4. MARY,⁵ b. Oct. 22, 1820; m. Rev. John E. Alexander, Nov. 22, 1843; d. Dec. 9, 1855.
5. ANN,⁵ b. Dec. 1, 1822; deceased.
6. CATHERINE,⁵ b. Nov. 21, 1824; deceased.
7. BARBARA,⁵ b. Dec. 30, 1826; deceased.
8. MAILDA,⁵ b. Dec. 10, 1828; m. R. H. Alexander, Nov. 27, 1849; d. Jan. 26, 1854.
9. DAVID F.,⁵ b. Feb. 9, 1831; m. Dec. 29, 1853, Sarah J. Carver, of

Kishacoquillas valley; died Jan. 18, 1879, at the Milliken homestead, where the widow now resides. The seven children were all born there.

10. ELIZABETH A.,⁵ b. July 21, 1833; m. Joseph N. Sprout, Oct. 9, 1855; now living at Lore City, Ohio.
11. SARAH W.,⁵ b. Oct. 19, 1835; m. William S. Wilson; deceased.

CHILDREN OF ROBERT AND SARAH:

1. JAMES J.,⁵ b. Jan. 25, 1839; m. and now living at Walker, Yarpai Co., Arizona.
2. MARGARET J.,⁵ b. Jan. 10, 1843; d. May 20, 1845.

CHILDREN OF FOSTER AND NANCY:

1. SAMUEL,⁵ m. Miss Fullerton, of Philadelphia, and had two sons and a daughter. He was for many years an iron merchant in New York; now a resident of Plainfield, N. J.
2. MOSES T.,⁵ b. Feb. 20, 1822; m. Caroline Valentine, of Bellefonte, Pa., and had two daughters.
3. HON. JAMES,⁵ b. July 23, 1824, of whom we make extract from the "History of Centre County, Pa.," to wit:

Before Mr. Milliken was of age he was entrusted by Messrs. Valentine with the agency for the sale of their iron in the state of New York, and was located for that purpose at Elmira, N. Y., for several years. When this agency closed, his uncles, who were leading commercial men of Mifflin county persuaded him to join them in business at Lewiston, Pa. Not satisfied with the limited sphere of business at Lewiston, Mr. Milliken removed to Philadelphia in 1851, and engaged in the flour and grain commission business, in the firm of Richardson & Milliken; but after a few years he engaged in a business more suited to his tastes, the manufacture of iron. He was associated for a number of years with the firm of Reeves, Buck & Co., which became, and is at present, the Phoenix Iron Company, of Philadelphia and Phoenixville, Chester Co., Pa.

While he resided in Philadelphia Mr. Milliken took an active part in public affairs, and by his perseverance, intelligence, and high character took a prominent position among the leading men of that city. At the outbreak of the war of 1861 he was especially prominent. He was a member of the Board of Trade, director of several railroad companies, and was one of the originators of the great Union League that did so much in behalf of the country in suppressing the Rebellion. He was made a member of the committee, of which the mayor was chairman, which distributed a bounty of several millions to the volunteers. On the occasion of the great city meeting to take action upon the firing upon Fort Sumter, when masses of excited men surged through the streets, Mr. Milliken mounted a temporary platform in front of the old National Hall and made a remarkably able speech, commencing: "Fellow-citizens,—With this calamity upon us we have ceased to be Republicans, we have ceased to be Democrats; we have ceased knowing party lines or recognizing party ties, for in this trying hour, as patriots and citizens, we should rise above them all, and stand firm for our country and for a government for ourselves." In this vein he dwelt at length upon the issues forced upon us by the Rebellion, and when he closed a mass of men that blocked Market street as far as the eye could reach made response to his patriotism in cheers that resounded far and wide upon the midnight air through the city.

Mr. Milliken's excessive labor in business and in public affairs told upon his health, and by the time the war closed he had to retire altogether. He then devoted several years to study and travel, extending his excursions several times over most of the countries of Europe, spent two winters in the tropics, one in Spain and Italy, and one in Egypt. He crossed the great Arabian desert, scaled Mount Sinai, and visited the ancient city of Petra. He subsequently traveled through the Holy Land, Greece, and Turkey, and afterwards passed a winter in Mexico.

The straitened circumstances of the family deprived Mr. Milliken of even a common-school education and, of course, classical training. Nevertheless, he acquired several foreign languages. His present fluency of style and force of diction are on that account surprising, and indicate him to be a man of genius and brain power. His address in the State Convention, May 10, 1882, in nominating Gen. James A. Beaver as the Republican candidate for governor, has been described by the public press of the day as "a model, and one of the most eloquent ever delivered in a political body of that character." Mr. Milliken is the author of several brochures, to be found in the public libraries of New York and Philadelphia, notably, "A Tour of Travel in Lower Egypt and the Desert of Sinai," "A Voyager's Letters from Mexico," etc., etc.

His characteristic as a business man was never to enter upon any work his head and heart did not approve, consequently he never relinquished anything he set out to do. An example of this was his resuscitation of a prominent railway and coal company of Philadelphia, whose fortunes seemed to be abandoned by nearly all deeply interested in it. Resisted even by many whose interests he was serving, he fought its officers in court and out of court, and made the corporation one entitled to the confidence of the people. At the close of the controversy the stockholders presented Mr. Milliken, as a testimonial, stock of the company and a service of silver, of value altogether of ten thousand dollars. He declined the stock, but accepted the silver service as a souvenir of their regard.

He has been one of the successful men of our times, standing in the first rank in every relation of life, and in his life and character exemplifying the fullest illustration of the advice of the celebrated bishop of England, who, on being asked by a noble lord what he should give his son to enable him to get on in the world, replied: "Give him poverty and parts."

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND ELIZABETH:

1. WILLIAM P.,⁵ general trader; m. Elizabeth Starrett, and resides at Lake City, Minn.; has issue.
2. REV. SAMUEL J.,⁵ m. Miss Gemmill, and has a son and two daughters. He is a Presbyterian minister at Titusville, N. J.
3. JOSEPH,⁵ m. and had a daughter. He was a physician; d. in Florida.
4. JAMES F.,⁵ d. in infancy.
5. MARGARETTA,⁵ m. the eminent lawyer, D. W. Wood, Esq., of Lewiston, Pa., grandson of Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon, one of the first presidents of Princeton College, New Jersey, the only clergyman who signed the Declaration of Independence. She had issue.
6. PHEBA A.,⁵ m. Rev. Unagot, a missionary at Guntour, India, where she died, leaving issue.
7. ELIZABETH,⁵ m. Maj. R. W. Patton, of Lewiston, Pa., where she resides.
8. MARIA,⁵ m., first, John Dennison, and had issue; second, Col. Robert McMutrie, and had issue. She is deceased.
9. MARY E.,⁵ m., first, Gates Myers, and had a son and daughter; second, William Russell, banker, of Lewiston, Pa. She is deceased.
10. EMILY J.,⁵ m. John N. Dewess, a prominent surveyor and geologist, now residing at Hollidaysburg, Pa.
11. SARAH I.,⁵ m. Joseph Hemphill, both residents of Hollidaysburg, Pa.

SIXTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND MARY:

1. COL. JAMES F.,⁶ b. at Lewiston, Pa., July 19, 1847; m. Fannie, a dau. of Judge David Caldwell, by whom one daughter. Col. Milliken was

educated at Lewiston, Alexandria, Tuscarora Academy, and the Pennsylvania Military Academy. In 1863 he ran away from the military school and enlisted as a private in the 124th of P. V. I., but on the application of the officers of the academy he was discharged, and went back to assist in bringing out the battery from the school. He afterwards enlisted in the 54th Regiment, P. V. I., and was with that command almost continuously as colonel's orderly. At the close of the war he read law with Hon. S. S. Blair, at Hollidaysburg, Pa., where his parents then resided, and was admitted to practice in July, 1868, a few days after he reached his majority. When the National Guard movement was inaugurated, a few years later, he was actively identified with it. He was the first captain of the company in his town; when the battalion was formed he was elected lieutenant-colonel, and was its first commanding officer. When the 5th Regiment was formed he was elected colonel, being not yet twenty-seven years of age, and the youngest colonel ever commanding a regiment of Pennsylvania National Guards. After his admission to the bar he secured a large practice, and, in 1874, was elected district attorney of Blair county. He was chief engineer of the fire department, and captain and first base of the Juniata base-ball club. He was quite an athlete, being five feet and eleven inches in height, and weighing 170 pounds. He was the champion runner, jumper, boxer, swimmer, rider, fencer, and rifle shot in his county, and possessed the largest personal acquaintance of any man in that section of the state. Col. Milliken was one of the many residents of country towns to whom the war had given a view of the outside world, and was ever after unsatisfied by the excitement incident thereto. In 1877 he gave up his lucrative practice and went to Egypt to take part in the Turco-Russian war. He was appointed by Gen. W. W. Loring, who commanded the Alexandria corps of the Egyptian army, as a colonel on his staff, but the war ended shortly afterwards and the American officers, with exception of Gen. C. P. Stone, were discharged from service. At the suggestion of this officer Col. Milliken remained in Egypt, and started an American commission house at Alexandria, which proved a success until the country was taken possession of by the British, in 1882, and the city of Alexandria reduced to ruins. He then went to Vienna, where he remained for a few months, thence to Paris, where he commenced dramatic writing. In 1883 he returned to America and located in New York City, where he devoted his attention specially to literary and theatrical work. He has written no less than thirty-six plays, operas, and sketches combined; the most successful of these have been, "Three Wives to one Husband," "Half Seas Over," "Old Comrades," "The Blarney Stone," "The Postal Card," "Nana Sahib," "The Confederate Colonel," "Madam Boniface," "Niviche," "Hades and the Four Hundred," and "A Desperate Love." He has just completed a collection of eighteen of his short stories, which have been published in various periodicals, and is at present having them illustrated with the intention of publishing them in book form, under the title of "Stage Stories." Col. Milliken is a fine linguist, speaking German, French, and Italian fluently, and more or less Arabic, Turkish, Maltese, and Greek. In March of 1894 he retired from literary and dramatic work, and was



Edward F. Heiliker

admitted to the New York bar, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession, with an office at 287 Broadway, New York City.

2. ALLEN C.,⁶ m. and now resides at Pottsville, Pa.
3. ROSE,⁶ living at Hollidaysburg, Pa.
4. ANNA,⁶ m. B. F. Perry and resides in Baltimore, Md.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND MARY:

1. WILLIAM T.,⁶ deceased.
2. ROBERT M.,⁶ deceased.
3. EDWIN F.,⁶ b. Sept. 7, 1849; farmer, residing near Warrensburg, Mo.
4. SAMUEL T.,⁶ b. Dec. 9, 1851; an elder in Presbyterian church, at Prairie Home, Shelby county, Ill.
5. JAMES A.,⁶ b. June 5, 1855; a farmer residing near Warrensburg, Mo.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND MARIA:

1. MARGARET H.,⁶ born July 27, 1862; m. James W. Neil and lives near Independence, Mo.
2. ROBERT G.,⁶ b. Jan. 30, 1864; deceased.
3. JOHN D.,⁶ b. Mar. 4, 1866; living in Chicago.
4. JOSEPH M.,⁶ b. Jan. 11, 1868; resides at Warrensburg, Mo.
5. FRANK M.,⁶ b. Aug. 20, 1869; living in Chicago.
6. WILLIAM H.,⁶ b. June 5, 1875; deceased.
7. BUDD C.,⁶ b. July 26, 1878; lives at Warrensburg, Mo.

CHILD OF ROBERT M. AND MARY:

1. H. M.,⁶ son of Robert M. and Mary J. Barr, resides in Chicago in the employ of Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul R. R. Co.

CHILDREN OF DAVID AND SARAH:

1. ALLEN R.,⁶ b. Dec. 19, 1854; d. May 6, 1855.
2. ANNIE E.,⁶ b. Feb. 27, 1856; d. Mar. 28, 1875.
3. CLARENCE G.,⁶ b. May 3, 1858; a leading, enterprising farmer, living unmarried on the old Milliken homestead.
4. JOHN F.,⁶ b. Dec. 29, 1859. He is an attorney at law, unmarried, in Pittsburg, Pa.
5. SAMUEL M.,⁶ b. Nov. 1, 1862; is a merchant at Denver, Col.; unmarried.
6. JENNIE L.,⁶ b. June 6, 1864; d. Nov. 18, 1877.
7. SARAH M.,⁶ b. Aug. 25, 1866; living on homestead.

MILLIKINS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY, PA.

James Millikin,¹ born in 1727, and died at Dromore, Ireland, April, 1789. He married Martha Hemphill, who was born in 1729, and died May 12, 1800. These are supposed to have spent their days at or near Dromore, County Down, as letters forwarded to his children in Pennsylvania were dated there. From the tone of the subjoined letter to his sons he appears to have been a godly man. There were no less than nine children in this family, but we have not been able to gain much reliable information concerning

some of them. The names were as follows: JAMES,² WILLIAM,² JOHN,² MARY,² DAVID,² MARTHA,² SAMUEL,² NANCY,² and ROBERT.²

LETTER FROM JAMES MILLIKIN, DROMORE, IRELAND.

DROMORE, June 22, 1786.

Dear Son James:—Having the opportunity of a bearer I think it my duty to let you know that we are in a merciful state of health at present, and thanks be to God for his mercies to us, hoping these lines will find you in the same. We received five letters from you in one day, one from your father-in-law, one from your wife, and another from your brother William, which was of a date of joy to us to hear from you all at once being alive after so long troublesome times in that country, for during those troubles my whole heart's desire and prayer to God was for you that ye might through his mercy be saved. Now I hope you have most partly through your troubles of war, that you will not be negligent, but sober and vigilant never ceasing but praying God who preserved you the bypast times from accidents and enimies. Do thou now. I pray to God to let no evil befall thee nor plague come near Thyself. Because of Evil Doers neither be thou Envious against the workers of Iniquity, for they shall be cut down like grass and wither as the green herb. Trust in the Lord and do good, so shalt thou Dwell in the land and verily thou shalt be fed. Be thou Stedfast in faith, you know the reward of being faithful unto Death, and that is a crown of glory or a promise of an heavenly inheritance for the which I hope you will walk circumspectly and worthy of the vocation where with you are called, keeping [the] unity of the Spirit in the Bond of peace. So this perhaps being my last opportunity that I'll get to write to you or any of you may the Lord with his mercies Bless you and cause Brotherly Love to continue amongst you and with his Grace Be daily present in your families and so be it. You are Desirous to know how I fared through the war. I answer you it was very Detrimental to us and [in] the most part of this County it Caused every kind of over Sea goods to be very ill to purchase. Especially the tobacco, it was at the Rate of 4 pence per pound but it and several other Commodities is got to the old Rate again most partly. You Desired a little Before to send some Clothing to you and that very year we had a great affliction and sickness and at the heels of that a great loss of cattle and a large Rent going [on] which drove your Demands out of our heads till the war Come on then all opportunities lost, more-over our Crops did not well here for three years which raised the virtuals to a great Extent, meal in some places in this country came to 6 s 6 d per score but it Did not amount so that in this parish it was only 5 s per score & 4 s 10¹/₂ d and all other things too tedious now to mention. Conformably Dear likewise. Now making this opportunity Serve in writing to your Brother Wm. as to you as [at this] time cannot afford writing Seperately to himself you will be careful to Remember our love to him and his family. Your sister Mary Remains still unmarried and lives always with us. Your brother David and your Brother Samuel was in the thought of going to that country this Summer but they have adjourned it to the next Spring. Samuel thought he was not learned enough to go into that Country, he intends Continuing at School this year yet for he means making his Bread on that Calling; your uncle James Hemphill was very displeased that you did not write to him separately in your letters he is now got to be a man of great oppulence and wealth him and his children they have purchased Several States as we call them farms, he has a farm you know of his own in Calmore well he has now one in Claggon another [in] Lartmally another in Drumraighellen (?) another in Macremore another in Leshnash and he intends sending one of his Sons to that Country to buy another of your father-in-law, his children are all unmarried and your aunt Jennet Hemphill Died six years ago. So I add no more but remain your Dutifull father till Death,

JAMES MILLIKIN.

P. S.—Be sure to Remember your Mothers Love and mine to our Brother Col. McFarland and his family.

SECOND GENERATION.

1. JAMES,² b. Jan. 5, 1752, in County Antrim, Ireland; m. Dolly, dau. of Daniel and Sarah (Barber) McFarland, Mar. 31, 1778; d. July 30, 1821. In 1771 he emigrated to Washington county, Pa. From a letter written by one who remembers him, we learn that he was a small man weighing about 150 pounds: "a very quiet, inoffensive, honest Protestant

Irishman"; a weaver by trade. His grandson used to visit his loomshop and fill quills for him while he sang Irish songs. He claimed to be of English descent and disliked to be called an Irishman. Eleven children.

2. WILLIAM,² b. in Ireland; came to Green county, Pa.; d. May 6, 1800; no other information.
3. JOHN,² b. in Ireland; d. May 4, 1793.
4. MARY,² b. in Ireland; m. John Bane about 1800-1, and her father gave her a farm; had ten children; "lived a hard life," and d. about 1826.
5. DAVID,² was at home in Ireland in 1786.
6. MARTHA,²
7. SAMUEL,² was at home in Ireland in 1786.
8. NANCY,²
9. ROBERT,² b. in Ireland; came to Green county, Pa.; had a large family.

THIRD GENERATION.

1. DR. DANIEL,³ b. Feb. 4, 1779, on Ten Mile Creek, Washington county, Pa.; m. Joan, dau. of Col. John and Cassandra (Williams) Minor, of the same county, Dec. 31, 1801; d. at Hamilton, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1849. In 1804 he visited the Miami valley in Ohio, and in 1807 he with his two brothers, John H. and Samuel, set out for the West, reaching Hamilton May 7, 1807, just a month after leaving home. When 18 years of age his parents sent him to Jefferson College at Cannsburg, Washington county, Pa., where he remained over a year devoting some time to languages preparatory to the study of medicine; he then began a course under Dr. James Bell, of Greenboro, Pa. He commenced practice at his early home. Finding little to do he removed by way of the Monongahela to Cincinnati by flat boat. At that time the lot of a country physician was hard. He was the first permanent medical practitioner in Hamilton. He was called to all parts of Miami county and neighboring counties, being sometimes absent from home several days. Every summer and autumn malaria was virulent and physicians were in such demand that their time for rest did not average more than five hours out of the twenty-four.

By his vigorous constitution, cheerful, placid temperament, and that rare way of taking things as they came, Dr. Millikin was well fitted to endure the hardships incident to the life of the pioneer physician. As he lived until 1849 there are many who remember him, and quaint traditions are held about "old Doctor Dan," as he was called, in contradistinction to "Doctor Dan," his grandson. He was a large, raw-boned man of about 200 pounds weight. Being fond of good stories, he is said to have sometimes tarried at the home of a talkative patient half a day. He was a surgeon in the regiment of Col. Mills during the war of 1812, and for a time acting quartermaster. He served as trustee of Miami University for many years; was in the Ohio House of Representatives in 1816. He was major-general of the Third Division of Ohio Militia, and served as associate judge (or "wooden heads") of the court of common pleas for three terms. By first wife eleven children.

- He m., second, Ellen Curry, who d. without issue. His third wife was Ellen Morrison, by whom four children.
2. MARY,³ b. Sept. 14, 1780; d. Oct. 14, 1826.
 3. JAMES,³ b. July 24, 1782; m. — Cook and resides in Jefferson, Washington Co., Pa.
 4. JOHN,³ b. Mar. 3, 1785.
 5. SAMUEL,³ b. Feb. 28, 1787, on Ten Mile creek, Washington Co., Pa.; m. Sept. 28, 1813, Mary, dau. of Joseph Hunter, of Butler Co., Ohio; d. Oct. 7, 1870, at Hamilton, Ohio. After his settlement at Hamilton he read medicine with his brother Daniel, but soon concluded that his tastes were not in that line, and opened the first drug store in the town and continued in the business until about the time of marriage. He then became a partner of Joseph Hough, who was one of Hamilton's most prominent merchants, and subsequently engaged in merchandising at Middletown. In 1821 he was elected sheriff of Butler Co., Ohio, in which capacity he served two terms. In 1828 he again went into business; in 1836 removed to Vermillion Co., Ind., where he tried farming; closed up all business in 1864 and returned to Hamilton, where he d. Six children, of whom hereafter.
 6. WILLIAM S.,³ b. Sept. 30, 1789; d. Aug. 10, 1845.
 7. DOLLY,³ b. Nov. 20, 1791; d. Dec. 26, 1794.
 8. ROBERT B.,³ b. Dec. 9, 1793; m. Dec. 16, 1816, Sarah, dau. of Thomas Gray, near Wheeling, Va. By request of his brother Daniel he came from Pennsylvania to Ohio to "study physic" in 1813, and in 1817 was licensed to practice. He was for many years settled at Rossville, now the first ward of Hamilton. "Dr. Bob" was a far better business man than his brother Daniel; gave close attention to his practice and accumulated a good estate for those days. While engaged in his profession he kept a drug store; was postmaster at Rossville, embarked in merchandising, and filled the vacancy caused by a defaulting county treasurer. He was a brigadier-general of militia, a trustee of Miami University, and a member of the Ohio Legislature. After the death of his wife he m., second, Mrs. Ann Eliza Yeomans. He d. June 28, 1860. Several children.
 9. ANDREW,³ b. Apr. 4, 1796, in Washington Co., Pa.; removed to Hamilton, Ohio, in 1820-1; m. Adaline, dau. of Joseph Hunter, of Butler Co., in 1822, and d. in 1833, of Asiatic cholera, on his farm at Pleasant Run, Ohio. He was a clothier by trade, but followed several pursuits. He left children.
 10. ABEL,³ b. Nov. 28, 1799; remained on the old homestead in Washington Co., Pa., many years, but finally followed his brothers to Ohio. He m. Nancy Vandyke, Mar. 27, 1822; d. Apr. 6, 1865. Issue hereafter.
 11. ANNA,³ b. July 24, 1803; d. Aug. 3, 1804.

FOURTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF DR. DANIEL AND JOAN:

1. STEPHEN,⁴ b. Jan. 2, 1803, in Washington county, Pa.; removed to Hamilton, Ohio, in 1807; m. Eleanor M. Ewing, April 17, 1823; d. Jan 2,

- 1832, at Vermillion county, Ind. His second wife was Catherine Tuley, who d. Oct. 28, 1874. Twelve children.
2. MAJ. JOHN M.,⁴ b. Oct. 14, 1804, in Washington county, Pa., and came to Hamilton, Ohio, with his father, May 7, 1807. He was instructed by Dr. Proudfit, of Hamilton, and, in 1824, returned to his birthplace and entered Washington College. He studied law with Jesse Corwin, of Hamilton, and on Sept. 5, 1827, he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio. In 1834 he formed a partnership with William B——, who was afterwards governor of Ohio. This relation was dissolved in 1844, Major Millikin retiring to his farm, three miles east of Hamilton, to recruit his health. He did not return to legal practice, but became much interested in agriculture, contributing many papers to the farm journals. For many years his farm was a model one, where he kept improved stock. In 1846 he was a member of the State Board of Equalization. He became a member of the State Board of Agriculture in 1856, and was twice re-elected, being president of the board one year. In 1860 he was appointed a trustee of Miami University, and served in that capacity until his death. In 1873 he was named by the Secretary of the Interior as one to make a treaty with the Creek Indians for relinquishment of part of their territory to the Seminoles, and for this purpose he visited the Indian Territory. He served as treasurer of the state of Ohio in 1876-7. He was renominated in 1878, but defeated by the Democrats. The remaining years of his useful life were passed on his farm. At the time of his death he was the oldest professional man in his county. Those competent to judge have believed that he would have been a very able lawyer had he continued in practice. He was a man of fine presence, being six feet in height, of 250 pounds weight, industrious and aggressive in debate; but a partiality for rural life proved too strong a temptation and he hid him away to the fields. He m. Mary, only dau. of Joseph and Jane (Hunter) Hough, Sept. 6, 1831, by whom six children. He d. April 9, 1884.
 3. ANNA,⁴ b. Sept. 6, 1806; d. a child.
 4. THOMAS B.,⁴ b. May 8, 1808; m. Catherine, dau. of John and Frances (Luckey) Hough, Nov. 10, 1831; second, Caroline Tabscott; d. June 6, 1873, in Illinois. Three children.
 5. JAMES H.,⁴ b. May 8, 1808; d. Jan. 2, 1809.
 6. ANNA,⁴ b. Mar. 5, 1811; m. Americus Symmes; d. Jan. 5, 1839.
 7. JOAN M.,⁴ b. May 10, 1813; m. Robert, eldest son of Samuel and Jane (Richardson) Kennedy, Dec. 6, 1832; now a widow at Hamilton, Ohio.
 8. MARY,⁴ b. Aug. 22, 1815; m. David D., son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Deardorff) Conover, of Dayton, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1838; d. August 11, 1844. Issue.
 9. DANIEL,⁴ b. April 17, 1818; m. Feb. 21, 1843, Sarah J., second dau. of Cyrus and Mariah (Woodrough) Osborn in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was many years a dry goods merchant of Bethany, Ohio; later purchased a farm near Hamilton and followed agricultural work until his decease, Oct. 22, 1855. Seven children.
 10. JANE,⁴ b. Sept. 22, 1819; m. O. P. Line, April 25, 1843; d. Sept. 13, 1883. Issue.

11. JAMES,⁴ b. July 8, 1822; d. Jan. 24, 1843.
12. OTHO W.,⁴ b. Jan. 22, 1826; m. Lida Schenck, dau. of Aaron L. and Maria (Wood) Schenck, Jan. 11, 1854, and resides on a farm south of Hamilton, Ohio, where he is engaged in agriculture and excavating moulding sand. He studied medicine when a young man, but it was not congenial to his tastes and was abandoned.

CHILDREN OF DR. DANIEL AND ELLEN:

1. SARAH,⁴ b. Feb. 24, 1836; d. Jan. 31, 1842.
2. ROBERT B.,⁴ b. Feb. 24, 1836; d. Dec. 17, 1840. } twins.
3. INFANT SON,⁴ b. Dec. 17, 1837; d. Dec. 29, 1837.
4. JOEL,⁴ b. Feb. 22, 1841; d. Jan. 14, 1846.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND MARY HUNTER:

1. HANNAH,⁴ b. Sept. 20, 1814; m. William Anderson; d. May 20, 1834.
2. CAROLINE,⁴ b. Jan. 11, 1817; d. Feb. 2, 1818.
3. JAMES H.,⁴ b. Oct. 13, 1818; married and was a merchant at Hamilton, Ohio, thence removed to Decatur, Ill., where he resides.
4. JOSEPH H.,⁴ b. Aug. 15, 1820; d. Aug. 17, 1824.
5. SAMUEL H.,⁴ b. Jan. 4, 1824; d. June 15, 1826.
6. JOHN,⁴ b. Oct. 24, 1826; m. Mary C. Snively, Mar. 2, 1848; d. Aug. 28, 1892, at Hamilton, Ohio. In 1836 he removed, with his father, to Vermillion county, Ind., but returned in 1864; was for many years agent for a large firm in the city of Hamilton. He was very rich in Millikin lore, and could have given much information of the various branches of the family had he survived.

CHILDREN OF ROBERT AND SARAH GRAY.

1. SAMUEL,⁴ m. Maria Halstead, Oct. 7, 1841; she d. Dec. 14, 1868, and he m., second, a Mrs. Johnson, who d. and he m., third, Ann Shay.
2. THOMAS,⁴ b. Sept. 28, 1819; m. Mary, dau. of William B. and Juliann (Stevens) Van Hook, of Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1841.
3. ELIZABETH,⁴ m. William A. Elliott.
4. JAMES B.,⁴ b. Jan. 15, 1825 (adopted); m. Ellen Emeret, eldest dau. of Gardner W. and Ellen Emeret Ware, of Montpelier, Vt., and d. at Hamilton, Ohio, July 1, 1890; was a lawyer. He had issue.

CHILDREN OF ANDREW AND ADALINE HUNTER:

1. JOSEPH,⁴ lives at Potomac, Vermilion Co., Ill.
2. ROBERT,⁴ m. and left one son, now deceased.
3. CAROLINE,⁴ m. — Gillespie.

CHILDREN OF ABEL AND NANCY VANDYKE:

1. SAMUEL,⁴ b. Apr. 27, 1823; d. Nov. 18, 1856.
2. SARAH,⁴ b. Feb. 19, 1825; m. Noah C. McFarland, Oct. 12, 1848.
3. JAMES,⁴ b. Aug. 2, 1827; m. Anna B., dau. of Rev. S. M. Ashton, Jan. 1, 1857; now a banker at Decatur, Ill.
4. ANNA,⁴ b. Sept. 12, 1829; m. William Braden, Apr. 13, 1852; d. Dec. 17, 1856.
5. NANCY V.,⁴ b. Apr. 5, 1834; d. Sept. 5, 1854.

FIFTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF STEPHEN AND ELEANOR EWING:

1. DANIEL,⁵ b. Mar. 13, 1824; d. July 14, 1864, without issue.
2. MARGARET,⁵ b. Sept. 23, 1826; m. and had eight children; d. Jan. 14, 1879.
3. JOSEPH,⁵ b. Sept. 23, 1829; m. and had one child.

CHILDREN OF STEPHEN AND KATE TULEY:

1. MARY F.,⁵ b. July 15, 1834; m. Joseph Burnes (owner of terra cotta and fire-brick works, near Montezuma, Ind.,) and had issue; d. in Dec., 1882.
2. STEPHEN L.,⁵ b. July 1, 1837; m. Julia Beach, in New York, Oct. 19, 1857; d. in Andersonville prison, Georgia, June, 1864. Two children.
3. ALICE T.,⁵ b. Apr. 16, 1839; m. Oct. 15, 1860, to Isaac, son of Judge John R. Potter and wife Mary Worth. Two children.
4. HARRISON M.,⁵ b. Apr. 17, 1841; d. Oct. 1, 1842.
5. WINFIELD S.,⁵ b. Apr. 8, 1844; m. Caroline E. Jenks, Mar. 10, 1866, and had issue, four children.
6. HARRIET C.,⁵ b. Mar. 10, 1846; m. Nathaniel, son of David and Lucinda (Offoot) Thompson, Jan. 27, 1891. No issue (1894).
7. THOMAS C.,⁵ b. May 4, 1849; d. July 29, 1849, at Dana, Ind.
8. MELVIN P.,⁵ b. Apr. 15, 1851; d. May 17, 1853, at Dana, Ind.
9. OTHO W.,⁵ b. Mar. 14, 1859; m. Winnie, dau. of Edward and Louisa (Bailey) Johnson, of Eugene, Ind., Sept. 10, 1888, and has one dau.

CHILDREN OF MAJ. JOHN M. AND MARY HOUGH:

1. JOSEPH H.,⁵ b. July 5, 1832; d. Oct. 3, 1838, at Hamilton, Ohio.
2. COL. MINOR M.,⁵ b. July 9, 1834; m. Sept. 2, 1856, Mary Mollyneaux; d. Dec. 31, 1862, at the battle of Stone River. He attended the public schools of Hamilton, Ohio, and then entered Hanover College, Indiana, where he remained for two years. In 1852 he went to Miami University, where he was a marked man—not on account of his scholarship, though he stood well—but on account of his individuality. To quote Whitelaw Reid in "Ohio in the War": "Nothing could exceed his personal independence, his uniform regard for the feelings of others, his peremptory requirement that under all circumstances, in all places, from all persons, a similar regard should be extended to his own. Professor or president might infringe upon them, but never without an instant and indignant protest, who proceeded upon the simple basis that he was a gentleman, and no college official could be more."* He was the athlete of the college and there are traditions of his skill as a boxer and fencer. It is said that he would "put on the gloves" with five or six men at a time, when in the old gymnasium at Hamilton. At one time he undertook to teach some soldiers the use of the broadsword, and wrote home that he usually had his own way in this exercise, but that there was one big, awkward fellow who kept him pretty busy; this was none other than James A. Garfield.

Oxford, the seat of Miami University, had and still has some female

* A spirit and action to be admired.—*Author.*

seminaries, and the president and teachers of these institutions, if made of the proper stuff, led anxious lives during the school session because of the young men's pranks. In some way Minor Millikin incurred the wrath of one of the presidents. He was the "honor orator" of his society at the winter exhibition. This president, with many young ladies of the school, were in attendance at the exercises. The orator of the evening, seeing an opportunity for sweet revenge, left his announced oration, and took for his subject the prevailing system of female education, and for an hour made "courteous fun" of the president's methods.

He graduated in 1854, and went to Harvard Law School, where he took an active part in stirring debates before the Law School Congress on the slavery question. An attempt was made by southern students to break up the meetings—acting much as Southern senators do at Washington. Two students led the opposition to this attempt, one being George W. Smalley, son-in-law to Wendell Phillips, and the other the subject of this notice.

After leaving Harvard, he entered the law office of Thomas Corwin.

A year later he was married and started on a bridal tour in Europe, which lasted a twelvemonth. After his return he bought the *Hamilton Intelligencer*, the Republican paper for Butler county, and was its editor for two years; then sold and retired to his farm.

The war now came on and he enlisted in the cavalry. As the government could not furnish horses in time to get the company off to West Virginia, he advanced funds for the purchase of twenty-four. After a campaign of three months he was endorsed by his commanders as the best cavalry officer in that department; a recommendation which aided him in securing the appointment of major of the 1st Ohio Cavalry. When the colonel of this command resigned, Major Millikin was promoted to fill the vacancy; an action which excited such jealousy that he was ordered before a board of regular officers for examination, to prove if the charges of incompetency could be sustained. He passed the examination and received the highest compliments of the examiners. In the battle of Stone River he ordered a charge with the expectation of being supported by the infantry, but the little band of cavalry found itself cut off from retreat and surrounded by a superior force. While engaged in a hand to hand fight he was shot in the neck and almost instantly killed. His remains were recovered and brought back to Hamilton. In his will he expressed a wish that he should be buried without pomp; that a slab of native stone, over which wild vines might grow, should mark his resting place; and then he added: "Let it be forgotten that I am there."

Prof. David Swing, of Chicago, who was intimately acquainted with him, said at the time of his death: "The soul of Minor was of the intense school. What he was, he was thoroughly; whom he liked, he liked deeply; whom he disliked, he disliked cordially. * * * His mind was many-sided. To the taste for literature he added a love for the practical in ordinary life. He was philosophic and romantic, ready to lecture upon reform or to weave together such thoughts as might win for one the title of a poet. He loved that progress that comes by a better education, and he loved also that progress of ideas which comes through the sword. He was ready to teach kindly a little child or to

meet his foe with terrible force upon the battlefield. Talented, original, independent, brave, he was also affectionate and religious. He had some faults, but far more virtues, and the deformity of the former fades from our sight while we look upon the beauty of the latter, just as the spots upon the sun are not remembered while we stand in the fields of June." He left one son, of whom hereafter.

3. MARY J.,⁵ b. Jan. 29, 1837; d. Sept. 22, 1838, at Hamilton, Ohio.
4. REV. JOSEPH,⁵ b. Jan. 28, 1840; m. July 25, 1865, Emily, dau. of Samuel Brown, of Trenton, N. J., and d. at Hamilton, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1883. He attended at the old Miami University, where he graduated in 1859. He was a very precocious child and, like most such, of a delicate constitution; for this reason he was not allowed in school for several years, but nevertheless graduated at the age of nineteen. After leaving the university he went to Minnesota with his friend and classmate, Whitelaw Reid, where he "roughed it" for a while. He next went to Princeton Theological Seminary. He went to Europe in 1861 and again in 1862, in which year he was licensed to preach, and began at New Paris, Preble county, Ohio, where he remained until the spring of 1863, when ill health compelled him to make another trip abroad. He preached at times until 1871, when he accepted the chair of Greek in Miami University. In 1873 he took the chair of Modern Languages and Literature in the Ohio State University, where he remained till 1881. That winter he spent in Florida, hoping to gain back his health, but in vain, for he came back not improved, and soon died. His mind, so philosophical in his earlier years, later took a turn toward living nature, and one passion with him was botany. His preaching was hardly up to the standard of orthodoxy adopted by his Presbyterian congregations, and as he could not conscientiously preach according to the teachings of that body he gradually ceased. He was a man of great industry, but his work was never temperately done; it was performed in such a way and at such a time that stronger constitutions than his would have broken down.
5. MARY E.,⁵ b. Mar. 19, 1843; m. June 22, 1865, to Henry Libby, of Portland, Me., and d. at Hamilton, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1870.
6. DR. DANIEL,⁵ b. April 17, 1845; m. Oct. 9, 1866, Amanda, youngest dau. of William and Anna (Jeneper) Hunter. His early life was spent on the farm and at the country and public schools of Hamilton, Ohio. He graduated from the high school in 1862-3, and in 1863-4 he attended the Sheffield School at Yale, giving attention mostly to chemistry; with his young wife began housekeeping on his father's farm in 1866, and remained nine years, doing outdoor work and studying. During the summer of 1873, the year of the Greeley campaign, while on a visit to Minneapolis, he contributed some editorials to the *Minneapolis Times*, a paper devoted to Horace Greeley, and edited by Mr. Plinny Bartlett, formerly of Hamilton, Ohio. The journalistic fever was now very strong on him; life on the farm hardly offered the opportunities he desired, and he sought a larger sphere. Finally he devoted his time to the study of medicine, and attended Miami Medical College, from which he graduated in 1875. He has since been actively engaged in practice in Hamilton, Ohio. From 1886 to 1893 he filled the chair of "Chemistry, Medical Jurisprudence, and Materia Medica and Therapeutics," in

Miami Medical College. In 1893 he resigned from the faculty because he could not spend the time in Cincinnati necessary for his duties. Dr. Millikin has been a prolific writer on pedagogics, especially on physiological lines. On several occasions he has delivered addresses in neighboring counties, on that and kindred subjects. He contributed the sketch of Butler county in "Butler County Art Work," a book recently issued in Chicago. He also wrote an article for the "Centennial Souvenir Book of Hamilton," on the literary men of the city, not yet published. His many papers on medical subjects are made doubly attractive by his rare literary style. Though not yet fifty years old he is, with one exception, the senior physician of Hamilton engaged in active practice. In this family there were four children, of whom more hereafter.

CHILD OF THOMAS B. AND CATHERINE HOUGH:

1. CATHERINE,⁵ b. Feb. 17, 1833; was m. Feb. 2, 1853, to David Patton, and resides at 244½ Dayton street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS B. AND CAROLINE TABSCOTT:

1. ANDREW,⁵
2. HENRY,⁵ d. in army at Camp Nelson, Ky.

CHILDREN OF DANIEL AND SARAH OSBORN:

1. THEOPHILUS M.,⁵ b. Jan. 28, 1844; m. Susan N. Withron, Aug. 7, 1872, at Hamilton, Ohio. His early years were spent on the farm, but owing to ill health he engaged in the grocery business in Hamilton; afterwards traveled for the Long & Alstetter Company until incapacitated by sickness. He d. Aug. 7, 1885, issueless.
2. WILLIAM H.,⁵ b. Dec. 27, 1845; m. Adelaide Bealer, Nov. 14, 1865; went into business at the age of thirteen and advanced to the management of the cloak and suit department in the John Shillito Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. His health failing he moved to Connersville, Ind., in Feb., 1876, where he opened a dry goods store; was an elder in the Presbyterian church. He d. June 9, 1882.
3. MARCELLA E.,⁵ b. Sept. 27, 1847; d. Apr. 4, 1874; was a graduate of Monroe Academy, Monroe, Ohio.
4. CLARA A.,⁵ b. Dec. 5, 1849; m. June 9, 1870, Theodore H. Siegrish; lives at Alexandria, Ind.
5. JOHN,⁵ b. Mar. 1, 1852; d. Sept. 9, 1852.
6. DANIEL B.,⁵ b. April 19, 1853; m. Bella M. Morrison, Feb. 27, 1879. He began in business when only a lad as a clerk at Hamilton, Ohio. In 1877 he joined his brother William, at Connersville, Ind., but in 1878 opened a separate store in that city; now a traveling salesman for the Troy Carriage Co.
7. FANNIE K.,⁵ b. May 24, 1855; m. June 23, 1866, Hugh Gray, of Glenwood, Ind. He took charge of her brother's store in Connersville, Ind.

CHILDREN OF OTHO AND LIDA SCHENCK:

1. VIOLA D.,⁵ b. Oct. 20, 1854; d. Sept. 5, 1856.
2. FRANK L.,⁵ b. Feb. 20, 1858, in Hamilton, Ohio, where he resides on his father's farm.

3. ROSE L.,⁵ b. July 23, 1861; at home.
4. LILLY D.,⁵ b. Mar. 14, 1864; at home.
5. OTTO W.,⁵ b. Apr. 11, 1866; d. Oct. 7, 1867.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND MARY SNIVELY:

1. ADALINE S.,⁵ b. Dec. 16, 1848; m. Mar. 28, 1872, S. B. Berry and lives at Beattie, Kansas.
2. HANNAH E.,⁵ b. May 23, 1851; m. Aug. 24, 1875, J. Wilson; lives at Greensburg, Ind.
3. SAMUEL H.,⁵ b. Feb. 9, 1853; m. Mary, dau. of John and Elizabeth (Schneider) Schelly, Sept. 15, 1886. He was early a mechanic, but studied dentistry, and graduated from Cincinnati Dental College in 1881. For eight or ten years practised in Hamilton; then retired and purchased a carpet store. Two children in Hamilton, Ohio.
4. HENRY L.,⁵ b. Feb. 9, 1853; dentist in Greensburg, Ind.; a graduate of Cincinnati Dental College, 1880, and practised ever since.
5. AGNES R.,⁵ b. Oct. 5, 1855; m. Caleb W. King, of Richmond, Ind.; lives there now.
6. HORACE F.,⁵ b. Sept. 6, 1857; m. Ida B. Statsman, Dec. 23, 1886; now running a barber shop in Danville, Ind. Two children there.
7. MARY E.,⁵ b. Jan. 20, 1867; now a teacher in Hamilton public schools.
8. JOHN M.,⁵ b. Aug. 30, 1875; lives at Hamilton, Ohio.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND LOUISA HALSTEAD:

1. HELEN,⁵ b. July 30, 1842; m. Charles Miller; resides in Chicago, Ill.
2. WILLIAM H.,⁵ b. July 26, 1844; m. Mar., 1866, Amelia, dau. of James M. and Nancy (McGilbery) Johnson; now an engineer in Hamilton, O.
3. MARY E.,⁵ b. Sept. 18, 1849; m. ———— Keppler, and resides at 51 Pine street, Chicago, Ill.
4. HARRY,⁵ b. June 5, 1856; d. Sept. 23, 1858.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND MARY VAN HOOK:

1. WILLIAM B.,⁵ b. Aug. 16, 1842; clerk and real estate agent; d. at Hamilton, Ohio.
2. ROBERT B.,⁵ b. Mar. 21, 1844; m. Cassie Brandon, of Piqua; removed to Peoria, Ill.
3. SARAH G.,⁵ b. April 21, 1846; m. Henry E. Van D——; living in Hamilton, Ohio.
4. MURRAY G.,⁵ b. June 14, 1849; m. Josephine, dau. of Lewis D. and Jane (Riley) Campbell, at Hamilton; d. July 14, 1874. One son.
5. IRA S.,⁵ b. Feb. 2, 1852; m. Lucy A., eldest dau. of William G. and Maria (Dillingham) Bakewell (b. Oct. 25, 1859, at Shelbyville, Ky.; d. April 1, 1886, in Hamilton, Ohio). Feb. 14, 1882. He m., second, Nov. 29, 1888, Zenaïde C., youngest dau. of Edward W. and Florence (Smith) Schenck, b. Dec. 13, 1868. Four children. Mr. Milliken is now (1894) secretary of Hamilton Water Works, and director, secretary, and manager of the Hamilton & Lindenwald Electric Transit Co., 1889 to 1894.

6. MARY,⁵ b. April 4, 1854; m. Merrill N. Smith, of Terra Haute, Ind.; d. July 18, 1884.
7. JULIA,⁵ b. Mar. 26, 1857; m. Lee S. Harrison, of Peoria, Ill., where she resides.

CHILDREN OF JAMES B. AND ELLEN E. WARE:

1. THOMAS,⁵ b. May 30, 1853; unmarried; farmer.
2. CHARLES S.,⁵ b. May 27, 1855; m. Lessie Cobaugh, of Hamilton, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1890. He has long been in the clothing business, and is now of the firm of Gilchrist & Millikin, Hamilton, Ohio. His is the largest house of its kind in the city.
3. JAMES O.,⁵ b. Feb. 11, 1857, unmarried; a trader in Hamilton, Ohio.
4. SUSAN,⁵ b. Mar. 1, 1859; m. Nov., 1878, W. M. Hull. After the death of her husband, she m., second, Nov. 5, 1888, Charles E. Tilton, and now resides in Hamilton, Ohio.

SIXTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF STEPHEN L. AND JULIA BEACH:

1. EDWIN B.,⁶ b. Feb. 22, 1861; now in Denver, Col.
2. STEPHEN D.,⁶ b. Sept. 1, 1863; d. Nov. 7, 1864.

CHILDREN OF WINFIELD S. AND CAROLINE E. JENKS:

1. PORTIER,⁶ b. Dec. 15, 1867; married.
2. HARRY,⁶ b. Apr. 22, 1870; deceased.
3. EDGAR O.,⁶ b. July, 1873.
4. BERTY C.,⁶ b. Dec., 1879.

CHILD OF OTHO W. AND WINNIE JOHNSON:

1. CARRIE T.,⁶ b. Sept., 1889.

CHILD OF COL. MINOR AND MARY MOLLYNEAUX:

1. PAUL,⁶ b. Apr. 4, 1858, at Hamilton, Ohio; m. Minnie Thomas. He is now engaged in business in Cincinnati as general secretary of the Cincinnati Transfer Co.; resides at Bellevue, Ky., of which he is one of the council. He is much interested in the gymnasium.

CHILDREN OF DR. DANIEL AND AMANDA HUNTER:

1. DR. MARK,⁶ b. Mar. 23, 1868, at Fairfield, Ohio; m. May, youngest dau. of William and Martha (Woods) Beckett, June 29, 1893; graduated at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1892; attended Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Md., 1886-7, 1887-8, 1888-9; now a practicing physician at Hamilton, Ohio. He has with much pains collected the data herein published relating to this branch of the Millikin family; has one dau., *Frances*,⁷ b. Apr. 28, 1894.
2. MARY,⁶ b. Oct. 19, 1870; lives at home in Hamilton.
3. GUY,⁶ b. Feb. 11, 1877. He d. suddenly, while attending high school in Hamilton, Jan. 16, 1894.
4. MINOR,⁶ b. May 17, 1880; d. July 17, 1880.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM H. AND AMELIA JOHNSON:

1. LOUISA F.,⁶ b. Feb. 20, 1867; d. Aug. 3, 1867.
2. GEORGE K.,⁶ b. Mar. 10, 1868; d. July 6, 1868.

3. JESSIE F.,⁶ b. Feb. 21, 1869; m. Jan. 7, 1891, to Samuel B. Taylor and lives at Hamilton, Ohio.
4. HELEN M.,⁶ b. June 17, 1871; m. Oct. 11, 1892, to David G. Moore; resides in Hamilton, Ohio.
5. LEAH M.,⁶ b. Aug. 28, 1878.
6. ROBERT J.,⁶ b. Dec. 1, 1882.
7. BESSIE K.,⁶ b. Dec. 26, 1886.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL H. AND MARY SCHELLY:

1. ARNOULD S.,⁶ b. Nov. 18, 1886, at Hamilton, Ohio.
2. EUGENE D.,⁶ b. Feb. 12, 1891, at Hamilton, Ohio.

CHILDREN OF HORACE F. AND IDA STATSMAN:

1. JOHN,⁶ b. Jan. 7, 1888, at Danville, Ind.
2. (CHILD),⁶ b. Jan. 13, 1892, at Danville, Ind.

CHILD OF MURRAY G. AND JANE CAMPBELL:

1. CAMPBELL,⁶ now in Harvard Law School.

Robert Milliken, of Ontario, Richland county, Ohio, had a son,

Salathiel D. Milliken, b. Sept. 21, 1846; m. Nancy J. Wrightly, May 12, 1866. He served in the Civil war in the 4th Ohio Cavalry; enlisted Feb. 22, 1864, and was discharged July 15, 1865. His wife was b. in Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, April 17, 1851. He was killed by a boiler explosion at the Hayden Rolling Mill, Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1890. Children:

1. JOSEPH, b. in Galia county, Ohio, Feb. 27, 1868.
2. GEORGE L., b. in Butler county, Ohio, April 17, 1870; m. Katie Schmitt, July 27, 1893.
3. ALTON W., b. in Allen county, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1873; d. July 22, 1875.
4. MARY R., b. in Allen county, Ohio, Dec. 12, 1876.

MILLIKENS OF JUNIATA, PA.

There is no authentic record of the first settlement of this branch of the Milliken family in Pennsylvania. Family tradition, with a chronology ranging from 1758 to 1770, has three brothers, THOMAS, MICHAEL, and JAMES, come from the north of Ireland, of whom Michael died on the voyage, and Thomas and James settled in Chester county, Pa. This branch of the family is descended from old Presbyterian stock and many of the name adhere to that denomination, to which a number of ministers has been given, one at least of world-wide fame and one missionary to China. Naturally extremely conservative, the family, for the greater part, have been Democrats, though many left the party on the slavery issue, and recently a good number have joined with the Prohibitionists. Born mechanics, the tendency has been toward wood-working and mechanical engineering. Many have been and are farmers, some of them prominent as Patrons of Husbandry. A good number are now in professional life.

Thomas Milliken¹ settled in what is now Spruce Hill township, Juniata county, Pa., sometime between 1760 and 1770, and "took up" several thou-

sand acres of land there. He married Jane McConnell, a dau. of one of the first settlers in the Tuscarora valley. At the beginning of the Revolution he, with several neighbors, walked to Lancaster, Pa., where they joined a company of expert riflemen then being made up. This company was a part of the second regiment and was sent to Cambridge, where they arrived Aug. 4, 1775, and took part in the later engagements in that locality, under General Lee. He was with Arnold at Quebec and during the expedition he rendered valuable service as a spy. Later in the war he served under Putnam and was attached to Washington's staff. In 1778, completely broken down by long marches, exposure to cold, and hunger, he was sent home and soon died. He was buried in the "McKee graveyard." His sons were: JOHN,² JAMES,² EDWARD,² SAMUEL,² and THOMAS²; probably several daughters.

SECOND GENERATION.

1. JOHN,² lived and died in Westmoreland county, Pa., where his descendants mostly reside.
2. JAMES,² b. Oct. 31, 1769; m. Mar. 24, 1795, to Jane Boggs, b. Jan. 11, 1772, d. Feb. 16, 1827. He lived in Juniata county, Pa., where he d. Jan. 1, 1858, leaving issue, of whom hereafter.
3. EDWARD,² went first to Dauphin Co., Pa., afterwards to Susquehanna Co.
4. SAMUEL,² settled in Juniata county, Pa., where the larger number of his descendants now reside. He m. Mary Gray and had five sons and one dau., viz.: *Abraham,³ Thomas,³ William,³ Mary,³ John,³ and Samuel.³*
5. THOMAS,² went to Centre county, Pa., and his posterity are now in Centre, Mifflin, Huntingdon, and Blair counties; some in Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

THIRD GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND JANE BOGGS:

1. THOMAS I.,³ b. Dec. 4, 1795; m. Apr. 12, 1822, Rachel Beal, b. Dec. 15, 1796, d. Mar. 20, 1847. He d. Sept. 11, 1876; was an associate judge for one term; farmer in Juniata Co., Pa. Children hereafter.
2. MARY,³ b. Jan. 7, 1797; d. Dec. 28, 1843.
3. JOHN,³ b. Mar. 20, 1799; m. Feb. 17, 1825, Isabella Barclay, b. Sept. 7, 1799, d. Mar. 31, 1881. He d. Apr. 16, 1864, with issue.
4. MILLIE,³ b. July 14, 1801; m. June 10, 1834, to Joshua Beale, b. Nov. 26, 1791, d. Dec. 20, 1893. She d. Nov. 27, 1875, leaving descendants.
5. JAMES B.,³ b. Aug. 16, 1803; m. Nov. 12, 1839, to Mary McDonald, b. Aug. 21, 1804, and had issue, *Margaret,⁴* b. in 1840.
6. MARY,³ m. John Enslow and had issue.
7. JANE,³ m. George Beale.
8. JOSEPH,³ b. 1809; m. Elizabeth H. Baird. Six children, of whom more.
9. MARGARET,³ b. 1810; m. John McDonald and had six children.
10. FRANCIS,³ b. 1812 (?); m. Sarah Brynes.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND MARY GRAY:

1. THOMAS S.,³ b. June 3, 1797; m. Aug. 8, 1832, Catherine Kilgore, b. July 20, 1813, d. Sept. 14, 1879. He d. Apr. 18, 1864. Twelve children, of whom hereafter.

2. ABRAHAM,³ b. May 29, 1801; m. April 2, 1834, Mary Synder, b. 1811 (?), and had a son.
3. WILLIAM,³ m. Nancy Beal and had no less than six children.
4. JOHN,³ m. Mary Snyder, and had one dau. He d. May 7, 1863.
5. SAMUEL,³ m. Juliana Tousey.
6. MARY,³

FOURTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS I. AND RACHEL BEAL:

1. JANE,⁴ b. Apr. 27, 1823; m. Nov. 24, 1870, William Neely; d. Nov. 10, 1884; he d. Nov. 10, 1872.
2. RACHEL,⁴ b. July 9, 1826; d. Oct. 1, 1827.
3. JAMES B.,⁴ b. July 16, 1828; m. Dec. 6, 1855, Margaret Forbes, b. Jan. 20, 1826, and had issue; resides in Marionville, Mo.; F. and A. M., R. A. M., K. T.
4. MARY A.,⁴ b. Aug., 1830; m. Dec. 19, 1867, to Thomas M. Barnard, b. Nov. 16, 1806 (?); d. Nov. 5, 1880.
5. DAVID B.,⁴ b. Jan. 1, 1833; m. Apr. 28, 1853, Elizabeth McCoy; Mar. 11, 1857, m. Margaret Okeson; third wife, Rebecca Eaton. He read medicine under Dr. S. B. Crawford, of McCoysville, and graduated at the University of New York City; has lived and practised in Landisburg, Pa., since 1857; served one term in the Pennsylvania Legislature; in politics, a Democrat; in religion, a Presbyterian. Child, *Emma*,⁵ m. ——— Boden.
6. JOHN D.,⁴ b. Oct. 23, 1835; m. Oct. 23, 1860, Jane Burchfield; served one term in the Pennsylvania Legislature; was an active member of the Patrons of Husbandry; lived all his life near Pleasant Valley, Pa., and d. there Jan. 18, 1894; Presbyterian and Democrat. Eight children.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND ISABELLA BARCLAY:

1. MARY J.,⁴ b. Mar. 4, 1827; m. Joseph Caldwell and had issue.
2. JAMES L.,⁴ b. Dec. 31, 1831; m. May 12, 1858, to Sarah E. Ickes, who d. Dec. 7, 1864. Issue.
3. ISABELLA,⁴ b. Sept. 11, 1833; m. William Ickes in 1853; had a son, and d. Oct. 28, 1855.
4. WILLIAM B.,⁴ b. Feb. 27, 1836; m. Sarah Ewing and had issue, *Charles*,⁵ *Herbert*,⁵ and *Nevin J.*⁵ He d. Jan. 20 (25), 1890.
5. JOHN A.,⁴ b. March 22, 1838; m. Mary Gushart; had issue; d. May 29, 1892.
6. JOSEPH B.,⁴ b. Jan. 20, 1840; d. Aug. 4, 1893.
7. MARTHA A.,⁴ b. Oct. 14, 1842; m. Charles W. Book, and had issue.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND ELIZABETH BAIRD:

1. MATHEW,⁴ b. 1836.
2. ALMIRA,⁴ b. 1837.
3. MARGARET E.,⁴ b. 1839.
4. MILLE A.,⁴ b. 1841.
5. MARY E.,⁴ b. 1843.
6. JAMES M.,⁴ b. 1849.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND CATHERINE KILGORE:

1. FRANCES,⁴ b. Nov. 12, 1832.
2. FOSTER,⁴ b. Sept. 3, 1834.
3. FRANCIS,⁴ b. May 29, 1836.
4. JAMES,⁴ b. Aug. 22, 1838; m. Oct. 14, 1863, Eddie McCulloch, b. May 27, 1842, and had issue.
5. SAMUEL,⁴ b. Aug. 14, 1840; d. Aug. 8, 1843.
6. ABRAHAM,⁴ b. Sept. 5, 1842.
7. WILLIAM,⁴ b. Oct. 25, 1844.
8. MARY,⁴ b. Sept. 23, 1846; m. Dec. 4, 1873, David B. Drolesbaugh, who d. Mar. 25, 1889.
9. NANCY,⁴ b. June 30, 1848.
10. INFANT,⁴ b. Mar. 28, 1850; d. Mar. 30, 1850.
11. DAVID B.,⁴ born August 27, 1851; m. Dec. 13, 1883, Martha J. I. D. Dougherty, b. Sept. 22, 1857, and had issue, three children.
12. THOMAS,⁴ b. July 26, 1854; d. Sept. 8, 1877.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND NANCY BEALE:

1. MARY,⁴ m. William Telfer and had issue, six children.
2. NANCY,⁴ m. George Bryner and had five children.
3. JOHN W.⁴
4. WILLIAM A.,⁴ m. Selnia Taylor and had issue.
5. MARGARET,⁴ b. Feb. 17, 1831; m. John Noss, b. Jan. 20, 1828. She had a numerous family; d. Sept. 3, 1886.
6. SAMUEL,⁴ m. Elizabeth — and had six children.

CHILD OF JOHN AND MARY SYNDER:

1. MARGARET J.,⁴ b. Nov. 27, 1836; m. Mar. 30, 1856, William A. Ewing, b. Jan. 16, 1833.

FIFTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND MARGARET FORBES:

1. ALICE J.,⁵ b. Jan. 9, 1857; m. Nov. 5, 1874, G. W. Logur.
2. CHARLES W.,⁵ b. May 30, 1858; m. Jan. 20, 1889, Mattie Hurd.
3. MERWIN O.,⁵ b. May 4, 1860; m. Oct. 31, 1886, Bertie Kenner.
4. ANNA R.,⁵ b. Nov. 14, 1861; m. Nov. 29, 1882, John G. Dickinson, and has issue.
5. JOHN,⁵ b. Mar. 7, 1863.
6. MARY A.,⁵ b. Feb., 1866; d. Aug. 3, 1868.

CHILD OF DAVID B. AND ELIZABETH MCCOY:

1. EMMA,⁵ m. — Boden.

CHILDREN OF JOHN D. AND JANE BURCHFIELD:

1. DR. STEWART C. A.,⁵ b. Sept. 1, 1861; m. I. Bertha Barnard (b. Sept. 1, 1872), May 15, 1890, and has issue. He read medicine with Dr. D. B. Milliken; graduated from the university of New York city, March 8, 1888; has practised in New York city, at Pleasant View, and Waterloo,

Juniata county, and at Shade Valley, Huntingdon county, Pa., where he now resides; member O. I. H., P. O. S. of A., P. of H., and I. O. O. F. The dau., *Ida B. B.*,⁶ was b. Mar. 30, 1894.

2. ANNA J. M.,⁵ b. Jan. 10, 1863; m. Jan. 25, 1894, William Beatty and lives at Honey Creek, Pa.
3. MILLIE B.,⁵ b. Dec. 12, 1865.
4. THOMAS L.,⁵ b. July 4, 1867; in Illinois.
5. LOUIS B.,⁵ b. Sept. 11, 1869; at Princeton College.
6. JAMES W. B.,⁵ b. July 19, 1871; in Illinois.
7. LIZZIE A.,⁵ b. June 22, 1873.
8. JOHN M.,⁵ b. May 29, 1882; d. June 3, 1882.

CHILDREN OF JAMES L. AND SARAH E. ICKES:

1. OSCAR W.,⁵ b. Mar. 24, 1859; m. Ida Heikes.
2. IRA L.,⁵ b. Nov. 8, 1861; d. Nov. 26, 1884.

MULLIKENS OF BRADFORD, MASS.

The traditions handed down by the venerable members of this family make their ancestors come from Glasgow, Scotland, to Newburyport, Mass., but the records compiled by one of them begins with

Robert Mulliken,¹ whose name appears on the church records of Boston in connection with the births and baptisms of several of his children. The wife of this Robert was named Rebecca; he d. June 11, 1741. The children, as far as known, born in Boston, were:

1. ROBERT,² b. Dec. 9, 1686; m. Mary Hartbath, Oct. 4, 1737, and probably d. June 19, 1756; supposed to have settled in Bradford, Mass. A Robert was admitted to the church there June 26, 1720.
2. JOHN,^{2*} b. Jan. 26, 1690; m. Mary —, who with him was admitted to the church in Bradford, Mar., 1719; second, Jan. 29, 1732-3, Sarah Griffin. He probably d. Nov. 10, 1737; had issue.
3. MARY,² b. Sept. 26, 1692; m. Thomas Stickney, June 19, 1716.
4. SAMUEL,² b. Jan. 10, 1694.
5. BENJAMIN,² b. Mar. 8, 1695; m. Elizabeth Stickney and settled in Bradford, Mass., where his children, of whom hereafter, were born. He was a justice of the peace and captain of the first foot company of Bradford, Apr. 18, 1757. We have also the following record: "Feb. 3, 1762. To Benjamin Milliken, Esq., for the use of Meribah Stickney (his nephew's widow) the sum of £2, allowed by the General Court for the loss of her husband's gun, he being a soldier in the year 1758, and died on his return home as mentioned in her petition."
6. REBECCA,² b. June 12, 1699; m. Aug. 2, 1722, to Benjamin Gage.

* Dec. 7, 1709, "John Mulekin" was one of fifteen men, of Haverhill, to whom in town meeting it was voted to give liberty "to build a seat to sit in, in the hind seat of the meeting-house, in the west gallery, they also promising that they would not build so high as to damnify the light of them windows at the said west end of the said west gallery, *provided* they make up the number of twenty persons to sit in said seat."

7. JOSEPH,² b. Feb. 1, 1703; m. Jan. 7, 1736, Phebe Tyler. He was on the list of polls of Haverhill, Mass., in 1745.
8. EBENEZER,² b. Feb. 26, 1705; d. Dec. 10, 1714.

THIRD GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF ROBERT AND MARY:

1. HANNAH,³ b. July, 1738.
2. MARY,³ b. Jan. 31, 1739.
3. ROBERT,³ bapt. in 1741.
4. DANIEL,³ b. Dec. 22, 1743.*
5. EBENEZER,³ b. Nov. 22, 1745; m. Elizabeth Nixon, of Bradford, Mass.; d. 1786.
6. SARAH,³ d. Jan. 20, 1748.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND MARY AND SARAH:

1. SAMUEL,³ bapt. June 12, 1720; m. Sarah Kelley and settled in Bradford and Newburyport, where his descendants have resided. He was by trade a clock maker and worked in Bradford with his uncle Jonathan (Benjamin?) and brother Nathaniel, where a considerable business was carried on. He had issue, of whom hereafter. He d. 1782.
2. NATHANIEL,³ b. Aug. 8, 1722; m. Lydia Stone, of Lexington, Mass., June 6, 1751, and settled in that town about the same time. He first saw Lydia at her father's house in Lexington, in 1748, when he went there to set up one of his tall clocks. He purchased four acres of land with house, barn, and shop thereon; the latter he fitted up for clock making, where he continued to carry on the business, and many of these old time-pieces are still running and prized very highly. He d. Nov. 23, 1767, and his widow occupied the house at the time of the retreat of the British, on the 19th of April, 1775, who set fire to the buildings and stood by until they were burned down. There were seven children, of whom hereafter.
3. JOHN,³ b. Jan. 16, 1728; d. in infancy.
4. EBENEZER,³ bapt. Feb. 8, 1736; d. young.
5. HANNAH,³ bapt. Sept. 18, 1737.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN AND ELIZABETH STICKNEY.

1. SARAH,³ b. Feb. 11, 1721; m. Ephraim Kimball, Feb. 5, 1740; George Kimball, Oct. 21, 1748.
2. ELIZABETH,³ b. July 21, 1724; m. Ebenezer Jaquish, Oct. 22, 1747.
3. EBENEZER,³ b. Dec. 15, 1725; m. Susanna, who d. Dec. 29, 1789, and had issue. He d. Oct. 29, 1728.
4. AMOS,³ b. Nov. 30, 1727; m. Mehitable Gage, of Bradford, Mass., May 14, 1776 (?).
5. MARY,³ b. July 21, 1729; d. Aug. 4, 1729.
6. BENJAMIN,³ bapt. Feb. 1, 1731; m. Ruth Peabody, of Boxford, Aug. 7, 1763.

*In 1760 in roll of men from Haverhill, Mass., for the reduction of Canada was "Daniel Milliken."



Charles H. Mulliken

7. REBECCA,³ b. Sept. 2, 1733; m. James Haseltine, Nov. 1, 1754.
8. ABIGAIL,³ b. Sept. 16, 1735; m. Daniel Jaquish.
9. MARY,³ b. Mar. 27, 1737; m. Samuel Kinney, of Newburyport.
10. JOSEPH,³ b. Oct. 29, 1739; m. Elizabeth —, and had issue.

FOURTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND SARAH KELLEY:

1. JONATHAN,⁴ b. 1747; m. Susanna Pearsons,* of Newburyport, Mass., where he settled. He was a watchmaker, merchant, and ship-owner. He d. in 1782, and Sept. 27, 1784, his three children, whose names will follow, were placed under guardianship; these were *Samuel*,⁵ aged 15; *Michael*,⁵ aged 13; *Nathaniel*,⁵ aged 8.

CHILDREN OF NATHANIEL AND LYDIA STONE:

1. NATHANIEL,⁴ b. Mar. 30, 1752; d. Feb. 6, 1776, unmarried.
2. LYDIA,⁴ b. July 11, 1753; m. Joseph Burrill, and settled in Haverhill, where she d. and Mr. Burrill m., second, her cousin, and had issue.
3. JOHN,⁴ b. Dec. 25, 1754; m. Lydia Whitney, June, 1780, and had issue, of whom hereafter.
4. SAMUEL,⁴ b. July 4, 1756; d. 1807, unmarried.
5. MARY,⁴ b. Dec. 4, 1757; m. Elijah Sanderson, 1781; d. Oct., 1842.
6. REBECCA,⁴ b. Dec. 10, 1762; m. Levi Harrington, July 27, 1784; died Sept., 1820.
7. JOSEPH,⁴ b. Apr. 9, 1765; m. Hepzibah Flint, Dec. 23, 1790; d. Feb. 4, 1802; had issue.

CHILDREN OF EEENEZER AND SUSANNA:

1. HANNAH,⁴ b. Nov. 17, 1777.
2. ISAAC,⁴ b. May 28, 1780.
3. JOHN,⁴ b. Oct. 20, 1785.
4. BENJAMIN,⁴ b. Jan. 13, 1783.

CHILDREN OF AMOS AND MEHITABLE GAGE:

1. MEHITABLE,⁴ b. Aug. 24, 1756; d. Nov. 27, 1757.
2. BENJAMIN,⁴ b. Feb. 7, 1763; m. Mary Stewart, b. May 10, 1763, and d. Mar., 1840. He d. in 1848; said to have been a pensioner; suppose he lived at Stillwater, Saratoga county, N. Y.; had nine children.
3. NATHANIEL,⁴ b. Feb. 27, 1766.
4. JOSEPH,⁴ b. June 28, 1767.
5. SARAH,⁴ b. Feb. 22, 1770; m. Phineas Carlton, Aug., 1784.
6. MOSES,⁴ b. May 12, 1772.
7. ANNA,⁴ b. Aug. 30, 1774.
8. DR. ISAAC,⁴ b. Dec. 15, 1778; m. Hannah Barker, b. Oct. 31, 1779, of Bradford, Mass., and settled in Townsend, where he d. in 1837; she d. in 1827.

* Susanna Millican was a householder in Haverhill, Mass., in 1799.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND ELIZABETH:

1. BETTY,⁴ b. Sept. 28, 1763.
2. EDWARD,⁴ b. Dec. 8, 1766.
3. REBECCA,⁴ b. Dec. 2, 1768 (?).
4. BENJAMIN,⁴ b. June 2, 1773.
5. JOSEPH,⁴ b. May 27, 1775.
6. SAMUEL,⁴ b. May 23, 1777.

FIFTH GENERATION.

1. SAMUEL,⁵ son of Jonathan and Susanna, b. in 1769; m. Phebe Pearsons, of Newburyport, Mass., where he resided and was for many years cashier of a local bank. He d. in 1858. Eleven children, of whom more.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND LYDIA WHITNEY:

1. NATHANIEL,⁵ born March 17, 1781; m. Mary Chandler, May 22, 1806; second, May 6, 1819, Lydia Sanderson. He had issue by both wives; d. June 28, 1865.
2. JOHN M.,⁵ b. Apr. 26, 1783; m. Susanna Reed, Nov. 3, 1813; d. Aug. 5, 1855; a numerous family.
3. LUCY,⁵ b. May 30, 1785; d. unmarried July 6, 1805.
4. ISAAC,⁵ b. June 1, 1789; m. Mary Nelson, Dec. 7, 1815, and had issue, eight children.
5. SAMUEL,⁵ b. April 20, 1791; m. Mary L. Payson in 1819. He d. Feb. 19, 1843. Seven children.
6. FAUSTINA,⁵ b. Apr. 20, 1793; d. Apr. 25, 1815, unmarried.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND HEZIBAH FLINT:

1. HARRIET,⁵ b. Apr. 28, 1791; m. John Haywood, June 1, 1810; d. Apr. 28, 1891.
2. MARY,⁵ b. Mar. 11, 1793; m. Asa Porter.
3. SALLY,⁵ b. Apr. 27, 1795; d. July 2, 1866, unmarried.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN AND MARY STEWART:

1. POLLY,⁵ b. Oct. 1, 1784; d. Aug., 1866.
2. SALLY,⁵ b. Sept. 17, 1786; d. Mar., 1822.
3. ISAAC,⁵ b. Aug. 30, 1788; d. 1850.
4. BENJAMIN,⁵ b. July 27, 1791; d. Mar. 3, 1861.
5. BETSEY,⁵ b. Aug. 12, 1793; d. Aug. 4, 1856.
6. THOMAS B.,⁵ b. June 13, 1800; d. in Mechanicsville, N. Y., Mar. 17, 1857; had sons, *Charles L.*,⁶ *George E.*,⁶ and *William H.*,⁶ living in Colebrook, N. H., in 1887.
7. HENRY S.,⁵ b. Aug. 13, 1802; d. Feb. 12, 1832.
8. ASA W.,⁵ b. Dec. 18, 1804; d. Aug. 29, 1875.
9. CHARLOTTE,⁵ b. May 16, 1808; d. May 3, 1870.

SIXTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND PHEBE PEARSONS:

1. HANNAH,⁶ b. Mar., 1799; m. Capt. Micajah Lunt.
2. SUSANNA,⁶ b. Dec., 1800.

3. NATHANIEL,⁶ m. Adalaide White.
4. SARAH,⁶ b. Oct., 1804; m. Capt. Gyles Stone.
5. CAROLINE,⁶ b. Jan., 1809; m. George Wise.
6. LUCIA,⁶ b. Mar., 1811.
7. JONATHAN,⁶
8. ELIZABETH,⁶ b. July, 1814.
9. MOSES,⁶ b. Oct. 4, 1816; m. Sarah Gibbs, of Sandwich, 1860; resides in Newburyport, Mass., and has for many years been a ship-master. In this family there were four children, of whom hereafter.
10. SAMUEL G. P.,⁶ b. Nov., 1819; a ship-master.

CHILDREN OF NATHANIEL AND MARY CHANDLER:

1. LUCY,⁶ b. 1806; m. Foster Deland, 1838; d. Mar. 13, 1870.
2. JOHN W.,⁶ b. Sept. 12, 1809; m. Sarah J. Hunt, Dec. 16, 1831; second, Harriet B. Harwood, Jan. 1, 1850; d. Sept. 19, 1854.
3. MARY,⁶ b. May 17, 1811; m. Luther Farnsworth, 1831.
4. NATHANIEL,⁶ b. May 2, 1813; m. Sarah Holt, Nov. 16, 1836; second, Frances Hisfield, Oct. 22, 1845; had issue by both wives; d. Nov., 1861.
5. NATHAN C.,⁶ b. Feb. 19, 1815; m. Faustina A. Roberts, Sept. 10, 1839; second, Margaret Smith, Sept. 12, 1855.

CHILDREN OF NATHANIEL AND LYDIA SANDERSON:

6. ELIZA S.,⁶ b. Jan. 31, 1820; m. Edwin Pierce in 1845; d. Mar. 6, 1888.
7. EPHRAIM S.,⁶ b. Mar. 24, 1822; m. Mary A. Horton, 1849; d. Apr. 7, 1874, leaving issue.
8. EMERY A.,⁶ b. May 21, 1823; m. Avis M. Wellington, Oct. 17, 1850, and resides in Lexington, Mass.; has issue, of whom presently. He has for many years been interested in the history of the family and contributed much data for this work.
9. ELIJAH S.,⁶ b. June 30, 1824; m. Helen S. Manyan (?), Sept. 4, 1854, and has issue.
10. JOSEPH W.,⁶ b. June 14, 1825; d. Feb. 5, 1829.
11. LYDIA W.,⁶ b. Aug. 3, 1827; m. George F. H. Horton, May 30, 1849.
12. AUGUSTA W.,⁶ b. Aug. 18, 1829; d. Nov. 7, 1884, unmarried.

CHILDREN OF JOHN M. AND SUSANNA REED:

1. SUSAN,⁶ b. Sept. 19, 1814; m. Joseph F. Simonds, May 7, 1835; d. Nov. 30, 1875.
2. CHARLES,⁶ b. Oct. 3, 1816; d. Dec. 8, 1821.
3. LYDIA,⁶ b. Jan. 3, 1819; m. Levi Bacon.
4. GEORGE,⁶ b. Mar. 15, 1821; m. Charlotte Munroe (?), Jane Bisbee, and Eliza Bisbee.
5. ELIZABETH,⁶ b. Nov. 5, 1823; d. Aug. 18, 1825.
6. JOHN,⁶ b. Apr. 26, 1826; m. Julia Davis; d. Nov., 1876.

CHILDREN OF ISAAC AND MARY NELSON:

1. FAUSTINA,⁶ b. Apr. 17, 1817; m. William W. Clement, Aug. 17, 1854; deceased.

2. ELIZABETH,⁶ b. Mar. 16, 1819; d. Nov. 6, 1820.
3. HENRY,⁶ b. Aug. 16, 1821; m. Adaline M. Locke.
4. EDWARD,⁶ b. Nov. 25, 1823; m. Harriet Smith, Nov. 7, 1850.
5. MARY C.,⁶ b. Jan. 8, 1826; m. William W. Clements, Feb. 2, 1848.
6. ELIZABETH,⁶ b. Jan. 16, 1828; m. Hollis Gerry, May 28, 1848.
7. JOSEPH,⁶ b. May 24, 1831; d. Apr. 28, 1860.
8. HELEN S.,⁶ b. May 16, 1833; m. Elbridge G. Locke, July 5, 1856.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND MARY PAYSON:

1. PHILIP P.⁶ 2. PHILIP P.⁶ 3. MARY.⁶ 4. SARAH P.⁶ 5. SAMUEL.⁶
6. JULIA F.⁶ 7. JOHN L.,⁶ b. Feb. 3, 1842; m. Emily G. Morris, Apr. 16, 1873.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JOHN W. AND SARAH HUNT:

1. HARRIET A.,⁷ b. Dec. 8, 1833; m. Warren P. Tyler.
2. SARAH J.,⁷ b. Mar. 18, 1836; m. Naham Harwood.
3. WILLIAM,⁷ b. May 7, 1839; d. June 6, 1866, single.
4. HORATIO A.,⁷ b. Oct. 27, 1842; m. Hannah S. Bussell.

CHILDREN OF NATHANIEL AND SARAH HOLT:

1. JOSEPH W.,⁷ b. July 31, 1837; d. Sept. 21, 1837.
2. CHARLES F.,⁷ b. June 26, 1838.
3. SARAH T.,⁷ b. Nov. 22, 1839.
4. CAROLINE E.,⁷ b. May 10, 1843.

CHILDREN OF NATHANIEL AND FRANCES HISFIELD:

1. WALTER K.,⁷ b. July 26, 1846; m. Sophia K. Knaphead, Aug. 13, 1849.
2. ANNA T.,⁷ b. May 30, 1848; m. Leroy W. Kingsbury.
3. NATHANIEL D.,⁷ b. Apr. 1, 1850; d. Feb. 17, 1852.
4. LUCY E.,⁷ b. Apr. 6, 1853; m. John Rogers.
5. DEXTER W.,⁷ b. Aug. 31, 1857; d. Sept. 2, 1852.

CHILDREN OF NATHAN O. AND FAUSTINA ROBERTS:

1. ELLEN L.,⁷ b. June 25, 1840.
2. EDWIN W.,⁷ b. Dec. 16, 1849; m. Mary J. Southworth.

CHILDREN OF EPHRAIM AND MARY A. HORTON:

1. ELIZABETH H.,⁷ b. Feb. 19, 1850.
2. JOSEPH W.,⁷ b. Nov. 3, 1853; d. Sept. 17, 1873.
3. MARY E.,⁷ b. Mar. 28; d. Oct. 2, 1880.
4. HATTIE D.,⁷ b. July 29, 1857; d. Mar. 11, 1883.
5. ARTHUR,⁷ b. Apr. 14, 1850; d. Aug. 15, 1859.
6. GEORGE H.,⁷ b. Dec. 5, 1860.

CHILDREN OF EMERY A. AND AVIS M. WELLINGTON:

1. ANN E.,⁷ b. Nov. 9, 1851; m. Elisha H. Tower, 1874.
2. JOHN E. A.,⁷ b. Sept. 8, 1856; m. Mary A. Moore, 1879.
3. AMELIA M.,⁷ b. Sept. 15, 1858.
4. ALICE W.,⁷ b. Oct. 20, 1862; d. Jan. 23, 1863.



SAMUEL E. MILLIKEN, M. D.

CHILDREN OF ELIJAH AND HELEN:

1. MABEL F.,⁷ b. Feb. 21, 1858.
2. KATHERINE W.,⁷ b. Aug. 12, 1863.
3. HARRY S.,⁷ b. Oct. 16, 1866.

CHILDREN OF MOSES AND SARAH GIBBS:

1. SAMUEL P.,⁷ b. Dec. 19, 1864; m. Katherine Milliken, June 27, 1893; chemist.
2. LUCIA F.,⁷ b. Aug. 23, 1867.
3. CHARLES M.,⁷ b. June 14, 1871.
4. SARAH,⁷ b. June 18, 1874.

MILLIKENS IN THE SOUTH.

Robert Milliken came from the north of Ireland with one sister, when a young man, and settled in Virginia, where he married a Miss Harlerson. For some time he resided near where the town of Stanford now is, but at the time of the Revolution removed to Orange county, N. C., where he raised five sons and one daughter. The sons were JAMES, CHARLES, ROBERT, GEORGE, and QUINTIN; four of these sons had families in Orange and Chatham counties, N. C., and their children mostly settled in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana. Robert Milliken the second settled in Orange county, N. C., and his son JOHN removed to a place on the Mississippi in 1810, and his estate was afterwards known as "Milliken's Bend." He became a man of great wealth, the owner of numerous slaves. He had but one child, a daughter. DR. JESSE MILLIKEN, another son of the second Robert, settled in Simpson county, Ky., and had three sons, ROBERT, HARLERTON, and the HON. CHARLES MILLIKEN, of Franklin, Ky., who has represented the Bowling Green district for several terms in Congress. WILLIAM MILLIKEN, another son of the second Robert, was born in Orange county, N. C., and moved to Simpson county, Ky., in 1817, where his son, CAPT. SAMUEL RAMSEY MILLIKEN, was born June 30, 1817. He was owner of three mail lines and steam packets on the Mississippi, Cumberland, and Tennessee rivers. He lived at Paducah, Ky., but removed to Thorps Springs, Hood county, Texas, in 1859, carrying many slaves with him. He died June 28, 1886. Children:

1. EDMONIA, m. A. J. Brown, of Dallas, Texas.
2. WILLIAM N., b. in 1857; d. in 1885.
3. ROBERT C., b. Jan. 14, 1861; lawyer in Dallas, Texas.
4. NANNIE, b. Nov. 2, 1862; m. S. B. Lancaster, Granbury, Texas.
5. DR. SAMUEL E., b. Dec. 2, 1866. He attended the Add-Ram College, Thorps Springs, Texas, and graduated at the University of Louisville, Ky., Mar. 1, 1887; received a certificate for being one among ten standing highest in the graduating class of eighty-six students. Of the two hospital appointments, he was made resident at Sts. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital, where he remained one year; thence removed to New York in Mar., 1888. Since then he has been assistant physician to the New York City Asylum for the Insane; house surgeon at the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled for one year; assistant surgeon afterwards to the same hospital; lecturer on surgery at the New York

Polyclinic School and Hospital, and editor of "La Revista Medico-Quirurgica," which is the Spanish organ of the Pan-American Medical Congress. He is author of articles on surgical subjects and invented a hammock apparatus for applying the plaster of paris jacket in spine disease.

6. MAYNIE, b. Aug. 28, 1869.

Robert Milliken, of this family, settled in Murray county, Tenn., and had two sons, HARLERSON and TURNER, who were highly respected citizens. A descendant of this branch of the family is Judge William A. Milliken, of Nashville, Tenn., and his brother Benjamin H. Milliken, now (1894) private secretary to Senator Isham G. Harris, at Washington.

William Milliken, who settled near Paducah, Ky., had a son who was a lawyer of prominence there, but was murdered many years ago. His son, JOHN T. MILLIKEN, is now a leading merchant in St. Louis, Mo.; another son, B. H. MILLIKEN, at Riverside, Cal., and a sister, Mrs. CARRIE (Christian), at Elkton, Ky.

Erastus G. Milliken, the only surviving son of William of Paducah, now lives at Pleasant Point, Johnson county, Texas, aged 70. He says Charles Milliken, another brother of his father died at Moqorie; he had three sons, JOHN, JOSEPH, and QUINTIN, all of whom settled in Oregon many years ago.

MILLICANS OF LULING, TEXAS.

William Montgomery Millican¹ was born in Georgia about 1810; soon afterwards lost both father and mother, and was brought up by one of his uncles, who, with some aunts, moved to some part of Tennessee. Two brothers, JOHN and JAMES, remained in Georgia, but nothing has been ascertained concerning them or their posterity. AUSTIN CHURCH MILLICAN, a cousin to William, was living at Austin, Texas, only a few years ago; his son was in the real estate business there. William died at Luling in the fall of 1886, in his 77th year. His wife was a Mrs. Violet Parker, who died near Prairie Lea, Texas, 1868, in her 65th year. He was afterwards married to a Mrs. Jane Cartwright, of Texas, who died at Pearsall, 1884. Children and grandchildren as follows:

1. ARCHIBALD C.,² b. in Tennessee, 1839; m. Mary C. Cochran, by whom he had issue, as will afterwards appear in full.
2. JOHN M.,² b. in Tennessee, about 1842; m. there to Martha J. Madden, by whom he had issue. He removed to Texas in 1878. He died at Luling, in his 48th year, and his widow and family now reside there.
3. WILLIAM E.,² b. Dec. 18, 1845, near Lynville, Tenn.; was m., Nov. 29, 1865, to Mary C. Barrett, dau. of William T. Barrett, M. D., of Tennessee, b. April 25, 1849, by whom he had issue, eight children. He returned to Tennessee in 1872, and went back to Texas in 1877.

THIRD GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF ARCHIBALD AND MARY C. COCHRAN:

1. ANNIE E.,³ m. Lawrence W. McMillan, and lives in Texas; about 33 years of age.

2. JOHN W.,³ b. Jan. 12, 1866; m. 1892, Dora R. Wells, and resides at Luling, Texas.
3. JESSIE L.,³ now 20 years of age (1894).
4. ELIZA O.,³ aged 16 years (1894), lives with her father at Luling, Texas.

CHILDREN OF JOHN M. AND MARTHA J. MADDEN:

1. WILLIAM H.,³ b. 1866, in Tenn.; m. Elizabeth Conley, by whom several children; lives at Luling, Texas.
2. CORA B.,³ m. Elroy Shade; lives at Luling.
3. ROBERT J.,³ now aged about 20 years.
4. JAMES M.,³ aged 17 years.
5. CLARENCE C.,³ aged 15 years.
6. MATTIE L.,³ aged 12 years.
7. LULA L.,³ aged about 9 years.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM E. AND MARY BARRETT:

1. REV. WILLIAM O.,³ b. near Lynville, Giles county, Tenn., Nov. 2, 1866; m. July 1, 1891, Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Samuel Evans, of Fort Worth, Texas (she b. Feb. 16, 1869), by whom *Pauline S.*,⁴ b. Jan. 23, 1894. He took his literary course at Baylor University, after which he served as pastor of the Lake Avenue Baptist church, Dallas, Texas, for eighteen months, a position he resigned to attend a course of lectures in the Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky., where he is now (1894) located. He is connected with Missionary Baptist church, of which his father and mother were members.
2. VIOLET C.,³ b. near Prairie Lea, Texas, Jan. 12, 1869; m. August 27, 1890, John B. Lane, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Lane, of Lockhart, Texas, where they reside.
3. EDWARD L.,³ b. July 31, 1871; living at Fort Worth, Texas.
4. ARNET Z.,³ b. Aug. 1, 1873; resides at Fort Worth, Texas.
5. THOMAS M.,³ b. Mar. 14, 1876; resides at Fort Worth, Texas.
6. DAISY S.,³ b. May 9, 1881; resides at Fort Worth, Texas.
7. ROLAND A.,³ b. June 9, 1886; resides at Fort Worth, Texas.
8. LILLY P.,³ b. April 11, 1891; resides at Fort Worth, Texas.

MILLIKENS OF AYRSHIRE, SCOTLAND.

John Milliken,¹ a sheep farmer in Ayrshire, Scotland, near the outlet of Loch Doon, was born about the year 1700. By his first marriage, late in life, he had a son JOHN; and after the death of his wife he married Margaret Milligan, of Gallowayshire, in 1781, by whom two sons, THOMAS and JAMES. The father died in 1785, and in accordance with the prevalent custom the widow retained her maiden name, and as the father was deceased, the sons spelled their name Milligan, as their mother continued to do. She was afterwards married to William MacAdam, a near relative of John Loudan MacAdam, who invented the system of road-making that bears his name.

NOTE.—The members of this family have been communicants of the Old School Presbyterian church, principally.

John Milligan,² eldest son of the preceding, was born on the meadowhead farm in the southern part of Ayrshire, about 1760; emigrated from Scotland about the year 1790 and settled in Sewickley township, Westmoreland county, Pa., where three sons, ALEXANDER, JOHN, and JAMES, and four daughters were born to him. These are all dead, but they left numerous descendants who remain in the vicinity or have migrated westward.

Thomas Milligan,² born on the meadowhead farm, Ayrshire, in 1783, died in 1803.

Rev. James Milligan, D.D.,² brother of the preceding, was born at meadowhead farm, three miles south of Dalmellington, and within a stone's throw of Loch Doon, the outlet of which was half a mile west of the house, Aug. 7, 1785, and there lived with his mother and brothers until he passed his eighteenth birthday. He had attended the academy at Ayr and made good progress in studies until a sad event weaned him from his native country. A fellow-student and companion, old enough to do military duty, had failed to remove some flour from his coat-sleeve when hastily summoned from the mess-room for review; for this offense the reviewing officer ordered him to be beaten with the paddle, and under the infliction he died. James Milligan then resolved that he would never bear arms under King George, and at once prepared to come to America. His brother John having just then been home on a visit, James sailed with him from Liverpool, Oct. 28, 1802, in the ship "Marina" of Greenock, bound for Philadelphia. After a stormy passage of sixty-two days, the vessel put into New York in distress; after taking in supplies of food and water, the ship was again delayed by ice in the Delaware river, prolonging the voyage to nearly three months. Reaching Sewickley he worked for his brother on the farm till the end of July, 1804, when he went to Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pa., to pursue studies for the ministry in the Reformed Presbyterian church. He had joined the Established church in Dalmellington, where his mother belonged and where he was baptized; his brother John, with the family, were members of the Associate Reformed church, but he determined to unite with the Reformed Presbyterians, chiefly because of their consistent opposition to slavery and their insistence on a Christian administration of government. He graduated from college as an honor man in 1809; studied medicine under Dr. Rush and received a medical diploma from him; studied theology at the same time under Dr. Samuel B. Wylie, president of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, and was licensed to preach the gospel on Apr. 4, 1811. He was ordained and installed pastor of the Goldenham Reformed Presbyterian Congregation, in Orange county, N. Y., June 10, 1812. After a five years' pastorate here, he settled in Ryegate, Vt., where he continued from the fall of 1817 till 1839; then was pastor in New Alexandria, Pa., from 1839 to 1848, and in Bethel, Ill., from 1848 till 1855, when on account of the infirmities of age he resigned his charge and retired from active pastoral work, yet continued to preach and lecture as he had opportunity, and preached the day before he died in Birmingham, Mich., when visiting his son James. During his collegiate and theological studies he supported himself by teaching; he was for several terms principal of Greensburg Academy, in Westmoreland, Pa., and afterwards taught a Jewish school in Philadelphia; also served as Latin tutor in the University of Pennsylvania. The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Muskingum College in 1848. He published a volume on "Infant Baptism," a narrative of the "Secession

Controversy," and a "View of Christian Principles and Practices," besides several sermons. To the close of his life he was an earnest missionary, ardent Abolitionist, and consistent teetotaler; wherever he went he preached Christ, liberty, and temperance. He organized anti-slavery and temperance societies in Vermont as early as 1820, and was often mobbed in his lecture tours. He was a large man, six feet in height, and weighed from 225 to 250 pounds. A fine classical scholar and a popular preacher, he had great influence in the communities where he labored and in his denomination. He was chairman of the Board of Superintendents of the R. P. Theological Seminary in Alleghany, Pa., from 1842 to 1850. On May 15, 1820, he married Mary, dau. of Robert and Lucy (Babcock) Trumbull,* at the home of the bride's parents in East Craftsbury, Vt. These had six children, of whom presently. Mrs. Mary, born in July, 1790, died at New Alexandria, May 20, 1856. Dr. Milligan died in Michigan, Jan. 2, 1862; they were buried in the cemetery at New Alexandria, Pa.

Rev. Alexander M. Milligan, D. D.,³ eldest son of the preceding, was b. in Ryegate, Vt., Apr. 5, 1822. He graduated from the Western University of Pennsylvania, in 1843; studied theology in the R. P. Seminary in Alleghany, Pa.; was licensed to preach April 14, 1847, and was ordained as his father's successor in New Alexandria, Pa., Nov. 24, 1848. After a five years' pastorate he was called to the third Philadelphia Congregation, and two years after was recalled to his old charge, where his second pastorate continued eleven years. Then for eighteen years he was pastor of the Pittsburg Congregation until his death May 7, 1885. He was an eloquent preacher, and was much sought after to lecture on slavery and intemperance. He was specially prominent in the national reform movement, seeking the religious amendment of the constitution of the United States; and labored indefatigably in this cause and in behalf of the education and evangelization of the Southern Freedmen. In the latter work he had from Secretary Stanton a pass, which few obtained, to go through the lines of our armies whenever and wherever he desired. He received the degree of D. D. from Washington and Jefferson College in 1872. In June, 1847, he was married to Ellen, dau. of Hon. John and Mary (Mason) Snodgrass, of New Alexandria, Pa., and had issue as follows:

1. ANNA M.,⁴ wife of John Gregg, merchant of Pittsburg, Pa.
2. MARGARET E.,⁴ wife of Charles A. Blanchard, president of Wheaton College, Illinois.
3. CLARISSA,⁴ wife of Rev. David McFall, of Boston.
4. ALEXANDER M., JR.,⁴ of whom more.
5. O. BROWN,⁴ of whom more.
6. ADA R.,⁴ wife of Rev. E. H. Milligan, of Steubenville, Ohio.

Margaret A. Milligan,³ only daughter of Rev. James and Mary Trumbull, was born in Ryegate, Vt., April 1, 1824; was married in August, 1849, to Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, D. D., who was president of Richmond College, Ohio;

* ROBERT TRUMBULL was from Gallowayshire, Scotland; was pressed into the British army during the Revolution and deserted while encamped on Long Island, and swimming the East river joined the American army, then in New York, and remained in this service until independence was gained. He married his wife, who was a direct descendant from the Pilgrims, in Salem, Mass.

then pastor of the 3d New York R. P. Congregation from 1856 to 1868; then professor of theology in Alleghany Theological Seminary until his death in 1886. His wife predeceased him in Oct., 1854, leaving one son, Prof. William Milligan Sloane, of Princeton College, New Jersey, born Nov. 12, 1850, in Richmond, Ohio. He was an honor man of Columbia College; studied five years in the German universities and received the degree of Ph. D.; was private secretary of Ministers Bancroft and Bancroft Davis at the Court of Berlin, Germany; author of a History of Napoleon now (1894) in course of publication by *The Century Magazine*.

Rev. James S. T. Milligan,² son of Rev. James and Mary Trumbull, was b. in Ryegate, Vt., Aug. 26, 1826. He graduated from Geneva College in 1850; studied theology in the R. P. Seminary at Cincinnati, Ohio; was licensed to preach Apr. 16, 1852, and ordained pastor in Southfield, Mich., Nov. 11, 1853. Resigning this charge on April 11, 1871, he became pastor in Denison, Kan., and continued such for twenty years. He joined the United Presbyterian church in Sept., 1891, and soon after settled with a congregation in Fairview, Pa., where he now labors. In 1855, he married Jane T., dau. of Samuel P. and Ellen (Thomson) Johnston, of Harrison county, Ohio, by whom three sons and six daughters named as follows:

1. JAMES R. J.⁴
 2. JOHN K.,⁴ a farmer in Denison, Kan.
 3. SAMUEL C.,⁴ b. in Southfield, Mich., in 1861; graduated from Geneva College in 1888; studied medicine and is practising at Pittsburg, Pa.
 4. MARY E.,⁴ wife of Rev. D. D. Robertson, Oban, Scotland.
 5. MAGGIE.⁴ 6. ELIZABETH.⁴ 7. CLARISSA.⁴ 8. ANNA.⁴ 9. ISABELLA.⁴
- Four of the daughters are teachers.

Rev. John C. K. Milligan,² son of Rev. James and Mary Trumbull, was born in Ryegate, Vt., Feb. 1, 1829; graduated from the Western University, of Pennsylvania, in June, 1848; entered the R. P. Theological Seminary in Cincinnati, Ohio, in October of the same year, and was licensed to preach Apr. 16, 1852. During his seminary course he was principal of an academy at Northwood, Ohio, which soon developed into Geneva College, in which he continued as professor of mathematics. Soon after licensure he settled as co-pastor of the Miami Congregation with Dr. J. B. Johnston, and was ordained May 12, 1853. Here he remained, teaching and preaching, until the spring of 1856, when, finding his double duties too onerous, he resigned his place in the college and congregation and accepted a call to the First Congregation, New York city, which he retained as pastor for thirty-four years. During this period he occupied important positions in the R. P. church. In 1874 he became editor of *Our Banner*, a monthly organ of the church, and conducted it for seventeen years. From 1876 till the spring of 1892 he was secretary of the Boards of Church Erection and Sustentation. From 1880 to 1892 he was a member of the Board of Foreign Missions, and for the last two years was its chairman. From 1882 to 1892 he was chairman of the Board of Superintendents of the Theological Seminary. Differing with the R. P. church on matters of church union, on May 3, 1892, he asked his presbytery to release him from his pastoral charge and grant him a certificate of dismissal; this was done and a testimonial expressing appreciation of his character and services was spread upon the minutes. On May 16, 1892, he was, on this cer-

tificate, received into the United Presbyterian church. On Nov. 1, 1892, he opened a mission service in a private house in the upper part of New York city, on Washington Heights, and on Sept. 2, 1894, a congregation of fifty members had been organized, two lots had been bought at the corner of Audubon avenue and West 172d street, the basement story of a church had been erected and finished, and no debt incurred. On Oct. 3, 1854, he married Miss R. W. Farrington, dau. of Daniel and Eva (Miller) Farrington, of Newburg, N. Y., and has six children, MARY E.,⁴ EZRA M.,⁴ FREDERICK E.,⁴ ANNA M.,⁴ JOHN C.,⁴ and NETTIE F.⁴

Rev. J. R. J. Milligan,⁴ son of Rev. James S. T. and Jane T. Johnston, was born in Southfield, Mich., Aug. 9, 1855. He graduated from Geneva College in June, 1880; studied theology in the Alleghany R. P. Seminary; was licensed to preach Apr. 9, 1884; was ordained pastor of the R. P. Congregation, Alleghany, Pa., Oct. 15, 1885; left the R. P. church in 1891 with the majority of his congregation and was received into the United Presbyterian church as the 9th Alleghany Congregation. He married, in Oct., 1890, Miss Annie Mahaffy, of Alleghany City, Pa., and had a dau. JANE,⁵ born in 1893.

Rev. O. B. Milligan,⁴ son of Rev. Alexander and Ellen Snodgrass, was born in New Alexandria, Pa., Nov. 4, 1861. He graduated from Geneva College in 1883; studied theology in the Alleghany R. P. Seminary; was licensed to preach Apr. 14, 1886; was ordained pastor of Bovina Congregation, N. V., on June 22, 1887; was installed pastor of East End, Pittsburg, Oct. 26, 1888; left the R. P. church with his congregation in June, 1891, and was received into the United Presbyterian church, and in Oct., 1893, he became pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation in Braddock, Pa. In June, 1892, he married Miss Nannie Agnew, of Pittsburg, Pa.

Rev. E. M. Milligan,⁴ son of Rev. John C. K. and R. W. Farrington, was born in New York city, Sept. 9, 1858. He studied in Geneva College and Alleghany R. P. Seminary; was licensed to preach April 11, 1888; was ordained pastor of Parnassus, Pa., May 7, 1889; left the R. P. church in 1891, and was installed pastor of Steubenville United Presbyterian Congregation, July, 1891. He married A. R. Milligan, of Alleghany, Pa., Mar. 21, 1889, and has three sons, viz: JOHN C.,⁵ ALEXANDER M.,⁵ (twins), FREDERICK E.⁵

Rev. Alexander M. Milligan, Jr.,⁴ son of Rev. Alexander M. and Ellen Snodgrass, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1854; graduated from Geneva College in 1880; studied theology in Alleghany R. P. Seminary; was licensed to preach April 9, 1884; left the R. P. church in 1891, and was ordained pastor of Jordan's Grove United Presbyterian Congregation at Houston, Ill., in Nov., 1892.

Dr. Samuel C. Milligan,⁴ son of Rev. James S. T. and Ellen Thomson, was born in Southfield, Mich., in 1861; graduated from Geneva College in 1888; studied medicine and began practising in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1891.

MILLIKENS OF GENOA, N. Y.

Three brothers named Milliken lived in or near Northville, town of Genoa, Cayuga county, N. Y., but descendants do not know the names or origin of their ancestors.

John Milliken¹ was a merchant. He had two children, **HELEN**,² now dead, and a son who removed to Pennsylvania.

Andrew Milliken¹ was a farmer; married a Hughitt, of Genoa, N. Y., and had three daughters, of whom two died young. **HELEN**,² the youngest, married Judge Hughitt, of Auburn, N. Y., where they now reside.

Samuel Milliken¹ was a physician. He married Julia A., dau. of Reuben Pomeroy; had issue, four children, and died in 1834.

Harriet Milliken¹ married — Seymore; died many years ago.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND JULIA:

1. **JAMES**,² d. unmarried.
2. **CONSIDER**,² went to Australia; d. unmarried.
3. **ERASMUS D.**,² b. at Northville, N. Y., Mar. 28, 1830; m. Esther C. Sargent (b. in Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1835, d. May 10, 1894,) and resides at Oswego, N. Y. One son:
 1. **FRANK E.**,³ b. May 11, 1856; m. Frances, dau. of Seneca D. and Maria Moore, b. June 6, 1863. He is a dentist at Oswego, N. Y. Two sons: *Edward M.*,⁴ b. Jan. 30, 1891, and *Seneca D.*,⁴ b. Mar. 24, 1893.
4. **HARRIET**,² m. A. J. Hughitt and resides in Genoa, British Columbia.

MILLIKENS OF RHODE ISLAND.

William Milliken,¹ who had brothers named **ARCHIBALD** and **ABRAHAM**, was born in Rhode Island, March 12, 1772; settled in Burlington, Otsego county, N. Y.; m., about 1796, Lucretia Davis, b. Feb. 27, 1781, d. Jan. 17, 1858. He d. April 25, 1865. Eight children all born in Burlington, N. Y.:

1. **HANNAH**,² m. William Burlingame, farmer; d. in Alleghany county, N. Y., aged 66.
2. **MARY**,² b. in 1803; d. Nov., 1894, in Porter, Van Buren county, Mich.
3. **WILLIAM**,² d. at the age of 9 years.
4. **BENJAMIN R.**,² b. in 1809; m. Lucy Palmer Ray, in 1831; d. in Fulton county, Ohio, in 1852, aged 43. Seven children:
 1. **HIRAM**,³ b. in 1832; farmer in Oregon.
 - II. **STEPHEN R.**,³ b. in 1835; d. in 1854.
 - III. **DAVIS V.**,³ b. in 1838; d. in the army in 1862.
 - IV. **WILLIAM A.**,³ b. in 1840; m. Lucy A. Egleston, of New Stonington, Conn., in 1862; resides at Ashwillet, Conn.
 - V. **JOHN L.**,³ b. in 1843; d. in the army in Pennsylvania in 1863.
 - VI. **LUCY L.**,³ born in 1846; m., in 1865, Melvin Spear and lives at Coldwater, Mich.
 - VII. **WESLEY O.**,³ b. in 1850; lives at Big Timber, Montana, ranchman, farmer, real estate and wool dealer.
5. **ELECTA A.**,² b. Sept. 5, 1815; m. Charles S. Mason; d. in 1843.
6. **JOHN L.**,² b. Mar. 1, 1822; m. first, July 4, 1844, Rosilla A. Rowland, of Sherburne, N. Y. She d. Aug. 27, 1877. He m. second, Jan. 22, 1880, Mary H. Brooks, of North Adams, Mass; resides at Sherburne, N. Y. Four children, two d. unmarried.

1. MARVIN E.,³ b. in Sherburne, N. Y., Apr. 27, 1845; m., first, Fredore Palmer, who d. Apr., 1867. He m., second, Adelia Harris, who d. in 1890, aged 43. One child by first wife, *Charles H.*,³ b. Apr., 1867; was drowned June 15, 1887. He is a lawyer at Evansville, Madison county, N. Y.
7. PHILINDA L.,² b. August 11, 1823; m. John R. Rhodes and lives in Wayne county, N. Y.

MILLIKENS OF WILTON, N. H.

Alexander Milliken,¹ from the Lowlands of Scotland, resided at Castle Dawson or Dawson Bridge, on the river Boyne, in the province of Ulster, north of Ireland. He is said to have been one of four brothers who were among the sturdy defenders of Londonderry in the memorable siege of 1689, he alone surviving. His grandson James—who was probably reared mostly in the family of his grandfather—remembered that at his grandfather's funeral the military turned out to do honor to his memory as one of the survivors of the siege. From this Alexander, through his sons WILLIAM and ALEXANDER, have descended many branches and numerous families now scattered through the Union. It will be seen that the family designated "Millikans of Washington, Mass.," are of this stock by William Milliken.

Alexander Milliken, Jr.,² son of preceding, born at Castle Dawson, Ireland (probably) about 1720, was by occupation a cooper and farmer. He evidently had two wives, the first dying in Ireland, where his eldest son, JAMES, was born eight years before his next children, as will appear. He emigrated to America, sometime between 1744 and 1751, and it is supposed that he tarried briefly with some of the Scotch-Irish at Watertown or Cambridge, Mass., soon after became a resident of Wilton, N. H.; was a member of Col. John Hart's regiment in the Crown Point expedition in the French and Indian war; serving from April 27 to Nov. 23, 1758. His will, probated Aug. 7, 1798, is recorded at Nashua, N. H., his son SAMUEL being named executor. He must have been a man of much natural force of character, for he dealt extensively in real estate and left considerable for his time; and though deficient in education, he was called to fill many minor offices. His six children, excepting James, were born in Wilton, N. H.

THIRD GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF ALEXANDER:

1. JAMES,³ b. at Castle Dawson, Ireland, in 1744; m., first, Elizabeth McKone, by whom five children; second, Elizabeth McCoy, by whom nine children. The last was a daughter of William and Mary McCoy, of Peterborough, N. H. He was a soldier of the Revolution in Capt. Joseph Parker's company, raised out of Col. Enoch Hale's New Hampshire regiment. They joined the northern army at Ticonderoga, mustered July 18, 1776. His children, of whom with fourth generation, were all b., with the exception of the first, in Sharon, N. H.
2. SAMUEL,³ born at Wilton, N. H., Oct. 2, 1752; was a member of Col. Stark's regiment of New Hampshire men in the battle of Bunker Hill,

NOTE.—There was an Edward A. Milliken, of the "second generation," and John and Alexander Milliken, of the "first generation," who lived in Dublin, N. H., moving away prior to Jan. 1, 1853.

- and was one of the 45 of Stark's men (15 killed) wounded in that historic engagement. He was first town clerk of Sharon, N. H., 1791-6; 1804-7 and 1809-11. His father named him as executor of his will. Seven children, whose names will be recorded with fourth generation.
3. WILLIAM,³ b. in Wilton, N. H., Oct. 2, 1752, was twin brother of Samuel, preceding. He was a member of Capt. Abijah Smith's company from Col. Enoch Hale's regiment, New Hampshire men, for New York Revolutionary service, mustered in Sept. 21, 1776. He married, about 1777, Esther, dau. of John and Barbara (Nay) Taggart, of Sharon, N. H.; subsequently removed to Peterborough, N. H., where he died in 1808. Children were born in Sharon.
 4. ALEXANDER,³ b. in Wilton, N. H., April 5, 1755; m. Betsey, dau. of Dea. Daniel Emery, who d. May 9, 1823, aged 64. He d. Oct. 9, 1811. He built and kept a large brick tavern near the base of Grand Monadnock in Jaffrey, N. H. Eight children b. in Jaffrey, as per town records, whose names with fourth generation.
 5. JOHN,³ b. in Wilton, N. H., Aug. 19, 1757; m. Sarah — and settled on the parental homestead at Wilton; when it was sold, after the death of his father, he moved to Sharon, N. H. Seven children, probably all born in Wilton.
 6. ROBERT,³ b. in Wilton, N. H., July 20, 1760; m. Feb. 28, 1782, Margaret, dau. of William and Agnes Hogg, of Amherst, N. H., she b. Jan. 19, 1756. He was one of the 25 men from Wilton who went in the expedition to Rhode Island in 1778. Names of reputed children will appear.

FOURTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND ELIZABETH:

1. JENNIE,⁴ b. in Ireland; d. on voyage to America and was buried at sea.
2. MARTHA,⁴ b. Oct. 13, 1766; m. Samuel Bellows. One child.
3. JOHN,⁴ b. Aug. 21, 1768; m. first, Sept. 30, 1802, Harriet Roberts; second, late in life, a Miss Clark. He was a teacher and medical student at Chester, Vt., completing his course at Philadelphia. He practised his profession in Jefferson, Greene county, Pa., where he married. He removed to Neave, Barke county, Ohio, where he d. in Sept., 1837. Eight children, all by first wife, all born in Jefferson, Pa.
4. MARY,⁴ b. Apr. 4, 1770; m. David Ward, of Rockingham, Vt., where she d. May 13 (?), 1813. Three sons.
5. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. Mar. 8, 1772; m. in Jaffrey, N. H., Nov. 24, 1793, Peter Bates; lived in Potsdam, N. Y. Eleven children.
6. SARAH,⁴ b. Sept. 15, 1779; m. Edmund Shattuck and d. about 1869, in Saxtons River, Vt.
7. ALEXANDER,⁴ b. Feb. 24, 1781; m. Nancy Bates and lived in Pomfret, Vt., where he d. Sept. 20, 1863; she d. Nov. 12, 1849. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Seven children as per Pomfret records.
8. JAMES,⁴ b. May 3, 1783; m. Oct. 16, 1814, Abigail Ely, she d. Sept. 14, 1853, aged 65; second, Asenath Weaver. He d. in Alstead, N. H., in 1865. Five children by first wife.
9. WILLIAM,⁴ b. Feb. 10, 1785; m. Mar., 1811, Anne Carleton; d. June 20, 1847. Seven children, all born in Sharon, N. H.

10. SAMUEL,⁴ b. Apr. 2, 1787; d. in infancy.
11. SAMUEL,⁴ b. Feb. 21, 1788; m. in Pennsylvania, and settled in Pittsburg. Two children (perhaps others), both daughters.
12. SMITH E.,⁴ b. March 30, 1791; m., first, Mary Hawkey, by whom two children; second, May 20, 1820, Laura Chapin, she born in Walpole, N. H., June 20, 1799, died about Feb. 1, 1886. He died May 7, 1855. Children, thirteen in number, of whom hereafter.
13. SUSAN,⁴ b. Oct. 25, 1793; m. William Sanders and had five children.
14. ADAMS,⁴ b. Jan. 24, 1796; m. Betsey Hawkey and lived in Charleston, N. H.; blacksmith. He d. issueless July 10, 1858.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL:

1. JOHN,⁴ b. Aug. 31, 1786.
2. ALEXANDER,⁴ b. Aug. 26, 1788.
3. SAMUEL,⁴ b. Nov. 24, 1790.
4. WILLIAM,⁴ b. Mar. 26, 1795; d. Nov. 1, 1795.
5. POLLY,⁴ b. 1796.
6. BETSEY,⁴ b. May 26, 1801.
7. WILLIAM,⁴ b. Oct. 8, 1803.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND ESTHER:

1. ALEXANDER,⁴ b. 1778; m. Sally, dau. of Lieut. Robert Nay, of Peterborough, N. H., by whom *Mary*,⁵ b. Oct. 2, 1813; *Elvira*,⁵ b. Sept. 28, 1816.
2. JOHN,⁴ b. Oct. 28, 1780; m. Fannie Nay, sister of Sally, of Peterborough.*
3. SAMUEL,⁴ b. April 18, 1782.
4. WILLIAM,⁴ b. April 18, 1782.
5. MARY,⁴ b. Oct. 28, 1784; m. Asdall Nay.

CHILDREN OF ALEXANDER AND BETSEY:

1. JOHN,⁴ b. Dec. 27, 1781; d. Mar. 10, 1783.
2. MOLLY,⁴ b. April 24, 1784; m. Moses Hill.
3. BETSEY,⁴ b. Nov. 29, 1786; m. May 20, 1803, Jonathan Gilmore.
4. JOHN,⁴ b. Feb. 26, 1790; m. Dolly Stevens, June, 1810. In 1825 he moved to Vermont, thence to Michigan and Illinois. Three children: *James*,⁵ b. 1816; *Charles S.*,⁵ b. 1819; *George*,⁵ deceased.
5. AMASA,⁴ b. Oct. 20, 1792; m. Sophia Hill and had *Arvilla*,⁵ m. Ebenezer Stiles, of Gilead, Me., and *Louisa*.⁵
6. ALEXANDER,⁴ b. Feb. 13, 1795; d. Sept. 14, 1796.
7. NABBY,⁴ † b. Jan. 18, 1800.
8. DAUGHTER,⁴ b. 1802; m. Edward Bailey.

* In consequence of missing records, and failure of parties to respond who could elucidate, there remains obscurity about the connections of this family.

† NANCY MILLIKEN was the wife of Daniel Adams, M. D., author of the celebrated "Adams Arithmetic," who resided in Keene, N. H., where he d. June 9, 1864, aged 90 years, 8 months, and 10 days. His wife d. May 14, 1851, aged 70 years, 8 months, and 15 days. Dr. Walter Milliken, some time president of the Waltham Watch Co., was a brother of Nancy.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND SARAH:

1. POLLY,⁴ b. Sept. 3, 1788.
2. ALEXANDER,⁴ b. Mar. 27, 1790.
3. JOSEPH,⁴ b. Jan. 24, 1792.
4. ABIGAIL,⁴ b. April 25, 1794; d. June 20, 1796.
5. JOHN,⁴ b. June 20, 1796.
6. ABIGAIL,⁴ b. Aug. 22, 1798; d. June 21, 1800.
7. SALLY,⁴ b. June 14, 1800.

CHILDREN OF ROBERT AND MARGARET:

1. ROBERT,⁴ m. Betsey, dau. of Lieut. Robert Nay, of Peterborough, N. H., and lived in Sharon. She d. Dec. 25, 1814, aged 25. One son, *Addison*,⁵ b. Nov. 17, 1814, d. unmarried.
2. ALBERT,⁴ was town clerk of Sharon in 1820.
3. ALEXANDER,⁴ b. in Keene, N. H., Sept. 8, 1779 (?); m. Julia Bixby (she b. May 30, 1782) and lived in said town, where he d. May 13, 1854; was constable, auctioneer, and active in the Washingtonian movement. Five children.
4. CYRUS,⁴ b. 1796, probably at Temple, N. H. (the early town records were burned); m. first, Jan. 30, 1821, Laura L., dau. of Jacob and Sally (Mellen) Townsend, she b. June 5, 1805, d. Mar. 5, 1823. He m. second, Oct. 9, 1824, Mary, dau. of Luther and Sally (Eveleth) Smith, of Keene, N. H., she b. Dec. 21, 1805, d. April 16, 1845. This family moved from Fitzwilliam to Keene, N. H., in 1836, where he d. Dec. 31, 1840. Seven children, b. in Fitzwilliam.

FIFTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF DR. JOHN AND HARRIET:

1. CHARLOTTE,⁵ b. Aug. 31, 1803; m. Aug. 15, 1822, William Hiller, of Jefferson, Pa., son of William and Margaret (Myers) Hiller. He d. Aug. 12, 1851; she d. Mar. 27, 1851. Ten children.
2. MORGAN,⁵ b. 1805; d. 1815.
3. CLARINDA,⁵ b. May 7, 1805; m., in 1834, Abiah Miner, of Greensboro, Pa., where she d. probably about 1837. She was a school-teacher. Two children, deceased.
4. JOHN R.,⁵ b. Dec. 22, 1806; d. unmarried July, 1833; cabinet maker; was captain of "Jefferson Blues," Pennsylvania militia.
5. JAMES,⁵ b. in 1806; d. in infancy.
6. HARRIET,⁵ b. in 1808; d. unmarried in 1833.
7. ROYAL B.,⁵ b. Sept. 19, 1810; m. Sept. 19, 1833, Sarah P., dau. of Daniel H. and Sarah (Beard) Lake, of Springfield, Vt., where he d. Nov. 27, 1838; she d. at Malden, Mass., Feb. 22, 1885. He was a merchant tailor. Four children, three b. in Walpole, N. H., fourth b. in Springfield, Vt.
8. HIRAM H.,⁵ b. in 1812; m. Ruth Stevenson, dau. of Asa Stevenson, of Clarksburg, Mo. He d. about 1855; cabinet maker. No issue.

CHILDREN OF ALEXANDER AND NANCY:

1. OLIVER,⁵ b. Aug. 20, 1804; lived and died, unmarried, at Hartford, Vt.; buried at Pomfret, Vt.
2. ELIZA,⁵ b. 1806; d. Feb. 3, 1872, unmarried.
3. JOSEPH,⁵ b. Oct. 2, 1807; d. Dec. 8, 1880, single.
4. CYNTHIA,⁵ b. May 10, 1809; m. Nov., 1837, Thomas Perry, of Peterborough, N. H.; d. in Jaffrey, N. H., April 14, 1872. Two daughters.
5. NANCY,⁵ b. 1812; d. Feb. 7, 1841, unmarried.
6. MARY,⁵ b. Feb. 13, 1815; d. June 23, 1856, unmarried.
7. JAMES,⁵ b. May 2, 1817; d. Oct. 18, 1873, unmarried.

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND ABIGAIL:

1. ISAAC,⁵ b. in 1820; d. Aug. 14, 1850, unmarried.
2. JOHN,⁵ m. Marie Wilson, of Langdon, N. H. One child, *Carrie*,⁶ d.
3. JAMES,⁵ m. Ellen King, of South Charleston, N. H.; deceased. Three children, *Mary E.*,⁶ *George K.*,⁶ and *Frank*.⁶
4. ABIGAIL,⁵ b. Apr. 18, 1827; d. Apr. 22, 1842.
5. CAROLINE,⁵ b. May 1, 1834; d. Apr. 5, 1841.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND ANNE:

1. JAMES,⁵ b. Dec. 3, 1811; m. Mar. 3, 1836, Mary A. Reed, of Rockingham, Vt., she b. in Stoddard, N. H., Sept. 1, 1813; residence, South Acworth, N. H. Eleven children, b. in various places, of whom more in sixth generation.
2. MOSES C.,⁵ b. July 4, 1814; m. Lucinda L. Billings, Nov. 5, 1837, dau. of Rufus and Hannah, of Windsor, Vt.; resided at Charleston, N. H., where he d. May 11, 1892; blacksmith. Five children.
3. MARTHA V.,⁵ b. Jan. 12, 1817; m. Nov. 7, 1848, Joseph Cutter, of Ashburnham, Mass., where she d. Sept. 12, 1890, without issue.
4. SYBIL B.,⁵ b. Jan. 20, 1819; m. Jan. 25, 1847, Rufus Heywood, of Charleston, N. H. Three children.
5. SARAH S.,⁵ b. June 5, 1821; living in Marlow, N. H., unmarried.
6. KATHERINE E.,⁵ b. Jan. 29, 1824; m. Nov. 22, 1846, Albert Whitaker, of Hancock, N. H., and d. in Charleston, N. H., Mar. 3, 1889. One child, deceased.
7. WILLIAM, JR.,⁵ b. Nov. 3, 1828; d. in Swansy, N. H., Mar. 19, 1890, unmarried.

CHILDREN OF SMITH E. AND MARY:

- I. GEORGE,⁵ b. Dec. 17, 1812; m. Judith S. Whittier and resided at Windsor, Vt., and Fitchburg, Mass., where he d. Feb. 16, 1891; machinist. She d. May 16, 1877. Issue:
 - I. MARY,⁶ b. July 5, 1840; d. Aug. 19, 1841.
 - II. GEORGE A.,⁶ b. Apr. 6, 1842, in Lowell, Mass.; d. June 3, 1883, in Chicago.
 - III. MARY E.,⁶ b. Feb. 7, 1844, in Charleston, N. H.; m. George C. Porter, of Springfield, Vt., where she d. Feb. 3, 1878.
2. MARY,⁶

3. ROYAL B.,⁶ b. Sept. 13, 1822, in Lexington, Mass.; m. Mar. 25, 1851, Elizabeth (Gary) Town, b. in Jamaica, Vt., Sept. 15, 1824. He was a blacksmith at Saxtons River, Vt., where he d. May 10, 1894. Children:
 - I. ALBERT S.,⁶ b. Aug. 8, 1853, at Saxtons River, Vt.; m. Hattie M. Streeter, of Glens Falls, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1876, and d. Aug. 31, 1885; blacksmith.
 - II. SARAH L.,⁶ b. Sept. 14, 1855; d. Oct. 14, 1855.
 - III. JOHN F.,⁶ b. Aug. 4, 1857; d. June 1, 1858.
 - IV. LAURA S. F.,⁶ b. Sept. 11, 1858; resides at Saxtons River, Vt.
 - V. HATTIE A.,⁶ b. Feb. 9, 1860; m. Nov. 18, 1885, Dr. W. L. Moon, of Fairhaven, Vt. She is a student of Boston Dental College, fitting for the profession of dentistry.
 - VI. MINNIE L.,⁶ b. Aug. 21, 1863; d. June 10, 1889, single.
4. LIBERTY G.,⁵ b. Apr. 6, 1826; m. Hannah N. Oakman, of Provincetown, Mass., Dec. 20, 1849. He was a master mariner and d. at sea June 5, 1860. His five children were b. in Provincetown:
 - I. GEORGE G.,⁶ b. Nov. 9, 1850; m. May 6, 1872, Elizabeth E. Gulliver, of Boston, and resides in Deerfield, Mass. One son, *George J. O.*,⁷ b. at Watertown, Mass., Oct. 24, 1873.
 - II. JOSEPH S.,⁶ b. Dec. 17, 1852; m. July 4, 1889, Mrs. Ella Phillips. No issue.
 - III. LAURA E.,⁶ b. Dec. 15, 1854; m. Apr. 23, 1874, Charles R. Smith, of Provincetown, and has three children.
 - IV. WILLIE O.,⁶ b. Dec. 22, 1856; d. July 4, 1858.
 - V. ORREN O.,⁶ b. June 26, 1859; m. Nov. 20, 1889, Hattie J. Park, of Deerfield, Mass., where he resides. One child, *Francis P.*,⁷ b. Nov. 18, 1890.
5. MARY E.,⁵ b. July 10, 1826; d. Nov. 7, 1851, unmarried.
6. SARAH S.,⁵ b. May 31, 1828; d. Apr. 19, 1852, unmarried.
7. JAMES S.,⁵ b. Apr. 23, 1830; m. Sept. 9, 1856, Isabella G., dau. of Alexander and Jane (Ross) McKay. He d. at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 23, 1889. Six children; three d. unmarried.
 - I. ALFRED H.,⁶ b. Mar. 13, 1858; d. Nov. 28, 1861.
 - II. JAMES E.,⁶ b. Apr. 5, 1861; m. Hattie A. Newell, Aug. 2, 1887, dau. of Benjamin and Margaret, of Wolfborough, N. H. He is proprietor of Milliken's Cambridge and Boston Express; has two children: *Edward L.*⁷ and *Henry G.*,⁷ twins, b. in Cambridge, Mass., June 9, 1890.
 - III. ALEXANDER,⁶ b. June 20, 1863; d. June 23, 1863.
8. HARRIET R.,⁵ b. Feb. 19, 1832; m. Charles R. Pierce, of Wethersfield, Vt., Dec. 8, 1853; had two children; d. at Natick, Mass., May 23, 1890.
9. SUSAN S.,⁵ b. Jan. 30, 1834; d. June 15, 1861, unmarried.
10. MARIA L.,⁵ b. Mar. 19, 1836; m. first, Tyler Joy, who was killed in battle of Fredericksburg; second, Alvin R. Hawkins, in 1870, who d. Aug. 27, 1889. She d. Aug. 5, 1894. One child.
11. JOHN S.,⁵ b. May 17, 1838; m. Olive ——— and d. Apr. 16, 1873. One child, b. after his death.

12. MARTHA B.,⁵ b. Apr. 16, 1840; m. John Delehanty, of Fitchburg, Mass., where she d. One son.
13. CHARLES A.,⁵ b. May 27, 1844; d. at Charleston, N. H.

CHILDREN OF ALEXANDER AND JULIA:

1. MARTINEE D.,⁵ b. May 11, 1805; m. Harriet Foster, May 17, 1836 (she b. June 12, 1805), and resides at Clarendon, N. Y. Four children:
 - I. WILLIAM D.,⁶ b. Mar. 1, 1837; m. Jennie Nason. Four children.
 - II. GEORGE A.,⁶ b. June 29, 1839.
 - III. MARY J.,⁶ b. July 17, 1847.
 - IV. SARAH A.,⁶ b. Sept. 18, 1849.
2. EMILY M.,⁵ b. May 9, 1807; m. Joshua Wyman, of Keene, N. H., May 3, 1827; d. Feb. 13, 1841. Issue.
3. JOSEPH B.,⁵ b. Sept., 1809.
4. EDWARD A.,⁵ b. June 13, 1813; m. Nov. 16, 1837, Susan A. Towne, who d. Oct. 14, 1842. Three children:
 - I. SUSAN E.,⁶ b. Mar. 11, 1839; deceased.
 - II. EDWARD A.,⁶ b. Dec. 14, 1840.
 - III. EMILY E.,⁶ b. May 1, 1842; d. Oct. 16, 1842.
5. NATHAN J.,⁵ b. Sept. 27, 1821; m. Nov. 21, 1853, Orline O. Sutton, of Romulus, N. Y., who d. Jan., 1894. He is a prominent and prosperous journalist of Canandaigua, N. Y. Four children, b. there:
 - I. CHARLES F.,⁶ b. Aug. 27, 1854.
 - II. GERTRUDE,⁶ b. Aug. 9, 1856.
 - III. MAY J.,⁶ b. May 5, 1866.
 - IV. ROY B.,⁶ b. Nov. 27, 1870.

CHILDREN OF CYRUS AND MARY:

1. ABEL B.,⁵ b. Apr. 15, 1822; m. Joanna Phillips; lives in Brookline, Mass.
2. LAURA T.,⁵ b. Feb. 5, 1823; m., first, John R. Lord; second, Sylvanus Rice; third, James T. Plaister; resides in Dubuque, Ia.
3. FRANCES A.,⁵ b. May 31, 1825; m. Orville C. Walker; lives in Algona, Ia.
4. LUTHER S.,⁵ b. July 29, 1826; m., first, Fanny Broadhead; second, Annie E. Hester; resides in Franklinton, N. C.
5. HARRIET A.,⁵ b. Aug. 26, 1828; d. Mar. 3, 1867, unmarried.
6. REV. CHARLES E.,⁵ b. Feb. 5, 1830; m., first, Sarah F. Dunklee, of Francistown, N. H.; second, Mary F. Redington, of Littleton, N. H.; third, a dau. of Allen Folger, of Concord, N. H. He graduated at Harvard in 1857 and is a Congregational minister at Swansy, N. H.
7. LYMAN B.,⁵ b. Apr. 30, 1834; m. Nancy P., dau. of Charles Twombly, of Saco, where he resides and is in the hardware business as successor to his father-in-law; has issue.

SIXTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF ROYAL B. AND SARAH:

1. JOHN,⁶ b. Dec. 13, 1834; a young lawyer of much promise and worth; d. at Lawrence, Mass., May 12, 1861.

2. SARAH E.,⁶ b. May 7, 1836; d. May 8, 1838.
3. DANIEL L.,⁶ b. Sept. 21, 1837; m. May 22, 1860, Manda F., dau. of Elijah and Louisa (Metcalf) Spencer, of Wilmington, Vt. He was for many years a newspaper and magazine editor, publishing in Vermont and Boston; was the first Vermont newspaper publisher to employ paid contributors and use illustrations; represented the city of Malden, Mass., in the Legislature in 1887 and 1888, where he was classed as "one of ten leaders of the House." He has delivered various addresses and written much for the press in prose and poetry. His pastoral poem, "The Valley Sunset," was highly commended by the poet Longfellow and other leading critics. Miss Julia C. R. Door characterized it as worthy to rank with Gray's "Elegy" and Buchanan Read's "Closing Scene." He has resided for the last twenty-one years at Malden, Mass. Three children named as follows:
 - I. HELEN L.,⁷ b. Jan. 5, 1864, in Brandon, Vt.; m. June 10, 1886, Edward A. Winchester, son of Fitz E. and Lydia (Smith) Winchester, of Malden Mass.
 - II. KATE L.,⁷ b. Dec. 2, 1866, in Brattleboro, Vt.; m. Oct. 14, 1891, Emery F., son of Franklin E. and Laura (Thomas) Bennett, of Guilford, Vt.
 - III. CARL S.,⁷ b. Jan. 27, 1876, in Malden, Mass.
4. ROYAL B.,⁶ b. April 15, 1839; d. unmarried at Brandon, Vt., Feb. 7, 1868; was Grand Lecturer for Sons of Temperance for Eastern New York. He was an able and eloquent speaker. He was a cripple from childhood, and went seven miles on crutches to care for wounded soldiers on Antietam battlefield during the Civil war.

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND MARY A.:

1. ELBRIDGE G.,⁶ b. May 4, 1833; d. Aug. 3, 1859, unmarried.
2. SUSAN F.,⁶ b. Apr. 2, 1840, in Cavendish, Vt.; m., first, Hugh F. Warner, Sept. 7, 1856, by whom four children; second, Dec. 24, 1870, Hiram H. Ames; residence, Worcester, Mass. Two children.
3. ALBERT H.,⁶ b. Sept. 6, 1841, in Chester, Vt.; m. July 18, 1862, Sarah M. Chapin (b. Apr. 24, 1836, at Concord, Mass.), and resides at Lowell, Mass. Two children, b. in Nashua, N. H.: *Fred G.*,⁷ b. Dec. 8, 1864, and *Cora B.*,⁷ b. June 1, 1868.
4. ANNIE C.,⁶ b. June 15, 1843, in Chester, Vt.; m. Nov. 9, 1867, Edwin Green, of Rockingham, Vt. One son.
5. KATIE E.,⁶ b. Aug. 12, 1845, in Charleston, N. H.; m. Oct. 23, 1869, John Frinney.
6. WILLIAM E.,⁶ b. Apr. 20, 1847, in Charleston, N. H.; m. June 20, 1875, Mrs. Hattie A. Bosworth.
7. LIZZIE J.,⁶ b. Jan. 9, 1849, in Charleston, N. H.; m. Oct. 27, 1867, George D. Clark and resides at South Acworth, N. H. Nine children.
8. JOSHUA R.,⁶ b. Mar. 23, 1851, in Charleston, N. H.; m. Mrs. Mary A. Allen (Noch?), Nov. 4, 1874.
9. HATTIE R.,⁶ b. Mar. 9, 1856, at Acworth, N. H.; m. Dec. 24, 1872, Henry Walker, of West Gardner, Mass., and lives at Worcester.



David L. Williker

10. CHARLES A.,⁶ b. Sept. 17, 1857; m. June 5, 1886, Eva Strickland; lives at South Acworth, N. H. Issue, *Ethel L.*,⁷ *George L.*,⁷ and *Frank P.*⁷
11. LIZZIE E.,⁶ b. Sept. 3, 1859, at Acworth, N. H.; m. May 2, 1882, Weston O. Kemp., of Rockingham, Vt.

CHILDREN OF MOSES C. AND LUCINDA:

1. CHARLES E.,⁶ b. Nov. 6, 1839; m. Carrie M. Toman; d. Apr. 7, 1880.
2. GEORGE H.,⁶ b. June 6, 1841; m. Louisa J. Johnson; d. Sept. 10, 1869. One child.
3. SYBIL A.,⁶ b. Jan. 12, 1845; d. Apr. 3, 1846.
4. HATTIE A.,⁶ b. Sept. 24, 1846; m., first, June 11, 1862, Ruel W. H. Taylor, killed in second battle of Bull Run; second, Jan. 8, 1871, Hazen A. Barnard, of Marblehead, Mass. One child.
5. NELLIE M.,⁶ b. Aug. 24, 1848; m. Mar. 16, 1843, Charles H. Willard; residence, Shoshone, Nevada. One child.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM D. AND JENNIE:

1. DELVILLE H.,⁶ b. Oct. 16, 1867.
2. HATTIE B.,⁶ b. May 5, 1869.
3. LAURA L.,⁶ b. Apr. 25, 1871.
4. EDGUILLA,⁶ b. Feb. 25, 1873.

CHILDREN OF REV. CHARLES E. AND SARAH:

1. REV. CHARLES D.,⁶ b. Oct. 12, 1863; now a pastor in Canaan, Conn.
2. ADDIE M.,⁶ b. Oct. 12, 1863; twin sister of above.
3. EDWARD R.,⁶ b. Dec. 9, 1881; by a second wife.

MILLIKANS OF WASHINGTON, MASS.

Alexander Millikan¹ was a Scotchman by birth, who came early to the north of Ireland and was at the siege of Londonderry in 1689. It is now reported that he came to New England before his sons, one of whom went South, one settled in New Hampshire, and one in Massachusetts. Of these and their descendants we shall have more to say in another place.

SECOND GENERATION.

William Millikan² was born in the north of Ireland in 1726; married Mary, dau. of Robert and Morgan McKnight,* also of old Scottish stock and rigid Protestants. He came over with his two brothers early in the last century and first sat down at East Windsor, Conn. He and family went to Belfast, Ireland, to take passage on the same ship and with the same master with whom his wife's parents had come over the year previous. By some delay of the captain they were detained in Belfast six weeks at a heavy expense. During the voyage there was a terrible storm, and for fourteen days and nights neither sun nor stars were seen. The voyage was long and dreary, and while

* Three McKnight brothers—James, John, and Robert—came from Ireland to America. John was many years a merchant in New London, Conn. James settled in the western part of Washington, Mass., where he died in 1799, aged 82 years; Sarah, his wife, died in 1812, aged 86. Robert McKnight married Morgan and settled in East Windsor, Conn., and soon sent for their daughter Mary and her husband, William Millikan. Robert was born in 1699 and died in 1776, aged 77 years; his widow died Jan. 22, 1801, aged 100 years and 10 months. A Scotch family.

on the ocean Mary's first child was born, and buried beneath the waves. She was attended by a nurse of great skill and kindness and made as comfortable as circumstances would admit. From East Windsor these removed to Washington, Berkshire county, Mass., about 1768, and were among the earliest settlers in that town. He died Mar. 6, 1788, aged 63. Mary, his wife, died May 10, 1813, aged 81. She spent her last days with the widow of her son Alexander, as did her mother, Morgan McKnight. Children, far as known, as follows:

THIRD GENERATION.

1. JOHN,³ b. Nov. 22, 1755.
2. MARY,³ b. Nov. 12, 1757.
3. ISABELLA,³ b. Jan. 28, 1760.
4. WILLIAM,³ b. Mar., 1762; d. July 8, 1850, aged 88. Susanna, his wife, d. 1846, aged 85 years.
5. ROBERT,³ b. Aug., 1764.
6. SARAH,³ b. Feb., 1767.
7. ALEXANDER,³ b. Nov. 15, 1769; m. Hannah, seventh child of Daniel and Maria (Titus) Franklin, who was b. Aug. 17, 1769, and d. Dec. 14, 1863, in Albany, aged 94 years. He d. Apr. 30, 1803, aged 34 years.
8. MORGAN,³ b. June, 1773.

FOURTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF ALEXANDER AND HANNAH:

1. ROBERT,⁴ b. Aug. 9, 1792; m. Amanda Childs, by whom one son. He m., second, Sally Wadsworth (b. in Washington, Mass., Aug. 27, 1797, and d. in Hinsdale, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1882), Dec. 20, 1821, by whom three daughters. Mr. Millikan was left fatherless at the age of ten, but his mother trained him to habits of industry and economy. At the age of thirty he made his way to Ohio on foot to visit his brother William and view the country. He soon after exchanged his property in Washington, Mass., for new land in Freedom, Ohio, intending to settle there, but changed his plans and bought a tract of heavily timbered land in Hinsdale, to which he moved in 1824, and lived there about thirty years. Failing health caused him to sell his farm, and he moved to Hinsdale village, where he died in 1867, aged 75. He was called to many town offices and represented Hinsdale in the State Legislature.
2. WILLIAM,⁴ b. Jan. 1, 1795; m. Dec. 16, 1819, to Pamela Messenger, in Becket, Mass., by Rev. J. L. Mills. He immediately started for the "Western Reserve" on his wedding tour with an ox-team and sled, on which sat his young wife with all their earthly gear. They went directly to Windham, Ohio, where a colony of their relatives and friends from Washington and Becket, Mass., had preceded them. He was a thrifty farmer and a man of stable mind and good character, whose "word was law." He d. in 1853; his wife in 1870. Children as will follow.
3. DANIEL F.,⁴ b. Oct. 31, 1797; m. Jan. 6, 1820, Amelia Pease, of Stockbridge, Mass., b. Aug. 7, 1801, d. Mar. 20, 1875. He d. Aug. 18, 1880. Six children were b. in Washington, Mass., whose names will appear.
4. ISABELLA,⁴ m. Silas B. Hamilton and d. in Albany, N. Y., aged 93 years,

leaving five children, all now living; the daughters, of whom one is Isabella, live at No. 3 Pine street, Albany, N. Y.

5. MARIA,⁴ m. a Mr. St. John and soon d.

FIFTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF ROBERT:

1. ALEXANDER,⁵ b. Apr. 7, 1817, and resides at Kinmundy, Ill., as a farmer. He has one dau. and four sons living. *Robert*⁶ and *Charles*⁶ are married and live at Omega, Ill., *William*⁶ is at Seattle, and *Henry*⁶ at Green Horn, Col.
2. AMANDA,⁵ b. Nov. 1, 1822; m. Apr. 2, 1844, to S. J. Demming; lives at Austinburg, Ohio.
3. ISABELLA,⁵ b. Mar. 30, 1827; m. Dec. 4, 1850, to Henry A. Demming; d. at Oberlin, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1886.
4. SYLVIA S.,⁵ b. May 23, 1830; m. June, 1857, to Edwin Curtis and lives in Bedford, Oswego county, N. Y. Six children.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM:

1. REV. WILLIAM F.,⁵ b. in 1823; was a Presbyterian minister who served as chaplain in the Union army and d. in 1887, leaving a widow (maiden name Mary Treat, niece of Selah B. Treat, secretary of the American Board), who is now living.
2. MARIA P.,⁵ b. in 1825; m. ——— Brigham and lives at Muskegon, Mich.
3. EDWIN A.,⁵ b. in 1829; d. aged 6 years.
4. HENRY A.,⁵ b. in 1831; killed in Civil war, 1864. He was m. and left two sons and two daughters. One son m. and has a son living, the last male in this family bearing the name.
5. MARY I.,⁵ b. in 1834; m. Dr. Eames, who was a surgeon in the army and two years in the Legislature of Ohio. He d. in 1884. The widow lives at Ashtabula, Ohio. Several children in good positions.
6. DR. ROBERT H.,⁵ b. in 1837. He was surgeon in the Civil war; was captured, but released to attend to the wounded; d. from the effect of service, issueless, in 1866.

CHILDREN OF DANIEL F.:

1. ELIZA P.,⁵ b. May 15, 1821; d. Sept. 5, 1822.
2. ROBERT D.,⁵ b. May 12, 1823; d. Jan. 13, 1828.
3. ELLEN D.,⁵ b. Mar. 24, 1825; m. Feb. 4, 1845, to George W. Fitch, who was b. Feb. 21, 1822, d. Aug. 10, 1887; resides at Lyndon, Ill. Eight children.
4. MARTHA A.,⁵ b. Jan. 25, 1832; m. Sept. 10, 1861, to Capt. John Whalton, who was b. Dec. 21, 1827, and has issue, one son.
5. REV. SILAS F.,⁵ b. Sept. 8, 1834; m. Sept. 13, 1864, Mary J. Andrews, b. May 3, 1834. He is now pastor of the Congregational church of Anamosa, Ind. Six children.
6. FREDERICK W.,⁵ b. Mar. 15, 1842; m. Mar. 26, 1863, Emma P. Stone, b. Sept. 27, 1843, d. Aug. 9, 1885. He m. second, Nov. 15, 1887, Mrs. Sarah L. Bond, b. Jan. 7, 1857; residence, Lyndon, Whiteside county, Ill. Three children in 1894.

SIXTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF REV. SILAS F.:

1. ALLAN F.,⁶ b. May 6, 1866.
 2. ROBERT A.,⁶ b. Mar. 22, 1868.
 3. MAX F.,⁶ b. Mar. 10, 1870.
 4. GRACE M.,⁶ b. Dec. 26, 1871.
 5. MARJORIE A.,⁶ b. May 2, 1874.
 6. MABEL A.,⁶ b. Nov. 20, 1877.
- All unmarried in 1894.

CHILDREN OF FREDERICK W.:

1. WILLIAM F.,⁶ b. May 24, 1865.
2. EDWARD S.,⁶ b. Nov. 25, 1867.
3. DANIEL F.,⁶ b. May 21, 1891.

MILLIKENS OF SCARBOROUGH, ME.

Old Scarborough was remarkably well Millikenized; the descendants of those who settled there are more numerous than of any other branch of the family with whom our inquiry was concerned. Our treatment of their genealogy must begin with a transcript of some early records found in Boston as follows:

ROBERT MULLIKEN, son of Robert and wife Rebecca, was born Dec. 9, 1688.

JOHN MULLIKEN, son of Robert and wife Rebecca, was born July 26, 1690.

MARY MULLIKEN, dau. of Robert and wife Rebecca, was b. Sept. 26, 1692.

THOMAS MULLIKEN, son of Thomas and wife Elizabeth, was born Apr. 27, 1693.

ROBERT MULLIKEN, son of Hugh and wife Eleanor, was born Aug. 9, 1681.

One Robert died June 11, 1741; the other Robert died June 19, 1756. From one of these were descended the Mullikens of Bradford, Newburyport, and Lexington, Mass., as will afterwards more fully appear.

Hugh Mulliken,¹ before-mentioned, may be designated the head of the family known as the Alger-Millikens settled in Scarborough, Me. However, the connections between this man and the families alluded to have not been established by documentary evidences such as the candid writer wishes to possess. There can be no reason for doubt that he was a Scotchman, as the records show him to have been a member of the Scots Charitable Society of Boston in 1684. It will be observed that the name in the records was *Mulliken*, an orthography peculiar to the northern counties of Scotland. The early clerks would spell the name as pronounced by those who bore it, and a Scotchman would give the latter form. Tradition makes Dea. Nathaniel Milliken, of Scarborough, mention his grandfather as Hugh Milliken, of Boston, and one of the deacon's daughters, married to Benjamin Milliken, who lived in her father's house, named one of her sons, born there, Hugh, in honor of her great-grandfather.

John Milliken,² traditionized a son of Hugh, of Boston, may have been born in Scotland, as no record of such event has been found in New England.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary Wilmot Alger, of Boston, born 1669, and baptized in 1687 at the First church in Charlestown, where she was living with her uncle, Nathaniel Adams. No record of this union has been found. They resided for many years in Boston and their children were born there. In old documents he was styled "John Milliken, house carpenter, of Boston." After the death of John Alger he became possessed, in right of his wife, of extensive lands at Dunstan, in Scarborough, Me., and his name appears there in 1719.* Mr. Milliken seems to have had broad ideas of farming and carried forward his agricultural undertakings on a scale of considerable magnitude for the times. In a letter written by him in 1746 he states: "I have cleared a great deal of land; have made several miles of fence; this year have I planted as much land as three bushels of corn would plant, sowed as much as seven bushels of peas would sow, and as much as thirteen bushels of oats and barley would sow." In the year 1720, he and his son John were present at the reorganization of the Scarborough town government, when he was chosen for one of the selectmen. He was in Boston sometimes as late as 1732. John Milliken died in 1749, and must have been born as early as 1664-5. His widow died Feb. 9, 1754, aged 85 years. It has been assumed that but four of the sons of John and Elizabeth were living at the time of their settlement in Scarborough. We shall now proceed with the genealogy and produce a copy of the Milliken records as found in the town and church registers of Boston.

CHILDREN OF JOHN† AND ELIZABETH:

1. JOHN,³ b. Dec. 27, 1691; of whom hereafter.
2. THOMAS,³ b. Apr. 27, 1693; no other information.
3. JAMES,³ b. Sept. 4, 1694; no further record.
4. JOSIAH,³ b. Nov. 25, 1696; no other mention.
5. BENJAMIN,³ b. Apr. 1, 1699; "a mariner."
6. SAMUEL,³ bapt. Sept. 21, 1701; more hereafter.
7. JOSEPH,³ bapt. Feb. 20, 1704; no other record.
8. EDWARD,³ bapt. July 6, 1706; of whom more.
9. NATHANIEL,³ bapt. Apr. 24, 1709; more presently.
10. ELIZABETH,³ bapt. Dec. 16, 1711; m. Jonathan Furness.

JOHN BRANCH.

THIRD GENERATION.

John Milliken, Jr.,³ born Dec. 27, 1691; m. Sarah Burnett, in Boston, Jan. 1, 1718, and by her had three children; second, Sept. 3, 1728, Rebecca

*"The Deposition of Jeremiah Moulton testifyeth and saith that about the year 1719, by ye request of Mr. John [Milliken] Jun., I went with him to renew his bounds at a place called Dunstan in Scarborough, by virtue of an Indian deed, and accordingly we begun sixty rods above the first falls, Mr. Nathan Knight being our Pilot and one of the chain men, and from thence we went N. E. and said line came near a bridge and we came to the river that goeth near Joslin's hill, where it was pretty wide; it not being at the head of said river. The next day after we had done Old Mr. Milliken came home from the Westward and inquired what we had done. I accordingly told him; he made answer and said we had not done right for we should have gone sixty rods above the upper falls and would have me run it over again, but my business called me home and I could not go again; and further saith that there was nobody lived there then but Mr. Milliken and Col. Westbrook with his people a masting. Sworn by the deponent in Superior Court at York, May ye 14th. 1731."

† We shall divide the pedigree of descendants of John Milliken into four parts, using the name of each of the four sons who settled in Scarborough as a head for that branch.

Thomas who died in Scarborough, Apr. 25, 1760. Mr. Milliken was a saddler by trade and seems to have carried on his business for some years in Boston "at the corner going down Wentworth's wharf." He lived in the town of Scarborough about forty years, and died there during the Revolution, Sept. 8, 1779, aged 87 years. He purchased the right of his aunt, Elizabeth Palmer, to the Alger estate, and known as the "Palmer lot," Mar. 19, 1777. In company with his brother, "Benjamin Milliken, mariner," he purchased, June 21, 1727, the right of his great-aunt, Jane Davis, widow of Andrew Alger, Jr., and a daughter of Dorcas Alger Collins. The same year, in company with his brother Samuel, he purchased the right of his great-aunt, Joanna Alger Mills. When the title to the estate was established John owned one-half of the original grant to the Algiers and the Palmer lot, containing fifty acres. Although possessing so large a territorial estate in Maine he continued his residence at Boston until after 1744, when he located near Dunstan Landing. His house stood on the westerly side of the road, and the cellar was filled up about 1873 by Noah Pillsbury, who planted an orchard around the spot. The spring from which the family procured water is still in use. The subjoined letter shows that one man was under obligation to John Milliken.

"SITUATE, May ye 26, 1740.

MR. MILLIKEN:—Your good opinion of me in the first place seems to Ingage a grate Deal of Gratitude from me to you had bnt it lasted it would Certainly have Dobl'd my Ingements so yt I Believe I should *hardly Ever* made satisfaction for it so long as I had been in this world had it pleased God to continue me to the age of Methusaler & Co.
(Signed) JOHN DAGGETT."

FOURTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND HIS WIVES:

1. MARY,⁴ b. August 11, 1719, in Boston; m. Benjamin Furness,* son of Jonathan Furness, probably her cousin.
2. JOHN,⁴ b. Aug. 27, 1721, in Boston; d. a child.
3. JOHN,⁴ b. Feb. 17, 1723, in Boston; m. Eleanor (Libby) Sallis, widow of Benjamin Sallis, of Black Point, Scarborough, Aug. 6, 1761. He d. in 1766, and his widow found it necessary to solicit aid from her father-in-law, as the following letter shows:

"SCARBOROUGH, 18th April, 1774.

HONORED SIR:—I ask the favor of you for liberty to inclose and improve the piece of land on that side of the Road where I live in order to raise some corn and roots, and hay for my Cow, towards support of myself and children, and pray you will sign your name to this paper, by way of consent to my request, that I may not be disturbed therein or prevented by others. Your granting my request in behalf of myself and your Grandchildren will much oblige your Daughter in Law.

ELENOR MILLIKEN.

To MR. JOHN MILLIKEN. (Signed) JOHN MILLIKEN."

4. THOMAS,⁴ b. May 31, 1724; m. Sarah Thompson, in Boston, Nov. 4, 1752, by whom five children; she died in 1774. We have no proof that he came east with his father's family. He was engaged in merchandising in Boston at the outbreak of the Revolution, and had a large

*THE FURNESS FAMILY in New England are descended from Sir Henry Furness, of Waldershire, England, who by his second wife had a daughter Matilda, the wife of Lord Edgumbe, of Mount Edgumbe, who had two sons, Lord Edgumbe who d. s. p. and Commodore Edgumbe who succeeded. Is it probable that this connection between the Furness and Edgumbe families in Old England was continued by association in New England? Nicholas Edgcomb, of Scarborough, and the husband of Mary Milliken, were related.

brick house and store combined, as was then the custom with small merchants, on Fish street,* only a few doors from Mountfort's corner at the foot of North square. Like some others of the Milliken family, he was a warm Royalist or Tory, and being owner of a tract of land and part of a saw-mill, where the city of Ellsworth now stands, he left his children in Boston, save one, in his mansion under the care of his eldest daughter, Mary, then but recently married to a Mr. Vallette, who was at sea, and joined his kinsman, Benjamin Milliken, with whom he was associated in land and lumbering in Maine. Dr. Snow, in his valuable History of Boston, writing of the troublesome days of the Revolution, says:

The solemnity of these sad times was heightened by the occurrence of a fire, on Wednesday, Aug. 10th. It broke out, between 10 and 11 P. M., in a large brick dwelling-house belonging to Mr. Milliken and Mrs. Campbell, in Fish street, five or six doors north of Mountfort's corner at the foot of North square. The lower part of the house was in flames before the distressed tenants were apprised of it. Several escaped out of the windows, some naked and much burnt, and five others perished in the flames, three women and two small children. The house was entirely consumed, with part of a bake-house. The inhabitants speedily assembling, with their usual dexterous management, happily put a stop to the further progress of the flames. Earl Percy politely offered the services of some soldiers who could be depended upon, but was informed that the regulations of the town rendered their assistance unnecessary.

The following written by a lady 80 years of age, a granddaughter of Thomas Milliken, speaks for itself:

Mr. Milliken, a Scotchman by birth and a warm Royalist, was considered a Tory, and as he owned a farm and part of a mill at the eastward he determined to leave Boston. Previous to his departure he let a part of his house to a Mrs. Murphy, the wife of a Captain Murphy then at sea; and in the care of Mrs. Vallette, his poor lame daughter with a broken back, he left her two little sisters. Mrs. Vallette was then twenty years old and had been married two or three weeks; her husband was then at sea.

Captain Murphy arrived home on the 10th of August, 1774, and his wife invited some of her friends to supper in the evening. The supper was cooked in a room where there had been no fire for many years, if ever; there was probably a fault in the chimney. Mrs. Vallette had some of her acquaintance to drink tea and pass the evening, which detained her up later than usual. She had retired to her chamber, was undressed, and sat by the side of the bed taking off her stockings when she heard the cry of "fire" immediately under her window. "Get up, get up, your house is in flames." Raising her eyes, she saw the light bursting into her chamber, and catching the arm of her little sister, who lay sleeping, she dragged her to the door, opened it, and found the stairs on fire. Still holding on to her sister, who was hardly yet awake, with presence of mind she shut the door and made for the window, where the crowd outside were holding up beds and screaming: "Jump, jump." After pushing and almost throwing her bewildered sister from the window, she stepped back and took from a chair a dress to wrap around her, as she was only in her night clothes, but it caught in the hinge of the window shutter and was left behind. When Mrs. Vallette jumped from the window, she fell into the arms of a colored man who had formerly lived with her father, and struck with such weight upon his stomach that he never recovered from the blow. Mrs. Murphy, when she saw the flames coming into her room, was partly undressed, and her husband had only taken off his coat. As the stairs were winding, and he was unacquainted with the house, she immediately took his arm and led him to the

*Thomas Milliken, brick-layer, bought a house and land in Fish street, Boston, Sept. 10, 1765, for 208 pounds lawful money and gave a mortgage for 200 pounds, which was not paid and foreclosure followed, Feb. 16, 1790—long after said house was burned and Thomas Milliken had retired to Maine.

bottom of the stairs; then returning for her children, perished with them in the flames. Mrs. Murphy was seen coming to the window with a child in her arms, when a bed was held up and the cry was: "Throw your child, if you cannot come yourself"; but from that moment she was seen no more. Two elderly ladies, members of her family, likewise perished in the flames. One of these, by the name of Gill, was aunt to a gentleman who was afterwards governor or lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts. The name of the other old lady was King. Fanny Clark, a faithful domestic who had lived in Mr. Milliken's family many years, was badly burned, but escaped with her life. James Milliken, the only brother of Mrs. Vallette, had been to wait on some of his sister's company home. When he heard the alarm of fire, he was at the head of what was then called Seven Star lane, which is now Summer street. He ran at once toward home, and on reaching the house found it almost wholly consumed. He could get no tidings of his sisters. Some said all the inmates in the house were burnt up; others, that a small woman had been seen to jump out of the window and was nearly if not quite killed. The young man, accompanied by some of his friends, searched the streets in a state of almost utter distraction, and when informed before morning that his sisters were safe refused to believe it. They had found shelter with a family of the name of Holland.

The scene of the ruins the following morning, as described to the writer by an eye-witness, was heartrending. When James Milliken came to the ruins and saw Mrs. Vallette with one of his little sisters, he screamed aloud, crying out: "Where, where is Polly?" forgetting that the child was on a visit from home. "Safe, safe, dear brother; she is away and has saved her clothes," replied his sister. He still went around in a state of little less than distraction, saying: "Sister, yesterday we had a home; today we have none; no mother, father away, and our country ruined." In this way he raved on, until a gentleman, in whose store, on Long wharf, he was an apprentice, came through the crowd, and taking him by the arm forced him into a carriage with his sisters, and took them to his own house, where kind and soothing attention and care brought James to himself again; not, however, until the youngest child was brought into his presence.

Every article of furniture and clothing in a few short hours had been swept away, silver melted to dross, valuable papers and the records of family concerns, so highly prized by succeeding generations, together with old-fashioned brocade silks, left by grandmothers and great-grandmothers, were all gone; yet Mrs. Vallette was heard to say, in after days, that when looking over this utter desolation nothing affected her so much as seeing the cage of a favorite parrot her husband had brought her, the first voyage he went to sea, kicking about the ruins. The husband of Mrs. Vallette had amply provided for her during his absence, so that she could draw a sufficiency, not only for herself, but her poor desolate sisters.

James Milliken, though only nineteen years old, was a zealous patriot, and had already performed many small services for his country. He was well known to Messrs. Dennie, Molineux, Proctor, and other gentlemen who were deeply engaged in the revolutionary movement. Every possible attention was paid to the young man and much sympathy felt for his sisters. As Boston was in such a troubled state, they were advised to go to reside in Lexington, where they had friends, with which advice they immediately complied.

In April, 1775, Mrs. Vallette and her friend, Mrs. Reed, were sitting in the evening in their home at Lexington, over a few dying embers, with their infants in their arms. The clock had struck eleven—guns had been heard through the day—the firing had ceased, and they sat talking of the perils of the times when Mrs. Reed said: "Hark, I hear footsteps." "It is only the rustling of the trees," said Mrs. Vallette, "and we will not be needlessly alarmed," pressing at the same time her infant closer to her heart, as if fearful it might be wrested from her, and trying to assume a courage which she did not feel. At that moment a gentle rap at the door was heard. "Who is there?" asked Mrs. Reed, in a tremulous tone. "Friends," replied a low voice, speaking through the small hole where the cord had been drawn in to prevent the lifting of the latch outside, for few had locks and keys in these simple times. They immediately opened the door and three men entered in profound silence, each muffled in a long cloak. "Do not be alarmed, ladies,"

said one, in the same low tone of voice; "we are friends to our country and are pursued by the enemy; we have hid in the woods through the day, and have come now to seek your bounty and a shelter for the night." "And these you should have with all my heart," said Mrs. Reed, whose countenance brightened up when she found that instead of the dreaded enemy her guests were those distinguished patriots, John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and Paul Revere; "but," she continued, "you would not be safe here a moment. Why, the red-coats are prowling around us in every direction; they were here only yesterday, eating up all my pies, and bread and cheese, and because they could not find enough at my neighbors' to satisfy their hunger they must needs rip open their beds, and leave their cider running out. O, sir, these are dreadful times!" "They are indeed, madam," said Mr. Hancock. "But gentlemen," he said, turning to his companions, "what shall we do, for it is certain we are not safe here?" They looked at each other, but did not speak. "Have you any neighbors," asked Mr. Hancock, "where we might find safety for the night?" "None except my father's," replied Mrs. Reed, "who lives five miles off, on the main road. It would be dangerous for you to go by the road, and you would not find your way through the woods, and we have neither man nor boy to guide you; they have all gone to fight the red coats." "Will you stay alone and nurse my baby," asked Mrs. Vallette of her friend, "while I go and show the gentlemen the way?" She answered: "I will do so, though it is sad to be alone in such dangerous times. But you must not go; you are not able, you are lame and never walked a mile at once in your life; you must not think of going on this wet night." Mrs. Vallette made no reply; she knew there was not a moment to be lost, so laying her infant in the arms of her friend, she wrapped her riding-hood around her and desired the gentlemen to follow her. When they saw this deformed little woman, not more than four feet high, prepared to walk a distance of over three miles, they looked at each other in mute astonishment, but not a word was spoken, for the case was desperate. Mrs. Vallette taking the offered arm of Mr. Hancock, they went forward, the other two gentlemen bringing up the rear. The rain which had fallen for some days previous had so swelled the brooks that the gentlemen were obliged at times to lift Mrs. Vallette over them. Thus wading and walking they reached the farm-house about three o'clock in the morning. No sooner had they aroused the family, and made known who they were and what they wanted, than every individual was up and in motion; and even the dog tried to show them by his gestures that they should find protection. A blazing fire soon shone forth, and a plentiful repast was provided, and notwithstanding the gloominess of the times a degree of cheerfulness and even humor pervaded the little company. At early dawn a carriage was prepared to convey Mrs. Vallette home to her infant. Mr. Hancock politely lifted her into the carriage and said: "Madam, our first meeting has been in troublesome times. God only knows when these scenes will end; but should we survive the struggle, and you should ever need a friend, think of me."

About two months from this event the battle of Bunker Hill was fought. There James Milliken fell, mortally wounded, was taken prisoner, and, with several others, was thrown into a cart and conveyed to the jail, which then stood in Prison lane, now called Court street. Here he lingered, destitute of care and attention, and even the necessaries of life, until he went down to an early grave, at the age of twenty, and was soon forgotten amidst the horrors of war. Several gentlemen went to the prison, wishing to see him, but were not permitted.

It appears that Thomas Milliken had gone to Ellsworth at the time his house was burned. This loss of his house, store, and contents nearly ruined him financially. The mills and lands owned in company with his cousin Benjamin in the east were confiscated and he was left a poor man. He married for his second wife Mary McKenney, of Frankfort, Me., in 1777, and by her had six children, probably born in Surry, now Ellsworth. While these children were still young their father d. The widow m. Joseph Carr, of Frankfort, by whom she had other six children.

5. SARAH,⁴ b. April 29, 1825; m., first, one of the Scarborough Carlls and is said to have been ancestress of all of the name now scattered through Maine, but I do not find record of such union. Her second husband was Joseph Hodgdon, to whom m. Sept. 18, 1746. He was administrator on her father's estate. These had a son whose posterity lived in Saco.

FIFTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND ELEANOR SALLIS:

1. JOHN,⁵ b. in 1760, in Scarborough; was a tanner by trade. He entered the Colonial army and served until the close of the struggle for independence. He m. Christiana Mitchell, of North Yarmouth, and resided in that town some twenty years, and built several vessels which he freighted to the West Indies. In this business he acquired considerable wealth, but three of his vessels were taken by the French and his heirs are still interested in the French spoilation claims. He removed to Belfast in 1802, where he built a store, tavern, and the finest mansion-house in the town. From the latter place he went to Montville, Me., where he owned a tannery and large farm. He d. in Montville, Dec. 24, 1848, and his wife, b. in North Yarmouth, 1764, d. Aug. 8, 1854. These had ten children, of whom hereafter.
2. BENJAMIN,⁵ b. in 1764, in Scarborough; m., first, Elizabeth Babbridge, by whom ten children. She d. in North Yarmouth in 1807, and was buried there. He m., second (published March 25, 1809), Mrs. Lydia, widow of Jeremiah Bean, of Montville, Me., by whom two children. He was a farmer, tanner, and currier in Buckfield village. He d. Sept. 20, 1818, and was buried in Buckfield. His widow m., third, John Dillingham, of North Auburn. She was buried by Mr. Milliken's side in Buckfield.
3. JOSIAH,⁵ b. in 1766, in Scarborough; was living when the "Milliken Covenant" was made in 1792, and was lost at sea.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND WIVES:

1. MARY,⁵ b. in Boston about 1754; m. a Mr. Vallette in 1774, and was living in the brick house owned by her father when it was burned as before stated. She had the care of two younger sisters at the time, and her mother was probably dead. She sustained an injury by a fall when a child and became a hunchback. She was a woman of true patriotism (opposed to her father's views) and heroism. She had children.
2. JAMES,⁵ b. in 1755, in Boston, was a young man of warm patriotism who fell, mortally wounded, in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was imprisoned in Charlestown, where he died in a few days at the age of 20. For particulars read preceding sketch.
3. POLLY,⁵ younger than the preceding, was a child with another sister under the care of Mrs. Vallette in 1774. It would be of interest to learn the history of these two daughters, and diligent inquiry has been made through the Boston press, without desired information.
4. JOSEPH,⁵ b. 1769, own brother of the preceding, went from Boston to Ellsworth after his mother's death. He m. Sally Leach, 1819, and had issue, eight children: *Jackson,⁶ Joseph,⁶ Nathaniel,⁶ Charles,⁶ John,⁶ Ebenezer,⁶ Sarah,⁶ and Lovinia.⁶* He d. in 1849, at Ellsworth.

5. PRISCILLA,⁵ b. Oct. 16, 1779; m. Nathaniel Smith, of Ellsworth, in 1800, and died at Mariaville, Me., Jan. 16, 1834. She had ten children and her descendants are now numerous.
6. JAMES,⁵ b. Jan. 10, 1780, in Ellsworth, Me., and d. there Feb. 13, 1849. He m., first, Polly, dau. of Thomas and Jane (Smith) McFarland (b. in Trenton, Me., Mar. 23, 1782, d. in Hancock, Me., May 15, 1832), Dec., 1803, and by her had eleven children. By second wife, Mrs. Penelope Hunter (Maber) Moore (b. June 30, 1800, and d. May 12, 1892), to whom m. Nov. 30, 1834, he had three other children.
7. ELIZABETH A.,⁵ b. June 24, 1784, in Ellsworth, Me., and d. in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 30, 1824. She m. Feb. 7, 1805, Joseph Tyler, b. in Mendon, Mass., Feb. 12, 1779, d. in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 20, 1843. He sailed from Boston, Oct. 29, 1821, in the ship "Diana," David Higgins, master, with his family, and after a rough and exceedingly unpleasant voyage, arrived at Charleston, S. C., Nov. 7, 1821. There were three children and numerous descendants.
8. JOHN,⁵ went to sea when a young man, about 1807 or 1808, and was never heard from.
9. HANNAH,⁵ m. Nathaniel Doake, master mariner of Boston, and had two children.
10. THOMAS,⁵ m. Lovinia —, resided in Frankfort, Me., and raised a family there of whom no records have been found.

SIXTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND CHRISTIANA:

1. SARAH,⁶ b. Dec. 10, 1786; m. — Gould, and died at Montville, Me., aged 85 years.
2. REBECCA,⁶ born in 1791; m. Ebenezer Everett, a cousin of the distinguished Edward Everett, of Boston, and d. there aged 89 years.
3. JOHN,⁶ b. in 1793; m. and d. at St. Stephens, N. B., at the age of 32, without male issue.
4. MARY,⁶ d. in infancy.
5. MOSES,⁶ b. in 1795; settled in Searsmont, Me., where he d. at the age of 73, leaving a son *George*,⁷ a bachelor now about 62 years of age, engaged in orange culture at Los Angeles, Cal., and two daughters, *Ann*⁷ and *Ellen*.⁷
6. SETH,⁶ emigrated to California, and died there at the age of 71 years, leaving two sons, *John*,⁷ of New York, who has several sons and daughters; *William*,⁷ of Chicago; *Albert*,⁷ and *Rebecca*.⁷ John Milliken, Jr., of New York, is a successful inventor.
7. DOROTHEA,⁶ m. Dr. Dana, and d. at Eastport, Me.
8. CHRISTIANA,⁶ m. — Chandler; d. at Columbia Falls, Me., aged 80.
9. MARY E.,⁶ m. — Lane and is traveling in Germany with her dau. at the age of 84. She is a lady of superior intelligence, well preserved, having a full set of natural teeth as white as pearls, a clear, fresh complexion, and erect carriage and youthful spirit. Her home is with her dau., Mrs. George M. Towle, of Brookline, Mass.
10. WILLIAM,⁶ b. Jan. 15, 1800, in North Yarmouth, Me., and was many

years engaged in farming and tanning leather, but afterwards went to Port Lavaca, Calhoun county, Texas, where he built several houses and other buildings, intending to make that his permanent residence; but the Comanche Indians made a raid upon the town, burning all but one of his houses, and he abandoned the place and returned to Maine, where he resumed the tanning business, and continued it until his death in Camden, Nov. 21, 1867. His wife was Lucy P. Perrigo, of the French family of Perigaux, whose burial-place and monument are at Pere La Chaise, near Paris. These had four children, of whom hereafter.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN AND BETSEY:

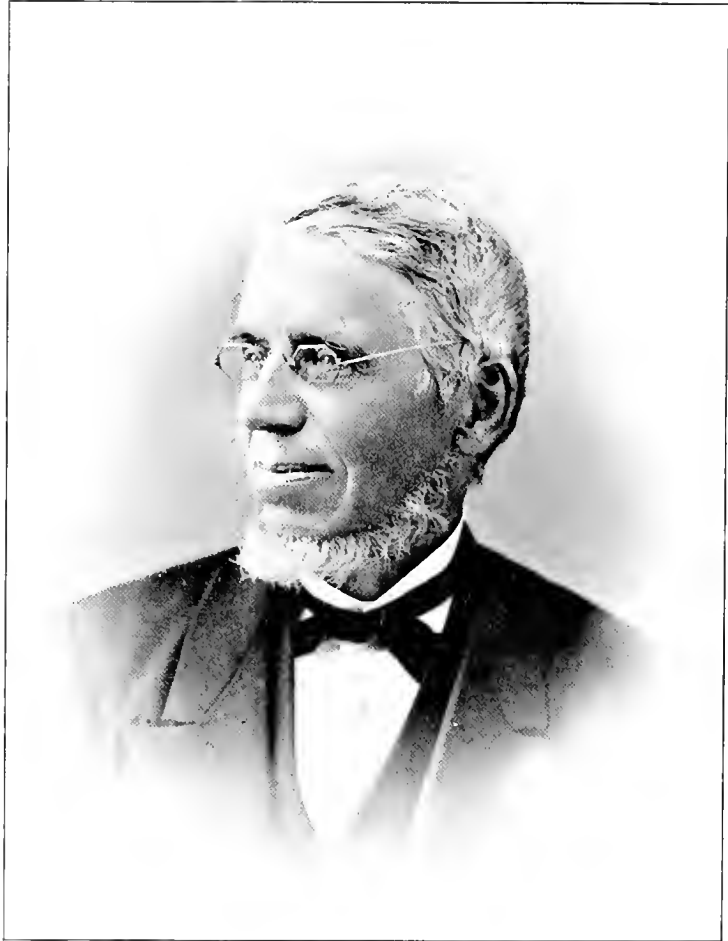
1. ELMIRA,⁶ b. April 8, 1790, in Buckfield, Me., and was published for marriage to Ezekiel Record there Nov. 1, 1812.
2. JOHN,⁶ b. Nov. 19, 1791, in Buckfield, Me.; m. Jemima Bradstreet Minot and settled in Eastport, Me., but after his marriage he settled in Gray, where I suppose he d. He had three sons and three daughters.
3. BETSEY,⁶ b. June 22, 1793; m. John Minot, of Eastport, Me.
4. HULDAH,⁶ b. May 18, 1795; d. in 1833, at Buckfield.
5. CHRISTIANA,⁶ b. Aug. 24, 1797; m. Robert Stevenson, of St. Andrews, N. B.
6. DORCAS,⁶ b. May, 21, 1799; d. Aug. 23, 1818.
7. BENJAMIN,⁶ b. Jan. 1, 1801; d. Sept. 20, 1818, in St. Andrews, N. B.
8. JOSIAH,⁶ b. Jan. 1, 1803; m. Elizabeth Freeman and settled in Buckfield, but subsequently removed to Poland, Me. He was a tanner by trade; died in Portland, in 1866; his widow was living there in 1877. Seven children, of whom more hereafter.
9. MARGARET F.,⁶ b. Dec. 22, 1804; m. William Bragdon, of Boston, and d. in Newton, Mass., Dec. 7, 1881, leaving children.
10. ESTHER F.,⁶ b. Jan. 29, 1807; m. Harvey Boyden, of South Walpole, Mass., May 12, 1835, and d. there Apr. 17, 1866, leaving children.
11. SUSAN B.,⁶ b. July 2, 1811; now living in Walpole, Mass., unmarried.
12. WILLIAM H. H.,⁶ b. Oct. 22, 1813; d. in 1818.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND SALLY:

1. JOSEPH L.,⁶ b. Aug. 22, 1826; m. Susan M. Dunning, Aug. 23, 1851, she b. in Providence, Pa., Mar. 9, 1835. Mr. Milliken was a native of Ellsworth, but went to Wautage, N. J., where he learned the cooper's trade; removed to Elmira, N. Y., where he enlisted as sergeant in Co. C, 144th N. V. Vols.; was discharged for disability after two years' service. After close of the war he had a meat market at Elmira and worked at his trade when able. He d. from effect of exposure and hardship while in the army, at Wellsboro, Pa., Apr. 11, 1880. He had issue, five children, whose names will appear.
2. NATHANIEL,⁶ b. May 18, 1827, in Ellsworth, Me.; m. Fannie Smith, of Surry, Me., in 1848, and d. Dec. 12, 1869. Five children, of whom with seventh generation.
3. EBENEZER,⁶ is the only son living; now in Boston. He has been a sea-captain.



JOSEPH L. MILLIKEN.



HON. JAS. A. MILLIKEN

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND POLLY AND PENELOPE:

1. ANNA,⁶ b. Oct. 2, 1804; m. Alsander Bartlett, b. 1805, d. June 8, 1883, and had ten children. She d. in Trenton, Me., Sept. 20, 1890.
2. JOHN,⁶ b. July 24, 1806, in Trenton, Me.; m. Oct. 29, 1829, Rosilla Coats, b. in Sullivan, Me., Nov. 11, 1809, and d. in Hancock, Me., June 29, 1893. He d. in Hancock, Mar. 10, 1884. He was a strong Abolitionist; joined the Republican party at its organization and continued an active member until his death. He served in the Legislature in 1850; senator in 1863 and 1864. Seven children, of whom presently.
3. MARIA S.,⁶ born Feb. 22, 1808; m. Eben Bartlett and had nine children. She d. Nov. 25, 1892.
4. THOMAS,⁶ b. Oct. 13, 1809; m. Sally (Nichols) Godfrey, b. Jan. 28, 1801, and d. Jan. 4, 1883. Four children.
5. ELIZA T.,⁶ b. Oct. 14, 1811; m. Charles Elwell, and d. Jan. 26, 1894.
6. HON. JAMES A.,⁶ b. in Hancock, Me., Sept. 8, 1813; m. Lucretia B. Coffin, b. Mar. 26, 1821. He d. in Cherryfield, Me., July 8, 1891; she d. June 7, 1882. One son, of whom more. He received his education in the public schools of his native town and in Ellsworth, and was a student at Waterville Academy, which was changed to Waterville Classical Institute. He taught school for several years at Ellsworth and in various towns in Washington and Hancock counties. When eighteen years of age he became apprenticed to learn the mason's trade, and worked at it for many years, devoting his leisure to study. He prepared for the ministry and preached as a Universalist about 1841, being an earnest advocate of that creed. He was a resident of Columbia until 1855, when he removed to Cherryfield. While living in the former town he served in some official capacity much of the time. He was justice of the peace and did considerable probate business. He read law in the office of George F. Talbot, was admitted to the Washington county bar in 1855, and immediately opened a law office in Cherryfield. He formed a copartnership with Frederick I. Campbell, in 1886, which continued until his death. In Cherryfield he was first selectman and town treasurer many years; manifested a warm interest in the cause of education and was a trustee for the academy there and one of the trustees for the Washington County Academy, one of the oldest institutions of the class in Maine. He was originally an earnest member of the Free Soil party and in 1854 was its candidate for congressman. So close was the vote that he contested the seat, but unsuccessfully; many, however, believed he was elected. At the formation of the Republican party he cast his lot with them and was ever after a staunch defender of those grand principles for which the party was distinguished. He was a faithful supporter of the Union cause during the Rebellion, and after the war represented his district as an active worker in the Legislature. He was associated with Hon. Dennis L. Milliken, his kinsman, as commissioner on the Equalization of Municipal War Debts, as chairman; this laborious and responsible position he filled with fidelity to the state and honor to himself. In 1873 he became judge of probate, and was re-elected to that office every four years from that date until the spring of 1888, when he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered; he then resigned his seat. Judge Milliken was a competent land

surveyor and assisted the United States engineers in establishing the base line which the government located in Cherryfield and Columbia.

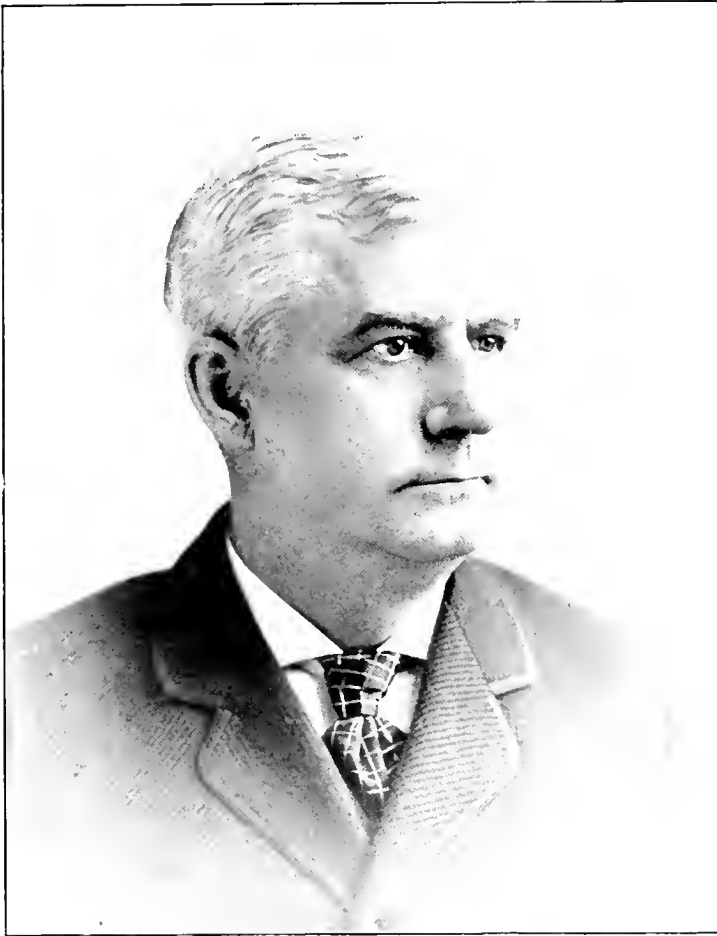
Judge Milliken was genial, kindly, and conversational. While he was a fearless advocate of his religious, political, and legal views, he courteously conceded to his opponents their rights to their opinions. He was a man of strict integrity and tireless energy; a diligent student, strong in reasoning and able as an advocate. As a citizen he was very useful and highly esteemed; as a home-maker, husband, and father an eminent model.

7. CALVIN P.,⁶ b. Nov. 8, 1820; m., first, Maria S. Kimble, by whom one child; second, Anne Kimble Ridgeway, by whom three children.
8. MARY J.,⁶ b. March 10, 1821; m. William J. Sanborn, Oct. 17, 1854. He entered the Union army in Aug., 1862, and was discharged Oct. 1, 1864; d. of disease contracted in the service, Jan., 1866. Two children.
9. ALMIRA C.,⁶ b. Apr. 22, 1824; m. Wales E. Packard. Eight children.
10. WHITTIER D.,⁶ b. Dec. 16, 1835; m. Mary A. Frazer, and d. Mar. 10, 1893. Five children.
11. REBECCA M.,⁶ b. August 19, 1838; m. Alfred J. Maxwell, and had six children.
12. WENDELL P.,⁶ b. July 10, 1840; d. June 5, 1842.

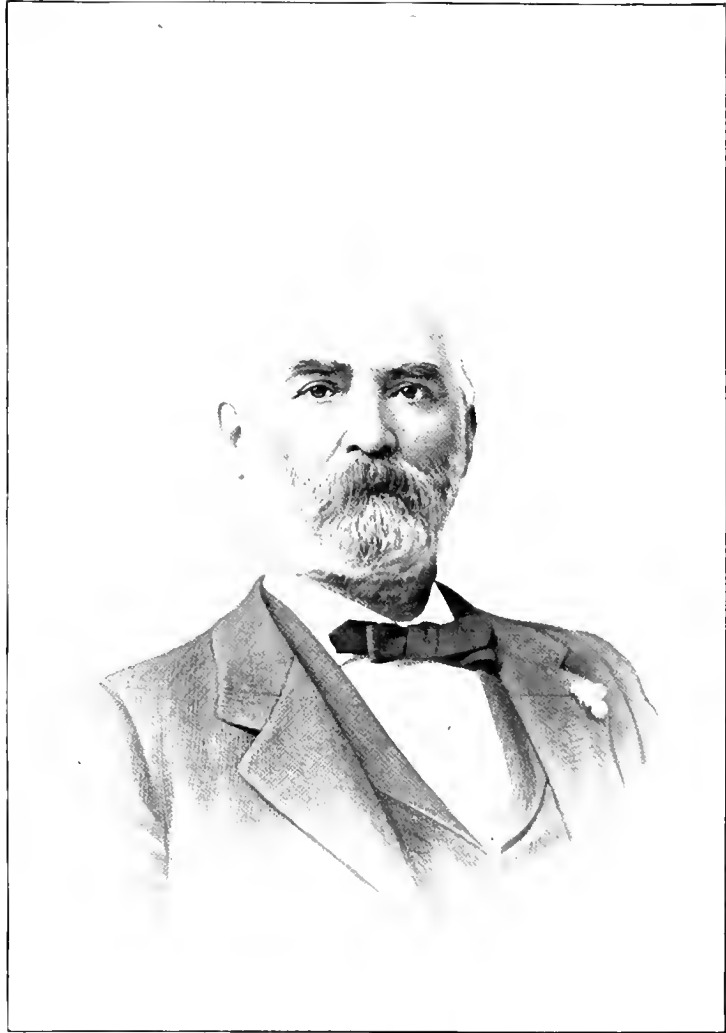
SEVENTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND LUCY PERRIGO:

1. HON. SETH L.,⁷ b. Dec. 12, 1831, in Montville, Me.; was m. Dec. 8, 1857, to Lizzie S. Arnold, b. in Sidney, Me., Oct. 3, 1839. His residence when at home is in Belfast, Me. A graduate from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. in 1856, he entered upon the study of law. He was representative in the Maine Legislature from Camden in 1857 and 1858; afterwards clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court of Waldo county. He was elected as representative to the 54th Congress, and has been elected seven times in succession from James G. Blaine's old district to a seat in the House. In Sept., 1894, he was re-elected by 10,227 plurality. He took a prominent part in the New York campaign, speaking every night for three weeks and at times for the space of three hours. He has traveled more than 30,000 miles during the last twenty years, making speeches for the Republicans, and has proved himself an eloquent speaker and able statesman. Two children, namely:
 1. MARY M.,⁸ b. Sept. 27, 1860, in Augusta, Me.
 11. SETH M.,⁸ born Dec. 28, 1874, in Belfast, Me.; now a cadet in West Point Military Academy.
2. FRANKLIN,⁷ b. Dec. 15, 1834, in Montville, Me., and d. Oct. 1, 1835.
3. FRANK,⁷ b. Sept. 2, 1836; m. Ellen Porter, of Camden, Me., and has one dau., Mrs. Samuel Lemley, whose husband is Judge Advocate General in the United States navy. Mr. Milliken served in the 26th Maine Regiment until his term expired; he then re-enlisted and served in Maryland and Virginia to the close of the war. He is now chief of a division in the office of the supervising architect of the treasury at Washington.



Twenty years
S. L. Milliken



Merton F. Milliken

4. NOEL B.,⁷ b. July 17, 1838; m. Miss St. Clare, of Ohio, and resides at Washington, D. C., his aged mother having a home in his family. He served in the 26th Regiment Maine Volunteers; now holds a position in the pension department; has two children, *William S.*⁸ and *Florence.*⁸

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND JEMIMA B. MINOT:

1. JOHN M.,⁷ b. Feb. 8, 1821, in Lubec, Me.; went to California in 1850, and d. in Sacramento, Mar. 13, 1891. He m. Sarah A. Leavitt, of Limerick, in Portland, Me., June 1, 1853; she b. July 8, 1829. He was a dealer in general merchandise and groceries for many years, but latterly in the insurance business. Seven children.
2. THEODORE J.,⁷ b. in Lubec, Me.; went to California and had sons who are now in business there.
3. GEORGE M.,⁷ d. at the age of 13 years.
4. SUSAN S.,⁷ d. in infancy.
5. SUSAN S.,⁷ d. in infancy.
6. FRANCES,⁷ m. George R. Skolfield, of Brunswick, Me., and is the only surviving child of John.

CHILDREN OF JOSIAH AND ELIZABETH FREEMAN:

1. MARY F.,⁷ b. in 1827, in Poland, Me., and became the wife of Daniel W. True, long a merchant in Portland, where she now resides.
2. WESTON F.,⁷ b. Sept. 28, 1829, in Poland, Me. He m., first, Martha F. Haskell, of New Gloucester, Me., June 22, 1854. She d. at Portland, Aug. 16, 1870, and he m. second, Feb. 28, 1882, at Orono, Me., Mary Webster Palmer. He received his education in the common school and Lewiston Academy and taught school four terms. He became a clerk in a Boston business house when twenty-one, and two years afterwards engaged in general merchandising for himself in the town of Minot, where he continued four years. He went to Portland in 1856, and has since carried on the wholesale grocery business on Commercial street. His brothers, Charles R. and George, have been associated with him in trade, but the firm is now known as the "Milliken-Tomlinson Company." For the last twenty years he has also done a considerable lumber business, exporting to South America. He was a director of Cumberland National Bank, and for some time its president; trustee of the Portland Savings Bank over fifteen years, and was one of the Building Loan Commissioners after the great fire of 1866; has been director and president of the Portland, Bangor, and Machias Steamboat Company; also stockholder in the Maine Steamship Company, and was one of the incorporators of the Lloyds Maine Insurance Company. He was elected by the Republicans to a seat in the State Legislature for 1872-74, and for the last two years was chairman of the committee on banking and a member of the finance committee. Mr. Milliken is one of the solid business men of Portland, whose reputation for square dealing and ability is widely known. He has been a notable success in the various departments of his extensive business enterprises and has served with eminent ability in the many responsible positions of a more public character to which he has been called. One daughter, *Anna W.*,⁸ b. Jan. 29, 1865, at Portland, and d. Dec. 14, 1890.

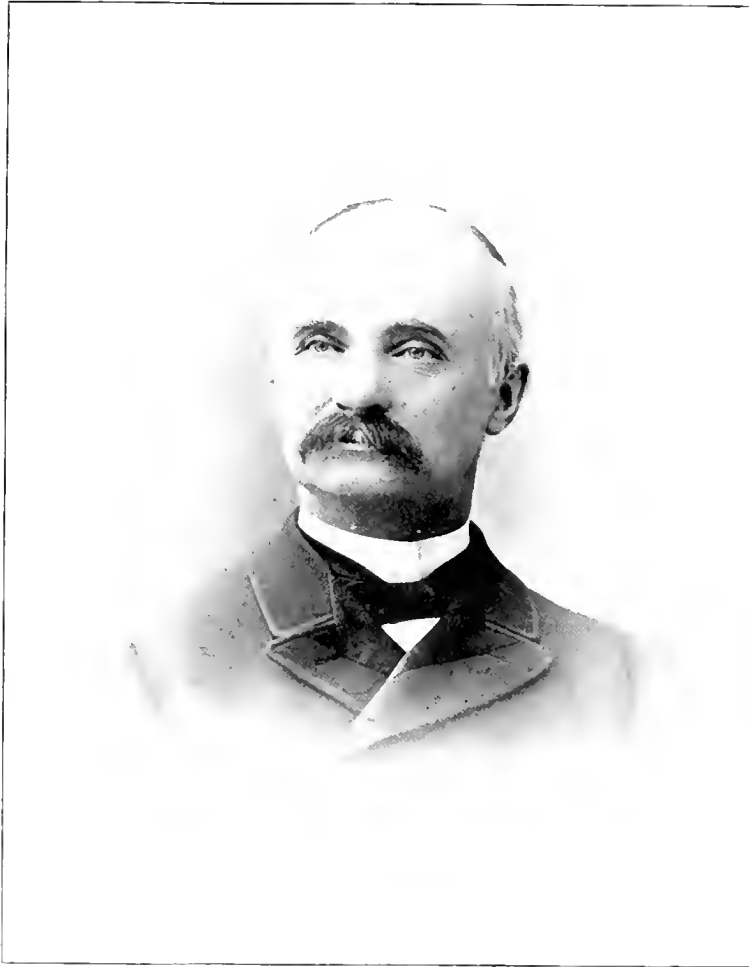
3. WILLIAM H.,⁷ b. Jan. 17, 1831; m. Julia Wyman, of Webster, Me., Oct. 28, 1851; d. in Portland, July 25, 1890. He was a merchant associated with his brothers in Portland, where his widow now resides. Two children:
 1. MINNIE M.,⁸ wife of T. P. R. Cartland, shoe manufacturer of Portland.
 11. WILLIAM H.,⁸ in wholesale dry goods business in Portland.
4. CHARLES R.,⁷ b. Dec. 12, 1833, in Poland, Me.; m. Elizabeth Roach, dau. of Isaac and Margaret Fickett (b. May 22, 1833), in 1857. He removed to Portland in 1854, and after clerking two years went into business with F. A. Shaw, under firm name of F. A. Shaw & Co.; dissolved after little more than a year and carried on the wholesale grocery business under name of C. R. Milliken for about two years; then went into business with his brother Weston under firm name of W. & C. R. Milliken, which relation continued until 1889. While they were together they bought the Glen House at the White Mountains. Charles R. took the personal charge of that well-known and popular establishment from the date of purchase until July, 1893, when it was burned down and has not been rebuilt to this date. He is at present president of the Portland Rolling Mill and treasurer of the Poland Paper Company,* whose plant is at Mechanic Falls, Me. Mr. Milliken is considered to be one of the most enterprising and successful business men in Portland, and possesses the distinguishing characteristics of his family, sterling integrity and reliability, which have been evinced in the various relations of his life; and as a successful business manager he holds the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.
5. SETH M.,⁷ b. Jan. 7, 1836, in Poland, Me.; m. in Dover, N. H., Oct. 14, 1874, Margaret L., dau. of Dr. L. G. Hill, of that city, who d. Jan. 14, 1880, leaving three children, *Seth M., Jr.*,⁸ *Gerrish H.*,⁸ and *Margaret L.*⁸ Mr. Milliken was at first a miller in Minot, Me.; then taught school at Mechanic Falls and in Poland, about a mile from his home. He engaged in trade in May, 1856, in Minot, Me., where he kept a variety store. He went to Portland in 1861, and went into the wholesale grocery business with his brother-in-law, Daniel W. True, under the firm name of True & Milliken. In July, 1865, he went into the dry goods business under the firm name of Deering, Milliken & Co., and has continued in that relation until the present date, but giving it but little attention. In 1867 he went to New York city† and engaged in the dry goods commission business, in connection with the Portland house, having become identified with mills and manufacturing. Mr. Milliken is a man of remarkable foresight and business energy, whose good judgment and careful management have won success. He is now a man of wealth, residing in New York.
6. GEORGE,⁷ b. Jan. 18, 1840, in Minot, Me., and was m. Sept. 28, 1864, to Henrietta A. Barbour, dau. of John and Catherine Barbour, of Portland, Me. He came to Portland in 1858, and entered the firm of Blake & Jones as clerk for ten years, when he changed and clerked for Milliken & Shaw. In 1863 he entered the partnership of W. & C. R. Milliken,

*The paper stock for both editions of this book was made by this company.

†The first time he saw New York city he went there with a cargo of potatoes to sell.



WILLIAM H. MILLIKEN



C. R. Munn

where he remained until 1888, when he retired from that firm and went into the commission business in Portland for himself, where he remains to the present under the name Milliken & Co. Mr. Milliken has displayed the same foresight and business capacity that is characteristic of his family, and the result has been marked success. There are three children, whose names follow :

- I. FRANK B.,⁸ b. Oct. 9, 1867.
- II. GEORGIETTA,⁸ b. June 7, 1869.
- III. ALICE M.,⁸ b. May 27, 1872.
7. ADDIE,⁷ b. in 1846, in Poland, Me.; m. Leonard Short, now a member of the firm of Loring, Short & Harmon, book-sellers, Portland.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND ROSILLA COATS:

- I. HENRY,⁷ b. Sept. 9, 1830, in Hancock, Me.; m. Mary S. Marshall, b. in Springfield, Me., Jan. 14, 1837, and had issue, as follows:
 - I. JOHN M.,⁸ b. Nov. 17, 1858; m. Minnie A. Lewis, of Springfield, Me.
 - II. JULIA V.,⁸ b. in 1862.
 - III. ELBRIDGE,⁷ b. Oct. 11, 1864; m. Agnes D. Wood, Nov. 19, 1890.
 - IV. MINERVA W.,⁸ b. June 7, 1867.
 - V. FRED,⁸ b. Oct. 3, 1872.
 - VI. HENRY C.,⁸ b. Jan. 19, 1875.
 - VII. MARY L.,⁸ b. Sept. 3, 1880.
2. SUSAN S.,⁷ b. June 16, 1834, in Hancock, Me.; m. Richard A. Heath, of said town, Mar. 7, 1858, and had two children.
3. MARY E.,⁷ b. in 1840; m. James Evans, of Lowell, Mass., Aug. 6, 1866, and d. there May 17, 1893, leaving three children.
4. ELBRIDGE M.,⁷ born June 1, 1842, died Nov. 5, 1861, at Camp Griffin, Lewinsville, Va.; a soldier in Co. B, 6th Regiment Maine Volunteers.
5. MARGARET A.,⁷ b. August 25, 1844; m. J. Watson Young, of Lamoine, Me., June 20, 1866, and has four children.
6. MARTHA W.,⁷ b. June 6, 1848; m. William N. Bartlett, of Lowell, Aug. 16, 1872.
7. ROSILLA,⁷ b. Jan. 25, 1853; m. George E. Norris, of Hancock, Jan. 20, 1879, and has two children.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND SALLY N. GODFREY:

1. NAPOLEON,⁷ drowned at the age of 3 years.
2. ALEXANDER,⁷ b. in 1835; d. in 1860.
3. JOSEPHINE B.,⁷ b. Feb. 22, 1839; m. William H. Jones.
4. MARY A.,⁷ b. Feb. 13, 1841.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH L. AND SUSAN M.:

1. BENJAMIN F.,⁷ b. June 15, 1852, at Wautage, N. J. He m. Lucy R. Navle, June 15, 1874; d. Nov. 7, 1890, at Wellsboro, Pa., as the result of an injury to one of his limbs by a falling box. He removed from Elmira, N. Y., to Wellsboro, in 1869, and was for several years a clerk for L. A. Gardner, grocer, and became one of the firm. He was also

- identified with the bakery and restaurant business. He was an Odd Fellow, and the members of his lodge attended his funeral in a body. One dau., *Susan C.*,⁸ b. Mar. 27, 1875, m. Carrol A. Schmaud, Nov. 12, 1892.
2. SARAH E.,⁷ b. Dec. 4, 1853, in Wautage, N. J.; was m., May 21, 1872, to Edwin H. Watson, who d. Feb. 5, 1875, leaving a son, and she m. second, Apr. 22, 1877, Harry Rella, by whom issue.
 3. JOHN E.,⁷ b. Jan. 11, 1856, in Horseheads, N. Y., and d. Oct. 31, 1859, at Elmira.
 4. JOHN H.,⁷ b. Jan. 4, 1860; m. Eliza H. Couse, Dec. 28, 1884, and resides at Wellsboro, Pa., where he is engaged successfully in the bakery, confectionery, and caterer business, having the largest establishment in town. He is known as an affable, progressive citizen, who has won esteem by his uprightness and urbanity; has manifested an interest in this work, and furnished his father's portrait and the records of the family. Two children: *Joseph O.*,⁸ b. Oct. 11, 1885, and *Marjory M.*,⁸ b. Feb. 21, 1889.
 5. JOSEPH H.,⁷ b. August 17, 1862, at Elmira, N. Y.; m. Nettie A. Hall, Dec. 23, 1891, and is now a clerk in office of Fall Brook R. R. Co., at Newberry Junction, Pa. One son, *Blair H.*,⁸ b. May 12, 1894.
 6. ULYSSES G.,⁷ b. May 25, 1865, at Elmira, N. Y.; m. Bertha M. Hazlett, Oct. 5, 1887, and was killed by a railroad wreck at Sherwood's bridge, Wellsboro, Pa., Nov. 7, 1890. He was a genial young man held in high esteem.
 7. GRACE C.,⁷ b. Oct. 22, 1869, in Corning, N. Y.; was m., Apr. 9, 1886, to Archie J. Hazlett, and has issue.

CHILDREN OF NATHANIEL AND FANNIE:

1. CLARA,⁷ b. Apr. 14, 1853; m. Frank Davis, of Ellsworth, Sept. 9, 1873, and has issue.
2. FRANK,⁷ b. May 23, 1855; m. Etta Drake, of Stoughton, Mass., Jan. 2, 1884, and has *Edith G.*,⁸ b. March 24, 1887.
3. SARAH,⁷ b. June 5, 1858; m. Preston Chavis, June 16, 1880, and had issue; second, H. H. Waugh, of Whitman, Mass., May 23, 1894.
4. FANNIE,⁷ b. Sept. 23, 1862; m. Fred Fowler, Jan. 8, 1893, and lives in Stoughton, Mass.
5. IDA,⁷ b. Apr. 28, 1866; m. Elbridge Hayward, and has issue.

CHILD OF HON. JAMES AND LUCRETIA B. COFFIN:

1. DR. CHARLES J.,⁷ b. Aug. 24, 1843, in Machias, Me.; m. Oct. 22, 1879, Elizabeth M. Dolloff, b. July 26, 1851.

SAMUEL BRANCH.

THIRD GENERATION.

Samuel Milliken,³ sixth son of John and wife Elizabeth Alger, was bapt. in Brattle Street church, Boston, Sept. 21, 1701. According to Boston records he married Martha Fyfield. Another account names his wife Martha Dodge, of Rowley, Mass. He was admitted to the First church by letter from a church



Geo. Mullen



S. M. McKim

in Boston, Sept. 17, 1732, the year after his settlement. He was a saddler by trade, and carried on his business in Boston as old letters prove. He served in the French war, and on the return from Louisburg, in 1745, died while singing a hymn of praise to God. His widow was living in Scarborough, Mar. 22, 1764, and kept a tavern, where public meetings were held. This house was near the corner of the Dunstan Landing road, and an old apple-tree long marked the spot. Children's names will follow :

FOURTH GENERATION.

1. ELIZABETH,⁴ bapt. in Boston, Mar. 30, 1729.
2. MARTHA,⁴ b. in Boston, Sept. 16, 1731; bapt. Sept. 19th.
3. JEMIMA,⁴ b. April 10, 1734, in Scarborough, and d. when a child.
4. SAMUEL,⁴ b. July 8, 1736, in Scarborough, and d. at the age of 18 years.
5. JOHN A.,⁴ b. Sept. 13, 1738; m. Abigail Smith, of Truro, Mass., April 21, 1763, and settled in Scarborough. He was a grantee of Trenton, Me. Six children, of whom more.
6. JEMIMA,⁴ b. Sept. 15, 1740; m. Simeon Fitts, in Scarborough, Jan. 5, 1764.
7. JAMES,⁴ b. Nov. 7, 1742.

FIFTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JOHN A. AND ABIGAIL:

1. SAMUEL,⁵ m. Ann Andrews, June 30, 1785, and had four sons.
2. ISAAC,⁵ was drowned when young.
3. ALEXANDER,⁵ b. July 17, 1771; m. Sally Munson Milliken, daughter of Robert, son of Nathaniel. He lived in Frankfort, Me., but d. at Falmouth in 1855, aged 84 years; wife d. in Jonesport Feb., 1834, aged 60.
4. DORCAS,⁵ 5. JEMIMA,⁵ 6. RACHEL,⁵

SIXTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND ANN:

1. JOHN,⁶ d. young.
2. ISAAC,⁶ b. April 2, 1785; m. Betsey Hight, of Scarborough; had issue.
3. AMOS,⁶ b. Feb. 22, 1788; m. Sally, dau. of Nathaniel Milliken, Dec. 18, 1809, and settled in Eaton, N. H., where children were born. He probably moved back to the Saco valley.
4. ARTHUR,⁶ b. Aug. 25, 1789; m. Elizabeth Hayes, who d. at Schoharie, N. Y., May 19, 1833. He m., second, Apphia Milliken, widow of Joseph Fogg. He d. in Buxton, Jan. 9, 1864. He was a blacksmith, and of him Hon. Isaac L. Milliken, mayor of Chicago in 1854, learned that trade. Nine children, all by first wife.

CHILDREN OF ALEXANDER AND SALLY:

1. JOHN,⁶ b. Sept. 23, 1796.
2. ALEXANDER,⁶ b. May 16, 1799.
3. SAMUEL,⁶ b. Oct. 15, 1802.
4. MARTHA,⁶ b. Aug. 15, 1805.
5. CHARLES A.,⁶ b. April 27, 1808; m. Emily Ann, dau. of Richard and Maria Wilkins, of Brantford, Ont., Sept. 1, 1842.

6. WILLIAM G.,⁶ b. June 10, 1810; lost at sea in 1831.
7. ISAAC H.,⁶ born Sept. 24, 1812; m. in Charleston, Me., and settled at Kayson, Dodge county, Minn.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

CHILD OF AMOS:

1. HON. ISAAC L.,⁷ b. in Biddeford, Me., Aug. 29, 1813, and spent some early years in Eaton, N. H., where his father had settled. At the age of fourteen he went to Troy, N. Y., and of his uncle learned the blacksmith's trade. He moved to Chicago in 1836, when it was but a straggling village, and established himself in business; meanwhile studied law, and took a prominent part in public affairs. He was elected mayor March 13, 1854. He had served two terms as alderman, and was a member of the board of health while mayor; was assistant county judge during part of 1853. He had been a Democrat, but an ardent Abolitionist, and at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion joined the Republican party and became a firm supporter of its principles. He d. in Chicago, and his funeral was attended by the city government. He was a man of candid judgment, great sagacity, and excellent executive parts. No children.

CHILDREN OF ARTHUR AND ELIZABETH:

1. SARAH A.,⁷ b. Dec. 27, 1811, at Saco; died at Schoharie, N. Y., July 27, 1831.
2. JOHN H.,⁷ b. Sept. 12, 1813, at Saco; d. at St. Augustine, Fla., Aug. 28, 1839.
3. ELIZABETH,⁷ born April 10, 1817, at Troy, N. Y.; m. Dr. George W. Churchill, at Troy, Jan. 1, 1838; d. at Saco, Dec. 17, 1844.
4. ARTHUR,⁷ b. Feb. 11, 1819, at Troy, N. Y.; d. Apr. 21, 1819.
5. MARY,⁷ b. Sept. 18, 1820; m. Alpheus A. Hanscomb, Esq., of Saco, Sept. 20, 1843; living at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1885.
6. SAMUEL A.,⁷ b. Aug. 16, 1822, at Troy, N. Y.; d. Nov. 15, 1822.
7. CHARLES S.,⁷ b. July 15, 1823, in Troy, N. Y.; d. at Saco, Mar. 18, 1844.
8. JANE U.,⁷ b. Apr. 20, 1825, in Troy, N. Y.; m. Capt. Henry Libby, of Saco, Aug. 13, 1850; d. at Chelsea, Mass., Nov. 27, 1855.
9. CATHERINE,⁷ b. Sept. 13, 1832, at Schoharie, N. Y.; d. Mar. 3, 1833.

EDWARD BRANCH.

THIRD GENERATION.

Edward Milliken, Esq.,³ son of John Milliken and Elizabeth Alger, was baptized at Brattle Street church, Boston, July 6, 1706, and settled in Scarborough about 1720. He married Abigail Norman; was admitted to the First church in Scarborough, Oct. 31, 1736. He was known as "Justice Milliken," having been appointed a judge of the Inferior Court in 1760, and continued in that office until 1771. He was widely known as a man of sound judgment and sterling integrity; as a useful townsman of public spirit, who was consulted as a wise counselor. He was a grantee of Trenton. His name appears on a petition to His Excellency, Francis Benard, dated Jan. 3, 1762, in which the petitioners stated: "We, the subscribers, having been soldiers at Fort

Pownal, and now settled at a place called Magebaggadeuce on the eastern side of Penobscot bay," &c. He acted an important part in the settlement of Trenton; was appointed by the General Court to receive the bonds of the grantees. He was moderator of a meeting held by the proprietors of the townships on Union river, Aug. 1, 1764, at the tavern of Capt. Sam Skillings in Falmouth. We have not found record of his death. He had a family of fourteen children, whose names will follow:

FOURTH GENERATION.

1. BENJAMIN,⁴ bapt. in Brattle Street church, Boston, Feb. 1, 1727, and d. a child.
2. BENJAMIN,⁴ b. Aug. 5, 1728 (bapt. May 29, 1729, in Scarborough); was m. three times; first, Nov. 17, 1746, to Sarah Smith, of Scarborough; second, Sept. 9, 1754, to Elizabeth Banks, of said town; third, to Phebe Jordan, Dec. 3, 1766. By these he had eighteen children; four by Sarah, five by Lizzie, and nine by Phebe. He began his somewhat remarkable business career in his native town, where he owned a large, gambrel-roof house, and store in which he traded, on the Dunstan Landing road. He was an owner of lands in Rowley, Canada, which had been granted to some of those who had served in the expedition of 1696; but when, by running the boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, these lands were found to be in the latter province, he, with other petitioners, was granted, in 1761, a township, seven miles square, east of the Saco river, in lieu of the one of which they had been dispossessed. He was one of three who proceeded to lay out the township (now Bridgton, Me.) and on presenting a plan of the same to the General Court they obtained confirmation of their grant June 25, 1765. Finding the timber on these lands too far from a market, Milliken sold out and invested in lands adjacent to other lands owned by him on Union river in eastern Maine. He had lost his lands in Scarborough by the mortgage held by Wheelwright and Althrope, of New York, and in 1764 made Trenton the seat of operation. He was granted a mill privilege there with timber lands adjoining, and with his wife and daughter and thirty men went down in a vessel owned by Ephraim Dyer and built a saw-mill there on a stream that empties into Union river. The conditions of his grant required him to have his mill fit for service within six months from the date, Aug. 1, 1764, and as it was raised between Sept. 2d and Oct. 12th of that year, he evidently fulfilled his agreement. In his deposition of 1796, Mr. Dyer testified that he carried down about four hundred pounds' worth of provisions and other stores; that he remained and helped the Millikens near a fortnight, during which time the men made use of his vessel to live in until they had built a house. This "house" was a camp built against a huge boulder named by an early surveyor the "Punch Bowl," and a daughter of Benjamin Milliken, then only fourteen years of age, afterwards Mrs. Lord, cooked the first meal there ever prepared by a white woman in the township. As there were thirty-two workmen employed on the mill a large quantity of food must have been consumed, and as Ephraim Dyer stated that two women went down in the vessel with the builders, it has been supposed that one of them was the mother of this lassie; but this could not have been the fact, for her father married Elizabeth

Banks in 1754, *only ten years* before the mill was built, and would not have a daughter by her *fourteen* years of age at that time. Abigail,* daughter by the first wife, Sarah Smith, being born in 1750, was just fourteen when the mill was erected, and if the statements and dates were correctly given—and there are excellent authorities to verify them—she was the first white girl to put the kettle on in Trenton. This first saw-mill built by the Millikens—for Thomas Milliken was part owner—was unwisely located and did not prove a success; it was known as the “Folly mill” and was abandoned. They afterwards built a double saw-mill on another site, and here, in old Trenton, Benjamin Milliken carried on his lumber and milling business successfully for many years. He owned a vessel and shipped much of his manufactured lumber to Connecticut.

As Mr. Milliken had expressed Tory sentiments, and as feeling was running high when the Revolutionary war broke out, fearing for his safety and that of his family, he was persuaded by friends to join the English at Castine. When peace was declared he removed to New Brunswick, and Aug. 12, 1784, with about one hundred Royalists, known as the Penobscot Association, received a grant of land from the government, said grant comprising the town plot of St. Andrews, the now famous summer resort, and extending westerly up the St. Croix river, the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick, to the town of St. Stephen. His son Benjamin received a lot in the same grant; the numbers of these lots were, respectively, 129 and 131, fronting on the St. Croix river, about a mile east of the present town of St. Stephen. Shortly after the location of these lands he left St. Andrews and went to a place ten miles westward, on the shore of St. Andrews bay, called Bocabec. Here he built a house, the cellar of which is still visible, and a shipyard, where he built vessels, the remains of which may now be seen. Here he passed the remainder of his eventful life, and here his grave is pointed out in a spot where some of his family were also interred.

When we contemplate the history of this man we are moved to feelings of pity, for the unconquerable courage and spirit of enterprise displayed by him in the unfavorable vicissitudes he experienced were worthy of greater success than he achieved. He must have been a person of great force of will and almost unlimited resources, for, undaunted and undismayed, he grappled with formidable obstacles which he either outflanked or overcame. He was possessed of an ample supply of that kind of stuff of which, under proper opportunities, great generals are made; and had he espoused the cause of the colonists as warmly as did some of his kindred, he would have won his epaulets in our struggle for independence. But he was not, unfortunately for him, on the winning side. His estate in Maine was confiscated and he was, evidently, comparatively poor when he began the “struggle for existence” the third time. He was a pioneer of old Scarborough; a pioneer of Trenton and founder of Ellsworth, and a pioneer at St. Andrews. Many misleading statements concerning this man and his children have been made, but we have derived our data principally from authentic sources and an in-

*William Freeman, in a valuable paper published in the *Ellsworth American*, calls the name of *this* daughter *Elizabeth*, but she was only two years of age at the time.

telligent member of the Milliken family now living in New Brunswick, who has visited the locality of his last earthly home, his grave, and copied from his own Bible the records of his family; hence we are able to present in connected form the salient features in the history of one about whose motives and behavior there has been much speculation. He has been called "Royalist Ben," "Tory Ben," and "Runaway Ben," but from good authority, we are ready to state that Benjamin Milliken was a man of noble character, who was prompted to make the sacrifices he did from what to him was principle. The names of his children will appear hereafter.*

3. JOSEPH,⁴ son of Edward and Abigail, bapt. in Scarborough, May 29, 1729; m. Sarah, dau. of Benjamin Foster, there, May 17, 1750. She was a sister of Col. Benj. Foster, of Machias. He was a grantee of Trenton, on Union river, in 1763. He m. a second wife named Berry, by whom issue. Thirteen children, of whom more.
4. ABIGAIL,⁴ b. May 29, 1731; m. Col. Benjamin Foster, Jr. (afterwards of Machias), for his first wife, Mar. 26, 1747.
5. WILLIAM,⁴ bapt. Mar. 10, 1734, in Scarborough.
6. DANIEL,⁴ bapt. Mar. 10, 1734, in Scarborough.
7. EDWARD,⁴ b. Mar. 5, 1733-4; m. Elizabeth Harmon, May 23, 1754, in Scarborough. He was a grantee of Trenton, Me., 1763; settled on the homestead in his native town, where he remained until about 1805, when he removed to Buxton and lived with his son Nathaniel there. He d. about 1812. He was called "Skipper Ned," when in Scarborough, and was, I suppose, a seaman. His family consisted of eleven children, of whom more.
8. SUSANNA,⁴ b. Sept. 30, 1736; m. Samuel Boothby, July 3, 1752, and became the mother of a numerous clan.
9. JOHN M.,⁴ b. June 7, 1739; m. Sarah Simonton, and had a numerous family. He was known as "Mulberry Milliken." He was a grantee of Trenton, Me.; lived in Scarborough; † large family, of whom full particulars hereafter.
10. REBECCA,⁴ b. Nov. 14, 1741; m. George Coolbroth and lived more than 100 years.
11. RACHEL,⁴ b. June 16, 1744; m. John Foss, May 4, 1769.
12. LEMUEL,⁴ m. Phebe Lord, Jan. 18, 1770, and had no less than eight children, of whom more.
13. SAMUEL,⁴ b. Feb. 25, 1747; m. Susanna Beals, in Scarborough, Oct. 31,

*There is quite a romantic story about one of the daughters of Benjamin Milliken. A captain in the British navy during the Revolution, while at Castine, became enamored with this Milliken girl, then living in her father's family there, and at one time left his vessel and went on shore to visit her; and for neglect of duty was cashiered and lost his commission. He married the young lady either at Castine or in New Brunswick, and settled near Mr. Milliken's business seat and home, at a place now known as Varden's Point, where the Varden mansion, in which the gallant captain and his wife lived, is now standing. Mrs. Jellison calls the name of Captain Varden's wife *Euphemia*, but the name does not appear in the family record. Another daughter married a Hanson, whose descendants are living in New Brunswick; and another became the wife of Orange Seelye, brother of Stewart Seelye who was husband of Rebecca Milliken.

†CAPT. MULBERRY MILLIKEN had command of a vessel in 1774. He carried a cargo of lumber to Salem for Mr. King, and on his own responsibility took out a license from some authority there, and carried the lumber to Boston, it being wanted there to build barracks for the British troops, and sold it for a good price.

1769, she b. in the fort between York and Kittery, Sept. 14, 1751, and d. at Mt. Desert, Me., Jan. 18, 1852. He d. at Mt. Desert, July 26, 1841. He was a grantee at Union river and settled there about 1765; removed to Pretty Marsh about 1783. Twelve children, of whom more.

14. JEREMIAH,⁴ b. Nov. 16, 1751; m. Sarah Lord, of Scarborough, June 3, 1771, and lived in that town. It has been written that he was a grantee and settler at Union river, but if so he probably went there before his marriage, for the births of his children were recorded in Scarborough.

FIFTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN AND WIVES:

1. MARY,⁵ b. Sept. 17, 1748; m. John Smith, her cousin.
2. ABIGAIL,⁵ b. Sept. 29, 1750; m. Capt. Isaac Lord, and lived at Union river, where she was wont to tell that she cooked the first meal of any white woman in the town of which her father was the founder, Ellsworth.
3. SUSANNA,⁵ b. July 10, 1752.
4. BENJAMIN,⁵ b. May 15, 1754; d. young.
5. SARAH,⁵ b. Jan. 24, 1756; m. Capt. Zachary Tarbox and lived but one year, in Ellsworth. Her daughter left a manuscript history of that town from which some of our data was copied.
6. JOSEPH,⁵ b. Nov. 10, 1758; became an early settler in Surry, Me. Miss Jellison, in her History of Ellsworth, says he m. and had an "obscure family" in the neighborhood of that town, but we do not see the appropriateness of the word "obscure," for he had a quiver well filled with sons, whose descendants, now scattered from their cradle-town to the Pacific slope, are very respectable and successful. As some early records of Surry were lost, we cannot ascertain the birth dates of his children. He had sons named *John*,⁶ *Benjamin*,⁶ *Daniel*,⁶ *Jesse*,⁶ and *Dominicus*,⁶ of whom with sixth generation.
7. ELIZABETH,⁵ b. Dec. 10, 1760; m. Capt. Zachary Tarbox, who was lost at sea, leaving her with three children, of whom Mary m. Joseph Milliken.
8. BENJAMIN,⁵ b. Jan. 9, 1763; owned property below Ellsworth on the river, and left one son said by Miss Jellison to have been very poor in her time. Benjamin had a grant of land at St. George, N. B., same date of his father's grant, but we have no evidence of his settlement down there. Some of the Millikens about Ellsworth *may* be his descendants.
9. ELIAS,⁵ b. Aug. 24, 1765; went South.
10. PHEBE,⁵ b. Aug. 30, 1767.
11. DORCAS,⁵ b. Apr. 9, 1769.
12. NORMAN,⁵ b. July 11, 1771.
13. DOMINICUS,⁵ b. Mar. 1, 1773; d. in infancy.
14. RACHEL,⁵ b. May 15, 1775.
15. DOMINICUS,⁵ b. June 15, 1777; m. Ann Nash, Dec. 15, 1796, and settled at St. George, N. B., where he carried on an extensive lumber and ship-building business, and owned large plants of real estate, consisting of mill property, ship-yards, stores, wharfs, and a large tract of farming land. He d. Dec. 12, 1838.

16. REBECCA,⁵ b. Aug. 15, 1779; m. Stewart Seelye; lived at St. George.
17. CHARLOTTE,⁵ b. June 23, 1781; never married.
18. JOANNA,⁵ b. June 3, 1783; m. — Clark and lived in Eastport, Me.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND SARAH:

1. RACHEL,⁵ b. June 16, 1752; m. John Foss, May 4, 1769 (?).
2. SUSANNA,⁵ b. Sept. 6, 1756; m. John Foss, of Limington, Sept. 1, 1773.
3. BENJAMIN,⁵ b. Sept. 3, 1758; m. Lydia, dau. of Nathaniel Milliken, July 6, 1780, and had a numerous family, as will appear.
4. JOSIAH,⁵ b. Aug. 15, 1763; m. Eunice Nason, Jan. 9, 1785, and settled near Old Orchard in Saco, and Milliken's mill-pond there derived its name from him. He had issue, eight children.
5. JOSEPH,⁵ m. — Hartford and was the father of fourteen children, whose names will appear.
6. MULBERRY,⁵
7. FREDERICK,⁵ m. Mary Coolbroth, dau. of Lemuel, May 4, 1817, and lived on the old Justice Milliken homestead near Dunstan. His second wife was Phebe Foss, to whom m. Dec., 1839. She d. Nov. 5, 1869, aged 70; he d. May 22, 1873. Eight children.
8. BETSEY,⁵ m. Frederick Harmon.
9. SALLY,⁵ m. James Warren.
10. PRISCILLA,⁵ m. John Merrill.
11. SOPHIA,⁵ m. Pharis Snow.
12. ABIGAIL,⁵ m. James Sawyer.
13. REBECCA,⁵ m. John Smith.

CHILDREN OF EDWARD AND ELIZABETH:

1. NATHANIEL,⁵ b. Nov. 26, 1754; m. Mary Lord, Dec. 10, 1778. He seems to have settled in Buxton, and there the births of his twelve children were recorded. His father spent his last days with this family.
2. REBECCA,⁵ b. Oct. 10, 1757.
3. HANNAH,⁵ b. May 10, 1760; m. Richard Leavitt, Apr. 5, 1780, in Scarborough, and lived to be more than 90 years of age.
4. JERUSHA,⁵ b. June 15, 1762; m. Rufus Merrill.
5. ELIZABETH,⁵ b. Sept. 10, 1764; m. Nathaniel Moses, Nov. 28, 1782, and lived to be 96.
6. EDWARD,⁵ b. Sept. 15, 1766; m. Hannah, and lived for a while in Scarborough, where three children were born. He removed to Saco, I suppose, between 1793 and 1795, where births of nine children were recorded.
7. ABIGAIL,⁵ b. Nov., 1768; d. in infancy.
8. ABIGAIL,⁵ b. March 26, 1771; m. Daniel Harmon, Aug. 22, 1787. (?)
9. ANNA,⁵ b. Nov. 19, 1773; m. William Moses, Jan. 31, 1796, and lived to be 92 years of age. She was the mother of a large family. Mr. Moses d. Sept. 29, 1829, and she m., second, Mr. Berry, of Buxton, where she d. July 30, 1865. An excellent likeness of this old lady is owned by her son, George Moses, now 88 years of age, in Freedom, N. H.

10. JOSEPH,⁵ born Feb. 6, 1776; m. Mary Belcher Tarbox, Nov. 27, 1800, she b. Oct. 16, 1777, d. May 31, 1848. He settled in Farmington, Me., Jan., 1805, and had issue, nine children, of whom more presently. He d. in 1850.
11. DORCAS,⁵ b. Nov. 3, 1778; d. Jan. 24, 1853, single.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND SARAH:

1. WILLIAM,⁵ b. Apr. 31, 1762; m. Catherine Harmon, in Scarborough, Feb. 26, 1784, and had six children, of whom more. He was a sailor, drowned at Hell Gate, New York harbor, in 1799. Superstitions and ghosts, apparitions and house-haunters, prevailed in those days, and while a terrible storm prevailed on the night of the wreck, a female saw on the window pane the outline of a coffin and instantly predicted his death.
2. JEREMIAH,⁵ b. Feb. 30, 1764; m. Jane Carll (she b. Dec. 20, 1767, d. Aug. 24, 1828), March 12, 1789, and settled in Buxton, where Aaron McKenney afterwards lived, between the Duck pond and Scarborough Corner. His son *Benjamin*⁶ sold this fine old homestead and moved with his father to Maxfield, Me., and the old gentleman, being discontented, came to Salmon Falls, and lived with his son *William*⁶ until his death, Apr. 1, 1841. He had nine children, of whom hereafter.
3. ABIGAIL,⁵ b. Feb. 4, 1766; m. Daniel Harmon, August 22, 1788, and lived in Scarborough.
4. BENJAMIN,⁵ b. Jan. 3, 1768; d. Oct. 11, 1771.
5. SALLY,⁵ b. Nov. 27, 1769; m. Dr. Alvan Bacon, and was the mother of Drs. Horace and Alvan Bacon, late of Biddeford, Me.
6. PAMELIA,⁵ b. Oct. 25, 1772; m. Col. William Moody, in Scarborough, May 6, 1792, and was mother of William P. Moody, the harness-maker at Saco. The colonel kept a tavern just out of Saco on the Portland road; wife d. Feb. 17, 1861.
7. MEHITABLE,⁵ b. Jan. 2, 1774; m. John Hasty, of Topsham, Me., Nov. 12, 1800, in Scarborough.
8. DORCAS,⁵ b. Oct. 21, 1776; d. Sept. 4, 1778.
9. BENJAMIN,⁵ b. July 4, 1779; m. Betsey Simonton, Mar. 1, 1804, in Scarborough, and settled near Dunstan Corner, where he raised a family, having eight children.
10. DORCAS,⁵ b. Jan. 24, 1781; m. Alexander Leavitt, in Scarborough, Nov. 5, 1797; second, Dr. Rufus Burnham, of Unity or Burnham, Me.
11. JOHN M.,⁵ b. Apr. 11, 1783; d. Apr. 20, 1783.

CHILDREN OF LEMUEL AND PHEBE:

1. ABRAHAM,⁵ b. July 16, 1770; m. Jemima Fitts, Aug. 20, 1792, and settled in Scarborough, where he was known as "Capt. Abram." He m. second, Nov. 15, 1807, Polly Leavitt, who d. in Portland, Mar. 27, 1867, aged 80. He d. May 3, 1847, aged 66. Eight children.
2. MARY,⁵ b. July 15, 1772; m. ——— Pearsons.
3. SUSAN,⁵ b. Jan. 14, 1775; m. Jeremiah Warren, 1793.
4. MARGARET,⁵ b. Dec. 22, 1777.
5. SAMUEL,⁵ b. Dec. 19, 1780; was lost at sea from the mast-head.

6. PHERE,⁵ b. Nov. 19, 1782; m. Jonathan Marshall, Apr. 22, 1804.
7. JACOB,⁵ b. Jan. 4, 1784; m. Sarah Leavitt, of Scarborough, b. Sept. 30, 1785, d. Apr. 8, 1870, aged 85. He d. Oct. 13, 1884, at the great age of 100 years, 9 months, and nine days. He was a man of remarkable activity, who retained his reason until the last hour of life. On the one hundredth birthday a celebration of the event was held at his home in Scarborough, where five children, several grandchildren and great-grandchildren, with strangers and towns-people, were assembled to do the patriarch honor. He gave all a most cheerful and cordial greeting, and conversed with much animation about affairs of "ye olden time," evincing the possession of a strong and concise memory. He was born five years before the inauguration of the first President. He said he voted for Thomas Jefferson when nominated for a second term, although he lacked two months of his majority, and when asked how he could do that he said an uncle was selectman that year and that people were not as particular as they are now. He was in the war of 1812 and received a pension. Nine children, of whom with sixth generation.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND SUSANNA:

1. EDWARD,⁵ b. June 21, 1770; d. Mar. 21, 1771.
2. JOANNA,⁵ b. Sept. 24, 1772; m. Capt. Isaac W. Ober, of Mt. Desert; d. Apr., 1861.
3. MARTHA,⁵ b. Dec. 13, 1774; m. James Reed, of Mt. Desert; d. in the fall of 1876, aged nearly 105 years.
4. SAMUEL,⁵ b. Mar. 12, 1777; m. Sally Sawyer, of Mt. Desert, and had issue; d. Sept. 1, 1832.
5. DEA. SIMON,⁵ b. Jan. 26, 1779; m. Rachel Wasgott in 1805; d. Dec. 2, 1864, leaving issue.
6. SUSANNA,⁵ b. Nov. 17, 1781; m. Capt. William Gott, of Gotts Island, 1806; d. June 5, 1859.
7. PHEBE,⁵ b. Aug. 6, 1784; d., unmarried, Nov. 17, 1812.
8. ABIGAIL,⁵ b. July, 1787; m. Joshua Sawyer, of Tremont, Me., and d. May 2, 1862. Eleven children.
9. MARY,⁵ b. Feb. 2, 1791; m. George Butler, of Mt. Desert; d. Oct. 7, 1874. No family.
10. PRUDENCE,⁵ b. Sept. 29, 1793; m. Capt. Thomas Walls and d. in Philadelphia about 1870.

CHILDREN OF JEREMIAH AND SARAH:

1. ANN,⁵ b. July 31, 1771; m. George Harmon, Aug. 20, 1795.
2. JAMES,⁵ b. Dec. 4, 1772; m. Sally Fitts, May 2, 1797.
3. ISAAC,⁵ b. Sept. 25, 1774; m. Mary Libby, Oct. 9, 1803, and had issue, four children. He d. and she m., second, Robert Hasty, of Limington. She d. Jan. 3, 1876, being within three days of 100 years.
4. SHUAH,⁵ b. Apr. 25, 1776; m. Jonathan Pillsbury.
5. RUFUS,⁵ b. Mar. 9, 1778; m. Jane Coolbroth, Nov. 15, 1803, and settled in Scarborough, from where he went to sea and acquired the title of "Capt. Rufus." On Mar. 9, 1818, he removed to Parsonsfield and set-

tled on the hill overlooking Kezar Falls village, and owned a good farm there. He was a Quaker religiously, but notwithstanding his peaceful faith he did not allow men to abuse him without decided protest, and stories are now told relating to his pronounced threats to those who had, in his estimation, intruded upon his rights. But he was a good, quiet, harmless man, who had the esteem of his community. His wife d. Nov. 12, 1841; he d. in Dec., 1863. They were buried in a field-corner, now grown up to bushes, on his farm, where their gravestones, storm-beaten and moss-covered, may be seen. Ten children, of whom more.

6. NANCY,⁵ m. Moses Banks, Aug., 1793.
7. SAMUEL,⁵ b. May 10, 1780.
8. JEREMIAH,⁵ b. Aug. 1, 1782; m. Sarah — Dec. 21, 1806.
9. SALLY,⁵ b. Aug. 25, 1785; m. William Sweat, of Portland, June 7, 1807.
10. JOEL,⁵ b. Jan. 13, 1788; m., first, Rebecca Richards, Apr. 19, 1812; second wife's name not known. He lived on a farm on the river road some miles north of the city of Saco, where his grandson, Frank P. Milliken, now resides. He had issue, of whom hereafter.
11. ISABELLA,⁵ b. Apr. 13, 1790; m. William Clark, of Biddeford; second, — Parks, of Parsonsfield.
12. HARRIET,⁵ b. Oct. 25, 1791; m. James Davis, in 1811, and settled in Parsonsfield, where she d. Nov. 18, 1883; husband d. Feb. 9, 1837. Nine children.
13. MARY,⁵ b. Oct. 22, 1796; m.

SIXTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH OF SURRY, ME.:

1. JOHN,⁶ m. Mehitable Wormwood; settled in Surry, Me., and had no less than thirteen children b. there as will appear with seventh generation. He had four wives. He d. in June, 1833; his wife d. June 13, 1828.
2. BENJAMIN,⁶ m. Eliza Ring, July 15, 1818, in Surry, Me., where he settled, and where his six children were b. His wife d. Sept. 1, 1829. He m. second, Feb. 3, 1833, Polly Smith, by whom four children.
3. DOMINICUS,⁶ m. Sally Smith, April 22, 1813, in Surry, Me., but there are no records of children in that town.
4. JAMES,⁶ m. Nancy Jarvis, March 10, 1814; lived in Surry, Me.; was a sea-captain and commanded a U. S. Revenue Cutter. He d. June 22, 1849; his wife d. Nov. 30, 1836.
5. DANIEL,⁶ m. Rebecca Smith, of Surry, Me., but no records of birth of his children appear; their names were: *Daniel B.*,⁷ *Joseph*,⁷ *Robert*,⁷ *Ashbaline*,⁷ and *Caroline*.⁷ Daniel B. m. Charlotte Smith, and lives in Oakland, Cal., with children.
6. JESSE,⁶ m. Mercy Treworgy, of Surry, Me.; settled there; was a sea-captain; had issue.

There were probably daughters of Joseph, 1st, of Surry, but their names are not found. Part of the town records were burned twenty years ago, and probably the births of Joseph's family went out in smoke.

CHILDREN OF DOMINICUS AND ANN:

1. ALICE,⁶ b. Oct. 8, 1797; m. Peter Clinch, Jan. 4, 1817; d. August 15, 1846, leaving descendants.
2. DOMINICUS,⁶ b. July 6, 1799; m. Mary Hall, Nov. 11, 1822; d. Sept., 1825. One child, d. young.
3. PHEBE,⁶ b. June 23, 1801; m. Dr. James Dawson, Dec. 25, 1823; died Sept. 8, 1887.
4. BENJAMIN,⁶ b. May 20, 1803; m. Catherine M. White, Jan. 29, 1823, and had issue, eleven children, of whom more; he d. Aug. 27, 1848.
5. CHARLOTTE,⁶ b. March 11, 1805; m. John McKean, June 10, 1833; d. in 1870.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN AND LYDIA:

1. JOSEPH,⁶ b. Dec. 12, 1780; d. Oct. 12, 1792.
2. WILLIAM,⁶ b. Oct. 6, 1783; d. May 9, 1784.
3. ANNA,⁶ b. May 22, 1785; d. Apr. 8, 1820.
4. WILLIAM,⁶ b. Oct. 6, 1788.
5. CYRUS,⁶ b. Mar. 3, 1791; m. Rebecca, dau. of Lemuel Coolbroth, whose mother was Rebecca, dau. of Judge Edward Milliken, Dec. 24, 1816. He had seven children, b. in Scarborough, of whom more.
6. ALEXANDER,⁶ b. July 27, 1793; m. — Coolbroth; d. July 30, 1869, aged 76.
7. ELISHA,⁶ b. Nov. 22, 1795.
8. CLARISSA,⁶ b. July 15, 1800.
9. HUGH,⁶ b. July 30, 1804; m. Laura Milliken, July 10, 1831, and settled in Scarborough; supposed to have been named for Hugh, the Scotchman, who was the ancestor of this family. Seven children.

CHILDREN OF ISAIAH AND EUNICE:

1. HANNAH,⁶ b. Nov. 7, 1787; m. David Sawyer, of Buxton.
2. BENJAMIN,⁶ b. Sept. 19, 1789; d. May 4, 1823.
3. HENRY,⁶ b. Aug. 4, 1791; m. Hannah R. Parker, of Standish, and had issue, as will appear.
4. SARAH F.,⁶ b. Feb., 1794; m. Abraham Merrill, of Saco.
5. MARY,⁶ b. Aug. 24, 1796.
6. MATILDA,⁶ b. Sept. 11, 1798.
7. EUNICE,⁶ b. Oct. 20, 1800.
8. ALFRED,⁶ b. Oct. 23, 1803; now living at Old Orchard. He m. Rebecca Staples, Dec. 18, 1827, and had issue, five children, of whom more.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND — HARTFORD:

1. SOLOMON H.⁶ 2. JOSEPH.⁶ 3. DAVID.⁶ 4. FREDERICK.⁶ 5. BENJAMIN.⁶ 6. JACOB.⁶ 7. ANNA.⁶ 8. MARY.⁶ 9. MEHTABLE.⁶ 10. SARAH.⁶ 11. ELIZABETH.⁶ 12. ABRIGAIL.⁶ 13. INFANT.⁶ 14. INFANT.⁶

CHILDREN OF FREDERICK AND MARY:

1. ELIZABETH,⁶ b. July 26, 1821.
2. JOSEPH L.,⁶ b. Aug. 22, 1823; m. Mary A. Goodrich, Oct. 17, 1847, and had issue, seven children, b. in Scarborough:

- I. ALVIN,⁷ b. July 9, 1848.
- II. ALMEDA,⁷ b. Aug. 22, 1849.
- III. JAMES M.,⁷ b. April 15, 1851; d. an infant.
- IV. JAMES A.,⁷ b. May 1, 1852.
- V. ELBRIDGE L.,⁷ b. Jan. 31, 1855.
- VI. FRED W.,⁷ b. July 13, 1859; drowned.
- VII. SAMUEL K.,⁷ b. Jan. 29, 1862.
3. FREDERICK,⁶ b. Mar. 20, 1827.
4. JOHN M.,⁶ b. Sept. 8, 1829; m. Mehitable Shute, March 31, 1855.
5. MARTHA,⁶ b. Aug. 31, 1832.
6. SAMUEL K.,⁶ b. June 6, 1835; m. Sarah J. Tuttle. Two children.
7. AUGUSTUS,⁶ b. Apr. 26, 1842.

CHILDREN OF NATHANIEL AND MARY:

1. HANNAH,⁶ b. Apr. 23, 1782.
2. POLLY,⁶ b. Aug. 20, 1784; m. Jonathan McKenney, of Scarborough, Nov. 21, 1811, and had issue.
3. ABRAHAM,⁶ b. Aug. 3, 1786; m. Phebe Harmon, Feb. 14, 1808, and settled in Buxton, where births of seven children were recorded. He d. Apr. 17, 1857; widow d. July 6, 1854.
4. APHIA,⁶ b. Nov. 3, 1798; m. Joseph Fogg.
5. SALLY,⁶ b. Oct. 27, 1791; m. Amos Milliken.
6. NATHANIEL,⁶ b. Dec. 25, 1793; m. Mary F. Hayes, in 1818; second, Mary Beckwith, June 26, 1862. It has been said that he removed to Ohio. Children's names will appear.
7. ANNA,⁶ b. Feb. 19, 1795; m. Aaron Woodman, of Portland, Dec. 1, 1814.
8. MOSES,⁶ b. Mar. 2, 1798; m. Mary Storer, Nov. 15, 1821, and had issue b. in Buxton. He d. Jan. 26, 1859; his widow d. May 30, 1864, aged 69.
9. ELIZA,⁶ b. June 21, 1805.
10. SAMUEL,⁶ b. Aug. 12, 1808; m. Mary A., dau. of Samuel and Mary (Parcher) McKenney, of Saco, who d. in 1830; he m., second, Olive P. McKenney, sister of Mary. He lived on the Buxton road, some six miles from the city of Saco proper, near the Ralph Johnson tavern, and was one of the most successful farmers in town. His homestead buildings were capacious and cosy, and his lands extensive and productive. Four children, of whom more.
11. PHEBE,⁶ b. May 22, 1810; m. Hall Came, of Buxton.
12. JOHN,⁶ b. Sept. 2, 1811; m. Fanny — and settled below Salmon Falls, on the Saco road, where he carried on an extensive farm. He d. Apr. 17, 1881; wife d. in May, 1876, aged 65 years. These had twelve children.

CHILDREN OF EDWARD AND HANNAH:

1. BETSEY,⁶ b. May 8, 1791, in Scarborough.
2. JONATHAN,⁶ b. Oct. 2, 1793, in Scarborough.
3. RUFUS,⁶ b. Oct. 14, 1795, in Saco.
4. HANNAH,⁶ b. Feb. 25, 1798.

5. DORCAS,⁶ b. May 29, 1800.
6. EDWARD,⁶ b. Nov. 5, 1802.
7. JOSEPH,⁶ b. Aug. 2, 1805.
8. CATHERINE,⁶ b. Mar. 28, 1808.
9. ANNA,⁶ b. Dec. 5, 1810.
10. SARAH.⁶ 11. ARTHUR.⁶

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND MARY:

1. ZACHARIAH T.,⁶ b. Aug. 21, 1801; m. Ann N. Butler, Dec. 6, 1827. Six children, of whom more.
2. MEHITABLE C.,⁶ b. July 29, 1803; m. Benjamin Dodge, Apr. 6, 1823.
3. DR. EBENEZER C.,⁶ b. Mar. 14, 1805, in Farmington, Me.; m. first, Oct. 27, 1831, Keturah F. Norris, dau. of Joseph, of Monmouth, Me., by whom four daughters and two sons; m. second, Jan. 4, 1854, Charlotte J., dau. of Richard Tinker, of Ellsworth, Me., by whom two sons and one dau. Opportunities for study in his neighborhood were limited, but in the common schools and Farmington Academy he fitted himself for his medical course. As was then the custom, he read medicine and began practice in the office of a neighboring physician; afterward attended a winter course of lectures at Harvard, and three at Bowdoin, where, in 1833, he took his degree. He settled at once in the town of Winthrop, Me., where he practised four years "creditably," as the town historian says. Being injured by a fall from his carriage which prevented him from practising, he accepted an invitation from his brother-in-law, Rufus Norris, to become his partner, and removed to Boston, Apr. 21, 1837. After the death of this partner, in a few years he associated with him, successively, three of his brothers and the son of his first partner, Rufus Norris, Jr. He went out of business in 1872, and died Nov. 3, 1890. He was a man of great probity, unostentatious charity, and scrupulously faithful to his political duties. Children's names with seventh generation.
4. REV. JOSEPH,⁶ b. Feb. 26, 1807, at Farmington, Me.; m. Mary A. Woods in 1833, at Farmington, and after serving as pastor over several Methodist churches in Maine removed to Wisconsin in 1850. He was a merchant and farmer at Saxville, where he d. Apr. 19, 1873; his wife d. there July 17, 1867. Six children.
5. ELIAS T.,⁶ b. Apr. 10, 1809; m. Mary A. Fogg, Jan. 19, 1844; second, Emily Jose, June, 1862. Two daughters, of whom more.
6. JOTHAM S.,⁶ b. Mar. 21, 1811; m. Susan B. Wellman, Dec. 15, 1835; second, Anna L. Williams, May 14, 1871. Ten children, of whom more.
7. JOHN J.,⁶ b. May 25, 1813; m. Nancy Prescott, July 26, 1837, by whom four children.
8. EDWARD,⁶ b. Apr. 1, 1815, in Farmington, Me.; m. Nov. 27, 1837, Lucia A., dau. of Jabez Bacon, b. Sept. 10, 1812, at Winthrop, Me. He attended the public schools in Farmington; worked on his father's farm and learned the blacksmith trade; went to Winthrop in 1835, carrying on the blacksmith business; removed to Windsor, Me., in 1837, remaining until Nov., 1846; while in Windsor carried on the blacksmith business and had a store; studied law; was a trial justice; lived in

Malden, Mass., from Nov., 1846, until 1849, doing business in Boston as a wholesale grocer; moved to New Bedford, Mass., where he still resides, first engaging in the oil business with his brother, E. C. Milliken, afterwards in the retail grocery business until about 1880, when he retired; in Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1855 and 1856; has been councilman and alderman of New Bedford. Six children.

9. LORING,⁶ b. Feb. 7, 1820; m. Lydia A. Haynes, Nov. 15, 1846, by whom three children.

CHILDREN OF JEREMIAH AND JANE:

1. MEHITABLE,⁶ b. Apr. 9, 1792; m. first, Ivory Fenderson, of Parsonsfield, and had a child that d. in infancy. She m., second, Dr. Asa Quimby, brother of Rev. Hosea Quimby, sometime principal of Parsonsfield Academy, and had three children.
2. BENJAMIN,⁶ b. May 27, 1794; m. Polly Atkinson, of Hollis, who d. at Salmon Falls about 1848, where he early engaged in wool-carding and cloth-dressing, and also carried on a considerable lumber business on the Saco and its tributaries. He was living at Salmon Falls from 1821 to 1824. He moved to the homestead, and was to have the estate for caring for his parents. After his mother's death sold out to Aaron McKenney, and settled on a farm in Maxfield, Me. In 1840 he went to Illinois, thence to Fairfield, Iowa, where he carried on wool-carding until 1850, when he returned to Monmouth, Ill., where he died in May, 1864. One daughter, *Mehitable*,⁷ b. Dec. 12, 1823; d. Jan. 27, 1828.
3. JOHN,⁶ b. Aug. 28, 1797; d. Sept. 3, 1798.
4. WILLIAM,⁶ b. Mar. 8, 1800; m., first, Susan Leavitt whose parents kept tavern on the road from North Parsonsfield to Iron Works Falls, N. H. She died at childbirth and was buried at Lord's Corner, Effingham, N. H. His second wife was maiden named Susan Hearne, dau. of John, of Saco, but widow of Nicholas Dennett. By her there were four children, of whom more.
4. ALVAN B.,⁶ b. Jan. 20, 1803; m. Lucinda Boynton, of Penobscot county, Me., who died at Monmouth, Ill., in the "later fifties," and he died at Girard, Kan. He was also a wool-carder and cloth-dresser by trade; was at one time a wholesale liquor dealer in Portland; then a farmer in Maxfield, Me., for some ten years. He removed to Monmouth, Ill., and thence to Girard, Kan. Three children, of whom more.
6. JOHN,⁶ b. Sept. 6, 1805; never married. He went to Boston and was truckman for some years, and went from there to Galena, Ill., about 1837, where he was engaged in lead mining; thence to Monmouth, Ill., where he farmed until 1869, when he removed to Girard, Kan., with Alvan; has been dead some years.
7. JEREMIAH,⁶ b. June 18, 1808; m. Catherine Moulton, of Freedom, N. H. These separated, and the family has never since heard from him. There were several children, whose names will appear.
8. ARTHUR,⁶ b. May 21, 1811; d. Oct. 27, 1811.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN AND BETSEY:

1. MARTHA J.,⁶ b. July 24, 1804; d. Oct. 17, 1808.
2. JEANETTA,⁶ b. July 12, 1806.

3. JOHN M.,⁶ b. Nov. 11, 1808; d. Mar. 14, 1830.
4. MARTHA S.,⁶ b. Nov. 11, 1811; d. Mar. 16, 1812.
5. MATTHEW S.,⁶ b. Mar. 24, 1816.
6. WILLIAM U.,⁶ b. Aug. 11, 1819.
7. ELIZABETH S.,⁶ b. May 24, 1822.
8. MARTHA J.,⁶ b. July 4, 1824.

CHILDREN OF ABRAHAM AND JEMIMA:

1. ABIAL,⁶ b. July 26, 1796; d. Feb., 1797.
2. LOUISA,⁶ b. Jan. 21, 1798; d. Sept. 23, 1799.
3. ABRAM,⁶ b. Sept. 4, 1800; m. Sally Milliken and had three children.
4. CAROLINE,⁶ b. Apr. 21, 1802; m. Eben H. Leavitt, Mar. 16, 1828.
5. LAURA,⁶ b. Feb. 23, 1806; m. Huch Milliken, July 10, 1831, and had issue, seven children.
6. JOHN,⁶ b. Aug. 11, 1807.
7. RICHARD,⁶ b. July 14, 1808.
8. JANE,⁶ b. Dec. 5, 1809.

CHILDREN OF JACOB AND SARAH:

1. PHEBE,⁶ b. Dec. 12, 1810.
2. HANNAH,⁶ b. March 26, 1812.
3. EDWARD,⁶ b. Oct. 1, 1815; d. Aug., 1848.
4. CHARLES,⁶ b. Jan. 19, 1818; resides in Deering.
5. JULIA,⁶ b. July 15, 1820; m. — Rich.
6. JAMES W.,⁶ b. Mar. 22, 1825; resides in Boston.
7. SARAH J.,⁶ b. Mar. 22, 1825.
8. GEORGE H.,⁶ b. July 24, 1827; resides in Scarborough.
9. FREEDOM,⁶ born Nov. 20, 1821; m. Phebe (Carter) Richards, Feb. 13, 1853, and had issue, in Scarborough, of whom hereafter.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL M. AND SALLY:

1. ABIGAIL,⁶ m. William Morrison. Another relative says she m. James Davis and lived at Long Island, Tremont, Me., where a dau. now lives.
2. SALLY,⁶ m. Joseph Sherman.
3. WELLS,⁶ d. in infancy.
4. CAPT. WINES,⁶ b. April 15, 1812; m. June 10, 1845, Mary M. Sargent, of Brookline, Me., and had two daughters. He died Nov. 12, 1875; widow living at Sedgwick.
5. SUSAN,⁶ m. Benjamin Beard, of Townsend, Mass., and had three daughters, only one of them now living. He d. at the age of 57. His widow d. in 1893.
6. ANNIE,⁶ m. Gideon Gilman, and had children, some of them now living in Tremont, Me.
7. HANNAH,⁶ m. Capt. James Tinker, of Tinker's Island, Brookline, Me.
8. EMILY,⁶ m. James G. Bowden.
9. BETSEY,⁶ m. Mr. Mason.

10. SAMUEL M.,⁶ b. April 1826; m. May 2, 1851, Sarah J. Donnelly, b. in 1829, and d. Aug. 15, 1870. Two children, of whom more.
11. EDWARD.⁶
12. JOANNA,⁶ m. Gardner Gilman.

CHILDREN OF SIMEON AND RACHEL:

1. SIMEON J.,⁶ b. June 20, 1806; m. Catherine Lopaus, Oct. 25, 1832; d. Dec. 2, 1864.
2. MELTIAH J.,⁶ b. June 5, 1807; d. Nov. 24, 1827; never married; was of Tremont and Mt. Desert, Me.
3. REBECCA,⁶ b. Aug. 8, 1808; m. Capt. Andrew Lopaus, Jan. 1, 1838; d. Nov. 21, 1864, at Tremont.
4. A. CUMMINGS,⁶ b. Mar. 26, 1810; m. Phebe T. Flye, of Brookline, Me., Nov. 13, 1838; d. 1892, in Trenton, Me.
5. WILLIAM W.,⁶ b. Nov. 16, 1811; lived at Mt. Desert; never married; d. Mar. 5, 1833.
6. PHEBE,⁶ b. Aug. 17, 1813; m. Capt. John F. Tinker, who was lost at sea, Feb. 9, 1845.
7. RUFUS W.,⁶ b. July 11, 1815; d. Oct. 24, 1820.
8. ISIPHENIA,⁶ b. Dec. 24, 1816; m. William E. Holden, of Tremont, Me., Aug. 28, 1836; d. Jan. 24, 1861.
9. SAMUEL,⁶ b. Aug. 2, 1819; d. May 19, 1841.
10. CORNELIUS,⁶ b. Mar. 21, 1821; m. Clara S. Foster, of Trenton, who d. Aug. 27, 1853; m. Casilda Cousins for second wife.

CHILDREN OF ISAAC AND MARY:

1. SUSAN,⁶ m. Lewis Goodwin.
2. LUCY,⁶ remained single.
3. MARY A.,⁶ m. John Lougee.
4. RUFUS,⁶ m. Mary Parks, of Parsonsfield; lost a hand by blasting on the ledges. He lived in Cornish, where he d. in 1875, aged 66 years. His widow survives. Two children: *John A.*,⁷ now principal of Centre street Grammar school, Portland, and *Mary A.*,⁷ who d. aged 16 years.

CHILDREN OF CAPT. RUFUS AND JANE.

1. LEMUEL,⁶ b. Aug. 12, 1804, in Scarborough. He settled in Levant, Me., m., and after his death his widow went out West and d. there.
2. LORA B.,⁶ b. Aug. 19, 1805, in Scarborough; m. June 7, 1832, Mary White, b. in Parsonsfield, Sept. 28, 1811, and settled in Levant, Me., where he cleared a farm. When returning from Bangor, where he had been with a load of produce, he fell from his team and was found dead under his sleds, Feb. 12, 1857. His wife d. Oct. 9, 1873. Their eight children were b. in Levant.
3. GEORGE,⁶ b. Nov. 22, 1806, in Scarborough; was m. twice.
4. EDWARD C.,⁶ b. Mar. 11, 1808, in Scarborough; m. Eliza Nutter, of Exeter, Me.; settled in Levant, Me., along with his brothers and cleared a farm almost in the wilderness, upon which he lived the remainder of his days; d. in the prime of life. Four children survive.

5. WILLIAM,⁶ b. July 3, 1811; m. Mercy Sweat of Parsonsfield, and lived on the homestead there. He was a large and powerful young man; d. in his prime without issue.
6. MARY A.,⁶ b. Feb. 12, 1814; m. Rufus Robinson, of Windham, Me., and lived in Belfast, Brooks, and Parsonsfield.
7. ELIZABETH,⁶ b. Sept. 16, 1816; spinster; d. in Parsonsfield when advanced in life.
8. NANCY,⁶ b. April 9, 1816; d. in childhood.
9. CHARLES,⁶ b. March 10, 1821; m. Anna Cartland, sister of Elder John Cartland; settled in Parsonsfield in the "Cartland neighborhood," where four sons were born. He moved to Cape Cod, Mass., and d. there.
10. NANCY,⁶ b. Oct. 3, 1829; m. Elder John Cartland, Friend preacher, of Parsonsfield, and is living in Windham, Me.

CHILDREN OF JEREMIAH AND SARAH:

1. CLEMENT,⁶ b. Feb. 8, 1809.
2. WILLIAM M.,⁶ b. Oct. 16, 1810.
3. ALBERT,⁶ b. Jan. 7, 1813; d. in infancy.
4. ALBERT,⁶ b. Sept. 8, 1814.
5. ESTHER,⁶ b. Nov. 8, 1816.
6. ABIGAIL H.,⁶ b. Dec. 14, 1818.
7. JEREMIAH,⁶ b. Mar. 10, 1821.
8. HENRY B. C.,⁶ b. Feb. 26, 1823.
9. HANNAH H.,⁶ b. July 5, 1825.
10. CHARLOTTE L.,⁶ b. July 2, 1830.
11. MARIA E.,⁶ b. July 20, 1832.

CHILDREN OF JOEL AND REBECCA:

1. ISABELLA,⁶ m. Dr. Elisha Hight, of Hollis.
2. CHARLOTTE,⁶ m. Freeman Atkinson and lives in Saco.
3. SARAH,⁶ m. Ebenezer Carll; d. in 1889.
4. ELIZABETH,⁶ d. when young.
5. ALVIN,⁶ b. May 29, 1812, in Saco; m. May 9, 1842, Emeline Coleman, who had issue, and d. Jan. 23, 1866. He d. July 7, 1888. Children:
 - I. ALVIN P.,⁷ b. July 15, 1844; m. Widow Mary Gowin and had issue; they and their children have deceased.
 - II. MARY E.,⁷ b. July 10, 1845; m. David E. Clough, of Portland, and d. leaving issue.
 - III. JOEL,⁷ b. Nov. 23, 1846; killed by lightning, July 30, 1862.
 - IV. REBECCA,⁷ b. Jan. 20, 1849; m. Joseph Young, of Biddeford, and has four children.
 - V. FRANK P.,⁷ b. July 29, 1852; m. Ina A. Ellis, Apr. 30, 1881, and settled on the homestead in Saco. No issue.
 - VI. ELIZABETH H.,⁷ b. June 7, 1855; m. Benjamin Baker, of Pine Point, Scarborough. One child.
 - VII. SUSAN E.,⁷ b. Nov. 28, 1857; m. James Casey, of Saco. No children.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND MEHITABLE:

1. ROBERT,⁷ b. Jan. 1, 1806; m., in Surry, Me., Sebastia A. Gaspar, and had names of two children recorded in that town; d. Sept. 23, 1888.
2. ELBERT,⁷ b. Jan. 1, 1806; m. Mary Alley; lived in Surry, Me., where births of seven children were recorded.
3. OLIVE,⁷ b. Sept. 5, 1807.
4. MIRANDA,⁷ b. Sept. 5, 1809.
5. DOMINICUS,⁷ b. Aug. 15, 1811.
6. BETSEY,⁷ b. July 2, 1816.
7. ASA,⁷ b. Apr. 8, 1819.
8. LYDIA,⁷ b. Apr. 8, 1819; d. June, 1852.
9. JENSE,⁷ b. Oct. 2, 1821; d. Mar. 15, 1822.
10. MARGARET,⁷ b. Feb. 14, 1823; d. Apr. 20, 1860.
11. RUFUS,⁷ b. Oct. 7, 1825.
12. ABIGAIL,⁷ b. Oct. 7, 1825.
13. MEHITABLE,⁷ b. Dec. 15, 1827.

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND NANCY:

1. PHILIP J.,⁷ b. June 18, 1814; m. Phebe Ray; lived in Surry, Me., where ten children were born.
2. JAMES A.,⁷ b. Oct. 1, 1816; m. Lydia F. Dutch, who d. Mar. 8, 1866. Four children, b. in Surry.
3. HORATIO,⁷ b. July 30, 1818; m. Julia A. Blaisdell, Jan. 1, 1850, and had issue, seven children, b. in Surry, Me., whose names and an account of them will appear with eighth generation.
4. SALLY J.,⁷ b. Jan. 24, 1821; m. — Brown and resided in Bangor, Me.
5. ANN J.,⁷ b. May 2, 1824; m. — Flagg and resides in Chicago, Ill.; has a most estimable family, among them accomplished teachers and musicians.
6. ELIZABETH,⁷ m. Gomes (?) Evans and resides in San Francisco, Cal. She is wealthy; an estimable lady devoted to deeds of charity, whose life is very useful.
7. JANE H.,⁷ b. July 1, 1828; m. — Ray and lives in Surry, Me.
8. HENRY J.,⁷ b. Nov. 27, 1830; m. Estelle Holt, in Surry, Me., Dec. 3, 1856, and had two children.
9. EMELINE P.,⁷ b. May 17, 1834; m. — Jarvis; lives in Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN AND ELIZA:

1. CHARLES L.,⁷ b. Oct. 19, 1816; sea-captain.
2. FRANKLIN B.,⁷ b. Dec. 25, 1818; sea-captain; d. childless.
3. MARY E.,⁷ b. Apr. 17, 1820; m. Henry Farmer, of Boston.
4. EBENEZER W.,⁷ b. Nov. 11, 1822; d. unmarried in Columbia, Cal., about 1862.
5. THOMAS W.,⁷ b. May 27, 1825; m. Amanda Parks, of Searsmont; now at Toms River, N. J.
6. GEORGE W.,⁷ b. Apr. 7, 1828; married; d. at Minneapolis, about 1870.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN AND POLLY:

1. NORMAN A.,⁷ b. Oct. 28, 1833; never m.; now living in East Boston, when not traveling.
2. FRANCIS B.,⁷ b. Mar. 31, 1835; m. Eliza McDonald; second, Elizabeth McDonald; now in Boston.
3. FREDERICK C.,⁷ b. Mar. 31, 1835.
4. EMMA L.,⁷ b. Aug. 17, 1838; d. Sept. 3, 1858, at Lake Village, N. H.

CHILDREN OF ZACHARIAH AND ANN:

1. HARRIET B.,⁷ b. Aug. 27, 1828; m. Samuel B. Heywood, June 6, 1866, and resides at Worcester, Mass.
2. CHARLES B.,⁷ b. Jan. 1, 1830; d. Jan. 4, 1830.
3. MARY M.,⁷ b. July 19, 1832; m. Everett Blanchard, Sept. 20, 1859; he d. Dec. 11, 1867, and she m. Dr. E. B. Blanchard, Dec. 25, 1870, who d. Oct. 19, 1883. She resides in Everett, Mass.
4. JOHN F. H.,⁷ b. Feb. 21, 1835; d. Aug. 29, 1835.
5. AUGUSTUS B.,⁷ b. Aug. 5, 1836; living in Chelsea, Mass.
6. HELEN J.,⁷ b. Feb. 6, 1839; m. Freeman H. Duren, Dec. 19, 1866, and resides in Chelsea, Mass.
7. EUGENE,⁷ b. Oct. 5, 1841; m. Sarah E. L. Campbell, Dec. 21, 1865, and lives in Providence, R. I.
8. HARRY,⁷ b. Mar. 31, 1851; m. Sarah Eddy, June 19, 1873; living in Newtonville, Mass. He is bookkeeper for Jones, McDuffy & Stratton, of Boston.

All save one born in Farmington, Me.

CHILDREN OF EBEN AND KETURAH:

1. SARAH N.,⁷ b. April 24, 1834; d. Aug. 21, 1848.
2. MARY E.,⁷ b. Aug. 22, 1836; d. Mar. 10, 1842.
3. JOSEPH N.,⁷ b. July 31, 1838; d. same day.
4. JULIA F.,⁷ b. Nov. 23, 1840; d. Sept. 2, 1841.
5. GEORGE E.,⁷ b. July 18, 1844; m. Mary Lequier, of Fayal, Sept. 6, 1870; d. Dec. 26, 1881.
6. MARY F.,⁷ b. Nov. 17, 1848; m. Dr. Edward H. Adams, June 25, 1885.

CHILDREN OF EBEN AND CHARLOTTE:

7. ARTHUR N.,⁷ b. Feb. 8, 1858; m. Mabel M. Marsh, June 9, 1888.
8. SARAH E.,⁷ b. June 13, 1862; m. Rev. Robert B. Parker, May 21, 1888.
9. WALTER L.,⁷ b. Mar. 25, 1865; m. Mary Bybee, Oct. 10, 1890.

CHILDREN OF REV. JOSEPH AND MARY A.:

1. HON. NATHANIEL W.,⁷ b. May 13, 1834, at Strong, Me.; m. Rebecca Thomas, at Wautonia, in 1854. Rebecca d. in 1863, and he m., second, Jan. 3, 1864, Cordelia Shumway. He resided at Saxville, Wis., where he was a merchant, postmaster, notary public, chairman of town supervisors, county treasurer, sheriff, and assemblyman; d. Oct. 16, 1892. He had three daughters:
 1. IDA L.,⁸ b. Oct. 1, 1855; m. Oley Olson, July 4, 1879, and has issue.

- II. BELLE M.,⁸ b. July 27, 1861; m. John W. Holland, Aug. 16, 1881, and has issue.
- III. CARRIE C.,⁸ b. Oct. 27, 1864; m. Foster T. Hanson, Dec. 29, 1891.
2. MARY H.,⁷ b. April 5, 1837, at Farmington, Me.; m. Elisha Bardwell, Nov. 25, 1866, and has two daughters. She d. at Saxville, Wis., July 26, 1870.
3. JOSEPH E.,⁷ b. Feb. 28, 1844, at Otisfield, Me., and d. at East St. Louis, Ill., Aug. 8, 1862. He was a soldier in the Union army.
4. JAMES F.,⁷ b. Sept. 28, 1845, at Pittston, Me.; m. Charlotte Rugg, Nov. 25, 1866. He was clerk and bookkeeper for his brother Nathaniel at Saxville, Wis., but is now a farmer at Harrington, Lincoln Co., Washington. Four children:
 - I. EARNEST,⁸ b. April 15, 1867.
 - II. CHARLES,⁸ b. July, 1870.
 - III. WILLIS R.,⁸ b. April 17, 1873.
 - IV. GRACE,⁸ b. in Oregon, 1877.
5. WILLIAM T.,⁷ born March 30, 1854, at Mt. Morris, Wis.; m. Nancy J. Sanders, Oct. 15, 1882. He is a stockman and farmer at Cheney, Wash. Four children as follows:
 - I. FRANKLIN M.,⁸ b. Dec., 1883.
 - II. LEONARD N.,⁸ b. Jan. 27, 1886.
 - III. HARRISON B.,⁸ b. June 16, 1888.
 - IV. IDA,⁸
6. THOMAS A. M.,⁷ b. Aug. 16, 1857, at Saxville, Wis.; m. Lizzie Jones, Dec. 31, 1884, at Springwater, Wis., and is now at Wild Rose, Wis., on a farm. Two children:
 - I. JOSEPH E.,⁸ b. Oct. 18, 1885.
 - II. MARY E.,⁸ b. Apr. 27, 1889.

CHILDREN OF JOTHAM AND SUSAN B.:

1. WILLIAM,⁷ d. in Portland, Me.
2. CHARLES,⁷ living in Chicago.
3. LAURA,⁷ m. William Richards, of Hakensack, N. J.
4. JOHN L.,⁷ d. in Bath, Me.
5. GEORGE,⁷ living in New Bedford.
6. FRANK,⁷ living in New Bedford.
7. AUGUSTUS,⁷ d. in infancy.

CHILDREN OF JOTHAM AND ANNA L.:

8. JOTHAM S.,⁷ in Farmington, Me.
9. EARL,⁷ in Farmington, Me.
10. MARY,⁷ in Farmington, Me.

CHILDREN OF ELIAS AND MARY ANN:

1. FREDERICK,⁷ d. in Boston.
2. MARY E.,⁷ m. Rush Roland, of Philadelphia, and d. there.

CHILDREN OF ELIAS AND EMILY:

3. EMILY,⁷ m. Rev. Edward Hale, of Orange, N. J.
4. EDITH,⁷ m. Rev. John Perkins, of Portland, Me.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND NANCY:

1. WESLEY,⁷ living in Boston.
2. ALMIRA,⁷ living in Maine.
3. JULIA,⁷ living in Boston.
4. EDWIN,⁷ d. in Chicago.

CHILDREN OF EDWARD AND LUCIA A.:

1. ALBERT F.,⁷ b. in Windsor, Apr. 6, 1839; killed in the war of the Rebellion at Gaines Mills, June 27, 1862; never married.
2. EDWARD R.,⁷ b. in Windsor, July 23, 1841; d. August 4, 1892; was in retail grocery business with his father, afterward bookkeeper, assistant superintendent, and superintendent Wamsutta Mills; m. Harriet J. Chase, at New Bedford, Oct. 25, 1866; had two children: *Lucy C.*,⁸ b. Jan. 31, 1870. m. Henry P. Burt, Feb. 11, 1892; *Edward N.*,⁸ b. Nov. 3, 1875.
3. HON. EBEN C.,⁷ b. in Windsor, Aug. 6, 1843; bookkeeper, East Greenwich, R. I., then in bakery business in New Bedford; has served in common council, and as alderman of New Bedford, and in Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1880 and 1881, also in Senate 1885, 1886, and 1887; m. Ellen M. Darling, at East Greenwich, R. I., Sept. 15, 1869. Two children: *Albert D.*,⁸ b. July 30, 1870; *William B.*,⁸ b. Oct. 9, 1872.
4. LEWIS E.,⁷ born in Windsor, June 3, 1846; in retail grocery business; served in common council of New Bedford; m. Rebecca B. Morse, Sept. 7, 1870. Three children: *Edith E.*,⁸ b. July 6, 1871; *Charles W.*,⁸ b. Feb. 3, 1873; *Frederick L.*,⁸ b. Mar. 1, 1876.
5. CHARLES E.,⁷ b. in Malden, Mass., Jan. 3, 1848; killed at Mobile bay, Aug. 25, 1864; midshipman steamer "Seminole."
6. HON. FRANK A.,⁷ b. in New Bedford, Mass., March 18, 1854, and m. Mary C. Allen, Jan. 29, 1879. He was educated in the public, private, and high schools of New Bedford; entered the law department of Harvard University in Sept., 1872, graduating in June, 1874, with degree of LL. B. He is said to be the youngest alumnus of this law school, being but twenty at graduation. He commenced practice in New Bedford, being admitted to the bar, Jan. 3, 1876; admitted to practice in the United States courts, June 14, 1882. He was appointed special justice of the third district court of Bristol Co., in 1878, by Gov. Alex. H. Rice, and received the practically unanimous endorsement of the New Bedford bar for the position, and began his judicial career under favorable auspices. He has made a worthy record on the bench and is conspicuous for the rapid manner in which he does business. He was city solicitor of New Bedford in 1879 and 1880, and was successful in the interest of the corporation. Judge Milliken has a large practice of a general, civil, criminal, and probate nature, and his success has been deservedly won. He has served in the common council, and eight years on the school committee, of which body has been chairman. In state

and national politics he is a Republican; is a prominent Odd Fellow, having served in several important official positions. Judge Milliken is a diligent student of law and prepares his cases with great care; as an advocate he has few superiors; keen, sagacious, and wide awake, he is a success in every department of his professional work; has one child, *Allen W.*,⁸ b. May 11, 1881.

CHILDREN OF LORIN AND LYDIA A.:

1. MARY A.,⁷ living in South Boston.
2. SON.⁷ 3. DAUGHTER.⁷

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN AND CATHERINE :

1. BENJAMIN F.,⁷ b. March 11, 1824; m. Mary E. Aymar, Sept. 18, 1848, and resides in Eastport, Me. Children: *Charles D.*,⁸ *Agnes*,⁸ *Isabella*,⁸ *Louisa*.⁸
2. DOMINICUS,⁷ b. Dec. 30, 1825; m. Helen Shaw, July 6, 1853; lives at Second Falls, St. George, N. B., and has one son, *Frederick*.⁸ Mr. Milliken has furnished the records of this family. He is a man of education and good ability.
3. IZETTE,⁷ b. Sept. 29, 1827; now Widow Meish, of St. George.
4. JOSEPH,⁷ b. Feb. 18, 1829; deceased.
5. GEORGE F.,⁷ b. Dec. 29, 1831; m. Elizabeth J. Woods, Nov. 6, 1866; d. Nov. 15, 1886. He lived in Eastport, Me. Four children: *Mary E.*,⁸ *Fred G.*,⁸ *Jessie*,⁸ and *Annie E.*⁸
6. SARAH,⁷ b. Jan. 25, 1834; now Widow Shaw, of St. George.
7. ANNIE,⁷ b. Oct. 15, 1835; m. A. I. Seelye, of St. George.
8. CHARLES,⁷ b. Aug. 22, 1838; in St. George, N. B.
9. EDWARD,⁷ b. Oct. 4, 1839; m. Hattie Dyset, and had six children; resides in Chicago, Ill.
10. JESSE,⁷ b. Sept. 1, 1841; resides in St. George, N. B.
11. GLEASON,⁷ b. June 20, 1843; in Minnesota.
12. ETTA,⁷ b. Sept. 7, 1845; Widow Cadlip, of Chicago.

CHILDREN OF CYRUS AND REBECCA:

1. HORACE F.,⁷ b. Oct. 14, 1817; d. Nov. 4, 1819.
2. JOSEPH L.,⁷ b. July 7, 1819; m. Anna Boothby and resided in Saco, where he was for many years city clerk, and served in other official positions. He was a man of systematic habits, whose uniform courtesy and excellent character won the esteem of all who knew him. He was a true man who boldly upheld the right and fearlessly opposed wrong. A dau., *Laura*,⁷ m. Horatio Hight, of Portland.
3. HORACE,⁷ b. June 24, 1821.
4. BENJAMIN,⁷ b. Sept. 19, 1823; m. Martha — and had:
 - I. HORATIO B.,⁸ b. Oct. 3, 1844.
 - II. FLORA S.,⁸ b. July 11, 1846.
 - III. MARTHA E.,⁸ b. Nov. 14, 1849.
 - IV. WILLIAM F.,⁸ b. Nov. 4, 1854.

5. HANNAH,⁷ b. Jan. 29, 1827.
6. SUSANNA,⁷ b. Jan. 25, 1831.
7. SARAH,⁷ b. Aug. 3, 1835.

CHILDREN OF HUGH AND LAURA:

1. ANN M.,⁷ b. Dec. 16, 1831; d. Aug. 28, 1838.
2. LOUISA,⁷ b. Nov. 17, 1834.
3. CLARISSA,⁷ b. July 13, 1838; d. Aug. 16, 1838.
4. FREDERICK O.,⁷ b. Jan. 5, 1840.
5. JOHN H.,⁷ b. Oct. 2, 1842.
6. CHARLES P.,⁷ b. July 27, 1844.
7. ABRAM H.,⁷ b. Jan. 16, 1847.

CHILDREN OF HENRY AND HANNAH:

1. MICHAEL N.,⁷ b. May 16, 1819; living at Old Orchard.
2. ISALAH P.,⁷ b. Sept. 12, 1821; living in Saco.
3. LUCY A.,⁷ b. Nov. 18, 1823; m. Henry A. Griswold; living in Dorchester, Mass.
4. FRANCIS,⁷ b. Mar. 12, 1826; deceased.
5. BENJAMIN F.,⁷ b. Feb. 14, 1829; living in Old Orchard.
6. HANNAH R.,⁷ b. Jan. 6, 1831; m. Cyrus Means; both dead.
7. GEORGE P.,⁷ b. June 16, 1833; resides in Boston, single.

CHILDREN OF ALFRED AND REBECCA:

1. ELIZABETH,⁷ b. May 23, 1829.
2. CHARLES,⁷ b. Mar. 29, 1831.
3. EMELINE,⁷ b. Jan. 8, 1833.
4. JOSIAH S.,⁷ b. Jan. 3, 1836.
5. EDSON H.,⁷ b. June, 1840.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL K. AND SARAH:

1. HOWARD W.,⁷ b. June 21, 1868.
2. MARY,⁷ b. Nov. 9, 1870.

CHILDREN OF ABRAM AND PHEBE:

1. LUCY,⁷ b. June 4, 1809.
2. EUNICE,⁷ b. Jan. 22, 1812; d. June 20, 1845.
3. OLIVER,⁷ b. May 10, 1813.
4. AARON,⁷ b. Apr. 3, 1816.
5. SIMEON,⁷ b. Apr. 25, 1820.
6. CHARLES,⁷ b. Apr. 14, 1824.
7. NATHANIEL,⁷ b. Jan. 24, 1827.

CHILDREN OF NATHANIEL AND MARY:

1. ELIZABETH,⁷ b. Jan. 29, 1820; m. George Frank, Mar. 14, 1849.
2. KING H.,⁷ b. July 12, 1821; m. Phebe Hollister in 1843.
3. MARY F.,⁷ b. Aug. 3, 1824; m. Augustus Bump in 1843.

4. FRANCES J.,⁷ m. George E. Howe, Mar. 14, 1847.
5. LUCY A.,⁷ m. Joseph D. Fox, Oct., 1851.

CHILD OF MOSES AND MARY :

1. SAMUEL S.,⁷ b. Jan. 12, 1826; m. Sarah, dau. of Moses K. Wells; second, Sarah, dau. of Samuel Smith, of Hollis; resided on the Saco and Buxton road; school-teacher and farmer; a man of superior intelligence; quiet, industrious, and honorable.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND WIVES:

1. MARY A.,⁷ m. Sewall Woodman, Nov. 27, 1853. He b. June 30, 1826; she b. Dec. 3, 1830, and d. July 2, 1858. He m. again; resided in Saco.
2. FRANK R.,⁷ m. — Banks, and lives on the homestead as a farmer; has issue.
3. OLIVE J.,⁷ deceased.
4. MYRA F.,⁷ m. Melville C. Ayer, of Biddeford.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND FANNY:

1. ELIZA,⁷ m. William Moses, of Buxton; deceased.
2. SARAH,⁷ m. J. W. Elden, of Saco.
3. DR. ROSCOE,⁷ of Framingham, Mass., has *Harry*,⁸ of Dorchester, m. and has issue; *Ralph*,⁸ of Framingham, m. and has issue; *Nathaniel*,⁸ of Worcester; *Edith*⁸ and *Earle*.⁸
4. ISAAC,⁷ living in Saco, has *Mabel*,⁸ *Edith*,⁸ and *Earle*.⁸
5. JAMES,⁷ of Saco, has *Elbridge*,⁸ *Lena*,⁸ *Byron*,⁸ and *Hermon*.⁸
6. NATHANIEL,⁷ of Biddeford, has *Harry*,⁸ *Ernest*,⁸ and *Cora*.⁸
7. ELECTRA,⁷ m. Frank Partridge, of West Buxton, Me.
8. GEORGE,⁷ of West Buxton, has *Fanny*⁸ and *Mary*.⁸
9. EMMA,⁷ m. J. C. Haley, of Biddeford, Me.
10. JOHN,⁷ resides in Malden, Mass.
11. IDA,⁷ m. C. A. Hayes, of North Berwick, Me.
12. ANNIE,⁷ m. Samuel Sinnot, of Kennebunkport, Me.

CHILDREN OF DR. JOHN M. AND SARAH:

1. WILLIAM S.,⁷ b. April 27, 1847, in Unity, Me.
2. EMILY W.,⁷ b. July 15, 1851, in Scarborough.
3. SARAH E.,⁷ b. May 27, 1853.
4. SEYMORE J.,⁷ b. Feb. 17, 1861.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND SUSAN:

1. WILLIAM,⁷ b. Aug. 3, 1834; m. Catherine W., daughter of Capt. Moses Davis, of Hollis. In early life he worked in his father's mill carding wool, assisting in his lumber business, working on the farm, and teaching school. He enlisted in Company C, 27th Maine Regiment, in 1862; was orderly sergeant from the organization until his promotion to second lieutenant, and was first lieutenant when discharged. He removed to Monmouth, Ill., in 1866, and engaged in woolen manufacturing, remaining until 1871, when he went to Colorado and spent two years traveling. His home has since been in Trinidad, Col.; engaged in wool growing

in 1871, beginning with 1,400 sheep, and sold out in 1889 with 6,500 head: has served several years as justice of the peace. Two children: *Arthur W.*,⁸ b. Oct. 19, 1865, at Salmon Falls, in Buxton, and is now a railroad man being road-master's deputy; *Annie*,⁸ b. Nov. 12, 1868, at Monmouth, Ill.

2. CHARLES W.,⁷ (M. D.), b. Mar. 17, 1836; m. Allie C., dau. of Dea. Simeon Barker, of Limerick, Me., Jan. 9, 1868. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1862 and from Ann Arbor Medical School in 1865. He settled at Oquawka, Ill., and continued in practice there until 1871, when he moved to Shullsburgh, Wis., where he remained until his death, June 14, 1880, while visiting friends in Limerick, Me. Two sons, *William B.*,⁸ a chemist in Boston, and *Charles, Jr.*,⁸ who d. in infancy.
3. SUSAN J.,⁷ b. about 1842; d. in childhood.
4. IVORY Q.,⁷ b. Jan. 8, 1845; was a merchant at Clarion, Ia., from 1872 to 1878, when he sold out, and now makes Trinidad, Col., his home.

CHILDREN OF ALVIN AND LUCINDA:

1. JOHN,⁷ d. at Monmouth, Ill., a young man.
2. ELIZABETH,⁷ m. Matthew Whetstone and d. at Girard, Kan., where she settled in 1869.
3. URSULA,⁷ m. at Girard, Kan.

CHILDREN OF JEREMIAH AND CATHERINE:

1. SUSAN J.,⁷ was brought up by a family in Parsonsfield and m. a Parks.
2. MARY,⁷ m. John Rogers and lived at Albia, Ia.
3. HARRIET,⁷ m.
4. CATHERINE,⁷ m.
5. WILLIAM,⁷ m. in Illinois and perished in the great Chicago fire of 1871.
6. SARAH,⁷ m. and settled at Walpole, Mass.

CHILDREN OF ABRAM AND SALLY:

1. MARY C.,⁷ b. Feb. 27, 1828.
2. HARRIET L.,⁷ b. Dec. 9, 1833.
3. CHARLES L.,⁷ b. Feb. 8, 1836.

CHILDREN OF FREEDOM AND PHEBE:

1. DELIA,⁷ b. Dec., 1855.
2. JAMES W.,⁷ b. Mar. 21, 1856.
3. SARAH E.,⁷ b. May 6, 1859.
4. AMBROSE F.,⁷ b. Dec. 8, 1862.

CHILDREN OF CAPT. WINES AND MARY:

1. SUSAN S.,⁷ born Oct. 19, 1847, in Brookline, Me.; m. Frank C. Allen, Oct. 30, 1870; d. Nov. 5, 1871.
2. MARY H.,⁷ b. Feb. 1, 1850; resides in Sargentsville, Me., with her mother.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND SARAH J.:

1. HENRY W.,⁷ b. Aug. 10, 1853; m. July 25, 1874, Clara A. Ellison, b. about 1855, and has two children: *Gertrude E.*,⁸ born Nov., 1876, and *Wendall F.*,⁸ b. Nov. 12, 1883.

2. ELLA F.,⁷ b. Feb. 22, 1859; m. May 12, 1880, Frank E. Learned, b. Apr. 28, 1856; no issue; residence, Chicago, Ill.

CHILDREN OF LORA AND MARY:

1. RUFUS W.,⁷ d. in Grayson, Cal., Dec. 4, 1876, single.
2. JAMES F.,⁷ removed to Jenny, Wis., soon after majority, where he carried on an extensive lumber business; d. in 1872, leaving a widow and four children.
3. CHARLES A.,⁷ resides in Carmel, Me., unmarried.
4. MARY J.,⁷ m. Joy A. Cressy, of Corinth, Me., and settled in Levant; afterwards moved to Lewiston, where he d. in 1883; she is in Boston.
5. SARAH E.,⁷ now in California.
6. HATTIE B.,⁷ m. Dec. 26, 1882, to L. E. Timberlake, of Livermore, Me.; settled in Lowell, Mass.; now living in Portland, Me.
7. LORA B.,⁷ is m. and lives in Ripon, Wis., where he has been very successful in business. Two children.
8. ALMEDA A.,⁷ m. Seba Cressy and resides in Eddy, New Mexico.

CHILDREN OF EDWARD AND ELIZA:

1. EMMA,⁷ m. — Peavy and lives at East Rochester, N. H.
2. JOSIAH,⁷ farmer in West Levant, Me.
3. GEORGE E.,⁷ farmer in West Levant, Me.
4. FRED W.,⁷ stationary engineer of the L. & B. Electric R. R., in Lynn, Mass.

CHILDREN OF CHARLES AND ANNA:

1. CHARLES,⁷
2. LEMUEL,⁷
3. BENJAMIN,⁷
4. JOHN H.,⁷ born about 1854, at North Parsonsfield, Me.; m. Abigail L., dau. of Geo. C. and Laurette (Roles) Smith, of Lynn, b. Dec. 31, 1856, and had issue, *Frank S.*,⁸ b. in Salem, June 11, 1879.

EIGHTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF ELBERT AND MARY:

1. DOMINICUS,⁸ b. Feb. 15, 1835; d. in 1866.
2. ELIZABETH,⁸ b. Oct. 3, 1837.
3. PHILENA M.,⁸ b. Nov. 19, 1839.
4. ALEXANDER,⁸ b. Mar. 9, 1842.
5. ELIHU,⁸ b. Jan. 14, 1844.
6. MAHALIA,⁸ b. Jan. 29, 1847.
7. MARY E.,⁸ b. June 29, 1849.

CHILDREN OF PHILIP AND PHEBE:

1. GEORGE E.,⁸ b. Nov. 29, 1832; m. Louisa M. Blaisdell, in Surry, Me.; had two children b. there: *Freddie H.*,⁹ b. July 23, 1855, and *Lillie F.*,⁹
2. EDWARD J.,⁸ b. May 26, 1834; m. Sarah F. Flood, and had *Helen J.*,⁹ b. Sept. 10, 1853.
3. FRANCIS C.,⁸ b. Oct. 23, 1835.

4. WILLIAM H.,⁸ b. Feb. 16, 1837.
5. JAMES H.,⁸ b. Oct. 24, 1839.
6. NANCY,⁸ b. July 10, 1840; d. Apr. 8, 1848.
7. SARAH E.,⁸ b. Sept. 8, 1842; d. Apr. 24, 1870.
8. HELEN J.,⁸ b. Feb. 12, 1844.
9. JULIA A.,⁸ b. Aug. 15, 1845.
10. MARY E.,⁸ b. Jan. 13, 1847.

CHILDREN OF JAMES A. AND LYDIA:

1. SOPHIA A.,⁸ b. Mar. 22, 1837; d. June 28, 1862.
2. WILLIAM R.,⁸ b. Dec. 27, 1839; m. Sarah E. Phillips, April 19, 1852, and had:
 - I. FLORA E.,⁹ b. Jan. 9, 1870.
 - II. HOWARD A.,⁹ b. Jan. 19, 1874.
 - III. HERBERT E.,⁹ b. Jan. 25, 1880.
3. FRANCIS A.,⁸ b. Aug. 3, 1847.
4. FLORA A.,⁸ b. Aug. 3, 1847.

CHILDREN OF HORATIO AND JULIA A.:

1. DR. JAMES W.,⁸ b. Nov. 29, 1850; m. Elizabeth S. Farrington, of Holden, Me., in 1879. She was a dau. of Bradford and wife Wealthy and second cousin to Ex-Gov. Joshua Chamberlain. He worked on the home farm; attended to study in a "little red schoolhouse" in North Bend, two miles from Patten's bay; then sixty weeks at Castine Normal School; taught several schools; studied medicine with Dr. R. L. Grindle, at Mt. Desert; graduated from University College, New York city, in 1877; practised in Holden and Brewer, Me., six years; removed to Mendocino Cal., where he is now in practice; has taken two post graduate medical courses since graduating; is correspondent of California State Board; examiner for several life insurance companies; was chairman county board of health in small-pox epidemic; now school trustee. He is a prolific writer for county newspapers and medical journals; a great reader of good literature; fond of music. Five children: *Alden*,⁹ *Eva*,⁹ *Inez*,⁹ *Sadie*,⁹ and *Elizabeth*.⁹
2. SARAH B.,⁸ b. Mar. 6, 1852; d. Sept. 25, 1875.
3. HORACE F.,⁸ b. June 20, 1854; m., in 1882, Annie Britton, of Mendocino, Cal., where, after his graduation from "the little red schoolhouse," at the age of nineteen, he settled; worked as lumberman; rose to superintendency of the L. E. Lumber Company; saved a few thousand dollars and engaged in mercantile business at Mendocino. He purchased five springs near Fort Bragg, at the inception of the town, and developed a water system which he now owns, continuing in the stove and hardware business there. He owns a fine vineyard and fruit ranch in California and a 900 acre cattle ranch near Fort Bragg. He is one of the city trustees; trustee of the Fort Bragg Building and Loan Association; member of several social organizations; member of city band and orchestra, playing the cornet; champion chess player of Mendocino county and a match for the Metropolitan adepts. Two children, *Leland*⁹ and *Edna*.⁹

4. CLARA F.,⁸ b. Dec. 8, 1857; m. — Smith and resides on a beautiful fruit ranch in Cucamongo, Cal.
5. E. ELMER,⁸ b. June 24, 1860; is in business at Bridgewater, Me.
6. CHARLES H.,⁸ b. Dec. 12, 1865.
7. WILLIAM F.,⁸ b. Feb. 9, 1868; d. Nov. 13, 1889.

CHILDREN OF HENRY J. AND ESTELLA:

1. LIZZIE E.,⁸ b. Nov. 16, 1857.
2. WILLIE F.,⁸ b. Oct. 14, 1862; d. Dec. 20, 1863.

NATHANIEL BRANCH.

THIRD GENERATION.

Nathaniel Milliken,³ son of John Milliken and Elizabeth Alger, was bapt. in Brattle Street church, Boston, April 24, 1709, and settled in Scarborough, about 1730. He received a letter from some church in Boston, and by this testimonial became a member of the First church in Scarborough, Sept. 17, 1732. He married Sarah Munson, Aug. 5, 1731; was a *tailor* by trade, and his grandchildren remembered having seen his large cutting-table. He was a deacon of the Second Parish church, and was widely known as "Deacon Nathaniel." His second wife was Anna Small, widow of Josiah Libby, known as "Trumpeter 'Siah," to whom he was married Jan. 10, 1755, and by whom issue; she d. Jan. 12, 1784. He lived between the "crossways." Thirteen children, whose names will follow:

FOURTH GENERATION.

1. JONATHAN,⁴ b. June 10, 1733; m. Esther Harmon, Mar. 29, 1753, and settled in Scarborough, on the farm where Ira Milliken has since lived. These had thirteen children, whose names will appear with fifth generation.
2. NATHANIEL,⁴ b. Feb. 18, 1734; d. a child.
3. JOSIAH,⁴ b. Oct. 27, 1736; m. Lydia Runnells, Apr. 27, 1756, and settled in Scarborough. He d. in 1764, leaving a widow and two children. The widow m. Peter Kelly, Apr. 9, 1764.
4. NATHANIEL,⁴ b. April 12, 1738; m. Anna —; a grantee of Trenton.
5. THOMAS,⁴ b. Oct. 25, 1739; m. Lucy Libby, Dec. 19, 1760. She was a dau. of his step-mother by her first husband. He lived on the west side of Beech Ridge, Scarborough; was one of the grantees of land on Union river, but as his cousin of the same name was also identified prominently with the settlement there, we cannot tell which lot was drawn by him. He had issue b. in Scarborough.
6. STEPHEN,⁴ b. Jan. 11, 1741.
7. ROBERT,⁴ b. Oct. 2, 1743; was a grantee at Union river and received deed of a lot as a settler there, Dec. 13, 1788. He m. Jane Hopkins, a Quakeress, of Londonderry, N. H., moved to Trenton and lived there several years. He became disabled by sickness or accident and to save him from being dependent on charity, his relatives went from Scarborough and brought him to that town on a bed slung between two horses. He had several children.

8. SARAH,⁴ b. Feb. 18, 1747; m. Zebulon Libby, May 11, 1769.
9. ABIGAIL,⁴ b. Oct. 14, 1748; m. John Jose, Jan. 8, 1767.
10. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. Oct. 7, 1750; m. John Boothby, Nov. 24, 1773.
11. ISAAC,⁴ b. May 29, 1752; m. Sarah — and settled in Buxton. He was a soldier of the Revolution and drew a pension; was in the company of Capt. Nathan Watkins, Col. Edmund Phinney's regiment, doing duty in garrison at Fort George in Jan. and Dec., 1776, serving eleven months and seven days; was promoted to corporal, Sept. 1, 1776. He spent his last days in Freedom, N. H., and was an aged man; was buried near the homestead, above Wesley Fowler's. His wife was a fat, jolly old lady. He had eight children, as will appear.
12. JOSHUA,⁴ m. Margaret Lord, May 27, 1778, and settled in Scarborough. He d. Nov. 27, 1832. Ten children.
13. LYDIA,⁴ m. Benjamin Milliken, July 6, 1784, and had a family.

FIFTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JONATHAN AND ESTHER:

1. MARY,⁵ b. June 13, 1754.
2. ESTHER,⁵ b. Dec. 22, 1756; d. young.
3. CAPT. ABNER,⁵ b. Oct. 27, 1758; m. Anna Scott, in Scarborough, Mar. 26, 1784, and removed to Lincolnville, Me. He enlisted as a soldier of the Revolution, May 15, 1775; marched from Scarborough for headquarters, July 4, 1775. He served eight months in Colonel Phinney's regiment; then re-enlisted for the Continental army, and his name appears on the roll, Nov. 25, 1778. He d. in 1826, aged 68 years; wife d. 1854, aged 91. Names of children will appear with sixth generation.
4. NATHANIEL,⁵ b. Nov. 30, 1760; lost at sea.
5. KATHERINE,⁵ b. Mar. 3, 1762.
6. STEPHEN,⁵ b. Aug. 16, 1764; m. Eleanor — and lived in the north part of Saco, in the "Heath neighborhood," as a farmer. Five children.
7. ESTHER,⁵ b. Nov. 20, 1766; d. a child.
8. PELINA,⁵ b. Dec. 22, 1767.
9. DANIEL,⁵ b. Apr. 26, 1769.
10. ESTHER,⁵ b. Feb. 24, 1772; m. — Shubles; lived in Lincolnville, Me.
11. ALLISON,⁵ b. June 3, 1775; m. Jane, dau. of Peter Libby, of Scarborough, Dec. 7, 1800, and had nine children, all b. in that town. He moved to Gardiner with his family in 1826 and located on a farm near the present city, and was a farmer during life; was a Jacksonian Democrat, good citizen, and held the respect of his neighbors. He d. in Nov., 1853, full of years, with the consciousness of having done his duty to the end; wife d. Apr. 15, 1859. For children see sixth generation.
12. JONATHAN,⁵ b. Aug. 24, 1781; never married.
13. NATHANIEL,⁵ b. Apr. 3, 1784; m. Annie, dau. of Phineas Milliken, Apr. 11, 1804, and settled on the homestead with his father, where Ira Milliken afterwards lived. On a winter night a mad fox found way into their barn in Scarborough and bit all their stock—a horse, four steers, three cows, two young cattle, and two swine. These cattle all went

mad and their terrible roaring could be heard a mile distant. All excepting the horse were killed on a Sabbath. As the horse showed no signs of madness they went down to Lincolnville, and on their return the symptoms developed and he was also killed. They soon after sold their farm and removed to Lincolnville. Nathaniel Milliken was a man of much ability and considerable distinction in town, county, and state. He was a member of Gov. Fairfield's council during the Aroostook war and a member of the House and Senate of Maine, 1834 and 1835. He was a justice, and being locally known as "Judge Milliken" we suppose he held that office. He was a leading townsman and filled many municipal offices; a surveyor and a very useful man in various capacities; served in coast defense in war of 1812. He d. in Aug., 1867, aged 82; wife d. in June, 1871, aged 84. Four children, of whom hereafter.

CHILD OF JOSIAH AND LYDIA:

1. JOSIAH,⁵ b. in 1758, in Scarborough; m., first, Sally Larrabee; second, Hannah Hearn, of Scarborough, Aug. 22, 1802; third, Sally Hopkinson, widow of James Ridlon, Nov. 1, 1812. His father died when he was a lad, and as Peter Kelly, who had m. his mother, was afraid to march to the seat of war after having enlisted, young Milliken, at the age of seventeen, girded on the armor and went his substitute, serving seven years and seven months. He was a pensioner; one of the first settlers in Flintstown, now Baldwin. He d. in Limington, at the age of 76; his widow drew a pension. Fourteen children, of whom hereafter.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND LUCY:

1. PHINEAS,⁵ m. Sarah Foss, of Scarborough, Aug. 2, 1788, and had a family of nine children b. in that town. He is said to have moved to Searsmont, Me., and I suppose his sons and daughters settled down east.
2. CAPT. JOEL,⁵ m. Abigail Carl, of Scarborough, May 25, 1784, and settled in Buxton, where the births of nine children were recorded.
3. THOMAS,⁵ m. Mary Jameson, Dec. 19, 1794, and settled on the Foye farm in Scarborough, where eleven children were born.

CHILDREN OF ISAAC AND SARAH:

1. ABIGAIL,⁵ b. Oct. 20, 1778; m. William Fogg, of Scarborough, Nov. 26, 1800.
2. SARAH,⁵ b. Apr. 18, 1781; m. Amos Milliken, of Saco, Dec. 18, 1809.
3. ISAAC,⁵ b. April 25, 1783; m. Catherine Moulton, May 21, 1807, and settled in Effingham, N. H. There were ten children. He lived above the Wesley Fowler place, where he d. He was interred in a small yard on the Scarborough road in Freedom, N. H.
4. NATHANIEL,⁵ b. Oct. 23, 1786; d. same year.
5. ANNA,⁵ b. Feb. 18, 1788; a person of this name and age, known as a nurse, d. in Windham, Me., May 29, 1841, and there was buried.
6. JAMES R.,⁵ b. Mar. 29, 1791; m. Susan (Bradbury) Cressy—now living—and had six children, of whom hereafter. He resided in Portland.
7. DORCAS,⁵ b. Oct. 3, 1795; m. Rodman Moulton.
8. SOPHIA,⁵ b. Oct. 3, 1800; m. D. L. Durgin.

CHILDREN OF JOSHUA AND MARGARET:

1. JANE,⁵ b. Dec. 5, 1778; m. Theophilus Waterhouse, Apr. 19, 1803.
2. ABRAM,⁵ b. Feb. 4, 1781; m. Polly Leavitt, Nov. 15, 1807, and settled in Scarborough, where his children were born. He d. May 3, 1847, aged 66; his wife d. Mar. 27, 1867, aged 80.
3. ASA,⁵ b. Jan. 14, 1783; m. Mirabah Waterhouse, of Scarborough, lived there, and d. there Nov. 10, 1841. Three children.
4. ISAAC,⁵ b. Feb. 25, 1785; m. Sally Rice and had two or more children; d. Aug. 23, 1874.
5. MARTHA,⁵ b. Sept. 5, 1787; m. James Waterhouse.
6. POLLY,⁵ b. Nov. 4, 1790; m. Stephen Sewall; d. Sept. 17, 1874.
7. PEGGY,⁵ b. Apr. 11, 1793; m. Isaac Waterhouse.
8. RHODA,⁵ b. Nov. 23, 1795; m. Fabyan Carter.
9. HERD,⁵ b. May 4, 1798; m. Sally Moody.
10. DANIEL,⁵ b. July 4, 1801; d. Dec. 25, 1813.
11. SEWALL,⁵ b. May 20, 1803; m. Harriet Woodman, who d. in Scarborough, Aug., 1849, aged 57. These had seven children.

SIXTH GENERATION.

CHILD OF CAPT. ABNER AND ANNA:

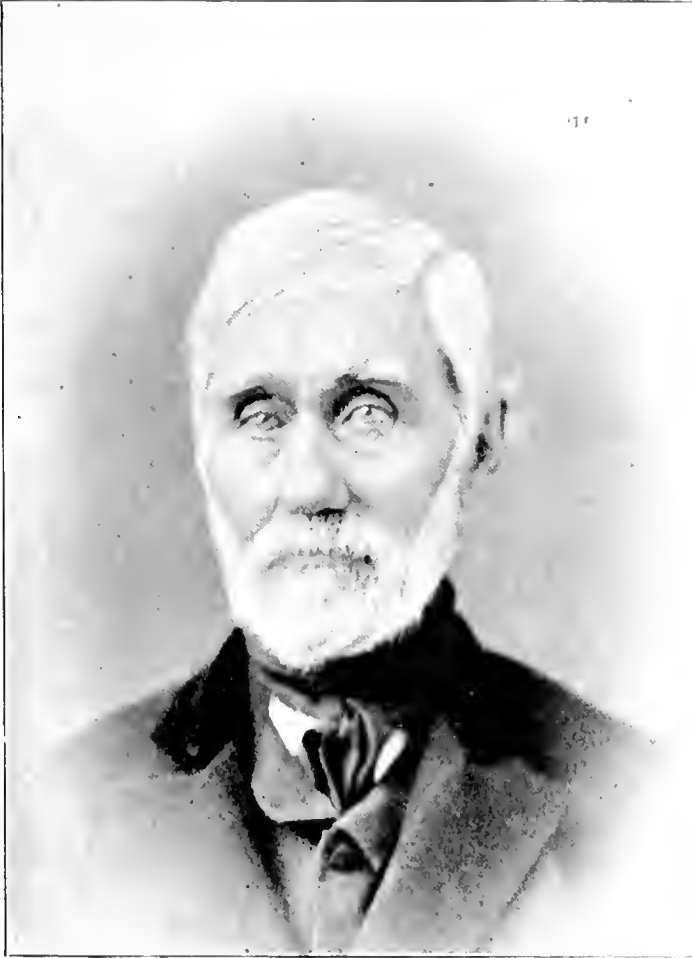
- I. ABNER,⁶ m. Sarah Heal and settled in Lincolnton. He d. July 23, 1882, aged 93; his wife d. Apr. 6, 1885, aged 93. These had issue, eight children, whose names will appear. Mr. Milliken was a farmer and lime-burner; general inspector; member Methodist church rising sixty years. Issue:
 - I. NANCY,⁷ b. Apr. 13, 1813; m. Capt. James M. Dickey, of Lincolnton, Me.
 - II. CHARLES W.,⁷ b. Jan. 6, 1815; m. Eleanor Thomas; living in Rockland, Me.
 - III. FANNY,⁷ b. July 18, 1818; m. E. A. Jones, of Lincolnton.
 - IV. HENRY,⁷ b. Sept. 11, 1820; m. Harriet Hewett, of Windsor, Me.; deceased.
 - V. ANNA,⁷ b. Apr. 2, 1823; m. Samuel Knight, of Jefferson; deceased.
 - VI. WARREN,⁷ b. Oct. 20, 1825; m. Mary Richards.
 - VII. FRANK H.,⁷ b. May 11, 1834; m. Sarah J. Parker, who d. in 1869, and he m. Delia W. Prescott in 1893. He d. Aug. 25, 1895; left four children.
- VIII. WATSON,⁷ b. May 4, 1836; d. in 1850.

CHILDREN OF STEPHEN AND ELEANOR:

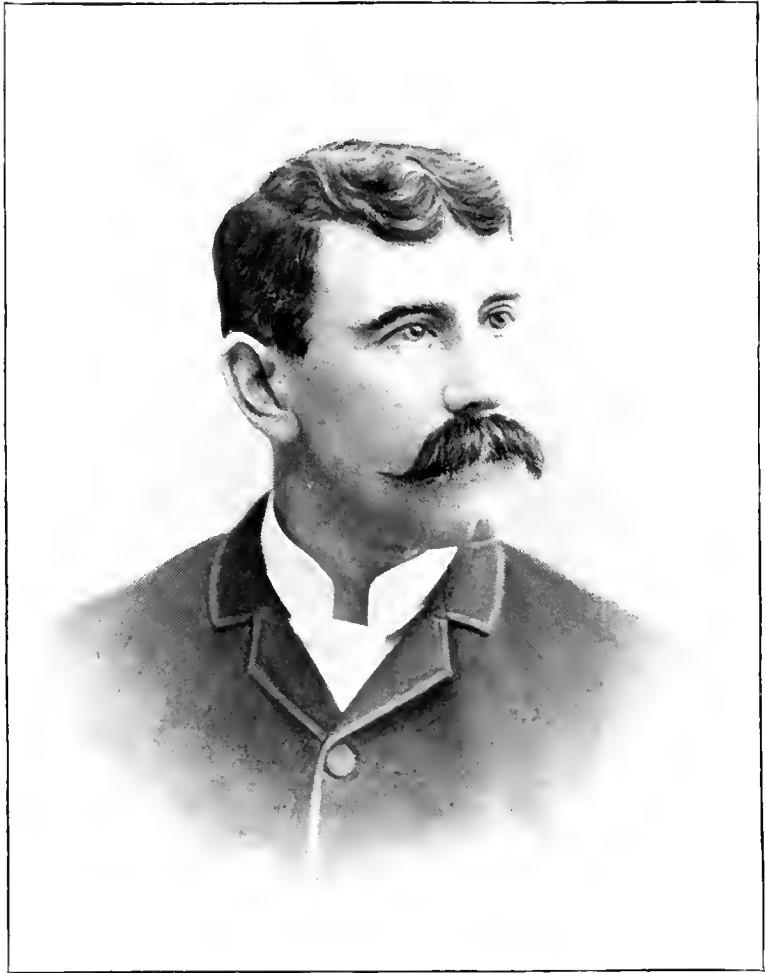
1. SARAH,⁶ b. Jan. 9, 1795.
2. DANIEL,⁶ b. Jan. 22, 1798.
3. ELIZABETH,⁶ b. Nov. 22, 1800.
4. STEPHEN,⁶ b. Jan. 7, 1804.
5. NATHANIEL,⁶ b. Sept. 7, 1810.

CHILDREN OF ALLISON AND JANET:

1. MARY,⁶ b. Oct. 9, 1801, in Scarborough; d. in Gardiner, unmarried, Sept. 30, 1872.
2. HON. DENNIS L.,⁶ b. Feb. 4, 1804; m. Jane, dau. of William Larrabee, of Scarborough, in May, 1829. He was educated in the common school and at Gorham Academy; located at Gardiner and engaged in mercantile business in 1830. In 1836 he removed to Burnham and carried on tanning, lumbering, and general trade. He became wealthy and in 1855, to gain advantages for educating his children, removed to Waterville, where he d. Nov. 2, 1879, aged 75 years. Mr. Milliken was a man of superior parts, called to fill many important positions and acquitted himself of his duties in the most faithful and satisfactory manner. He was twice elected representative and served one term in the State Senate. At three different times he was a member of the State Council; was chosen a trustee of Waterville College in 1859 and continued until his death. In 1869 he was one of the board of commissioners to equalize town bounties; served a year as president of the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad Co., and many years president of Waterville National Bank. He was benevolent, public-spirited, patriotic, and humane; was a great reader, profound thinker, and able reasoner; a man of broad views and the best type of a New England American. Five children, as follows:
 - I. GEORGE,⁷ b. in Feb., 1830, at Gardiner; m. Elizabeth Plaisted, of Waterville. No issue.
 - II. EDWARD,⁷ b. in 1832; m. Mary Taylor, of Alton, Me., in 1862, and has three children: *Janet*,⁸ b. July 21, 1863; *May*,⁸ b. Jan. 9, 1865, and *Susan*,⁸ b. Aug. 8, 1866.
 - III. HADASSAH,⁷ b. in 1834; m. Col. T. S. Bangs, of Waterville, and has issue.
 - IV. JOHN M.,⁷ b. in 1836; d. in 1838.
 - V. MARY E.,⁷ b. in Dec., 1841; m. George Alden, of Augusta; has issue.
3. ANN S.,⁶ b. in 1807; m. John D. Gardiner, of Gardiner, Me., in 1829, and d. in 1860. These had three children.
4. ARNER,⁶ b. Aug., 1809, m. Phinnett Seaman, of New York (b. in 1810, d. in Alton, Me., 1874), and d. in Bangor, 1877. No issue.
5. PELETIAH,⁶ b. Aug. 13, 1812; m. Elizabeth S. Clay, of Gardiner, May 7, 1837, who was b. Apr. 29, 1816. He d. Aug. 13, 1848. Five children, b. in Gardiner:
 - I. ELLEN J.,⁷ b. Oct. 21, 1838; m. Samuel Nash, of Gardiner; has issue.
 - II. KATE M.,⁷ b. Sept. 17, 1841; m. Calvin R. Fuller, of West Gardiner, and has issue.
 - III. AUGUSTA A.,⁷ b. Mar. 16, 1844; m. E. A. Kelsey, of Waterville, and has issue.
 - IV. MARY A.,⁷ b. Aug. 23, 1846; d. Aug. 22, 1848.
 - V. MELVILLE P.,⁷ b. Oct. 21, 1848; m. Sarah K. Cook, of Clinton Gore, June 16, 1870, and had *Frank C.*,⁸ b. June, 1871, d. Dec., 1871; wife d. Sept. 9, 1878, and he m., second, H. Jennie Fowler, of Pittsfield, in Jan., 1882.



HON. DENNIS L. MILLIKEN.



Respectfully Yours
And E. Milliken

6. DANIEL,⁶ b. Nov. 12, 1816; m. Lucy Getchell, of Pittsfield, Me., Sept. 15, 1850; she d. March 12, 1867; was mother of three children. He m., second, Elizabeth S. Percival, of Hudson, Me., June, 1869. He d. in Bangor, Sept. 14, 1888, aged 72 years. He spent his early years in Gardiner, Me.; was educated in common schools and became a teacher. In 1850, after several years residence in the West, he engaged in the tannery business in Bradford and Alton, Me., where he and his brother Dennis purchased a college grant of 12,000 acres and built a tannery on Dead stream, where he continued in business until 1870. In 1874 he removed to Bangor, where he was associated with his son in the tanning, and with E. A. Buck in moccasin manufacturing business. He was a man of honesty and kindness in all the relations of life and held the respect of his acquaintances. Children:
- i. ALLISON,⁷ b. June 25, 1852.
 - ii. JAMES,⁷ b. Mar. 12, 1855; m. Miss Ida M. York, Mar. 26, 1876, and had issue: *Harry J.*,⁸ b. Dec. 5, 1877; *Pearle*,⁸ b. Nov. 14, 1884.
 - iii. ALTON,⁷ b. June 26, 1858.
7. HON. WILLIAM,⁶ b. Apr. 16, 1819; m. Mary A., dau. of Peter and Dorcas Lyon, of Monmouth, Me., in 1848; spent his minority in Gardiner, Me.; took up his residence in Burnham in 1841, engaged in trade and resided there twenty years, during which time he filled many positions of trust; chairman of school committee; represented the class of Burnham, Unity, and Knox in Legislature for the years 1848 and 1849; elected senator in the fifth district in 1851 and 1852. He is now a resident of Gardiner, and is known as a man of sterling integrity, good citizenship, and superior ability. Two children:
- i. FRED E.,⁷ b. June 1, 1850, in Burnham, Me. He is now postmaster of Gardiner and chairman of board of registration.
 - ii. FANNIE E.,⁷ b. Aug. 18, 1853; living at home.
8. CHARLES,⁶ b. Mar., 1821; m. Rebecca Bangs, in 1846 (she b. in Sidney in 1826), and is a resident of Augusta, Me.; removed with his parents to Gardiner in 1826 and passed his minority in various pursuits. When twenty-five years of age he engaged in the lumber business and continued until 1872, when he sold his interest and purchased the well-known "Augusta House," and became its landlord. From the latter position he retired in 1888, and has since leased the hotel to others. The public gave him the reputation of being an excellent landlord; was very popular. No children.
9. HON. ELIAS,⁶ b. Aug. 17, 1823; m. Hadassah L. Whitney, of Burnham, Me., in 1848; she d. in 1864, and he m., second, in 1872, Fannie A. Baker, of Augusta, who d. Dec. 27, 1893. His minority was passed in Gardiner, Me. He removed to Burnham in 1842, and remained until 1870; has filled various positions of trust; was postmaster of Burnham from 1853 to 1860; selectman and town treasurer; represented Burnham in the Legislature of 1856 and 1867; was senator for the fifth district in 1864 and 1865, and on the governor's council in the years 1868 and 1869; was colonel of a regiment in the Civil war. Mr. Milliken is now engaged in an extensive lumber business and is considered to be one of

the most solid and wealthy men in the state; now president of the Augusta National Bank. Children:

- I. CHARLES A.,⁷ b. in 1849; m. Nellie Knowlton, of Montville, Me., and resides in Augusta; has been mayor of the city.
- II. HENRY P.,⁷ b. in 1852; m. Audry Patten, of Augusta.

CHILDREN OF NATHANIEL AND ANNA:

1. ERASTUS,⁶ b. Jan. 19, 1808; d. unmarried.
2. SARAH,⁶ b. Mar. 25, 1810; d. unmarried.
3. LYDIA A.,⁶ b. Oct. 21, 1815; m. Royal H. Thomas, 1841-2.
4. JOHN F.,⁶ b. July 23, 1821; m. Christiana Dunton and settled in Lincolnville, Me. He entered the army during the Civil war and served as regimental, afterwards as brigade, quartermaster. He represented his town in the State Legislature. He died at the Soldiers' Home in Augusta about 1877. Three children: *Annie T.*⁷ (dec.), *Charles F.*⁷ and *John F.*⁷ (dec.).

CHILDREN OF JOSIAH AND WIVES:

1. POLLY,⁶ m. Samuel Black (b. Feb. 14, 1783,) in Baldwin, May 13, 1802, and had twelve children.
2. SALLY,⁶ m. — Allen, a sea-captain, of Boston.
3. EZEKIEL,⁶ b. 1789; m., first, Isabella Sawyer, Nov. 3, 1811; second, Delilah Burnell, Nov. 26, 1828; third, Deborah Moulton, who d. Dec. 18, 1864. He d. Dec. 5, 1873, aged 88 years, 8 months. Children: *Samuel S.*⁷ b. June 6, 1827; *Noah E.*⁷ living in Baldwin.
4. NANCY,⁶ m. — Johnson.
5. ELIZA,⁶ never married.
6. LYDIA,⁶ m. — Scamman, of Saco.
7. BENJAMIN,⁶ d. at age of 30, unmarried.
8. CHARLES,⁶ b. July 2, 1803 (by second wife); m. Eunice Moses and lived in Portland, where he d. leaving dau. *Caroline.*⁷
9. JOHN,⁶ an "old bach," d. at age of 70.
10. JOSES H.,⁶ m. Susan A. Brooks in 1843; second, Lydia Blake, Nov. 29, 1854; third, Lydia (Ridlon) Wiggin, who d. Nov. 18, 1887, aged 67. Issue: *Charles,*⁷ *Susan,*⁷ *Frank,*⁷ and *William.*⁷
11. HANNAH,⁶ m. Freeman Norton, of Baldwin.
12. JAMES R.,⁶ b. May 31, 1813; m. Julia Libby and lived many years in Portland, but returned to Baldwin, and moved thence to South Hiram, where he engaged in saw-milling and lumber trade; was buried in South Hiram cemetery. Five children:
 - I. JAMES H.,⁷ m. Mary E. Murphy and has deceased.
 - II. LYDIA A.,⁷ d. young.
 - III. LYDIA A.,⁷
 - IV. GEORGE,⁷ b. May 31, 1843; lumberman at South Hiram.
 - V. ELLEN A.,⁷ m. Henry Stanley, of South Boston, Mass.
13. NATHANIEL,⁶ b. June 23, 1820; m. Betsey Chadbourne, of Cornish; second, Lydia Libby, dau. of Luke and Susanna, Dec. 13, 1849. He

was a blacksmith in New Bedford, Mass., for several years; then settled in Baldwin; removed to his present residence in Parsonsfield in 1866; owns a large farm. He is a living son of a Revolutionary soldier. Children: *Horatio*,⁵ m. Sarah and Nancy Lord, sisters, and has *Alfred H.*,⁸ *Nettie S.*,⁸ *Lilla M.*,⁸ *Kittie P.*,⁸ and *Lydia A.*,⁸; *Emily*,⁵ m. John Lord, of Limerick, and lives there; *Susan J.*,⁵ (dec.), and *Sarah G.*,⁵

14. JOSIAH,⁶ b. in 1823; m. Sally Townsend, of Hollis; second, in 1847, Mary Sanborn, and settled in Baldwin, where he d. Jan. 1, 1885, aged 62. Seven children: *Sophronia*,⁷ d. unmarried; *Nancy*,⁷ m.; *Stephen P.*,⁷ d. leaving widow, who m. *Benjamin*,⁷; *George W.*,⁷ and *Sarah*.⁷

CHILDREN OF PHINEAS AND LUCY:

1. ANNA,⁶ b. Jan. 12, 1788; m. Nathaniel Milliken, and lived awhile in Scarborough, where two of her children were b. She d. in June, 1871, aged 83 years.
2. EUNICE,⁶ b. Feb. 9, 1790; m. Benjamin Emery, Nov. 25, 1817 (?).
3. PHINEAS,⁶ b. Mar. 26, 1792.*
4. THOMAS,⁶ b. May 24, 1794, and lived in Scarborough until 1814, when he settled in Effingham, N. H. He m. Mary A. Wedgewood in 1820; d. Apr. 11, 1881; farmer. Names of children with seventh generation.
5. LYDIA,⁶ b. Dec. 13, 1799; m. Rufus Leavitt, June 20, 1819 (?).
6. MARY,⁶ b. July 21, 1802.
7. WALTER,⁶ b. Dec. 8, 1804.
8. HANNAH,⁶ b. May 8, 1806.
9. LUCY,⁶ b. Nov. 15, 1809.

CHILDREN OF CAPT. JOEL AND ABIGAIL:

1. THOMAS,⁶ b. Mar. 30, 1790; d. May 23, 1804.
2. SALLY,⁶ b. June 17, 1792; d. in Oct., 1794.
3. BENJAMIN,⁶ b. Apr. 17, 1794.
4. DANIEL,⁶ b. Sept. 27, 1796.
5. ACHSAH,⁶ b. July 27, 1798.
6. SALLY,⁶ b. Apr. 9, 1800.
7. ALEXANDER,⁶ b. Apr. 19, 1803; d. May 26, 1804.
8. LUCY,⁶ b. May 25, 1804.
9. JOEL,⁶ b. Jan. 23, 1809.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND LUCY:

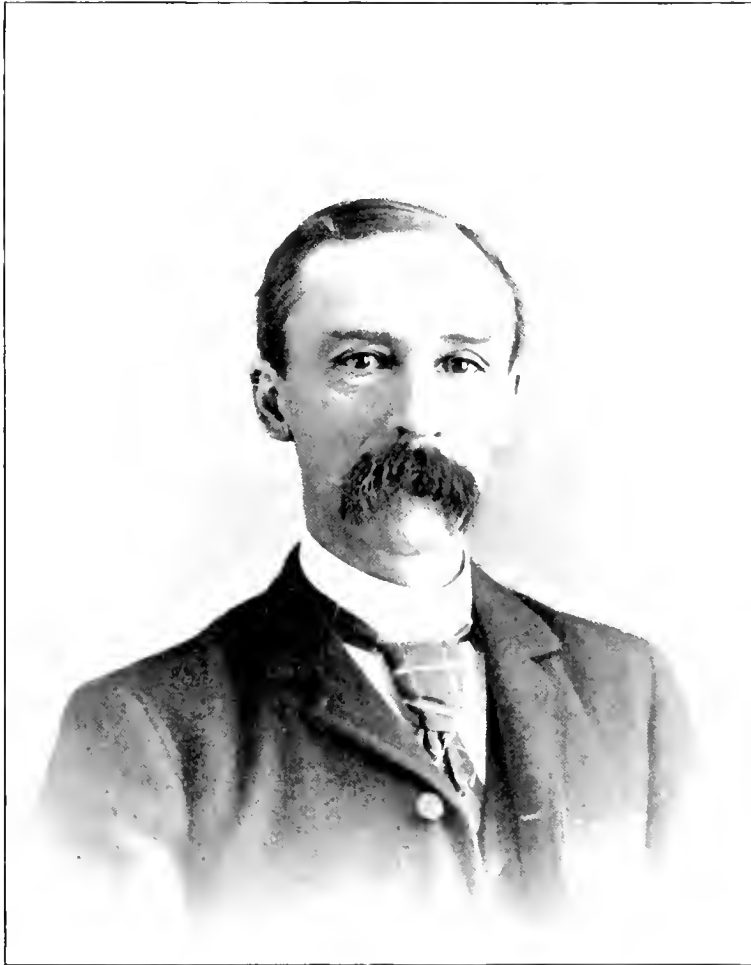
1. HARRIET,⁶ b. Dec. 4, 1796; m. Samuel Sterling, of Saco.
2. WILLIAM,⁶ b. Dec. 16, 1798; went as supercargo to Norfolk, and d. of yellow fever, aged 21.
3. LUCY,⁶ b. Oct. 9, 1800; spinster, living in 1873.
4. SALLY,⁶ b. Apr. 5, 1802; m. Abram Milliken.
5. SIMON,⁶ b. Oct. 24, 1804; m. Eunice Rice, Nov. 28, 1827. She d. May 4, 1837, and he m. second, Oct. 19, 1837, Emeline Smith. He was a trader and ship-owner; d. Oct. 3, 1844. Children b. in Scarborough:

* Family record has it "May 23, 1792."

- I. MARY J.,⁷ b. Sept. 10, 1828.
- II. WILLIAM,⁷ b. Apr. 25, 1831; m. Harriet N. Carter, July 16, 1856, and had a provision store on Congress street, Portland; d. in 1894.
- III. ALBERT,⁷ b. Apr. 4, 1833; went to California in 1849, and has two sons there, one, *Dr. Albert*,⁸ in Susanville.
- IV. ELIZABETH,⁷ b. July 19, 1835.
6. CATHERINE,⁶ b. Nov. 29, 1806; m. Sewall S. Hunt; d. 1871.
7. CHARLES,⁶ b. Feb. 12, 1808; m. Harriet Johnson, of Whitefield.
8. ROBERT,⁶ m. Miss Estes, of Aroostook county, and d. about 1850, leaving sons and daughters.
9. ELIAS,⁶ m. Mehitable Marshall.
10. MARY A.,⁶ m. Edward Moses.
11. EUNICE,⁶ m. Samuel Sias; d. in 1864.

CHILDREN OF ISAAC AND CATHERINE:

1. ELIZA,⁶ b. Sept. 18, 1807, in Scarborough.
2. NATHANIEL,⁶ b. Apr. 30, 1810, in Effingham, N. H., now Freedom, and lives in Buxton, unmarried.
3. JOSEPH,⁶ b. July 7, 1812; d. in 1823, in Scarborough.
4. JAMES,⁶ b. Dec. 16, 1814; m. Adaline, dau. of Jonathan Moulton, of Freedom, N. H., in 1842, and settled in that town as a farmer. He m., second, Sarah Harmon, in 1843. He was a prominent townsman, serving as selectman in 1864 and 1865, and represented the town in 1872. He is now living at Cornish village. Children as follows:
 - I. GEORGE H.,⁷ b. Feb. 1, 1843; m. Lizzie G., dau. of Otis and Louisa Banks, in 1867, and had one son; wife d. in Dec., 1869, and he m. second, in 1871, Ada, dau. of Edward A. and Sarah Boynton, of Cornish, by whom five children. Mr. Milliken engaged in trade with Tobias Libby at Kezar Falls in 1867 and continued there one year; then returned to Freedom and was in trade there about three years. In 1871 he settled at Cornish village, where he engaged in manufacture of custom clothing with Amos Danforth; bought him out at the end of three years and continued the business alone two years. In 1877 he built the large store where he has since been in trade, carrying a large stock of dry goods, ready-made clothing, and general merchandise. He leased the clothing factory, employing seventy-five operatives, in 1892, and it continues under his management. He has been selectman; member Democratic County Committee for ten years and member of the District Committee six years; representative in 1882-3; was appointed postmaster in 1892. Children: *Chester E.*,⁸ d. in Oct., 1869; *Gracie A.*,⁸ b. May 20, 1874; *Ralph B.*,⁸ b. Mar. 30, 1876; *Perce J.*,⁸ b. Aug. 20, 1878; *Margie*,⁸ b. Jan. 31, 1879; *Louise E.*,⁸ b. Feb. 24, 1880.
 - II. MARTHA F.,⁷ b. Oct. 27, 1844; m. George F. Lord, of Freedom, N. H.
 5. ROBERT,⁶ b. Aug. 2, 1817; m. Mary Buzzell, of Ossipee, N. H., and resided in Freedom; farmer; selectman in 1879 and 1880. Children:
 - I. MARIA,⁷ m. Well Towle, of Freedom, N. H.



Geo. H. Milliken.

- II. MELVILLE,⁷ m. Kate — and settled on the homestead.
- III. JOHN,⁷ m. and lives in Boston.
- IV. ELIZA J.,⁷ m. Frank Bachellor.
- V. LUELLA,⁷ m. Wesley Wentworth, of Porter; lives in Boston.
- VI. FRANK,⁷ m. and lives in Boston.
- VII. ARTHUR,⁷
6. SALLY,⁶ b. Sept. 16, 1819; d. Sept., 1835.
7. LEANDER,⁶ b. Apr. 17, 1822; m. Susan, dau. of Jonathan Moulton, b. May 17, 1821; farmer in Freedom, N. H.; was representative in 1888. Two children:
 - I. FRANK R.,⁷ b. July 11, 1849; m. Annie King and lives in Somerville, Mass. Children: *Earnest O.*⁸ and *Frank R.*⁸
 - II. EMMA,⁷ b. Jan. 24, 1854; m. Frank P. Towle, of Porter, and lives in Charlestown, Mass. One child, *Miriam.*⁸
8. MARY J.,⁶ b. May 5, 1824.
9. ISAAC,⁶ b. in 1828; d. in 1852.

CHILDREN OF JAMES R. AND SUSAN:

- I. MELVILLE C.,⁶ b. Aug. 29, 1831, in Portland, Me.; m. Evelyn Kimball, of Newburyport, and resides in Cumberland, but engaged in business at Portland, Me. His mother has a home with him. Six children, four b. in Portland, Me.:
 - I. SUSIE A.,⁷ b. Dec. 15, 1852; d. Apr. 11, 1856.
 - II. EDWARD K.,⁷ b. Sept. 3, 1855; m. Nina M. Matthews (b. at Frederick, Monroe county, Ia., May 31, 1872.) Jan. 20, 1892.
 - III. HENRIETTA A.,⁷ b. May 18, 1857; m. Orra H. Fellows, of Andover, N. H.
 - IV. HARRY M.,⁷ b. Sept. 30, 1862; m. Lucy C. R. Brown, Dec. 5, 1889; she b. at Chicago, Ill., Oct. 28, 1869; they have *Benjamin H.*,⁷ b. in Denver, Col., Sept. 16, 1890.
 - V. FRANCIS C.,⁷ b. in Augusta, Me., Aug. 13, 1866; d. May 19, 1867.
 - VI. ALICE J.,⁷ b. in Augusta, Me., May 29, 1871; d. May 31, 1875.
2. ELIZABETH E.,⁶ b. Aug. 10, 1833; d. Aug. 24, 1833.
3. GEORGE F.,⁶ b. Oct. 8, 1834, in Portland; m. Margaret A. Leavitt, of Exeter, N. H.; resides in Boston and has issue, b. there, as follows:
 - I. SUSIE A.,⁷ b. Dec. 19, 1857; m. Richard Shuebruk.
 - II. GEORGIANA,⁷ b. Oct. 28, 1859; m. John W. Moorcroft, of Barre, Vt.
 - III. FANNIE J.,⁷ b. Apr. 17, 1861; m. Barrett L. Jenness, of South Deerfield, N. H.
 - IV. FREDERICK L.,⁷
4. FRANCIS J.,⁶ b. Sept. 20, 1836; m. Virginia Roby, of Lowell, Mass., and resides in Boston. Children, b. in Lowell, as follows:
 - I. JAMES A.,⁷ b. Feb. 21, 1863; d. Apr. 5, 1868.
 - II. GEORGE F.,⁷ b. Sept. 17, 1868; d. July 23, 1874.
 - III. AMY R.,⁷ b. Jan. 15, 1871; d. Jan. 3, 1876.

5. CHARLES G.,⁶ b. Mar. 11, 1839; m. Ella M. Rowe, dau. of Jacob and Clara H. Rowe, of New Gloucester, Me., Nov. 26, 1863, and resides in Worcester, Mass.: blank-book manufacturer. One dau., *Clara M.*,⁷ b. Sept. 16, 1868, in Dorchester, Mass.
6. JOHN H.,⁶ b. Dec. 27, 1841; m. Mary A. Stover, of Newburyport, Mass., and resides in Boston, where he is general manager and one of the directors of the Gamewell Auxiliary Fire Alarm Co. No issue.

CHILDREN OF ABRAM AND POLLY:

1. JOHN,⁶ b. Aug. 11, 1807.
2. RICHARD,⁶ b. July 14, 1808.
3. JANE,⁶ b. Dec. 5, 1809.

CHILDREN OF ASA AND MERIBAH:

1. BETSEY,⁶ b. May 31, 1817.
2. LYDIA,⁶ b. Oct. 6, 1819.
3. SILAS,⁶ b. Nov. 15, 1825.

CHILDREN OF SEWALL AND HARRIET:

1. JANE,⁶ b. Feb. 8, 1824.
2. ABIGAIL,⁶ b. Dec. 17, 1824.
3. EZRA C.,⁶ b. Apr. 27, 1829.
4. MARGARET,⁶ b. June 12, 1831.
5. CHARLOTTE S.,⁶ b. Mar. 13, 1833; d. Apr. 12, 1834.
6. RICHARD,⁶ b. Feb. 20, 1835; d. Mar. 10, 1835.
7. SEWALL W.,⁶ b. Mar. 8, 1836.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND MARY A.:

1. IVORY,⁷ b. in Effingham, N. H., Mar. 23, 1822; m. Lois Rogers, in Hartland, Vt., April 18, 1847; d. in Ossipee, N. H., Feb. 27, 1876; a farmer. Children:
 - I. MARY A.,⁷ b. in Newton, Mass., Feb. 8, 1848; m. David E. Severence, Apr. 17, 1871, and lives in Greely, Col. Five children.
 - II. CHARLES T.,⁸ b. in Walpole, Mass., Nov. 8, 1850; d. in Ossipee, N. H., May 18, 1864.
 - III. EMMA J.,⁸ b. in Walpole, Mass., Feb. 19, 1854; d. Jan. 11, 1858.
 - IV. LILLIAN E.,⁸ b. in Ossipee, N. H., May 9, 1858; m. Herbert F. Hodgdon, Oct. 6, 1879, and lives in Tuftonboro, N. H. No issue.
 - V. LIZZIE C.,⁸ b. in Ossipee, N. H., Aug. 20, 1866; d. May 2, 1878.
2. JAMES,⁷ b. in Effingham, N. H., Apr. 24, 1824; m. Lydia A. Hunt, in Dedham, Mass., Jan. 15, 1855, and lives in Ossipee; farmer. Children:
 - I. LUTENA A.,⁸ b. May 14, 1861; m. William A. Wheaton, Mar. 14, 1879, and had one son; she d. Feb. 2, 1889.
 - II. LEWIS J.,⁸ b. June 24, 1866; unmarried; d. at home in Ossipee, N. H.
3. ANDREW J.,⁷ b. in Effingham, N. H., Aug. 8, 1833; educated in the common schools and at Parsonsfield Seminary; a farmer until 1865, when he settled in Newfield, Me., and engaged in merchandising. He

removed to Wakefield, N. H., where he was in trade until 1888; was selectman in Effingham in 1857 and 1859 and in 1863-4; representative in 1861-2; deputy sheriff from 1876 to 1883, when he was elected sheriff, which office he now holds. He m. Sarah E. Hill, in Effingham, Jan. 11, 1860, and has issue:

1. ALICE C., s. b. Mar. 31, 1864; unmarried.

Lorenzo D. Milliken, of Baldwin, married Apphia A. Staples, in 1852, and daughter, FANNY E., died Mar. 5, 1865.

Levi B. Milliken and Irene, of Baldwin, had born there: DORA B., in 1876; CHARLES R., Nov. 3, 1877; ARTHUR, Jan. 14, 1880.

Dorothy, wife of Timothy, died Oct. 25, 1867, aged 63.

Nathan S. died at New Orleans, Oct. 11, 1863, aged 27.

Asa H. married Emily Clark, in Baldwin, Dec. 1, 1852.

GLEANINGS FROM SCARBOROUGH AND BUXTON.

Among my papers I have found much that cannot be classified in the same order as that used in the family histories. Many of these names and dates could have stood in their proper place but for the indifference of those who could have furnished the necessary information for connecting them. There was nothing in the public records to guide me in arrangement, and assumptions are not to be relied upon.

MARRIAGES.

- 1817, Dec. 25, Catherine to Benjamin Berry.
- 1818, Nov. 8, Polly to Stephen Sewall.
- 1890, July 1, Hattie L. to James Small.
- 1891, Apr. 4, George H. to Nellie M. Plummer.
- 1883, July 16, Joshua D. to Etta A. Waterhouse.
- 1885, Oct. 9, Mary J. to Seward B. Gunnison.
- 1888, Apr. 29, Mark S. to Ella S. Dresser.
- 1889, Nov. 25, Octavus F. to Mrs. Emma D. Small.
- 1889, Dec. 24, Florence to C. W. Johnson.
- 1822, Oct. 27, Herd to Abigail Moody.
- 1811, Dec. 12, Elizabeth to James Lord.
- 1827, Sept. 25, Isabella S. to Abram Clark.
- 1824, Oct. 7, Rebecca to John Smith.
- 1824, June 4, Rachel to Jonathan Foss.
- 1830, Dec. 2, Eliza to Amos Hight.
- 1842, Feb. 5, Phebe L. to Henry R. Williams.
- 1847, Jan. 6, Mary C. to Jonathan D. Frye.
- 1850, Mar. 14, Hannah C. to Fred. Waterhouse.
- 1850, Feb. 6, Sarah J. to John H. Snow.
- 1852, Sept. 5, Mary J. to William Holdin.

- 1871, Mar. 13, Hattie to John H. Norris.
 1870, Oct. 6, Fred. A. to Clara D. Snow.
 1874, Mar. 18, Delia F. to Edward D. McKusic.
 1875, Aug. 26, Caroline A. to Ether S. Foss.
 1876, Oct. 31, Albion S. to Rebecca C. Snow.
 1879, Dec. 6, Josiah P. to Tamsen Doyle.
 1880, July 4, Lizzie E. to Henry P. Hersey.
 1881, Mar. 7, James W. to Lizzie M. Dunton.

CHILDREN OF JOHN A. AND JANE H.:

1. BENJAMIN, b. Jan. 9, 1839.
2. RICHARD, b. Apr. 4, 1840.
3. ELLEN P., b. Feb. 11, 1844; d. Nov. 7, 1864.
4. J. OSCAR, b. Mar. 7, 1847; d. Sept. 26, 1864.
5. MARK L., b. Nov. 24, 1849.
6. MARY J., b. Jan. 27, 1852; d. Apr. 8, 1859 (?).
7. GEORGE H., b. Apr. 6, 1854; d. Feb. 6, 1855.
8. GEORGE H., b. Jan. 4, 1856.
9. CLARENCE H., b. Mar. 22, 1858.
10. MARY J.

CHILDREN OF SEWALL AND AMANDA:

1. HARRIET, b. Dec. 16, 1850.
2. EZRA C., b. Nov. 19, 1852.
3. JOSHUA D., b. Nov. 20, 1860; m. Etta A. Waterhouse, June 16, 1883.

CHILDREN OF ARTHUR AND ELIZABETH:

1. SARAH A., b. Dec. 27, 1811.
2. JOHN H., b. Sept. 12, 1813.

CHILDREN OF IRA AND RUTH:

1. CAROLINE B., b. Oct. 13, 1833.
2. RICHARD L., b. Jan. 31, 1836.
3. MAFFII F., b. Apr. 26, 1841.
4. CORLISEA A., b. Feb. 13, 1843.
5. JOHN M., b. Dec. 11, 1845.
6. CHARLES S., b. Nov. 1, 1846.
7. ELIZABETH E., b. Dec. 24, 1848.
8. JAMES F., b. Oct. 7, 1851.
9. ALBION C., b. May 10, 1853.
10. MELVILLE J., b. Sept. 19, 1837 (?).

CHILDREN OF MELVILLE A. AND MARTHA J.

1. CORLISEA E., b. Jan. 3, 1873.
2. OLIVER A., b. May 7, 1874.

3. EDNA B., b. Apr. 1, 1876.
4. ELOISE F., b. Sept. 17, 1877.
5. EMELINE R., b. Mar. 11, 1881.
6. CERL P., b. Dec. 5, 1882.

CHILDREN OF M. F. AND EMMA:

1. ORA, b. May 22, 1869.
2. FLORENCE, b. Apr. 24, 1870.
3. IDA, } twins, b. Aug. 24, 1872.
4. IRA, }

CHILDREN OF CLARENCE AND ABBY:

1. OSCAR, } twins, b. July 29, 1892.
2. HAZEL, }

Howard A., son of Charles L., b. May 24, 1865.
 Hattie L., dau. of Octavus, b. June 5, 1866.
 Nathaniel, son of Samuel, b. Mar. 4, 1827.
 Rufus B. C., son of Samuel, b. Mar. 8, 1829; d. Jan. 23, 1852.
 Frederick, d. May 22, 1873, aged 79 years.
 Phebe, wife of Frederick, d. Nov. 5, 1867, aged 70 years.
 Eliza, m. Joseph Richards.
 Caroline, m. Eben H. Leavitt.
 Mrs. Lydia, d. Feb. 9, 1848, aged 87 years.
 Abram, d. May 3, 1847, aged 66 years.
 Margaret, widow of Joshua, d. Feb. 26, 1850, aged 91 years.
 Mary J., dau. of John A., d. Apr. 17, 1847.
 Isaac, d. Aug. 23, 1874, aged 89 years.
 Abram, d. Nov. 28, 1874, aged 74 years.
 Carrie M., wife of Octavus, d. May 27, 1873, aged 34 years.
 John L., d. Apr. 15, 1881, aged 71 years.
 Fanny, wife of John L., d. May, 1876, aged 73 years.
 Lewis, b. Aug. 17, 1830; d. Sept. 18, 1833.
 Ahnira, b. Mar. 15, 1836; d. Sept. 23, 1836.

MILLIKENS OF RINGE, N. H.

Lieut. Joseph Milliken,¹ or Mulliken, settled with his family in Ringe as early as 1794. His origin was not certainly known, but it is conjectured that he belonged to the same Scotch-Irish stock as the other New Hampshire branches. He died of spotted fever, Mar. 27, 1812, and his wife died of the same disease the 20th of that month. The list of children's names may not be complete:

1. JOSEPH,² graduated at Dartmouth College in 1802; was principal of the New Ipswich Appleton Academy, 1803-7; subsequently studied medicine; received degree of M. D. in 1817, and d. Sept. 9, 1818, aged 44.

2. BENJAMIN,²
3. SAMUEL,² was a school-teacher.
4. LEONARD,² a musical man, employed in playing at dances, schools, and on martial occasions; moved to Vermont and was a somewhat noted band leader. He d. in Shelburne about 1820.
5. REBECCA,² was m. to William Hodgkins, Nov. 18, 1794, and d. 1798.
6. BETSEY,² was m. to Nathaniel Carlton, of New Ipswich, Nov. 25, 1788.

MILLIKENS OF MERCER COUNTY, PA.

This family was descended from the same Scotch-Irish ancestry as some others who are mentioned in this volume, and the prominent characteristics developed by them are identical; these are said to be great conscientiousness, firmness blended with strong sympathies and emotions, habits of industry, frugality, and liberality, a hatred of "cant" and "hypocrisy," and strong religious inclinations. They have manifested indifference to display or notoriety, but are not averse to deserved merit and advancement. One who is familiar with this family writes: "I have never heard of one of them, old or young, being charged with the least act of dishonesty, and I never knew of one of the family being arrested or charged with a criminal offense." Illustrations could be given of their acts of philanthropy and helpfulness to others almost unparalleled.

Robert Milliken¹ came from Londonderry, Ireland, about 1801, and settled in Huntingdon county, Pa. He had been married, and it is reported that several sons were left in his native land who never came to America. A younger brother came, but was killed by the kick of a horse shortly afterward. In the course of three or four years Robert removed to Mercer county, and settled two miles north of Sharon on a farm, where he died, which farm remains in the Milliken family. He brought over two certificates of character. One reads: "I do hereby certify that I have known Robert Milliken these twelve years past, & he always Behaved Soberly, Honestly, & Industriously." This was dated at Killaroughan, County Londonderry, May 9th, 1801. The second document was written as follows: "I do Sartify that Robert Milikan was Born & allers Resided in the Congration of Gubernor, parish of Killeroacha & Countey of Londonderry, and is a Regular member & may be admitted unto the priveleges of any worshipping Sosity or Congration." "Sartified" May 15th, 1801, by Sam'l Sinclair. Tradition claims that Robert Milliken was only two or three generations removed from Scottish ancestors who left their country on account of religious persecutions. They were of Covenanter stock and intense haters of Romanists. Robert married Mary Semple, in Mercer county, and these had four children, as follows:

1. JAMES,² lived upon the farm where he was born; was a man of great benevolence and of sterling integrity; d. in 1894, aged 83 years.
2. MARY,² d. at the age of 21 or 22, unmarried.
3. ROBERT,² d. at the age of 28, a single man.
4. JOHN,² probably second son, b. July 31, 1816; m. Margaret McKay, who d. in 1859. He d. Mar. 1, 1872. He was a farmer all his life and



John D. Milliken

became worth about \$150,000. He m. for second wife Caroline A. Hewett, who survives. By the first wife there were ten children; by the second, nine children. Four of the first family d. young and three of the second in infancy. The surviving are as follows:

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND MARGARET:

- I. ROBERT³ is a resident of Nampa, Idaho. He is a highly educated man, having followed civil engineering, horticulture, and teaching all his life. He lived for nearly 25 years at Emporia, Kan., and filled numerous positions of trust there. He was elected to the chair of horticulture and agriculture in the university of Idaho, at a salary of \$1,800 a year, about three years ago, but has resigned. He m. Queen Victoria McBurney, and has two sons:
 - i. ARTHUR,⁴ a civil engineer on the Denver & Rio Grande R. R., employed near Cripple Creek, Col., and is remarkably skillful and proficient in his profession. He is married.
 - ii. WALTER,⁴ a school-teacher; now about 21 years of age; is at home.
2. JAMES,³ m. Ellen McGee, in Mercer county, Pa., by whom five children. He was a farmer, and d. at Emporia, Kan., about 1883. Issue:
 - I. ANNA,⁴ m. F. B. Pauley who was many years a merchant and banker in Coldwater, Kan., but now in business in Oklahoma.
 - ii. JOHN M.,⁴ an employe of the Adams Express Co., lives with his mother in Kansas City, Mo.
- III. CHARLES S.,⁴ was for a long time bookkeeper of a flouring mill at McPherson, Kan., but is now living in Kansas City, employed by Adams Express Co. He m. Florence E. Duvall.
- IV. JAMES,⁴ living with his mother in Kansas City, Mo.; expressman.
- V. MARGARET,⁴ is the stenographer in the office of an implement company in Kansas City.
3. SARAH E.,³ was m. in Mercer county, Pa., in 1860, to John Milliron, of Indiana county. To these were born four children, all of whom are m. and reside in Cleveland, Ohio. Her husband was a soldier in the Civil war, and after his return home was killed by a piece of falling slate in his own coal mine. She m., second, a Mr. Oviatt, and with him resides in Cleveland, Ohio.
4. JOHN D.,³ was b. on his father's farm 46 years ago. He was educated up to one term of a minor college, migrated to Missouri at 18, and two years later settled in central Kansas. He was, during his early years, a school-teacher and surveyor. After a sojourn at home, he returned to Kansas in 1879, and located at McPherson, where he now resides in the peaceful possession of a lucrative law practice, a good share of worldly goods, and the esteem of his fellow citizens. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and is now president of the Kansas State Bar Association—the highest honor that can come to a lawyer from the hands of his professional contemporaries. As a trial lawyer he is bold, yet cautious; deliberate, yet decisive, candid, and intensely earnest. He is a clear reasoner and energetic speaker, always pathetic and often eloquent, unbounded in sympathy, but severe when required. With a power to read men's minds as an open book, he reaches the hearts and convinces

the judgments of juries, and succeeds in trials as few men anywhere do. He is pre-eminently successful in criminal cases, and always defends upon the theory that the causes which impel criminal acts are proper subjects for judicial consideration. His delight is the study of sociology. He declares that his highest ambition is to become a *lawyer*, with all that the word implies—hence the ethical standard of his professional life is on a high plane. In a word, he is a Christian citizen. He m. Mellio V. Skinner, at Emporia, Kan., Oct. 1, 1871, and had issue, three children: *Chasie D.*,⁴ d. in Nov., 1878, at Edenburg, Pa., aged 6 years; *Lola V.*,⁴ now aged 21 years, and *Maitland M.*,⁴ aged 13 years, both at home. See portrait of Mr. Milliken in this work.

5. MARGARET,³ m. F. C. Ramig, a merchant of Sharpsville, Mercer county, Pa., a thriving city built upon the old farm, where his parents spent their married life. No issue.
6. FRANCES,³ m. James Davis, of Sharpsville, Pa., and had a dau., *Mabel*,⁴ now living with her mother at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Davis is now in the asylum for the insane.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND CAROLINE:

1. ABRAHAM L.,³ is a railroad engineer on the West Shore road, living at New Durham, N. J., three miles from Broadway, N. Y. He is m. and has four daughters.
2. SOPHIA,³ m. Chas. Taylor; lives in Sharpsville, Pa.; has several children.
3. ELLEN A.,³ lives with her mother in Sharpsville.
4. GRACE G.,³ lives with her mother.
5. GEORGE G.,³ twin brother of Grace, is a railroad conductor in Cleveland, Ohio. He is m. and has issue.
6. DELLA G.,³ is m. to a manufacturer in Cleveland.

MULLIKINS OF MARYLAND.

This branch of the family is descended from ancestors who evidently emigrated directly from Scotland, and at an earlier date than any of the name whose history we have known. It will be observed that the surname is spelled identical with those who came first to New England and sat down in Boston, from whom the Scarborough (Maine) and Bradford (Mass.) families are descended. The records of this family were not received until the forms containing the Milliken history were nearly all closed. The compiler had only a few days' notice and necessarily omitted much biographical data that could have been supplied with more time.

James Mullikin,¹ styled "Planter of Patuxent" in his will, dated Aug. 18, 1660, and proved Oct. 16, 1669, married, prior to 1658, the widow of John Darnarell or Denral. He patented 200 acres of land in Dorchester county, Md., known as "Mullikin's Green," Aug. 14, 1665, and a 300 acre tract in same county known as "Mullikin's Orchard," Apr. 18, 1664. He died 1669, leaving a wife Mary, and children not mentioned *by name* in his will, though one of them was JAMES MULLIKIN, who was born 1663. From James, the settler, is descended the *Western Shore* family, some of whom live in Prince George's county.

Patrick Mullikin,¹ the progenitor of the *Eastern Shore* or Talbot county family, is first mentioned in 1654, when he (with others) purchased a neck of land in Leonard's creek known as "Scotland"; this was on Nov. 20th of that year. Shortly after this—Feb. 22, 1656,—we find that Patrick Mullikin and James Ganion "doth this day enter a caveat in the Secretaries Office for administration upon the estate of Andrew Scott and Thomas Ayer, deceased." On Dec. 30, 1657, he is mentioned as a juryman at a court held at Patuxent. Patrick and James Gunnis (sic) patented on Nov. 19, 1658, "Taylor's Joy," a tract of 500 acres. On May 2, 1661, he entered his demand for transporting into the province Joan Mullikin and four others, in consideration of which he obtained a grant of 400 acres, known as "Patrick's Well," in Dorchester county. He sold this last tract, in 1678, to John Pollard. On Mar. 30, 1663, he had surveyed "Patrick's Choice," a 200 acre tract in Talbot county, and the following day, Mar. 31, 1663, 300 acres called "Patrick's Plains," in same county. After this we find no mention of him until April, 1669, when the Maryland Assembly orders 450 pounds of tobacco to be paid him, consideration not stated, and in Sept., 1681, the Assembly ordered that 300 pounds more be paid to him. He was, in all probability, born about 1625, and there are reasons for believing that he had first located in Virginia. The date of marriage to his wife, Joane, is not known, but we get an approximate idea by the birth of his son John, it being 1659. Notwithstanding he took up land in Dorchester county, he does not appear to have ever resided there. He probably lived in Calvert county until after the survey of his Talbot county lands, and then located there. At this time Talbot county had been erected but a little more than a year. After the death of Joane, he married, Apr. 6, 1671, Elizabeth Kendrick (?). He died, about 1685, at "Patrick's Choice," where he resided. By first wife he had a son,

John Mullikin,² born 1659, as shown by a deposition made by him in 1713, which ran as follows: "John Mullakin, aged 54 years or thereabouts (being first sworn), on his oath says that he well remembers that his father, Patrick Mullakin, in his life-time told this depont. that there was likely to be some dispute betwixt him and Walter Dickinson, about the land he dwelt on," etc., etc. "Taken the 27th March in the 12th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Anne. Annoq D in 1713." On Feb. 9, 1679, he was appointed an attorney to transfer land to William Stevens, of Island Creek, Talbot county, Md. He married his first wife, Jane, about 1684, and settled at "Patrick's Plains," on land given him by his father, and now (1895) owned by a descendant, Clayland Mulliken, of Easton, Md. In addition to this land inherited from his father, John was possessed of "Readly" (part) 150 acres and "Casson's Choice." In 1692-3 he was on grand jury, in 1708 and 1709 was vestryman, St. Peter's parish, and in a list of pew holders in vestry book he appears, in 1730, as holding pew No. 7 in parish church at "White Marsh." Jane, his wife, died Aug. 4, 1701, and he married, second, Sarah, widow of John Mitchell, who survived him, he dying in 1736. His will, dated May 2, 1734, and proved June 28, 1736, is recorded at Annapolis; the original is in the office of register of wills at Easton, Md., and his signature thereto, though written at the age of 75 years, is strikingly legible, and shows that he spelled the surname as now used. From his will it appears that he had issue by his wives as will follow:

THIRD GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND JANE:

1. PATRICK,³ born *cir.* 1685; m. Jane Welsh, and d. prior to 1734. His widow m. second, Oct. 1, 1734. Several children, of whom more.
2. JOHN,³ b. *cir.* 1687; m. Alice, dau. of John Mitchell, and by her was possessed of "Mitchell's Hermitage" in addition to land given him by his father. His will was dated Sept. 4, 1716, proved Dec. 9, 1717; he d. 1717. His widow m. Wm. Warner, Sept. 7, 1718. Two daughters:
 - I. SARAH,⁴ b. Dec. 11, 1713; m. Richard Holmes, Jan. 26, 1732.
 - II. JANE,⁴ m. Hugh Lynch, Aug. 25, 1733.
3. JANE,³ m. Thomas Delahay, son of Thomas Delahay and Eve his wife, by whom she had issue.
4. JAMES,³ b. Jan. 26, 1696; m. Mary Holmes, Nov. 24, 1720, and d. *sine prole*, shortly afterwards.
5. SAMUEL,³ b. *cir.* 1698; m. Ann Holmes, Sept. 24, 1722. He inherited part of "Patrick's Plains" among other lands. He d. prior to 1766, as Ann, his widow, executed her will May 21, 1766, proved Dec. 14, 1773. The marriage record calls Samuel's wife Ann Holmes, but she was probably the widow of John Holmes, maiden named Abbott. These had five children, of whom more.
6. MARY,³ b. Dec. 12, 1711; m. Terrence Connolly, Apr. 12, 1738.
7. WILLIAM,³ m. Eleanor Robinson, Nov. 3, 1737; second wife, named Mary, survived him. He d. 1762; was church warden of St. Peter's parish, 1737, and vestryman, 1739-40. Seven children as follows:
 - I. WILLIAM,⁴ b. Oct. 29, 1741.
 - II. JOHN,⁴ b. Feb. 13, 1743.
 - III. SAMUEL,⁴ b. Sept. 20, 1754.
 - IV. SARAH,⁴ b. Dec. 27, 1756.
 - V. JESSE,⁴ left the Established church when Methodism was introduced in Talbot county, and gave, by deed of gift, 1784, the land on which the Methodist Episcopal church, at Trappe, Md., now stands. His son John,⁵ was father of John Francis Mullikin, a member of the Maryland convention of 1864, called to frame a new constitution, who now (1895) is living at his farm "Mt. Lebanon" near the town of Trappe, Md.
 - VI. JAMES,⁴ VII. MARY,⁴

FOURTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF PATRICK AND JANE:

- I. PATRICK,⁴ m. Mary Lord, Nov. 28, 1736, and d. prior to 1750, and his widow m. James Parrott, May 1st of that year; had issue as follows:
 - I. WILLIAM,⁵ b. Aug. 14, 1737.
 - II. PATRICK,⁵ born May 1, 1739; m. Elizabeth Cox; d. Sept. 21, 1796, leaving eight daughters and three sons, all of whom m. and the sons are said to have removed to the West.
 - III. RACHEL,⁵ b. Nov. 23, 1741.
 - IV. MARY,⁵ b. Dec. 20, 1743.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND ANN:

1. SAMUEL,⁴ b. Nov. 12, 1723; m. Ruth Parrott, May 1, 1750, and d. May 8, 1777. She was born June 8, 1732, and after Samuel's decease m. Matthew Lewis Barnett, who lived but a short time. Mr. Milliken was a school-master and lived at "Patrick's Plains." From a family record made by him (now in possession of Col. John C. Mullikin, of Easton, Md.) we learn that his children were eleven in number, of whom more.
2. ANNE,⁴ b. Oct. 12, 1726; m. John Giles.
3. JOHN,⁴ b. Jan. 10, 1731; d. prior to 1766.
4. MARY,⁴ b. Dec. 27, 1733; m. Thomas Davis.
5. JAMES,⁴ b. Sept. 23, 1738; living in 1766.

FIFTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL AND RUTH:

1. WILLIAM,⁵ b. Oct. 5, 1751; d. Mar. 17, 1798, *sine prole*.
2. JOHN,⁵ b. Oct. 2, 1753; d. Oct. 12, 1797, *sine prole*; sea-captain.
3. ANN,⁵ b. April 18, 1756; m. John Connolly, Feb. 26, 1778; left issue.
4. SAMUEL,⁵ b. Aug. 15, 1758; d. Oct. 10, 1788.
5. RUTH,⁵ b. Dec. 16, 1760; m. Henry Bowdle, Nov. 5, 1779; left issue.
6. THOMAS,⁵ b. Mar. 16, 1763; m. May 21, 1791, Sarah Brown; second, Widow Eleanor (McKay) Ward; third, Dec. 3, 1808, Nancy Berry. He d. Feb. 19, 1818. By Sarah had son, by Eleanor a son, and by Nancy a son; names follow:
 - I. WILLIAM,⁶ m. Mary (Higgins) Brown, widow of James Brown, dau. of John S. and Mary (Jenkins) Higgins, Oct. 4, 1821, by whom he had *George W.*⁷ and *Maria M.*⁷
 - II. THOMAS,⁶ m. Elizabeth Clayland.
- III. PETER B.,⁶ b. Jan. 17, 1810; m. Mary M. Brown, Jan. 23, 1834.
7. ROSEANNA,⁵ b. Jan. 31, 1765; m., May 12, 1787, S. Pickering; second, prior to 1797, Hugh Work.
8. JAMES,⁵ b. Mar. 6, 1767; m. Nancy Brown, Nov. 23, 1795, and d. Oct. 5, 1805, leaving issue as follows:
 - I. EDWARD,⁶ b. Mar. 5, 1797; m. — Hall; second, Louisa Broscup. He was editor of a newspaper at Easton, Md., and d. Aug. 12, 1835, leaving a son by second wife, *Edward W.*⁷ said to be a banker in Cincinnati, Ohio.
 - II. WILLIAM B.,⁶ b. in 1801; m. Elizabeth Holmes, Apr. 13, 1826. He was deputy clerk of courts for Talbot county, Md., and d. Aug. 12, 1831, leaving one child.
 - III. SARAH,⁶ m. William Barnett, Jan. 9, 1816.
9. BENJAMIN,⁵ b. Mar. 6, 1769; m. Mary Cliff, Feb. 8, 1792, and d. Sept. 5, 1814. Children:
 - I. JOHN,⁶ d. single.
 - II. BENJAMIN,⁶ d. single.
 - III. JEREMIAH,⁶ b. Jan., 1800; m. Mary E. Cook, dau. of Dr. James and Mary Goldsborough Brice Cook, Jan., 1828, and d. Aug., 1857; she d. 1853.

- IV. HENRY,⁶ d. single.
- V. RUTH,⁶ d. single.
- VI. MARY,⁶ m. S. Burgess.
- 10. HANNAH,⁵ b. Jan. 2, 1772; m. John C. Mullikin, Oct. 10, 1795, and had two children.
- 11. EDWARD P.,⁵ b. Mar. 6, 1776; m. Dec. 20, 1798, Nancy Mullikin; Feb. 22, 1817, Sarah Blades; May 10, 1837, Ann Bullen. By wife Nancy he had four sons who reached manhood and married, viz.:
 - I. JAMES P.,⁶ who d. at his home in New Brunswick, N. J., leaving issue.
 - II. JOSIAH,⁶ who moved to Indiana.
 - III. SAMUEL,⁶ who moved to Baltimore.
 - IV. JOHN R.,⁶ who d. leaving a son, *Edward L.*,⁷ living in Indiana.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND ELIZABETH:

- 1. ROBERT T.,⁷ b. June 10, 1833; m. Mary A. Higgins, dau. of Josiah and Rebecca, Feb. 13, 1862, and had issue, two sons and two daughters.
- 2. ARIANNA E.,⁷ b. Apr. 11, 1835; m. Henry Clay Palmer, of Baltimore, Md., Aug. 1, 1852.
- 3. SARAH M.,⁷ b. June 10, 1838; m. Josiah Chaplain Stevens.
- 4. JAMES C.,⁷ b. May 27, 1841; m. Emily Euphemia Mullikin, Jan. 31, 1865 (she dau. of Peter B. and Mary M. (Brown) Mullikin), and had issue. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the Federal army during the Civil war, serving on General Lockwood's staff; now practising law at Easton, Md. Children:
 - I. HERBERT,⁸ b. July 31, 1866; d. Mar., 1874.
 - II. CLAYLAND,⁸ b. Nov. 1, 1872; a B. A. of Johns Hopkins University, '92, and LL. B. of the Maryland Law University.
 - III. ADA,⁸ b. Mar. 17, 1879; d. Sept. 7, 1887.

CHILDREN OF PETER B. AND MARY M.:

- 1. FRANCIS A.,⁷ b. July 22, 1835; d. July 21, 1844.
- 2. JAMES T.,⁷ b. April 17, 1838; m. Anna Louisa Kemp, July 31, 1861 (she dau. of Dr. Samuel T. and Elizabeth (Hardcastle) Kemp), and had issue as follows:
 - I. HOWARD,⁸ b. Sept. 24, 1863, who furnished the genealogy of this family connection.
 - II. CECIL,⁸ b. Dec. 29, 1866.
 - III. ADA,⁸ b. Dec. 29, 1868; d. May 25, 1869.
 - IV. KEMP,⁸ b. Sept. 29, 1871; d. May 28, 1873.
- 3. EMILY E.,⁷ b. July 10, 1844; m. James C. Mullikin, Jan. 31, 1865.

CHILDREN OF JEREMIAH AND MARY E.:

- 1. ARTHUR C.,⁷ b. 1828; m. Alice Harwood; left a son and two daughters.
- 2. GEORGE H.,⁷ b. Mar. 7, 1831; d. single.
- 3. CHARLES G.,⁷ b. May 6, 1833; m. Margaret M. Smith, Feb. 24, 1859, and had issue, seven children.

MILLIKANS OF RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C.

This was a Quaker family early settled in Pennsylvania, and the ancestors of the North Carolina branch were among the earliest patentees of land grants in Randolph county, as the records show: their settlement there was long before the Revolution. Their homesteads are among the oldest in the state. Few members of this family have attained prominence in the state, being of the retiring disposition characteristic of the Quaker faith. They were patriots during the Revolutionary war, but non-combatant. WILLIAM MILLIKAN, who was the first clerk of the court after the organization of Randolph county, was the man whose house was burned by the Tories under Col. David Fanning in 1778.

Although the Millikan connection has been numerous in the county, there is not a case in all the records there entitled *State vs. Millikan*. BENJAMIN MILLIKAN was a bold and fearless leader of the anti-slavery movement in his state, and many were the acts of heroism in defense of the principles he advocated. The whole race to a man were loyal to the Federal cause during the Rebellion, and not one fought under the Confederate flag, while a number escaped and enlisted in the Union army.

Quite a number have held places of honor and trust, being elected to offices either as Whigs or Republicans, and in 1894 T. C. MILLIKAN was the Republican nominee for Congress in his district against a heavy Populist element. BENJAMIN MILLIKAN, of Asheboro, N. C., is ex-sheriff, and his son, J. M. MILLIKAN, clerk of the Superior court of Randolph county. A brother of the latter, H. F. MILLIKAN, of Santa Fe, Kan., is register of deeds for Haskell county. The family hold the tradition of a Scottish ancestry.*

After repeated inquiries, Hon. Nathan J. Milliken, descended from the New Hampshire family, writes when too late to correct errors that his grandfather was WILLIAM MILLIKEN, twin brother of Samuel, who was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and first town clerk of Sharon, N. H., instead of ROBERT MILLIKEN. In consequence of appearance of two Alexander Millikens, cousins, in this family, about the same age, and for want of the information that came too late, Alexander, father of Nathan, was placed as the son of Robert and Margaret. This William had sons Alexander (father of Nathan), Samuel, William, Robert, and John. *Martino*, brother of Nathan, is living at Clarendon, N. Y., in his 90th year, well preserved. *Edward*, another brother, resides at Medina, Mich., aged 82. Alexander Milliken, son of Robert, removed from Jaffrey, N. H., to Clarendon, N. Y., and died there at an advanced age, leaving two sons, Alexander and Robert, one of whom survives.

Mitchell Family.

From a record left by Isaac Mitchell, Esq., of Limington, it appears that this branch of the Mitchell family was descended from Jonathan Mitchell, b. in England in 1624; came to Cambridge, Mass.; was a graduate of Harvard,

*The author regrets that he did not learn of this branch of the family until so late a date that there was not time to compile a more complete account of them.

and ordained to the ministry in 1650. ROBERT MITCHELL¹ was a resident proprietor in Cape Elizabeth, and had son DOMINICUS,² whose brothers were JONATHAN,² of said town, and ROBERT,² of Portland.

Dominicus Mitchell,² son of Robert, b. in Cape Elizabeth in 1744; m. Ann Small, in 1765, and had issue, ten children. He settled in Standish, and the homestead was afterwards occupied by two sons.

1. ELIZABETH,³ m. Wingate Frost; deceased.
2. DANIEL,³ b. June, 1768; m. Anna Small and settled in Limington; afterwards removed to some town in eastern part of the state. No issue.
3. MARY,³ m. Abraham Parker; deceased.
4. DOMINICUS,³ m. Apphia Whitney; deceased.
5. JOSHUA,³ m. Hannah Myrick; deceased.
6. ROBERT,³ m. Lydia Berry and settled in Standish; farmer.
7. ISAAC,³ b. in 1780; m. Martha Libby, in 1801, and settled in Limington, where he was long a prominent and useful citizen. He was town clerk and the records long kept by him evidence the carefulness and beauty of his penmanship. He was long a justice of the peace and postmaster for an extended term. Issue:
 - I. ABNER,⁴ b. April 25, 1803.
 - II. LEWIS,⁴ b. April 6, 1805.
 - III. ISAAC L.,⁴ b. July 11, 1807; a prominent citizen of Limington, who left a family.
 - IV. HARRIET,⁴ b. Dec. 28, 1809; m. — Small.
 - V. PHILEMON L.,⁴ b. Oct. 16, 1812; the only son living; a banker in Rock Island, Ill.
 - VI. ANNA,⁴ b. Dec. 29, 1815; d. April 14, 1818.
 - VII. ANNA,⁴ b. Aug. 9, 1820.
 - VIII. NANCY,⁴ m. Winborn Adams, of Limerick, and is the only surviving daughter (1893).
8. ANNA,³ m. Wingate Frost.
9. SAMUEL,³ m. Margaret Berry and lived on the homestead in Standish.
10. SARAH,³ m. Joseph Davis. She lived in Standish; removed to Thorn-dike, Me. Her sisters all lived in Limington.

Moses Family.

“Three brothers came over from England”; this is the tradition that prevails in the various branches of the Moses family in New England, but I have not found documentary evidence to support the theory. The name appears at Portsmouth, N. H., at an early period, and I suppose some of the American ancestors sat down there when they came to this country. AARON MOSES and Ruth Sherburn were married in Portsmouth, June 1, 1676, and may have been ancestors of the late respected DEACON MOSES of that city. A venerable

member of the family in Maine informed me that the first person of the name who settled in Scarborough was a brother of the head of the Portsmouth families. This is probably true. But George Cleve of Falmouth, now Portland, granted one hundred acres of land to a JOHN MOSES, July 3, 1669. This land was probably in Maine, and for aught I know was in Scarborough. THEODOSIUS MOSES was mentioned as a soldier from Scarborough in 1747. GEORGE MOSES was living on Scottows hill in that town in 1754, and is said by descendants to have been the progenitor of all families of the name in this state. Of this George little is known. His wife's name does not appear. A large family of children were born to him.

1. MARY,² m. Thomas Babb, in Scarborough, May 12, 1767.
2. SARAH,² m. Samuel Waterman, in Scarborough, Sept. 28, 1769.
3. ANNA,² m. James Harmon, in Scarborough, Jan. 21, 1774.
4. KATHERINE,² m. John Milliken, in Scarborough, July 6, 1777.
5. GEORGE,² m. Ann Harmon, in Scarborough, Aug. 27, 1772, and had issue, three sons and three daughters, whose names will appear.
6. DANIEL,² m. Lydia Coolbrooth in Scarborough, settled in town, and had a numerous family.
7. NATHANIEL,² m. Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Milliken, in Scarborough, Nov. 28, 1782. He is said to have lived on his father's homestead farm between the turnpike road and Oak hill. He survived to a great age. There were eleven children in this family, whose names will appear.
8. JOSIAH,² m. Elizabeth (Harmon) Libby, in Scarborough, Oct. 4, 1787. These settled in Standish and descendants are now living there.

THIRD GENERATION.

1. WILLIAM,³ son of George, b. Dec. 22, 1772; m. Anne, dau. of Edward Milliken, and sister of Betsey, wife of Nathaniel Moses, Jan. 31, 1796, and settled in his native town of Scarborough, where he continued until between 1804 and 1806, when he removed to Buxton and located in the Duck pond neighborhood. About 1822 he removed to Eaton, N. H., where he d. and was laid to rest. His widow m., second, a Berry, and d. in Buxton, July 30, 1865, aged 92 years. Her likeness is now (1893) in possession of her son of Freedom, N. H. The remains of her first husband have been removed and laid by her side in the Berry cemetery in Buxton. These had nine children, of whom hereafter.
2. JOHN,³ son of George, m. Olive Harmon, Aug. 20, 1809, and had four daughters, only one of whom lived to marry. His widow d. July 7, 1872, aged 80. He lived on the old homestead in Scarborough, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, David Meserve.
3. ANNE,³
4. ABIGAIL,³
5. APHIA,³ m. Phineas Rice, May 6, 1817.
6. JOSIAH,³ died young in Scarborough.

CHILDREN OF DANIEL AND LYDIA:

1. DANIEL,³ b. Sept. 27, 1777.
2. SARAH,³ b. Oct. 25, 1780.

3. LORANA,³ b. July 23, 1782; m. Nathaniel Libby; d. Sept. 11, 1839.
4. ABIGAIL,³ b. Jan. 10, 1787.
5. PATTY,³ b. March 5, 1789; m. John Libby.
6. JAMES,³ b. March 17, 1791.
7. ELIZABETH,³ b. Feb. 28, 1793.
8. VINETTE,³ b. Sept. 1, 1795.
9. EUNICE,³ b. Nov. 17, 1798.

CHILDREN OF NATHANIEL AND ELIZABETH:

1. REBECCA,³ b. Dec. 9, 1783.
2. SALLY,³ b. Dec. 29, 1785.
3. BENJAMIN,³ b. Jan. 16, 1788; m. Catherine Libby, Feb. 7, 1813; settled in Durham, Me., and had issue, but the family will not furnish information.
4. BETSEY,³ b. Dec. 16, 1789.
5. SILAS,³ born Jan. 16, 1792; m., first, Sept. 5, 1816, Deborah Harmon; second, Dec. 3, 1837, Grace Waterhouse. He remained on the homestead in Scarborough.
6. RUFUS,³ b. June 28, 1797; m. Margaret Freeman, who walked by his side seventy-one years. He left home when eight years of age and went to live with his uncle, Mulberry Milliken, at Dunstan. He learned the trade of blacksmith and carried on the business, mostly in Portland, for about fifty years; removed to Cape Elizabeth in 1870, and d. there Feb. 8, 1893, aged 95. This age is according to birth record in town books of Scarborough. Children's names will appear.
7. WILLIAM,³ b. Jan. 30, 1801; m. Sarah Freeman, in May, 1828, and settled in Bath, Me., where he worked at ship-building many years. He d. Dec. 15, 1878, aged 77 years. His widow now (1893) living with her children in Cape Elizabeth, Me. Eight children, of whom hereafter.
8. OLIVER,³ b. May, 1803; settled in Bath, Me.
9. PHEBE,³ b. Jan. 25, 1807.
10. EBENEZER,³ b. Aug. 24, 1809, and settled in Bath, where his descendants reside. He d. in 1879.

FOURTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND ANNE:

1. CYRUS,⁴ b. Sept. 2, 1796, in Scarborough; m. to Eunice Underwood, of the "Nine pines" family (she b. Apr. 2, 1798, d. June 23, 1891), Mar. 20, 1819, by Elder Dennet. He removed to Eaton, N. H., at the time when so many Scarborough and Buxton families settled in the wilderness of that mountainous region, where he remained until after the decease of his father, when he removed to Freedom village, where he worked for a year at his trade, shoemaking. He then moved down to the "South road" in Parsonsfield, thence in about a year to Saco, and finally ("my breth'ring") to Standish, where, in the "Boulter neighborhood," he continued until his death, Feb. 11, 1885. He was an upright man, good townsman, and faithful Christian. Nine children, whose names will appear hereafter.

2. ABRAHAM,⁴ b. Dec. 6, 1798, in Scarborough; d., aged 4, Oct. 27, 1802.
3. FRANCES,⁴ b. Jan. 24, 1801; was m., first, to Tristram Ayer, of Saco; second, to Samuel Came, of Buxton.
4. WILLIAM,⁴ b. June 14, 1804, in Scarborough. He m., first, Mary Berry; second, Adaline, dau. of Daniel Harmon, of Beech Ridge, June 1, 1831; third, Ann Berry, July 31, 1843. He lived in a large, two-storied house on the old Berry farm. He d. Sept. 29, 1849 (?). His wife d. Nov. 22, 1849 (?). Five children.
5. GEORGE,⁴ b. Nov. 4, 1806, in Buxton; m. Elizabeth Wilkinson, of Eaton, N. H. (who d. Sept. 15, 1874), Feb. 11, 1830. He is now living in Freedom, N. H., on a beautiful place, his buildings removed a little back from the carriage road and fronted by fine shade trees. Although so advanced in life he is hale, hearty, and mirthful; a prudent farmer, good citizen, peaceful neighbor. From statements made by him and from the records found in his father's Bible this family history was largely compiled. Six children, of whom hereafter.
6. MARY,⁴ b. May 10, 1809, in Buxton, Me. She was m., first, to James Huntress; second, to Nathaniel Cross.
7. HORACE,⁴ b. Aug. 17, 1811, in Buxton, Me.; m. Pelina Young, of Eaton, N. H.; d. Apr. 26, 1880.
8. EDWARD,⁴ b. Feb. 9, 1814; m. Mary Ann Milliken, Nov. 29, 1837, and settled in Scarborough. He has also resided in Saco and in Massachusetts: living in 1893.
9. ELIZA,⁴ b. Jan. 30, 1817; m. William Berry, of Buxton; living in 1893.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND OLIVE:

1. ANNA,⁴ b. Dec. 17, 1810; d. Mar. 31, 1826.
2. ALICE,⁴ b. Dec. 17, 1810; d. Feb. 24, 1816.
3. BETHSHEBA,⁴ b. Feb., 1813; m. David Meserve.
4. MIRANDA,⁴ b. Mar. 20, 1820; d. Dec. 1, 1832.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND SARAH:

1. WILLIAM F.,⁴ b. April 18, 1829, in Bath.
2. ALBERT F.,⁴ b. July 13, 1831; m. Oct. 12, 1859; resides in Bath, and has issue:
 - I. MAY,⁵ b. Dec. 18, 1866; d. July 1, 1868.
 - II. CAROLINE,⁵ b. Dec. 6, 1868.
 - III. LUCY,⁵ b. Dec. 6, 1872.
3. SARAH,⁴ b. Aug. 13, 1833; d. unmarried June 11, 1876.
4. PROF. THOMAS H.,⁴ b. June 8, 1836; m. in 1867, and has had a family of nine children. He was educated for a physician; now (1893) president of the Urbana Medical University of Ohio.
5. HENRY W.,⁴ b. July, 1839; d. single Aug., 1869.
6. FANNY E.,⁴ b. Nov. 11, 1842; d. single in 1879.
7. GEORGE F.,⁴ b. Oct. 1, 1844; now living with his mother and sisters at Cape Elizabeth.
8. ALICE D.,⁴ b. Feb. 1, 1847; living with her mother.

FIFTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF CYRUS AND EUNICE:

1. MARTHA J.,⁵ born Jan. 22, 1820, in Eaton, N. H.; m., Dec. 10, 1842, James Benson, of Parsonsfield, Me.
2. ABRAM,⁵ b. Mar. 24, 1821, in Eaton, N. H.; m. Dec. 3, 1842, in Saco.
3. TRYPHENA,⁵ b. Dec. 9, 1822; m. Josiah Libby in 1850; d. Dec. 15, 1862.
4. DAVID W.,⁵ b. Dec. 18, 1824; d. a child.
5. JOHN,⁵ b. May 7, 1826; d. young.
6. REV. THOMAS G.,⁵ b. Mar. 7, 1829; m., first, Dec. 1, 1850, Ruth Smith; she d. and he m. second, ———, of Eastport, Me. He worked as carpenter and shoemaker during his early years, but his conversion opened the latent springs and faculties of his soul and mind, discovering to himself and others a capacity for a broader field of usefulness. He entered the gospel ministry as a member of the Christian connection, and has been for many years a successful pastor and evangelist; a close student, and fluent, attractive public speaker. His children, by first wife (names recorded in Buxton), were as follows:
 - I. LEWELLA A.,⁶ b. June 15, 1857.
 - II. ELBRIDGE F.,⁶ b. May 28, 1853 (?).
 - III. CHARLES.⁶
7. WILLIAM,⁵ b. Mar. 20, 1831; m. Eliza Milliken, by whom five children. She d. July 3, 1880, and he m. Lucy (Townsend) Hall, by whom one child. She has deceased. He lived in Saco in the Heath neighborhood.
 - I. LYDIA F.,⁶ b. Dec. 7, 1854.
 - II. MARTHA J.,⁶ b. May 22, 1857.
 - III. FLORENCE A.,⁶ b. May 11, 1859.
 - IV. HATTIE E.,⁶ b. July 3, 1861.
 - V. WILLIE H.,⁶ b. Aug. 9, 1862.
 - VI. LINWOOD,⁶ b. Sept. 28, 1885.
8. ELIZA A.,⁵ b. Nov. 18, 1832; m. John H. Larkin, May 1, 1853; d. in Bangor, Aug. 20, 1887.
9. ALONZO,⁵ b. Feb. 5, 1836; m. Nov. 30, 1854, Hannah E., dau. of Stickney Burnham. He resides in Standish on his father's homestead.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE AND ELIZABETH:

1. ANN E.,⁵ b. May 14, 1831; m. Job Allard, who d. Apr. 24, 1859.
2. MARY J.,⁵ b. Oct. 31, 1834; m. Alonzo Pease, of Freedom, N. H., Oct. 7, 1860.
3. WILLIAM R.,⁵ b. Aug. 24, 1841; m. Hattie Mears, of English parentage, Oct. 1, 1864, and has issue; resides on the homestead.
4. ROSAN F.,⁵ b. Sept. 16, 1843; m. E. Smith Hayes, Sept. 1, 1867.
5. GEORGE W.,⁵ b. Sept. 16, 1845; m. Susan G. Walsh, July 3, 1873.
6. OLAN E.,⁵ b. Aug. 19, 1849; m. Delia M. Jenkins, Mar. 11, 1875.



T. G. Moses.

Mulvey Family.

James B. Mulvey settled in Hollis, Me., as early as 1840, and was from England. He was a man of superior intelligence and education, descended from an old, respectable family in Ireland. He was justice of the peace for many years. His wife was Catherine Cullen, of Scottish extraction and closely related to our great American poet, William Cullen Bryant. She was a woman of cultured mind who wrote fine poetry, and her descendants have exhibited much poetic taste. He died Dec. 11, 1858, aged 80 years; his widow died Feb. 7, 1865, aged 84 years.

Dr. Booth Cullen Mulvey, son of preceding, was educated by his uncle, Dr. Cullen, in the old country, but took his degree of M. D. at Bowdoin, in 1831. He was early located at Bar Mills, in Hollis, but his practice extended over a good part of Maine and New Hampshire, and even to Massachusetts. He moved to Saco about 1840, where he d. July 16, 1858, and a fine marble shaft marks the family lot in the beautiful Saco cemetery. Dr. Mulvey had the reputation of being one of the most skillful physicians in the state and was called for consultation to distant parts. His son, Dr. J. W. Mulvey, is now a practising physician in Biddeford, Me.

Thomas Cullen Mulvey came from England to Hollis about 1848, and lived on the homestead of his father until his death, in 1885. He was a cultured, active, useful, silent man who held office for many years.

Nason Family.

Nason and Nasson were probably evolved from some old Scandinavian surname. The earliest New Englander of this family of which we make mention was RICHARD NASON, of Kittery, who lived at Newichawannock, and made a peculiar will which was probated Mar. 15, 1696. He was an old man, whose wife had been the widow of one Nicholas Follett, and her son of same name was then at sea. He says he is "penitent from the bottom of his hart" for his sins; wishes his debts "contented and paid"; bequeaths to wife Abigail "the least iron pot which is to say the midleng pot and the least brass cittell, the bruing vessels and cople of washing tubs and spoons and chars." Children, John, Joseph, Benjamin, and Baker. BENJAMIN NASON, of Berwick, made his will June 28, 1714, and mentions sons, Benjamin and William; daughters, Lydia, Mary, Patience, Phebe, Anne, and Sarah. JOHN NASON, "aged and going graveward apace," made his will in Berwick, Nov. 10, 1716, and mentions son Richard and daughters, Joanna and Hannah. BAKER NASON, before-mentioned, made his will in Berwick, Jan. 6, 1724, and mentions his wife, Elizabeth, and children, Samuel, Joseph, John, Patience, Elizabeth, Sarah, Hepzibah, Lydia, Mary, Prudence. JONATHAN NASON, of Kittery, made his will Nov. 4, 1745, and names wife, Adah, and children, Azariah, Richard, John, Jonathan, Mary (Libby), Sarah (Frost), Philadelphia

(Rankin), Adah, and Elizabeth; a wealthy man for the time; inventory, £393; 3: 0. BENJAMIN NASON made his will in Berwick, Jan. 16, 1756, in which mention was made of children, Noah, Benjamin, John, Joshua, William, Elizabeth, Martha, Mary, Jane, Abigail, and Sarah. We have here enough scions from the early Nason tree to plant an extensive family orchard.

John Nason¹ was in Biddeford as early as March 28, 1760. He married Mary, dau. of Robert Edgecomb, 2d, and by this link the family chains of Edgecomb, Nason, and Redlon were united. They removed to Buxton about 1760, and he was town clerk until 1780, when he removed with relatives of his wife to Limington. He was one of the first seven members and a deacon of Paul Coffin's church; a man in whom guile was a minus quality. Four children were baptized in Biddeford. Issue:

1. CHARITY,² bapt. July 19, 1752; probably d. young.
2. JOHN,² bapt. May 19, 1754; d. young.
3. MARGARET,² bapt. June 20, 1756; probably d. young.
4. JOSEPH,² bapt. May 18, 1760; d. young.
5. JOHN,² b. May 29, 1758; m. Mary Fowl, of Buxton, June 17, 1781, being then of Little Ossipee. Some of the Limington Nasons were probably his descendants. "Nason's Falls," afterwards known as "Hardscrabble," at South Limington, was named for the family.
6. JOSEPH,² b. May 12, 1760; m. Hannah McClucas, of Buxton, Oct. 11, 1781; she d. Oct. 29, 1826. Two daughters, whose names follow:
 - I. MARY,³ b. Mar. 11, 1821.
 - II. HANNAH,³ b. Sept. 10, 1823.
7. SARAH,² b. May 8, 1762.
8. EDWARD,² b. Mar. 31, 1764; m. Abigail Small, Jan. 3, 1793, and lived several years in Limington, where the first four children were b. and where Abigail d. Oct. 16, 1804. He m. Susanna Small, July 7, 1805, removed to Standish above York's Corners, and had other issue. He was a man of great kindness; remembered with affection by old men, whom he noticed when they were boys.
 - I. WILLIAM,³ b. May 7, 1794; lived at Raymond village, where he served as deacon, and was a real good man.
 - II. PHEBE,³ b. Feb. 8, 1800.
 - III. BENJAMIN S.,³ b. Feb. 26, 1801.
 - IV. ABIGAIL,³ b. Oct. 5, 1804; m. ——— Mahue, and had a dau., Laura, m. Richard Chapman, of Naples, with whom she spent her widowed life; one of the best women in the world.
 - V. AARON,³ lived on the homestead in Standish; a man of prominence, good townsman, member Methodist church, musician. Children.
 - VI. SUSAN,³ b. in Buxton, August 7, 1824; was wife of Joseph Body, of Limington, and had sons and a daughter.
9. ROBERT,² b. April 5, 1766; m. and had a family, of whom I have not found record. Two sons lived near Bonnie Eagle.
 - I. EZRA,³ m. a dau. of Nathaniel Haley, of Hollis, and had *Roscoe*,⁴ *John*,⁴ *Ezra*,⁴ *Nathan*,⁴ and *Susan*.⁴

- II. SAMUEL,³ m. and had sons and daughters.
10. MOSES,² b. Apr. 17, 1768.
11. BENJAMIN,² b. July 12, 1770.
12. SAMUEL,² b. Aug. 7, 1772.
13. NICHOLAS,² b. Mar. 21, 1776; m. Molly Elden, sister to "Squire Nathan Elden" who had a store at "Elden's Corner" now Buxton Centre. He resided at West Buxton, and survived until old age. I remember him as he climbed the Hobson hill with staff in hand. He d. Feb. 2, 1857; wife d. Jan. 10, 1860. Issue:
- I. POLLY,³ b. June 15, 1799; d. in infancy.
- II. DEA. NICHOLAS,³ b. Sept. 16, 1801; m. Sally, dau. of Daniel Bryant, of Saco—"Mutton Lane Daniel"—and lived at West Buxton. He would sing in meeting, but always "pitched the tune" on the top of Mt. Washington and "wound up" on Conway intervale; had a son *Samuel*.⁴ His second wife was Martha (Wentworth) Patrick, who survived him and laid away several subsequent "mainstays."
- III. SALLY,³ b. Jan. 19, 1804; m. Hugh Warren, of Standish; had issue.
- IV. CLARISSA,³ b. Nov. 17, 1807; m. Sylvanus Palmer and lived in various places; left issue.
- V. OLIVE,³ m. Daniel Hanson, of Hollis; d. May 23, 1855.
- VI. ELIZA,³ b. Jan. 5, 1810; m. Benjamin Clark; lived at West Buxton, and had sons and daughters.
- VII. MARTHA,³ b. June 26, 1811; d. Feb., 1812.
- VIII. MARTHA,³ b. Oct. 26, 1813; d. Sept. 20, 1832.
- IX. RUTH,³ b. April 15, 1815; m. Leonard Rand; lived near the Mace farm in Buxton; had a large family.
- X. POLLY,³ b. Jan. 18, 1816; d. young.
- XI. HANNAH,³ b. Sept. 4, 1819; m. Isaac Rand; lived in several places.
- XII. SOPHIA,³ b. Dec. 14, 1821; m. Ellery T. Eastman; second, Joseph Crockett; had issue.
- XIII. EMILY,³ b. June 1, 1824; m. Joseph Crockett and had children.

Benjamin Nason,¹ brother of Dea. John, m. Jemima Edgecomb, sister of Mary, and settled in Limington, where they had issue, and the names of some of the following were probably their children.

LIMINGTON RECORDS.

James Nason and Sarah Nason, published Nov. 8, 1792.

Enoch Nason and Lucy Durrell, published in 1794.

David Nason and Sarah Smith, married May 10, 1797.

Polly Nason and Daniel Small, married Jan. 1, 1797.

Jonathan Nason and Jemima Nason, married Sept. 15, 1799.

Mary Nason and James Berry, married Sept. 13, 1802.

Jemima Nason and Henry Bradeen, married Sept. 29, 1803.

Molly Nason and Isaac Strout, married June 11, 1807.

Benjamin Nason, Jr., and Eunice Fogg, published Oct. 21, 1810.
 Sarah Nason and Peter Graffam, published Nov. 15, 1815.
 Nancy Nason and David Berry, published Nov. 26, 1812.
 Martha Nason and John S. Russell, married Dec. 31, 1812.

David Nason,³ of this family, married, first, Betsey, dau. of Thomas Ridlon, 1st, of Hollis, and by her had children, whose names follow. He married, second, Abigail Alley. He lived in Limington, Hollis, and Standish; was known as "Captain Nason," having commanded a company in the "old militia." He was an arbitrary, high-tempered old fellow, and became terribly angry at the author, when a boy, because a wild heifer which he harnessed into his sleigh took fright, ran away, jumped a stump fence, and left the old vehicle in a dilapidated condition. How he did swear! Children:

1. JACOB,⁴ m. Susan Ridlon, of Hiram, and had a son, *Freeman*.⁵
2. RACHEL,⁴ d. at the age of 20.
3. SAMUEL,⁴ m. and had sons; an engineer.
4. JOSHUA,⁴ m. and had a family.
5. HENRY,⁴ m. Rhoda Bean (?) and d. in Hollis. No issue.
6. ELIZABETH,⁴
7. ARVILDA,⁴ m. twice, I think.
8. THOMAS,⁴ m. and had a large family.

Samuel Nason,³ brother of David, married a dau. of Squire Vaughn.

CHILDREN OF JAMES AND ABIGAIL, OF LIMINGTON, ME.:

1. LUCY, b. Feb. 1, 1803.
2. JACOB M., b. Oct. 24, 1804.
3. SALOMA, b. Nov. 21, 1807.

Newbegin Family.

This Scottish family name was derived from a small cottage called a "big-ging"; hence is of synonymous significance with the English surname New-house. There are six several localities in Scotland named Newbigging, and branches of the family there, as well as in Canada and the United States, spell the name with the double letters. All with whom we have been acquainted have evinced many characteristics that identify them with a Scottish ancestry; their tenacious will power, invincible courage, unconquerable energy, and radical impulses; their sensitiveness, responsive sympathy, and generous kindness; their warm, affectional nature and white-oak prejudice all point to an origin among the grand granite hills of the "land o' cakes." We have not ascertained when the earliest of the family planted foot on New England soil, but conjecture that he arrived in 1718. The first whose name appears within the bounds of our research on record was

John Newbegin,¹ who came early to old Falmouth and settled at Stroudwater. He was a shipsmith and hammered the iron-work for many staunch timber ships that did slide from the greasy "ways" into slimy tide thereabouts. He was a "family man" and several sons emerged from his home; some to wield the aggressive hammer, some to become mariners, and some to act their part faithfully upon the battlefields of two wars by which our independence was carried and our rights maintained. John must have been born about 1720-24. He married Bethiah Gould, in Scarborough, Dec. 26, 1756. He was an inhabitant of Saco contemporary with his son GEORGE,² March 28, 1771, and as his name disappears from the records, we assume that he died about the latter date. He probably spent his last days with his son on the river road some miles north of the present city proper. Of his children we only know about JONATHAN,² GEORGE,² DAVID,² and MARY.²

Jonathan Newbegin² moved from Falmouth to Pownal in 1801; m. Sally Fickett, of an old Cape Elizabeth family; blacksmith or shipsmith by trade. Children:

- I. JOHN,³ settled in Pownal; m. Ascenath, dau. of Jeremiah Knight, of Falmouth; farmer and blacksmith; d. in 1848, aged 55. Six sons:
 1. JOHN,⁴ now living in Gray, Me., aged 77 years; has been lame from a fractured hip for thirty years; was representative from the town of Milford in 1853; town clerk, and selectman in Pownal three years; had four children; one son graduated from Long Island Medical Coll.
 - II. DAVID,⁴ a machinist in Boston; was employed in laying the Cochecho Water Works in 1850; d. in 1851.
 - III. JEREMIAH,⁴ d. at Auburn, Cal., 1864, single.
 - IV. CHARLES,⁴ now in California, unmarried.
 - V. HENRY,⁴ is a lawyer at Defiance, Ohio, aged about 60 years. He graduated at Bowdoin in class of '57; m. Ellen T., dau. of Capt. Ephraim Sturdivant, of Cumberland, Me., in 1867; had three sons. *Parker C.*⁵ graduated at Bowdoin, class of '91, and is now in the Boston Institute of Technology, studying for railroad engineering. *Edward H.*⁵ graduated at Bowdoin, class of '91, and was admitted to the bar by Ohio Supreme Court, June 6, 1893; then entered the Episcopal Theological School to study for the ministry.
 - VI. JOSEPH,⁴ d. in 1860, aged 22 years.
2. GEORGE,³ lived many years in Poland, but removed latterly to the Bakersville neighborhood in Lewiston, where he d., leaving several children.
3. WILLIAM,³ son of Jonathan, was for many years a shipsmith at Falmouth; removed to a farm in Pownal, thence to Harrison, where he d. a few years back; had a son *George*.⁴
4. BETSEY,³ m. David Frost, of Pownal.
5. ELLEN,³ m. — Fowler, and lived in Portland.

Capt. George Newbegin,² b. in Falmouth; m. Leticie Hardin, of Gorham, Me., in Scarborough, June 4, 1785, and settled in Saco, on the river road, several miles from the present city proper, and was living there as late as 1802, when he was tithing man. He removed to Parsonsfield in 1803-4, and settled on the farm, where his grandson now resides. He was a soldier of the

Revolution and served as captain in the war of 1812, his son GEORGE³ attending him as waiter. He was a man of superior intelligence with a will like adamant; was not tall, but compact, stout, and heavy. He d. in 1851, aged 92 years, and was buried in the Newbegin tomb at Kezar Falls, Me. Children's names follow:

1. ANNA,³ b. Jan. 17, 1786; m. John Sutton, of Parsonsfield; had issue.
2. CAPT. DAVID,³ b. in 1788; m. Sally Boynton, of Cornish, and lived in Portland; enlisted for service in the war of 1812, and was commissioned captain of a company in the 5th Regiment Infantry by Gov. Benjamin Thomas, June 18, 1811. By an old deed before me it appears that George Newbegin conveyed one hundred acres of land to David Newbegin, which was, I suppose, this man—date 1813. He was in commercial business. Children, b. in Portland, as follows:
 - I. CAPT. DAVID,⁴ b. in 1820; followed the sea from early life. He m. Harriet Porter, and resided in Portland; d. at Kezar Falls, Me., at the home of John Newbegin, in 1887. One child, *Carlisle*.⁵
 - II. EDWARD,⁴ went to sea and was never heard from.
 - III. CHARLES,⁴ a seaman; d. at Callao.
 - IV. GEORGE,⁴ d. in Ellsworth, Me.
 - V. SAMUEL,⁴ VI. SAMUEL,⁴ VII. CAROLINE,⁴ VIII. ELIZABETH,⁴
3. JONATHAN,³ b. Jan. 10, 1791; m. Shuah Berry, of Saco, Sept. 7, 1820, and settled on the homestead in Parsonsfield, where he d. Dec. 16, 1871. His second wife, Betsey Hamilton, d. Nov. 24, 1884. Children:
 - I. HARDIN,⁴ m. Nancy Thompson, of Cornish, and lives on the homestead; has a daughter, *Allie*,⁵ m. to Melville Pearl.
 - II. LIZZIE,⁴ m. Jeremiah Ballard.
 - III. LETTICE,⁴ m. James Kezar, of Parsonsfield.
 - IV. ELVIKA,⁴ m. Flanders Newbegin.
 - V. MARV,⁴ m. Elbridge Potter, of Bridgton.
 - VI. SARAH,⁴ m. Seth Langley, of Fairhaven, Conn.
4. POLLY,³ b. Dec. 27, 1793; never married.
5. ABRAHAM,³ b. July 21, 1795; m. Olive, dau. of Abner and Eunice Dav-enport, of Bridgton, she b. Apr. 8, 1794, d. Apr. 17, 1828. He m., second, Lucy Johnson, b. Mar. 24, 1793, who d. in Bridgton. He d. Jan. 27, 1870. He was long a resident of Bridgton. Six children:
 - I. DARIAS D.,⁴ b. Nov. 17, 1819; d. in Bethel, May 6, 1862.
 - II. ADDISON M.,⁴ b. Sept. 7, 1822; m. Louisa Newton and had four children; lived and died in Roxbury, Mass.
 - III. GEORGE W.,⁴ b. June 20, 1824; m. Hannah Clemons, of Hiram, and settled at North Bridgton. Two daughters, *Georgia L.*⁵ and *Nettie L.*⁵
 - IV. MANDANA L.,⁴ b. Oct. 11, 1826; m. George Allen, of Haverhill, Mass.
 - V. SOPHIA M.,⁴ b. Sept. 7, 1830.
 - VI. ELLAS J.,⁴ b. Mar. 24, 1833; m. Helen Plaisted and lives in Greenwood, Mass.
6. BETSEY,³ b. May 20, 1797; m. Biatha Woodsum.



FLANDERS NEWBELL.

7. GEORGE,⁴ b. June 17, 1801; d. in the army near Plattsburg, N. Y., while serving as waiter for his father in 1812.
8. FLANDERS,³ b. Aug. 20, 1803; m. Sally Hamilton, of Waterborough, Apr. 25, 1828, and by her had a daughter; second, Eunice Hamilton, sister of Sally, by whom six children; third, Elyra Newbegin, of Parsonsfield, by whom two children. He d. Sept. 27, 1886. He was one of the most enterprising and widely known business men in York county, and was liberally endowed with many superior natural qualifications that would have ensured success in any calling. He possessed keen foresight, a well-balanced judgment, and the courage to instantly seize upon opportunities. Associated with his brother Elias, he was early engaged in trade at Kezar Falls, and some of his ventures were so much like the traditional ones of Lord Timothy Dexter that the country people were astonished at his apparent recklessness; but he saw the end from the beginning and secured handsome profits. He removed to Biddeford and opened a dry goods store on Main street, where he continued about eighteen years, dealing extensively in corn and flour meanwhile. He subsequently built a block of his own, into which he removed his business, and after that a large building at the corner of Elm and Centre streets, where he continued in business until his death. "Newbegin block," on Alfred street, was built by him. His first dwelling was built where the French Catholic church now stands, and there he resided until he sold to St. Joseph's parish; then removed to his residence on State street, where he died. He was a popular auctioneer in early life and his fluency of speech and pleasing witticisms kept his auditors ever in a buying mood. No doubt his business career deprived the world of an orator of eloquence. He was invested with a strong constitution and until old age was vigorous and active. Generous, benevolent, kind-hearted, he had a wide circle of friends. Issue:
 - I. OCTAVIA,⁴ b. Jan. 31, 1826; m. Simeon P. McKenney, of Biddeford.
 - II. SARAH,⁴ b. Aug. 9, 1832; d. Apr. 23, 1846.
 - III. MIRANDA,⁴ b. Aug. 8, 1835; d. Oct. 2, 1836.
 - IV. MIRANDA A.,⁴ b. Sept. 16, 1837; m. Benjamin T. Lowell, of Biddeford; second, William L. Hodsdon, of Ossipee, N. H., now of South Boston.
 - V. ELLEN E.,⁴ b. Sept. 9, 1839; d. May 28, 1858.
 - VI. FLANDERS, JR.,⁴ b. Apr. 20, 1842; m. Abbie Hall, of Biddeford.
 - VII. EUGENE,⁴ b. Feb. 6, 1848; m. Minerva N. Fletcher, of Saco, and resides in Biddeford, having succeeded to his father's business.
9. ELIAS,⁴ b. Oct. 21, 1806, in Parsonsfield, Me.; m. Mary Hoyt, a native of Rhode Island, July 29, 1834, she b. March 29, 1815; left home in early years and learned the comb-maker's trade in Westbrook. He went to Providence, thence to Scituate, R. I., and in six months settled in Haverhill, Mass. He afterwards returned to Scituate at the request of the proprietors of the comb works, and became agent for the company, a position he held for seven years. In consequence of poor health he returned home in 1837, and engaged in trade with his brother Flanders, at Kezar Falls. After a short stay at Tamworth, N. H., he removed to

Denmark in 1846, and was in trade there eight years. He removed to Saco, purchased land of the Water Power company on the Ferry road, built a large brick residence, and engaged in making bricks and in farming, and continued there thirteen years; sold his farm in 1866, returned to Kezar Falls, built the house in which he now lives, and was engaged in trade some fifteen years; then sold out and retired, having acquired a competency. We thus see that Mr. Newbegin has had an eventful and active life; indeed, he was constitutionally so full of ambition and aggressive vim, so enterprising and resolute, that his nature could only find satisfaction in progressive, stirring associations. Nothing was allowed to "make haste slowly"; whatever he did he did it with his might. Surcharged with nerve force, invested with muscles like steel, and impelled by a will that challenged obstacles, he cut his way through thick and thin and won success as one who hammered gold out of the solid rock. He survives at the good old age of *eighty-eight*, well preserved and full of spirit, and with his faithful companion—one of the best wives and mothers that ever lived—in their cosy home, is spending the evening of his days. Children as follows:

- I. JOHN S.,⁴ b. April 3, 1841; m. Julia A. Mahoney, of Saco, in 1874. He studied navigation and followed the sea four years; was mate of a merchant ship; served as acting master's mate during the Civil war on the frigate "Niagara" and as watch officer on the U. S. ship "Onward." He was subsequently in trade at Kezar Falls, where he now resides, having one of the most imposing villas in the village. One son, *Frank L.*,⁵ living at home.
- II. ELIAS H.,⁴ b. June 13, 1846; now in California.
- III. WALTER H.,⁴ b. August 13, 1848; m. Lizzie Falvey, and resides at Kezar Falls, Me., where he has been engaged in manufacturing cigars and in the confectioner's trade for many years; was appointed post-master in 1893, and has fitted up the most convenient and commodious offices in the town; and has attended to his duties in the most faithful and painstaking manner. Mr. Newbegin is full of business push, affable, generous, and decided in his opinions.
- IV. CAROLINE M.,⁴ b. May 18, 1850; m. Preston Jameson, of Cornish.
- V. FANNIE,⁴ b. Jan. 6, 1857; living at home.

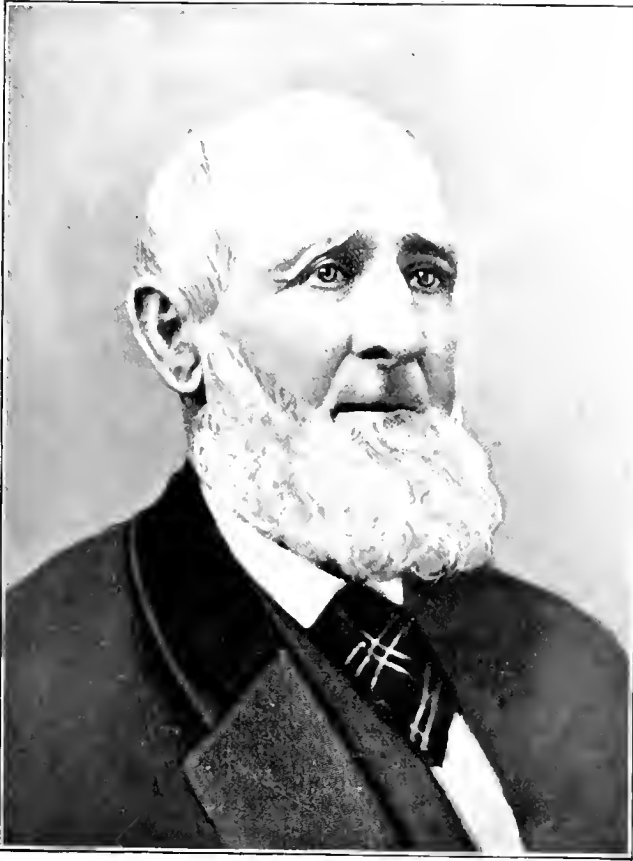
ANNE,³ dau. of John,²(?) m. Jonathan Carll, of Scarborough, May 24, 1760.

JOHN,³ son of John,²(?) m. Mary Moore, Jan., 1773.

JOHN, m. Mercy Thomes, in Gorham, Feb. 28, 1786.

Dennis Newbegin² was in Parsonsfield when a young man and went to Buckfield to make shaved shingles; there became acquainted with fair Sarah Howard, who had ridden horseback from Massachusetts to that town. After a few years of married life he returned to Parsonsfield, thence removed to Newfield, Waterborough, Shapleigh, and finally down to Cornville and Madison, dying in the latter town in 1865, aged 90. Children:

1. CERENA,³ a maiden lady, d. aged 75.
2. HARVEY,³ m. Hannah Libby, Mar. 9, 1828, and lived in Limerick and Newfield; a carriage maker; d. 1876, aged 72. Children:



ELIAS H. NEWBEGIN.

- I. LUKE L.,⁴ b. 1829; m. Eliza A. Libby and resides in Portland; carriage maker.
- II. HANNAH,⁴ b. May, 1835; m. Charles Hays, of Limerick.
- III. OLIVE A.,⁴ b. Sept., 1840; m. Henry P. Spring, of Elliot; deceased.
3. LYDIA,³ d. aged about 70, unmarried.
4. JOHN,³ lived in Newfield, but d. at the home of his son in Guilford, Me. Children: *George E.*,⁴ living in Guilford; *Cyrus*,⁴ in San Francisco; *Daniel*,⁴ in Shapleigh; *Luphina*,⁴ m. Eben Jackson, of Danvers, Mass.; *Lydia*,⁴ m. Robert Sawyer, of Hollis, lives in Monson, Me.
5. DANVILLE,³ d. when young.

Solomon Newbegin m. Nancy Hanscomb, lived in Westbrook, Me., and had issue. I do not know his family connections.

Emice Newbegin m. John Akers, of Gorham, and was the mother of the good Deacon Akers.

Norton Family.

Norton was a local surname. The family was one of the earliest represented in New England after the coming of the Pilgrims. From this stock a good number of solid men have emerged. The Nortons have generally had black hair with dark complexions. They were of vigorous constitution, full of energy, great workers. FRANCIS NORTON, of Piscataqua, 1631, was an agent for Capt. John Mason there until 1641, when he removed to Charleston. He was a man of education and old-time culture; was admitted freeman, 1642; captain of militia; representative eleven years. An early writer said: "A man of a bold and cheerful spirit, being well disciplined and an able man." FREE-GRACE NORTON was early of Saco; of Ipswich as early as 1665. GEORGE NORTON, admitted freeman at Salem, 1634, removed to New Gloucester and represented that town in 1642-3; died in 1652. A branch of the Norton family was early planted in York, and the cradle of the Saco valley families was probably rocked in that sea-girt town. HENRY NORTON received grants of land there from Richard Vines, agent of Georges, at the "parting of York river," July 7, 1654; twenty acres upland, 1656; fifty-four acres upland and marsh, 1658; six acres enclosed where his house stood, 1662. GEORGE NORTON was in York contemporary with Henry and owned land adjoining Rowland Young's. CAPT. WALTER NORTON was owner of land at Agamenticus, and his widow, Eleanor, by permission of General Court, June 9, 1655, sold fifty acres upland and twelve of meadow.

James Norton¹ was an early settler in Buxton, and by wife Mary had children whose names were recorded there. He died Apr. 12, 1819. Issue:

- I. JONATHAN,² b. Apr. 19, 1782; m. Polly White, Sept. 29, 1803, and had issue as will appear. He d. on his farm in Buxton, Sept. 26, 1860; wife Polly d. Sept. 10, 1841, and second wife, Mary B., d. Nov. 11, 1871. Children:
 - I. ELEANOR,³ b. Dec. 15, 1804; d. Jan. 31, 1828.

- II. JANE,³ b. Aug. 27, 1806; d. Feb. 1, 1848,—Mrs. Harmon.
- III. ELIZA,³ b. June 16, 1808.
- IV. ACHSAH,³ b. July 2, 1810; d. as Mrs. Ayer, Sept. 27, 1843.
- V. JONATHAN,³ b. Oct. 5, 1812; was a resident of Buxton, and by wife Betsey had seven children b. there. He d. Nov. 23, 1865.
- VI. MARY,³ b. Oct. 19, 1814.
- VII. LEONARD,³ b. Dec. 29, 1816, and resided in his native town for many years as farmer and teamster; was in the Civil war service, and lost a segment of his enormous eyebrows by the explosion of a tobacco pipe that had been loaded with powder by a roguish recruit—and Leonard was justly indignant.
- VIII. JAMES,³ b. Mar. 5, 1819; d. Feb. 20, 1846.
- IX. IRA,³ } twins, b. Mar. 7, 1821.
- X. IRENE,³ }
- XI. SALLY,³ b. July 13, 1823; d. as Mrs. Sanborn, Nov. 21, 1850.
- XII. FRANCES,² b. May 27, 1825; d. May 17, 1845.
2. HANNAH,² b. Apr. 21, 1785; m. Joseph Nason, of Hollis, June 11, 1818, and had issue.
3. OLIVE,² b. Oct. 1, 1787; m. Samuel Thomes, of Standish, Mar. 16, 1809.
4. MARY,² b. July 30, 1794; d. May 8, 1822. Did she marry Phineas Thompson, of Buxton, June 11, 1818?
5. REUBEN,² m. Eleanor White, Mar. 4, 1802, in Buxton.

CHILDREN OF JONATHAN AND BETSEY:

1. EBENEZER H.,⁴ b. Sept. 3, 1838; served as waiter for Maj. John D. Hill, in 27th Regiment Infantry, Maine Volunteers.
2. WILLIAM H.,⁴ b. July 26, 1843; d. Feb. 2, 1845.
3. WILLIAM H.,⁴ b. Dec. 11, 1847.
4. JAMES H.,⁴ b. Feb. 14, 1850.
5. SARAH E.,⁴ b. Dec. 8, 1852.
6. JULIA G.,⁴ b. Jan. 25, 1855.
7. JONATHAN G.,⁴ b. Mar. 11, 1857.

Nathaniel Norton,¹ from York or Sanford, came early to Limington, and settled on land from which he cleared a fine farm not far from Saco river. He d. Nov. 22, 1831. By wife Hannah had children as follows:

1. CHARLES,² b. Oct. 27, 1798; married.
2. REBECCA,² b. Mar. 2, 1801.
3. NATHANIEL,² b. April 22, 1803; m. Ann Cousins, of Limington, and lived many years on a farm between Cornish village and the Bill Bean place; carpenter by trade; a quiet, honest man; had *Sarah J.*,³ m. Daniel Townsend, of Buxton, *John*,³ and others.
4. ABIGAIL,² b. Sept. 25, 1805; married.
5. DANIEL,² b. Feb. 8, 1808; married.
6. IVORY,² b. April 4, 1810; married.
7. REUBEN,² b. May 22, 1812.

8. EBENEZER,² b. Oct. 7, 1814; m. Martha Sargent, of Brownfield, May 9, 1844, and settled on a high elevation in Porter, Oxford county, Me., and there cleared a large farm. He was a mechanic and built a small mill. Mrs. Norton, a woman of superior intelligence and literary tastes, appreciated education and encouraged her children to acquire scholarly possessions. Mr. N. d. July 28, 1886, and was buried in the South Hiram cemetery, where a chaste monument has been erected. Mrs. N. survives, happy with her good children who "rise up and call her blessed." Children:

- I. LUCY E.,³ b. Sept. 11, 1846.
- II. MARIA H.,³ b. Jan. 12, 1850; m. Freeman Chadbourne, Nov. 19, 1874.
- III. ABBE H.,³ b. Mar. 31, 1851; m. Charles B. Davis, June 14, 1875.
- IV. NATHANIEL W.,³ b. March 3, 1853; m. Mary E. Miner, of Buffalo, N. Y., June 30, 1880; a lawyer in Buffalo.
- V. ROSWELL M.,³ b. Oct. 15, 1854; m. Nellie G. Shaw, and resides in Buffalo, N. Y.; a lawyer.
- VI. RICHARD F.,³ b. Jan. 5, 1856.
- VII. ALICE M.,³ b. Jan. 5, 1858; m. Frederick W. Sargent, Aug. 4, 1877.
- VIII. ELMER E.,³ b. Sept. 22, 1860; m. Edith Stacy, dau. of Freeman Stacy, of Porter; she has deceased.
- IX. LIZZIE S.,³ b. June 27, 1862.
- X. HERBERT F. J.,³ b. June 19, 1864.
- XI. RALPH L.,³ b. Jan. 7, 1870.
- XII. FLORENCE E.,³ b. Mar. 14, 1872.

Gilman J. Norton, son of Edward and his wife, maiden-named Johnson, of Limington, learned the cabinet-maker's trade of Nathaniel Pease, in Cornish; married Abra Fox, of Porter, Aug. 11, 1836, and settled on a farm in that town. Eight children:

1. MOSES,³ b. Dec. 17, 1836; m. Ruth A. Towle, of Porter, Nov. 8, 1864, and had son *Allie*.⁴
2. GILMAN A., b. Sept. 18, 1838; m. Ursula Taylor, of Porter, and had a son; deceased.
3. SALOME, m. Arthur Kimball, of Hiram.
4. FERDINAND P., m. Abby Thorn, of Standish.
5. MARY M., m. Eugene Stanley, of Hiram.
6. LESLIE E., m. Hattie Libby, of Porter.
7. NOYES R., m. Mabel Cole.
8. EDWINA, m. Frank Pendexter, of Porter.

Of the other children of Edward Norton, of Limington, EDWARD lives in Limington; WARREN; SARAH m. Nat. Stone; ABIGAIL m. Nat. Pease; NANCY m. John Cole; CAROLINE m. Dr. Norton, of Baldwin; FRANCES m. Albert Johnson.

O'Brien Family.

Morris O'Brien,¹ descended from an ancient and respectable Irish family, came to this country when sixteen years of age. He was born in Cork, Ireland; married Mary Cain, of Kittery, and settled in that town; afterwards removed to Scarborough, where he resided many years, but finally went down to Machias with some of his sons. His children were named JEREMIAH, MARTHA, GIDEON, JOANNA, MARY, JOHN, WILLIAM, DENNIS, and JOSEPH. Several of these sons assisted in taking the British schooner "Margaretta" in 1775. Some of the families now write the name, *O'brien*.

John O'Brien,² son of Morris, was born in Kittery, Me., Sept. 1, 1761; married Abigail Wilson there, Nov. 29, 1797 (she b. July 18, 1771, d. April 16, 1859, in Cornish); came to Cornish on horseback previous to 1800 and remained there during the rest of his days. He was a man of superior intelligence and industrious habits; was a soldier of the Revolution. He d. Sept. 11, 1841. Descendants as follows:

1. THOMAS W.,³ b. in Kittery, Sept. 7, 1799; m. Sarah W. Hunt, in Gray, Me., Mar., 1838. He was a merchant and lumber dealer; d. in Deering, Me., Apr. 10, 1874. His children were: *Leland*,⁴ *Edwin*,⁴ *Charles*,⁴ *Eleanor T.*,⁴ and *Boston*.⁴
2. MARY,³ b. in Cornish, Apr. 18, 1800; d. June 11, 1816, unmarried.
3. JOHN,³ b. in Cornish, Oct. 7, 1801; m. Mary Sutton, Sept. 25, 1832, and was a merchant in Cornish; d. Mar. 14, 1871. Children: *Emily*,⁴ *Albert*,⁴ m. Lizzie Edwards, of Saco; *Olive H.*,⁴ m. Frank C. Remic, and *Ella*,⁴ m. Park Warren.
4. WILLIAM L.,³ b. in Cornish, July 21, 1803; m. Eliza Bean, sister of General Bean, of Brownfield, Sept. 20, 1829; she d. Dec. 5, 1832, aged 25, and he m. Mary Brackett, of Limington (b. Sept. 12, 1810), Jan. 23, 1834. He was a merchant at Cornish village many years; d. in Portland, Sept. 14, 1885, at the home of his son; wife Mary d. Oct. 10, 1886. Children:
 - I. LEWIS,⁴ b. July 23, 1830; m. Martha Phinney, of Standish, in Oct., 1852, and spent his early years in Cornish; was a stage-driver on route from Eppingham, N. H., to Cornish, and from that town to Saco; was quartermaster in the 27th Maine Regiment in Civil war; engaged in trade in Saco. For several years he has been a traveling salesman, connected with a Boston house. Mr. O'Brien is widely known as a genial, social gentleman and has many warm friends. Children: *Emily*,⁵ m. Dr. George Swasey, of Portland; *Mary*,⁵ *Elizabeth*,⁵ m. Conrad; *Mattie*,⁵ and *Lewis*.⁵
 - II. EDWIN A.,⁴ b. Mar. 12, 1832; m. Jane H. Jewett; d. in Cornish, Feb. 11, 1886. His children were: *Nellie*,⁵ *Fulton*,⁵ m. Miss Marr; *Fannie*,⁵ and *Emily*.⁵
 - III. ELIZA,⁴ b. Mar. 6, 1837; m. John F. Jameson, merchant, of Cornish, Oct. 11, 1859, and has five children. Mrs. Jameson is a very useful member of society.

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- iv. MARSHALL,⁴ b. Nov. 7, 1838; d. Apr. 17, 1844 (?).
 - v. MARTHA H.,⁴ b. August 29, 1846; m. George F. Clifford, Esq., of Cornish, and has several children.
 5. ABIGAIL,³ b. in Cornish, March 24, 1805; m. John Ellis, Jr., March 11, 1825. He d. Nov. 19, 1839.
 6. OLIVE W.,³ b. in Cornish, Feb. 20, 1807; m. John Higgins, in Cornish, June 3, 1834, and d. in Porter, July 22, 1838. He d. in Limington, Jan., 1844.
 7. MARGERV,³ b. in Cornish, Mar. 3, 1809; m. Joshua D. Small, May 12, 1833; d. Dec. 13, 1865.
 8. DANIEL W.,³ b. in Cornish, August 14, 1810; m. Sarah J. Lincoln, of Cornish, Nov. 10, 1839, and is still living there. He learned the printer's trade with Putnam & Blake, of Saco, serving ten months, and at Dover, N. H., where he worked on the *Dover Inquirer*. He then worked in a printing office at Portland four months; thence went to Newburyport, where he worked for Joseph Buckingham, Jr., on a paper called *The Times*, one year; was subsequently employed for ten months on the *Boston Courier*; then worked on book composition for S. N. Dickinson, and set type for the first volume of "Bancroft's History." He laid down the printer's "stick" in 1837, and engaged in mercantile business, at Fryeburg—had clerked two years previously for his brother in Cornish—where he remained eight years. He then engaged, at Portland, in grocery and lumber trade with his brother Thomas, and remained six years; then returned to Cornish in 1851, and was associated with his brother John in trade until 1886. Mr. O'Brien has had a very active and successful business career, and is spending the evening of his days in a beautiful home surrounded by all material comforts. Children: *Helen*,⁴ *Clara*,⁴ m. Dr. Southard, of Portland, and *Charles*,⁴ m. Hattie Bailey, of Cornish, now in Grovetown, N. H.
 9. NANCY L.,³ b. May 12, 1812; d. in Boston, Oct. 29, 1838, aged 26.
 10. MARTHA M.,³ b. Oct. 10, 1814; m. David Harmon, Sept. 29, 1839.
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Osgood Family.

The Osgood family was of English origin and since their settlement in New England many distinguished men of letters and eminent professional cadets have arisen from their firesides. Seven children of Lieut. James and Hannah (Hazen) Osgood, from Concord, N. H., settled in the "Pequawket country," now Conway and Fryeburg, and their descendants have been among the most respectable families in the state. Prominent traits are resolution, industry, and a thirst for knowledge. MAJ. SAMUEL OSGOOD,* came as leader of the

* A colored man, named "Limbo," was early brought to Fryeburg, and was sold by Moses Ames to Samuel Osgood for a yoke of oxen. He was sold by the latter to James Osgood, Oct. 4, 1790, for "five shillings lawful money." He d. Dec. 12, 1828. Here was a notable instance of New England slavery.

pioneer families to Fryeburg in 1763. The party rode horseback, and camped for a night in the woods; in the morning found six inches of November snow on the ground. He, Samuel, settled where the Oxford House was subsequently (1800) built by his son, LIEUT. JAMES OSGOOD. This was one of the best known and popular of the old-time taverns. REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., was of this family; also COL. JOSHUA B. OSGOOD, of Haverhill, Mass.; JAMES R. OSGOOD, the publisher, of Boston, and his sister KATE PUTNAM OSGOOD, the poetess.

CHILDREN OF LIEUT. JAMES AND JANE:

- I. JAMES,² b. in Pembroke, N. H., Nov. 23, 1757; m. Abigail Evans, Feb. 17, 1780, and settled in Fryeburg, where, as an active townsman, he spent a useful life. He d. Jan. 16, 1815; his widow, one of the "venerable mothers of Fryeburg," d. Feb. 13, 1846, aged 88 years. Children:
 - I. MEHITABLE,³ b. Aug. 30, 1780.
 - II. POLLY,³ b. July 16, 1782; d. Mar. 3, 1783.
 - III. SAMUEL,³ b. Feb. 3, 1784.
 - IV. POLLY,³ b. Mar. 25, 1786.
 - V. JAMES,³ b. May 9, 1788; m. Elizabeth Lovejoy, and had issue, six children, b. in Fryeburg:
 - (1). *Henry B.*,⁴ b. Oct. 5, 1811; d. June, 1844.
 - (2). *Eliza A.*,⁴ b. Oct. 11, 1813.
 - (3). *Samuel*,⁴ b. Dec. 11, 1815.
 - (4). *Timothy*,⁴ b. Dec. 27, 1817.
 - (5). *Mary S.*,⁴ b. Apr. 26, 1820; d. May 23, 1834.
 - (6). *James E.*,⁴ b. July 14, 1822; d. Jan. 25, 1823.
 - VI. SUSANNA,³ b. Apr. 25, 1790.
 - VII. JENNY,³ b. July 25, 1792.
 - VIII. ANNA,³ b. Aug. 17, 1794; m. Capt. Joshua B. Osgood, who settled in Denmark.
 - IX. ABIGAIL,³ b. July 27, 1796.
 - X. HANNAH,³ b. Aug. 12, 1799.
 - XI. LEWIS,³ b. Jan. 17, 1801; d. June 3, 1802.
 - XII. ELIZA,³ b. June 6, 1804.
 - XIII. LEWIS,³ b. June 16, 1806.
2. MARY,² b. in Pembroke, N. H., Aug. 29, 1759.
3. SAMUEL,² b. in Concord, N. H., Mar. 2, 1762; d. May 8, 1762.
4. HANNAH,² b. in Concord, N. H., May 18, 1763.
5. SUSANNA,² b. in Fryeburg, Sept. 18, 1765; d. Jan. 14, 1768.
6. SUSANNA,² b. in Fryeburg, Dec. 17, 1767; d. Jan. 28, 1785.
7. SARAH,² b. in Fryeburg, Dec. 31, 1765.
8. ANNAH,² b. in Fryeburg, Feb. 9, 1772.
9. ELIZABETH,² b. in Fryeburg, July 25, 1774.
10. JANE,² b. in Fryeburg, Sept. 29, 1778.

Capt. Joshua B. Osgood,² born in Fryeburg, in 1782, married Anna Osgood there in 1815. He and wife inherited a large estate, consisting of

valuable timber lands in Denmark, and removed to that town. He cleared the farm since owned by William Bean. He purchased mills of Cyrus Ingalls, at Denmark Corner, and engaged in extensive lumber business; sold his real estate to Ellis B. Usher, Esq., of Hollis, in 1835, for \$50,000, and removed to Portland, where he was afterwards a successful business man, and was president of Canal Bank more than a quarter of a century. He had been a seaman and sea-captain in early life. His first wife d. June 10, 1821, and he m. Sally Stickney, of Brownfield, who survived until rising 90. Three sons:

1. JOSHUA B.,³ b. Aug. 31, 1816; d. in infancy.
2. EDWARD S.,³ b. Feb. 11, 1818; followed the sea and d. in the East Indies when about 25 years of age.
3. CHARLES H.,³ b. June 21, 1820; studied dentistry and after graduating practised in Portland.

CHILDREN OF RICHARD AND SUSANNA:

1. JOSHUA B.,³ b. Nov. 17, 1810.
2. WILLIAM H.,³ b. Oct. 8, 1812.
3. JAMES,³ b. Mar. 27, 1815.
4. HORATIO,³ b. Oct. 18, 1819.
5. HELEN M.,³ b. Apr. 3, 1824.

MARRIAGES IN FRYEBURG.

- 1780, May 10, Joshua B. Osgood to Elizabeth Brown.
 1780, Feb. 17, James Osgood to Abigail Evans.
 1780, Dec. 17, Thomas Spring to Mrs. Mary Osgood.
 1786, Jan. 31, Asa Buck to Hannah Osgood.
 1789, Jan. 15, Moses Osgood to Bethia Evans.
 1789, Jan. 22, William Evans to Sarah Osgood.
 1789, Jan. 25, William Thomes to Anna Osgood.
 1790, Nov. 25, Thomas Bean to Elizabeth Osgood.
 1797, Dec. 21, Philip Eastman to Susanna Osgood.

Parker Family.

There were several families of this name settled in the Saco valley towns between which no consanguinity was known to exist.

Kendall Parker, the old blacksmith, gunsmith, and trapsmith, came from Massachusetts and settled at Bog Mill hamlet, where, you know, he continued to hammer away until an aged man. He was a queer, quaint old fellow, who always swore with the harmless words, "by faith." He had a great stack of patched up guns and rifles behind his back entry door, and when bartering with some poor farmer's boy who must have some kind of an "old fusee," Kendall would say: "By faith, that piece is jist as true's a hair; and, by faith,

I can shoot squirrels where there haint any with it." He had a thin, eagle-beak nose, and when advanced in life the end of it sustained neighborly relations with his chin, and the crystal drop always bejeweling the organ might fall betines thereon. Kendall "cushioned" old flint guns, and from the shanks of worn-out scythes forged the most ungainly gun hammers ever dreamed of. But he could make the best trap-spring of any man living, "by faith." The wife of Kendall was Abigail Mace, sister of Squire Fayette Mace, and from her some of the sons inherited their corporeal dimensions. Their family consisted of children named as follows:

1. MARY A., b. Aug., 1805.
2. SUSAN, b. Nov., 1808; m. Horace Harvey; d. Feb., 1830.
3. NATHANIEL, b. Nov., 1810; succeeded his father as blacksmith at Bog Mill. He had a bright family and Horace, now in Chicago, is a wealthy merchant. Mr. Parker is living at the age of 84.
4. JANE, b. Aug., 1812.
5. KENDALL, b. Dec., 1814.
6. MARQUESS D. L., b. Apr. 30, 1817; learned the machinist's trade of "old Pollard" in the shop connected with the cotton factory at West Buxton village, but in early life left the community. He was named for his big uncle, Squire Mace, and resembled him in face and form.
7. BENJAMIN, b. Sept., 1819; d. young.
8. ABIGAIL, b. Aug., 1822.
9. BENJAMIN, b. Aug., 1824; went West.
10. IVORY, b. Feb., 1827; d. Jan., 1831.
11. MARSHALL, b. Aug. 6, 1832.

Nathaniel Parker, brother of Kendall, settled in Hiram, south part, and had a family, of whom two sons, THOMAS and JOSEPH, are now living.

Patten Family.

This family has been traced through Ireland and Scotland to an English ancestry. A RICHARD PATTEN is mentioned as a resident of Pattine, near Chelmsford, County Essex, England, as early as 1119. One of his descendants, RICHARD PATTEN, of Waynefleet, was a man of great distinction between 1422 and 1462; he was Bishop of Winchester and Lord High Chancellor, and founded Magdalen College, Oxford. About 1490 families of the name moved to Scotland, and after a century, descendants settled in the north of Ireland. From Coleraine came HECTOR, ROBERT, and WILLIAM to Boston, about 1727. William settled in Boston, but did not leave male issue. Robert settled in Arundel and had three sons; Hector—erroneously spelled *Actor*—lived in Kennebunk, and Robert, settled in Litchfield.

ACTOR PATTEN was born in the Dimbo, now Belfast, Ireland; married there Miss Sutor, and had children when he came to New England in 1727, as will appear. His second wife was a Widow Armstrong, of Falmouth, and by this

alliance they were connected with the Means family, also Scotch-Irish. He settled at Old Orchard, in Saco, and after living there about forty years removed to Frenchman's Bay, now Sullivan, Me. He had been an elder in the Presbyterian church in Ireland, and was esteemed a very good man. He had three sons by first wife. Of MATTHEW and WILLIAM we have but meagre information.

JOHN PATTEN, born in Ireland, in 1717, came to America with his father, in 1727, married Mary Means, a pious and worthy lady, of Saco, and settled in Topsham, in 1750. He cleared a farm there in full view of Merrymeeting bay; was farmer, blacksmith, and ship-builder. He was religious from his youth and his home was a scene of good order and domestic peace, where the worship of God was regularly maintained. He was a strict observer of the Sabbath, regularly attended divine service, and catechised his children in the evening according to Puritan custom. The following is a copy of the inscription on his gravestone.

"SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
MR. JOHN PATTEN,
*A deacon of the Congregational church in Topsham, a
valuable member of civil and religious society,
and an affectionate husband and parent.*
DIED APRIL YE 7TH. 1795.
'Blessed are ye dead who die in the Lord.'"

This John Patten had a family of fourteen children, eight sons and six daughters. Matthew died young; John and William were taken prisoners by the British and carried to England; William died in prison; John returned home and died in 1780. The other five sons and their sisters married and had families. The daughters exchanged their names for those of Fulton, Randall, Jameson, Harward, Maxwell, and Hunter, and their descendants are now very numerous.

ROBERT PATTEN, eldest son of John, was born in Saco, in 1743, and removed to Topsham when a boy with his parents. He married Miss Margaret Hunter, a pious woman, who was ever a faithful wife and mother. He cleared a fine farm in Topsham, one mile from his father's homestead. He was a farmer and ship-builder; was also engaged in navigation. Several vessels in which he was part owner were lost. Twice his house was burned down. When about 90 years of age had his first illness, but recovered and survived until 98, his mind being vigorous and clear to the last. On the day of his death he exclaimed: "The long-expected and happy day has come." This was on Mar. 14, 1841. He was converted when rising 90 and was ever after a happy, contented Christian man. His experience was very remarkable as written about by his son in a small memoir, from which we have condensed the foregoing sketch.

ROBERT PATTEN, who came from Ireland in 1727 with his brothers, Actor and William, settled in Arundel in 1737. He married Florence Johnston and had issue. His son JAMES married Sally Stone and had a son JOHNSTON, who married Lucy Towne, and their son, JAMES D. PATTEN, born Aug. 26, 1817, became a prominent business man in Saco, where he died Oct. 7, 1865. He married Mary J. Ware, of Gardiner, Me., and had issue: *Charles F.*, drowned in Saco river; *Melville C.*, who married, in 1873, Lizzie, dau. of

Baron Frederick Von Kaas, and resides in Chicago; *Florence*, wife of Maj. Paul Chadbourne; *Nellie A.*, and *Fannie W.*

A ROBERT PATTEN was married to Susanna Goodwin, in Saco, March 13, 1784, and she died in Biddeford, March 9, 1813, aged 88 years.

Patterson Family.

The Patersons, Patisons, and Pattersons are all descended from an ancient Scandinavian family named Peterson early planted in Scotland. The use of the double letters in the name is peculiar to the family in Ireland. Many cadets of the race have been eminent on both sides of the Atlantic, both in church and state.

John Paterson was consecrated Bishop of Ross in 1662. He had at one time signed the covenant. His son, JOHN PATERSON, was made Bishop of Galloway, in 1674, while his father was living. In 1679 he became the Bishop of Edinburgh, and in 1687 was appointed Archbishop of Glasgow. He was under sentence of banishment in 1692, and from that time till 1701 he was confined in Edinburgh Castle. He was released before his death, which occurred in his own house in 1703. His grandson became an eminent solicitor in London.

One of the principal families of this name long owned the estate of Bannockburn, in Stirlingshire, and one of the proprietors was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, in 1686. SIR HUGH PATERSON, one of this family, joined the Rebellion. His mother was Lady Jane Erskine, sister of the Earl of Mar. Prince Charles Edward made Bannockburn house his headquarters in the winter of 1746.

William Paterson, born on a farm in Dumfrieshire, Scotland, in 1655, was descended from a respectable branch of the same family. He was driven from his native land in consequence of his sympathy for the persecuted covenanters, and, going into England, became an eminent merchant in London and in the West Indies. Among the great commercial and financial schemes with which he became identified was the Bank of England, of which he was the founder. He was a man of extensive enterprise, and a voluminous writer on mercantile subjects. In his obituary notice (1719) he was styled "the great calculator."

Among the earliest of the name known to have settled in Ireland were JOHN, JAMES, and ROBERT PATERSON. The former removed from Argyleshire and took up his abode in the parish of Priestland, town of Glenlace, County

NOTE.—JEROME BONAPARTE, younger brother of Napoleon, came to America in 1803, and married Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a merchant in Baltimore. These had a son, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born in 1805, who died in Baltimore in 1870, leaving two sons, Jerome Napoleon and Charles Joseph. The latter was graduated at Harvard College, and is a lawyer in Baltimore. The elder brother, born in Baltimore in 1832, died at Beverly, Md., Sept. 3, 1893. He was a graduate of West Point, and served in the United States army. Passing over to France in 1854, he served in the Crimean war, but came back to America in 1879, a few days before the death of his grandmother, Elizabeth Patterson. In 1871, Colonel Bonaparte married Caroline, daughter of Samuel Appleton, of Boston. Of this union there are two children, Jerome Charles and Louisa Eugene. The Bonapartes inherited wealth. Colonel Bonaparte is a loyal Catholic and delivers addresses at Catholic conventions.

Antrim, about one hundred years (1618) before the coming of his great-grandsons to America.

James Paterson and **Robert Paterson**, probably brothers, were induced by the Scottish planters in Ulster to leave their native place, Glengarnock, in Argyleshire, and in 1614 they took lease of land and houses on the manors of Fort Cunningham and Castle Cunningham, two adjoining estates. James had one hundred acres and "great store of tillage" on the first-mentioned manor, while Robert settled as "cottager" on Castle Cunningham and had "a house, garden-plot, six acres of land, and commonage for cows." In 1620, when an inventory of these properties was taken, there were settled there thirty families of Scotch people, but "not one Irish family."

The New England families, now so numerous, are principally descended from several of the name who came from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1718. Two of these, PETER and WILLIAM PATTERSON, came from the town of Glencelce and settled at Londonderry, N. H. The early generations of the Patterson family in Ireland were connected with the Gilmores and intermarried with them after their settlement here.

Robert Patterson¹ came to New England in 1718 and settled in Saco in 1729. He was born in 1671, in Ireland; married there and had children before leaving. He had charge of the first ferry before bridges were built across the Saco. He purchased land from the heirs of James Gibbins and built a house on Rendezvous Point. After he had made considerable improvement on his farm his wife and children came over, landing at Portsmouth, where Mr. Patterson met them and brought them to his domicile in the wilderness of the District of Maine. He was one of the thirteen charter members of the first church in Saco, and was one of the first selectmen of that town; was evidently a man of considerable enterprise and took an active part in public affairs, as the early records indicate. He was appointed appraiser of estates, a trust involving good judgment, and was frequently a witness of wills. He died Aug. 27, 1769, aged 98 years and 6 months. His wife's name is not found, nor record of children's births. At least four generations of this family have owned and occupied the farm cleared by this ancestor on the Saco Ferry road.

John Patterson,² son of Robert,¹ was born in the north of Ireland, in 1709, and was *nine* years of age when his father came to New England and no less than *twenty* when he came with his mother and younger brother. His wife Elizabeth, born in 1715, died Nov. 27, 1772, aged 57 years. He died July 2, 1779, aged 70 years. No record of children.

Robert Patterson,² son of the preceding, was born in the north of Ireland, in 1713, when his father was 44 years of age. He married Jean Gilmore, of Londonderry, N. H., probably a relative of his family, and succeeded to his father's property. He was a member of the Congregational church. He died June 27, 1797, aged 84; his widow died Aug. 19, 1809, aged 88. Children's names will follow.

Andrew Patterson,³ probably son of Robert² and Jean Gilmore, was born Apr. 25, 1750; married Susanna —, who was born July 18, 1753, and died Oct. 13, 1812; a soldier of the Revolution. Children, b. in Saco, as follows:

1. SUSANNA,⁴ b. May 12, 1775; m. June 13, 1796, John Kimball, Jr., of Buxton.

2. MIRIAM,⁴ b. Jan. 16, 1777.
3. ANDREW,⁴ b. Jan. 3, 1779; drowned from the sloop "Polly" in a squall in 1800.
4. JOSIAH,⁴ b. July 3, 1781; m. Aug. 12, 1802, in Biddeford, to Charity Long, and had issue as follows:
 - I. HARRIET,⁵ b. Feb. 18, 1803; m. Abiatha Clark, Apr. 25, 1825.
 - II. JOTHAM,⁵ b. Sept. 9, 1804; m. Nancy — and had:
 - (1). *Andrew*,⁶ b. Mar. 12, 1829.
 - (2). *Roxanna R.*,⁶ b. June 19, 1831.
 - (3). *Alvah D.*,⁶ b. July 13, 1835.
 - III. ELIM,⁵ b. Mar. 25, 1807.
5. BETSEY,⁴ b. July 3, 1784; m. Nathaniel Deering, July 16, 1812.
6. JOHN,⁴ b. Oct. 8, 1786.
7. DANIEL,⁴ b. June 27, 1788.
8. NAHAM,⁴ b. Apr. 29, 1791.
9. NANCY,⁴ b. Sept. 15, 1793; m. Edward Storer, of Biddeford, June 20, 1811.
10. OLIVE,⁴ b. Mar. 29, 1798.

Samuel Patterson³ was born about 1754; married Jane Means, of Old Orchard, May 7, 1777, and lived for many years on the Buxton road, one mile north of the Congregational church, on the plains land in Saco; was a soldier of the Revolution. He had a hard time in seeking to make a living for his family on this sterile soil and removed into the town of Lovell, Oxford county, where he spent the remainder of his days. There were fourteen children, whose births are recorded in Saco:

1. HANNAH,⁴ b. Sept. 14, 1778; m. John Bryant, of Saco.
2. SALLY,⁴ b. Feb. 15, 1780; m. Samuel Wormwood, of Alfred, July 14, 1803.
3. LOVINIA,⁴ b. May 23, 1782; m. — Brigham, of Lovell.
4. SAMUEL,⁴ b. June 16, 1784; m. Betsey West and lived for many years on Poor island, in Saco; was a ship-carpenter; removed to Greenville, near Moosehead lake, in Mar., 1833, where he was a pioneer, and with his family suffered all the deprivations incident to the backwoods life. He d. in Oct., 1861; his wife d. May, 1861. Children, b. in Saco:
 - I. SARAH,⁵ b. Aug. 3, 1811; m. Horace Smith, of Biddeford.
 - II. SAMUEL,⁵ b. Apr. 10, 1813; died in infancy.
 - III. REV. HENRY A.,⁵ b. Oct. 27, 1818; m. Lydia A., dau. of Ebenezer Lord, of Lebanon, Me.; taught school in early life; was converted Aug. 20, 1832; joined Methodist conference in 1849; ordained deacon in 1851, and elder in 1853; survives at the age of 77. Children:
 - (1). *Martha E.*,⁶ m. John Blake, of Carmel; d. in Falmouth.
 - (2). *Florilla A.*,⁶ d. at the age of 20 years.
 - (3). *Roscoe H.*,⁶ d. aged 19 years.
 - (4). *Asbury F.*,⁶ m., first, Anna Abbott, of Conway, N. H.; second, Dora Coffin, of Garland, Me.; now living in Portland.

- (5). *Stephen O.*,⁶ d. aged 19 months.
- (6). *Olin A.*,⁶ m. Mary Hodsdon, of Deering, Me.
- IV. MARY E.,⁵ b. July 16, 1821; m. — Cousins, of Lyman, and settled in Kennebunk.
- V. MARTHA A.,⁵ b. Jan. 8, 1824; m. William Balcomb, and resided in Lawrence, where he kept a dry goods store; removed West.
- VI. SAMUEL A.,⁵ unmarried. He was educated in Bucksport, Readfield, and graduated at Yale College; now professor in a college at Nashville, Tenn.; a man of profound learning, esteemed as one of the best scholars in the country.
5. ROBERT,⁴ b. Apr. 15, 1786; m. Statira Poor (b. Jan. 2, 1783,) and settled in Brownfield, Me., where he resided several years, but finally removed to the eastern part of the state and lived, when last heard from, in the town of Orono. Issue:
- I. BETSEY,⁵ b. May 20, 1812.
 - II. SAMUEL,⁵ b. July 12, 1815.
 - III. SARAH,⁵ b. Apr. 18, 1816.
 - IV. STATIRA,⁵ b. June 20, 1818.
 - V. ROBERT,⁵ b. April 7, 1821.
 - VI. JAMES,⁵ b. Oct. 5, 1822.
- VII. WILLIAM,⁵ b. July 22, 1828; d. July 10, 1837.
6. ELEANOR,⁴ b. Jan. 10, 1789; m. — Clark
7. RUFUS,⁴ b. June 16, 1791; went from home young.
8. JANE,⁴ b. Feb. 10, 1794.
9. JOHN M.,⁴ b. Mar. 27, 1796; settled in Lee, Me.
10. DORCAS,⁴ b. May 2, 1798; m. Thomas Evans, May 14, 1827.
11. NATHANIEL,⁴ b. May 26, 1800.
12. RUTH,⁴ b. July 16, 1802.
13. JAMES,⁴ b. May 28, 1804.
14. MARY A.,⁴ b. Jan. 7, 1807.

Benjamin Patterson,³ son of Robert and Jean Gilmore, born in 1762; m. Elizabeth, daughter of Actor Patten, of Topsham, Me., and succeeded to the old homestead in Saco, where he died Aug. 11, 1834. Children:

1. ACTOR P.,⁴ b. Feb. 12, 1791; m., Sept. 26, 1821, Lydia Hutchins. He was a ship-master in Kennebunk; d. Jan. 11, 1869; wife d. June 1, 1869.
2. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. Oct. 25, 1795; m., Nov. 5, 1835, Joseph Deavis, of Limington, who d. in New Jersey.
3. CAPT. BENJAMIN,⁴ b. August 20, 1798; m., August 11, 1825, Lucinda Truesdale, who was born at Hudson, N. Y., Mar. 7, 1800, and died at Saco, Nov. 9, 1874. He spent his boyhood on the home farm. At the age of seventeen he went to sea in the ship "Victory," which was cast away, and he with five others were taken from the wreck and carried into Halifax. Being determined to lead a sea-faring life, he again went on shipboard soon after reaching his majority, and became master of vessels sailing from Saco to various foreign ports. He carried the

first steam-engine to South America. The ship "Hungarian," built at Saco, was for many years under his command. His last voyage was in the "Almeda," in 1862. In 1864 he was commissioned to visit Europe to look after three ships, and after his return, in 1865, retired from the sea and mostly from the active duties of life. Captain Patterson was a competent and careful mariner, who, during his long service of nearly half a century on the sea, did not lose a vessel or suffer from a serious accident. He not only understood the science of navigation and the management of a ship, but was also well posted in international and commercial law. He was a man of strict integrity, great sociability, and kindness of heart; gentlemanly in his intercourse with men and highly esteemed by all who came within the circle of his influence and acquaintance. He d. at his residence in Saco, Aug. 31, 1877. Children:

- I. MARY E.,⁵ d. in May, 1833, aged 6 years.
- II. JOHN B.,⁵ was for many years a seaman, being chief officer of the ship "International." He d. of yellow fever in New Orleans, Sept. 28, 1856, at the age of 25.
- III. HENRY,⁵ d. in infancy.
- IV. MARGARET R.,⁵ wife of David T. Given, of Saco.
- V. EMMA,⁵ wife of Albion Sands, formerly of Saco.
- VI. MARIA L.,⁵ was a graduate of the Normal School of Albany, N. Y., class of 1860. She left New York, where she had spent the winter, in the spring of 1867, to return home in the steamer "Old Colony," and has never been heard from since, although her trunk came to Saco.
- VII. CAPT. ALFRED,⁵ b. in 1838; went to sea with his father in the ship "Hungarian" at the age of thirteen. At the age of twenty-five (1863), he took command of the steamer "George S. Wright," and was in government service during the Rebellion; subsequently commanded the steamer "North Point," and for five years the English ship "Waterloo," sailing from London. During his twenty-five years' service on the sea, he visited nearly every port on the globe. When he retired from the sea, in 1878, he settled in Saco, and engaged in the real estate and insurance business.

David Patterson,³ son of Robert and Jean Gilmore, was born August 1, 1764; m., Aug. 2, 1787, Eleanor Means, of Old Orchard, who was born Aug. 1, 1765, and settled on the Ferry road; d. Aug. 30, 1817. Children, born in Saco, as follows:

1. JAMES G.,⁴ b. May 28, 1788. I suppose this was the "Capt. James" who m. Eliza Gray, of Biddeford, July 6, 1833, but there were several of this name.
2. JOHN M.,⁴ b. Sept. 2, 1791.
3. DORCAS,⁴ b. May 15, 1793.
4. ISAAC,⁴ b. Aug. 5, 1799; d. Feb. 15, 1800.
5. ISAAC,⁴ b. Dec. 1, 1801; m. Eliza Hutchinson, May 4, 1833 (who died June 8, 1833), and had issue, a child who d. same day with mother.
6. HARRIET,⁴ b. May 12, 1804.
7. GEORGE,⁴ b. Oct. 16, 1807.

Abraham Patterson³ married Sarah Sawyer, Dec. 7, 1780; a soldier of the Revolution. His wife d. Aug. 3, 1828; he d. Feb. 16, 1832. Children:

1. SARAH,⁴ b. July 17, 1780.
2. MARY,⁴ b. Dec. 25, 1783; m. Israel Potter, June 10, 1802.
3. ABRAHAM,⁴ b. May 4, 1785; d. a child.
4. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. Oct. 29, 1788.
5. JANE,⁴ b. May 13, 1791; m. Thomas Chandler, Mar. 8, 1815.
6. JAMES,⁴ b. Jan. 10, 1794.
7. ALMIRA,⁴ b. Jan. 5, 1797.
8. ISABELLA,⁴ b. May 12, 1799; m. Benjamin Stone, Apr. 5, 1820.
9. ASENATH,⁴ b. Mar. 27, 1803; m. Capt. Mark Sawyer, Apr. 21, 1825.

Daniel Patterson³ married Hannah Sawyer, Oct. 28, 1780. He died Dec. 14, 1817. Children, born in Saco:

1. DANIEL,⁴ b. Feb. 18, 1782; m. Hannah —, who was b. Jan. 22, 1780. He died March 23, 1826. She was called "Widow Hannah" in 1828. Children as follows:
 - I. FIDELIA,⁵ b. Jan. 16, 1811; m. George W. Whitten, Apr. 27, 1828.
 - II. CHARLES,⁵ b. Aug. 7, 1812; } drowned July 7, 1828.
 - III. GEORGE,⁵ b. Apr. 19, 1815; }
 - IV. ELIZABETH,⁵ b. July 26, 1816; d. Mar. 9, 1819.
 - V. DANIEL,⁵ b. Oct. 22, 1818.
 - VI. MARK,⁵ b. Sept. 28, 1820.
2. OLIVE,⁴ b. Mar. 14, 1784.
3. DAVID,⁴ b. May 5, 1786; d. June 6, 1800.
4. HEPZIBAH,⁴ b. July 26, 1788.
5. NATHANIEL,⁴ b. Aug. 12, 1790; m. Jane Coates, Sept. 18, 1814 (she b. Sept. 13, 1786), and had four children:
 1. SETH,⁵ b. May 13, 1815.
 - II. ELIZA J.,⁵ b. Nov. 6, 1817.
 - III. NATHANIEL,⁵ b. Feb. 20, 1820.
 - IV. JOHN,⁵ b. Feb. 28, 1823.
6. RICHARD,⁴ b. Dec. 8, 1792; m. Mehitable —, who was b. Nov. 23, 1801, and had children as follows:
 1. SOLOMON C.,⁵ b. Apr. 19, 1815.
 - II. HARRIET G.,⁵ b. Oct. 9, 1816.
 - III. ABIGAIL,⁵ b. July 11, 1818.
 - IV. EDWARD M.,⁵ b. Oct. 14, 1820.
7. NAHAM,⁴ b. Mar. 16, 1796; m. Dorcas — (who d. Oct. 17, 1832,) and had issue.
8. EDMUND,⁴ b. Mar. 16, 1796, twin to Naham.
9. JOHN,⁴ b. Sept. 26, 1799.
10. DAVID,⁴ b. Jan. 2, 1802.
11. HANNAH,⁴ b. Dec. 27, 1805; d. Dec. 7, 1806.

12. HANNAH,⁴ b. Mar. 7, 1808.
13. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. Dec. 6, 1810.

Robert Patterson,³ son of John and Elizabeth, born May 30, 1748, was styled "of Old Orchard." He married Betsey —, who was born in Saco, Mar. 14, 1751, and had children named as follows:

1. HEPZIBAH,⁴ b. Dec. 30, 1771; m. Joseph Patterson, of whom hereafter, and had issue.
2. ROBERT,⁴ b. Dec. 30, 1778; m. Jerusha Cole, Jan. 26, 1801, and Statira Miller, May 7, 1811. He is styled "Robert, Jr." Children:
 1. EBENEZER H.,⁵ b. Aug. 16, 1804.
 - II. MARTHA,⁵ b. July 25, 1806.
 - III. BETSEY,⁵ b. Feb. 13, 1808.
3. JAMES,⁴ b. April 18, 1780; m. Olive Hopkins, of Saco, April 6, 1807, and had children as follows:
 1. JAMES,⁵ b. Sept. 12, 1807; d. a child.
 - II. TRISTRAM,⁵ b. Oct. 23, 1810.
 - III. WILLIAM,⁵ b. Jan. 4, 1812.
 - IV. HANNAH A.,⁵ b. Nov. 16, 1814; m. Henry Sawyer, Mar. 23, 1828.
 - V. ROGERS G.,⁵ b. Oct. 4, 1817.
 - VI. MARY,⁵ b. Feb. 7, 1819. Olive, mother, d. Jan. 28, 1823.
 - VII. JAMES,⁵ b. Sept. 23, 1827.
 - VIII. CHARLES,⁵ b. Apr. 8, 1830; d. an infant.
 - IX. CHARLES,⁵ b. Aug. 24, 1831.
 - X. MARK,⁵ b. June 3, 1833.
 - XI. JONAS,⁵ b. June 11, 1835.
 - XII. CHRISTOPHER B.,⁵ b. Oct. 16, 1836.
4. STEPHEN S.,⁴ b. June 2, 1784; m. Lovie Kimball, of Buxton, Nov. 24, 1817. He d. Sept. 15, 1830. Children:
 1. STEPHEN S.,⁵ b. July 15, 1818.
 - II. ABIGAIL K.,⁵ b. Mar. 10, 1820.
 - III. JOSHUA K.,⁵ b. Sept. 18, 1824.
5. BETSEY,⁴ b. June 2, 1786; m. Nathaniel Deering (?).
6. ABNER,⁴ b. Aug. 28, 1789.
7. WILLIAM,⁴ b. July 2, 1792; m. Olive —, who was b. June 20, 1796, and had issue as follows:
 1. OLIVE,⁵ b. May 17, 1818.
 - II. DORCAS,⁵ b. Jan. 29, 1820; d. in infancy.
 - III. DORCAS,⁵ b. Dec. 12, 1823.
 - IV. MARTHA,⁵ b. Apr. 24, 1827.
 - V. ELIZA,⁵ b. Dec. 1, 1833.
8. DAVID,⁴ b. Aug. 3, 1794; m. Phebe — (who was b. July 9, 1798,) and had issue as follows:
 1. SAMUEL,⁵ b. Dec. 7, 1825.

- II. MARY E.,⁵ b. Feb. 12, 1826.
- III. JULIA A.,³ b. May 20, 1828.
- IV. ANGELINE,⁵ b. Feb. 18, 1831.
- V. HANNAH B.,⁵ b. Dec. 1, 1833; deceased.
- VI. HIRAM,⁵ b. Apr. 1, 1836.
- VII. HANNAH D.,⁵ b. Feb. 24, 1841.

[OLIVE, dau. of Robt. and Betsey, bapt. Sept. 19, 1789; BETTY, Mar. 8, 1782].

Joseph Patterson,⁴ probably son of Robert and Jean Gilmore, b. July 15, 1767; m. Hepzibah, dau. of "Robert of Old Orchard," who was b. Feb. 21, 1771. He was a soldier of the Revolution. Children as follows:

- 1. BETSEY,⁵ b. Jan. 15, 1796.
- 2. POLLY,⁵ b. Oct. 8, 1800.
- 3. JOHN,⁵ b. Apr. 5, 1802.
- 4. ROBERT,⁵ b. Nov. 7, 1803.
- 5. JOSEPH,⁵ b. Oct. 26, 1807.
- 6. HEPZIBAH,⁵ b. Nov. 27, 1810.

John Patterson⁴ and wife Dorcas lived in Scarborough, and had children born there named as follows:

- 1. NAHAM,⁵ b. Apr. 26, 1812.
- 2. EDWARD S.,⁵ b. Dec. 23, 1814.
- 3. SUSAN,⁵ b. May 14, 1819.
- 4. JOHN,⁵ b. Sept. 20, 1822.
- 5. NANNIE,⁵ b. Oct. 3, 1825.
- 6. EDWARD,⁵ b. Nov. 21, 1831.
- 7. JAMES,⁵ } twins, b. Oct. 22, 1834. James d. Nov. 4, 1843.
- 8. MARY,⁵ }
- 9. DAVID,⁵ b. Mar. 17, 1843.

Alvan Patterson⁵ and Drusilla, of Biddeford, had children b. there named as follows:

- 1. EMILY M.,⁶ b. May 3, 1832.
- 2. MARY B.,⁶ b. Aug. 9, 1834.
- 3. CHARLES B.,⁶ b. Aug. 9, 1836.

PATTERSONS OF BELFAST, ME.

Four of the eleven sons of Robert Patterson and his wife, Jean Gilmore, removed, about 1770-72, and settled on land purchased for them by their father on the east side of the river near where the city of Belfast now stands. Here they hewed down the forest and cleared excellent farms which were inherited by their posterity.

Robert Patterson,³ son of Robert and Jean, was born in Saco, in 1742, and removed to Belfast in 1770. He married Elizabeth Goodwin, in Saco,

NOTE.—MARGARET PATTERSON was published with Jeremiah Brown, in Biddeford, Nov. 2, 1757; do not know whose daughter.

Dec. 21, 1774, and had children born there; hence I suppose he did not move his family "down east" for several years after opening his clearing. He lived on the eastern side of the river, near Garrison hill, and died there Oct. 9, 1829, aged 87. Children:

1. WILLIAM,⁴ b. Nov. 16, 1775.
2. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. Feb. 18, 1778.
3. ANDREW,⁴ b. July 3, 1780.
4. MARTHA,⁴ b. Nov. 23, 1782.
5. JOHN,⁴ b. Nov. 15, 1784; d. Oct. 5, 1789.
6. SALLY,⁴ b. Jan. 26, 1786.
7. ELISHA,⁴ b. Aug. 17, 1789.
8. ROBERT,⁴ b. Feb. 21, 1792.
9. MARTHA,⁴ b. Feb. 7, 1794.
10. GEORGE,⁴ b. Apr. 24, 1796.
11. JENNY,⁴ b. June 9, 1798; d. July 9, 1802.
12. JENNY,⁴ b. Apr. 11, 1804.

James Patterson,³ second son of Robert and Jean, was born in Saco, Me., 1744; married Jane, dau. of Martin Jameson, of Saco, Mar. 25, 1773, he being then "of Belfast." His nephew, Robert, has since lived on the farm cleared by him. He died Feb. 18, 1824, aged 80; his widow died Dec. 14, 1838, aged 89. Children:

1. JANE,⁴ b. Aug. 25, 1774; m. Jonathan White; d. Oct. 25, 1857.
2. ROBERT,⁴ b. July 20, 1776; m. Margaret, dau. of John Mitchell, Jr., of Belfast; lost at sea in Dec., 1830; widow d. Sept. 4, 1872, aged 94.
3. MARTIN J.,⁴ b. Jan. 30, 1779; d. unmarried in Martinico, Aug. 17, 1802, aged 23.
4. SUSANNA,⁴ b. July 23, 1781; m. Robert White; d. Apr. 11, 1867, leaving children.
5. MARY,⁴ b. Mar. 31, 1784; m. Capt. Wm. Furber, in 1806; d. in 1847.
6. MARGARET,⁴ b. Aug. 6, 1786; d. Aug. 10, 1788.
7. JAMES,⁴ b. Aug. 6, 1786; m. Nancy Furber. He d. Mar. 10, 1816.

Nathaniel Patterson,³ third son of Robert and Jean, b. in 1745; m. Hannah, dau. of Martin Jameson, of Saco, Sept. 20, 1770. He and wife "owned the covenant" in the First Congregational church in Saco, May 6, 1771. Several children were born in Saco; hence it appears that he did not remove, with his family, to the east until several years subsequent to his beginning operations there. He had his residence on the eastern side of the river. His death occurred Nov. 12, 1825, at the age of 79. His widow survived till May 26, 1843; her age 99 years. Children:

1. ROBERT,⁴ b. June 9, 1771, in Saco, and d. in Salem, Me., March 19, 1847, aged 76. His children were:
 1. NATHANIEL⁵ (third son), b. Jan. 26, 1798; was admitted to the Bar, at Castine, in 1823, and, after several years' practice in Belfast, in 1831 he removed to West Prospect, now Searsport. He subsequently returned to Belfast and was town clerk from 1847 to 1850, and clerk

of the Judicial Court from 1849 to 1859. In 1860 he was chosen judge of the Police Court, a position which he retained until his death, Mar. 17, 1873.

II. JOHN T.⁵ III. ALFRED.⁵

2. STARRETT,⁴ b. April 4, 1774; lost at sea Dec. 9, 1802.
3. MARTIN J.,⁴ b. April 17, 1777.
4. SALLY,⁴ b. Aug. 30, 1779; m. Abner McKeene.
5. HANNAH,⁴ b. April 18, 1782; m. Isaac Senter.
6. NATHANIEL,⁴ b. Oct. 30, 1785; d. in 1834, aged 49; had a son, *Cyrus*.⁵

William Patterson,³ fourth son of Robert and Jean, born in Saco, Me., April 5, 1746; m. Mary, dau. of John Mitchell, being the first couple married in Belfast. He was designated "William 2d," to distinguish him from "Long William Patterson," a distant relative, who had removed from Londonderry, N. H. After the Revolution he built a large, two-storied house on the east side of the river, where he lived until his death, which occurred May 16, 1828, at the age of 79. His widow died Oct. 26, 1838, aged 92. Children:

1. WILLIAM,⁴ b. Apr. 1, 1773, in Belfast (?).
2. JENNY,⁴ b. Apr. 5, 1775.
3. ROBERT,⁴ b. June 14, 1776; m. Joanna Smith in 1803; d. May 12, 1859, aged 83.
4. JOHN M.,⁴ b. May 26, 1779; d. May 29, 1857, aged 79.
5. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. Oct. 18, 1782; m. William Besby in 1806.
6. POLLY,⁴ b. Nov. 25, 1786.
7. ANNA,⁴ b. Oct. 23, 1788.
8. HANNAH,⁴ b. July 24, 1791.
9. DAVID,⁴ b. Sept. 5, 1794.

William Patterson, called "Long William," was a native of Londonderry, N. H. He married Martha, dau. of William McLaughlin, of that town, and all moved to Belfast in 1770. His wife d. Aug. 8, 1808; he d. in 1810 (?).

Robert Patterson² and Jean his wife had the following children born in Saco. I am not certain about this family and place the record here as copied from the town registers.

1. ANDREW,³ bapt. Nov. 14, 1764.
2. JANE,³ bapt. Feb. 3, 1770.
3. MARGARET,³ bapt. Feb. 3, 1770.
4. MARY A.,³ bapt. Nov. 16, 1796.

GLEANINGS.

Jane Patterson m. Simon Brown, Oct. 24, 1768.

John Patterson m. Lois Woodbury, Oct. 21, 1773. She, as his widow, d. July 30, 1811.

Jane Patterson m. Thomas McCatten, Nov. 29, 1777.

Margaret Patterson m. Robert Hasty, Apr. 20, 1779.

Katherine Patterson m. James Deshon, June 20, 1790.
 Mary A. Patterson m. Samuel Wilson, intention Nov. 6, 1796.
 Jerusha Patterson m. Samuel Googins, April 20, 1820.
 Rebecca Patterson m. Andrew Goodrich, Sept. 28, 1808.
 Susanna Patterson m. John Kimball, June 13, 1796.

Pease Family.

The Pease family in England has been of long standing there, and is said to have been descended from a German stock. The pea vine branched out extensively, as the centuries wheeled past, and became exceedingly prolific. Some of the English variety were early transplanted to our American soil and thrrove remarkably in their new condition. A "slip" from the original stock was named

Nathaniel Pease,¹ b. in 1691, who settled in New Market, N. H. He married Phebe Sanborn, and the vine bore thirteen shoots named Pease. Several were early planted on new land in Pearsontown, now Parsonsfield, and did become fruitful, so much so that a "mess o' pease" could be found there at any season of the year.

Eliphalet Pease,² a son of Nathaniel, before-mentioned, was b. May 13, 1740; m. Mary Pike, in 1774, and sat down in Epping, N. H. He removed to Cornish in 1802, and d. there in 1811. Six children, named as follows:

1. STEPHEN,³ b. Nov. 9, 1775; m. Sarah Johnson, Jan. 5, 1795; d. Sept. 19, 1853. Children were: *Stephen,*⁴ *Mark,*⁴ *Sarah,*⁴ *Nancy,*⁴ *Eliphalet,*⁴ and *Simon.*⁴
2. SIMEON,³ b. July 28, 1779; m. Mary Lord and settled in Cornish, where he d. July 28, 1854. He built a potash factory, run a small country store, kept the post-office from 1811 to 1824, and was a man of much enterprise and thrift, who gave an impetus to the settlement. He had one child, *Hannah,*⁴ who m. Samuel Small.
3. MARY,³ m. Henry Hyde and d. Sept., 1867.
4. NANCY,³ b. in 1781; m. John Clark.
5. JOHN,³ b. Nov. 17, 1788; m. Mercy Phoenix, Feb. 22, 1805, and settled in Cornish, where he d. April 19, 1865. Nine children, as follows:
 - I. WILLIAM,⁴ b. May 21, 1806; m. Eunice Cole and settled in his native town; had one child, *Rosee G.,*⁵ b. June 1, 1831; d. April 27, 1849.
 - II. NATHANIEL,⁴ b. Nov. 24, 1808; m. Abigail B. Norton, May 23, 1832, and settled in Cornish. Children: *Mary A.,*⁵ b. Feb. 2, 1837, m. Capt. A. O. Smart; *Harriet T.,*⁵ b. May 5, 1840.
 - III. MARY A.,⁴ b. Mar. 24, 1811; m. Henry Lord.
 - IV. MERCY,⁴ b. Aug. 7, 1813; m. Hooper Chase.
 - V. NANCY C.,⁴ b. Apr. 23, 1816; m. James L. Small.
 - VI. CAROLINE,⁴ b. Jan. 9, 1819; m. Virgil Griswold.

- VII. JOHN,⁴ b. July 20, 1821; d. Feb. 28, 1838.
- VIII. BENJAMIN F.,⁴ b. Nov. 17, 1823; m., first, Rebecca M. Small; second, Harriet Philbrick. He was a man of considerable prominence, who was deeply interested in agriculture and improved stock. Children:
- (1). *Roscoe G.*,⁵ b. Sept. 10, 1849; m. Fanny Thompson; has *Walter*,⁶ *Ralph*,⁶ and *Fred*.⁶
 - (2). *Sarah S.*,⁵ b. Feb. 10, 1851.
 - (3). *Carrie B.*,⁵ b. Feb. 15, 1853; d. Aug. 17, 1853.
 - (4). *Mary A.*,⁵ b. March 20, 1855.
 - (5). *John*,⁵ b. May 17, 1860; m. Mary Kilgore.
 - (6). *Ellen F.*,⁵ b. Sept. 21, 1867.
- IX. MELVILLE,⁴ b. Feb. 1, 1827; d. Jan. 15, 1860.
6. MARK,³ b. 1790; m., first, Nancy Barker, July 14, 1817; second, her sister Sarah; third, Mrs. Rhoda (Allen) Sawtell, Oct. 13, 1829, and settled in Cornish, where he died. Children:
1. WILLIAM B.,⁴ married Lydia Pease and lives in Limerick. One child, *Sarah B.*,⁵ b. Jan. 14, 1849.
 - II. CHARLES H.,⁴ m. Rebecca B. Kimball, Oct., 1852, and resides at Enfield, N. H. Children:
 - (1). *Walter R.*,⁵ b. Jan. 1, 1855.
 - (2). *Charles F.*,⁵ b. Apr. 12, 1857.
 - (3). *Rebecca M.*,⁵ b. Jan. 17, 1860.
 - (4). *George H.*,⁵ b. May 24, 1864.
 - (5). *Mark*,⁵ b. July 12, 1867.
 - (6). *Wyman C.*,⁵ b. Feb. 20, 1870.
 - (7). *Lottie B.*,⁵ b. Sept. 13, 1871.
 - III. NATHAN W.,⁴ m. Sarah F. Butterfield, Oct. 10, 1861, and lives at Conway, N. H. He is a photographer and publisher of views of White Mountain scenery. One child, *Minta W.*,⁵
 - IV. JOHN M.,⁴ m. Lydia Marr, and resides in Cornish; served in Union army; was in the battle of Fair Oaks. He had *Jessie B.*,⁵ b. Feb. 25, 1857, d. Jan. 24, 1864.

Pennell Family.

The family of Pinel or Pennell is one of considerable antiquity and ranked high among the nobility of Normandy in early times, as appears from the ancient records of that province. One of the companions of William I was Raoul Pinel, who held an honorable position. In *Extente* of 1331 several members of this family are mentioned as jurymen or land owners in different parishes in Normandy. It appears that a Thomas Pinel was Seigneur of

NOTE.—The farms of the four brothers, sons of Eliphalet Pease, in Cornish, all joined, and are among the best in the town.

Melishes, in the reign of King John, but that the estate went to the crown in consequence of the owner's adherence to the Norman side when the separation between the duchy and English monarchy occurred. At the time of the French Revolution one Charles Pinel, Chevalier Seigneur Comte du Chesnay and Grand Cross of S. Louis, emigrated (1789) to the Isle of Jersey.

Rev. John Pinel¹ was rector of Growville in 1598. He m. Susan — and had issue,

John Pinel,² who m., first, Rachel, dau. of Romerie of La Fountaine; second, Jane, dau. of Effard, who d. 1672. He was b. 1604, d. 1665; had issue, as will appear.

Philip Pinel,³ b. 1627, m. first, 1671, Denige, dau. of Philip Le Geyt, sister of lieut.-bailly of that name, who d. 1674. He m., second, Anne, dau. of Clement Le Montais, who d. in 1690. He was constable of S. Trinity.

Joshua Pinel⁴ d. 1650.

Jane Pinel⁴ m. Renand Constance.

Adam Pinel,⁴ son of Philip by first wife, b. 1672, d. 1674; buried same day as mother.

Philip Pinel,⁴ son of Philip by second wife, b. 1676; m., 1698, Mary, dau. of Charles Le Hardy, by whom children, as will presently appear.

John Pinel,⁴ son of Philip by second wife, b. 1680.

Clement Pinel,⁴ son of Philip by second wife, b. 1682.

Thomas Pinel,⁴ son of Philip by second wife, b. 1684.

The two last settled in America and were, presumably, ancestors of the many families now settled in New England.

Rachel Pinel,⁴ b. 1675; d. an infant.

Rachel Pinel,⁴ b. 1678; m. John Marett, of S. John; d. 1722.

Philip Pinel,⁵ eldest son of Philip and Mary Hardy, b. 1699; m., 1723, Mary, eldest dau. and co-heir of John Poingdestre, Seig. of le fief es Poingdestre. He was constable of S. Trinity, Isle of Jersey. Three children:

1. **PHILIP**,⁶ b. 1726; m., 1751, and had five children. He was constable of S. Trinity, Isle of Jersey.
2. **MARY**,⁶ b. 1727.
3. **MARY**,⁶ b. 1729.

Charles Pinel,⁵ son of Philip and Mary.

Mary Pinel,⁵ dau. of Philip and Mary, b. 1705; m., 1728, John, son of Amice Marret, of La Porte, S. Trinity, Isle of Jersey.

Rachel Pinel,⁵ dau. of Philip and Mary, b. 1713; m. Amice Contanche in 1730.

Philip Pinel,⁶ b. 1752, constable of S. Trinity, captain R. J. M.

John Pinel,⁶ b. 1755; m. Mary, dau. of Le Vesconte. He was in the royal navy.

Charles Pinel,⁶ b. 1758; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Mattingly, by whom:

1. CHARLES, ESQ.,⁷ present representative of the family of the parish of S. Trinity, Isle of Jersey.
2. ELIZABETH MARY,⁷ m. James Le Varasseurdit Durel, of the royal navy.
3. AMELIA.⁷

AMERICAN BRANCHES.

Walter Pennell¹ was living in Saco as early as 1647, when he married Mary, dau. of Robert Booth. He had a grant of land in Biddeford, then including Saco, July 12, 1653, described as follows: "To have all ye neck of land commonly called 'Stonie Strand,' being 60 poles bredth or thereabouts be it more or less, and so up into ye woods southwest until 150 acres be completed with all ye profits thereto blonging to the same." In 1657, he was granted "7 akers next to Richard Hitchcock." He d. in 1682. Children:

1. WALTER,² b. Dec. 1, 1649. He removed to Cape Porpoise before his father's death, and was presented before the grand jury, receiving severe punishment. In 1681 he was again complained of by Lieut. Purington, as appears by the following presentment: "We present Walter Penwell Jr. for marking Mr. Watts his horse, as I apprehend to appropriate to himself, and upon his reproof for so doing sayd Penwell sayd Devil take him, and turned him agoing." After his father's death he returned to Saco, and as an inhabitant of that town, in 1682, he received fifteen stripes for killing the cow of Joseph Bowls, of Wells. He subsequently moved to York, where he was living in 1722, at the age of 74 as he stated in an affidavit. I have no proof to show connection between this Walter Pennell and the families in various parts of the state, but believe all to have been his descendants. The family was settled in Saco more than a hundred years before Clement Pennell, of Falmouth, who heads that branch, was married in 1742.
2. MARY,² b. May 12, 1652; m. Giles Hibbins.
3. DEBORAH,² b. Dec. 30, 1654.
4. SARAH,² b. Aug. 2, 1664.
5. SUSANNA,² b. Mar. 29, 1669.
6. JOHN,² d. the same year of his father, 1682.

Thomas Pennell¹ m. Lydia Sands, Nov. 15, 1770; lived in Buxton, where he d. April 9, 1802; his wife d. Jan. 31, 1823. Children as follows:

1. MOLLY,² b. Nov. 18, 1771; m., Oct. 23, 1794, Zebulon Murch, of Gorham, Me.
2. BETTY,² b. April 13, 1774.
3. THOMAS,² b. Oct. 18, 1775; m. Jane Berry. He d. Mar. 14, 1864; had issue, whose names follow:
 - I. THOMAS,³ b. Sept. 3, 1805; d. Mar. 12, 1824.
 - II. JAMES,³ b. Aug. 26, 1808.
 - III. BENJAMIN,³ b. July 3, 1811.
 - IV. HORACE,³ b. May, 27, 1819.
 - V. ANNA,³ b. Aug. 15, 1821.
4. LYDIA,² b. April 13, 1776; m. John White, of the "Plantation called Greene near Belfast," Feb. 4, 1810.

5. WILLIAM,² bapt. June 14, 1778.
6. EPHRAIM,² b. Jan. 15, 1779; m. Lydia —, and d. Jan 7, 1839. Children, born in Buxton:
 - I. ZEBULON,³ b. Feb. 7, 1802; d. Dec. 11, 1823.
 - II. HANNAH,³ b. May 21, 1804.
 - III. PAULINA,³ b. Feb. 12, 1809; d. Jan. 4, 1826.
 - IV. MARY,³ b. Feb. 22, 1812.
 - V. SALLY,³ b. Sept. 13, 1816.
 - VI. LEVI,³ b. June 6, 1819; d. Feb. 24, 1850.
 - VII. ANSEL,³ b. Feb. 5, 1822; d. Dec. 30, 1872.
7. JAMES,² b. Apr. 10, 1780; m. Jane Berry, Sept. 15, 1803.
8. SAMUEL,² b. Mar. 20, 1782; m. Deborah —, who d. Aug. 30, 1872. He d. Dec. 28, 1835. Their children, b. in Buxton, were as follows:
 - I. SAMUEL,³ b. Apr. 5, 1810.
 - II. ALVAH,³ b. Aug. 25, 1812; d. Nov. 30, 1880.
 - III. NANCY,³ b. April 25, 1815; d. May 4, 1835.
 - IV. LYDIA,³ b. Dec. 20, 1817.
 - V. ELIZA,³ b. Jan. 6, 1820.
 - VI. MERCY,³ b. Dec. 20, 1825.
 - VII. HARRIET,³ b. Feb. 28, 1828.
 - VIII. ALMIRA,³ b. May 2, 1831.
9. JABEZ,² b. Aug. 11, 1783; m. Mercy Redlon, Dec. 14, 1809, and had issue. Sons lived at Bar Mills. Widow lived to be very aged.
10. RACHEL,² b. Nov. 18, 1786.
11. HANNAH,² b. Sept. 11, 1790.
12. SALLY,² b. June 20, 1792.

Thomas Pennell, of Buxton, m. Sarah —, and had eight children, born there. I do not know whose son he was. Issue as follows:

1. THOMAS, b. Mar. 18, 1810.
2. CHARLES, b. Oct. 20, 1811.
3. JONES, b. Aug. 27, 1813.
4. GEORGE, b. Sept. 24, 1815.
5. EUNICE, b. July 1, 1817.
6. JOHN, b. Mar. 14, 1819.
7. SOPHIA, b. Mar. 11, 1821.
8. EPHRAIM, b. Mar. 7, 1823.

Henry Pennell, of Buxton, m. Eunice Thomes, Aug. 24, 1820, and had, born there:

1. THOMAS T., b. June 22, 1821.
2. ALEXANDER H., b. Mar. 27, 1826.

Alvah Pennell married and had issue.
Levi Pennell married and had issue.

Poingdestre--Pendexter.

From ancient documents preserved in Normandy it appears that as early as 1250 Geoffroy and Rarnel Poingdestre were land owners in the Isle of Jersey. In 1421 John Poingdestre was bailly of the island, and in 1452, his son of the same name filled the office. A grandson of the first John was bailly in 1467. In 1485 John Poingdestre was lieutenant-bailly, as was his descendant of the same name, in 1669. For several generations the Poingdestres have possessed the fief of Grainville, in the parish of S. Saviour. They have always held a high social position in the island.

An eminent member of the family was John Poingdestre, son of Edward, born in 1609. He became fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and was one of the earliest who shared in the benefits of the Jersey scholarships. He was possessed of those faculties which adorn public and private life, and these were employed in his intercourse with his fellow-men. He was a master of the Greek language and wrote it with great facility and beauty. He was an official during the reign of Charles I; was dismissed from his fellowship by Parliamentary visitors, when he settled in Jersey. He was in Elizabeth Castle during its siege by the Republicans; was commissioned to visit France to confer with Charles II, in relation to affairs in Jersey. After the expulsion of the Royalists from the island, he went voluntarily into exile, and at the Restoration, he was rewarded for his loyalty by the office of lieut.-bailly, in 1669. After many years of faithful service he retired from that office, but continued to hold his seat as jurat until death. He was interred in the church of S. Saviour, where an epitaph in Latin exists to his memory. His portrait is preserved at the family seat.

For five successive generations the representative of this family sat as jurat of the Royal Court of the island of Jersey, the last dying in 1831.

The eldest branch is now represented by Edward Gibbs Poingdestre, Esq., of Grainville House, and a junior branch of the family, by the Rev. George Poingdestre, of S. Anastasius.

PEDIGREES OF POINGDESTRE OF JERSEY.

1. GEORGE,¹ m. Gisette, niece of Sir Thomas Ahaier. He was Seigneur of the fief es Poingdestre; d. in 1514, leaving two sons, viz.:
2. JOHN,² Seig. of fief es Poingdestre, d. in 1583, leaving issue, and
3. THOMAS,² m. Catherine, dau. of Thomas Lampriere, widow of Richard Langlois and Clement Messervy. He was constable of S. Saviour; had issue, of whom hereafter.
4. EDWARD,³ was twice married. His first wife was Margaret, dau. of Clement Messervy, to whom m. in 1562; second wife, Pauline, dau. of Guyon Ahaier. Issue by both unions. He eldest son of John² (2).
5. JOHN,³ second son of John² (2), m. Perotine, dau. of Peter Laell, and had issue, of whom hereafter.
6. THOMAS,³ son of Thomas² (3), b. in 1544; m. Jane, dau. of Stephen La Cloche, and had issue.

7. BENJAMIN,³ brother of the preceding.
8. THOMAS,⁴ son of Edward³ and Margaret Messervy, b. in 1582; m. Elizabeth, dau. of — Effard, and had issue as will appear. He was Seig. fief es Poingdestre.
9. JOHN,⁴ son of Edward³ and Pauline, b. in 1609; m. Ann, dau. and co-heir of Lawrence Hamptoune, Viscomte of Jersey, by whom issue. He was M. A. fellow of Exeter College, Oxford; also lieut.-bailly of Jersey.
10. THOMAS,⁴ bro. of preceding, b. in 1613; m. Mary, dau. and co-heir of James Ripon, and had issue. He was rector of S. Saviour.
11. EDWARD,⁴ bro. of preceding, d. *sine prole*.
12. MARY,⁴ sister of preceding, m. Richard Ainley.
13. EDWARD,⁴ son of John³ (5), m. Barbara, dau. of Michael Regnault, and had a son.
14. THOMAS,⁴ b. in 1571; m. Magdalen, dau. of Thomas Durel, by whom issue.
15. CLEMENT,⁴ bro. of preceding, b. in 1576.
16. PHILIP,⁵ son of Thomas⁴ (8), b. 1620; m. Sarah, dau. of Rev. John Pinel, and had issue. He was Seig. of fief es Poingdestre.
17. JACOB,⁵ bro. of preceding, m. and had three children.
18. GEORGE,⁵ bro. of preceding, settled in Virginia, and was probably ancestor of the southern branches of the family.
19. RACHEL,⁵ sister of preceding.
20. CHARLES,⁵ son of John⁴ (9), m., in 1684, Ann, dau. of Hilgrove, by whom seven children.
21. ELIZABETH,⁵ sister of preceding, m., in 1684, George Baudinel.
22. JOHN,⁵ son of Thomas⁴ (10), m. Susan, dau. of John Seale; had issue.
23. THOMAS,⁶ brother of preceding, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Louis Roudel, minister at Plour, Brittany.
24. PAULINE,⁶ sister of preceding, m. Thomas DeLacy.
25. MARY,⁶
26. ELIZABETH,⁶
27. ANN,⁶
28. JANE,⁶
- } sisters of preceding.
29. PETER,⁶ son of Edward⁴ (13), m., first, Mary, dau. of — Fillenel; second, Catherine, dau. of Gilles Dolbel.
30. THOMAS,⁶ b. 1602; m., 1625, Sarah, dau. of — Janvrin; had issue.
31. JANE,⁶ sister of preceding, m. Stephen Amy.
32. BLANCHE,⁶ sister of preceding, m. Nicholas Anthoine.
33. EDWARD,⁶ son of Philip⁵ (16), m. Susan, second dau. of Peter Poingdestre, and had issue, a numerous family. He was Seig. of fief es Poingdestre.
34. PHILIP,⁶ brother of preceding.
35. SARAH,⁶ sister of preceding.
36. JOHN,⁶ son of Jacob⁵ (17).

37. THOMAS,⁶ brother of preceding.
38. MARY,⁶ sister of preceding, m. G. Nicolle.
39. JOHN,⁶ son of Charles⁵ (20), b. in 1693; m. Jane, dau. and co-heir of Philip Amy, of the Castillon de Haute, by whom issue.
40. COLLETTE,⁶ }
 41. ANN,⁶ }
 42. RACHEL,⁶ } daughters of Charles Poingdestre⁵ (20).
 43. SUSAN,⁶ }
 44. JANE,⁶ }
 45. ELIZABETH,⁶ }
46. JOHN,⁶ }
 47. MARY,⁶ } children of John Poingdestre,⁵ (22).
 48. THOMAS,⁶ }
 49. EDWARD,⁶ }
50. GEORGE,⁶ son of Thomas⁵ (30), b. in 1661; m. in 1698, Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of Charles Marett, and had issue, five daughters.
51. PHILIP,⁶ brother of preceding.
52. ELIZABETH,⁶ sister, m. Robert Smith.
53. MARY,⁶ sister, m. George Pinel.
54. JOHN,⁷ son of Edward,⁶ (33), b. in 1671; m. Mary, dau. of Rev. Francis Le Conteur, and had issue. He was Seig. of the fief es Poingdestre.
55. PETER,⁷ brother of preceding.
56. EDWARD,⁷ brother of preceding.
57. NICHOLAS,⁷ brother of preceding, m. and had a son.
58. CHARLES,⁷ brother of preceding.
59. JANE,⁷ sister of preceding.
60. JOHN,⁷ son of John,⁶ (39), m. Elizabeth, dau. of Francis Ripon, Seig. of Nourmont, and had issue. He was jurat R. C.
61. PHILIP,⁷ brother of preceding, m. Margaret, dau. of Geellichan, and had three daughters.
62. ANN,⁷ eldest dau. of George⁶ (50), m. Charles Marett; was co-heir.
63. JANE,⁷ sister of preceding, m. Jacot Le Tonze.
64. SARAH,⁷ }
 65. MAGDALEN,⁷ } sisters of the preceding.
 66. MARTHA,⁷ }
67. MARY,⁸ dau. of John⁷ (54), and co-heir, m. Philip Pinel, of S. Trinity. She was lady of the fief es Poingdestre.
68. JANE,⁸ sister of preceding, d. *sine prole*.
69. ANN,⁸ sister of preceding, d. *sine prole*.
70. SARAH,⁸ sister, m. Nicholas Le Bas.
71. NICHOLAS,⁸ son of Nicholas⁷ (57), m. and had issue as will appear.
72. JOHN,⁸ son of John⁷ (60), m. Elizabeth, dau. of Matthew Gosset, and had issue. He was a jurat R. C.

73. JANE,⁸ eldest dau. of Philip⁷ (61.) was co-heir. She m. John de Cateret, Seig. of Vincheles-de-Bas.
74. MARGARET,⁸ sister of the preceding. A sister, name unknown, m. Germain Aubin.
75. JOHN,⁹ son of John⁸ (72), was twice m. First to Jane, dau. of Clement Hanery, by whom a dau.; second, Martha, dau. of Clement Rueling, by whom issue.
76. JAMES,⁹ son of John⁸ (72), m. Grace, dau. of Laird at S. Martin, 24 April, 1828, aged 31, and had issue, two sons.
77. ELIZABETH,⁹ sister of preceding, m. O. R. Lampriere, Seig. of Rozel.
78. ANN,⁹ sister of preceding, m. John Leigh.
79. JANE,⁹ sister of preceding.
80. PHILIP,⁹ son of Nicholas⁸ (71), m. and had issue, two daughters.
81. JOHN,⁹ bro. of the preceding.
82. MARY,⁹ sister of preceding, m. Peter Le Fairre.
83. EDWARD GIBBS,¹⁰ son of John⁹ (75), now (1890) of Grainville House, Isle of Jersey, in the parish of S. Saviour. Head of the Poingdestre family.
84. JAMES, ESQ.,¹⁰ clerk in House of Commons, son of James⁹ (76).
85. JOHN,¹⁰ brother of preceding, d. at Rozel Manor, Mar. 13, 1849, aged 23.
-
86. PETER, b. 1619; m. Jane, dau. of John Pallot, by whom six children, namely: *Peter: Jane*, eldest dau. and co-heir; *Susan*, m. Edward Poingdestre; *Elizabeth*, m. — Machon; *Martha*, m. John Mowrant; *Sarah*, m. Thomas Le Breton.
-
87. ANN,¹⁰ eldest dau. of Philip⁹ (80), and co-heir, m. Moses Gibant.
88. MARY,¹⁰ sister of preceding, m. Matthew Le Gallais, of Surville; third, Charles De Ste Croix.

POINGDESTRES OF S. PETER.

1. THOMAS¹ m. Janette, dau. of Baudaius, in 1641; had issue as follows:
2. THOMAS,² b. in 1644; m. dau. of Payn and had issue.
3. JAMES,² b. in 1650.
4. SARAH,² b. in 1642.
5. THOMAS,³ son of Thomas² (2), b. 1674; m. Mary, dau. of Des Laudes, and had issue.
6. PHILIP,⁴ b. in 1706.
7. CHARLES,⁴ b. in 1708; m., in 1732, Jane, dau. of Le Feuvredit-Filatre, and had issue.
8. CLEMENT,⁴ b. in 1709.
9. THOMAS,⁴ b. in 1713; m., 1738, and had *Thomas*,⁵ *Jane*,⁵ and *Elizabeth*.⁵
10. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. in 1715.

11. CHARLES,⁵ b. in 1736, } children of Thomas⁴ (9).
12. PHILIP,⁵ b. in 1742, }
13. HENRY,⁵ b. in 1752; m. dau. of George Ingourville, by whom issue.
14. JANE,⁵ b. in 1745, }
15. ELIZABETH,⁵ b. in 1747, } children of Thomas⁴ (9).
16. MARY,⁵ }
17. SUSAN,⁵ }
18. GEORGE,⁶ m. Ann, dau. and co-heir of Philip Lesbrrel, and had issue. Lieutenant-colonel, R. J. M.
19. MARY,⁶ sister of preceding, m. Joshua Picot.
20. ELIZABETH,⁶ sister of preceding, m. Aaron De Ste Croix.
21. REV. GEORGE,⁷ M. A., m. Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. William Smith, R. N., and has issue. He is principal of grammar school and incumbent of S. Matthew's. Children: *Georgiana*,⁸ *Elizabeth*,⁸ and *Emily Frances*,⁸ dec.

AMERICAN BRANCHES.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Poindestres were Huguenots, which probably accounts for their settlement in the Isle of Jersey. Members of the family came to Virginia about the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and were evidently Huguenots direct from France. A Thomas Poindexter came from England to Virginia in 1740, and his descendants are scattered through nearly all of the southern and northwestern states; a very numerous people. A descendant was senator to Congress from Mississippi in 1835; another was the distinguished Poindexter Dunn, of Arkansas, M. C., who died in 1884; another, the famous minister of religion, Rev. A. M. Poindexter, of Virginia, who died in 1874. In the work by S. S. Cox entitled "American Humor" there is reference to the southern families of this name, in which they are said to be leading men in the states where they domiciled. J. D. Poindexter, M. D., assistant surgeon in the U. S. Army, son of Thomas, son of John, son of Thomas, was from Franklin county, Va. The clerk of courts for this county informs me that the name abounds in his records, and gives the names of C. T. Poindexter, Martinsville, Va., and W. C. Poindexter, S. F. Poindexter, and John W. Poindexter, of Union Hall, Va. The recorder of Louisa county says his county was formed in 1742 and finds many names of Poindexters on the records. A Mr. Poindexter is now librarian of the Virginia State Library in Richmond.

PENDEXTERS OF MAINE.

Henry Pendexter¹ was an inhabitant of Biddeford, Dec. 20, 1727, and at that date he married Deborah Wellfeald there. In 1728 he paid four pounds for land in the township, and May 27, 1730, he paid cash for "his privilege over the stares." We suppose he came from Portsmouth or Newington, N. H., and was of the same family as the Pendexters in Bartlett. His family was large and several sons were married in Biddeford, whose subsequent history is unknown. We give the names as found in the early town records.

1. ABIGAIL,² b. Dec. 6, 1729; d. Dec. 23, 1729.
2. MARY,² b. Dec. 23, 1730.
3. HENRY,² b. June 18, 1732; m. Sarah Sheperd, Aug. 10, 1755, and settled on a farm in Biddeford, where he continued to reside until 1774-5, when he sold his land and homestead for a parsonage to the Congregationalist parish and removed to Francisborough, now Cornish, with his sons and daughters. He was one of the first who entered the wilderness of this township; a tradition says *the* first. It has been reported that he carried up his household chattels on hand-sleds. He certainly built a cabin on the stream that issues from Trafton's pond more than a year before moving his family from Biddeford. He made a clearing and planted a piece of "burnt ground corn," and two of his sons lived there alone about three months while keeping the bears from the growing crop. They betimes went to a hill-top and looked down the valley with the hope of seeing their father coming. They were lonesome but dutiful; they enjoyed excellent health, killed plenty of game with the gun left with them, caught fish from the stream near their cabin, were stimulated by the howling of wolves at night; they were not harmed and survived until a good old age to relate to their descendants the adventures of their pioneer days. Mr. Pendexter was probably dead in 1778, as his name does not appear on the tax list that year; however, he may have conveyed his estate to his sons.
4. RACHEL,² b. April 9, 1736.
5. PAUL,² b. Oct. 21, 1737; m. Hannah March, in Biddeford; no other information.
6. THANKFUL,² b. Sept. 15, 1742; m. William March, in Biddeford.
7. SIBBLEY,² b. Oct. 14, 1744; m. Mary Joy, in Biddeford, Feb. 28, 1766.
8. BARSHEBA, b. Sept. 10, 1746; m. Moses Stevens, in Biddeford, Nov. 20, 1765.
9. HANNAH,² m. David Sawyer, Jr., of Saco, in 1765.
10. STEPHEN,² m. Hannah Curtis, of Biddeford, May 6, 1797, and had issue, MARY,³ b. May 28, 1798; *Rhoda*,³ b. Dec. 12, 1801.

CHILDREN OF HENRY AND DEBORAH:

- I. ELIAB,³ b. April 1, 1761; m. Mary Thomas, of Biddeford, Sept. 19, 1783, and settled in the township called Francisborough, now Cornish. He d. Nov. 23, 1842; his wife d. Oct. 28, 1846, aged 82 years and 8 months. These were buried in a small walled enclosure by the road-side near their old home. Several of his eleven children were interred in the same ground.
 - I. LYDIA,⁴ m. Stephen Day.
 - II. SUSAN,⁴ m. Philip Severence, and was the mother of Eliab, James, and Darling.
 - III. ELD. SAMUEL,⁴ b. 1795; m. Katherine Morrell, and built a log-house on the mountain-side, some distance from the present carriage road, by the side of which his homestead buildings, subsequently built, were recently burned down. In a small lot, enclosed by a stone-wall, far back on the hill-side, among the tangled bushes and menacing

- briars, we found the graves of this man and his wife. He was a licensed preacher of the old stamp Freewill Baptist denomination; an earnest advocate of temperance. He d. Mar. 6, 1869, aged 74 years; his widow d. Dec. 5, 1876, aged 82 years and 10 months. Six children, of whom hereafter.
- IV. JOHN,⁴ m. Sarah Stewart, and lived on the homestead.
 - V. ELIAB,⁴ entered the army during the war of 1812, and d. near Burlington, Vt.
 - IV. OLIVER,⁴ m. Nancy and Eliza Bickford.*
 - VII. DAVID,⁴ never married.
 - VIII. SALLY,⁴ m. Samuel Day.
 - IX. AURELIA,⁴ d. June 7, 1835, aged 32 years.
 - X. ALMIRA,⁴ m. Edmund Kennard, who d. April 24, 1881, aged 74 years and 3 months. She d. April 2, 1891 (?), aged 82 years and 9 months.
 - XI. MARY,⁴ never married (some say Hannah).
2. PAUL,³ m. Hannah Wales, or Whales, of Cornish, and settled in that town. He and wife were buried in the same lot with his brother Eliab, in what is now called the "Kennard neighborhood." No records of his family were found. Names as follows:
 - I. PAUL,⁴ m. Lydia Haley, Dec. 2, 1817.
 - II. HENRY,⁴ m. Hannah Pendexter; second, Jane Pendexter, and had issue.
 - III. WILLIAM,⁴ m. Elizabeth Morrill.
 - IV. NATHAN,⁴ m. Charlotte Meserve.
 - V. SARAH,⁴ m. Theodore Stuart; second, John Pendexter.
 3. EDMUND,³ m. Mary, dau. of Daniel Field, of Hollis, Oct. 15, 1794, and settled in Cornish, where his children, whose names follow, were born:
 - I. NOAH,⁴ m. Judith Alley.
 - II. OLIVER,⁴ m. Clarissa Johnson.
 - III. ANNIE,⁴ m. Henry Pendexter and is now living (1894) with her son Edmund in Cornish.
 - IV. SIBBLEY,⁴ m. Abigail Johnson.
 - V. RACHEL,⁴ m. Matthias Ridlon, of Sweden, Me.
 - VI. SARAH,⁴ m. Jonathan Pendexter.
 4. HENRY,³ m. Polly Watson and had issue, six children, as follows:
 - I. DANIEL,⁴ m. Mercy Weeks, Oct. 18, 1821.
 - II. JAMES,⁴ m. Sally Hammond.
 - III. HENRY,⁴ m. Clarissa Hammond.
 - IV. EDMUND,⁴ m. Jane —.

*While visiting the neighborhood where Henry Pendexter and his sons settled, in the autumn of 1893, we left the main road near a white schoolhouse and entered a narrow valley, guarded on either side by high hills, and proceeding a quarter of a mile emerged upon a broad farm, in the middle of which stood the base of an old-fashioned big chimney surrounded by scattered and decaying timbers from the frame of a dismantled dwelling. It was a beautiful, solitary, sequestered spot, and beneath the shadow of a great maple we found nine graves, slightly mounded still, only marked, with one exception, by low, rough blocks of granite at the head and feet of those who reposed below. Here were buried Oliver Pendexter, his wife, Nancy Bickford, and a daughter. These isolated memorials were all that marked the locality of a once pleasant home, and the silence and loneliness of the place were impressive.—AUTHOR.

- v. JANE,⁴ m. Henry Pendexter, Dec. 6, 1833.
- vi. OLIVE,⁴ m. Robert Brier, Feb. 2, 1832.
5. THOMAS,³ b. in 1767; m. Catherine Whales; second, Mary Sargent, in 1827. He d. July 5, 1852; wife d. in 1868, aged 79 years. He resided in Cornish. Twelve children, as follows:
 - I. JONATHAN,⁴ m. Sarah Pendexter.
 - II. HENRY,⁴ m. Sarah Weeks, June 29, 1830.
 - III. THOMAS,⁴ d. young.
 - IV. THOMAS,⁴ d. in Mexican war.
 - V. ELIZA,⁴ m. Stephen Fenderson, Aug. 10, 1815.
 - VI. KATHERINE,⁴ m. Nathaniel Parker, June 25, 1816.
 - VII. ANNIE,⁴ m. Ichabod Weeks, Dec. 28, 1815.
 - VIII. RUTH,⁴ m. Ezra Miles, Dec. 2, 1824.
 - IX. JERUSHA,⁴ m. George Kennard, Dec. 2, 1830.
 - X. SARAH,⁴
 - XI. GEORGE J.,⁴ b. Oct. 31, 1828; m. Clara B. Watson, a teacher, March 28, 1854 (she b. Feb. 24, 1835). He engaged in the manufacture of clothing at East Parsonsfield from 1858 to 1870; in war times made uniforms for Union soldiers; now agent for a western manufacturing company with home at Auburn, Me. He and wife became members of the Freewill Baptist church at Limerick in 1858, and have since been active in church and Sunday-school work. He and family have a taste for literature, and their home has been well supplied with the best books and magazines. Six of their eleven children are living.
 - XII. DAVID,⁴ m. Eliza Pendexter and lives on a farm in Parsonsfield. Issue.
 6. HANNAH,³ m. George Allard.
 7. SARAH,³ m. James Miles, July 22, 1782 (Int.).
 8. RACHEL,³ m. Nathaniel Day.
 9. MARY,³ m. John Kennard.
 10. ANNA,³ m. Noah Weeks.

Hannah, of Francisborough, and George Perry, of said town, were m. in Biddeford, Nov. 24, 1785.

Hannah and Peter Smith, of Wiscasset, m. in 1809.

Molly and Jeremiah Goodrich, m. Sept. 2, 1786.

Elizabeth and Francis Simons, of Rhode Island, m. July 30, 1790.

Joseph, of Cornish, and Hannah J. Cole, m. in Freedom, N. H., Jan. 17, 1858.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE J. AND CLARA B.:

1. ALMA,³ b. Jan. 18, 1855, in Limerick; m., in 1886, Charles H. Hayden, at Manchester-by-the-sea, Mass., and has two children. She was educated at Limerick Academy, Parsonsfield Seminary, and afterwards graduated from a four years' classical course at the Maine Central Institute; was valedictorian and took first prize for composition. She taught in Norway High school seven years; in Lyndon Literary Insti-

tute of Vermont; also in high schools of Sparta, Wis., and Hopkinton, and Medfield, Mass. She has written poems for many popular papers; some of her home pieces are widely copied. She is now engaged in literary work at her home in Haverhill, Mass. We subjoin one of her poems.

SABBATH STILLNESS.

The bells are done with ringing now,
 And all the earth seems hushed to hear
 Some nearing, far off melody,
 And cautiously as if in fear
 The birdling answers to its mate.
 I list and wait but unto me
 The minstrelsy is not revealed;
 And yet, I know there anthems be
 Throughout the sky, filling the air.
 As one who cannot hear, by eye,
 Or lip, or bowed head, still knows
 The church is filled with pillars high
 With harmony of beauteous sound,
 So, from the listening earth, I know,
 From smiling skies, from blushing flowers,
 From reaching oaks, from vines bent low,
 I know the earth is filled with song:
 The music reaches to the stars,
 And stars beyond, the song prolong.

2. NELLIE,⁵ b. June 8, 1858, at East Parsonsfield; m. C. Franklin Durell, of Oxford, Me., in 1882. She graduated at the Maine Central Institute in 1877; was proficient in the Latin, French, and German. She was a successful teacher until marriage; was supervisor of schools in 1887. She d. Dec. 8, 1893, leaving a husband and one child. She was a lady of remarkable natural talent and many attainments, who was interested in all movements intended to benefit those about her. All who knew her were impressed with her noble character. Being a skillful artist she adorned her home with beautiful paintings, and her gentle ways made it an attractive place.
3. BERTHA,⁵ b. June 17, 1864; was m., Aug. 29, 1892, to Henry Eldridge. She graduated from a four years' course in 1881, at the Maine Central Institute; afterwards studied elocution at the Boston Conservatory of Music. She early developed a dramatic talent, and took first prize at the age of 14 for oratory. She taught elocution in various seminaries, and had classes from Bates College and Nichols Latin School, Lewiston. Although urged to follow the stage profession, she has declined to do so. Her readings have secured high commendations from the press. She lives at Rochester, N. Y. One son (1894).
4. RALPH,⁵ m. Rachel Stephenson, of Bangor, in 1893; is a clothing inspector.
5. CARL,⁵ has musical talent; inspector of clothing.
6. HUGH,⁵ now a student for medical profession.
7. THOMAS,⁵ attending school.

Children of George J., deceased, named J. WATSON,⁵ RALPH W.,⁵ CLARE,⁵ and HERMAN J.,⁵

CHILDREN OF ELDER SAMUEL AND KATHERINE:

1. REUBEN M.,⁵ m., first, Martha O. Poor; second, Sarah Dow; settled in Illinois.
2. CATHERINE,⁵ m. Cyrus B. Morrill; resided in Cornish, and d. in 1883.

3. MARY,⁵ m. J. T. Pike, of Cornish, where they now reside.
4. D. W., ESQ.,⁵ m., first, — La Dow, of Iowa; second, Eliza Grammond, of Detroit, Mich. He resides at Ashton, South Dakota; in early life a teacher, afterwards a lawyer, now said to be a judge.
5. ELMIRA M.,⁵ m. D. M. Parsons, of Parsonsfield, where they reside.
6. REV. SAMUEL,⁵ b. July 12, 1820, in Cornish, Me.; m., Dec. 3, 1849, Ruth Wadsworth, dau. of Charles and Sarah Lewis, b. in Hiram, Aug. 6, 1826, d. Apr. 8, 1875. He m., second, Sarah E. Bucknam (b. in Unadilla, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1824), July 8, 1882; she d. Feb. 1, 1890. His third wife was Sarah E. Jepson, b. at Ashton, Underline, Lancashire, Eng., Mar. 15, 1841, m. Aug. 28, 1893, she dau. of Benjamin B. and Alice Hardy. He was captain of militia, being chosen at the age of 19; licensed to preach by the Parsonsfield Quarterly Meeting, in 1846, and ordained at Georgetown, Me., in 1849. While living in Cornish he was selectman, assessor, and overseer of the poor five years; on the school board, and moderator several years; taught thirty terms of school; charter member Republican party; chairman of Republican town committee; has known much affliction, having lost two wives, and seven children after they had passed their majority; now a well-preserved man; residence, Shapleigh, Me. Issue as follows:
 - I. CARRIE W.,⁶ b. Sept. 3, 1851; d. May 3, 1873.
 - II. CHARLES W.,⁶ b. Oct. 2, 1853; m. Mary Dooly, of Montana, and lives at Boise City, Idaho.
 - III. MARSHALL L.,⁶ b. June 15, 1856; d. Oct. 8, 1881.
 - IV. KATIE S.,⁶ b. July 9, 1858; m. T. S. Bachelder, of Waterborough; d. Jan. 12, 1890.
 - V. WILLIS S.,⁶ b. Jan. 9, 1861; d. Nov. 27, 1884.
 - VI. ADDIE M.,⁶ b. June 11, 1863; m. Frank S. Nowell, of Sanford; d. Nov. 17, 1886.
 - VII. LILLIE A.,⁶ b. Aug. 29, 1867; m. Edward H. Emery, of Sanford, and lives there.

CHILDREN OF JONATHAN AND SARAH:

1. LEVI W.,⁵ d. unmarried at the age of 44 years.
2. CATHERINE,⁵ m. Freedom Berry.
3. WILLIAM,⁵ d. at sea.
4. NOAH W.,⁵ d. at New Orleans.
5. CHARLES H.,⁵ m. Abbie Rhodes.
6. GILMAN B.,⁵ m. Henrietta Paine and holds a position in the custom-house at Portland.
7. EDMUND W.,⁵ m. Almira Downs.

-
1. EUGENE S., b. in Worcester, Mass., Nov. 18, 1858; m. June 27, 1883, to Cora E. Green, of Milford, Mass., by whom two sons. From a lad he exhibited a remarkably industrious and self-reliant disposition. After graduating from the Hopkinton high school, in 1875, he entered the commercial college at Binghamton, N. Y. He was employed in a



EUGENE S. PENDEKTER

shoe factory there in October, 1876; became apprenticed to learn the jeweler's trade. In 1882 he took charge of the jewelry department in a store at Springfield, Vt. On Apr. 1, 1883, he entered the employ of J. H. Merrill & Co., of Portland, and June 23, 1887, he started in business for himself. Mr. Pendexter now has a fine store on Congress St., where he carries a large stock of jewelry and silver ware. He has been agent for the Victor bicycles and has extended sales to all sections of the state. Mr. Pendexter is well known for square dealing and a kindly and courteous attention to his customers. Children:

- I. SIDNEY E., b. Nov. 24, 1885.
- II. VICTOR B., b. Mar. 22, 1889.

PENDEXTERS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

John Pendexter,¹ b. Aug. 21, 1752; m. Martha Jackson (b. Jan. 16, 1753, d. Aug. 11, 1846). He d. Nov. 17, 1835. These were among the earliest settlers of Lower Bartlett; they came from Portsmouth in the winter of 1775-6. It has been said that she rode through the woods on an old horse with a feather-bed under her for a saddle, and a child in her arms; that her husband walked by the side of the horse drawing their stores on a large hand-sled. He built his first house and barn on the intervale. He was taught a practical lesson—in a class with many others—by a sudden swelling of the Saco, and went to higher ground, where he built what became the nucleus of the spacious residence now known as the Pendexter mansion. Here he and his good wife spent the remainder of their long lives. He was chosen selectman at the first town-meeting. He afterwards held several municipal offices and, in 1820, was justice of the Court of Sessions. He was a carpenter by trade; was self-reliant, independent, and industrious; a strict observer of the Sabbath; an earnest Christian. Children:

1. ALICE,² b. May 28, 1776; m. Mar. 31, 1797, Col. Jonathan Meserve; d. Apr. 19, 1872.
2. NANCY,² b. May 18, 1778; d., unmarried, Mar. 30, 1798.
3. SALLY,² b. June 18, 1780; m. Benjamin Pitman.
4. SUSANNA,² b. Aug. 16, 1782; m. Stephen Rodgers; d. Sept. 27, 1828.
5. JOHN,² b. July 29, 1784; m. Susan Eastman, Oct. 8, 1806, and d. May 21, 1840; wife b. May 17, 1786, and d. May 29, 1844. Children:
 - I. GEORGE,³ b. June 14, 1808; m. Ursula, dau. of Samuel Cushman, of New Gloucester, Sept. 2, 1839, and settled in that town. He d. Apr. 14, 1882; wife b. in New Gloucester, Dec. 22, 1815. Children:
 - (1). *John*,⁴ b. in Bartlett, N. H., June 15, 1840; d. Sept. 27, 1841.
 - (2). *Sarah A.*,⁴ b. Dec. 6, 1841, m. Dec. 24, 1865, to C. W. Dunn, of Poland, Me. Several children, well educated.
 - (3). *John C.*,⁴ b. in Bartlett, N. H., Dec. 20, 1843; m., in 1868, Rose A. Witham. Two children: *Lillie*⁵ and *Edith*.⁵
 - (4). *Rev. Merritt C.*,⁴ b. Mar. 27, 1846; m. Oct., 1874, Rebecca W. Strout, of Poland. Two children: *Ursula E.*,⁵ b. in Naples, Me., Jan. 4, 1877, and *Merritt T.*,⁵ b. in Cape Elizabeth, June 9, 1882.

- Mr. Pendexter is a Methodist minister of the Maine Conference and a preacher of eminent ability.
- (5). *Georgie E.*,⁴ b. in New Gloucester, July 29, 1848; unmarried.
 - (6). *Charles H.*,⁴ b. Nov. 4, 1850; m. Nov. 14, 1878, *Mary W. La Monde*, of New York; d. there Feb. 11, 1894. Their children, b. in Auburn, Me., living in New York, are *George W.*⁵ and *Hessie L.*⁵ He was a judge.
 - (7). *Mary E.*,⁴ b. July 23, 1853; m. to J. W. Cole, of New York, Aug. 8, 1877; d. there Feb., 1878.
- II. ALICE M.,³ b. May 11, 1812; m. Rev. Henry Butler, who d. in New Gloucester, Me., Apr. 5, 1850, aged 43 years. She d. in Minneapolis, Nov. 5, 1880, aged 68; had a large family of intelligent children.
 - III. HANNAH E.,² b. Mar. 25, 1814; m. Rev. Thomas Hillman. She d. at Mechanic Falls, Sept. 1, 1886; was a devoted Christian, influential for good, beloved by all who knew her. Two children.
 - IV. SUSAN,³ b. May 24, 1816; m. Dr. J. S. Farnum, of Brockton, Mass.
 - V. AMELIA A.,³ b. Mar. 31, 1819; m. Haskett D. Eastman, of Conway, N. H., Feb. 8, 1844. He was b. June 9, 1818; removed to Minneapolis in 1871, where he resided until his death; had one son.
 - VI. DANIEL E.,³ b. Dec. 9, 1822; m. Harriet O. Cushman; proprietor of Pequawket house at Conway, N. H.; large family.
 - VII. BENJAMIN,² born July 2, 1824; m. Esther P. Dinsmore, and lives at Mechanic Falls, Me. One son, named *Frank*.⁴
 - VIII. LYDIA P.,³ b. Jan. 27, 1827; m. Samuel Shackford, Esq., of Conway, N. H., May 8, 1848. He d. some years ago.
6. JOSEPH,² b. Sept. 23, 1786; m. Lydia Dinsmore, and d. Mar. 29, 1855; wife d. Nov. 22, 1856. Children as follows:
 - I. SOLOMON D.,³ b. April 21, 1813; m. his cousin, *Mary D. Meserve*, Sept. 4, 1838, and d. Dec. 21, 1868; killed by a falling limb; kept summer boarding-house in Bartlett.
 - II. ELIZA D.,² born April 13, 1817; m. Cyrus A. Tasker, June 13, 1850; owners of Fairview House.
 - III. MARTHA J.,³ b. in 1819; d. unmarried, Mar. 7, 1886.
 - IV. NANCY,³ m. George P. Stilphen, Oct. 23, 1837.
 - V. JOHN,³ b. June 24, 1822; m. Malinda Chase, b. in Fryeburg, June 5, 1840; proprietor of Langdon House, Intervale, N. H.
 - VI. MARY D.,³ m. Hazen Pitman.
 - VII. ABIGAIL,³ m. James C. Willey.
 - VIII. AUGUSTA,³ b. in 1834; d. unmarried, May 24, 1860.
 7. BETSEY,² b. Jan. 14, 1789; m. Daniel Meserve, Nov. 18, 1804; d. Feb. 7, 1880.
 8. GEORGE,² b. Apr. 18, 1790; d. May 27, 1797.
 9. MARTHA,² b. Oct. 28, 1792; m. William Stilphen.
 10. SAMUEL,² b. July 18, 1794; m. Lydia T., dau. of Silas Meserve, and d. Mar. 6, 1883; she b. Feb. 27, 1800, and d. July 13, 1868. Children:

- I. SILAS M.,³ b. Nov. 16, 1819; m. Lydia D. Hale, Oct., 1850; d. Jan. 7, 1883.
- II. BETSEY M.,³ b. July 5, 1822; d., unmarried, Mar. 4, 1864.
- III. CHARLES C.,³ b. June 21, 1828; m. Caroline P. Gale, Nov. 22, 1866; d. Sept. 29, 1881. He was proprietor of the Pendexter Mansion.

Pike Family.

John Pike¹ is said to have been a native of Cape Ann, but he was an inhabitant of Epping, N. H., in later years. He became possessed of a tract of land in the wilderness of Francisborough, in the Ossipee country, now Cornish, and some of his children settled there. Although many of his descendants were cut down in early years, his blood flows in the veins of a host of the Cornishites at the present day. His children were JOHN,² BENNETT,² NOAH,² MOLLY,² ELIZABETH,² SARAH,² and ABIGAIL.²

JOHN, JR.,² came to Cornish at the age of nineteen, and with his brother Bennett cleared land for a farm on the west end of the "High Road." Children: Sarah,³ Mary,³ Nancy,³ Job,³ John,³ Thurston,³ Wier,³ Simcon,³ and Eben.³

BENNETT,² came to Cornish, when sixteen years of age, to hew the forest down and populate the town. He m., first, in 1780, Dolly Morrill, by whom one son; second, Hannah Brassbree, step-daughter of Eben Barker. He became a wealthy farmer and useful member of society; was tall and spare and a man of active temperament. He and wife had intellectual parts and transmitted brain force to their children. His pride was in a blue broadcloth, high-collared, gilt-buttoned, swallow-tailed coat. Seven children:

1. OLIVER,³ settled in Sebago and had two sons, Nathaniel⁴ and Edward,⁴ who were lawyers, besides other issue.
2. BENNETT,³ a man of charming presence, was a distinguished lawyer at Bridgton, where he died in his prime. He was a person of extraordinary mind, and gave promise of great success in his profession. He left four children, namely, Mrs. Noah Thompson⁴; Bennett,⁴ who married Abbie Small and went to California, where he died at thirty-two, leaving Llewellyn,⁵ Luella,⁵ and Bennett⁵; Mrs. Edward Trafton,⁴ and Charles,⁴ who died unmarried.
3. WILLIAM,³ m. Mary Morrill; was a graduate of Bowdoin College, studied medicine, and settled in Cornish as druggist. He was scholarly and had poetic taste and ability. His children were Martha,⁴ a teacher, d. unmarried; Ellen⁴; Acsah,⁴ who continued the drug business, and Frederick,⁴ who d. soon after graduating from Bowdoin College.
4. DOLLY,³ m. General Steele, of Brownfield; afterward Dr. Bachelder.
5. JOHN,³ m. Elvira Chick and lived on the homestead. He was a man of literary predilections and humorous; something of a wag and a capital story-teller. He died in life's prime, being survived by a widow, who reached a great age, and four children: Charles W.,⁴ m. Sarah Lewis, lived on the homestead, and served long as supervisor of town schools.

His children were *Vinton*,⁵ *Alvin*,⁵ *Jack*,⁵ lawyers; *Hannah*,⁴ m. Benjamin Clark; *Bennett*,⁴ who was a lawyer and judge in St. Louis, and *Albert*.⁴

6. EZRA,³ graduated at Bowdoin College; was admitted to the bar and soon died. He was a young man of brilliant intellect and many attainments, from whom much was anticipated.
7. HORACE,³ m. Elizabeth Wedgewood and settled in Cornish, where he engaged in trade and served as postmaster. To sum up, we find eight lawyers and two other graduates descended from "Uncle Bennett" Pike.

NOAH,² m. twice: first, Joanna Hurd, of Dover, N. H., and second, Abigail Ripley. Eighteen children, named *Noah*,³ *Eliza*,³ *Samuel*,³ *Mary*,³ *Shedrach*,³ *Michah*,³ *Joanna*,³ *Joanna*,³ *Jane*,³ *Theophilus*,³ *Joseph*,³ *Joanna*,³ *Martha*,³ *Abigail*,³ *Lydia*,³ *Sarah*,³ *William*,³ and *Quincy*.³

MOLLY,² m. Eliphalet Pease, of Cornish.

ELIZABETH,² m. Joseph Smith.

SARAH,² m. Theophilus Smith, of Cornish.

ABIGAIL,² m. Nathan Hilton.

Pingree Family.

Among the early settlers of Denmark were two brothers named Thomas and Parker Pingree. The former was born in Rowley, Mass., Sept. 9, 1771; m. Phebe Alexander, of Henniker, N. H., who was born June 26, 1773. He came to town in 1800 and took up a tract of land in the southern part, where he began his clearing in the fall of 1801. He built a house, and in March, 1802, moved his family, consisting of wife and six children, to his new plantation. His farm was large and produced enormous harvests for many years. All his fields and pastures were enclosed with good stone-walls before his death (about a thousand rods nearly all "double wall"), which occurred Feb. 24, 1848. His family of fourteen children all lived to adult years and were all married and had children when he died. Nearly all survived until "three-score years and ten." Many families in Denmark and surrounding towns are connected by ties of blood with the Pingrees. WILLIAM, the eldest son, was early identified with town business and was called to fill many positions of trust; was justice of the peace for nearly fifty years; represented his town in the Legislature in 1847 and 1848; was a farmer who ran a country store.

Parker Pingree, before-mentioned, came to Denmark in 1805, and cleared a farm about one mile east of the mills at the Corner. He had six sons and three daughters. Jasper, one of the sons, was father of Hon. Hazen Pingree, now mayor of Detroit, Mich.

Plaisted Family.

No better fighting stock was ever represented in New England than produced by the Plaisted family. Of the origin of the emigrant ancestors I have no knowledge. By intermarriage the family is connected with the most respectable lineages in Maine and New Hampshire. CAPT. ROGER PLAISTED was slain in King Philip's war while defending the "Upper Garrison" in Kittery, and the following inscription from a large tombstone at South Berwick, speaks for itself:

"Here lies ye body of SAMUEL PLAISTED, ESQ., son of COL. ICHABOD PLAISTED, ESQ., who departed this life March ye 20, 1731-2, in ye 36 year of his age. Near unto this place lies interred the body of ROGER PLAISTED, ESQ., grandfather to the said Samuel Plaisted, who was killed by ye Indians Oct. ye 16th, 1675 aged 40 years. Also ye body of his Eldest son, Mr. Roger Plaisted, who was killed at ye same time with his father."

ICHABOD PLAISTED was a member of the council from 1706 until his death, Nov. 16, 1715, aged 52 years, "deeply lamented." JUDGE SAMUEL PLAISTED was a gentleman of superior parts, distinguished and beloved. COL. JOHN PLAISTED was for twenty years associate and chief justice of New Hampshire.

Elisha Plaisted, Esq., from Berwick, was an early proprietor of Scarborough, and gave his son Samuel a farm at Winnocks Neck, where, with wife Elizabeth Libby, he settled and remained until old age. After the death of his wife he went to Limington and died there in the family of Joseph Moody, whose wife was his daughter. He had a family of twelve children as follows:

1. HANNAH, b. June 20, 1754; m., Feb. 17, 1779, Joseph Dam, of Kittery.
2. ELISHA, b. Nov. 20, 1755.
3. ESTHER, b. Sept. 9, 1757.
4. JOHN, bapt. July 1, 1759; m. Lydia Moulton, and settled in Standish.
5. SAMUEL, bapt. May 24, 1762; m. Hannah Cilley, of Saco, and settled in Gorham, Me.
6. ANDREW, b. June 1, 1763; m. Molly Libby, of Scarborough. Sept. 13, 1786, and settled in Gorham, Me., where children and descendants were born.
 - I. BETSEY, b. Dec. 20, 1787; m. Stephen Cram.
 - II. SALLY, b. July 1, 1788; m. William Thomes.
 - III. JOSEPH, b. May 9, 1790; m. Eunice Thomes, sister of Col. Amos Thomes, of Harrison, and settled on an eminence in the south part of that town afterwards known as "Plaisted's hill." He had: *Harriet C.*, b. Oct. 12, 1823, m. Jonathan Fogg, Dec. 8, 1844; *Eliza*, b. Oct. 22, 1825, m. Edward Hall; *Summer S.*, b. March 10, 1831, supposed to have been murdered.
 - IV. ANDREW, b. Sept. 18, 1792; m. Eliza True.
 - V. MARY, born Oct. 30, 1795; m., first, John Phinney; second, Oliver Arthurton.
 - VI. MAJOR, b. March 17, 1798; m. Mary G. Libby, and settled on the homestead in Gorham, where he was living in 1882. Six children:

John, b. July 14, 1850, shoe dealer, Manchester, N. H.; *Helen A.*, b. Sept. 11, 1852, m. Herman S. Whitney; *Louisa M.*, b. Aug. 27, 1854, m. Granville Clement; *George P.*, b. Apr. 25, 1857; *Edward W.*, b. May 22, 1860; *Alic B.*, b. May 30, 1870.

- VII. HANNAH, b. Apr. 10, 1803; second wife of William Thomes, of Gorham, Me.
- VIII. HARRIET, d. at the age of four years.
7. ELIZABETH, m. Joseph Moody, of Limington, Me., July 10, 1783.
8. SIMON, m. Harriet Small; settled in Limington and had issue:
- I. JOHN, b. Jan. 1, 1809.
 - II. SIMON, b. Apr. 22, 1811.
 - III. BENJAMIN, b. Mar. 6, 1814.
 - IV. MARY, b. Oct. 14, 1816.
9. WILLIAM, m. Hannah Dyer in 1805, and lived in Portland.
10. ABIGAIL, m. Simon Moulton, of Standish.
11. SARAH, d. unmarried.
12. MARY, m., first, Eben Moulton, of Waterford; second, Josiah Willard, of that town.

Roger Plaisted was an early settler of Buxton; was a soldier of the Revolution. Some say he was in the navy. He d. Oct. 9, 1848; wife Dorcas d. Nov. 4, 1827. He is said to have been at Boston to attend a reunion of soldiers of the Revolution, when rising ninety years of age, where he made a short speech. Children, b. in Buxton, as follows:

1. OLIVE, b. Sept. 3, 1775; m. Robert P. Marr, of Scarborough, May 11, 1797.
2. SIMON, b. May 28, 1777.
3. DORCAS, b. July 17, 1779.
4. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 10, 1781; d. June 22, 1784.
5. MARY, b. Feb. 15, 1784.
6. ELIZABETH M., b. Mar. 24, 1786; m. Amos Mason, Apr. 9, 1807.
7. JOSEPH, b. Oct. 21, 1788.
8. JANE M., b. Mar. 29, 1791.
9. ROGER, b. May 28, 1793.
10. ISABELLA M., b. Aug. 22, 1795.
11. MELLEEN, b. Mar. 26, 1798.
12. JONATHAN M., bapt. Mar. 22, 1799.
13. SAMUEL, b. Nov. 22, 1800.

John Plaisted, of Biddeford, and wife Hannah had issue born there named as follows:

1. BETSEY, b. Dec. 4, 1793.
2. ALEXANDER, b. Apr. 28, 1795.
3. HANNAH, b. July 18, 1797.
4. MARGERY, b. Oct. 21, 1801.

5. MOLLY, b. Jan. 15, 1804.
6. OLIVE, b. Feb. 7, 1806.
7. JOHN, b. Feb. 9, 1808.
8. MALINDA, b. June 9, 1810.

William and Charity Plaisted had, b. in Biddeford, children as follows:

1. JOHN T., b. Sept. 15, 1816.
2. GEORGE C., b. Aug. 14, 1819.
3. WILLIAM, b. Jan. 7, 1824.

Gen. Harris M. Plaisted, son of Dea. William and Nancy (Merrill) Plaisted and seventh in descent from Capt. Roger, was born in Jefferson, N. H., Nov. 2, 1828. He has filled many official positions; a brave soldier in the Civil war, a member of Congress, and Governor of Maine; an able lawyer and eloquent orator. He married, Sept. 21, 1858, Sarah J. Mason, of Waterville, Me., and by her had three sons. Mrs. P. died Oct. 25, 1875, and he married, Sept. 27, 1881, Mabel True, of Exeter, by whom one child. Issue:

1. HAROLD M., graduate of Maine State College in 1881; Stevens Institute Technology, 1882; now solicitor of patents at St. Louis.
2. FREDERIC W., graduate St. Johnsburry Academy and since 1885 editor *New Age*.
3. RALPH P., member senior class of Bowdoin.
4. GERTRUDE H., at home.

Rankin Family.

This is a Scottish surname of some antiquity. At the settlement of Ulster, in the north of Ireland, cadets of the family from Scotland settled there, where descendants have ever since remained. Family tradition has made the ancestor of the Maine families come over with the Scotch-Irish who landed in 1718, but I find that CONSTANT RANKIN was in York as early as 1693, and is mentioned as late as 1735. JAMES RANKIN was in York in 1745, and members of the family were married in Kittery as early as that year. It would appear from the foregoing that the Rankin family may rightfully lay claim to an early settlement in what is now Western Maine. The early records of Wells are prolific of the name, and many have migrated from that town to other parts of the state. The Rankin family of Buxton, a branch of which is now represented in Hiram, probably came with the Dunnells, with whom they were early intermarried, from old York.

Joseph Rankin¹ married Mehitable Dunnell, Oct. 12, 1777. He cleared a farm between the old Dunnell place, on the line of the P. & R. Railway, and Bar Mills, where his descendants have since lived. Children as follows:

1. JOSEPH,² b. Feb. 7, 1778; m. Jane Perry, of Parsonsfield, who was b. May 10, 1778. He seems to have settled in Baldwin, now East Hiram, between 1812 and 1814. At that time his nearest neighbor was John

Watson, who lived three miles up river. He built a mill on Hancock brook, and engaged quite extensively in lumber business; was a man of great size and strength and was sometimes called "one of the Rankin giants." Eight children, named as follows:

- I. MEHITABLE,³ b. May 30, 1802, in Buxton; d. in Hiram, Me., June 19, 1867.
- II. JAMES R.,³ b. Apr. 15, 1804, in Buxton; m. Joanna Watson, of Hiram, where he d. Sept. 15, 1883, having issue, five children, viz: *Ezra*,⁴ *Perry*,⁴ *Thomas*,⁴ *Mary*,⁴ and *Joseph*.⁴
- III. JOSEPH,³ b. Oct. 17, 1806, in Buxton; m. Lydia Wentworth, of Hiram, Mar. 30, 1831, she b. Dec. 9, 1809. He d. in Irving, Mass., Feb. 19, 1866. Children: *Jane P.*,⁴ b. Dec. 2, 1831; *Noah*,⁴ b. Nov. 27, 1835; *Mark*,⁴ b. Aug., 1840, d. in Andersonville rebel prison.
- IV. JOHN,³ b. July 29, 1809; m. Nancy Hodgdon, of Hiram; d. in Canada, Oct. 9, 1863; a farmer and lumberman; a man of large size and great strength. Three children, of whom more.
- V. ENOCH,³ b. May 16, 1812, in Buxton; m. Hope Kimball (intention), May 5, 1837, and died April 29, 1890, in Hiram, Me. Children: *George*,⁴ *Sophia*,⁴ *Emma*,⁴ *Gardner*.⁴
- VI. JANE,³ b. Aug. 26, 1814, in Baldwin; m. John B. Gray, of Hiram; d. there Feb. 19, 1875.
- VII. PERLEY,³ b. May 16, 1817, in Baldwin; m. Margaret A. Richardson, of Hiram, Nov. 24, 1840; died April 3, 1882, in Hiram. Children: *Madison*,⁴ *Lizzie*,⁴ *Cyrus*,⁴ *Albert*,⁴ *Edward*,⁴ *Mary*,⁴ and *Perley*.⁴
- VIII. SUSAN A.,³ b. July 7, 1820; m. Henry Thorn, of Baldwin, June 30, 1849 (Int.); d. in Brockton, Mass., Aug. 18, 1890. Seven children.
 2. MEHITABLE,² b. April 12, 1780.
 3. ELIZABETH,² b. Feb. 28, 1782.
 4. MARY,² b. July 1, 1784.
 5. ANNA,² b. Sept. 17, 1786.
 6. JOHN,² b. Aug. 19, 1789; m. Nellie Harmon and settled on the homestead in Buxton, as farmer; a man of large size and enormous physical powers. Children:
 - I. SEWALL,³ b. Aug. 26, 1813.
 - II. ENOCH,³ b. Oct. 27, 1815; d. young.
 - III. WILLIAM H.,³ b. August 2, 1817; m. Mary, dau. of George Carll, of Buxton, and settled on the old Rankin homestead in that town; farmer; was a man of great stature and massive frame. He d. Jan. 4, 1894. Children: *John A.*,⁴ born Jan. 13, 1848, died Sept. 30, 1852; *Eunice A.*,⁴ b. Dec. 26, 1851, d. Nov. 27, 1855; *John W.*,³ b. July 7, 1854.
 - IV. JOHN S.,³ b. Nov. 10, 1820; by wife named Mehitable, had children, born in Buxton, named as follows:
 - (1). *John L.*,⁴ b. Sept. 16, 1847; d. Jan. 12, 1848.
 - (2). *Abbie L.*,⁴ b. Dec. 16, 1849.
 - (3). *Eugene B.*,⁴ b. Mar. 11, 1852.

- (4). *Charles L.*,⁴ b. Nov. 22, 1854.
 (5). *Isaiah L.*,⁴ b. Mar. 22, 1863; d. April 17, 1863.
 (6). *Samuel L.*,⁴ b. Dec. 3, 1863; d. April 9, 1864.
 V. FRANCIS,³ b. Jan. 1, 1824, and, by wife Betsey, had children, born in Buxton, named as follows:
 (1). *Eliza J.*,⁴ b. May 24, 1850; d. June 5, 1851.
 (2). *Eliza J.*,⁴ b. Sept. 5, 1851.
 (3). *Ellen*,⁴ b. Feb. 6, 1857.
 7. ENOCH,² b. Oct. 26, 1792.
 8. EDA,² b. Apr. 20, 1796.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND NANCY:

- I. HON. CHARLES,⁴ b. Apr. 1, 1833, in Hiram; m. Octavia Colby, of Denmark, Me., Dec. 3, 1854. Mr. Rankin is a man of public spirit and a leading townsman; served as selectman several years and was senator in 1880 in the State Legislature; has been in lumber business forty-six years; a large, fine-formed man of commanding presence. Children:
 I. DR. CLARK B.,⁵ b. Sept. 7, 1858; m. Lydia Stevens, Oct., 1888, and lives at Bryants Pond, Me.; graduated at Nichols Latin School, Lewiston, 1876; at Bates College, with degree of A. B., in 1880, and at Medical School, Bowdoin, degree of M. D., in 1883, and began practice same year. One son, *Charles S.*⁶
 II. LAURA,⁵ b. Mar. 24, 1860; m. Rev. John C. Wiggin, Sept., 1888; educated at Lewiston.
 III. LIZZIE,⁵ b. May 2, 1863; d. Dec. 8, 1884, aged 21, while attending Bates College.
 IV. MARY,⁵ b. May 16, 1870; graduated from Bridgton Academy, 1889, and is now stenographer in Portland National Bank.
 V. NANCY,⁵ b. Dec. 27, 1871; educated at Bridgton Academy and follows teaching.
 2. MARY,⁴ b. in 1835.
 3. MELVINA,⁴ b. in 1840.

MARK and EZRA, before-mentioned, were in the Union army during the Civil war.

NOAH, before-mentioned, has been a justice of the peace, postmaster, and representative several terms.

GEORGE H., before-mentioned, was selectman of Hiram three consecutive years.

EZRA, as above, has spent much of his life teaching in the West.

HIRAM TOWN RECORDS.

- Jane P. married Eben H. Spring, June 19, 1860.
 Lizzie married Charles H. Bedell (Int.), July 11, 1862.
 Ezra married Mary J. Howard (Int.), Feb. 21, 1863.
 Joseph married Mary Webster, Mar. 28, 1846.
 Sophia H. married Everett Stewart, Aug. 31, 1865.

Redland Family.

On the western side of the mainland or principal island of the Orkney archipelago, not far from the bridge of Brogar that spans the narrow neck of water between the arms of the twin lakes of Harray and Stennes, are the celebrated druidical monuments known as the "Standing Stones of Stennes," and directly opposite the more northerly circle of monoliths there is a promontory in the parish of Stromness, extending for some distance into the loch, designated in old documents the "Ness of Redland." Here, upon an elevated plateau locally known, in early and modern times, as "Redland's Hill," stood the manor house called the "Hall of Redland," a name applied only to the residences of landed gentlemen and merchants. The situation of this seat was imposing and delightful; it commanded a wide and beautiful prospect embracing every variety of landscape to be found in the island. For more than five miles the eye rests upon the shining waters of the loch, beyond which, stretching away to the north and east, are towering hills, green plains, and valleys covered with corn. Only a short distance westward, the ocean, flecked with white sails, rolls in grandeur; while, farther south, rising from its emerald surface, stands that gigantic monument of nature, the "Old Man of Hoy," which is one of the world's wonders. The family mansion was evidently stately and extensive but free from any attempt at exterior ornamentation or castellated architecture. At what date the "Hall of Redland," so often mentioned in records between 1590 and 1650, was founded or dismantled, does not appear, but it has not been standing during the recollection of the oldest inhabitants now living in the islands. When excavations were being made for the new farmstead during the present century, a series of stone vaults were revealed that may have been the foundation of the original seat, and only a green mound now covers what may remain of the ruins.

The lands belonging to the Redland estate are supposed to have been acquired at a very remote period in the history of the islands. The family came, originally, from Norway and were udallers, or freeholders, as proved by the extant records. The territorial extent of the lands possessed by the Redlands was not limited to the parish of Stromness; they owned farms in many parts of the mainland of Orkney, besides the principal family seats owned and long occupied by the more wealthy members. Not far from the manor house of Redland was another stately residence long owned by them; this was the "Palace of Brittabreck." In the parish of Firth, not far from the shore of the Bay of Isbister, on the opposite side of the island, is another estate named "Redland," supposed to have been in possession of a branch of the family at a very early day. We have not found a record of conveyances passing between the Redlands in which these lands are mentioned, but the baptismal registers of the parish prove that families of the name were domiciled here. This seat was also situated upon a moderate elevation and was surrounded by extensive and pleasing views. The Redlands also had lands at Nethergarsand, Netherbairnzielet, Howaback, Kirbister, Skail, Linklater, Germiston, and other places, of which we cannot make particular mention.*

*The author has been collecting bright, beautiful pebbles (with which the island abounds from the farms formerly owned by his kindred, which are to be cut in uniform size and set in a large silver brooch, the name of each place from which the stones were taken to be engraved under them.

The first of the Redland name, of which I find record connected with conveyances of land, was JOHN REDLAND, who was evidently considered the head or chief at the time as he was styled, in the impropriety of Scottish terms, "of that Ilk." Contemporary with him and probably a brother, was a WILLIAM REDLAND, whose name appears in old documents. THOMAS REDLAND, eldest son of John, as above, succeeded to the estate of his father in Stromness and Sandwick, and in the registers is always designated "of Redland." He was a man of influence and great wealth; a merchant for many years in the town of Stromness, where he had a residence, and a dealer in lands until far advanced in life. His name is of frequent occurrence, associated with business transactions, in the early records. He had three sons, GEORGE, JOHN, and HUGH; the first and last being merchants in the town of Stromness and successors of their father to the landed property in the parishes of Stromness and Sandwick. Hugh sold his lands in Sandwick in 1678, and George those in Stromness between 1704 and 1739. John Redland, first-mentioned, had also sons HUGH and MAGNUS, both of whom are frequently mentioned in connection with their elder brother in old papers. These, as well as THOMAS, had sons and daughters who succeeded to the parental estates and had families to perpetuate the name.

The families had become numerous in Orkney, and from 1620 to 1700 many of the young men went to Shetland and purchased land there, where they settled and became the progenitors of a numerous race, now divided into three several branches.

JEROME REDLAND sold his two farms at North Dike in Orkney and the same year, as appears by record, purchased the lands of Laxifirth in Shetland. He became the ancestor of the Ridlands in the parish of Dunrossness now scattered abroad.

EDWARD REDLAND removed from Stromness to the parish of Sandsting, in Shetland, about 1700, and was head of the Silwich and Wester Skeld families, and the lands acquired there so long ago are still owned by the descendants.

JOHN REDLAND, whose connection with the other families of Orkney is not known, became a resident in the north of Shetland, having lived in several sections of the parish of Delting, and his son, GILBERT, had a numerous family whose descendants have now become nearly extinct there, but are represented by two families, well provided with sons, at Edinburgh and Lieth, in Scotland.

MAGNUS REDLAND, son of Thomas and Barbara Loughton, baptized in the parish of St. Andrews, near Kirkwall, Orkney, Sept. 16, 1674, came to the town of York, in the District of Maine, as early as 1718; married Susanna, daughter of Mathew Young and the widow of Ichabod Austin, and had a family of *seven* sons, born at York and in Saco, who became the progenitors of the numerous branches of the Redlon and Ridlon families now scattered through the United States, all of whose names will be found in the family history published under the title of "Ancient Ryedales," by the author of this book, in 1886.*

*A full Genealogy and History of the Redlands and Ridlands of the Orkney and Shetland Isles, from their ancestry dating back to A. D. 1070, has been prepared from ancient records secured by the author while in Europe. This embraces all branches down to the present day along with many quaint and interesting incidents culled from old documents and listened to from the lips of venerable members of the family visited in the far north in the summer of 1886. It is proposed to publish this at no distant day.

Rendall Family.

This seems to have been a Scandinavian name, but I do not know the origin of the American families. The surname is now spelled Rendall, Randell, and Randall. They were settled in the Orkney Islands at a very early period and the name is of frequent occurrence in old records there, where a parish still bears the name. The branch settled in Limington is descended from JAMES RENDELL, son of Eliphalet and Lydia, of Berwick, who had thirteen children, namely, JOHN, LYDIA, SARAH, JEREMIAH, ELIZABETH, JAMES, STEPHEN, DEBORAH, MARTHA, MARY, HULDAH, RICHARD, and JOTHAM.

James Rendall, b. 10th mo. 27, 1758; m. Mary, dau. of Jacob and Hannah Shorey, of Berwick, 12th mo. 16, 1763, she b. 8th mo., 1779. Mr. R. d. 5th mo. 15, 1821. Children named as follows:

1. NANCY, b. 10th mo. 6, 1780; m. Isaac Jones.
2. JOHN, b. 9th mo. 4, 1783; m. Sarah Hanson. Children:
 - I. RICHARD, farmer at Big Rock, Clinton county, Iowa, in 1868.
 - II. THANKFUL, m. — Schoonover, Fulton, Iowa.
 - III. JEREMIAH, a physician at West Jefferson, Ohio.
 - IV. THOMAS E., at Lowclair River, Wis.
 - V. SIMON, at Lowclair River, Wis.
 - VI. GEORGE W., at Lowclair River, Wis.
3. MARY, b. 11th mo. 8, 1785; m. Caleb Cole.
4. HULDAH, b. 4th mo. 22, 1788; m. Silas Hanson.
5. JACOB, b. 6th mo. 20, 1790; m. Mary Pierce. Children:
 - I. JAMES, b. 11th mo. 9, 1814.
 - II. ISAIAH, b. 6th mo. 13, 1818; physician at Jone City, Cal.
 - III. JACOB, b. 4th mo. 27, 1820; in China, Me.
 - IV. DAVID, b. 6th mo. 30, 1822; in Monroe, Me.
6. ELIPHALET, b. 5th mo. 28, 1794; m. Eunice Stewart and had *Eunice* and *Mary*.
7. ISAIAH, b. 8th mo. 20, 1797; m. Eunice Bean and had *Hannah J.*, *Frances*, *Mary*, and *Isaac*.
8. NOAH, b. 9th mo. 17, 1800; m. Ruth, dau. of John and Sarah Garey Haley, of Limington, Oct. 5, 1819, she b. Sept. 1, 1800. Mr. Rendall settled as farmer in Limington, where his eldest son, of the same name, now lives. Here he toiled early and late for many years, and being a man of frugal and industrious habits, of sound judgment, and a good financier, he acquired considerable property. Latterly he invested in real estate at West Buxton and engaged in merchandising, where he continued many years, living on the old Townsend place, on the hill overlooking the Saco, "trading" in the old brick store near the bridge. He subsequently removed to Auburn, Me., where he lived with his son Daniel. Children:

- I. CYNTHIA, b. Feb. 21, 1821; m. Eli Barnes (who was b. Nov. 20, 1816, d. Oct. 25, 1854), Nov. 12, 1845, and d. Nov. 26, 1893, leaving Almon Hosea.
- II. NANCY, b. Dec. 13, 1822; m. Leonard Foss, of Limington, July 6, 1845 (he b. Mar. 27, 1822), and had issue. (See Foss Family.)
- III. NOAH, b. Dec. 21, 1825; m. Susan Huntress in Dec., 1848, and settled on the old homestead in his native town. He resembled his father in person and in general habits; a hard working farmer; judicious, shrewd manager, who could gain property on a rocky, rugged soil. Seven children: *John J., Emily J., Benjamin, Eunice A., Simon, Charles, Jesse.*
- IV. JAMES J. H., b. Jan. 22, 1829; d. Aug. 9, 1846.
- V. MARY J., b. July 22, 1831; m. Jacob Townsend, of Hollis, Oct. 15, 1854, and had three children. (See Townsend Family.)
- VI. CHARLES E., b. May 30, 1834; m. Isabella, dau. of Henry and Lydia (Clark) Maddox, of Hollis, May 30, 1855 (she b. July 10, 1832). No issue. Mr. Kendall came to West Buxton village with his parents when young, and by persevering industry, economy, and careful management, built him a good home and acquired a comfortable competency; has been selectman of Hollis several years.
- VII. DANIEL H., b. Oct. 10, 1839; m. Elvira E. Carll, Aug. 23, 1859, she b. Apr. 5, 1839. (See Carll Family.) Two sons, namely:
 - (1). *Frank A.*, b. July 15, 1860.
 - (2). *Fred E.*, b. Sept. 24, 1863.
9. HANNAH, b. 10th mo. 28, 1802.
10. EDWARD B., b. 9th mo. 26, 1808; lived in Limington.

Rumery Family.

Edward Rumery¹ was in Biddeford as early as 1728, for on Sept. 15th of that year he paid £4 for his land there. I have not found any trace of his ancestry. It is a tradition that Romney, Rumrill, and Rumery are only various forms of spelling the names of several branches of the same original stock. His wife, Sarah, d. June 28, 1776, aged 86. Children, far as known:

1. JONATHAN,² b. Feb. 1, 1731.
2. THOMAS,² b. Dec. 27, 1733; m. Charity Edgecomb, Jan. 28, 1758, and had issue:
 - I. EDWARD,³ bapt. Nov. 25, 1766, "of Little Falls"; m. Rebecca Scamman, of Saco, Oct. 17, 1789; she d. Jan. 20, 1829. Issue:
 - (1). *James S.*,⁴ b. Mar. 3, 1790; m. Lucy — and had issue:
 - (1). *Lucy A.*,⁵ b. Sept. 11, 1815.
 - (II). *Mary E.*,⁵ b. Sept. 19, 1817.

NOTE.—A member of the family says the ancestors came from Germany, and that the name was *Reunreigh*.

- (iii). *George*,⁵ b. Nov. 1, 1819.
 (iv). *James*,⁵ b. Feb. 10, 1820.
 (v). *Hannah S.*,⁵ b. Jan. 9, 1824.
 (vi). *William G.*,⁵ b. Feb. 22, 1826.
 (vii). *Jonathan C.*,⁵ b. Oct. 27, 1829.
 (2). *Hannah*,⁴ b. Oct. 11, 1791; d. Sept. 16, 1800.
 (3). *Edward*,⁴ b. Dec. 15, 1794; m. Alice Rose, Mar. 14, 1821. Issue:
 (i). *Sarah A.*,⁵ b. June 1, 1823.
 (ii). *Charles E.*,⁵ b. Apr. 9, 1828.
 (iii). *George*,⁵ b. June 6, 1832.
 (4). *Mary*,⁴ b. Jan. 26, 1796.
 (5). *Dominicus*,⁴ b. Aug. 10, 1799; m. Mary Deering, Nov. 23, 1825,
 and had *Rebecca*,⁵ b. Jan. 10, 1827. He d. Dec. 19, 1826.
 (6). *Lydia*,⁴ b. Sept. 13, 1802; m. Alex. Watson, Nov. 11, 1821.
 (7). *Harriet*,⁴ b. Jan. 2, 1807.
3. WILLIAM,² b. Feb. 3, 1737; m. Rebecca Austin, Sept. 10, 1758. He was killed by a cart wheel that went over his body, Nov. 21, 1764. Children:
- I. DOMINICUS,³ bapt. Oct. 9, 1763; d. Dec.
 - II. WILLIAM,³ bapt. Nov. 3, 1765.
 4. EDWARD,² b. say 1740; m. Elizabeth ———, and had issue as follows, bapt. at Saco:
 - I. EDWARD,³ b. in 1761; d. Apr. 25, 1764, aged 3.
 - II. SARAH,³ bapt. May 8, 1763; m. Harrison Gray, Feb. 10, 1780.
 - III. LYDIA,³ bapt. Aug. 19, 1764; m. Joseph Proctor, Mar. 16, 1789.
 - IV. JOHN,³ bapt. Nov. 2, 1766; b. July 19, 1765; m. Dorcas, who was b. March 16, 1770. He d. in Saco, Dec. 9, 1807; his widow, July 28, 1814. Children, b. in Saco, as follows:
 - (1). *Betsy H.*,⁴ b. Mar. 7, 1791.
 - (2). *Jane M.*,⁴ b. Apr. 4, 1793.
 - (3). *Olive*,⁴ b. June 20, 1796.
 - (4). *Dorcas*,⁴ b. Apr. 8, 1800.
 - (5). *William*,⁴ b. Dec. 25, 1803.
 - V. EDWARD,³ born July 3, 1768; may have been one who m. Rebecca Scamman, Oct. 17, 1789.
 - VI. CHARITY,³ bapt. Apr. 22, 1770; d. Aug. 22, 1770.
 - VII. CHARITY,³ bapt. Sept. 28, 1777; d. Sept. 4, 1780.

Jonathan Rumery,³ m. Priscilla Davis (bapt. Sept. 4, 1785, "Ossipee"), in Buxton, Feb. 18, 1784, when both were styled of "Little Ossipee." Children's births recorded in Hollis as follows:

1. MARY,⁴ b. May 1, 1785; m. Yates Rogers, Oct. 8, 1806.
2. SARAH,⁴ b. Sept. 13, 1788; m. William Deering, of Waterborough.
3. ELIZA,⁴ b. Oct. 20, 1790; m. Joshua Lane, of Buxton, Dec. 1, 1812.

4. JONATHAN,⁴ b. Aug. 21, 1793; m. Eunice Libby, Dec. 20, 1817; went to New York.
5. PRISCILLA,⁴ b. Aug. 27, 1795.
6. EZRA,⁴ b. Aug. 10, 1798.
7. PEGGY,⁴ b. Dec. 11, 1801; d. an infant.
8. MOSES,⁴ b. Jan. 25, 1803; went to Ohio.
9. PEGGY,⁴ b. Feb. 22, 1806.

Thomas Rumery,² settled in Hollis; m. Abigail and had children born there as follows:

- I. THOMAS,³ b. Aug. 16, 1785.
2. JEMIMA,³ b. Feb. 3, 1786; m. Edward Morrison, Feb. 15, 1807.
3. JERUSHA,³ b. June 23, 1789; m. Moses Hanson, Jan. 11, 1808.
4. EDWARD,³ b. Aug. 7, 1791; m. Sally Hill, Dec. 1, 1812 (?).
5. OLIVE,³ b. Sept. 21, 1793.
6. CHARITY,³ b. Sept. 21, 1793; m. Phineas Harmon, Mar. 21, 1812.
7. JOSEPH,³ b. June 4, 1797; m. Nancy Gordon, of Hollis, Sept. 29, 1819; settled at Bonnie Eagle, in Hollis, where he for many years had charge of the grist-mill. He was a man of intelligence; a quiet, honest citizen, called "Uncle Joe" by everybody. His children, known to me, were as follows:
 - I. JOSEPH,⁴ m. Lydia McCarrison, and had several children. He lived at Bonnie Eagle, on Standish side.
 - II. ELIZA,⁴ m. Leander York.
 - III. SIMEON,⁴
 - IV. GREEN,⁴ m. Hattie Johnson.
 - V. ALMIRA,⁴ m. Roscoe Nason.
 - VI. T. JEFFERSON,⁴ m. Nancy Johnson.
 - VII. CHARLES,⁴ m. Lovica Sawyer.
8. ABIGAIL,³ b. July 2, 1803; m. George Smith, Nov. 1, 1820.

Robert Rumery,² m. Lydia —; lived in Biddeford and had names of children recorded there as follows:

1. ROBERT,³ b. Feb. 2, 1792.
2. EDWARD,³ b. June 16, 1797.
3. RUTH,³ b. Jan. 2, 1800.
4. LYDIA,³ b. Jan. 20, 1802.
5. OLIVER,³ b. Oct. 17, 1808.
6. LEONARD,³ b. Jan. 15, 1809.
7. ISABELLA,³ b. July 29, 1811.
8. THOMAS,³ b. June 11, 1812.

Thomas Rumery,² m. Sally Stimson, Oct. 1, 1808, and had children's names recorded in Biddeford as follows:

1. NANCY,³ b. Aug. 10, 1809.
2. ABIGAIL,³ b. Jan. 16,^r 1811.

3. ROSANNA,³ b. Dec. 24, 1813.
4. SARAH,³ b. Feb. 15, 1815.
5. JAMES M.,³ b. Mar. 11, 1822.
6. HENRY,³ b. Mar. 24, 1824.
7. ISAAC,³ b. May 20, 1828.

Edward Rumery,³ m. Elizabeth —, and lived in Hollis, but I do not know names of his parents. He had names of children recorded in Hollis as will appear, the first three; the last four in Biddeford:

1. HENRY A.,⁴ b. Oct. 13, 1820.
2. NICHOLAS E.,⁴ b. Oct. 23, 1823.
3. ROBERT W.,⁴ b. Feb. 15, 1825.
4. OLIVER,⁴ b. Aug. 25, 1827.
5. JOHN W.,⁴ b. Aug. 17, 1831.
6. STEPHEN T.,⁴ b. Dec. 19, 1834.
7. SARAH E.,⁴ b. Apr. 25, 1837.

Molly Rumery, of Biddeford, was m. to Dudley Gordon, of Little Falls, now Hollis, Oct. 2, 1784.

David Rumery, probably son of Jonathan, of Little Falls, m. Jane Stephens, of Sanford, Mar. 26, 1785. He m. Elizabeth Gordon, May 25, 1792.

Moses Rumery, son of Jonathan, m. Elizabeth Boothby, of Saco, Oct. 5, 1788.

Anna Rumery m. Henry Boothby, of Little Falls, afterwards of Parsonstown, Nov. 12, 1790.

William Rumery, probably son of Jonathan, of Little Falls, m. Peggy McGrath, Mar. 26, 1791.

Mary Rumery, dau. of Jonathan, m. Jonathan Parker, Apr. 8, 1828; possibly *Perkins*.

Elizabeth Rumery, of Saco, m. Tracy Hews, Sept. 24, 1835.

Elizabeth Rumery, of Biddeford, m. Pelatiah Moore, of Saco, May 30, 1778.

Elizabeth Rumery m. William Guilford, Nov. 26, 1815.

Jane Rumery m. William Deering, Dec. 5, 1812.

Widow Rebecca m. William Clark, July 23, 1769.

Charity Rumery, of Little Falls, m. Thomas Gould, April 2, 1777.

Mrs. Sarah E. m. Solomon Brown, Gorham, Oct. 17, 1813.

Jonathan Rumery, b. Jan. 18, 1797; m., first, Martha Fogg, who was b. June 29, 1803, d. Oct. 15, 1827. He m., second, Abigail Earl, b. Nov. 21, 1802, d. Oct. 14, 1876. Mr. R. d. Sept. 27, 1871.

1. JEROME, son, b. April 14, 1826; d. June 5, 1832.

2. GEORGE, son, b. June 29, 1840; d. Sept. 30, 1847.

William Rumery,³ son of Jonathan, of Hollis, went to Effingham, N. H., about 1800, and had a family of eleven children, named as follows:

1. JOHN,⁴ m. Sally Glidden, of Effingham, N. H., by whom ten children; carpenter by trade.
2. WILLIAM,⁴ m. Mary R. Moore, of North Hampton, N. H., by whom four children; mason by trade. He lived and d. in Effingham, N. H.
3. JONATHAN,⁴ m. Martha Fogg and Abigail Earl. He was a merchant in Hollis. See back.
4. MOSES,⁴ m. Martha Brackett, of New Market, N. H., and had nine children; painter by trade.
5. DANIEL,⁴ went away some seventy years ago; nothing known of him.
6. MARGARET,⁴ d. when a child.
7. EZRA,⁴ lived and d. in Strafford, N. H. He m. Charlotta Lougee, by whom two children.
8. JACOB,⁴ m. Martha Colley, of Effingham, N. H., and had one child; lived in Hollis and Buxton; carpenter.
9. JEROME,⁴ m. Abby Dyer, of Loudon, N. H., and had three children; lived in Manchester, N. H.
10. LUCY,⁴ m. Horatio Bickford, of Freedom, N. H., and lived in Stowe, Me. Eight children.
11. ABBIE R.,⁴ m. — Drew, and lives in Farmington, N. H.

Robert Rumery, probably b. in Biddeford, Me., and wife Mary, of North Lubec, Me., had four sons and two daughters, named JESSE H.; EZRA, in clothing business, living in Eastport; ANDREW; BENJAMIN, married and had *Chauncy G.*, *Frank H.*, and *Addie J.*; CELESTINA; CORDELIA.

Sands Family.

Sands and Sandys are English surnames. JAMES SANDS came from England and settled in Ipswich, Mass., but removed early to Biddeford, now Saco. He made his will in 1745; inventory, £1,016 5: 0; wife's name, Emma; eldest son, JAMES. He mentions PATIENCE, who married Daniel Redlon, as youngest daughter, then under 18 years of age, and bequeaths her £60, besides what she had already received. HANNAH was the wife of John Carter; MARY, wife of Ephraim Stimpson; RUTH, under 18 years of age, received £180 "old tenor"; THOMAS and EPHRAIM appointed executors.

James Sands, son of James, was born in Ipswich, Mass., before 1720. He was in Narragansett, No. 1, in 1742, but his name does not afterwards appear there.

Thomas Sands, brother of preceding, purchased land in Narragansett, No. 1, Feb. 9, 1753, being then of Saco. He bought another lot Sept. 27, 1762, but sold both that year to Col. Joseph Coffin. He probably settled in the town. He signed the call to Rev. Paul Coffin in 1762, and disappears from the records the following year.

Ephraim Sands, brother of preceding, was born in Ipswich, Mass., Jan. 25, 1720. He purchased land in Narragansett, No. 1, June 13, 1755, and settled permanently there. On Feb. 23, 1768, he bought another piece of land adjoining his first lot. He sold all to Moses Atkinson, Oct. 7, 1779. He lived at first not far east of the meeting-house at the old Corner. He removed to a house in the rear of the Brice Boothby homestead, and when advanced in life went to the home of his son James, where he died of old age, while sitting on a block at the door, Jan. 25, 1820, in the 98th year of his age. He united with the church July 31, 1803, at the age of 84. He was a soldier of the Revolution; a celebrated hewer with the broad-axe, and became so expert in its use that he seldom had the timber lined. He was a mill-wright and assisted in building some of the first mills on Saco river. He was not tall, but inclined to corpulency in old age; complexion fair. I have not found records of his children's births.

James Sands, son of Ephraim, 1st, was born in Pepperillboro, now Saco, Mar. 27, 1746; married Lydia Fall, of Berwick, May 4, 1768, she b. Apr. 30, 1745; settled in Buxton the year of his marriage. His children were:

1. ELIZABETH, b. May 6, 1769; m. Theodore Tompson, of Standish, Feb. 19, 1786, and d. Apr. 15, 1866.
2. LYDIA, b. Dec. 8, 1770; d. Feb. 11, 1772.
3. JAMES, b. Sept. 1, 1772; d. Oct. 30, 1786.
4. MARY, b. June 19, 1774; m. Simeon Jordan, Jan. 26, 1792; d. Feb. 30, 1835.
5. DORCAS, b. June 15, 1776; m. Stephen Merrill, Feb. 23, 1812; d. in New York.
6. ABIGAIL, b. Oct. 24, 1778; m. Beniah Hanscomb, Mar. 29, 1804; d. Sept., 1866.
7. THOMAS, b. Nov. 10, 1780; m. Sally Hanscomb, Dec. 4, 1803, and d. in Buxton, Apr. 19, 1866. He lost Sally Mar. 17, 1822, and m., second, Abigail —, who d. Sept. 20, 1857. He was known as "Capt. Thomas." Children:

- I. PRISCILLA, b. Sept. 29, 1804.
- II. JAMES, b. Apr. 28, 1806.
- III. NANCY, b. Dec. 25, 1807.
- IV. DORCAS, b. Feb. 25, 1810.
- V. SYLVIA, b. Feb. 23, 1812.
- VI. NAOMI, b. Feb. 5, 1815.
- VII. JOSEPH, b. Mar. 3, 1817; m. twice; second wife, Sally Sawyer; had *Thomas* and *Abbie*.
- VIII. THOMAS, b. Apr. 29, 1819; m. and lived at Bog Mill; had issue.
- IX. SALLY, b. Apr. 22, 1823.
- X. MARTHA A., b. May 22, 1825.
- XI. JOHN A., b. July 28, 1827.
- XII. ELIZA, b. Nov. 17, 1829.
- XIII. ANDREW, b. Feb. 13, 1832; d. Feb. 13, 1833.
- XIV. ANDREW J., b. Aug. 11, 1834.

8. LYDIA, b. June 21, 1783; d. July 28, 1783.
9. JAMES, b. Dec. 8, 1787; d. Oct. 5, 1802.
10. JOHN, b. in 1789; m. Anna Hanscomb, June 5, 1806; died in Boston, March, 1850.

Ephraim Sands, son of Ephraim, 1st, m. Elizabeth Stone, of Gorham, Aug. 11, 1774; was a blacksmith; lived at the "Old Corner" in Buxton, on land conveyed to him by his father. He sold to Doctor Brewster, and built where his grandson, J. Dunnell Sands, has since lived. His first "smithy" was near Spofford's blacksmith shop; his second "smiddy" was near his house on the new farm; here he died. Children as follows:

1. JOSEPH, b. May 3, 1775.
2. SAMUEL, b. Feb. 15, 1777; m. Mehitable Dunnell, and had issue. He died May 18, 1833, on the homestead. Children:
 - I. NANCY, b. Jan. 27, 1798.
 - II. ELIZA, b. Feb. 15, 1800.
 - III. JOSEPH, b. Feb. 22, 1802.
 - IV. ALMIRA, b. July 26, 1804; d. March 2, 1839.
 - V. RUTH, b. Mar. 15, 1807.
 - VI. JOHN D., b. Sept. 4, 1809.
 - VII. EPHRAIM, b. Nov. 13, 1811; d. Mar. 2, 1839.
 - VIII. HIPPY, b. Nov. 29, 1814; d. Feb. 11, 1832.
 - IX. BENJAMIN F., b. Mar. 29, 1817; d. Feb. 6, 1838.
 - X. APHIA, b. May 23, 1819.
 - XI. SAMUEL H., b. Nov. 12, 1822.
 - XII. COLLINS, b. Nov. 4, 1826; d. Sept. 20, 1830.
3. RUTH, m. Simeon G. Bradbury, Apr. 28, 1805.
4. EPHRAIM, m. Mary, dau. of "Squire" Jacob Bradbury, May 5, 1805, and was called "Ephraim, 4th."
5. BENJAMIN, b. Feb. 15, 1784.
6. JAMES, b. Feb. 5, 1786; m. Nancy Fenderson. He d. Feb. 1, 1842; wife d. June 11, 1840. Issue:
 - I. MEHITABLE, b. Feb. 28, 1815.
 - II. CHARLES B., b. Jan. 23, 1817.
 - III. HENRY F., b. Jan. 17, 1819.
 - IV. LUCY, b. July 9, 1821.
 - V. ELIZA A., b. Apr. 5, 1824.
 - VI. JAMES, b. May 25, 1827.
 - VII. CYRUS F., b. Feb. 25, 1830.
7. APHIA, b. Feb. 14, 1788.
8. ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 10, 1790; m. Asa Brown, Nov. 30, 1809.

Samuel Sands,* whose wives were Mary Bradbury, to whom m. Nov. 5,

* SAMUEL SANDS was a bold, adventuresome man. After the death of Isaac Woodman's wife by her own hand, there was a report that the house was haunted. Joseph Woodman went there to sleep, and Sam Sands and one Chase went to frighten him by making mournful noises.

1767, and Lydia — had children, named as follows, baptized in Buxton by Rev. Paul Coffin:

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | EPHRAIM, | } bapt. Nov. 23, 1779. |
| 2. | MERCY, | |
| 3. | LYDIA, | |
| 4. | SARAH, | |
| 5. | SAMUEL, | |
| 6. | MARY, bapt. July 15, 1781. | |
| 7. | EUNICE, bapt. Aug. 15, 1784. | |
| 8. | ELIZABETH, bapt. Aug. 9, 1789. | |

John Sands, Jr., b. in Buxton, Dec. 24, 1783; m. Charlotte Steele, Nov. 27, 1806, and was then styled "of Porterfield," which was a part of the present town of Brownfield, where he settled and where his children were born:

1. BETSEY, b. Jan. 28, 1808; m. George Rounds.
2. RICHARD, b. Oct. 20, 1809; d. Feb. 15, 1815.
3. JAMES S., b. Sept. 18, 1811; m. Hannah Colby.
4. MIRABAH, b. Mar. 27, 1813.
5. ALMIRA, b. Apr. 5, 1815; d. Aug., 1851.
6. SUSANNA S., b. Oct. 29, 1817.
7. THOMAS, b. Dec. 5, 1819.
8. JOHN, b. Mar. 20, 1822; m. Susan Charles, of Fryeburg, b. Dec. 28, 1822, and had children, b. in Brownfield, as follows:
 - I. AMAZIAH, b. May 15, 1846.
 - II. RUFUS S., b. Sept. 29, 1848.
 - III. ALMIRA A., b. June 13, 1851.
 - IV. CHARLES F., b. July 11, 1853.
9. CAROLINE, b. Apr. 11, 1824.
10. SALLY, b. Dec. 12, 1825.
11. MARTHA, b. Feb. 16, 1828.

Thomas Sands, b. in Buxton, settled in Brownfield, where he d. Aug. 12, 1822. His wife, b. in Buxton, d. in Brownfield, Dec. 28, 1822. Their children were as follows:

1. JOHN, b. April 4, 1801.
2. WILLIAM, b. May 11, 1803.
3. SALLY, b. Aug. 26, 1805; m. John Snow.
4. PETER S., b. July 6, 1807.
5. CHARLOTTE, b. Dec. 2, 1809.
6. ROBERT, b. April 10, 1812.
7. RICHARD, b. Sept. 20, 1815.

While they did so Woodman continued to sing. They then entered the room, pulled him out of bed, dragged him across the floor, and would have pitched him down into the cellar, but for his powerful resistance. He was seriously bruised, and locks of hair torn from his head were found on the floor the next day. The neighbors saw a light in the house, and as they came near the two men fled; they were overhauled and punished.—*Woodman Genealogy*.

8. MARY A., b. Aug. 25, 1817.
9. NANCY F., b. May 15, 1819.
10. AURELIA, b. July 10, 1821.

Isaac Sands, b. Jan. 20, 1793; m. Dorcas —, b. Aug. 3, 1798; lived in Saco, and was, I suppose, of the same family as those who removed from Saco to Buxton. The names of children, recorded in the town registers, are:

1. JAMES, b. Sept. 4, 1822.
2. ELEANOR C., b. Aug. 22, 1824.
3. ALMIRA, b. Mar. 11, 1826.
4. PAUL C., b. Aug. 13, 1828.
5. CHARLES B., b. June 1, 1830.
6. JOAN, b. April 2, 1832.
7. ALBION, b. Mar. 26, 1834.
8. MARY, b. Mar. 12, 1836.
9. DORCAS, b. Oct. 31, 1838.
10. EDWARD, b. Dec. 9, 1839.
11. JOHN W., b. Sept. 19, 1843.

GLEANINGS.

James Sands d. in Lyman, March 29, 1854, at age of 73; buried at Saco. Charity, his wife, d. in Saco, Aug. 27, 1865, aged 84 years.

John Sands and Mary McLucas m. in Buxton, and of Buxton, Dec. 12, 1776.

Ephraim Sands, 3d, and Abigail Ayer, were m. in Buxton, Oct. 20, 1791.

Sarah Sands and James Libby m. Feb. 19, 1801.

Polly Sands and James Rounds m. Apr. 24, 1801.

Mary Sands and Nicholas Smith, of Hollis, m. Aug. 28, 1819.

Sawyer Families.

This English surname was derived from the occupation of whip-sawyers or wood-sawyers. The Sawyers have been very prolific and few have ignored the sacred precept to multiply and replenish the earth. The first of the name known to have settled in New England was

William Sawyer, who came from England to Salem, Mass., about 1640. He removed to Newbury, where a son WILLIAM was born in 1655. In an old burying-ground in Newburyport, there was, ten years ago, a tier of tall, old-fashioned slate gravestones marking the earthly resting place of a Sawyer family, and from dates inscribed there they show that some were born in the mother country.

John Sawyer came from Cape Ann, Mass., to Falmouth as early as 1719, for at that date the proprietors voted "by reason of the difficulty in calling

over the river, the privilege of the ferry on the Purpoooduck side should be given to John Sawyer, he to keep a good canoe for the accommodation of passengers." Smith, in his journal, says of John: "A good sort of man, errors excepted," while Willis called him: "A useful inhabitant." ISAAC SAWYER, probably a brother of John, came to Falmouth in 1725.

Tradition has designated Newbury, Mass., as the New England cradle of the Saco valley Sawyers, and I find that FRANCIS SAWYER was one of the proprietors of Narragansett, No. 1, "on the right of his father, William Sawyer," and was a prominent committeeman.

Joseph Sawyer,¹ of Falmouth, m. Joanna, dau. of Ebenezer and Mary Cobb, and lived in what is now Cape Elizabeth. He had a regular Sawyer family as will appear: a family from which nearly if not quite all the Saco valley families descended. Issue:

1. EBENEZER,² b. Jan. 27, 1734; m. Feb. 25, 1757, Susan Yeaton; second, Feb. 16, 1776, Hannah Small.
2. MARV,² b. Apr. 15, 1741; m. in 1761 to Stephen Yeaton and settled in Poland, Me.
3. JABEZ,² b. Dec. 31, 1743; m. Mary Pennell, of Buxton, Mar. 8, 1765, and settled between the "old Corner" and "Duck Pond." He and his brother John lived on a lane a short distance from the main road, and evidently on the same lot of land. He d. Apr. 19, 1816; his wife predeceased him Mar. 10, 1814. Children's names will appear.
4. JOHN,² b. Dec. 24, 1745; m. Isabella Martin, of Buxton, and settled by his brother Jabez; said to have been a large man with curly hair. He d. Dec. 3, 1805; his widow d. Dec. 6, 1839. Issue, four sons and four daughters, of whom more.
5. RACHEL,² b. June 16, 1749; m. Ebenezer Cobb, Jr., of Cape Elizabeth, Nov. 22, 1770; second, John Emery, of said town.
6. JAMES,² b. June 9, 1751.
7. MERCY,² b. Nov. 14, 1753; m. Joshua Dyer, of Cape Elizabeth, June 25, 1778.
8. LEMUEL,² b. Feb. 23, 1756; m. and removed to Durham, Me.
9. REBECCA,² b. Oct. 13, 1760; m. John Skillings, of Cape Elizabeth, June 25, 1778.

CHILDREN OF JABEZ AND MARY:

- I. THOMAS P.,³ bapt. Sept. 16, 1770; m. Mercy — and had children's births recorded in Buxton, as will follow. He d. June 21, 1818; his wife d. July 16, 1830.
 - I. EBENEZER,⁴ b. Oct. 11, 1794; d. the 14th.
 - II. RACHEL,⁴ b. Feb. 9, 1796.
 - III. EBENEZER,⁴ b. Feb. 12, 1798.
 - IV. JOANNA,⁴ b. Feb. 4, 1800; d. Jan. 4, 1833.
 - V. WILLIAM,⁴ b. July 27, 1802; d. in August.
 - VI. JABEZ,⁴ b. Oct. 2, 1803; d. Nov. 7th.
 - VII. WILLIAM,⁴ b. Nov. 4, 1804; d. Apr. 9, 1807.
 - VIII. PRISCILLA,⁴ b. Mar. 31, 1807.

- IX. MARY,⁴ b. Apr. 17, 1810.
- X. CYRUS,⁴ b. May 10, 1814; m. — Deering; d. Mar. 12, 1855.
2. JOANNA,³ b. June 14, 1772.
3. MOLLY,³ m. Jeremiah Deering, of Scarborough.
4. SARAH,³ b. Oct. 30, 1777; m. Isaac Deering, of Scarborough, Oct. 5, 1797.
5. JAMES,³ b. Aug. 23, 1778.
6. WILLIAM,³ b. June 27, 1779; m. Elizabeth —, and had issue, six children, whose births were recorded in Buxton, as follows:
 - I. EBENEZER,⁴ b. June 6, 1807.
 - II. WILLIAM,⁴ b. April 1, 1809.
 - III. SAMUEL,⁴ b. Sept., 1811.
 - IV. MARY,⁴ b. April 28, 1814.
 - V. MERCY,⁴ b. Feb. 22, 1817; d. Dec. 4th.
 - VI. ELIZA,⁴ b. Jan. 26, 1819.
7. MERCY,³ b. Oct. 27, 1780; d. Dec. 26, 1781.
8. LYDIA,³ b. June 18, 1782.
9. MERCY,³ b. July 18, 1784.
10. EBENEZER,³ b. 1786.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND ISABELLA:

1. REBECCA,³ b. in 1770; m. Joseph Hobson, the 1st, of Buxton, June 3, 1788, and had a large family. (See Hobsons.)
2. HANNAH,³ bapt. Sept. 1, 1771; m. Stephen Leighton, of Limerick, Feb. 3, 1799.
3. JOHN,³ bapt. Oct. 12, 1777; settled in Standish, and had a family, but I know but little about them. A dau., Mrs. Ellis, used to attend old-fashioned quarterly-meetings and “weep a little weep” when delivering her exhortation.
4. ROBERT,³ bapt. Oct. 12, 1777; m. Lydia, dau. of Isaac Townsend, of Hollis, Dec. 25, 1800, and by her had seventeen children, whose names will appear. He lived in Buxton, Baldwin, and Hollis; when in Baldwin, on the bank of the Saco, near “Highland Ripps.” He was a large, powerful man. He d. Dec. 20, 1834. His widow lived to old age with her dau. Nancy, in Hollis.
5. ABIGAIL,³ bapt. Oct. 27, 1782; m. John Deering, of Scarborough, Dec. 3, 1801, and had a large family. (See Deerings.)
6. DAVID,³ bapt. Oct. 3, 1783; m. and settled in Standish. He had several children, of whom hereafter.
7. MOLLY,³ b. about 1775; m. William Elwell, June 12, 1792, and lived in Gorham.
8. RACHEL,³ bapt. Aug. 29, 1790; m. John Dunnell, of Buxton, Mar. 16, 1809, and had issue. (See Dunnell).
9. JOANNA,³ bapt. Aug. 29, 1790; probably d. young.
10. SALLY,³ bapt. in 1792; lived in Cape Elizabeth.

11. LEMUEL,³ m. Mrs. Lovie (Dunnell) Lane, widow of Living Lane, Feb. 9, 1809, by whom as many as nine children, born in Buxton. He remained on the old Sawyer homestead, where he d. Dec. 15, 1851; his widow d. Dec. 24, 1861.

CHILDREN OF JABEZ AND ELIZABETH:

- I. JABEZ,³ m. Elizabeth Hanson, Nov. 7, 1793. His name does not appear with his father's family, and he may have been an older son born in some other town. He lived latterly in Hollis at Moderation village, and when the wind "was right" one could hear him sneeze a mile off. Children:
 - I. PHINEAS H.,⁴ b. Aug. 25, 1794; d. that year.
 - II. JABEZ,⁴ b. July, 1796; d. same year.
 - III. JABEZ,⁴ b. June 16, 1797; d. Jan., 1802.
 - IV. HANNAH,⁴ b. Apr. 6, 1799; m. Samuel Hobson, of Hollis; had issue.
 - V. PHINEAS H.,⁴ b. May 6, 1801; d. Oct. 18, 1826.
 - VI. MARV,⁴ b. Aug. 27, 1803; m. Oliver Smith, of Hollis, and had *Jabez S.*,⁵ *Samuel*,⁵ *Elizabeth*,⁵ and *Jennie*.⁵
 - VII. ALVAN,⁴ b. Dec. 9, 1805; m. Eliza Hanson and settled in Buxton; removed to Hollis and worked on the river and about the lumber mills. While sawing shingles or staves, he severed the fingers from his right hand when advanced in life. He was a short, corpulent man, full of good nature, but "set as the hills." They called him "old Doll." How he enjoyed a joke or a good story! How he would shout and laugh! But when some trick was played upon *him*, and *he* became the subject for mirth, he was cross as a bear — sometimes. His experience in agriculture and stock raising was limited, and the story goes that on an occasion, when going away for a week's visit, he poured a bushel of corn into the sty and told the hog it would last until he came home if he was "prudent." Alas! when he returned the porker lay lifeless in his nest. The corn had disappeared. He had seven children, of whom more.
 - VIII. JOHN,⁴ b. Feb. 9, 1808, and by wife Elizabeth, who d. July 1, 1853, had four daughters. He m., second, Fanny (Cousins) Hanson, who owned a house on the side of Meeting-house hill at West Buxton, where they homed until he was killed by the cars at Saco, on the Eastern Railroad. He was engaged in milling and the lumber trade latterly; was locally known as "John Jeff," perhaps to distinguish him from "John Baldwin." He was an honest, industrious little man, whose death was deeply lamented.
 - IX. ENOCH M.,⁴ b. Mar. 28, 1810, and settled at Steep Falls; had a son, *Phineas*.⁵
 - X. THOMAS B.,⁴ b. Feb., 1813; d. Aug. 24, 1825.
 - XI. DEBORAH,⁴ b. Apr. 20, 1816; m. Joseph Cousins and resided at Steep Falls.

Ebenezer Sawyer⁴ was said to be a cousin of Alvan, son of Jabez, and I suppose he was the son of Thomas, son of Jabez, 1st. He was b. Mar. 10, 1790; m. Betsey — and had issue. His second wife was Hannah Leavitt. He lived on a farm in Buxton; was of speculative disposition and embarked

in some business ventures. He was inquisitive withal, and when he saw two men in conversation had a habit of drawing near with hands behind his back to listen — like Rhoda at the gate, my brethren. While those who knew him endured his intrusiveness, it is said he was handled roughly when approaching two gentlemen who were discussing private affairs on the street in Portland. He had six fingers on each hand and as many toes on his feet, a peculiarity that developed in three generations. He was called “six-fingered Eben” to distinguish him from another Eben Sawyer. His boots were made on a last formed like a pumpkin seed, and his track in the snow was like the imprint of a snow-shoe. He stammered somewhat, and Aunt Floyd said he had an “impeddlement” in his speech. Children:

1. JABEZ,⁵ b. Sept. 9, 1814.
2. NATHANIEL,⁵ b. May 14, 1816.
3. THOMAS,⁵ b. June 6, 1818.
4. EBENEZER,⁵ b. July 19, 1820.
5. MARY J.,⁵ b. Aug. 24, 1822.
6. LAFAYETTE,⁵ 7. RUTH,⁵ 8. JOHN K.,⁵ 9. ISAAC,⁵

CHILDREN OF ROBERT AND LYDIA:

1. ROBERT,⁴ b. Jan. 14, 1803; m. and had one child. He left home when a young man and was never heard from.
2. INFANT,⁴ b. July 14, 1804; d. same day.
3. NANCY,⁴ b. Dec. 15, 1805; d. young.
4. HANNAH,⁴ b. June 26, 1806; d. young.
5. POLLY,⁴ b. in 1807. An old lady who knew her said: “Poll Sawyer was a high-flyer. When at Deacon Hobson’s during the absence of the old folk, the gals had a frolic, and they put an earthen bean-pot on Poll’s head and could not get it off; when the deacon came home he cracked it with a nail hammer and flat-iron.”
6. ABIGAIL,⁴ b. July 24, 1809; m. Asa Davis, of Buxton, and had three sons. He d. in 1839, and she m., second, Daniel Huff. She died at Kennebunk, June 6, 1893.
7. ISABELLA,⁴ born May 14, 1811; m. Ivory Hill, of Buxton, and lived at Bog Mill and Moderation. Six children.
8. JOANNA,⁴ born May 26, 1813; m. — Knight. She kept a boarding-house at Saco many years.
9. SALLY,⁴ b. Feb. 14, 1815; m. Joseph Sands, as his second wife, and now lives at Bonnie Eagle village. Her second husband was John Foster.
10. JOHN,⁴ b. Nov. 26, 1816. He was three times married; to Hannah Edgecomb, Nov. 12, 1837, she died Dec. 31, 1839, leaving a dau.; to Lydia, daughter of Robert Ridlon, of Hollis, by whom ten children; to Elzira Boothby, widow of Joshua Libby, of Standish. He has resided in Hollis and Saco, Me., and in Tamworth and Rochester, N. H.; has been a farmer, riverman, live stock dealer, butcher, and merchant; a man of great kindness, generosity, and many years an active Christian; served many years as selectman of Hollis; now living at the evening time of a somewhat eventful life. Children:

- I. BETSEY,⁵ m. William Dunnell, of Buxton.
 - II. SALLY M.,⁵ m. Edward Whitehouse, of Waterboro.
 - III. HANNAH F.,⁵ d. unmarried.
 - IV. LYDIA E.,⁵ m. G. T. Ridlon, Sr., of Hollis.
 - V. HARRIET C.,⁵ m. Thomas C. Sawyer, of Standish.
 - VI. ROBERT,⁵ m. Lydia Newbegin, of Newfield.
 - VII. MARY,⁵ d. unmarried.
 - VIII. NICHOLAS,⁵ m. Alma Sawyer.
 - IX. JULIA,⁵ d. unmarried.
 - X. CORNELIA,⁵ m. Frank Roberts, of Limerick.
 - XI. JOHN L.,⁵ m. Rose —, of Rochester, N. H.
11. ELIZA A.,⁴ b. Nov. 19, 1818; m. Aaron Hanson, lived in Hollis, and had issue.
 12. DAVID,⁴ b. July 14, 1820; m. Cordelia, twin dau. of Benjamin and Rebecca Harmon, of Hollis, and spent his last years as a merchant there. He was a man of unblemished reputation, much respected; had several children, among them *Amanda*,⁵ *Rebecca*,⁵ *Hattie*,⁵ and *Ellen*.⁵
 13. ISAAC S.,⁴ b. May 25, 1822; m. Catherine C., dau. of Daniel Crockett, the chair maker, by whom issue; second, Mary J. Moulton, who also had issue. He lived in Saco, Buxton, and Hollis; farmer, riverman, surveyor; blunt and loud spoken, a man called "cross" by strangers. He *was* rough as a chestnut burr outside, but kindly within. When a yoke of oxen ran away and smashed the wagon of Joe Hill—which he had left connected to his horse in the middle of the road—and while men congregated about the struggling horse "Scam" Sawyer came upon the scene. Mr. Hill was lamenting the wreck of his carriage when "Scam" bawled out: "Ve ought ter take kear o' yer hoss." "Well, I didn't leave him but a minute," replied Hill. Raising his hoarse voice still higher "Scam" shouted in his ear: "That's jist the minit the oxen run away, ye fool!" The poor man was frightened nearly to death. A poor, old, bloodless stranger was sawing slabs near where "Scam" was surveying boards. It was a chilly day and the wood-sawyer occasionally paused to chafe his hands and stamp his feet, and "Scam" roared out: "You cold?" If a whale had slapped the old man he could not have exhibited more fear. Children:
 - I. FREEMAN H. C.,⁵ b. May 25, 1843; killed in the war.
 - II. ISAAC M.,⁵ b. Nov. 2, 1845; d. Mar. 7, 1849.
 - III. ELBRIDGE L.,⁵ b. Dec. 20, 1846.
 - IV. HARRIET C.,⁵ b. Oct. 20, 1849; d. Aug. 2, 1851.
 - V. GEORGE A.,⁵ b. Oct. 8, 1851; in Boston.
 - VI. MARSHALL P.,⁵ b. Oct. 2, 1853; carpenter.
 - VII. HATTIE A.,⁵ b. Nov. 28, 1855.
 - VIII. ISAAC M.,⁵ b. Jan. 21, 1858.
 - IX. ALICE W.,⁵ b. July 31, 1868.
 - X. CHARLES F.,⁵ b. May 3, 1870.

- XI. FLORENCE C.,⁵ b. Feb. 26, 1873.
14. INFANT,⁴ b. July 24, 1823; d. same day.
15. HANNAH,⁴ b. Mar. 24, 1824; m. David Stackpole.
16. NANCY,⁴ b. Oct. 18, 1826; never married.
17. JOSEPH H.,⁴ b. June 22, 1828; m. Mary, dau. of Gilbert Tarbox, and had issue. He was a carpenter, sash and blind manufacturer, merchant, stableman, and dealt extensively in horses in Portland. He was a self-reliant man, of much enterprise, who could not submit to any subordinate position. He said when young: "I will be my own boss if I do nothing but set a hen." He died suddenly of heart failure; son *Ansel*⁵ survives.

CHILDREN OF DAVID, OF STANDISH:

1. THOMAS,⁴ m. a dau. of Matthias Hutchinson, of Standish; was a shoemaker at Bonnie Eagle and d. in the prime of life leaving issue:
- I. THOMAS C.,⁵ m. Hattie C., dau. of John and Lydia Sawyer, of Hollis, and has *Almon*,⁶ *Dora*,⁶ and *Herbert*.⁶
 - II. PITT,⁵ m. and lives at Bonnie Eagle.
 - III. ESTHER,⁵ m. Gideon Smith, of Hollis.
 - IV. MATTHIAS,⁵ m. and lives in Standish.
 - V. LOVISA,⁵ m. Charles Rumery, of Hollis.
 - VI. CHARLES,⁵ m. ——— Sawyer and went West.
2. LEMUEL,⁴ lived on the homestead in Standish; no other information.

CHILDREN OF LEMUEL AND LOVIE:

1. MEHITABLE,⁴ b. July 17, 1809.
2. JOHN,⁴ b. July 10, 1811; m. Keziah Lane, and lived in Buxton. She d. June 27, 1859, and he d. Mar. 31, 1863. Issue:
- I. LOVIE A.,⁵ b. Apr. 3, 1838.
 - II. ELIZA L.,⁵ b. Apr. 25, 1841.
 - III. ELIZA F.,⁵ b. Oct. 22, 1843.
3. LEMUEL,⁴ born Sept. 19, 1813; m. Mary Ann ———, and settled on the homestead in Buxton. Children:
- I. EMILY,⁵ b. June 27, 1844.
 - II. GEORGE E.,⁵ b. June 12, 1850.
 - III. LUELLE,⁵ b. July 8, 1854.
4. SUSAN D.,⁴ b. Feb. 29, 1816.
5. JOANNA,⁴ b. July 30, 1819.
6. LOVIE A.,⁴ b. Jan. 14, 1822; d. April 20, 1848.
7. SALLY,⁴ b. Oct. 11, 1824.
8. MARY A.,⁴ b. Jan. 11, 1828.

CHILDREN OF ALVAN AND ELIZA:

1. HANNAH A.,⁵ b. Aug. 15, 1830.
2. ARAMANTHA D.,⁵ b. June 11, 1832.
3. MARY E.,⁵ b. Feb. 28, 1835; d. Oct. 8, 1836.
4. ALVAN B.,⁵ b. May 31, 1837; d. young.

5. MARY E.,⁵ b. Oct. 17, 1839.
6. DANIEL D.,⁵ drowned in Saco river by the overturn of a boat; a very sarcastic and erratic fellow.
7. ALVAN.⁵

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND ELIZABETH:

1. FRANCES M.,⁵ b. Sept. 9, 1833.
2. AMELIA A.,⁵ b. Dec. 23, 1835.
3. SUSAN L.,⁵ b. Dec. 9, 1838; m. Fred. Yates.
4. MARY H.,⁵ b. Mar. 8, 1841; lived at home of Thomas Bradbury after mother's death.

Thomas Sawyer, recorded as a son of Thomas Pennell Sawyer, of Buxton, m. Mary —, and had children born there, as will appear. Mrs. S. d. July 2, 1853. Issue:

1. THOMAS, b. Jan. 31, 1822.
2. ISAAC D., b. Sept. 15, 1823; d. Sept. 5, 1825.
3. SALLY, b. Oct. 15, 1825.
4. MERCY, b. July 9, 1829; m. — Blake; d. Aug. 14, 1864.
5. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 27, 1834; d. Sept., 1835.
6. SAMUEL, b. Oct. 1, 1835; d. Oct. 6, 1836.
7. MARY F., d. Oct. 6, 1836.
8. LYDIA A., b. Feb. 17, 1839.
9. SEIH F. C., b. Mar. 12, 1843.

Barnabas Sawyer,¹ of Bolton, Mass., settled in the northeast part of Buxton quite early. He was not known as a relative of the other families in town. He was a man of education, cultivated in old-style manners, dignified and courtly in his bearing. He taught some of the first schools in Buxton and continued in the profession for many years. He kept a school in the house of Ebenezer Redlon in 1785, for which he received twenty-four pounds and four shillings. This was at the Hains Meadow. He followed the system of "boarding round" then in vogue, and seven shillings a week was allowed for board. Mrs. Lydia, by whom he had six children, d. Aug. 24, 1818. He d. Jan. 26, 1848. Children as follows:

1. WILLIAM,² b. Dec. 3, 1786; d. Dec. 5, 1795.
2. SALLY,² b. Jan. 30, 1788; m. Elijah Davis, of Buxton, Nov. 29, 1809, and had issue.
3. LYDIA,² b. Nov. 8, 1793; d. May 28, 1810.
4. BARNABAS W.,² b. Oct. 23, 1794; m. Huldah — and had a large family. He was a musical man, who played the bass viol or "bull fiddle" in the Freewill Baptist church at West Buxton. A crooked finger exactly fitted the end of his bow. When there was any discord among the singers— and there was at times— he would lower his shaggy brows and twist his face into agonizing contortions. He certainly had an "ear for music," and it would hold about a quart of the best sort. He d. Dec. 5, 1858; his wife d. Feb. 19, 1884. Children:

- I. LUCY W.,³ b. Sept. 25, 1816.
- II. SILAS,³ b. Oct. 8, 1818.
- III. WILLIAM,³ b. Sept. 23, 1820.
- IV. LEVI L.,³ b. July 18, 1822; d. Nov. 27, 1851.
- V. PHINEAS L.,³ b. Apr. 15, 1824; d. Feb. 13, 1825.
- VI. SALLY,³ b. Nov. 28, 1825.
- VII. JOSEPH R.,³ b. Nov. 10, 1827.
- VIII. NATHANIEL W.,³ b. June 17, 1829.
- IX. STEPHEN B.,³ b. Nov. 4, 1832.
5. SILAS,² b. April 25, 1798; d. May 4, 1798.
6. REBECCA,² b. Mar. 22, 1799; m. Daniel Thompson, of Buxton, Nov. 30, 1817.

James Sawyer, supposed to have been connected with some of the preceding families, resided in Buxton, and had children born there. His wife's name was Elizabeth, who died Mar. 23, 1808. He married, for second wife, Abigail, and had two more children.

1. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 7, 1799.
2. HANNAH, b. May 7, 1803.
3. MARY A., b. June 27, 1805.
4. ELIZA, b. Nov. 27, 1808.
5. CLARA, b. Nov. 27, 1808; twin to Eliza.
6. EUNICE, b. Feb. 13, 1810.
7. JAMES, b. Oct. 17, 1811.

Erastus Sawyer m. Sarah —, and had births of children recorded in Buxton, as follows:

1. MARY E., b. May 1, 1856.
2. ELMER F., b. Nov. 1, 1860.

James Lewis Sawyer m. — Marston and had the births of children recorded in Buxton as follows:

1. GEORGE A., b. May 6, 1857.
2. CYRUS E., b. Feb. 6, 1860.
3. SARAH E., b. Feb. 22, 1862.
4. CHARLES L., b. July 25, 1868.

A branch of the Sawyer family in Otisfield and Porter, Me., was descended from DAVID SAWYER, an early settler in Scarborough. CHRISTOPHER, HENRY, and WILLIAM, of Porter, are of this family.

The Sawyers early settled in Limington were probably of the Scarborough family, and were closely related to those in Buxton. JAMES, of Limington, had a son JOSEPH, who m. Polly Burk, and settled in Porter. His children were *Lemuel*, of Porter, who had issue, Samuel B., Thomas B., Sarah B., Isaac B., Mary, Lydia, George, Louisa, and Almira B.; *James*; *Benjamin*; *Jacob*; *Joseph*; *Isaac*, had Abram, Isaac, and Jacob; *Betsy*; *Hannah*; *Jane*; *Lydia*.

A branch of the Limington family removed early to Dixmont, Me., and among the sons were NATHANIEL and JOHN.

DEATHS IN BUXTON.

Thomas P. Sawyer d. Jan. 21, 1818, aged 47 years; Mercy, his wife, d. July 16, 1830, aged 57 years.

Jabez Sawyer d. Jan. 26, 1848, aged 77 years; Elizabeth, his wife, d. June 16, 1841, aged 68 years.

Lemuel Sawyer d. Dec. 15, 1851, aged 73 years; Lovie, his wife, d. Dec. 24, 1862, aged 78 years; Lovie A., dau., d. Apr. 20, 1848, aged 26 years.

Keziah, widow of John, d. Jan. 27, 1859, aged 41 years.

William Sawyer d. Sept. 28, 1853, aged 74 years; Betsey, his wife, d. Dec. 18, 1863, aged 87 years.

Shirley Family.

Edward Shirley¹ was born in Burton, Devonshire, on the river Trent, about 1743; was impressed into the British service and came to this country about the time of the Revolutionary war. Disliking his impressment and sympathizing with the colonists, he deserted and went to Fryeburg. His mother was Barbara Philpot. He moved to Dunbarton, N. H., about 1772, and after living there several years returned to Fryeburg. He was twice married; first to Sally Hutchins;* second to Abigail Kelley, who d. in Fryeburg, July 11, 1815, aged 50. He d. Oct. 31, 1816, aged 72. Thirteen children, six by first wife, named as follows:

1. JONATHAN,² b. in Dunbarton, Feb. 3, 1773; d. in Fryeburg.
2. WILLIAM,² b. in Dunbarton, July 6, 1775.
3. SALLY,² b. in Fryeburg, May 2, 1778; d. June 3, 1787.
4. EDWARD,² b. in Fryeburg, Aug. 15, 1780.
5. ARTHUR,² b. in Fryeburg, Sept. 9, 1782. At the age of sixteen he left his home and commenced his apprenticeship at Fryeburg village with Elijah Russell, who was then publishing *The Echo* or *North Star*, one of the first newspapers issued in the state. He continued with his master as he moved from place to place, working in Gilmanton and Concord, N. H. He finished his apprenticeship with Eleazer A. Jenks, on the *Portland Gazette*, in 1799. Leaving Portland, in 1805, he went to New York, where he worked awhile, then came to Boston and engaged with Munroe & Francis on the *Palladium*. July 16, 1806, he returned to Portland and took charge of the office of the *Portland Gazette*. He d. at No. 17 Federal street, Portland, Jan. 20, 1864, aged 81 yrs., 4 mos., 11 days.
6. BARBARA,² b. Nov. 11, 1784; d. in Fryeburg, Jan. 13, 1787.
7. JOSHUA,² b. Sept. 7, 1788; d. in Portland, Apr. 13, 1819.
8. EDMUND,² b. Oct. 12, 1790; d. in Conway, N. H.
9. BETSEY,² b. July 22, 1794.

* In Fryeburg town records first wife is called Elizabeth, who d. Dec. 13, 1786.

10. JOHN,² b. Aug. 17, 1796.
11. STEPHEN,² b. Sept. 25, 1798; d. Aug. 31, 1818, in Fryeburg.
12. DANIEL,² b. Sept. 30, 1800; d. Dec. 7, 1802, in Fryeburg.
13. CHARLES,² b. June 22, 1804.

Smith Families.

The candid genealogist would as soon undertake to formulate a pedigree of the American Indians as to trace the lineage of the everlasting, omnipresent Smiths. When William the Conqueror instituted his memorable survey in England, and required all families to adopt surnames, his deputies found enough tradesmen called Smiths to seed down a whole continent. There were blacksmiths, whitesmiths, shipsmiths, goldsmiths, coppersmiths, gunsmiths, and locksmiths. A policeman entered a Metropolitan church during the service and said: "Mr. Smith's house is on fire." About half of the congregation arose, and when he explained that it was *John Smith's* house, half of those who had risen sat down. We shall not attempt an extended thesis of the Smiths. They have been inhabitants of every town bordering on the Saco river, and their red, rushing, robust blood flows in the veins of nearly every family that lived within courting or marriageable distance of them. They were generally a quaint, humorous race who were sure to contribute their share of amusement to their generation.

Solomon Smith¹ was a resident of Stratham, N. H., and his son ELISHA lived on his homestead; his children were as follows:

1. RACHEL,² m. a Tilton and lived in Epping.
2. COMFORT,² m. a Dalton and lived in Nottingham.
3. MERCY,² m. a Johnson and lived in Sanbornton.
4. DAVID,² lived in Stratham.
5. ELISHA,² lived in Epping.
6. JOSEPH,² m. a Rundlett and lived in Epping.
7. JOSIAH,² lived on homestead in Stratham.

Joseph Smith,² (6) b. April 25, 1742; m. Esther Rundlett (b. Oct. 24, 1741, d. March 4, 1840), and d. Jan. 21, 1816. His family consisted of nine children, named as follows:

1. JOSEPH,³ b. Sept. 12, 1763.
2. THEOPHILUS,³ b. Feb. 26, 1765, of whom more.
3. LEAH,³ b. Feb. 27, 1767.
4. JOSIAH,³ b. Oct. 16, 1768; d. Aug. 3, 1847.
5. DAVID,³ b. Feb. 17, 1771.
6. POLLY,³ b. Feb. 17, 1773.
7. BETSEY,³ b. Feb. 17, 1773.

8. RACHEL,³ b. July 21, 1775.
9. PRISCILLA R.,³ b. Sept. 27, 1777.

Capt. Theophilus Smith,³ b. Feb. 26, 1765; m. in Epping, N. H., Mar. 13, 1788, to Sally Pike, and moved to Cornish, Me., in the spring of that year. His wife was a sister of John and Bennett Pike, early settlers of Cornish. He was commissioned ensign by his excellency, John Hancock, governor of Massachusetts, Feb. 1, 1790; commissioned captain by Samuel Adams, governor and commander in chief, in the 5th regiment, 1st brigade, and 6th division; was the first chorister of the Baptist church, 1792, and first brick mason in town. In his house was the first plastered room, and all chimneys in the old settlers' houses were built by him. Children:

1. THEOPHILUS,⁴ b. 1791; m. Mary Lowell and settled on a farm adjoining his early home. He built the mill known as "Warren's mill." He lived in various places; was a speculative man and engaged in ventures that proved unsuccessful; a large-framed, robust man. He had three children: *Lucy A.*,⁵ m. Henry Warren; *Mary A.*,⁵ m. David Lowell, of Denmark; *Green E.*,⁵ m. Elmira Moulton and had issue. He was killed in Denver by explosion of chemicals.
2. SARAH,⁴ b. 1795; m. John Robinson and lived in Denmark, afterwards in Cornish.
3. GREENLIEF,⁴ b. 1799; m. Nancy Churchill and settled on the homestead farm; was of musical proclivities and used to beat the drum; died in middle life. Five children as follows:
 - I. THOMAS C.,⁵ m. Mary Trafton, lived in Denmark, and was killed by a falling tree; had issue.
 - II. JOHN F.,⁵ m. Mary Chadbourne and settled on the Theophilus Smith farm in Cornish; had issue.
 - III. HENRY H.,⁵ m. Mary Dana and is a lawyer in Boston; has a son.
 - IV. ROSCOE G.,⁵ m. Sarah P. Robinson and lives on the homestead which has been in his family rising one hundred years. He is a judicious farmer and fruit grower and prominent in Masonry and the church; is a kindly man of cheerful spirit, who is helpful to others; was early in California and has traveled in Europe. One dau., *Minnie Theresa*.⁶
 - V. ANN C.,⁵
4. NANCY,⁴ b. 1803; m. Cyrus S. Barker and had issue. She weighed over 300 pounds.

Josiah Smith,³ son of Joseph, b. Oct. 16, 1768; m. Dolly Blaisdell, b. Aug. 5, 1769, by whom five children; second, Relief Hurd, b. Oct. 16, 1784, d. Nov. 30, 1852, by whom eleven children:

1. DOLLY,⁴ b. Aug. 20, 1794.
2. DANIEL R.,⁴ b. June 1, 1796; m. Deborah B. Wiggin, b. July 15, 1805, and had:
 - I. DANIEL E.,⁵ b. May 16, 1828.
 - II. CHARLES E.,⁵ b. Jan. 5, 1831.
3. GEORGE K.,⁴ b. July 7, 1800.
4. RACHEL,⁴ b. May 20, 1801.

5. POLLY L.,⁴ b. Aug. 20, 1802.
6. SALLY Y.,⁴ b. Dec. 6, 1803.
7. JOSIAH,⁴ b. Apr. 21, 1805.
8. JOHN P.,⁴ b. Mar. 6, 1807.
9. RELIEF,⁴ b. July 8, 1809.
10. JOSEPH,⁴ b. Sept. 6, 1811.
11. ESTHER,⁴ b. Feb. 3, 1814.
12. RUTH,⁴ b. Jan. 26, 1815.
13. EVALINE,⁴ b. Mar. 24, 1816.
14. BENJAMIN F.,⁴ b. Aug. 11, 1820.
15. THEOPHILUS,⁴ b. Feb. 14, 1821.
16. HORACE C.,⁴ b. Feb. 14, 1824.

SMITHS OF DENMARK.

John P. Smith,³ an early settler in Denmark, was born in New Market, or Epping, N. H., Dec. 6, 1785; m. Nancy Gray, b. Apr. 27, 1786, and came first to Cornish, removing to Denmark in 1812. He cleared a farm at a place called "Jordan's Corner"; taught school in summer and engaged in lumbering operations. He became quite wealthy for those days. He was an upright, honest man, who held many positions of trust in his town; was a pillar in the Orthodox church and contributed very liberally to support religious services. He died Jan. 20, 1841, aged 55 years. Children:

1. OLIVER P.,⁴ b. in Cornish, Aug. 5, 1808; m. Elizabeth Davis and lived many years on a farm in Denmark; then removed to Belvidere, Ill.
2. JOSEPH,⁴ born in Cornish, Feb. 7, 1810; studied for the ministry at Bangor and was pastor of the Congregational church in Lovell a series of years.
3. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. in Denmark, Jan. 20, 1813; never married.
4. NANCY,⁴ b. Dec. 14, 1816; m. Orin B. Ingalls, and settled in Belvidere.
5. CHARLOTTE,⁴ b. Aug. 12, 1818; m. a Mr. Rice and settled in Kentucky; now living in Chicago.
6. CLARA,⁴ b. Aug. 21, 1825; d. in 1828.
7. CLARA,⁴ b. June 25, 1829.

David Smith, b. in New Market, N. H., 1771; m. Polly Ransom (?), of Epping, b. in 1773; lived in Nottingham and Epping, and removed to Limerick in 1799, thence to Parsonsfield in 1801. He lived in the north part of the town, and the old house built by him is still standing. His children were: DAVID, settled at South Hiram, "in from the road," and had issue; POLLY; RANSOM, settled at South Hiram, "in from the road" and had *John, David, Ransom, Abram, Nancy*, and others; BETSEY; JOSEPH, who lived on the homestead; DOROTHY; JACOB, settled down east; ESTHER; EZEKIEL, d. in infancy; LUCINDA, d. early; LYDIA A. and SARAH A., twins; GREENLEAF, and LUCINDA m. Jere White, now Mrs. Snow, of Eaton, N. H. HON. ABRAM SMITH, son of Ransom, emigrated early to Kansas and has been a candidate for governor. He is a man of ability, much respected.

Spring Family.

It has been just two hundred and sixty years since the ancestors of the Spring family landed in New England. On the 10th of April, 1634, JOHN SPRING, aged 45, his wife, Elinor, aged 46, and four children embarked at Ipswich, England, on the ship "Elizabeth," William Andrews, master, bound for the New World, as our country was then called. These sat down in Watertown, Mass. Their children were named as follows:

1. MARY, b. in 1623.
2. HENRY, b. in 1628.
3. JOHN, b. in 1630.
4. WILLIAM, b. in 1633.

Descended from these ancestors, we mention

Jedediah Spring, b. April 16, 1730; m. Elizabeth Saltmarsh, March 8, 1753. He was an officer in Capt. Jonathan Brown's company at Lake George, in 1758, his brother Josiah being a member of the same body. Children:

1. SETH, b. Sept. 29, 1754. He settled in Saco, and had issue.
2. THOMAS, b. Sept. 16, 1756. He served in the Colonial army during the Revolution twenty-six months; was soldier in the expedition against Quebec under Montgomery, and under Washington at White Plains. He settled in Bartlett (Conway?), N. H., but removed to Hiram about 1793. He was a magistrate, selectman, and captain of militia; kept first public house in Hiram. His old sign-board, bearing date 1796, is kept as an heir-loom by his descendants. He m., Dec. 17, 1780, Mary Osgood (b. in Pembroke, N. H., Aug. 29, 1759), and by her had issue, as follows:

- I. JANE, b. May 8, 1781; m. Gen. James Steele.
- II. JOHN, b. May 4, 1784; farmer in Hiram.
- III. COL. MARSHALL, born Feb. 4, 1786. He represented Hiram in the General Court of Massachusetts, member of the Constitutional Convention of Maine, and representative to the State Legislature in 1822 and 1825; was a colonel of the militia and a public-spirited municipal officer in his town.
- IV. SUSAN, b. Dec. 17, 1789. She gave the Universalist society of Hiram a beautiful church.
- V. CAPT. ALPHEUS, b. Feb. 24, 1791; m. Sally C., daughter of John and Rebecca Goodenow (b. in Henniker, N. H., Mar. 7, 1792), in Brownfield, July 10, 1815. He was captain of the militia when called to defend Portland during the war of 1812; was representative from Hiram in 1831 and 1833; also magistrate and municipal officer. He was an accomplished teacher and an elegant penman. Issue:

- (1). *Eliza W.*, b. Apr. 28, 1816.
- (2). *Mary O.*, b. Sept. 25, 1819.
- (3). *Daniel G.*, b. July 6, 1822.
- (4). *William G.*

3. JOSIAH, b. July 24, 1759; m. May 22, 1788, Ann Evans, of Fryeburg, b. Apr. 9, 1769, d. Aug. 3, 1838. He d. in Brownfield, where he resided, Sept. 10, 1836. Children:
- I. JOHN, b. Mar. 12, 1789; d. single, in Brownfield, Nov. 25, 1830.
 - II. SETH, b. June 16, 1791; m. Hannah —, b. May 21, 1795, and settled in Saco, where five children were born. He d. in Hiram, Mar. 22, 1854.
 - (1). *Seth*, b. Aug. 28, 1823.
 - (2). *Thomas*, b. Feb. 2, 1825.
 - (3). *Lucy A.*, b. Mar. 21, 1826.
 - (4). *Josiah*, b. Oct. 13, 1827.
 - (5). *Jonas*, b. Dec. 21, 1829.
 - III. HON. ISAAC, b. June 8, 1793; m. Susan Evans, of Fryeburg, who was b. June 21, 1795, d. June 17, 1881. He d. in Brownfield, Apr. 15, 1880. Children:
 - (1). *Andrew*, b. May 21, 1819; m. Susan Bradbury, of New Gloucester, Sept., 1845, and d. at Portland, July 14, 1876.
 - (2). *William W.*, b. Apr. 4, 1821; m. Jane Osgood, of Brownfield.
 - (3). *Sally*, b. Aug. 30, 1822; d. July 12, 1825.
 - (4). *Jacob E.*, b. Apr. 8, 1825; m. Sarah D. in Buenos Ayers, South America; resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.
 - (5). *Eliza A.*, b. Apr. 15, 1827.
 - (6). *Sally*, b. Mar. 17, 1829; m. John C. Spring, of Hiram, and d. Aug. 31, 1887.
 - (7). *John T.*, b. Jan. 23, 1831; d. June 6, 1832.
 - (8). *Hazen W.*, b. Feb. 20, 1833; m. in South America; d. in New Gloucester.
 - (9). *Josiah*, b. May 28, 1835; d. May 23, 1844.
 - (10). *Mary A.*, b. Jan. 20, 1838; m. Andrew C. Bean, who d. in Brownfield, Jan. 6, 1886.
 - IV. THOMAS, b. Oct. 8, 1795.
 - V. SALLY M., b. Feb. 24, 1798; d. Feb. 15, 1822, or July 12, 1825.
 - VI. BETHIA, b. July 8, 1800; m. Peleg C. Wadsworth, of Hiram.
 - VII. JACOB, b. Aug. 2, 1802; d. Oct. 22, 1803.
 - VIII. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 31, 1804; m. Samuel Tyler, of Brownfield.
 - IX. JACOB, b. Oct. 7, 1806; d. Oct. 28, 1824.
 - X. MARY A., b. Dec. 3, 1809; m. William C. Bangs and, second, Andrew Tyler; d. Jan. 10, 1845.
 - XI. HON. SAMUEL E., b. May 15, 1812; d. Aug. 8, 1884, in Portland.

Capt. Seth Spring, son of Jedediah,* was in Boston in the early part of the Revolution and was in the battle of Bunker Hill. He was a man of prominence in Saco. At his mansion on Spring's island General Lafayette tarried

*One of Jedediah Spring's daughters is said to have been the first white child born in the "Pequawket country" about Fryeburg. Another daughter was a Mrs. Lovejoy and mother of the Mrs. Willey who perished in the White Mountain slide during the storm in August, 1826.

for a night and spent a part of the day (Friday) while on his visit to Maine in 1825. He left descendants, some of whose names will follow.

Col. John Spring, son of Capt. Seth, was b. May 16, 1782; m. Olive, dau. of Capt. Seth Storer (b. Dec. 19, 1784), in 1804. He was county sheriff in 1830 and representative in 1824 and 1825. Children:

1. LEWIS M., b. Dec. 5, 1805.
2. SARAH A., b. July 16, 1808.
3. SETH A., b. April 19, 1811.
4. CAROLINE A., b. Aug. 28, 1813.
5. HANNAH K., b. Jan. 26, 1817.
6. MARIA S., b. May 2, 1821.
7. MARY S., b. June 13, 1831.

Stackpole Family.*

Lieut. John Stackpole had a garrison in Saco between the falls and ferry, in 1723. The year following he was carried to Canada by the Indians and held a prisoner there nearly three years. He had a lot of land on Saco road in 1728; moved to Kennebunk. His wife was Bethiah, a dau. of Allison Brown. Children:

1. JAMES, b. Nov. 14, 1732; m. Abigail Hill, Nov. 17, 1754, and had issue as follows:
 - I. HANNAH, b. Sept. 19, 1755.
 - II. JOSEPH, b. Feb. 13, 1757.
 - III. PHEBE, b. Mar. 20, 1759.
 - IV. SAMUEL, b. May 1, 1761.
 - V. EUNICE, b. May 7, 1763.
 - VI. JAMES, b. May 28, 1769.
 - VII. MARY, b. Feb. 10, 1772.
2. PHEBE, b. Dec. 13, 1734; m. Samuel Banks, Mar. 1, 1761.
3. HANNAH, b. Mar. 6, 1736; m. Joseph Banks, Nov. 11, 1754.
4. JOHN, b. Sept. 28, 1739; m. Rebecca Gilpatrick, Nov. 2, 1765.
5. SARAH, b. Feb. 16, 1746; m. Ezekiel Tarbox, July 29, 1770.
6. ANDREW, b. Mar. 28, 1745; m. Sarah Fletcher, Apr. 29, 1773. She d. Mar. 8, 1817.
7. JOSEPH Y., b. Aug. 28, 1747; m. Anne Fletcher, Apr. 29, 1773.
8. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 17, 1749; m. Shedrach Wetherby, July 10, 1769.

* Stackpole and Stackpoole are supposed to be Irish surnames as the present representatives of the family in the old country are settled in the Green Isle. Richard Stackpoole, Esq., son of Richard John Stackpoole (who died in 1866) and wife Jane, dau. of Andrew Stackpoole, of Ballycally, County Clare, was b. in 1826; m. Alice J., dau. of John Westhope, Esq., of Altyfin, County Limerick. He is a magistrate for Clare; was high sheriff in 1864. William Stackpoole, Esq., eldest son of the late Andrew Stackpoole, of Ballycally (who d. in 1851), was b. in 1830; was educated at Cheltenham and Dublin Colleges; has been magistrate, member of Parliament, and captain of militia; residence, Ballycally, County Clare.

Andrew Stackpole, son of John, 1st; m. Mary Davis, Nov. 22, 1743, and had issue, MARGARET, b. Feb. 9, 1748; m. Thomas Drinkwater, of North Yarmouth, Dec. 20, 1765.

Jonathan Stackpole m. Phebe —, and had issue, JONATHAN, b. Mar. 6, 1805; JULIA A., b. Aug. 6, 1832; THOMAS E., b. Nov. 3, 1834; EMILY J., b. Aug. 7, 1836.

Andrew Stackpole m. Abigail —, and had:

1. MARY, b. Mar. 22, 1800.
2. SALLY, b. May 17, 1815.
3. HULDAH, b. Apr. 15, 1819.
4. JANE, b. June 1, 1822.
5. GEORGE, b. Mar. 13, 1824.
6. JACOB, b. Aug. 13, 1825.
7. LYDIA, b. June 6, 1831.
8. JOSEPH, b. Apr. 27, 1833.

Stanley Family.

This is a local surname derived from two Saxon words, *stow* and *legh*, and denotes a stony field. From a remote date the family bearing the name in England has been represented by men of distinction, who figured as warriors, statesmen, and scholars. The Stanleys were ennobled in 1485 as Earls of Derby, which title has descended to the present time.

Sir William Stanley, son of the first lord, should have mention. He was a man possessed of great wealth and influence. The sovereigns of the house of York bestowed upon him high honors. He was made chamberlain of Cheshire by Edward IV in 1461 and judge of North Wales in 1483 by Richard III; but he joined the standard of the Earl of Richmond, and with 3,000 tall men turned the tide of battle against King Richard at Bosworth Field. Finding the crown trampled in the dust, he placed it upon the head of Richmond and the battle-field resounded with the cry: "Long live King Henry." For his services he obtained all the riches and treasures brought to Bosworth by King Richard; but being refused the earldom of Chester, which his unbridled ambition led him injudiciously to ask for, a mutual alienation obtained between him and the king, and the latter, jealous of his great influence and wishing to lay hands on his wealth, preferred charges against his "chiefest helper" and he lost his head on Tower hill, Feb. 16, 1495. It was reported that there were found in his castle coin, jewels, and plate valued at 40,000 marks, while the revenues from his lands and his fees extended to £3,000 a year.

Edward S. Stanley, fourteenth in descent, born in 1709, left a remarkable history, being one of the most eminent political characters of his century. As a debater he stood in the front rank. He was tall and of commanding gesture, and his voice in elevated declamation rang like a trumpet blast.

Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Dean of Westminster, son of Edward Stanley, D. D., Bishop of Norwich, and nephew of Lord Stanley, of Aldersly, was a man of world-wide fame as a preacher, scholar, and author. "By virtue of his literary genius, his solid acquirements, and his sympathetic and generous piety he ranked among the most eminent religious teachers."

AMERICAN FAMILIES.

Several branches of the Stanley family, descended from junior scions of the lordly house of England, were early planted in New England. These were prolific of fruit and the name is now common. The Stanleys have produced many very *tall* men, and, notwithstanding the neutralizing influence of tributary strains of blood from other families, now and then a son reaches the stature of six feet four in his stockings. We have known persons of the name who were not afraid of hard work, but the inclination seems strong in favor of a mercantile and speculative life; some there are who take kindly to official positions and wear their laurels gracefully.

CAPT. CHRISTOPHER STANLEY was admitted freeman at Boston in 1641; tailor by trade; wife named Susanna. MATTHEW STANLEY was at Lynn in 1646, and on Sept. 11, 1649, he was tried for winning the affections of a daughter of John Tarbox without the consent of her parents. He was fined for this romantic mischief five pounds, two shillings, and sixpence, and her parents were allowed six shillings for three days' attendance at court. It would be of interest to know whether he was allowed to make the maiden his wife. THOMAS STANLEY, of Lynn, was freeman and representative in 1635. TIMOTHY STANLEY was at Cambridge in 1635. On an old gravestone dug up in a drain at Portsmouth a few years back was the inscription: "Mrs. Zuriah, wife of Mr. William Parker. Died Aug. 18, 1718, aged 53 years." She was ZURIAH STANLEY, daughter of the Earl of Derby, married against her father's will, Feb. 26, 1703. She and her husband lived retired near Portsmouth and were buried in their garden. The burial lot was neglected, the monuments fell down, and the resting place of this lady of noble blood was long unknown.

William Stanley,¹ of Kittery, ancestor of the Saco valley family, m. Hannah Pope, Oct. 20, 1714, and had seven children b. in that town as follows:

1. WILLIAM,² b. Oct. 12, 1715; d. Oct. 20, 1715.
2. JOHN,² b. Feb. 5, 1716; pub. to Hannah Johnson, July 13, 1745.
3. WILLIAM,² b. Feb. 18, 1718.
4. ELIZABETH,² b. Apr. 28, 1722; d. in Feb., 1723.
5. ELIZABETH,² b. Jan. 29, 1724; m. James Ferguson, Apr. 24, 1749.
6. EDWARD,² b. Jan. 25, 1727.
7. JOSEPH.²

William Stanley² and Mary, of Kittery, had issue born there as follows:

1. JOHN,³ b. Sept. 26, 1743.
2. WILLIAM,³ b. Apr. 5, 1745.
3. MARY,³ b. Jan. 22, 1747.
4. DENNIS,³ b. Apr. 23, 1749.
5. JOSEPH,³ b. Feb. 11, 1752.

William Stanley³ moved from Kittery to Shapleigh in the spring of 1774, and settled on what was subsequently called "Stanley's Ridge." He had a numerous family as will appear, but the name of his wife has not been found. Issue:

1. JOSEPH,⁴ b. Jan. 26, 1769; m. Betsey Parsons, certificate granted July 8, 1793; second, Eunice Stone, to whom published Apr. 5, 1802; she d. Apr. 4, 1810, and he m. Sally Palmer, who d. in Nov., 1822. He m., fourth, Mary Nason. He was an early settler in Porter, Me., where he d. Sept. 18, 1843. Of children hereafter.
2. EDWARD,⁴ m. Katy Tripp, of Sanford, pub. Sept. 1, 1806; remained in Shapleigh.
3. SAMUEL,⁴ remained in Shapleigh.
4. WILLIAM,⁴ b. in Shapleigh, in 1776; m. Susanna Morrison, certificate granted Dec. 25, 1797, and followed his brother Joseph to Porterfield. He soon moved to Hiram, where he built a house and mill and cleared a farm. He died Apr. 27, 1822, aged 46 years; his wife died July 16, 1836, aged 56 years. These were buried on his land at South Hiram, where their gravestones now stand. Seven children, of whom more.
5. ELISHA,⁴ born in Shapleigh, Feb. 13, 1787; m. April 18, 1805, Molly Ricker, b. Nov. 15, 1784, d. Mar. 28, 1819. He m., second, June 12, 1819, Lovie Taylor, who was the Widow Durgin. By both wives, eleven children. He settled in Porter on the farm since owned by Maj. Colcord, but afterwards moved to the farm where Thomas Page has since lived. He d. July 7, 1862.

FIFTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND WIVES:

1. SAMUEL,⁵ b. May 17, 1796; entered the army in the war of 1812, and afterwards settled in Canada. He was not heard from for about fifty years, but came back to Porter and visited his kindred when advanced in years.
2. CHARLES,⁵ b. Jan., 1798; m. Anna Pearl, and d. leaving a widow, who afterwards m. his brother James, and had daughters, *Catherine*,⁶ m. Edward Day, and *Sally*,⁶ m. Ira Floyd.
3. OLIVE,⁵ b. Aug., 1798; m. Samuel Hooper.
4. BETSEY,⁵ b. Dec. 28, 1802; m. Caleb Thompson.
5. JAMES,⁵ b. March 2, 1804; m. Anna (Pearl) Stanley, and d. March 10, 1885, leaving issue:
 - I. CHARLES,⁵ now living at Porter Village.
 - II. JOSEPHINE,⁵ m. John Brooks, Apr. 11, 1847.
 - III. OLIVE J.,⁵ m. A. J. Quimby, of Saco.
 - IV. NANCY,⁵ m. George W. Kennard, Nov. 7, 1851, and d. in Aroostook county, Me.
6. REV. JOSEPH,⁵ b. Dec. 21, 1806; m. Nancy C. French, Feb. 13, 1825, she b. in Middleton, N. H., April 14, 1805, d. July 23, 1885. He d. July 13, 1869. He was a man of gigantic build and Herculean strength; was one of the "sons of thunder" among the primitive Freewill Baptists; his wife a gifted exhorter. Children's names hereafter.

7. CAPT. JOHN,⁵ b. May 13, 1808; m. Nancy —, b. July 24, 1811, d. Aug. 13, 1873, aged 62 years. To distinguish him from his cousin, who was of fair complexion, he was locally called "black John." He was a farmer in Hiram, living near where his Uncle William first settled. He was a man of good judgment respecting farm work and possessed a chronological memory down to old age. Issue.
8. EUNICE,⁵ b. Apr. 4, 1810; m. William Ridlon, of Porter, July 3, 1828, and d. May 7, 1854. Four sons and a daughter.
9. MARY,⁵ b. July 24, 1824; m. Charles Hadley.
10. BENJAMIN,⁵ b. Sept. 11, 1827; lived in Berwick; teamster.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND SUSANNA:

1. ESTHER,⁵ m. Samuel Ridlon, of Hollis, lived in Hiram, and had issue.
2. ISAAC,⁵ b. May 1, 1802, in Sanford; m. June 6, 1825, Susan Gould, b. Mar. 30, 1807; lived in Hiram, where he d. July 22, 1858. Children.
3. WILLIAM,⁵ m. Nancy Perkins, of Tamworth, N. H., and settled in Lovell, where his children were born, viz.: *Charles*⁶ and *William*.⁶
4. JACOB,⁵ b. 1806; m. Betsey Thompson, of Hiram, June 8, 1826; she d. Aug. 24, 1867, aged 59 years; he d. Oct. 11, 1879, aged 73. Children's names hereafter.
5. JOSEPH,⁵ b. Apr. 18, 1814; m. Olive Peters and settled in Porter, where Frank Pendexter now lives. He d. July 6, 1890, aged 76 years, and was buried at South Hiram. Children:
 - I. JANE,⁶ m. Lindley Pendexter.
 - II. FRANK,⁶ m. — Wood.
 - III. JOHN,⁶ m. Mary E., dau. of Alpheus Gilpatrick.
 - IV. HENRY,⁶ m. Ellen A., dau. of James Milliken.
 - V. GEORGE,⁶ m. Julie Welsh and Caroline Bragdon.
6. DEBORAH,⁵ m. Daniel Gould, of Hiram, and had children.
7. OLIVE,⁵ m. George Gould, of Hiram, and had issue; now living, aged 91.
8. REV. JOHN,⁵ b. May 28, 1816; m. Salome Stacy, April 9, 1840, and lived in Porter, Me. He was a minister of the Regular Baptist connection, otherwise known as "Buzzellites." Children:
 - I. LEWIS J.,⁶ b. Apr. 3, 1841; m. Lizzie Kimball, Dec. 5, 1864.
 - II. SARAH L.,⁶ b. Mar. 29, 1844; m. Simon Hanscomb, Dec. 16, 1872.
 - III. ISAAC M.,⁶ born May 25, 1846; m. Abby Stacy and lives at Kezar Falls, Porter, Me.; has served as deputy sheriff and state detective. Issue: *Oliver M.*⁷ *Grace E.*⁷ and *Roland A.*⁷
 - IV. CYRENA F.,⁶ b. Apr. 25, 1848; m. James French.
 - V. HANNAH J.,⁶ b. Nov. 18, 1851; m. Clinton Cole, Dec. 31, 1869.
 - VI. PRESTON J.,⁶ b. Jan. 24, 1853; m. Naomi Stacy, Dec. 20, 1874, and lives at Kezar Falls; has served as selectman, town clerk, and trial justice; has engaged in merchandising, custom clothing manufacture, and farming. Children: *Sidney*,⁷ *Orman*,⁷ *Sherman*,⁷ *Effie*,⁷ *Flossie*,⁷ and *Ina*.⁷
- VII. OLIVE J.,⁶ b. Aug. 25, 1856; m., Feb. 28, 1884, Elijah Walker.

- VIII. SALOME V.,⁶ b. Sept. 27, 1859; d. Nov. 17, 1872.
 IX. RANDALL L.,⁶ b. Mar. 3, 1862; m. Ida Bisby.
 X. THOMAS A.,⁶ b. Feb. 7, 1865; m. Adie F. Cook, Apr. 12, 1885, and has issue.

CHILDREN OF ELISHA AND MOLLY:

- I. DENNIS,⁵ b. in Porter, June 1, 1805; m. Betsey Hill, Apr. 26, 1829, and lived some years in his native town. He d. July 4, 1885; his wife d. May 25, 1872, aged 66 years; were buried at South Hiram. Children:
 - I. CHARLES H.,⁶ d., unmarried, May 19, 1860.
 - II. MARY A.,⁶ m. Henry Weeks; second, Erastus Cole.
 - III. LOVIE J.,⁶ m. Harrison Scribner.
 - IV. BENJAMIN R.,⁶ d. Aug. 18, 1834.
 - V. SARAH E.,⁶ d. Dec. 15, 1842.
2. SIMON,⁵ b. in Porter, Aug. 27, 1807; m. Nancy Brown, Apr. 20, 1834, and lived in Porter. Children: *Adaline*,⁶ m. James Gibbs; *Alice*,⁶ died young.
3. IVORY,⁵ b. in Porter, Oct. 30, 1809; m. Miranda Hicks, and had issue: *Mary*,⁶ m. Levi Starbird; *Ivor*,⁶ d. unmarried; *Oscar*,⁶ m. — Bickford; *Arteminta*.⁶
4. HOSEA,⁵ b. Apr. 6, 1812; d. Jan. 10, 1815.
5. MARY,⁵ b. July 22, 1814; m. Jeremiah Ricker, Dec. 21, 1834.
6. MEHFABLE,⁵ b. Sept. 16, 1817; m. Jacob Boynton, of Brownfield.
7. ELISHA,⁵ b. May 28, 1820; m. Lucy Brooks, Dec. 19, 1839, and had *Seth*,⁶ m. Martha J. Weeks; *Samuel*,⁶ drowned; *Emily*,⁶ m. Moses Stacy.
8. JOSEPH,⁵ b. Mar. 31, 1822; m. Mary A. Weeks, June 18, 1844, and is now (1895) living in Porter. He is a good townsman, who has served as selectman. Issue:
 - I. JOHN T.,⁶ b. May 4, 1845.
 - II. ALMEDA, b. Oct. 9, 1849; m. Abram Chapman.
 - III. GEORGE,⁶ b. August 28, 1853; m. Almena Mason and lives on the homestead.
 - IV. ANNETTE,⁶ b. Mar. 12, 1859; m. Frank Mason.
8. GEORGE,⁵ b. Sept. 16, 1824; d. Aug. 11, 1825.
9. SARAH,⁵ b. Mar. 17, 1827; m. William Weeks, Feb. 16, 1845.
10. SAMUEL,⁵ b. July 11, 1831; m. Amsette Brown, Josephine Stacy, and Julia (Stanley) Redlon; resides at Porter village. Issue: *Mary*,⁶ m. Orris Mason; *Edward*,⁶ m. Grace Storr.

SIXTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF REV. JOSEPH AND NANCY:

- I. WILLIAM,⁶ b. July 9, 1825; m. Janette Aldrich, of Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 28, 1849. Issue.
2. LORENZO D.,⁶ b. Nov. 5, 1827; m. Olive D. Boothby, of Limington, and resides in Porter, where he has for many years kept a general store; was formerly a stage-driver. One daughter, *Josephine B.*,⁷ b. Sept. 11, 1851, m. Dr. Alonzo Towle, of Freedom, N. H.

3. JOHN,⁶ b. Apr. 15, 1830; m. Martha J. Fox, of Porter, Dec. 19, 1850, and keeps a general store at South Hiram. Children: *Matilda*,⁷ b. Jan. 11, 1853; *Joseph W.*,⁷ b. Aug. 12, 1856; *Alvin C.*,⁷ b. Apr. 9, 1857; *Emma*,⁷ b. Oct. 24, 1858; *Millie*,⁷ b. Feb. 24, 1861; *Nettie*,⁷ b. Dec. 19, 1862; *Nellie*,⁷ b. Mar. 24, 1865.
4. MOSES,⁶ b. May 16, 1833; m. Roxanna, dau. of Edward Blake, of Brownfield, Sept. 24, 1853; served two terms in the Civil war, being lieutenant and captain; discharged for disability, Oct. 24, 1864. Children: *Edward*,⁷ now in New York, and *Ella*,⁷ m. first Roscoe Towle, now wife of William Ridlon, of Boston.

CHILDREN OF CAPT. JOHN AND NANCY:

1. ROXANNA,⁶ b. Feb. 24, 1840; m. Moses Stanley.
2. JOHN,⁶ b. Nov. 7, 1843; adopted son.

CHILDREN OF ISAAC AND SUSAN:

1. MARY A.,⁶ b. June 7, 1825; m. David Lord, Apr. 25, 1850.
2. SAMUEL,⁶ b. Mar. 13, 1827; m. Lydia Mason; second, — Williams; lives in Rockport, Mass.
3. GEORGE,⁶ b. June 19, 1829; m. Lydia A. Smith, of Hiram, April 22, 1852, and has issue:
 1. EUGENE,⁷ b. Jan. 23, 1853, m. Mary M. Norton, of Porter, and lives at South Hiram; millman. Children: *Norris E.*,⁸ *Mertie A.*,⁸ and *Edna M.*⁸
 - II. J. FREDERICK,⁷ d. young.
 - III. EDITH,⁷ m. Ira Garland, of Cornish.
4. SALLY,⁶ b. Oct. 30, 1831; m. Albert Lowell, of Hiram; d. Dec. 22, 1855.
5. MOSES,⁶ b. Feb. 18, 1834; m. Roxanna, dau. of Capt. John Stanley, and lives on his homestead farm. Issue: *Arthur W.*,⁷ b. Apr. 13, 1859; *Susan A.*,⁷ b. July 16, 1862; *Sylvia*,⁷ b. Feb. 3, 1865.
6. CLARK,⁶ b. Mar. 8, 1837; m. Meribah Linscott, of Porter, April 19, 1857; has a son, *Charles*,⁷ who is a school-teacher.
7. JULIA A.,⁶ b. Aug. 28, 1839; m. Henry Ridlon; second, David Smith; third, Samuel Stanley.
8. LYDIA,⁶ b. Feb. 6, 1842; m. Daniel Gould, 2d.
9. AMANDA,⁶ b. Oct. 4, 1844; m. John Higgins Stanley.
10. LUCRETIA H.,⁶ b. Apr. 28, 1847; m. Wyman Libby.

CHILDREN OF JACOB AND BETSEY:

1. WILLIAM,⁶ m. Emily Blake, of Brownfield, and lives in Lowell, Mass.
2. IVORY,⁶ m. Abby Fox and was buried at Kezar Falls.
3. MAJOR G.,⁶ d. Aug. 20, 1835, aged 7 years.
4. HORACE,⁶ born Sept. 14, 1832; m. Lydia J. McCrillis, April 5, 1855; farmer in Parsonsfield. No issue.
5. LAURA J.,⁶ m. Stephen Fox, of Porter, Nov. 4, 1855.
6. JACOB,⁷ d. Feb. 7, 1841, aged 2 years.

7. SIMON T.,⁶ b. May 11, 1836; m. Abby F. Gould, June 2, 1859, and had:
 - I. LIZZIE O.,⁷ b. Sept. 14, 1860; d. Feb. 15, 1879.
 - II. PERCY G.,⁷ b. July 10, 1870; d. Apr. 1, 1871.
 - III. GEORGE E.,⁷ b. Jan. 18, 1876.
 - IV. FLORENCE M.,⁷ b. Oct. 3, 1886.
8. SUSAN E.,⁶ m. Daniel Mason, Sept. 6, 1857.
9. JACOB,⁶ b. June 6, 1845; m. Lizzie Saunders, Jan. 23, 1870, and lives in Hiram. Issue:
 - I. CORA M.,⁷ b. Mar. 14, 1872; m. Leslie Weeks.
 - II. NORA J.,⁷ b. Aug. 16, 1875.
 - III. FLORA P.,⁷ b. Apr. 25, 1884.
10. MARY,⁶ m. Lyman Burbank, of Hiram.
11. ADALINE,⁶ m. Loren Libby, of Boston.
12. ORINDA,⁶ m. Monroe French; d. in Hiram.

Staples Family.

Staples is an Irish surname and the families bearing it in that country are wealthy and distinguished. The present representatives in Great Britain are Sir Nathaniel Alexander Staples, Bart., son of the late Rev. John Molesworth Staples, rector of Lissane and Moville, County Tyrone, and his wife, Anne, dau. of the late Most Rev. Nathaniel Alexander, D. D., Lord Bishop of Meath, and nephew of Sir Thomas Staples, Bart., whom he succeeded as eighth Baronet in 1865. Frederick John Staples, Esq., of Brashfield House, Bicester, Oxford, barrister and magistrate, born in 1844, is a man of eminence.

Peter Staples, Jr., of Kittery, made his will June 6, 1718, "being aged"; mentions wife, Elizabeth, and sons, PETER, JOHN, and JAMES.

Peter Staples, son of Peter, Jr., preceding, of Kittery, carpenter, "being sick," made his will Dec. 6, 1720; made provision for the maintenance of his "honoured mother." He mentions wife, Mary, and children named PETER, ENOCH, JOSHUA, ROBERT, MARY, ELIZABETH, ANNE, and GRACE, also brother JOHN; inventory, £1.108:15:6.

Robert Staples, of Kittery, cordwainer, "expecting the time of my death is near," made his will Sept. 8, 1743. A clause reads as follows: "Whereas it hath pleased God to bless me and my wife with seven children, all of them daughters, and some of them very young, whom I must leave, under the providence of God, to the care of my dear and loving wife, enjoining her with all love and faithfulness to use her best endeavors that all my children may be well instructed in the true principles of religion [and] the fear of God, the way wherein they should go that when they are old they may not depart from it." He wills that his wife, Hannah, purchase a "new Bible" for each of the seven daughters, but does not mention their names.

Robert Staples, of this family, b. in Kittery, Jan. 14, 1737; m. Betsey Kennard (who was b. in Kittery, Jan. 5, 1747, d. July 26, 1832,) and had issue, eleven children. Mr. Staples moved to Limington as an early settler, where he d. July 2, 1822, aged 85 years. I think the old Staples farm was in the part set off to Limerick, where grandsons now live. Issue as follows:

1. ENOCH, b. July 5, 1767, in Kittery; d. Aug. 13, 1815.
2. ANNA, b. July 1, 1769, in Kittery.
3. BETSEY, b. July 1, 1771, in Kittery; d. July 8, 1793.
4. JAMES, b. May 10, 1773; d. Mar. 12, 1855.
5. HIRAM, b. April 14, 1775; d. June 10, 1846.
6. NATHANIEL K., b. Sept., 1777; d. Jan. 30, 1872.
7. SHUAH, b. Aug. 11, 1779; d. Jan. 20, 1844.
8. LUCY, b. Nov. 11, 1781; d. Mar. 16, 1857.
9. SALLY, b. Nov. 30, 1783; m. Alexander Boothby, of Limington, April 2, 1812. (See Boothbys.)
10. WILLIAM, b. June 7, 1786; d. April 18, 1868.
11. MARY, b. July 17, 1791; d. May 7, 1874.

Steele Family.

They were of Scottish extraction. George and Henry Steele, probably brothers, were at Cambridge, Mass., in 1632; made freemen in 1634. Nineteen of this name had graduated from New England colleges in 1828.

Peter Steele¹ came from Salisbury, Mass., previous to 1786; was a "much married" man; names of four wives: Mary, who d. in Apr., 1802; Molly, d. Dec. 26, 1811; Betsey, d. Sept., 1816, and Polly. The Steeles lived on the road leading from Dearborn's hill to Elden's Corner; on lot 9, range 1, of the 2d division. Issue of Peter as followeth:

- I. JACOB,² born Nov. 29, 1786; m. Olive Gilman and had eight children: wife d. Apr. 1, 1862; he d. Sept. 20, 1864. Issue:
 - I. MARY,³ b. June 19, 1816.
 - II. ELIZA,³ b. Jan. 6, 1818; m. — Emery; d. May 17, 1856.
 - III. JOSEPH G.,³ b. Nov. 10, 1819; d. May 21, 1884.
 - IV. SALLY,³ b. Mar. 29, 1822; d. Aug. 14, 1843.
 - V. CLARINDA H.,³ b. May 11, 1824; d. Aug. 8, 1825.
 - VI. CLARINDA,³ b. Jan. 21, 1827; d. Aug. 16, 1847.
 - VII. LEVI B.,³ b. Apr. 28, 1829.
 - VIII. JOHN B.,³ b. Dec. 3, 1831; d. Nov. 7, 1841.

NOTE.—William Boothby, of Limington, whose mother was a Staples, has a tall, urn-shaped basket, brought from Kittery to Limington by Robert and wife, that has been in use more than a century; also a baby's dress, in perfect condition, worn by the offsprings of the Staples family in successive generations for one hundred and thirty-eight years. This little garment was skillfully and daintily made from delicate, modestly figured fabric, and was fastened at the back by three hand-made cords, one at the neck, two at the belt.

2. ELIZABETH,² b. Nov. 7, 1788.
3. SALLY,² b. Apr. 29, 1791.
4. REBECCA,² b. Aug. 17, 1796.

John Steele and Elizabeth were settled in Buxton before 1782. He died Sept. 17, 1835; his wife d. Nov. 13, 1856. Children:

1. MARY, b. Aug. 11, 1782.
2. CHARLOTTE, b. Apr. 13, 1785.
3. GUINNA, b. Sept. 23, 1787.
4. SALLY, b. Nov. 21, 1797; d. May 28, 1804.
5. RICHARD, b. Jan. 11, 1800.

William Steele and Nanne, his wife, had children, b. in Fryeburg, named as follows:

1. JAMES, b. Mar. 30, 1780; m. Jane Spring, b. in Bartlett, N. H., May 8, 1781. He d. July 6, 1836; wife d. Jan. 23, 1828. Dolly M. Pike, his second wife, was b. in Cornish, Sept. 15, 1793. A son, *James W.*, b. May 28, 1836.
2. JOHN, b. Dec. 27, 1781,
3. RICHARD, b. Jan. 24, 1784, } d. Jan. 26, 1795.
4. WILLIAM, b. Apr. 3, 1786, }
5. SALLY, b. May 10, 1788.
6. JENNY, b. Apr. 4, 1790.
7. POLLY L., b. Mar. 11, 1793.
8. NANCY, b. Apr. 14, 1795.

Swan Family.

William Swan, a native of Bethel, b. Nov. 4, 1790; Betsey Howe, his wife, b. in Baldwin, May 1, 1792; settled in Denmark—western part of town—late in 1816. Their children were as follows:

1. JACOB H., b. Aug. 29, 1811; d. Jan. 29, 1812.
2. JOSEPH G., b. Oct. 2, 1812.
3. CALER, b. Aug. 5, 1814.
4. JACOB H., b. May 29, 1816.
5. JOHN, b. Dec. 25, 1817.
6. DUDLEY F., b. Nov. 9, 1819.
7. HANNAH H., b. Sept. 4, 1821.
8. WILLIAM H., b. Oct. 18, 1823; d. Nov. 19, 1823.
9. PHINEAS W., b. Nov. 18, 1824.
10. REBECCA W., b. Oct. 26, 1826.
11. JAMES O., b. Oct. 28, 1828.

12. WILLIAM E., b. Feb. 27, 1830.
13. MARY S., b. June 27, 1833.
14. PAMELIA E., b. Sept. 27, 1835.

Symonds Family.

Thomas Symonds was an early pioneer of Bridgton, and removed to Denmark in 1794. He was born in Danvers, Mass., Sept. 28, 1761; wife, Rhoda Knapp, was born in Dedham, Mass., Oct. 9, 1761. These had children as follows:

1. ELVIRA, b. Jan. 21, 1787; m. William Martin.
2. SALLY K., b. June 5, 1789; m. Alfred Benton.
3. OLINDA, b. Apr. 13, 1791; m. Nathan Barker.
4. JESSE, b. July 21, 1793; m. Elizabeth Jordan, of Raymond.
5. LUCY, b. Nov. 22, 1795; m. Ezekiel Bangs, Buxton.
6. SYBEL, b. April 25, 1798; m. Elisha Newcomb.
7. RHODA, b. Mar. 31, 1800-1; d. July 2, 1804.
8. HULDAH, b. Oct. 27, 1803; m. John Potter (?).
9. RHODA, b. Oct. 31, 1805; m. Frederick Bangs.

All are dead at this date, 1893.

Saunders Family.

Jonathan Saunders, one of the early pioneers of Denmark, entered the township before 1800. He cleared his farm and built his home in the eastern section of the town, the farm now owned by Horace Gore. He was born in Billerica, Mass., Dec. 22, 1751, and d. Dec. 17, 1831. Children as follows:

1. ELIAS, b. May 30, 1801; m., first, Lucy Emerson; second, Rebecca Newcomb; third, a Mrs. Lewis.
2. ELIZA, b. May 30, 1801; m. Jacob Witham.
3. HANNAH, b. Feb. 16, 1804; m. Simon Jewett and is now (1893) the oldest person in town.

Tibbetts Family.

This surname was derived from the occupation of tippet-making; a popular employment in mediæval days when this article of apparel was much worn by both sexes in the highest ranks of life, even by royalty itself. The family surname was spelled "Tippit" and "Tippett," for several generations after

being applied as a cognomen, and is often found in such forms in old documents. At one time the family in England had risen to a position of considerable prominence, as proven by the two coats of arms granted them; but for undiscovered reasons they lost their prestige and property, and are nearly extinct in the male line. Several persons of the name came to the American colonies and to Canada, at an early day, and established families, the descendants being now very numerous and widely scattered. Many have reached a patriarchal age and few have died in middle life. The early generations were remarkably prolific, and descendants multiplied like thistles.

Conspicuous as a trait of character was precision; the exactitude with which everything undertaken by them must be done. There is no "half-way" nor "nine-tenths," known to them; finished meant perfection. Their ideals were clearly defined and must be incarnated in the materialized forms. Good order, system, and tidiness were everywhere observable about their houses, farms, stores, or workshops. They were cleanly of person: if their clothes had an honest patch on them it was a clean one. High-tempered, obdurate, revengeful, they could never quite forgive one who had done them wrong. And they could retaliate vehemently; even after long years of patient waiting they exulted when they "got even" with an enemy. Fearless, determined, unrelenting; critically discriminating and apt to find fault; fond of argument, tireless in dispute; caustic, aggravating, tormenting. Male or female, they would have the "last word" regardless of food or sleep, and would wait years for it. But they were tender-hearted and compassionate to the needy; they would divide and sub-divide their last crust with the poor; they hated oppression and intrigue, and if contention was abroad their sympathies were always with "the under dog in the fight." High-minded and outspoken constitutionally, they were never afraid to "speak their mind."

When the savages pushed their bloody incursions into New Hampshire, members of this family were heroic defenders of their homes, and gave many a red-skin a through ticket to his "happy hunting-grounds." The name of one of these has come down to us as "Ephraim Tibbetts the Indian fighter, of Dover." Several were carried captive into Canada. During the war of the Revolution no less than thirteen persons of this name saw service; in the war of 1812, a whole platoon of them buckled on the armor and hastened to the seat of conflict; during the Rebellion the southern soil drank the life blood of many of the name.

Physically, there has been a marked resemblance in all branches of the family; certain peculiar characteristics almost universally prevail. A "Tibbetts' eye!" No other like it. In the "white" of this orb there was a tint of blue such as I have never seen in any other. When one of the name was excited to anger that eye was invested with a menacing, fiendish, infernal expression, that, when seen by one who had become the object of their displeasure, was not soon forgotten. Then there was, and is, something indescribably peculiar about the *cheek* of a genuine Tibbetts; not in respect to "brass," which was doubtless there, but in formation, in muscular expression. The most prominent elevation of this was not on a line with the bridge of the nose, where it should have been, but away down by the end of it. When one smiled there was a movement right there on that Tibbetts' cheek that passes description: as old professors used to say: "Better felt than 'spressed."

And a standard Tibbetts' nose!" Upon this enormous facial appendage

the old fellows were certainly entitled to a patent of nobility; it was the family sign manual. Of appalling prominence, wide at the end and spread out at the nostrils as if put on when hot. When a blast was blown upon this double-barreled horn it gave forth a "sartin sound," mellow, ringing, resounding, and far-reaching as a bugle. To *hear* a "Tibbetts' nose" was to remember the sound a life-time. I am not jesting; this is serious description. Those old veterans were proud of such a nose; the larger the more pride. They cracked jokes about them and sometimes ornamented them with brilliant colors such as crimson or scarlet. Fair complexions and blue eyes have prevailed in the Tibbetts family; dark eyes and swarthy tissues were transmitted by mothers from other septs.

They were good story-tellers, had good stories to tell, were artful word-painters, reveled in irony, and were seldom prodigal of truth. They possessed an inexhaustible fund of humor that was irresistible when in full swing. They feasted on a plate of sharp jokes and would laugh till the flood gates of their tears became unfastened.

An extract from the town records of Hollis is amusingly suggestive of what may have happened a good while ago. It reads as follows: "Voted that the select men shall agree with somebody to *fetch* Obadiah Tibbetts into this town and they have liberty to *ty* him." Liberty to tie him? But who could bell the wolf? That "somebody," if found, was invested with a very disagreeable commission. Who that knew the spirit of the family would covet the honor? If the spirit of the vote was carried into execution we fancy there was a lively exchange of compliments and a lusty tussle. One might as well assume to bind the tiger in his native jungle. We do not think Obadiah was tied.

HENRY TYBBOT, shoemaker, Elizabeth, Jeremy, and Samuel embarked at London for New England in the "James," John May, master, July 13, 1633. HENRY TIBBETTS, aged thirty-nine, with his wife Eliza, aged thirty-nine, sister Remembrance, aged twenty-eight, and sons *Jeremy* and *Samuel* are said to have arrived at Dover, N. H., in 1635. In the list of passengers, Henry was styled "shoemaker." He supported the jurisdiction of Massachusetts in 1665. He received a grant on Dover Neck, called "home lot," in 1643, and a large grant "between St. Albans and Quampheagon"; was taxed in 1675, but in 1679, "Widow Tibbit" and son Jeremy were taxed in his stead. It was agreed by "Mary Tippit" and "Jeremy Tippit," her son, that her youngest son should live with his uncle Matthew Austin.

The Saco valley families of this name may be traced from the emigrant ancestor as follows: JEREMY,² eldest son of HENRY,¹ born in England, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Canney, and one of his twelve children, EPHRAIM³ by name, married Rose Austin, and had, with other issue, AARON,⁴ who married Penelope —, and their son STEPHEN,⁵ who m. Alice Haines, of Buxton, settled in Scarborough. His wife died in 1816; he died at the home of his son SAMUEL,⁶ in Buxton, in 1817; had a large family, whose names follow:

1. SAMUEL,⁶ b. Dec. 13, 1750; m. Hannah Haines, his cousin, and settled in Buxton, where several of his children were married. His wife d. in 1817, and he is said to have moved to Eaton, N. H. He was a shoemaker by trade, then called a "cordwinder," who for many years carried his bag containing his lap-stone and "kit" from house to house, where

NOTE.—Very full records of branches descended from Henry Tibbetts, with pedigrees of other quite distinct families of the name are in the author's possession.



GIDEON TIBBETTS.



JUDITH TIBBETTS.

- he cut and made "shews and pomps" for the whole family there domiciled. When Abraham Ridlon, who married his sister Patience, was about to remove to the "Western Reserve," he came to Hollis and made him a pair of heavy harnesses (fancy how they looked) for his journey.
2. TIMOTHY,⁶ is said to have been a lawyer.
 3. EPHRAIM,⁶ b. in 1754; m., first, at Rochester, N. H., Dec. 17, 1777, Eunice, dau. of Obadiah and Elizabeth (Robinson) Tibbetts, by whom one son; second, at Rochester, Dec. 4, 1783, Esther, dau. of Elijah and Lovie (Drew) Tibbetts, by whom issue; resided at "Rochester Plains." He d. Oct. 21, 1836, aged 82. Of children hereafter.
 4. JEDEDIAH,⁶ was a tanner at Rochester, N. H.
 5. AARON,⁶ is said to have lived in Saco.
 6. STEPHEN,⁶ m., at Rochester, N. H., Oct. 16, 1788, Mehitable, dau. of Elijah and Hannah (Furbush) Tibbetts. He m. a second wife named Fabyan, in Scarborough, and had a numerous family, as will afterwards appear.
 7. RUTH,⁶ m. to Ezekiel, son of Elijah and Lovie (Drew) Tibbetts, and lived in Rochester, N. H.
 8. PATIENCE,⁶ m. Abraham Ridlon and lived at Deerwander, now in Hollis, some years; then they removed to the north section of the town and cleared land near where Orin Davis has since lived, above Bonnie Eagle. In 1800 they went to the "Western Reserve," Ohio, but both died in Indiana. These left a very numerous posterity now scattered through the Western states, some of whom have inherited from "Aunt Pashunce" a "Tibbetts' nose" and a "blue-white eye."

CHILDREN OF EPHRAIM:

GIDEON TIBBETTS,⁷ only son by first wife, b. April 21, 1780, at Rochester, N. H.; m. Judith, dau. of Gideon and Abigail (Bunker) Walker, of Waterborough, Me., Dec. 6, 1806, and settled at "Shadagee," on the bank of the Saco, in Buxton. He built a small house and store at the road-corners, near where the Isaac Eaton house now stands. I think the house known as the "McCann house" was remodeled from the original Tibbetts' building. He continued in trade here, doing a snug little business, for several years. This was when "Smith's bridge" spanned the Saco at the foot of "Hancock's hill," on the old Portland and Limerick road. At this time "Shadagee" was a considerable hamlet, where "Uncle Tut" Eaton, Dea. Timothy Hazeltine, Magnus Ridlon, and Gideon Tibbetts constituted the government. Here travelers called to "bait" and "wet the ropes," and many an old-fashioned "spre" was carried on at the Tibbetts' store. "Uncle Mag" and "Uncle Tut" took kindly to the "little brown jug," and while living neighbors their old noses gradually took on color like a pure meerschaum pipe. While in trade here, Mr. Tibbetts brought a monkey from Portland which afforded him much amusement for a time, and he was wont to tell in old age the tricks "Jack" played. When the season for selling ribbons had passed, to keep them from fading by exposure to the light, a large box of these delicate wares were put away in the store chamber. "Jack" found these, fastened one end of each piece inside and threw the spools from the window. When going to his business in the morning, Mr. Tibbetts saw, to his surprise and displeasure,

a hundred streamers, representing more hues than the rainbow, flying in the wind; "Jack," meanwhile, dancing and chattering, in great glee, upon the ridge-pole. This grave offense was passed over without corporeal punishment; but when, a few weeks later, while his mistress was frying meat for breakfast in the open fire-place, he added sundry ingredients to her cooking, he tasted the keen edge of his master's broad-axe, and his body found a bed in the mellow loam by the river-side.

While in business at Shadagee he constructed a large, high-sided market-wagon in which he shipped his goods from Portland. For this he purchased a horse of commensurate size and strength. This wagon was a new invention, an innovation which relegated all ordinary vehicles to the shade; it excited as much curiosity in the community as if it had been a chariot of Solomon. There was nothing like it anywhere in the country, and being much on the road, when hired by families who were moving, it became widely known as the "Tibbetts' wagon." From this originated a popular proverb which was in vogue for many years in the Saco valley. The carriage became the synonym of all that was great and powerful, and the expression "as big as the Tibbetts' wagon," was frequently heard as a descriptive quotation. The force of a statement made by Jim Field, when big Sam Tarbox came to West Buxton, was well understood by the old men of the time. As he was seen approaching a group of by-standers Jim asked who that was. Said Uncle George Lord: "That's Sam Tarbox." "Well," replied Jim; "he's as big's the Tibbetts' wagon."

While at work in his field on the "Vaughan lot" he was approached by a man who was employed in burning lampblack; of course a very smutty-faced man. "Good mornin', Mr. Tibbetts; think we shall have showers today?" Leaning on his hoe the farmer scanned the clouds and replied: "I shouldn't wonder; it looks pretty dark in the west. The reader will appreciate this answer when we state that the man's name was William West.

He once owned an old, yellow mare that had a phenomenally long neck and an obstinate temper. When in harness, if she was inclined to turn into some cross-road or wood-lane, no power from behind could prevent her; for pull hard or gently away she would go, her head and bending neck followed by her body, and "finally, my brethring," by the wagon and passengers. It was of this beast that Uncle Daniel Decker said: "It's no use to build any fence while the old Tibbetts' mare runs in the road, for her neck's so long she can stand outside and reach everything on a ten-acre lot."

He sold his property at Shadagee and purchased of Elliot G. Vaughan a large tract of land in Hollis, near Moderation Mills, and a house lot in the village. On this hill-side elevation he erected a good sized and well finished house, barn, and workshop. This dwelling has been remodeled, a story added, and is now known as the "Tracy house." He was a good farmer and gathered from his new, warm land abundant harvests for many years. Being a millwright and wheelwright he found employment with his tools. He was a very precise mechanic and joints that could not be inspected were made with the same care as those exposed to view. He built some of the best saw-mills in the state.

Temperate in his habits, cleanly of person, always an early riser, and used to vigorous exercise, Mr. Tibbetts lived to the great age of ninety-one. He was a broad-shouldered, compactly built, heavy man of fair complexion. Children as follows:

1. LORANNA,⁸ b. Nov. 28, 1807; m. Joseph Smith, son of Joseph, of the "Smith neighborhood," in Hollis, and had six children.
2. EUNICE,⁸ b. Oct. 11, 1809; d. unmarried.
3. GIDEON W.,⁸ b. Nov. 5, 1811; d. Oct. 15, 1815.
4. ABIGAIL,⁸ b. Sept. 16, 1813; m. Elder Alvan Crockett and had five children; lived near her father in Hollis; d. early.
5. GIDEON W.,⁸ b. April 4, 1816. He went to Georgia with several other young men of his town, where he was employed as a wheelwright. He soon d. at Burnfort, St. Mary's, in 1840-1, and the author of this book was named for him.
6. HANNAH,⁸ b. August 19, 1818; m. Samuel Ridlon, of Hollis, and had four children. She was a woman of amiability, eminently intelligent, who exemplified the spirit of the Christian religion in life, and whose death was gloriously triumphant.
7. NANCY,⁸ b. Feb. 22, 1821; m. Hiram Cook, son of Ephraim, of Casco, Me., and had three children; a woman of great excellence; now the only surviving daughter; many years a widow.
8. EPHRAIM,⁸ b. Sept. 18, 1825; m. Abby, dau. of John Foster, of Parsonsfield, and "stood up" in a sailor's costume. Four children. He followed the sea in early life and was as wild and jolly a jack-a-tar as ever went to the mast-head. He sustained an injury from a fall upon the vessel's deck, returned home and has since worked at his trade of millwright and machinist; is one of the finest mechanics in the state, who, like his father, takes great pride in accurate workmanship. He eliminated "about right" from his mechanical vocabulary many years ago, and adopted for his motto "just right." He is a man of great physical strength and undaunted courage, and woe to the man who was so reckless of his safety as to insult him. In his many encounters with formidable athletes he has always been the victor. He is possessed of as tender and generous a heart as ever beat in human breast; is genial, companionable, conversational, neighborly; has married, for second wife, Berthena, dau. of Charles Dunn; now living in Sanford village, where he has charge of the water works and wheels of the Goodale Manufacturing Company.
9. ELIJAH W.,⁸ b. June 4, 1827; m. Susan Chick, of Lebanon, and had two daughters *Nellie*⁹ and *Carrie*⁹; mill-wright by trade; served as corporal in the Civil war; lost his right hand by premature discharge of a cannon while celebrating on the Fourth of July, after return from the army; resided at East Rochester, N. H., where he was station agent for the Portland and Rochester R. R. for many years; a very handsome man. He and wife and eldest daughter have deceased.
10. JOHN C.,⁸ b. Dec. 29, 1829; m. Mary E. Swett, and settled at Hollis with his parents. He received a good common school and academic education, and by painstaking self-culture he is an efficient and successful teacher; much of his life has been spent in the school-room. As a grammarian and mathematician he found few equals, and for discipline, system, and thoroughness he has no superior as an educator. Children's names: *Eunice*,⁹ *Ida Florence*,⁹ *Nelson*,⁹ *Charles Sydney*,⁹ and *Luther*.⁹

GEORGE TIBBETTS,⁷ son of Ephraim and his second wife, Lovie, settled in Corinna, Me., as farmer. His three sons, *James*,⁸ *John*,⁸ and *Isaiah*,⁸ were all well educated clergymen.

JACOB TIBBETTS,⁷ another son of Ephraim and Lovie, lived in Rochester, N. H., and had a family.

Townsend Family.

The Townshends and Townsends of England and America are of Saxon and Norman extraction. The earliest mentioned ancestor of this family was Ladovic de Townsend, a Norman nobleman, who flourished soon after the Conquest. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas de Haville, whose family, of Norman nativity, had received a grant of extensive lands in County Norfolk, England, and this estate, through the alliance just mentioned, came to the Townshends. The residence, called the manor of Raynham, became the principal seat of the family, and so continues at the present time. A branch was early planted in Ireland and built Castle Townsend there; from junior slips broken from this stem the Townsends in America, claiming an Irish ancestry, have descended.

From ancient documents we learn that one William de Townsend held considerable land in County Norfolk, A. D. 1200. Thomas Townsend, of West Herling, was living in 1217 A. D., and a William Townsend, in A. D. 1290. John, son of Thomas Townsend, died leaving a son William, who married in 1306. Richard Townsend conveyed land in Norfolk, A. D. 1319, and the gravestone of Thomas Townsend, supposed to have been one of his descendants, in the church of St. Martyn's, had a brass plate fixed to it upon which there was a long inscription in Latin. Peter Townsend was presented with the living of Great Winchington by the king in 1371. Thomas, son of William Townsend, settled his estate by deed upon his son John in 1377, which John was living in 1396, and settled at Raynham. From these cadets of the Townsends, through a long line of somewhat illustrious ancestors, whose names we have no space for, the present Marquis Townshend is descended. Members of the same family have intermarried with some of the most distinguished and wealthy of the aristocracy of Great Britain, establishing many junior branches in various parts of England of high standing.

We shall now give our attention to some pioneer heads of the American branches, who settled in New England in the seventeenth century. Richard Townsend was of James City, Virginia, in 1620; William Townsend, of Boston, Mass., 1634; Martyn Townsend, of Watertown, Mass., 1644; Joseph, Henry, and Richard, brothers, of New England and New York in 1640. A Joseph Townsend was in Philadelphia in 1682. The degree of relationship existing between these early settlers in the new world we have not ascertained, but they became, several of them, heads of the numerous Townsend families now so widely disseminated over this country.

The immediate progenitor of the Saco valley families, which more particularly concerns our present inquiry, was THOMAS TOWNSEND,¹ son of Henry Townsend and wife, Margaret Forthe, born at Bracon-Ash, in England, June

Mary
 8, 1594-5. He was cousin of John Winthrop, governor of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, and came from London to Lynn, Mass., as early as 1635. He married Mary, daughter of John Newgate, a merchant of Boston. He received a grant of land at Lynn, in 1638, and was owner of other lands at Rumney Marsh, now Chelsea; was admitted freeman in 1639; seems to have been a citizen of prominence and ability. He died at Lynn, Dec. 22, 1677, aged 83. His wife died Feb. 28, 1692.

Samuel Townsend,² born about 1638; m. Abigail, a daughter of Samuel Davis, and had a numerous family of sons, of whom one, as will presently appear, became the direct progenitor of our Saco valley families so early settled in Biddeford. Samuel lived at Rumney Marsh, where he held important offices. He d. at Chelsea, where his gravestone, bearing date Dec. 21, 1704, may be seen. His wife d. Jan. 7, 1728, aged 87 years.

Abraham Townsend,³ twin son of Samuel and Abigail, and twin brother of ISAAC, who became the head of the Townsend family in Connecticut, was b. May 20, 1682, probably at Chelsea, Mass., and m., for his first wife, Mary Eustice, by whom he had issue. She d. June 28, 1718, and he m., second, Dec. 8, 1720, Judith, dau. of Robert and Rachel (Gibbins) Edgecomb, by whom also issue. He d. May 20, 1746. He was a man of public spirit and executive ability and took a leading position among the early settlers of Biddeford, to which he removed; was selectman for several years. From the records of York county, we epitomize the following concerning him: "Abraham Townsend of Boston, in consideration of one hundred and fifty pounds current money of New England, received by conveyance from John Hobbs, of Boston, all that tract of land that was bought of Maj. William Phillips, and Bridget his wife, by Christopher Hobbs, grandfather of the said John, being and lying in the town of Saco, bounded on ye north west with the brook commonly called Davises Brook, and on ye north east by ye river Saco, and on ye south west by land formerly Mr. John Smiths and afterwards in ye possession of Nicholas Bully, Gent., and by all that bridth southwest until three hundred acres be fully completed and ended, together with eight acres in ye great Meadow, and called ye Wood Meadow." This deed was dated April 25, 1724. "Abraham Townsend, of Biddeford, yeoman," Aug. 13, 1724, conveyed to John Center one-half of the tract of land before-mentioned, the deed being signed by Abraham and wife Judith. In 1728 Abraham Townsend and wife Judith, "late of Biddeford," conveyed the remaining half of the tract, purchased of Hobbs, to John Cleaver, of Boston, cordwainer. In 1728 he purchased land in Saco, known as "James Gibbins' first Division," and the same year, other lands of John, Joseph, and Gibbins Mace, of Gosport, N. H., which was deeded to Abraham and his father-in-law, Robert Edgecomb. I have no means of knowing how many children Abraham had by his first wife, but from the records of Saco and Biddeford, it is evident that three or more sons settled in those towns. Widow Judith d. suddenly Dec. 2, 1773, aged 83.

Nathaniel Townsend,⁴ "of Lynn, blacksmith," eldest son of Abraham and Mary Eustice, settled in Biddeford. He made his will Sept. 29, 1778, in which he mentions "wife Margaret," "Bethesda, wife of Jeremy Ridlon," and "Lucretia, wife of Thomas Deering"; will witnessed by Josiah Fairfield, M. D., and Samuel Edgecomb. I have not found records of children of Nathaniel, but have names and records of families of Saco and Biddeford,

probably descended from him. He d. Oct. 21, 1778; Margaret d. Mar. 25, 1798, aged 87.

Joseph Townsend,⁴ m. Alice Gordon, in Biddeford, in 1728, and was probably son of Abraham, 1st, and Mary. I have no other references.

Isaac Townsend,⁴ son of Abraham³ and Mary Eustice, m. Mary — and had children, born in Biddeford, named:

1. ELIZABETH,⁵ b. May 4, 1731.
2. ANNA,⁵ b. Feb. 9, 1734.

Abraham Townsend,⁴ son of Abraham³ 1st, and Mary, settled in Biddeford and had sons and daughters. He m. Elizabeth Libby, of Biddeford, Nov. 17, 1743. She may have been a second wife. Tradition makes this man remove to the plantation of Little Falls, now Hollis, where he is said to have died. I have no documentary proof of this. He must have been a very aged man when his son settled in that township.

Thomas Townsend,⁴ son of Abraham³ and Judith, b. Oct. 29, 1722; m. Miriam Poak, Sept. 29, 1765; these "owned the covenant" in the Congregational church of Saco, Nov. 30, 1766, and had children b. in that town named as follows:

1. ELIZABETH,⁵ b. Feb. 10, 1766; m. Jere Simpson, May 21, 1785.
2. WILLIAM,⁵ b. Jan. 5, 1768.
3. ANNA,⁵ b. Jan. 8, 1770; m. Capt. Wm. Freeman, June 1, 1791.
4. JOHN,⁵ b. Dec. 24, 1772; m. Polly — and had:
 1. NATHANIEL,⁶ b. Sept. 23, 1796.
 - II. ELIZABETH,⁶ b. July 19, 1799.
 - III. JOHN,⁶ b. April 16, 1802.
5. THOMAS,⁵ b. Nov. 9, 1775.
6. HANNAH,⁵ b. Apr. 7, 1778.
7. SARAH,⁵ b. Apr. 4, 1780.

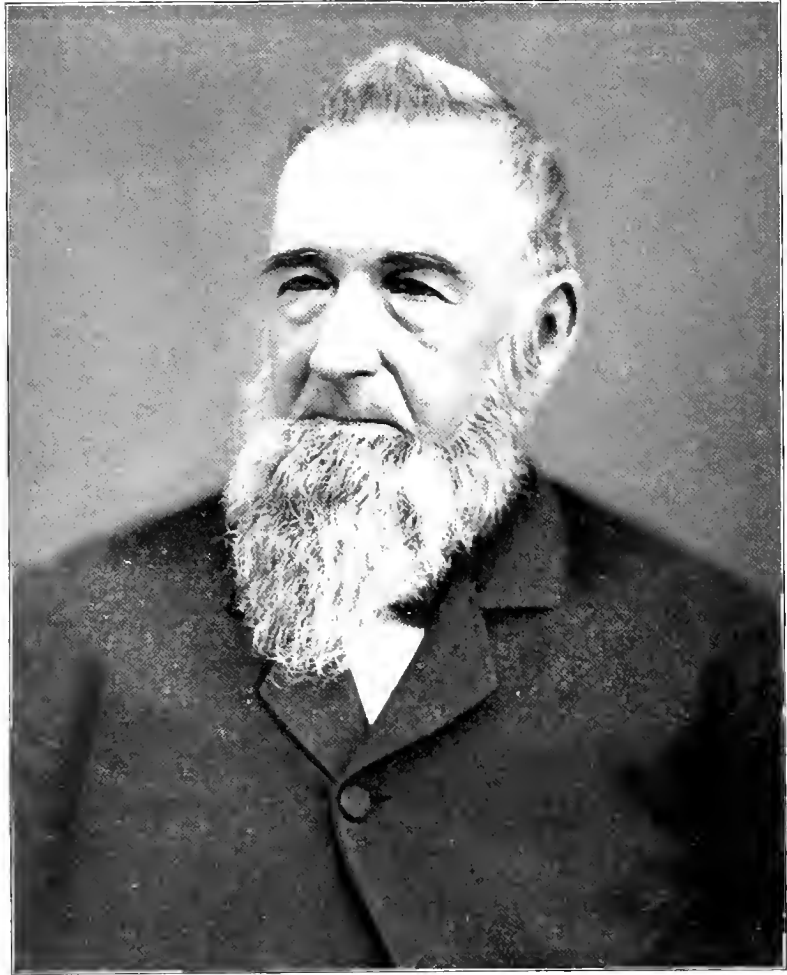
Samuel Townsend,⁴ second son of Abraham³ and Judith, b. Feb. 14, 1725.

James Townsend,⁴ third son of Abraham³ and Judith, b. July 31, 1730.

Daniel Townsend and wife Mary, of Saco, had names of six children recorded there; wife b. Sept. 24, 1782; do not know his connections. Issue:

1. JULIA A., b. Aug. 22, 1811.
2. DANIEL H., b. Aug. 31, 1813.
3. LYDIA H., b. Jan. 1, 1816.
4. MARY J., b. Mar. 25, 1818; d. young.
5. WILLIAM H., b. Oct. 8, 1820.
6. MARY H., b. Jan. 6, 1824.

Capt. Daniel Townsend, called "Capt., jr.," married Mary Sawyer, Dec. 4, 1816. He was b. Dec. 24, 1786; his wife was b. May 11, 1786. I do not make connections and cannot say whose son he was. Their son, JAMES S., b. in Saco, Nov. 28, 1817.



JAMES F. TOWNSEND.

Mary Townsend was m. to James Carlisle (intention), June 25, 1806.
 Dodarah Townsend was m. to Jones McNelly, in Saco, July 12, 1812.
 Peggy Townsend was m. to Nathaniel Hill, of Saco, Aug. 28, 1800.
 Lucretia Townsend was m. to Thomas Deering, of Saco, Oct. 21, 1773.

Abraham Townsend,⁵ son of Abraham of Biddeford, m. Molly Edgecomb, of Little Falls, Mar. 11, 1777. He removed to the "Western Reserve," now Ohio, in 1798, and settled on an elevation not far from the present city of Cincinnati, which has since been called "Townsend's hill," where his sons afterwards lived.

Isaac Townsend,⁵ brother of preceding, m. Nancy Jacobs; settled in the plantation of Little Falls, now Hollis, on the high land above the Saco river. His homestead has since been owned by Hon. James Morton. Upon the beautiful eminence he built his house and here spent his days. He was buried in the Ridlon and Townsend ground not far below his farm. His children and descendants as follows:

1. JACOB,⁶ b. Dec. 9, 1782; m., 1804, Abigail Elden and had eleven children. He settled on a farm in Buxton, on an air line between the "Old Corner" and "Coolbroth's Corner." He was a kind-hearted man of peaceable habits, who worked hard and planned well. His wife d. Oct. 15, 1863. He d. Aug. 3, 1863. Issue:
 1. JAMES F.,⁷ b. Feb. 20, 1808; m. Susan, sister of Capt. Moses Davis of Buxton, Mar. 11, 1827, by whom four children. She d. Oct. 31, 1870. He m., second, Rose Savage, by whom nine children. He d. Apr. 4, 1886. He united with the Mormon church in 1833; left the state of Maine in the fall of 1838 for Mossury, but was taken sick in Louisville, Md., and remained there five years; then went to Nawvoo, Ill., where he established a home. When the Mormons left there for St. Joseph, Mo., he went with them, traveling from the Mississippi to the Missouri river with oxen. After building him a fine house, in which he lived for five years, he sold out and went to Utah, in 1852, traveling across the plains two thousand miles with ox-teams to Salt Lake City. Here he built the first hotel in Utah, named the "Salt Lake House," which he sold in 1864 for \$25,000. After an extended mission to England, he returned in 1866, and built the fine large hotel known as the "Townsend House," for which, at one time, he was offered \$100,000. A few years before his death he came back to his native town and visited his relatives, going from town to town and from house to house to look once more upon those with whom he had associated in childhood and early manhood. It was something touching to see this venerable, white-bearded man visiting the graves of his aged parents and the old homestead after so many long years of absence. It was one of the last wishes he gratified and he did not long survive. Children by first wife:

(1). *Mary J.*,⁸ b. Aug. 23, 1828.

(2). *James F.*,⁸ b. Aug. 26, 1830.

(3). *Susan M.*,⁸ b. June 10, 1834; d. Apr. 26, 1879.

Second family: *Elisaman*,⁸ *Jacob*,⁸ *James*,⁸ *Charles*,⁸ *Abbie*,⁸ *David*,⁸ *Dorcas*,⁸ *Walter*,⁸ and *Alvah*.⁸

- II. CHARLES,⁷ b. Jan. 10, 1810; m. Hannah — and lived on the homestead in Buxton. His children were:
- (1). *Adaline*,⁸ b. Nov. 24, 1834.
 - (2). *Jacob F.*,⁸ b. Nov. 15, 1836.
 - (3). *James A.*,⁸ b. Jan. 29, 1839.
 - (4). *Georgeanna*,⁸ b. Jan. 26, 1841; m. — Watson; d. May 20, 1870.
 - (5). *John*,⁸ b. Sept. 8, 1843.
 - (6). *Orran E.*, b. Feb. 17, 1848.
 - (7). *Samuel H.*,⁸ b. Feb. 18, 1852.
- III. ISAAC,⁷ b. Aug. 12, 1812; d. Dec. 11, 1812.
- IV. JOHN,⁷ b. Oct. 30, 1813.
- V. MARY,⁷ b. Aug. 10, 1816.
- VI. NANCY,⁷ b. Oct. 9, 1818.
- VII. JANE,⁷ b. Aug. 22, 1820.
- VIII. ABIGAIL,⁷ b. Oct. 4, 1823.
- IX. JACOB,⁷ b. in 1825.
- X. DORCAS,⁷ b. Nov. 6, 1833.
- One of these daughters married Cyrenus Foss, of Hollis, and another, James Locke, of Buxton.
2. LYDIA,⁶ b. Mar. 24, 1785; m., Dec. 25, 1800, Robert Sawyer, and was the mother of seventeen children. (See Sawyer Family.)
 3. POLLY,⁶ b. Aug. 29, 1787; m., Sept. 9, 1811, Joseph Hobson, of Buxton, known as "Deacon Joseph," and had a numerous family. (See Hobson Family.)
 4. DEBORAH,⁶ b. May 19, 1790.
 5. MARGARET,⁶ b. Oct. 25, 1793.
 6. MARY,⁶ b. June 8, 1795; m., Nov. 30, 1817, John Wiggin.
 7. ANNA,⁶ b. Feb. 4, 1798; m. William Hobson, known as "Major," of Hollis, and d. Feb. 5, 1894, at the age of 96. The family claimed that she was ninety-seven, but the foregoing dates are from the town records, and I present them for what they are worth. She was able to be about her room and retained her faculties up to the time of her death.
 8. ISSAC,⁶ b. May 13, 1800; m. Polly, dau. of Magnus and Hannah (Ridlon) Ridlon, of Hollis, and lived in a small house on a part of his father's homestead. He was rather below the medium height, inclined to corpulency, and very round shouldered. "Uncle Isaac" was of cunning, humorous proclivity, and when exhilarated with a couple of glasses of the "O-be-joyful," as he called it—something he took kindly to—his tongue became nimble, and the quaint speeches he made will not soon be forgotten. The old people who knew him best used to say: "Uncle Ike is marster crank," or "He's awful chipper." It used to be told that he once came home of an evening and found a young man, who belonged to a family he was prejudiced against, feeding his daughters on "sugar-plums." This was decidedly disagreeable to Uncle Isaac, and he quickly put an end to the pleasures of the young folks by saying: "Now, Daniel, you'd better take your candy and run right

home; we don't want any Clarks and Maddoxes here." Exit young man. He owned a large black dog, which he named *Pero*. As the old gent came home one day and went to his wood-shed he saw his dog, minus his tail. Looking about he discovered the severed member lying suspiciously near the chopping-block. Calling one of his sons, he asked: "Jacob, do you know who cut Pero's tail off?" "Well, father," replied the boy, "there's the tail, there's Pero, and there's the axe; that's all I can say about it." Poor Pero! we remember him well as he followed the white-haired old man when going to the pasture for the cows; and he always wagged what tail he had with the same good-will and vigor as before it had been cur-tailed. "Aunt Polly" was one of the best of good women, kind, patient, neighborly. Children:

- I. JOHN,⁷ had one daughter. He early settled in Saco or Biddeford, and engaged in milling and lumber business; acquired a competency before middle life, retired from business, and has been a man at ease for many years; has a taste for hunting and fishing, and spends much time in his hunting camps every autumn; owns a small steamboat, with which he visits the islands at the mouth of Saco river, where there is good duck shooting. John is a whole-souled fellow and seems to take as much comfort as is compatible with this disjointed world.
- II. JACOB,⁷ m. Mary Jane, dau. of Noah Randall, of Limington, and settled in his native town; has been a millman and farmer. Three children: *Willie*,⁸ *Loring*,⁸ and *May*.⁸
- III. HANNAH,⁷ m. Alanson Dunn.
- IV. MARY,⁷ m. Jehial Smith.
- V. JOSEPH,⁷
- VI. EMILY,⁷
- VII. LUCY,⁷ m., first, Charles Foster; second, Porter Hall.
9. ALVAH,⁶ b. May 21, 1815; m. Elizabeth Lang; lived in Waterborough.

Nathaniel Townsend,⁵ son of Abraham⁴ and Elizabeth Libby, m. Nov. 29, 1787, Judith, dau. of Matthias and Rachel (Edgecomb) Ridlon, then of Saco. These settled in the plantation of Little Falls, now Hollis, near Saco river, where he carried on a farm. Children:

- I. DANIEL,⁶ b. Dec. 28, 1789; m. Harriet Townsend (?), a relative, and lived on the homestead. His widow became the wife of Robert Carll, who lived many years on her farm. Children of Daniel as follows:
 - I. LYDIA,⁷ m. Watson Libby, blacksmith.
 - II. NATHANIEL,⁷ drowned in Saco river.
 - III. SUSAN,⁷ lived at home, unmarried.
2. RACHEL,⁶ b. Aug. 6, 1791; m. Dec. 1, 1814, to Thomas Wentworth, of Buxton.
3. NATHANIEL,⁶ b. Aug. 13, 1793; m. Ruth — and settled in Buxton, on the high land half a mile back from the Saco river and near the old Boulter homestead. Here he d. Mar. 7, 1847; wife d. Mar. 11, 1847. Children:

- I. JOHN P.,⁷ b. Nov. 11, 1821; m. Mary —, who d. May 23, 1838, and her infant, *Mary*,⁸ the 6th. He m., second, a dau. of Miles Stewart, of Hollis, by whom several children. He lived on the homestead; a large man, genuine Townsend in build, features, and temperament. Issue: *William*,⁸ *Miles*,⁸ *Jamcs*,⁸ and others.
- II. DANIEL,⁷ b. Sept., 1823; m. Sarah Jane, dau. of Nathaniel Norton, of Limington, and lives at West Buxton: many years a river-driver; subsequently in live-stock trade and kept a meat market. "Dan" is a good-hearted fellow. Two sons.
- III. MARTHA,⁷ b. April 20, 1826; d. May 9, 1849.
- IV. WILLIAM,⁷ b. June 1, 1828; d. Feb. 23, 1847.
- V. SARAH E.,⁷ b. April 15, 1837.
- VI. NATHANIEL,⁷ b. Aug. 15, 1839; coach-driver in Boston.
4. ELEANOR,⁶ b. April 7, 1795.
5. SARAH,⁶ b. April 7, 1797.
6. WILLIAM,⁶ b. April 12, 1803.

Tompson Family.

Rev. William Tompson was born at Lancashire, England, in 1598; graduated at Oxford, and commenced preaching in the north of his native land. He came to New England in 1637 or 1638, and became pastor of Congregational church of Braintree, Mass., where he was ordained Nov. 19, 1639. He was one of the ministers subsequently sent to Virginia as a missionary, and was the instrument of the conversion of Gen. Daniel Gookin, who, in 1644, removed to Cambridge; a distinguished military officer and author. Mather says:

"Gookin was one of these; by Tompson's pains
Christ and New England a dear Gookin gains."

He was constitutionally melancholy and his usefulness impaired in consequence: was twice married. His first wife died while he was absent, leaving a family of small children; second wife, Anne, widow of Simon Crosbie, of Cambridge. Mr. Tompson d. Dec. 10, 1666, aged 68. On his tombstone are the lines:

"He was a learned, solid, sound divine,
Whose name and fame in both Englands did shine."

His children were as follows:

1. WILLIAM, b. in England, 1629; graduated at Harvard, 1653, and settled in Springfield.
2. SAMUEL, b. in England, 1631; ordained deacon for the First church of Braintree, Nov. 2, 1679; represented that town fourteen years. He d. Jan. 18, 1695.

NOTE.—Nathaniel Townsend and Grace Boulter were published June 18, 1801; Nathaniel Townsend and Mary Watts, of Buxton, May 24, 1816; Nathaniel Townsend and Hannah Harmon, of Buxton, Sept. 20, 1817; Lydia Townsend to Sylvanus Hamblen, of Lynn, Nov. 1, 1804.

3. JOSEPH, b. in Braintree, May 1, 1640; represented the town of Billerica several years; d. Oct. 13, 1732.
4. BENJAMIN, b. in Braintree, July 14, 1642; graduated at Harvard in 1662.
5. ANNE, by second wife, b. in Braintree.

Rev. Edward Tompson, son of Samuel, preceding, b. in Braintree, April 20, 1665; graduated at Harvard in 1684; settled at Marshfield, Oct. 14, 1696. He preached his own ordination sermon from Isaiah vi, 9 and 10. This sermon was in the hands of Capt. John S. Tompson, of York, Me., in 1844. He died suddenly at Marshfield, Mar. 16, 1705, aged 40 years. He was buried in the old cemetery, where, on the gravestone that marks the spot, is inscribed:

"Here in a Tyrant's hand doth captive lie
A rare Synopsis of Divinity;
Old Patriarchs, Prophets, Gospel Bishops meet
Under deep silence in their winding sheet;
When their King calls to sit in Parliament."

CHILDREN OF EDWARD:

1. REV. SAMUEL, graduated at Harvard in 1710; was ordained at Cape Town (Gloucester), Nov. 28, 1716; d. Dec. 8, 1724, and was buried at Gloucester; left a wife and five children.
2. EDWARD, m. Ann Piper; was a physician at Haverhill; d. in 1750.
3. REV. WILLIAM, b. in Marshfield, April 26, 1697. He was ordained at Scarborough, Me., 1728, where he continued his labors until his death in Feb., 1759. The expenses of his funeral were defrayed by the "town as a town." The expenses were £22, of which there was an allowance of £3, 6s, 8d, "for the Rings for the Bearers." He was held in high esteem by his townsmen and sincerely lamented by the whole community. A grant of £200 towards building him a house was voted in 1732, and at the time of his death £40 of this had not been paid. In his will, probated Oct. 1, 1759, he orders the £42 collected and appropriated to the use of a school at "Black Point End of Said Town"; wills his wife, Anne, homestead, cows, sheep, and services of his negro man during her life; also wishes her to have "an easy-going horse and furniture whenever she shall see fit to travel abroad or go on a journey." He gave to each of his children a share in his negro man, "Prince," he having his choice as to which he should live with, should he be living at his widow's decease. His wife was Anna Hubbard, b. at Kingston, N. H., April, 1702. They were m. in 1729. Children as follows:
 1. WILLIAM, b. at Scarborough, May 25, 1730; d. Feb. 1, 1807, unmarried. He was chief justice of the Court of Sessions for Cumberland county. "If a meek and quiet spirit, in social and domestic virtues, if a deportment which gains the esteem of one's neighbors, if good sense and impartial justice, if integrity and uprightness, if piety and devotion, in a word, if the pure principles of the Christian religion are valuable traits in the character of a man, that of Justice Tompson was truly estimable."
 11. ANNA, b. in Scarborough, Nov. 9, 1733; was m. to Joseph Gerrish, of Kittery, and was grandmother of Gov. Ichabod Goodwin, of New Hampshire. •

- III. REV. JOHN, b. in Scarborough, Oct. 3, 1740; graduated at Harvard College, 1765; studied theology with Rev. Daniel Wigglesworth, of Cambridge, and after preaching in several places was ordained in the First church of Portland, in 1768, for the plantation of Pearstontown, now Standish. He was m. Nov. 22, 1768, to Sarah Small, of Somersworth, N. H. He remained pastor of the church in Standish until April, 1783, when he was dismissed at his own request and was soon after settled at South Berwick, where he immediately removed his family. His wife d. Aug. 30, 1783, at the age of 35, leaving eight children. He m. second, Feb., 1784, Mrs. Sarah Morrill,* of Biddeford, by whom he had two children. He was the only minister for more than forty years when, on account of age and infirmity, a colleague was appointed. He d. Dec. 21, 1828, in the sixty-first year of his ministry. Issue as follows:
- (1). *William*, b. in Pearstontown, Oct. 19, 1769; m. Hannah Goodwin, by whom he had issue at Standish:
 - (i). *William J.*, b. July 22, 1796.
 - (ii). *John G.*, b. April 30, 1799.
 - (iii). *Hitty L.*, b. Jan. 30, 1804.
 - (iv). *Charles*, b. Oct. 30, 1804.
 - (v). *Daniel G.*, b. Dec. 12, 1805.
 - (2). *Edward*, b. at Pearstontown, Dec. 18, 1771; m. Sally Sewall and had issue, b. at Standish, as follows:
 - (i). *Sally S.*, b. July 19, 1798.
 - (ii). *Lucy*, b. April 10, 1800.
 - (iii). *Oliver*, b. May 17, 1802.
 - (iv). *Joseph S.*, b. Sept. 11, 1804.
 - (v). *Mary J.*, b. Oct. 22, 1806.
 - (3). *Samuel*, b. at Pearstontown, Oct. 11, 1773; m. Mary Lancaster, by whom issue, at Standish, as follows:
 - (i). *Sarah*, b. Dec. 6, 1795.
 - (ii). *William*, b. Nov. 20, 1796.
 - (iii). *Lydia J.*, b. April 27, 1798.
 - (iv). *John A.*, b. Sept. 19, 1800.
 - (v). *Mary L.*, b. Mar. 12, 1802.
 - (vi). *Samuel*, b. Aug. 31, 1804.
 - (vii). *Dorothy L.*, b. Sept. 24, 1805.
 - (viii). *Elizabeth A.*, b. July 27, 1807.
 - (4). *Sarah*, b. July 14, 1775.
 - (5). *Anna*, b. Mar. 15, 1777; m. Ichabod Goodwin, Jr., of Berwick, by whom issue.
 - (6). *Joseph*, b. July 21, 1778; m. Betty, dau. of Capt. Elisha Clements and Mary Waldron (dau. of Maj. Richard Waldron, of Dover,

*She was the wife of Capt. Samuel Morrill and dau. of Elisha Allen, b. at Salisbury, Mass., Feb. 14, 1743.

N. H.), of Somersworth, N. H., in 1800. Accompanied by his wife and her parents, he emigrated, in 1801, to Frankfort, Waldo county, where he purchased land, continuing his residence there as a farmer until his death. He first wife d. May 4, 1819, and Feb. 17, 1820, he married Mary Dunham, of Belfast, Me. He d. suddenly March, 1859, nearly 81 years of age. His second wife survived five years, dying in Mar., 1864. Children:

- (1). *John*, b. in Somersworth, N. H., May 12, 1801; married Mary Palmer, of Bremen, Me., July 6, 1829. He d. Aug. 4, 1837, aged 36; widow d. May 27, 1846. Children: *Mary P.*, b. Apr. 26, 1830, m. John K. Rogers; *John W.*, b. Sept. 17, 1832, d. an infant; *Joseph L.*, b. Nov. 12, 1833; *Edwin P.*, b. May 31, 1835, and *Horatio P.*, b. Jan. 3, 1837.
- (II). *Mary A.*, b. March, 1803.
- (III). *Charles H.*, b. March 5, 1805.
- (IV). *William*, b. Dec. 24, 1807.
- (V). *Sarah J.*, b. Dec. 7, 1809.
- (VI). *Betsy*, b. Nov. 23, 1811.
- (VII). *Nancy*, b. Mar. 18, 1817.
- (7). *Mary*, b. in Pearsontown, Aug. 13, 1781, and d. of consumption, Mar. 28, 1808.

Towle Family.

This is an English * surname and has been spelled with slight variations by various branches of the family. The ancestors of the Towles now represented in Porter, Me., and Freedom, N. H., were early settlers of Hampton, N. H., where the family wonderfully multiplied. We shall not follow the pedigree into all its ramifications, but confine ourselves to a condensed sketch of two branches. The following, copied from the court records of York county, Me., seems worth preserving in this connection:

“Whereas, John Towle by a former testimony of his about the 14th of Octob: 1651: did cast a blemish upon George Walton in his name, and now being conscious of his own faultiness therein, for clearing of the said Walton do hereby acknowledge that I John Towle fisherman, did once call George Walton *thefe*, and did say he stole a *jarv of oyle*, by which means his name suffered in open court. I now desire all to take notice that I am very sorry for the wrong that I then did him by charging him falcely, and hope it will be a warning for me to be wiser for time to come to be more careful how I wrong any man in the like nature. JOHN TOWLE.
Jany. 18: 1652.”

This confession—which seems to have been more a result of legal pressure than a painful conscience—was witnessed by Bryan Pendleton, Richard Ball, and Philip Babb, and I suppose was made at Saco.

* A member of the family claims that the New England Towles came from Ireland; that they were originally named *Tooles* or *O'Tooles*, and changed the spelling after settlement in the “New World.”

Joseph Towle, son of Amos Towle,* of Hampton, was b. Feb. 18, 1747; m., Oct. 2, 1769, Elizabeth Coffin, b. Mar. 7, 1753, d. Feb. 17, 1829, and settled in Porter, Me., near the Great Ossipee river below the present village; there he died. Children as follows:

1. AMOS, b. in Hampton, Oct. 1, 1770; m. Susan Moulton, and settled in Freedom, N. H., where he remained until about 1810, when he removed to Hollis, Me., and built an old-fashioned tavern at the Killick Mills, and on the old road leading from that town to South Limington. Here, in company with his brother David, he extended his hospitality to wayfarers and Vermont farmers until the travel was diverted in consequence of the discontinuance of the road. He then removed to Limington and kept tavern there. He returned to Freedom in 1818 and remained there until his death. Children's names will appear.
2. JOSEPH, b. in Hampton, Sept. 3, 1772; m. Zilla Morrill and settled, as farmer, in Porter; d. Dec. 27, 1848. Three children, of whom more.
3. WILLIAM, b. in Epsom, July 18, 1774; m. Mercy Garland and settled in Porter, where, as justice of the peace, he was long and prominently known. He d. Apr. 25, 1841. Children's names hereafter.
4. EZRA, b. in Hampton, Feb. 14, 1776; m. Mrs. Rebecca French, of Porter, Mar. 31, 1831. He was drowned by his horse falling when fording the Great Ossipee, June 4, 1802.
5. NANCY, b. April 24, 1778; m. Ebenezer Blazo and had issue; d. in Dec., 1801.
6. DANIEL, b. Jan. 24, 1780; m. Betsey Mason and lived on the beautiful farm recently owned by Nehemiah Holmes. He was a man of sincere piety, held in high esteem by his contemporaries. Some rude fellows once surrounded his house at night, while he was alone, and by hideous noises tried to frighten the old saint, but signally failed. When told that it was the devil, he replied: "I have had no business with *him* for many years, and have no fear." He d. Mar. 25, 1875, aged 95 years, leaving an influence that can never die. Six children, of whom more.
7. ELIZABETH, b. Aug. 27, 1783; m. James Garland.
8. SARAH, b. Mar. 26, 1785; m. Samuel Taylor, Aug. 22, 1803, and d. Apr. 10, 1866.
9. DAVID, b. Mar. 27, 1787; m. Sarah Marden and lived several years at the Killick Mills in Hollis, Me., where some of his children, two of whom survive, were born. He then removed to Limington, and from there to Porter, where he d. Aug. 7, 1860. Ten children, of whom more.
10. SIMON, b. May 16, 1794; entered the army during the war of 1812, contracted a disease, and d. in Porter, Oct. 4, 1814, unmarried.

CHILDREN OF AMOS AND SUSAN:

1. AMOS, m. Betsey Andrews and settled in Freedom, N. H.; representative in 1834-5. He had issue.

* PHILIP TOWLE, the earliest known head of this family in New England, was born *circa* 1616; married Isabella Asten, of Hampton (born 1633, died 1719), and died in 1696. The following were probably their sons: *Joseph* (2), *Caleb*, *Jeremiah*, *Philip*, *Benjamin*, *James*, and *Leri*.

JOSEPH TOWLE (2), b. in 1689; m., first, *Mehitable* —; second, *Sarah Hobbs*, and had issue: *John*, *Joseph*, *James*, *Mary*, *Jonathan*, *Mehitable*, and *Amos*. He d. in 1757.

- I. RANSELLER, m. Caroline; settled at Freedom village, as hotel-keeper, where he d. He held a position in Freedom bank. Issue:
 - (1). *Amos C.*, never married.
 - (2). *Alonzo E.*, m. Lois Elliott.
 - (3). *Frank*, m. dau. of Stephen Kennison, of Freedom, N. H., where he resides.
 - (4). *Edwin*, m. Sarah Thurston.
 - (5). *Mabel*. (6). *Nellie*. (7). *Rose*. (8). *Emma*.
- II. EZRA, m. Lucetta Lincoln and lived in Cornish, Me.
- III. MOSES, m. Sarah Healey, and went to Austin, Nevada.
- IV. ALONZO, m. Sarah Leavitt, and went to Bloomington, Ill.
- V. ROSE. VI. ANNIE. VII. MARTHA. VIII. ZURIAH.
2. ROLA, m. Solomon Andrews, of Freedom, N. H., where she was a member of the Baptist church. She left issue.
3. LUCINDA, m., first, Richard Berry; second, John McKenney.
4. LOVELL, b. 1801; m. Mary Bennett. He spent some early years in Hollis and Limington, but finally settled in Freedom, N. H., where he cleared a large and valuable farm. He first lived in an old camp back on the hill-side, thence moved into a log-house before any windows and doors were put in. On a moonlight night, after they had retired, Mrs. Towle was disturbed by a noise about her pans of milk, and on rising to learn the cause saw a spotted animal, which she supposed to be a cat, pass through a hole under the house. She fell asleep, but was soon aroused by something moving upon the outside of the bed. She raised her head and saw the same animal near the foot-board and, throwing up her feet, dashed it upon the floor or ground. The sudden eviction of the new tenant resulted in an effluvium which was unmistakable proof of the *species* to which he belonged, and "lingered near," like "Lucy's lamb," for many a day. Mr. and Mrs. Towle were long active Christians and respected members of society. They survived with almost uninterrupted good health until advanced in years, and lived to see their large family prosperously settled. To the author he said, when rising ninety: "I always enjoyed hard work, but did not consider it hard," and when about to come away he said: "I wish you'd stay as long as you *cleverly can*." He d. in 1892. Children as follows:
 - I. SYLVANUS, b. March 22, 1825; d. April 19, 1825.
 - II. MARY J., b. Feb. 19, 1827; m. Daniel Taylor; d. Jan. 17, 1853.
 - III. DR. BENJAMIN N., b. Jan. 17, 1827.
 - IV. ALMENA, b. Aug. 3, 1831; m. Aaron H. Mason, of Porter; d. June 14, 1861, leaving issue.
 - V. JOSEPH, b. Jan. 24, 1833; m. Mary Moulton, and settled in Freedom, N. H.; deceased.
 - VI. MEHITABLE, b. Jan. 24, 1833; d. June 16, 1834.
 - VII. ALBION, b. Dec. 26, 1835; m. Isabella Merrill, and resides in Boston.
 - VIII. AMOS, b. Feb. 16, 1838; m. Mary E. Moulton, and resides in Boston.
 - IX. FRANCIS W., b. Dec. 11, 1841; m. Marcie Hilton, and resides in Boston.

- x DR. ALONZO, b. Feb. 20, 1844; m. Josephine, dau. of Lorenzo D. Stanley, of Porter, Dec. 21, 1874, and was for several years a practising physician in Boston or vicinity. He is now living on a fine farm, in Freedom, N. H., near his birth-place; is a member of the examining board of surgeons for the pension department, and general deputy of New Hampshire, Patrons of Husbandry. Children: *Bernard L.*, b. Sept. 13, 1876; *Stanley*, b. June 5, 1878, and *Amos L.*, b. Jan. 14, 1884.
5. WILLIAM, b. April 10, 1797; m. Hannah Moulton, b. May 15, 1806, and lived on a farm in Freedom, N. H. His home was on a high eminence overlooking the basin, where the villages now stand, and commanded a wide area of mountain, valley, dale, and water. Twelve children as follows:
- I. JAMES M., b. Feb. 15, 1825; d. Mar. 12, 1838.
 - II. LAURA A., b. May 1, 1827; m. Joseph Towle, of Porter.
 - III. RICHARD M., b. August 8, 1828; m. Melissa A. Harmon, b. Sept. 27, 1834, and settled on the homestead; a judicious farmer. Children:
 - (1). *Eldora M.*, b. July 22, 1856; m. — Cooper.
 - (2). *Adah H.*, b. Nov. 13, 1859; d. May 27, 1863.
 - (3). *Delano W.*, b. Nov. 14, 1861.
 - (4). *Adah A.*, b. Sept. 7, 1863; m. Frank Mason.
 - (5). *Elmer*, b. Aug. 2, 1865; m. Nellie Meserve.
 - (6). *Lillian G.*, b. Dec. 6, 1867; single.
 - (7). *Bertram R.*, b. Feb. 21, 1870. m. Alice Brooks.
 - (8). *Minnie R.*, b. July 13, 1873; single.
 - (9). *Elsie L.*, b. Apr. 15, 1876; d. June 18, 1877.
 - IV. ABIGAIL M., b. Dec. 6, 1829; m. Erastus Kimball.
 - V. WILLIAM, b. Dec. 24, 1831; m., first, Eliza J. Hurd; second, Mary A. E. Proctor.
 - VI. URIAH, b. Aug. 30, 1833; m. in Pennsylvania.
 - VII. ELIZA, b. June 22, 1835; d. young.
 - VIII. ELIAS, b. Nov. 21, 1836; m. Amelia (?) Meserve, June 10, 1861; d. Sept. 14, 1837.
 - IX. JAMES M., b. Sept. 30, 1838; m. sister of William's wife.
 - X. AUSTIN E., b. July 11, 1841.
 - XI. ELIZA J., b. Feb. 7, 1843; m. Simeon Meserve.
 - XII. BETSEY F., b. July 31, 1845; m. John Kendall.
6. ELIAS, b. Jan. 22, 1807; m., Oct. 28, 1832, Lois, dau. of Stephen and Lois (Sanborn) Swett, she b. June 26, 1811, and was long a merchant at Freedom village. He also extensively engaged in lumber speculation, and acquired wealth. He was prominent in town affairs and served in various municipal offices to his credit; was county commissioner and treasurer; represented Freedom in the Legislature, and was for many years justice of the peace; was an active church member and liberal in his donations for the support of all undertakings calculated to benefit his fellowmen; superintendent of Sunday-school many years and gave

the Christian society a parsonage and deposited one thousand dollars, the interest of which is used to support preaching. He died Dec. 22, 1881, leaving two sons:

1. STEPHEN, d. unmarried in 1895.
11. IRVING, m. — Merrill, of Cornish, and succeeded to his father's business; has one son.
7. ALMIRA, m. Ivory Foss.
8. DEA. URIAH, married, and lived at Freedom, where he owned a grist-mill; an active member of the Christian church and useful member of society; a peace-maker and well-wisher to all mankind; had issue.
9. JONAH, of whom no particulars.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH AND ZILLA:

1. NEHEMIAH, m. Sally French, of Porter, Feb. 25, 1821, and lived in that town. He had issue: *Judith F.*, m. Tobias Libby, of Porter, and *John*, now living, m. Ruth Rice, and second, Lucelle Pratt, issue: *Ivory*, m. Mary French, and *Sarah*, m. Freeman Sawyer.
2. NANCY, m. Joseph H. Gilman, May 24, 1818.
3. HANNAH, removed to state of New York.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND MERCY:

1. HANNAH, b. Dec. 18, 1797; m. James Coolbroth, of Porter, Apr. 8, 1812.
2. WILLIAM, b. Oct. 3, 1801; d. unmarried.
3. JOSEPH G., b. Mar. 22, 1806; m. Ruth French, of Porter, Dec. 12, 1824, and settled as a merchant in his native town. Children:
 1. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 2, 1825; m. Laura A. Towle, dau. of William, and had issue: *Austin*, *Roscoe*, and *Zuriah*; resides in Porter.
 11. WILLIAM B., b. Dec. 24, 1826; m. Sarah G. Mason and was a farmer in Porter.
 111. GEORGE W., b. July 7, 1829; m. Susan M. Gilman, in 1853, and was many years a general merchant at Porter village. He also engaged in lumber speculation successfully. Moving to Kezar Falls in 1879, he opened a large store there and continued in trade until 1894, when he retired. He was a stockholder in the woolen mills and president of the company. He served ten years in succession as selectman in Porter, being chairman six years. He was also treasurer, constable, and collector. Two children d. in childhood.
 - IV. JAMES F., m. Emma J. Moulton and had issue; d. in life's prime.
 - V. RUTH A., d. young.
 - VI. KEZIAH M., d. young.
 - VII. MARIA J., m. Charles O. Edgerly, of Porter.
 - VIII. JULIA, d. unmarried.
 - IX. ETTA, d. unmarried.
4. MERCY, b. May 8, 1809; m. Benjamin Larrabee, blacksmith, and had sons and daughters.
5. NANCY, b. Aug. 8, 1812; m. Nathaniel Bedell, Dec. 2, 1820.
6. MARIA, b. Apr. 7, 1819; m. John Kezar, 2d, Aug. 29, 1835.

CHILDREN OF DANIEL AND BETSEY:

1. EZRA, b. Sept. 16, 1807; m. Widow Rebecca (Coolbroth) French, of Porter, Mar. 31, 1831, and had issue as follows:
 - I. WILLIAM G., m. Mary Dawson, of Saco, and had issue: *Elizabeth A.*, *Philip S.*, *Emeretta*, *Augustus*, and *Roscanna*. He resides at Saco.
 - II. EZRA J., m. Sarah Coolbroth, his cousin, and had issue: *Francona*, *Oscar*, *Everett*, and *Frederick*.
 - III. NANCY G., m. William G. Davis, and d. leaving a son.
 - IV. DANIEL, m. Helen Lawtence; lives in Everett, Mass., and has a dau., *Helen M.*
 - V. RUTH A., m. Moses Norton, of Porter, and had a son.
2. NANCY, b. Jan. 21, 1809; m. William Gibbs, of Porter.
3. ELIZA, b. June 11, 1811; m. Zebulon Brooks, of Freedom, N. H., Nov. 25, 1841; he m. afterwards, Apr. 28, 1844, Sally A. Tibbetts, of Porter.
4. DANIEL, b. June 11, 1811; m. Maria J. Tibbetts, of Porter, Dec. 17, 1837, and had issue.
5. RHODA, b. Aug. 24, 1815; m. James Dearborn, Apr. 20, 1833.
6. SALLY, b. July 13, 1818; m. Capt. Randall Libby, Sept. 3, 1837. She survives, living at South Hiram.
7. MERCY, b. Feb. 20, 1825; m. Sylvanus Chapman, of Porter. June 4, 1854, and had issue.

CHILDREN OF DAVID AND SARAH:

1. LOVINA, m. Ebenezer Blazo, of Porter.
2. SARAH, m. James Garland, of Porter, and survives.
3. ROXANNA, m. Isaac Libby, of Parsonsfield, and survives. She was b. at the Killeck Mill settlement.
4. MARY A., m. David M. Fox.
5. DAVID, m. Susan Marden and lived in Searsport, Me.
6. ELVIRA, m. Charles Kezar, of Parsonsfield.
7. WILLIAM T., m. Nancy Fox and lived at Cumberland Mills, Me.
8. SAMUEL, m. Abby Rich and d. in Chicago.
9. ELLEN, m. Samuel Perry and d. in Parsonsfield.
10. RICHARD, d. young, unmarried.

TOWLES OF BUXTON.

Phineas Towle, nativity unknown, m. Sarah Leavitt, Nov. 8, 1778, and lived in Buxton, where he d. Sept. 12, 1819; wife d. April 27, 1826; soldier of the Revolution; a sergeant. His captain once called for ten volunteers to accompany him in a dangerous expedition, and he was the first to step forward. For this act he was much respected by his comrades. He enlisted May 3, 1775, in the company of Capt. Jeremiah Hill, of Biddeford, in the regiment of Col. Scamman; was in the expedition to Ticonderoga and Crown Point. Nine children, as follows:

1. JAMES, bapt. Nov. 3, 1782; m. Elizabeth —, and d. in Buxton, Sept. 30, 1807, leaving a dau., *Polly*, b. Oct. 11, 1806.

2. MARTHA, bapt. Nov. 3, 1782; m. Tristram Hanson, Oct. 18, 1801.
3. ELIZABETH, bapt. July 17, 1785; m. Sewall Libby, Jan. 26, 1809.
4. SAMUEL, bapt. Sept. 2, 1787; m. Ann Hanson, Jan. 31, 1811, and d. Jan. 4, 1873; his wife d. April 2, 1881. Children, born in Buxton:
 - I. SARAH, b. Oct. 16, 1813; d. Sept. 27, 1814.
 - II. ISAAC, b. Dec. 18, 1815; m. Joanna Pennell, to whom pub. June 17, 1839. He d. Oct. 4, 1885.
 - III. JOEL, b. May 6, 1818; m. Sarah A. Atkinson (she d. Sept., 1891,) Aug. 29, 1840, and had issue as follows:
 - (1). *James H.*, b. April 8, 1842.
 - (2). *Son*, b. in 1844.
 - (3). *Joseph E.*, b. May 8, 1845.
 - (4). *Rebecca A.*, b. April 5, 1847; m. Ivory Lane.
 - (5). *Simon*, b. Feb. 15, 1850; m. Joanna Palmer.
 - (6). *Helen A.*, b. Aug. 25, 1852; m. Stephen F. Libby, Nov. 27, 1873.
 - (7). *Anna B.*, b. July 14, 1857; m. Frank Meserve, Nov. 27, 1873.
 - IV. STEPHEN, b. July 6, 1820; m. Lucy Meserve, Jan. 1, 1843, and issue as follows:
 - (1). *Arthur E.*, b. April 16, 1844; m. Fanny A. Dodd, May 1, 1872.
 - (2). *Ellen M.*, b. Dec. 21, 1846; m. Stilman B. Dyer, Mar. 7, 1872.
 - (3). *Edwin L.*, b. Jan. 9, 1850; m. Hattie A. Boston, Dec. 21, 1877.
 - (4). *Lucy E.*, b. Apr. 7, 1853.
 - (5). *Leonard C.*, b. Aug. 24, 1856; m. Frances E. Tripp, Aug. 9, 1890.
 - (6). *Cora M.*, b. July 21, 1862; d. June 25, 1863.
 - (7). *Minnie E.*, b. Nov. 8, 1865; m. Stephen M. Dunnell, Dec. 25, 1890.
 - V. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 9, 1822; d. Nov. 5, 1889.
 - VI. NANCY, b. June 7, 1824; m. — Gilcrist, of Lowell.
 - VII. JAMES, b. Sept. 9, 1826; m. Mary E. Spencer, Jan. 1, 1850, and had:
 - (1). *Willie*, b. Jan. 8, 1855.
 - (2). *Charles H.*, b. Apr. 29, 1859.
 - VIII. JOHN, b. Mar. 28, 1829; by wife Lydia had issue:
 - (1). *Mary A.*, b. Feb. 14, 1854; m. Leroy Yates.
 - (2). *Ellen J.*, b. Mar. 13, 1862; m. Isaac A. Clough.
 - IX. MEHTTABLE, b. Oct. 13, 1830; m. Henry L. Paine, Jan. 7, 1849.
 - X. SIMON, b. Aug. 10, 1833; unmarried; in Lowell.
 - XI. CHARLES H., b. Aug. 23, 1835; lives in Westbrook.
 - XII. SARAH M., b. Apr. 18, 1841; m. George Tyler, July 30, 1865.
5. JOHN, bapt. July 25, 1789; m. Sally Brown, of Scarborough, Nov. 7, 1813, and is said to have d. in Palmyra, Me. Children, b. in Buxton, as follows:
 - I. HANNAH, b. May 15, 1815.
 - II. JAMES, b. Feb. 15, 1817.

- iii. PHINEAS, b. Apr. 22, 1820.
- iv. PHILIP B., b. May 19, 1822.
- v. MARGARET A., b. Mar. 31, 1824.
- vi. IVORY H., b. Aug. 13, 1826.
- vii. JOHN B., b. Sept. 22, 1828.
- viii. DAVID B., b. July 22, 1832.
- ix. WILLIAM E., b. Jan. 27, 1834.
- 6. SARAH, bapt. Oct. 21, 1792.
- 7. STEPHEN, bapt. July 12, 1795.
- 8. HANNAH, bapt. June 25, 1797.
- 9. PHINEAS, bapt. Oct. 6, 1799.

True Family.

Obadiah True, an old Revolutionary pensioner, moved his family into town in 1813-14; was born in Sanford, in 1756; enlisted at the age of nineteen, immediately after the battle of Bunker Hill; served under "Mad Anthony Wayne" at the taking of Stony Point; fought under General Gates at the capture of Burgoyne's army. After four years of service he came home on a three months' furlough. When his leave of absence had nearly expired, he traveled on foot to Portsmouth, took passage on a sloop bound for Boston, was captured the first day out by an English cruiser, and was carried to Dartmoor prison, where he was confined till the close of hostilities. When released he had his passage paid to France by our Minister to that country, and from there he, with other prisoners, was sent home in a ship chartered for that purpose. When the war of 1812 came on, although fifty-six years of age, he enlisted for three years and served during the war; was twice married; first wife, Grace Gerry, of Sanford, by whom two children; second wife, — Boston, sister of John, who was one of the first settlers of the town, by whom three children, ROBERT, JOSEPH, and MARGARET, all deceased. He d. Dec. 3, 1844, in his 89th year.

Tyler Family.

This is a genuine Welsh surname. Glamorganshire and Cardiganshire are their original homes. Two of the earliest New England settlers of the name were Abraham Tyler, of Haverhill, 1650, who died in 1673, and John Tyler, of Andover, 1653, whose son Moses died in 1727, aged 85, leaving ten sons. Nathaniel Tyler was of Lynn, 1642.

James Tyler came from Cape Porpoise, or Arundel, and settled at Black Point in Scarborough in 1718. He died there in 1749, leaving four children. In his will of Jan. 17, 1748, he mentions his two sons and two daughters, and

gives as the reason for bestowing no more of his estate upon his son Abraham, "He hath been a very undutiful son to me." He witnessed a will in Scarborough in 1750.

Capt. Abraham Tyler, son of preceding, was living in Andover, Mass., previous to his father's death, but soon after came down to Scarborough, and, according to Southgate, "spent there the remainder of a long and useful life." He served three years in the Revolutionary army; subsequently filled several official positions. He was deputy sheriff for the county of York, and for some reason arrested Richard Fry, who had a paper-mill at Falmouth as early as 1739. In a petition written while in prison in Boston he complains that Abraham Tyler had broken into his desk, "under cover of an execution," and carried away his private papers. At one time he was part owner of a saw-mill in Saco. He was the last person having charge of the ferry at Blue Point. His wife was a granddaughter of Captain Scammon, probably named Elizabeth Brown. The names and number of his children are not found.

Royal Tyler, second son of James, lived and died at Blue Point, in Scarborough.

Abraham Tyler, probably son of Abraham; m. Martha —, and had children, baptized in Scarborough, as follows:

1. JOHN S., bapt. May 16, 1773.
2. DAVID, bapt. Oct. 3, 1773.
3. SON, bapt. April 9, 1775.
4. DEAN, bapt. Mar. 3, 1776.
5. ELEANOR, bapt. May 31, 1777.
6. DANIEL, bapt. Mar. 28, 1780.
7. JAMES, bapt. Oct. 13, 1782.

James Tyler, probably son of Abraham; m. Lydia Stone, of Limington, and lived in the north part of Saco, near the "Heath meeting-house." He had issue as follows:

1. MEHFABLE, b. April 20, 1779.
2. ELIZA, b. Nov. 9, 1780.
3. ELIZABETH, b. Jan. 7, 1782.
4. HANNAH, b. Mar. 7, 1784.
5. ALLISON, b. Nov. 3, 1785.
6. JAMES, b. Jan. 1, 1787; m., Feb. 22, 1816, Deborah, dau. of Peter Cushing, who was b. in Exeter, N. H., June 12, 1791. Mr. Tyler settled on "Ossipee Gore," now Freedom, N. H., where he d. Aug. 2, 1858,

NOTE.—Job Tyler and wife Mary, probably from England or Wales, were in Andover before 1655 and had issue. William Tyler, of Boston, was, without doubt, ancestor of the Scarborough and Saco families. He was born 1687, died 1758; portrait owned by Genealogical Society of Boston; was a prominent merchant. His son, Royal Tyler (an old Tyler name), was a member of the Provincial Council and a firm supporter of colonial rights. His son, Judge Royal Tyler, was a gentleman of very fine literary attainments. He was born in Boston in 1756, graduated at Harvard College in 1776, and died at Brattleboro, Vt., in 1826. He commenced practice in Portland, but soon removed to Vermont. He married Mary H., granddaughter of Gen. Joseph Palmer, of Revolutionary fame. Gen. John Steele Tyler, a very prominent citizen of Boston, was son of the preceding.

Andrew Tyler, a merchant of Boston, married Miriam, dau. of William Pepperill, of Kittery, who was born Sept. 3, 1704 (?), and had issue, *Andrew, Mary, Katherine, and Pepperill*. William Pepperill left by will twenty pounds to each of the first three of these grandchildren, forty to the last. William Tyler, brother of Andrew, Sr., married Jane Pepperill, sister of Miriam.

aged 71 years. His wife d. in her 80th year. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and was called to the town offices and to represent his townsmen in the Legislature. His judgment was clear and safe, his word to be relied upon; a judicious and successful farmer. Children as follows:

- I. PETER, b. Mar. 24, 1817; d. a child.
- II. ABRAM, b. July 6, 1818; m., in 1842, Mary Ann Lovering, and lived on the "Sweat road" in Freedom. Children: *James, George, Martha*, who m. Dana Allard, and *Eliza*, who m. Augustus Miller.
- III. JOHN L., b. Feb. 19, 1821; m. Hannah Harmon, and lived on the great hill about one mile from Freedom village. One child, *Edson*.
- IV. WENTWORTH, b. Oct. 16, 1823; m., in 1849, Mary, dau. of Ezekiel and Sally (Bradbury) Andrews, of a Buxton family, and lives in Freedom, about one mile from the village. Mr. Tyler is a man of pronounced principle and good ability. He has been selectman; a good farmer; respected citizen. Children: *Franklin*, m. Laura Libby; *Joseph H.*, m. Mary E. Young; *Nellie J.*, m. Ansel Alley, and *James*, m. Rhoda Libby, now in Boston.
- V. LYDIA S., b. May 14, 1827; m. Daniel Harmon.
7. LOUISA, b. Jan. 7, 1789.
8. ABRAHAM, b. Mar. 7, 1793; m. Eunice Seavey; lived at the "Heath," in Saco; had children as follows:
 - I. JAMES, b. Nov. 6, 1815.
 - II. DAVID, b. in 1820.
 - III. ANDREW, b. Mar. 16, 1822.
 - IV. LYDIA, b. Oct. 15, 1828.
9. ABIGAIL, b. June 7, 1795.

Andrew Tyler, brother of James, who m. Lydia Stone, removed to Eastern Maine, and settled about sixteen miles from Bangor. He was for many years a sea-captain; subsequently carried on very extensive farming operations. He had a son ANDREW, also a seaman.

Samuel Tyler, of Saco, had, by his wife Lydia, children named as follows:

1. JOHN, b. Mar. 21, 1800.
2. GRACE, b. Sept. 9, 1802.
3. JAMES F., b. April 20, 1805.
4. DORCAS, b. Aug. 2, 1807.

Joseph Tyler, b. in Scarborough, Mar. 20, 1761; m. June 20, 1780, Jane March, who was born June 19, 1765, and settled in Limington as early as 1780-90. The names and births of ten children are recorded in Limington. According to church records of Scarborough, he returned to that town. Issue:

1. MARY, b. Oct. 13, 1785.
2. BENJAMIN, b. June 19, 1787.
3. ANNA, b. Nov. 2, 1788; m. Feb. 24, 1806, David Richardson.
4. ELIZABETH, b. April 10, 1791; m. Jan. 4, 1816, John Bickford, of Buxton.

5. JOSEPH, b. Oct. 10, 1792.
6. MARTHA, b. Dec. 30, 1794.
7. ABRAHAM, b. Mar. 7, 1798.
8. SAMUEL, b. Mar. 7, 1800; "an old-fashioned preacher"; d. in Sebago, Oct. 13, 1867, "after a life of usefulness as a Christian teacher." He served as selectman and town clerk in Sebago. He left children.
9. JAMES, b. Feb. 1, 1801.
10. JANE, b. May 12, 1802.

Abraham Tyler, probably brother of Joseph, before-mentioned, was in Limington as early as 1792, but I find no more mention of him there.

Mary F., m. to Reuben Cook, of Limington, Mar. 12, 1816.

Joseph, Jr., m. Peggy Libby, of Limington, Nov. 20, 1814.

"Capt. Joseph," land mentioned, Oct. 21, 1815.

Daniel, Esq., was a lawyer or magistrate and farmer in Limington; said to be brother of Rev. Joseph.

MARRIAGES IN SCARBOROUGH.

- Abram to Mary Cumstock, June 13, 1788.
 Mary to Benjamin Weymouth, May 8, 1782.
 Sarah to Peletiah Marr, Oct. 7, 1787.
 Eunice to Abram Libby, Aug. 11, 1811.
 Artinacia to James Fogg, Mar. 11, 1829.
 Elizabeth to John Sawyer, Oct. 25, 1781.
 Elizabeth to Allison Brown, Sept. 11, 1777.
 Anna to Daniel Small, June 14, 1782.
 Andrew to Hannah Seavey, Aug. 4, 1782.
 Abigail to Samuel Walker, Mar. 22, 1739.
 Mary to Moses Ayer, Aug. 2, 1782.
 James to Sarah L. Libby, May 23, 1878.
 Charles H. to Sarah (Jones) Libby, June 24, 1841.
 Joseph to Margaret Libby, Nov. 20, 1814.
 Abram to Dorothy Libby, Apr. 14, 1825.

Usher Family.

This English surname was derived from the office of Gentleman Usher connected with the parliament. The family is a very ancient one and has furnished eminent characters in Great Britain. ARNOLD USHER was one of the clerks of Chancery, represented as "a gentleman of good estate." HENRY USHER, brother of preceding, was Archbishop of Armagh, Ireland, and was succeeded by JAMES USHER, son of Arnold, in this the highest

otestant ecclesiastical office. He was born June 4, 1580, and entered college at thirteen; spent eighteen solid years in reading ecclesiastical history; was "by common consent the most learned prelate that ever adorned the Irish Protestant Church"; was the associate of the most eminent scholars of his day; an able and voluminous author whose works, in 16 vols., were published in 1841.

The first of this name to come to New England were ROBERT¹ and HEZEKIAH¹ USHER, who emigrated before 1650. Robert settled in Stamford, Conn.; Hezekiah, in Boston. His first wife was Frances, who d. April 25, 1652; he m. Elizabeth Symms, Nov. 2, 1652; third wife, Mary Butler. Issue as follows:

1. HEZEKIAH,² b. 1639.
2. REBECCA.²
3. JOHN.²
4. ELIZABETH.²
5. JOHN,² b. Apr. 17, 1648; m., first, Elizabeth Lidgett, Apr. 24, 1668, who d. Aug. 17, 1698; second, Elizabeth Allen, who d. Sept. 5, 1726, at Medford. He was lieutenant-governor of New Hampshire. Issue: *Elizabeth*,³ b. June 18, 1669, m. David Jeffries; *Jane*,³; *John*,³ grad. Har. Coll. 1719; *Hezekiah*,³ m. Abigail Cleveland, June 20, 1728, and had *Abigail*,⁴ *Hezekiah*,⁴ and *John*,⁴; *Elizabeth*,³ and *Franca*.³
6. SARAH,² m. Jonathan Ting.
7. Hannah,² b. Dec. 29, 1653.
8. ZECHARIAH,² b. Dec. 26, 1654; d. 1676.

The line of descent from Robert Usher to the Hollis families was as follows:

1. Robert,¹ m. Elizabeth, widow of Jeremy Jagger.
2. Robert,² of Dunstable, m. Sarah Blanchard.
3. John,³ b. May 31, 1696, by Hannah had nine children. Their 2d son,
4. ROBERT,⁴ b. Apr. 9, 1730, of Merrimack, N. H.; m. Sarah Stearnes of Bedford, and had nine children. His son,
5. ABIJAH⁵ (ESQ.), b. Feb. 15, 1757, of Bedford, Mass.; was twice married. He was unsuccessful in business in early life and could not give his children the educational advantages desired. After the death of his first wife and when his eldest sons had established themselves in Hollis, on the Saco river, he came "down east" and settled on land about one mile southwest of Bonnie Eagle Falls, where his son, James Madison Usher, subsequently lived. "Squire" Usher was a man of active, enterprising habits, and soon founded a mill-village at the foot of the Killick pond, on the stream that issued therefrom. Here he built mills and carried on lumbering business; here the mill-men put up houses; here the Towles built their old-fashioned tavern; here fields were cleared, trees planted, flowers cultivated, and the "Killick Mill Settlement" became well and widely known. He went representative to the General Court of Massachusetts. By his first wife, Mary Wells, he had *Ellis B.*,⁶ *Abijah*,⁶ and *Mary*,⁶; by second wife, Rebecca Kidder, he had *Samuel*,⁶ *James M.*,⁶ *Drusilla*,⁶ *James M.*,⁶ 2d,⁶ and *Robert*.⁶

Hon. Ellis B. Usher,⁶ son of Abijah and Mary Wells, his first wife, was b. in Medford, Mass., Nov. 7, 1785. He lost his mother when a child and went to live with his Grandmother Wells. His father, having failed in business, gave his two sons each a horse, and, at the ages of 12 and 10 respectively, they came, on horseback, to seek their fortunes in Hollis. Ellis B. worked for five dollars per month for Col. Isaac Lane and Paul Coffin, and forwarded half his earnings to his father. About 1804 he purchased a farm for his father, in Phillipsborough, now Hollis (near Bonnie Eagle), where his descendants have since lived. He also purchased an interest in a saw-mill and engaged in merchandising. Being successful in his small beginnings, he continued to enlarge his field of operation as he acquired means, until 1844, when a great freshet carried away his mills, dam, and \$5,000 worth of logs were swept away, which, not being paid for, left him worse than nothing. He was not disheartened. His credit secured him financial aid; he rebuilt his mills on a larger scale with improved capacity, and thenceforward, until his death, continued his lumbering and mercantile business in Hollis, being one of the most extensive dealers on the Saco; became embarrassed in consequence of his connection with the "Eastern Land Speculation" in 1836. His creditors voted him an extension of five years' time, and he paid his own debts and \$80,000 endorsed paper. His education was very limited, but he became a man of varied and accurate information by his extensive reading of the best specimens of literature, and was called to fill some high stations of trust; was a member of the General Court at the time Maine became an independent state, and was in the State Senate in 1823-24. Whig and Republican; liberal in religious sentiment, a good townsman, kind, helpful neighbor; in his family genial and indulgent, fond of children; died May 21, 1855, leaving a large estate and one of the most beautiful homes in the county at Bar Mills village, where his daughter now resides. He m., first, Rebecca, dau. of Capt. Benjamin Randall, Nov. 22, 1812; she b. Mar. 31, 1792. By this union three children. She d. June 4, 1819. He m., second, Nov. 26, 1820, Hannah, dau. of Col. Isaac Lane, of Hollis, who was born Jan. 1, 1795. Seven children. She was living in 1880. Issue of Ellis B. Usher:

1. HENRY E.,⁷ b. Feb. 14, 1814; d. Apr. 27, 1827.
2. BENJAMIN J. R.,⁷ b. Dec. 25, 1815; d. Dec. 23, 1816.
3. SARAH E.,⁷ b. Oct. 20, 1817; m., first, Horace Sands, Aug. 2, 1836; he d. Jan. 24, 1837; she m., second, Dr. Elbridge Bacon, Oct. 6, 1841.
4. REBECCA R.,⁷ b. Aug. 31, 1821.
5. MARTHA H.,⁷ b. May 1, 1823; married, Sept. 27, 1848, Dr. Joseph G. Osgood, who d. Feb. 28, 1849.
6. ISAAC L.,⁷ b. May 12, 1825; m. Susanna, only dau. of Joseph Woodman and Susanna C., dau. of Rev. Paul Coffin, June 3, 1851, in Hartford, Conn., and went West in 1853. He engaged in railroad building; at hotel keeping at Muscatine, Iowa, for one year; was a member of the company that built the first twenty miles of railroad west of the Mississippi river. In 1855 he went to Wisconsin as agent for the late C. C. Washburn, afterwards governor of Wisconsin, in an extensive lumbering and pine land business, and continued in that relation until 1859. In 1860 he took an active part in the Lincoln campaign. He was sheriff of La Crosse county in 1863-4, and for a number of years later, as-

sistant assessor of internal revenue. He was variously engaged in mercantile and lumbering business until 1879, when he assumed the editorial chair on the *La Crosse Morning Chronicle*, a daily newspaper owned and conducted by his son Ellis B. Usher, and continued in this position until his death, which occurred in the Fitchburg railway station, in Boston, on the evening of Nov. 7, 1889. He was a man of much natural force and talent, and attained to considerable prominence in the sphere of his labors. His wife died in La Crosse, Wis., Jan. 9, 1880. Children's names follow:

- I. ELLIS B.,⁸ b. June 21, 1852, in Buxton. He settled with his parents in La Crosse county, Wis., in 1856, and received an academic education; worked from the age of sixteen in various clerical capacities; had an interest, as partner, in a real estate firm when eighteen, but sold and April 1, 1875, bought a half interest in the *La Crosse Liberal Democrat*, daily and weekly, and four years later became sole owner. He changed the name of this paper to *The Morning Chronicle*, and as such it is still conducted by him. In 1888 he was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Wisconsin, and was re-elected for two years, but in consequence of pressure of private business after his father's death he resigned in Jan., 1890; active in politics, but not a candidate for office; declined the chief clerkship of the Postoffice Department at Washington in 1885. He m., Nov. 27, 1888, Anna M., only dau. of Henry I. Bliss, of La Crosse, and has one dau., *Dorothy B.*,⁹ b. Mar. 16, 1892.
- II. HERMAN,⁸ b. Oct. 7, 1853; d., 1854, in Muscatine, Iowa.
- III. JANE M.,⁸ b. Jan. 3, 1858; in Onalaska, Wis., unmarried.
- IV. LEILA W.,⁸ b. Aug. 26, 1859; in Onalaska, Wis., unmarried.
- V. SUSANNA,⁸ b. Jan. 14, 1863; in La Crosse, Wis., unmarried.
- VI. ELLEN B.,⁸ b. June 14, 1866; in Onalaska, Wis.
7. JANE M.,⁷ b. Dec. 1, 1828; d. Aug. 5, 1832.
8. HANNAH,⁷ b. Sept. 1, 1831; d. Aug. 21, 1832.
9. MARY,⁷ b. July 21, 1833; d. Aug. 8, 1833.
10. JANE M.,⁷ b. Oct. 12, 1836; m. June 17, 1867, to Nathan Webb, of Portland.

Col. Abijah Usher,⁶ son of Abijah and Mary Wells, was born in Medford, Mass., Dec. 22, 1788, and came to the Saco valley on horseback in company with his brother, Ellis B., when only a lad of ten years, and being full of enterprise, which was attended with habits of frugality, he by small beginnings accumulated money which he prudently invested in valuable timber land that, by growth and the appreciation of values, became a rich inheritance to his children. He was early associated with John Lane in the lumber business at Bonnie Eagle. He also had a small store there, from which he supplied his workmen with groceries and that kind of liquid known to some as "O-be-joyful." He was a great reader of history and largely made good his want of education in early life. He was postmaster at Bonnie Eagle, colonel of militia, representative to the State Legislature in 1821 and 1822, senator in 1829 and 1830. He married Susan Nason, born Jan. 22, 1790, by whom ten children. He died Feb. 11, 1841.

1. SUSAN D.,⁷ b. Feb. 25, 1811; d. Oct. 10, 1855.
2. ABIJAH,⁷ b. Feb. 2, 1813; always lived on the homestead; engaged in farming and lumbering at Bonnie Eagle. He was educated in the common schools of his native town: was early spoken about as a "likely young man"; was selectman in 1839-40-53-54-55; a good townsman who was public-spirited; in political sentiment a staunch Republican. He m. three times; first to Sarah A., dau. of David A. and Betsey (Gordon) Bradley (b. in Fryeburg, Feb. 13, 1825), Oct. 9, 1845. She d. Aug. 6, 1854. He m., second, Mary S., dau. of Asa and Abigail (Small) Boothby, of Limington, then a Widow Moody, Feb. 6, 1859. He m., third, Mrs. Abbie J. Rowell, dau. of Libeus and Catherine (Stewart) Bray, of Minot (she b. Dec. 22, 1828), June 6, 1870. Issue as follows:
 - I. CYRUS F.,⁸ b. Sept. 15, 1846; d. Jan. 15, 1849.
 - II. FREDERICK A.,⁸ b. Jan. 17, 1849.
 - III. ELLA E.,⁸ b. July 2, 1851.
 - IV. EDWIN F.,⁸ b. May 27, 1854.
 - V. PRESTON M.,⁸ b. Jan. 4, 1861.
 - VI. HOWARD S.,⁸ b. July 8, 1871.
3. CYRUS K.,⁷ b. Mar. 25, 1816; d. Mar. 11, 1842.
4. SARAH E.,⁷ b. Mar. 10, 1818; m. to Joseph Ridlon, of Hollis, now of Gorham, Me.
5. ELLIS B.,⁷ b. Dec. 26, 1819; m. two wives and settled on a part of his father's estate, on the river road, above Bonnie Eagle village; a farmer; man of sound judgment and good ability; served as selectman. Several children, of whom no record.
6. MARY A. K.,⁷ b. Nov. 11, 1821; married.
7. EMILY C.,⁷ b. Feb. 22, 1824; d. Mar. 20, 1852.
8. HENRY A.,⁷ b. Sept. 9, 1826; m. — Martin, and built farm buildings on a part of the paternal estate. While a resident of Hollis, he was a useful townsman, serving several years as selectman. He moved into Buxton, latterly, and lived on the Jack Came farm, where he d. April 8, 1872. Henry was a man of superior natural parts, a reader who remembered what he found in the current publications, of keen perception and foresight, full of good fellowship and genial; he made many cordial friends; had issue, of whom no record.
9. DORCAS M.,⁷ b. Mar. 23, 1829.
10. NAPOLEON B.,⁷ b. June 6, 1832; d. Feb. 9, 1833.

CHILDREN OF ABIJAH AND REBECCA:

1. SAMUEL,⁶
2. JAMES M.,⁶ d. young.
3. DRUSILLA,⁶ m. a Hamblin, who could not have been hung for his handsomeness with any show of justice — nor Drusilla. It was this man, who, when making "heading" by hand, said he had "one hunder pair all done but putting on the *rubbin' stick*." When Drusilla was seen at her best she was driving the oxen to plow, late in the fall, with her husband's old coat, hat, and mittens on: to see her thus across the hill-

brow and against a clear twilight horizon was an event of one's life-time. But her "mainstay" deceased and Drusilla took to her heart and home one Joseph Riggs, of Bridgton, in which town she domiciled betimes.

4. JAMES M.,⁵ m. Sarah Usher (?) and lived on the old "Squire Usher" homestead, on the old Alfred road, half a mile southwest of Guide-board hill, where Uncle Dan Decker said the highway surveyor, in mending the road, "dumped a mud hole into a bog hole and made of it a quagmire." Madison, called "Mad" for short, was a peaceable, comfortable, consolable, commonplace sort of a townsman, whose ambition soared not to Alpine heights. He and good "Aunt Sara" left a dau., *Emeline*,⁷ of excellent amiableness.
5. ROBERT S.,⁶ built a house on the homestead and alternated in his home making between that place and Bonnie Eagle, where he kept a "ginal store" and sold at auction such "filthy lucre as could be found in anybody's back yard," said Uncle Dan Decker. His representative was fair-haired, blue-eyed *Mary Ellen*.⁷

Robert Usher, son of Robert, and a relative to "Squire" Usher, married Susanna McDonald, dau. of Robert, of Standish, and settled on the rising ground above the Bog mill, where his children were born. He died in life's prime, Oct. 22, 1824, and his widow m. Jacob Hamblin, of Limington, and had other issue. Usher children:

1. MIRIAM, b. Dec. 1, 1812; m. Elder Isaac Libby, June 4, 1837, and d. Nov. 16, 1840, in Lewiston.
2. BETSEY, b. Nov. 24, 1814; d. Jan. 22, 1815.
3. SCHOLLY, b. Dec. 18, 1815.
4. BETSEY, b. April 30, 1819.
5. BENJAMIN, b. June 28, 1821.
6. CAROLINE, b. Aug. 22, 1823.

LUTHER USHER married the widow of Joshua Larrabee, of Baldwin, and had issue. BARNARD USHER, a resident of Bridgton, was, I think, a brother of Sarah, wife of Madison Usher, of Hollis. ARTHERTON USHER, another brother, is said to have married the mother of George and Algenon Usher, but their father's name does not appear. Was it not Samuel, eldest brother of Madison?

Vaughan Family.

This distinguished family is of Welsh origin and of great antiquity, the first to be mentioned being SIR GEORGE VAUGHAN, of Glamorganshire, in Wales. English and American historic and genealogical literature abounds with notices of the family and their public services. We trace the Vaughans of Maine and New Hampshire as follows:

George Vaughan,¹ bapt. Sept. 10, 1615; m. Mary Boxall, and d. April 15, 1696. Children:

1. WILLIAM,² bapt. Jan. 3, 1640; m. Dec. 8, 1668, Margaret, dau. Richard Cutt, of Kittery, who d. Jan. 22, 1690, aged 40 years. He was edu-

cated for a merchant in London; emigrated to Portsmouth, N. H., and engaged extensively in trade, by which he acquired great wealth for his time. He was distinguished for his ardent public spirit and the undaunted firmness with which he resisted the claims of the proprietors of the territory. He was made freeman in 1669; was one of the first councilors for New Hampshire, from 1680 until his death; judge of Court of Common Pleas, from 1686 to 1688, and chief justice from 1708 to 1715. There were eight children.

2. MARY,² bapt. Oct. 22, 1642.
3. JOANNA,² bapt. Dec. 10, 1643; buried June 6, 1694.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM AND MARGARET:

1. ELEANOR,³ b. Mar. 8, 1669-70.
2. MARY,³ b. Mar. 6, 1671-2.
3. CUTT,³ b. Mar. 9, 1673-4.
4. GEORGE,³ b. April 13, 1776: m. first, Mary, sister of Governor Belcher, who d. with her only child; second, Elizabeth, dau. of Pres. Robert Elliot, Jan. 9, 1700 (she b. Apr. 8, 1683), by whom ten children, as will appear. He grad. from Harvard in 1696; was made councilor in 1715, and the same year succeeded Usher as lieutenant-governor. He was agent for the New Hampshire colony in England. For some cause he gave offense to the governor, the council, and the assembly, and was removed from office in 1717, being succeeded by Wentworth. His commission as lieutenant-governor, dated July 18, 1715, is in possession of Thomas Shannon, of Moultonboro, N. H.
5. BRIDGET,³ b. July 2, 1678.
6. MARGARET,³ b. Dec. 30, 1680.
7. ABIGAIL,³ b. Mar. 5, 1683.
8. ELIZABETH,³ b. Apr. 26, 1686.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE AND ELIZABETH:

1. SARAH,⁴ b. Feb. 8, 1701-2; m. Dr. John Ross.
2. WILLIAM,⁴ b. Sept. 12, 1703; graduated from Harvard, in 1722, and studied for the legal profession. He was for many years a merchant in Portsmouth, but removed to Damariscotta, Me., where he was extensively engaged in the lumber and fishing business. He was one of the principal organizers of the Louisburg expedition of 1745, and as lieutenant-colonel commanded a division under Sir William Pepperill. Previous to his departure he made his will, Mar. 23, 1744, by which he bequeaths property to mother, Elizabeth; to his sisters and their husbands, John and Sarah Ross, William and Sarah Bennett, Hunking and Margaret Wentworth, Cutt and Mary Shannon; to his brother Elliot, and sister Jane. After the capture of Louisburg, he was induced to go to England by those interested for his promotion in view of his valuable services, and he died there of small-pox, in 1746, unmarried. He was a man of eminent ability and great strength of character, who gave promise of filling high public positions.
3. MARGARET,⁴ b. April 21, 1705; d. aged 13 years.
4. GEORGE, b. July, 6, 1706; d. aged 22 months.

5. ELIZABETH,⁴ b. Oct. 8, 1707; m. William Bennett.
6. MARGARET,⁴ b. Mar. 11, 1709; m. Hunking Wentworth.
7. ELLIOT,⁴ b. Apr. 12, 1711; m. Anne, dau. of Timothy Gerrish, of Portsmouth, and had issue, of whom more.
8. MARY,⁴ b. April 26, 1713; m. Cutt Shannon.
9. JANE,⁴ b. Dec. 27, 1714.

CHILDREN OF ELLIOT AND ANNE:

- I. WILLIAM,⁵ b. Mar. 14, 1745; m., first, Abigail, dau. of Rishworth Jordan, of Saco, Nov. 3, 1768; she d. Aug. 6, 1771, aged 26 years, and he m., second, Elizabeth, dau. of Tristram Jordan, of Saco, Apr. 18, 1772, who d. Apr. 5, 1811. He d. June, 1826. He was a student of law, but followed the traditions of his family as a merchant in Portland, where he was held in high esteem as a citizen, and I suppose Vaughan's bridge was named after him. Issue:
 - I. GEORGE E.,⁶ b. Mar. 21, 1773; d. June 19, 1826.
 - II. ELIZABETH J.,⁶ b. Sept. 10, 1774; d. Jan. 7, 1820.
 - III. HANNAH G.,⁶ b. July 14, 1776; d. Feb. 10, 1839.
 - IV. ANN G.,⁶ b. Feb. 18, 1779; d. Oct. 24, 1854.
 - V. WILLIAM T.,⁶ b. June 5, 1781; d. May 4, 1845.
 - VI. RICHARD C.,⁶ b. May 16, 1783; d. same year.
 - VII. OLIVER P.,⁶ b. Feb. 23, 1785; d. 1790.
 - VIII. SARAH E.,⁶ b. Mar. 6, 1787; d. June 20, 1852.
 - IX. CHARLES H.,⁶ b. Aug. 9, 1789.
 - X. OLIVE S.,⁶ b. June 3, 1791.
 - XI. MARY B.,⁶ b. Jan. 7, 1793 (?).
2. GEORGE,⁵ b. in 1747. Of this man we have learned but little that is reliable. The name appears on the roll of eight months' men in the company of Capt. Abram Tyler, in Colonel Phinney's regiment, as a private from Scarborough, dated Oct. 26, 1775. He eventually settled in Boston, where he m. Sarah Duncalf between 1775 and 1778. The children of Elliot G. Vaughan, who visited their grandfather in Boston, found him confined to his room with gout. He and wife had a small store in part of their dwelling-house, where his wife was born and died.
3. SARAH,⁵ b. 1749; m. Jotham Ringe; d. Feb., 1826.
4. JANE,⁵ b. June 14, 1757; m. Ammi R. Wise, of Westbrook, Me., and d. Jan. 7, 1831.
5. MARGARET,⁵ b. Aug. 14, 1758. Five children died in infancy.

Elliot G. Vaughan, Esq.,⁶ son of George, was born Mar. 14, 1775, in Scarborough, Me.; married, first, Abigail, dau. of William Cole, Esq., of Dorchester, Mass., who d. in 1833, by whom seven children; second, Ann, dau. of Ammi R. Wise, of Westbrook, 1834. He was a well-educated man, well versed in law but never admitted to the bar. He was living in Hollis as early as 1808 and had a small store near Smith's bridge, where he also conducted a ferry. He was prominent in town affairs and one of a committee in 1810 to change the name Phillipsborough to some shorter name, and in Mar., 1811, the name Hollis was adopted. He was heir to 1,152 acres of land, or

eighteen square miles, through William Vaughan, granted by the General Court, Jan. 25, 1814, as appears by records of law, and the following report of the commissioners for determining the rights of claimants to land in the county of Lincoln shows their view of the controversy: "The exception to which we allude (others were disallowed) is the claim under the late William Vaughan. We are satisfied that he performed services and expended moneys of the nature stated, and if we had conceived that the case was within our power we should have awarded in favor of his heirs-at-law, that they should have a grant of half a township of the unappropriated lands belonging to the Commonwealth, in the District of Maine. * * * If in the opinion of the Legislature our powers embrace claims of this description, they may then consider this a part of our award." After releasing the Vaughan title to lands in six townships in eastern Maine, he was granted a tract, now in Piscataquis Co., which he named Elliotsville. He settled there in 1830-31, along with several families from Buxton. Here he built a house and mill and secured an act of incorporation, but the town was so far from business centers at the time that the settlement was not prosperous. While residing in Elliotsville he was clerk of courts and spent much of his time in writing. He was long justice of the peace and widely known as "Squire" Vaughan. He was a skilful penman and a fine conveyancer, and hundreds of old documents and registers scattered through the towns of western Maine attest the precision with which he wielded the goose-quill. His diary shows that he was a constant attendant at religious services and a close observer of the sermons to which he listened. He was a man of commanding presence: was of good height, very erect, and of round, graceful form. His carriage was lofty and dignified, his manners courtly and pleasing. He had a prominent, arched nose, a brow towering and "loaded with thought," surmounted by a dower of snowy hair. He walked down the aisle of the sanctuary with military precision of tread and reverential demeanor; gave respectful attention to the services and observed every rule of propriety punctually. When the congregation was dismissed he recognized his acquaintances with many a graceful bow and cordial handshake: indeed, his general bearing was that of the ideal old-school gentleman. It has been related by Charles Bean, late of Hollis, that "Squire Vaughan," and his father, Capt. Stephen Bean, were old cronies, whose delight it was to meet once a year to renew their fellowship and fight their battles over again. On these occasions, after they had partaken of their dinner, they would retire to a back room, where a cheerful flame danced upon the hearth, and with closed doors and a mug of flip the hours would wing their way with pleasure; while many a lusty roar of laughter, which made the ceiling ring, showed how well they enjoyed their mutual reminiscences. He and wife spent their last days in the home of their daughter, Mrs. Theodore Elwell, of Buxton, where he d. July 1, 1861, and was buried in the cemetery at Moderation village, on land he once owned. Issue:

1. SALLY R.,⁷ m. Samuel Nason; second, Dea. William Leavitt, of Buxton, and had issue.
2. JANE W.,⁷ m. Theodore Elwell, of Buxton, and had several children.
3. ELIZABETH J.,⁷ b. Nov. 24, 1802, in Hollis; m. Cushing Pratt.

NOTE.—In addition to his eastern lands "Squire" Vaughan acquired title to a tract of land in Hollis, known as the "College Right," which extended from near Smith's bridge to the "Dalton Right" (?), and running back, westward, from Saco river some miles.

4. CLARISSA E.,⁷ b. May 7, 1805, in Hollis; m. Gardner Bernall, and lived in Ellitsville, where he had charge of Mr. Vaughan's mills.
5. MARGARET,⁷ b. Dec. 13, 1807, in Hollis; m. George H. Davis, of Ellitsville, Me.
6. GEORGE E.,⁷ b. June 7, 1810; went early to sea and his fate was unknown.
7. WILLIAM C.,⁷ b. in 1812; m. Mary, dau. of John Deake.

Wakefield Family.

John Wakefield married Elizabeth, dau. of Edmund Littlefield, of Wells, and his name appears on very early documents. I suppose he was the head of the Wakefield family in New England, as I have never found a person of the name whose connection could not be traced to him. He was a commissioner of Wells in 1648, afterwards selectman. He owned Drake's island in 1652, and occupied it some years; sold to Samuel Austin and removed to Scarborough. He had a numerous family in Wells, and their names appear in many of the old records. This family was connected with the Gibbins family, of Saco, and a son was named GIBBINS WAKEFIELD. The posterity of John and Elizabeth now number several thousand and are scattered into nearly every northern state. Some distinguished men have borne the name.

Walker Family.

Walker is an English surname, but many of our New England families were of Scottish extraction. They may have been early allied to the *Springers* and *Jumpers*, and we have known families bearing the three names to live as neighbors. The Walkers of Fryeburg bore the same christian names as descendants of John, of Charlestown, Mass., and wives Anna Leager and Hannah Mirick. One of his sons, John, Jr., settled in Newington, N. H., and descendants lived in Berwick, Waterborough, Limington, and Brownfield.

Joseph Walker and wife Mary came early to Fryeburg. He d. Sept. 16, 1798, aged 67 years; wife d. Mar. 28, 1795, aged 60 years. Issue as follows:

1. JOSEPH, b. Dec. 10, 1754.
2. NATHANIEL, b. Jan. 30, 1757.
3. SARAH, b. May 14, 1759.
4. MARY, b. Sept. 6, 1761; d. June 15, 1763.
5. MARY, b. Dec. 4, 1763.
6. ANNA, b. Dec. 6, 1765.
7. RUTH, b. Oct. 8, 1768, in Fryeburg; m. Eben Stevens, Nov. 17, 1791.
8. JEREMIAH, b. June 4, 1771; d. June 12, 1771.

9. NAOMI, b. Jan. 18, 1772; d. June 23, 1773.
10. NAOMI, b. May 30, 1775; m. Samuel Stevens, May 3, 1798.
11. JEREMIAH, b. Dec. 8, 1777; m. Hannah Walker, Apr. 14, 1803.

Lieut. John Walker, an early settler of Fryeburg, was one of the "notabilities" in town. He served at Fort William Henry when Quebec was taken; suffered many hardships; was a man of pluck and well furnished with the muscular strength to support it. By Susanna, his wife, he had issue:

1. SUSANNA, b. at Wilmington, Sept. 18, 1765; d. Oct. 29, 1765.
2. BENJAMIN, b. Aug. 24, 1766; m. Bridget Richardson, Nov. 28, 1792. He d. Sept. 5, 1822; had *Sally*, b. Dec. 4, 1798.
3. LOIS, b. Jan. 25, 1770; m. James Bean, May 23, 1797.
4. JOHN, b. Apr. 27, 1773, and by wife Mary had children as follows:
 - I. JENNY, b. Dec. 26, 1793.
 - II. GEORGE S., b. Apr. 19, 1795.
 - III. DAVID, b. Jan. 25, 1797.
 - IV. POLLY, b. Dec. 24, 1798.
5. SALLY, b. Aug. 6, 1775; d. Oct., 1778.
6. JAMES, b. June 24, 1778; d. Jan. 17, 1800.

Ezekiel Walker came, an early settler of Fryeburg, in 1766-7, and was the first licensed tavern-keeper in town. He lived near Bear pond. He died Mar. 14, 1795, and his widow, Mary, m. William Russell, Esq. Children:

1. MOLLY, b. Aug. 13, 1768; m. George Jewett, Nov. 29, 1792.
2. NATHANIEL G., b. July 15, 1770; m. Susanna Swan, June 15, 1794.
3. ISAAC, b. June 20, 1772.
4. PATTY, b. Oct. 16, 1774.
5. JACOB, b. Dec. 26, 1776; d. Nov. 15, 1809.
6. PETER, b. Sept. 25, 1780.
7. GARDNER, b. Sept. 16, 1782.
8. EZEKIEL, b. June 16, 1787.

Lieut. Isaac Walker came with others of the name in 1767. He died June 17, 1797. By wife Jane he had children as follows:

1. BETTY, b. June 24, 1764; m. Edmund Relly, Feb. 10, 1790.
2. JUDITH, b. Sept. 27, 1768; d. Aug. 10, 1773.
3. JOHN, b. Aug. 12, 1770.
4. ISAAC, b. Jan. 27, 1773.

Samuel Walker was among those who came in 1767. He died Oct. 22, 1823; wife d. Oct. 13, 1823. By wife Hannah he had children as follows:

1. RICHARD, b. Aug. 2, 1767; m. Nancy Chandler, Nov. 17, 1791.
2. JAMES, b. July 5, 1769; d. Aug. 15, 1773.
3. PETER, b. Jan. 31, 1771; d. Sept. 14, 1773.
4. SAMUEL, b. Sept. 12, 1772; d. Aug. 15, 1773.
5. JAMES, b. Apr. 25, 1774; killed by cart-wheel passing over him, Nov. 9, 1810. Did he marry Olive Charles, Sept. 1, 1793?

6. SARAH, b. Nov. 21, 1775; d. Mar. 21, 1809.
7. JUDITH, b. Jan. 26, 1778.
8. ABIGAIL, b. Dec. 11, 1779; m. Jonathan Hardy, July 5, 1798.
9. HANNAH, b. Aug. 13, 1781; m. Robert McKean, Dec. 7, 1802 (?).
10. SAMUEL, b. Dec. 6, 1784.
11. PETER, b. Jan. 8, 1787.

Lieut. James Walker lived at the "Island," in Fryeburg. He kept a diary of events connected with the town, which is now a valuable source of information. By wife Anna he had issue as follows:

1. ANNA, b. in Shirley, Nov. 3, 1795.
2. ELIZABETH, b. in Shirley, Dec. 12, 1796.
3. SALLY, b. in Shirley, Feb. 14, 1799.
4. JAMES, b. in Fryeburg, Mar. 3, 1801.
5. REBECCA, b. Feb. 24, 1804; d. Apr. 15, 1826.
6. BREWSTER, b. Jan. 26, 1806; d. Nov. 1, 1807.
7. MIRANDA, b. Dec. 3, 1808; d. Nov. 4, 1881.
8. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 13, 1811.
9. CLARISSA, b. Jan. 9, 1813.
10. HENRY, b. July 30, 1816.
11. TIMOTHY, b. Mar. 3, 1819.

Peter Walker and wife Abigail had issue as follows:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. WILLIAM S., b. Dec. 12, 1810. | } in Bethel, Me. |
| 2. GALEN C., b. Dec. 4, 1814. | |
| 3. LYMAN A., b. Oct. 28, 1817. | |
| 4. CLEMENT A., b. July 3, 1820. | } in Fryeburg. |
| 5. CHARLES W., b. Nov. 25, 1822. | |
| 6. JUDITH, b. Apr. 24, 1826. | |

John Walker, 3d, and wife Nancy had issue as follows:

1. JOHN, b. Sept. 17, 1799.
2. JAMES, b. Feb. 15, 1800.
3. NANCY, b. Mar. 11, 1802.
4. WILLIAM C., b. Apr. 14, 1804.
5. BENJAMIN, b. May 24, 1806; d. young.
6. BENJAMIN, b. Nov. 1, 1809.

Charles Walker m. Elizabeth Palmer, Oct. 25, 1801; issue as follows:

1. DOLLY, b. Feb. 7, 1802; d. Oct. 4, 1805.
2. JOANNA, b. Apr. 15, 1804; d. June 2, 1804.
3. STEPHEN P., b. Sept. 2, 1805.
4. DEAN, b. Aug. 28, 1807.
5. DOLLY, b. Oct. 10, 1809; d. June 13, 1839.
6. NATHANIEL, b. Aug. 18, 1811.
7. JOHN P., b. June 2, 1813.

8. WILLIAM, b. Nov. 15, 1816.
9. POLLY, b. Apr. 24, 1818.
10. CHARLES, b. Aug. 2, 1820.
11. JEREMIAH, b. Sept. 24, 1822.

John Walker lived in "Tatnack" district in Berwick and was, I suppose, one of the descendants of John, of Newington, N. H. His son GIDEON m. Abigail, dau. of Elijah Bunker, of Dover Neck, and settled in Waterborough, one-half mile north of "Scratch Corner," where he kept tavern. The old wide, red house was standing in 1894. When the author was a lad the old tavern sign-board, upon which was painted the "tumbler and decanter," was in the chamber. Here Gideon Walker was killed by a fall when his barn was raised, but his widow survived until rising 90, living with her son on the homestead. We said she was a Bunker, and her daughter said the Bunkers had a "stiff will." Gideon's children were: *Judith*, wife of Gideon Tibbetts; *Capt. John*, m. Hepzibah Roberts and lived on the home farm; *Lovie*, m. Adarial Hamilton; *Nancy*, a maiden, and *Elijah*, who settled in Corinna, Me.

John Walker, born in Waterborough, Jan. 14, 1793, and wife Susanna^a b. July 6, 1793, settled in Limington, where four children were born. He re^a moved to Brownfield, where I suppose he died. Issue:

1. LYDIA A., b. Sept. 15, 1816.
2. DAVID, b. Feb. 24, 1818; d. Sept. 23, 1821, in Limington.
3. OLIVE, b. July 22, 1820.
4. SALLY, b. June 29, 1822.

There are Walkers now living in Limington, among the mountains above the old Wentworth "smiddy," of this family.

Ebenezer Walker, Esq., of Brownfield, was b. in Berwick, Mar. 24, 1789; his wife, Susanna Hobbs, was b. in Sanford, Aug. 22, 1793, and d. in Brownfield, Apr. 28, 1816. His second wife, Elizabeth Carter, was b. in Fryeburg, May 15, 1792. Children:

1. NABBY, b. Jan. 7, 1814.
2. EBENEZER, b. Apr. 21, 1816.
3. EUNICE, b. May 25, 1818.
4. JOHN, b. Feb. 9, 1820.
5. MARTHA, b. Mar. 3, 1822.

The Warren Family.

This surname has become historic in America; it was not less honorable in England. It probably originated in the name warrener, one who had charge of the rabbit warren. No attempt has been made to compile a connected pedigree of the several families whose records are herein arranged. Nearly all originated in Kittery and Berwick. JAMES WARREN was in York, Me., in 1662 and received forty acres of land "at the bridge." JAMES, JR., was there in 1691.

James Warren and wife Mary, of Kittery, had:

1. MARY, b. Feb. 23, 1692.
2. MARGARET, b. Nov. 5, 1694.
3. JAMES, b. Jan. 8, 1698.
4. RACHEL, b. Aug. 26, 1700.
5. GILBERT, b. April 30, 1703.
6. JOHN, b. Dec. 16, 1705.

TRISTRAM WARREN and Mary Neal married in Kittery, May 17, 1755.

WILLIAM WARREN, Jr., Lydston, married in Kittery, Jan. 11, 1802.

Walter Warren moved from Portsmouth to Scarborough before 1745, and by wife Mary had children born there named as follows:

1. JOHN, b. April 16, 1745.
2. SARAH, b. Sept. 12, 1748.
3. GEORGE, b. Sept. 8, 1750.
4. WILLIAM C., b. July 19, 1752.
5. ELIZABETH, b. Mar. 23, 1754.
6. DANIEL, b. Feb. 11, 1757.
7. NATHANIEL, b. Feb. 11, 1757.
8. PETER, b. April 3, 1758.
9. ANNE, b. Feb. 8, 1761.
10. ABIGAIL, b. Oct. 9, 1763.
11. WALTER, b. Nov. 30, 1766.

Benjamin Warren and Elizabeth, of Scarborough, had:

1. MARY, b. Nov. 10, 1766.
2. BENJAMIN, b. Aug. 20, 1769.
3. JEREMIAH, b. Aug. 30, 1771.
4. JAMES, b. Oct. 20, 1773.
5. BETSEY, b. Nov. 12, 1775.
6. KEZIAH, b. Jan. 20, 1777.
7. SAMUEL, b. Dec. 20, 1779.
8. ANDREW, b. Mar. 16, 1781.
9. JANE, b. July 14, 1784.
10. HANNAH, b. Dec. 12, 1786.

David Warren and wife Sarah, of Saco, had:

1. HANNAH P., b. April 19, 1787.
2. SARAH G., b. Dec. 19, 1788.
3. LEFE, b. Feb. 12, 1791.
4. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 14, 1792.
5. DAVID, b. Aug. 11, 1795.
6. WILLIAM, b. July 22, 1799.
7. CHARLOTTE K., b. Dec. 6, 1801.
8. JANE H., b. Sept. 23, 1803.

Thomas Warren, b. Aug. 8, 1776, and wife, Abigail G., b. Sept. 8, 1778, lived in Saco and had children as follows:

1. PETER A., b. Dec. 9, 1797.
2. WILLIAM F., b. Feb. 4, 1799.
3. PHINEAS K., b. Sept. 20, 1801.
4. THOMAS G., b. Sept. 8, 1803.
5. JAMES, b. Sept. 1, 1805.
6. LUCY P., b. April 27, 1807.
7. FRANCIS H., b. Sept. 11, 1809.
8. GEORGE A., b. Aug. 27, 1811.
9. SARAH, b. July 30, 1813.
10. HANNAH, b. Oct. 11, 1814.
11. ABIGAIL, b. Jan. 1, 1816.

Benjamin Warren, b. in Scarborough, Aug. 20, 1769, m. Esther — and had children, b. in Buxton, as follows:

1. BETSEY, b. Jan. 28, 1793.
2. ESTHER, b. Nov. 22, 1796.
3. ALVAN, b. Jan. 28, 1798.
4. CAROLINE, b. July 12, 1799.
5. EUNICE, b. Aug. 13, 1802.
6. HARRIET, b. July 10, 1805.
7. OLIVE, b. Nov. 30, 1807.

Maj. James Warren, of Buxton, had son JOSEPH, who m. Caroline — and had *Julia A.*, b. April 4, 1821.

John Warren, of Buxton, d. Apr. 11, 1811. He and wife Betsey had:

1. ABIGAIL, b. Nov. 2, 1801; m. — Bickford; d. Feb. 5, 1825.
2. NANCY, b. Feb. 12, 1804.
3. JOHN, b. April 19, 1806.
4. BETSEY, b. June 16, 1808.

JAMES WARREN and SAMUEL settled in Gorham, Me., about 1775. James m. Martha McLellan and had *Samuel, Hugh, James, Alexander*, and *Martha*. Samuel had *James, Sarah, Mary, Samuel, Sophia*, and *David*, b. Apr. 22, 1796. NATHANIEL WARREN, of Gorham, had son *John*, b. there Oct. 12, 1786. The Standish family was descended from CAPT. SAM, father of the late HUGH WARREN. He lived near York's Corner, on the Saco river bank; was in the war of 1812 and afterwards became demented and went about in soldier's uniform telling strange stories about the army service. JOHN WARREN, ESQ., now living in Standish, is of this family.

WARRENS OF DENMARK.

Ichabod Warren,¹ a native of Kittery or Berwick, was an early settler of Denmark, where I suppose he died. His son,

Lieut. Ichabod,² b. in Berwick, July 8, 1774, m. Jane MacIntire, b. in York, Apr. 18, 1774, d. in Denmark, Dec. 20, 1819. Her husband's death occurred

Jan. 5th of the following year. Eleven children lived to adult age, and were respectable and prosperous; all now deceased but ASA, a wealthy business man in Bangor.

1. MERCY,³ b. Apr. 17, 1792, in Fryeburg; m. Amos Poor.
2. ISAAH,³ b. July 3, 1794; m. Nancy Walker; d. Apr. 24, 1875.
3. ICHABOD,³ b. Dec. 23, 1796; June 22, 1870.
4. JOHN,³ b. Aug. 25, 1798; m. Hannah Swan; d. Sept. 20, 1840.
5. HENRY,³ b. Apr. 11, 1800; d. July 13, 1876.
6. SILAS,³ b. Feb. 21, 1802; m. Kate Hapgood; d. June 27, 1871.
7. EBENEZER,³ b. Aug. 6, 1804; m. Mary Whiting.
8. ROYAL,³ b. June 2, 1807; m. Emily Ingalls, of Denmark.
9. JANE,³ b. Mar. 8, 1809; d. Jan. 6, 1820.
10. ASA,³ b. May 11, 1813; lived in Bangor.
11. EMMONS,³ b. July 24, 1815; lived in Bangor.
12. ARA,³ b. Oct. 2, 1817; d. June 10, 1838.

CHILDREN OF ICHABOD WARREN, JR.:

1. PHINEAS I.,⁴ b. Aug. 25, 1824; d. Aug. 21, 1827.
2. WILLIAM, W.,⁴ b. Apr. 19, 1827; m. Mary Frost, in Texas.
3. PHINEAS, I.,⁴ b. Jan. 26, 1829; m. "out West."
4. CYNTHIA,⁴ b. Mar. 12, 1832; m. William Messer.
5. ELIZABETH J.,⁴ b. Apr. 15, 1834.
6. OCTAVIA,⁴ b. Apr. 16, 1837; m. David Coffin.
7. GUSTAVA,⁴ b. Apr. 16, 1837; d. Dec. 5, 1853.
8. AARON E.,⁴ b. Jan. 5, 1840; lives in St. Louis.

WARREN FAMILY OF HIRAM.

Maj. Nathaniel Warren¹ came from Gorham to Hiram as one of the early settlers and was buried on the hill, on the road leading from Cornish village to Hiram bridge. He d. Aug. 21, 1819, aged 63 years. His widow, Margaret, d. in the family of Warren Adams, Feb. 28, 1846, aged 86 years. This pair were so devoted to each other that from the day of their marriage to their separation, by death, both partook of their food at the table from the *same plate*. They were persons of culture, who lived worthy of respect, and were lamented when removed from this world.

Col. John Warren,² son of Maj. Nathaniel, was b. (presumably) in Gorham, Me., Oct. 12, 1786; m. Susan Adams, who was b. Nov. 6, 1788, and d. June 27, 1858, aged 71 years and 8 months. Susan, his wife, d. Jan. 3, 1875, aged 87 years. He was a man of prominence in civil, military, and business life; was selectman in Hiram about ten years; contracted to build bridges, dams, and mills; engaged in lumber trade and kept a tavern on the bank of Great Ossipee river, on the right-hand side of the road leading from South Hiram to Cornish village, near the present covered bridge at the west end of the same. He was a man of commanding presence, tall, broad-shouldered, and erect, with military precision of step, and of courtly manners. He possessed great kindness of heart, a benevolent spirit, and was fond of children.

As a commander, he was efficient and attractive, popular with his regiment and respected by the public. He had a numerous family represented by the following names and records:

1. NATHANIEL,³ (ESQ.), b. July 7, 1806; m. Dec. 7, 1828, Mercy Sanborn, and settled in Hiram. He was a magistrate for many years, and represented his town in 1842 or 1843.
2. GEN. WILLIAM,³ b. Sept. 6, 1807; m. Mar. 19, 1832, Mary A. Rumery. He inherited the military proclivity of the Warren family, and was early promoted through the various grades of rank to be commander of the regiment of volunteer militia. He was a gentleman of easy manners and graceful carriage, who was a centre of attraction in social gatherings, and pleasantly agreeable in all the relations of life.
3. ELIZA,³ b. Mar. 24, 1809; m. in Nov., 1834, John Scribner.
4. MARGARET,³ b. Aug. 24, 1810; d. Feb. 7, 1820.
5. SUSAN,³ b. Nov. 28, 1811; m. July 14, 1832, John Fly.
6. JOHN A.,³ b. Mar. 29, 1813; m. Mar. 17, 1836, Sarah Rumery.
7. REBECCA,³ b. Jan. 8, 1815; d. Oct. 21, 1815 (?).
8. CHARLES,³ b. Aug. 18, 1816; m. Dec. 25, 1840, Catherine Cram.
9. HENRY,³ b. June 21, 1820; m., first, Lucy Ann Smith, April 28, 1844, and by her, who d. Nov. 26, 1851, had three children. He m., second, April 12, 1852, Susan, daughter of Samuel Chadbourne and his wife Mary Staples, of Hiram. He died Jan. 29, 1885, and was buried in the Warren burying-ground, one mile from Cornish village on the Hiram road. His widow is now (1893) living below Cornish village. Children:
 - I. AUSTIN E.,⁴ b. Feb. 10, 1845.
 - II. CYRUS B.,⁴ b. Oct. 9, 1846; d. May 15, 1863.
 - III. MARY A.,⁴ b. Sept. 19, 1849.
 - IV. LUCY A.,⁴ b. March 11, 1853.
 - V. HENRY H.,⁴ b. March 11, 1855.
 - VI. ZILPHA,⁴ b. Dec. 27, 1857; d. June 4, 1889.
10. GEORGE,³ b. Feb. 26, 1822; d. in infancy.
11. GEORGE,³ b. Nov. 2, 1822; m. Mary Gammon.
12. EDWARD F.,³ born Nov. 15, 1824; m. Octavia Lord, and is now living at Kezar Falls village. He has *William, Preston, Nellie, and Frank J.*
13. JOSEPH,³ b. July 7, 1826; m. Susan A. Fly, and resides in Cornish. He has *Willis and Lewis.*

WARRENS OF HOLLIS.

Joshua Warren, said to have been the son of a recruiting officer in the French war of the same name, was born Apr. 14, 1758; married Anna Young, of Saco, and settled at "Deerwander," in the plantation of Little Falls, now Hollis, where he cleared a farm and raised a family. He seems to have once lived at Wiscasset, as records of children were found there. He served in the Revolutionary army as a member of the 16th Mass. Continentals; was at the surrender of Burgoyne and at Trenton, where, when the engagement began, he was "on picket" and captured the first Hessian taken in the war. He

often, in old age, alluded to the sufferings endured by the soldiers of the Colonial army. He died in Hollis, Feb. 27, 1849, aged 91 years. Children:

- i. JOSHUA, JR., b. 1781; m. Lydia Wadlin, of Biddeford; lived in Hollis and d. Jan 11, 1851, leaving issue as follows:
 - I. JESSE, b. July, 1806; m. Pamela Adams, of Kennebunk; settled at Deerwander, in Hollis, as farmer and Methodist minister. He was a man of unblemished character, who died, issueless, Jan. 18, 1871.
 - II. JOSEPH, b. May 24, 1808; m. Frances A. Lassell, of Norway, in 1850; lived in Hollis, where he died Aug. 8, 1884. He was a man of reliability and good executive parts, who was called to fill town offices for many years. Children:
 - (1). *Lizzie S.*, b. July 23, 1851.
 - (2). *Addie M.*, b. July 23, 1853; m. Ellery B. Clark, of Newton, Mass., June 3, 1885.
 - III. ISRAEL, b. Jan. 20, 1810; m. Olive Bradbury, of Hollis, Apr., 1838; a large, fine looking man, of kind heart, a good townsman and neighbor; was one of the "Warren trinity." He d. in May, 1883. Issue:
 - (1). *Capt. Joseph F.*, b. Dec. 13, 1838; m. Margaret A., dau. of Abram L. Came, of Buxton, and resides on the old Came homestead, about one mile from West Buxton village. He was educated in the common schools and academies; served as lieutenant and captain of Company C, 27th Maine Infantry, in the Civil war as an efficient soldier; since the war has filled the municipal offices and served in both branches of the Legislature of Maine. Captain Warren is a man of genial temperament, who enjoys a good story with a hearty laugh at the end. He has sustained the reputation of his family for integrity and ability; is hospitable, generous, and a good farmer. Two children: *John C.*, b. Mar. 26, 1874, and *Albert F.*, b. Jan. 25, 1879.
 - (2). *Emma A.*, b. Sept. 17, 1848; unmarried.
 - IV. THOMAS, b. Jan. 20, 1810; m. Abigail Smith, Dec. 18, 1838, and lived in Hollis near his birth-place. He was one of the "Warren trinity" and resembled his brother, before-mentioned, so closely that few could distinguish them; a noble man; d. Jan. 26, 1871. Children:
 - (1). *Lizzie A.*, b. Sept. 9, 1839; m. Albert E. Ross, Feb. 25, 1865.
 - (2). *Martha A.*, b. Sept. 11, 1847; m. Chas. Bradbury, Nov. 26, 1868.
 - V. ANNA, b. Jan. 20, 1810; m. Jacob McDaniel, of Hollis, Dec. 29, 1829. She, too, was one of the "Warren trinity," as will be seen by reference to date of births. Two children.
2. DOMINICUS, b. Oct. 20, 1782; m. Hannah Gilpatric, of Hollis (?), and lived in that town. He d. April 6, 1873, aged 91 years. Children:
 - I. MARY G., b. Feb., 1809; m. I. R. Deering, of Waterborough, in June, 1837. Five children.
 - II. MARK H., b. Jan., 1812; m. Eliza A. Goodwin, April 14, 1841, and had issue as follows:
 - (1). *Charles A.*, b. Jan. 11, 1842; a member of Co. F, 16th Me. Vols.;

- taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness and was starved to death at Andersonville, Ga.
- (2). *Elizabeth A.*, b. Jan. 11, 1842; m. E. Richards. One child.
 - (3). *Josephine*, b. Jan. 31, 1845; m. Sumner C. Swett; d. March 5, 1886. One child.
 - (4). *Asbury*, b. May 6, 1847; m. Sarah M. Durgin, Aug. 18, 1869; had *Maud L.*, b. Mar. 20, 1874.
 - (5). *Melinda E.*, b. Mar. 10, 1850; m. Gustave Smith, June 9, 1883; had one child.
 - (6). *Maria J.*, b. Mar. 10, 1850; m. William A. Follett, Nov. 26, 1870; had three children.
 - (7). *Urania*, b. Mar. 31, 1853; m. John B. Abbott.
- III. SETH, b. in 1815; d. in infancy.
 - IV. DOMINICUS, b. in 1817; d. an infant.
 - V. ELIZABETH, b. in 1820; d. June 22, 1840.
 - VI. ANN, b. in 1822; d. Nov. 27, 1840.
 - VII. HANNAH, b. in 1825; d. Mar. 22, 1846.
 - VIII. FREEDOM, b. Apr. 20, 1832; m. Mary Wakefield. He enlisted in the 1st Maine Cavalry; was taken prisoner while out foraging, languished long in Libby prison, was paroled, but d. Mar. 27, 1864, soon after reaching Annapolis, Md. Children:
 - (1). *Hannah A.*, b. Dec., 1852.
 - (2). *John H.*, b. Oct., 1854.
 - (3). *Mary A.*, b. in 1856.
 - (4). *Betsy J.*, b. April 6, 1859.
 - (5). *Frederick*, b. in 1861.
 3. HEZEKIAH, b. Oct. 17, 1785; d. in infancy.
 4. THOMAS, b. July 16, 1788; d. in infancy.
 5. JOSEPH, b. Sept. 18, 1797; d. in infancy.
 6. EDMUND, b. 1800; m. Mary B. Lasselle, and d. in 1846, leaving issue:
 - I. FRANCIS L., b. July 25, 1821; d. in Portland, Feb. 19, 1883, leaving: *Eliza L.*, *Emma M.*, *Isabella L.*, and *James W.*, the three latter deceased.
 - II. GEORGE H., d. near Buttsville, Cal., on the ranch of Griffin Bros., of typhoid fever. He was a pioneer of Virginia City, Nev.; was a superior mechanic and artist, and much esteemed as an intelligent, upright, and worthy citizen. The services at his funeral were conducted by Dr. Stebbins, of San Francisco. Age about 46 years.
 7. WEYMOUTH, b. July 6, 1803; m. Mary Goodwin, Jan. 25, 1835, and d. March 18, 1880. Issue:
 - I. LORENZO, b. June 12, 1836; m. Frances L. Tyler, and had *Charles*, b. June, 1863.
 - II. LEONARD, b. April 4, 1838; d. Dec. 14, 1861.
 - III. SETH, b. May 4, 1841; m. Sarah M. Manson, of Hollis, and had issue as follows:

- (1). *Harriet E.*, b. June 9, 1865.
- (2). *Mary B.*, b. Feb. 5, 1870.
- (3). *Helen F.*, b. Feb. 4, 1872.
- (4). *Leonard M.*, b. Sept. 30, 1876.
- (5). *Sarah M.*, b. Aug. 15, 1880.

8. SALLY, m. Matthew Lasselle, and d. June 9, 1848; had a large family.

Daniel Warren, son of Joshua, 1st, was born in Biddeford, Aug. 11, 1765; m. Jane Hodgdon, of Scarborough, April 16, 1786; she d. March 20, 1807, aged 41, and he m., second, Nov. 22, 1807, Sally Smith, who died July 20, 1828, aged 50, and he m., third, Nov. 13, 1828, Sarah Lord, d. May 29, 1871, aged 85 years. He d. Apr. 16, 1845. He settled in Limerick. Children:

CHILDREN BY JANE:

1. HANNAH, b. Aug. 2, 1786; m. James B. Rand, and d. Feb. 9, 1854.
2. JOHN, b. Dec. 22, 1788.
3. DANIEL, b. Apr. 24, 1791.
4. ISAAC, b. Aug. 24, 1793.
5. MARY, b. Feb. 15, 1796; d. July 15, 1796.
6. SALLY, b. June 30, 1798; m. Ira Chandler, and d. June 3, 1882.
7. JONATHAN, b. Feb. 15, 1801; m. Sophia Heald, of Lovell, Me., Feb. 14, 1828, and had: *Julia A. R.*, *Miranda D.*, *Jane H.*, *Mary O.*, *Virginia M.*, and *Alferetta E.* He d. Feb. 16, 1866.
8. MARY, b. Feb. 7, 1804; m. Abial Coffin, and had issue.
9. JANE, b. July 6, 1806; m. David Meserve, and had children.

CHILDREN BY SALLY:

10. SMITH, b. Feb. 21, 1809.
11. ELIZA, b. May 3, 1811; m. Warren King, and d. Feb. 5, 1870.
12. JAMES, b. Apr. 24, 1813.
13. PHOEBE, b. Dec. 22, 1816.
14. PETER, b. Dec. 22, 1816.

Benjamin Warren, brother of Joshua, 1st, was born Jan. 23, 1771; m. Eunice Weymouth, lived in Hollis, and d. Mar. 23, 1847. His children were named as follows:

1. JOHN, b. Feb. 18, 1798.
2. BENJAMIN.
3. STEPHEN, b. Dec. 12, 1800; m. Lovinia Young, of Waterborough, Nov. 24, 1821, and d. Feb. 25, 1873, leaving issue:
 1. EUNICE, b. Aug. 20, 1822; d. Dec. 7, 1839.
 11. DR. FRANCIS G., b. March 4, 1828; m. Harriet N. Roberts, Nov. 11, 1848; taught school; studied medicine with Dr. William Swasey, of Limerick; graduated from Bowdoin Medical College; practised in Pownal; settled in Biddeford, in 1855; graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1861; was surgeon 5th Maine Volunteer Regiment in Civil war, during which he made more than 400 amputations; was mayor of Biddeford, 1872-74 and 1875; had a son

Frank, who graduated at Bowdoin Medical College, and is in practice with his father. He was b. in 1851, m. Harriet J. Fogg.

4. JAMES, b. Jan. 30, 1803; m. Mercy Clark, Jan. 21, 1827; d. April 22, 1882. He lived in the "Warren neighborhood," in Hollis; was selectman and collector; a man of quiet manners, honest, and straightforward. Children:
 - I. LYDIA A., b. Sept. 3, 1827; m. James Knight, Nov. 5, 1850. Three children.
 - II. SARAH, b. June 5, 1833; m. Rev. Jesse Warren, Nov. 25, 1866; d. Feb. 25, 1883.
 - III. BENJAMIN, b. May 6, 1834; d. Nov. 6, 1837.
 - IV. JAMES F., b. Sept. 19, 1839; m. Loantha C. Bennett, Apr. 26, 1863. Two children:
 - (1). *Charles E.*, b. June 2, 1865; m. Carrie L. Hight, July 27, 1887.
 - (2). *Flora M.*, b. July 4, 1867; m. Fred C. Gilpatrick, Dec. 23, 1891.
5. OLIVE, b. Mar. 9, 1807; m., first, Simeon Goodwin, Sept. 29, 1833, and had *John*; second, James Kimball, of Hollis, and had *Warren*.
6. SARAH, b. Apr. 4, 1813; d. Feb. 25, 1831.
7. MARY, b. April 21, 1814; m. Theodore Littlefield, Nov. 21, 1850; d. Dec. 18, 1870.

Watts Family.

This is a Scottish surname, but families of the name have come from England to America. JUDGE SAMUEL WATTS, of Chelsea, is mentioned by Farmer in connection with Henry, who came early to New England. HENRY WATTS settled at Blue Point in 1636, where he was living in 1684, rising 80 years of age. He was a member of the Assembly of Lygonia in 1648. His children seem to have settled in Falmouth, where JOHN WATTS was living in 1721. CAPT. SAMUEL WATTS, said to have moved from Falmouth to Jonesborough in 1769, had a daughter HARRIET, wife of Josiah Weston, who made a night journey to Machias to carry powder to the patriots for the capture of the British vessel "Margarite." She died in 1855, in her 97th year.

Capt. Samuel Watts, from Gorham, settled in Buxton, "Spruce Swamp neighborhood"; m. Mary Cressey and had eight children. He died Aug. 30, 1805; his widow died Dec. 18, 1834. He was a man of considerable ability, much respected. Issue:

1. DAVID, b. Sept. 15, 1787; d. Aug., 1788.
2. BETSEY, b. Nov. 21, 1788.
3. DAVID, b. Nov. 28, 1790.
4. POLLY, b. Mar. 28, 1793; d. July 26, 1866.
5. SALLY, b. Mar. 29, 1795.
6. HANNAH, b. May 13, 1797.
7. EUNICE, b. Apr. 3, 1799; m. George Carll.
8. NANCY, b. Apr. 24, 1801; d. Aug. 26, 1852.

Wentworth Family.

Robert B. Wentworth, son of Ebenezer and Jane Merrill, was born in Buxton, Me., Jan. 18, 1827. He lived on the homestead and attended district school until he was fifteen years of age; he then left home and entered a printing office in Portland, where he remained until he mastered the business. He continued working at his trade in various offices in the state until 1848, when he caught the western fever and migrated to the new and promising state of Wisconsin—admitted to the Union that year—and continued his residence there. He was state printer of Wisconsin from 1850 to 1852, and a member of the Legislature in 1857. He continued the printing business and published a newspaper in Juneau and Portage, Wis., until 1861, when, owing to ill health, he was obliged to leave his office for more active exercise in the open air. In 1862 he again established himself in business at Portage as a grain and lumber merchant and continued successfully for twenty-eight years. He is now occupied with his duties as president of the "Portage Hosiery Co.," and as vice-president of the "City Bank of Portage." Mr. Wentworth is a man of excellent business ability, conservative, and careful in his management. As a citizen he has manifested much public spirit being deeply interested in the development and welfare of his adopted state. He holds the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and has been called by them to serve in important positions. In politics, he is a firm Republican and outspoken respecting the great national issues of the day. As a son of old Buxton, he has done honor to his birth-place. Mr. Wentworth m. Miss Lydia H., dau. of the late Rev. John Pike, of East Fryeburg, Me., and has issue.

Woodsum Family.

Tradition has ascribed to this family and name an Irish origin, and there are some documentary evidences and constitutional traits to support the assumption. Venerable members of the family claimed that the emigrant ancestor came from Limerick, Ireland, with the family of Higgins, and we find them intermarried after settlement in Berwick. I have not found the name in any book relating to Ireland or Irish families. I have thought that the original orthography might have been *Woodson*, which is an English surname, and the transition between the two would have been easy. Judge Woodman, who was good authority, claimed that the early settler came from Wales. I have found the name in old documents spelled Woodsom, Woodsome, and Woodsum.

Joseph Woodsum,¹ "tailor," came early to Berwick; how early I cannot say. He probably died in that town; evidently spent his days, like Dorcas of old, "making coats and garments"; probably learned his trade in the old country; name of wife not known to me. From the number of his descendants he seems to have had several sons who reached maturity.



P. B. Wentworth

SECOND GENERATION.

1. MICHAEL,² b. as early as 1725-6, came to Saco or Biddeford when a young man, and in the record of his marriage there with Elizabeth Dyer, Aug. 24, 1749, he was styled "of Berwick." He removed to the wilderness of Narragansett, No. 1, now Buxton, in 1756 or 1757. He purchased lot 22, of range D, in the second division, Sept. 18, 1758, and, I suppose, settled there. At a proprietors' meeting held Nov. 16, 1761, he was chosen on a committee to "open, clear, and exchange roads." In 1768 he drew lot No. 6, in range R. His farm was about one mile below Salmon Falls, on what was then known as "Woodsum's hill." It has been said that his dwelling, which stood on the left-hand side going down the Saco road, was two-storied; but an aged man now living, who remembers the old house well, says there was a basement under the west end making it two stories, while at the east end it was but one story. The site was marked by a depression, where the cellar had been, only a few years ago. He lived to be an aged man; spent his last days with his son, who built on the opposite side of the road. Large family of children, as will appear.
2. JOHN,² was a tax-payer in Berwick, in 1772, and was, undoubtedly, the progenitor of numerous Woodsums whose connections, in consequence of their failure to respond to my inquiries, I could not trace.

THIRD GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF MICHAEL AND ELIZABETH

1. ABIATHA,³ son of Michael, was b. in Biddeford, as early as 1751-2; m., for first wife, Mary, dau. of Humphrey Atkinson, by whom issue. His second wife was Susanna, dau. of Job Roberts. He was collector of taxes in Buxton for a long term of years, having been chosen as early as 1793. According to Dennett's map he lived on range C, of the first division of lots, not far from Stackpole's brook; a soldier of the Revolution. He was one of the followers of Jacob Cochran, and meetings were held at his house in Limington, whither he had removed during the excitement, and where he probably died. He had issue as will appear. (See Fourth Generation.)
2. ABIGAIL,³ b. May 25, 1755, in Biddeford, and was carried to Narragansett, No. 1, when small, upon a load of hay. She was m. to Joseph Woodman, of Buxton, Mar., 1773, who d. Oct. 15, 1824. She d. Dec. 26, 1838. She was a tall, stately woman with black eyes and dark complexion and perfectly erect even in old age. It was said by some of her descendants that she reminded them of a statue she was so stately and silent. She was of grave deportment, quiet, and prudent of speech. All her duties were conscientiously and faithfully performed. After the

NOTE.—Tilly Higgins was a trader in Berwick in 1744. He m. Mary, dau. of John and Mary Woodsum; made his will July 16, 1777; gave property to his sons John, Daniel, and Edmund, and wife. His daughters were Sarah and Elizabeth; grandsons, Tilly and Michael, children of dau. Mary, Mary Wentworth deceased.

Hannah Woodsum, of Berwick, b. Feb. 5, 1801; was m. to George Wentworth, May 17, 1826, and d. May 10, 1837. He m., second, Jemima Woodsum, Feb. 28, 1838.

Sarah Woodsum, of Berwick, m. John Libby.

Hannah Woodsum, of Berwick, m. James Libby, in 1782.

Abigail Woodsum, of Berwick, m. Patrick Gowen.

Emily Woodsum, of Berwick, m. Aaron Libby, in 1824.

Charles, son of Abijah Woodsum and Sally Spencer, of Gray, died in Baldwin, Me., July 15, 1892, aged 63. Children: *Ann*, b. Aug., 1864, and *Daniel H.*, d. Jan. 15, 1874, aged 7 years.

death of her husband she sighed often, but seldom smiled. She wore "book muslin" caps, plaited and ruffled; a string of gold beads about her neck. Her habit when going abroad was of blue broadcloth, cut to fit her graceful form. Her character and manners were of a kind to command respect in the best society.

3. DEA. SAMUEL,³ b. as early as 1757, presumably in Narragansett, No. 1; m. Eunice Atkinson, May 28, 1783, and settled in Saco, not far from the Buxton line. He was a Revolutionary soldier; served in Captain Jeremiah Hill's company, having enlisted May 3, 1775; was drafted to go with Arnold to Quebec by way of the Kennebec and Chaudiere rivers. He served three years in the company of Capt. Daniel Lane, was at Ticonderoga, and at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. He was captured by the Indians in the state of New York and carried to Canada, where he remained until the war closed; then to the great joy of his friends he came home. His granddaughter informed me that he gained his liberty by "running the gauntlet." During his captivity he learned the Indian language, and was afterwards employed as interpreter. He died June 30, 1841, aged about 84 years; wife died Oct. 15, 1856. Children's names will appear under fourth generation.
4. JOHN,³ born about 1759, in Narragansett, No. 1; m. Sarah Bryant, of Pepperillborough, now Saco, March 19, 1782, Rev. John Fairfield officiating; was a soldier of the Revolution under Capt. Daniel Lane and his name appears on the pay-roll in 1778; enlisted "for three years or during the war"; was at Ticonderoga and at the surrender of Burgoyne. After his return he settled on a farm, since owned by James McKenney, in the northern section of Saco. He had a numerous family as will appear.
5. LUCRETIA,³ b. May 16, 1762, in Buxton; was m. to John Cole, Oct. 18, 1781; no other information.
6. ELIZABETH,³ was m. to John Lane, Jr., Feb. 4, 1786.
7. MARY,³ m. Josiah King, of Saco, Feb. 18, 1790.
8. JOSEPH,³ was a Revolutionary soldier, but I have no knowledge of his subsequent history.
9. ABNER,³ b. Mar. 11, 1771, in Buxton; m. Sarah Berry, Rev. John Fairfield officiating, July 14, 1791. He built a house opposite that of his father, on the Saco road below Salmon Falls, where he lived until about 1825, when he sold out to Capt. Moses Davis. He cared for his parents in their old age. In early life Abner became a professor of religion and was an exemplary man held in respect by his townsmen; but he was swept from his moorings by Cochran and became an ardent supporter of his meetings. He exerted all his persuasive powers to induce his neighbors to embrace the "new fangled" doctrines, and blamed them because they declined to follow the new leader. He attended a service at his brother's house in Limington, after Cochran had departed from his old haunts in Buxton, and there beheld conduct that opened his eyes to the enormity of the system—of too revolting a character to be countenanced. After expressing to Cochran and his brother his abhorrence of their conduct, he passed the night in a chair at the fireside. In the morning he returned to his home a wiser if not a better man; and

was heard praying in his house as he had done aforetime. He visited the homes of his neighbors from which he had long absented himself, acknowledged that he had been deceived, and craved pardon for the hard words used against them, when they would not attend the Cochran "powwows." From this time, so long as he lived in town, he "was himself again." After the death of his parents he moved "down east," some say to Foxcroft, where he died.

FOURTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF ABIATHA, BORN IN BUXTON:

1. WILLIAM,⁴ b. Mar. 2, 1773; m. Thodolia Thompson, of Buxton, July 27, 1794; lived in Hollis; had eight children, of whom hereafter.
2. ABIGAIL,⁴ b. Sept. 15, 1775.
3. JOHN,⁴ b. April 20, 1778.
4. SAMUEL,⁴ b. Dec. 25, 1781.
5. SILAS,⁴ b. April 4, 1785.
6. ABIATHA,⁴ b. Oct. 12, 1786 (second wife); m. Lydia Hooper, of Limington, June 4, 1812; Sally Spencer, July 18, 1816, and Betsey Newbegin, Oct. 24, 1819. He had several children, b. in Limington, and some may be living. I do not find his descendants.
7. MICHAEL,⁴ d. an infant.
8. MICHAEL,⁴ b. Jan. 7, 1791.
9. JOB R.,⁴ b. Nov. 2, 1791.
10. LUTHER,⁴ b. Oct. 25, 1794.
11. ABIGAIL,⁴ b. Feb. 14, 1797.
12. INFANT,⁴ b. and d. 1799.
13. DORCAS,⁴ b. Sept. 5, 1800.
14. OLIVER,⁴ b. April 17, 1803.
15. THOMPSON,⁴ b. Feb. 26, 1806.
16. HANNAH,⁴ b. March, 1808.

CHILDREN OF DEA. SAMUEL, OF SACO:

1. CAPT. JABEZ,⁴ b. Sept. 24, 1786; m. Eunice —, b. Mar. 10, 1792, and lived, I suppose, on the Dea. Samuel Woodsum homestead; d. Mar. 15, 1857. Children as follows:
 - I. JULIA,⁵ b. Sept. 25, 1815.
 - II. CYRUS,⁵ b. Mar. 31, 1818; d. July 7, 1819.
 - III. STEPHEN,⁵ b. Nov. 11, 1821; d. Nov. 12, 1824.
 - IV. CAROLINE,⁵ b. May 29, 1824.
 - V. JONAS T.,⁵ b. Oct. 15, 1826; now living on the River road in Saco.
 - VI. GEORGE R.,⁵ b. July 12, 1829.
 - VII. HARRIET,⁵ b. Jan. 31, 1833.

NOTE.—Simon, son of Simon (1805-1889) and Martha (Moore) Woodsum, grandson of Abner (1772-1856), who settled in Clinton, Me., 1829. From 1835 to 1885, Mr. W. was in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and on the Pacific coast. He came back to Clinton, and now lives on the old Woodsum homestead; wife was Martha Gudger. Five children, only one of them, *Jay Marshall*, living.

2. JOHN,⁴ m. Eliza Donnan, of Saco. He kept a livery stable in Saco many years; wife d. Dec. 29, 1838, aged 28. Children:
 - I. MARY E.,⁵ b. Mar. 20, 1828.
 - II. SAMUEL,⁵ b. Mar. 13, 1830.
 - III. MARTHA A.,⁵ b. Feb. 8, 1832.
 - IV. MARTHA A.,⁵ b. Nov. 8, 1833.
 - V. MALINDA,⁵ b. July 15, 1836.
 - VI. CHARLES,⁵ a barber in Boston.
 - VII. FREDERICK,⁵ living in Maryland.
3. MOSES,⁴ b. Oct. 14, 1791; m., first, Sally P. Marshall, of Saco, Jan. 30, 1816, who d. in 1830; second, Sally Hanson, of Waterborough, who d. Feb. 9, 1858. He kept a grocery store in Saco; was killed by the cars on the Maine Central R. R. in Fairfield, Me., Mar. 25, 1866. His children were as follows:
 - I. ISABELLA,⁵ b. May 20, 1816.
 - II. MARY J.,⁵ b. Feb. 17, 1818; m. to Daniel M. Owen, of Saco, in 1842; afterwards to — Adams.
 - III. MARTHA H.,⁵ b. Nov. 27, 1823.
 - IV. SALLY H.,⁵ b. April 7, 1826.
 - V. ABIGAIL H.,⁵ b. Dec. 20, 1833.
 - VI. SUSANNA M.,⁵ b. Mar. 30, 1835.
 - VII. ELIZABETH,⁵ b. Sept. 18, 1837.
 - VIII. FREDERICK M.,⁵ b. Nov. 11, 1838.
4. APHIA,⁴ m. Samuel Storer, blacksmith, of Saco, and had two sons and five daughters.
5. POLLY,⁴ m. Jeremiah Gordon, of Hollis; their intention recorded May 26, 1818. Two or more children.
6. EUNICE,⁴ m. Capt. Robert Cleves, who d. at sea; second, Augustus Adams; both d. in Portland.

CHILDREN OF JOHN, OF BUXTON:

1. ELIZABETH,⁴ m. June 6, 1802, John —.
2. STEPHEN,⁴ b. Feb. 9, 1787; m. Eunice —, b. May 10, 1789, and lived in Saco for many years. He removed to Effingham, N. H., and built a grist-mill there. He also cut the canal there; was a capable man, who acquired considerable property. Children, b. in Saco, as follows:
 - I. JOHN D.,⁵ b. Mar. 22, 1810; m. Hannah Watson and lived at Effingham Falls, where he raised a family. His son, *Alonzo E.*,⁶ b. Nov. 8, 1832, m., Nov. 8, 1855, Emma R. Carsely, of Harrison, and resides in Parsonsfield with two children: *Annie C.*,⁷ b. 1859, m. Charles S. Leavitt, and *Eugene A.*,⁷ b. July 6, 1866.
 - II. MARY,⁵ b. Nov. 8, 1812.
 - III. SALLY,⁵ b. May 16, 1816.
 - IV. STEPHEN,⁵ b. Mar. 15, 1820.
 - V. BETSEY S.,⁵ b. Dec. 19, 1821.
 - VI. BETSEY,⁵ b. Oct. 6, 1823.

3. RUFUS,³ b. Feb. 27, 1788; m. Nancy McKenney, of Saco, and removed to Hartford, Me., where he d. Oct. 30, 1859. Two daughters.
4. REV. WILLIAM,⁴ b. Mar. 1, 1792; m. Rosanna, dau. of Benjamin Woodman, of Buxton, Me., and had a numerous family. He settled in Peru, Me., and became a minister in the Freewill Baptist denomination: traveled and preached the gospel more than forty years; organized a church in Peru more than sixty years ago, which is now in a prosperous condition; was a man of good natural ability, who became profound in his knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. He was a very useful man and faithful to every obligation. He d. July 22, 1872; his wife d. Oct., 1862.
5. OLIVE,⁴ m. Joseph Child and lived in Hartford, Me.
6. LUCINDA,⁴ m. William Child; lived in Hartford, Me.; had family.
7. SALLY,⁴ m. — Marston.

CHILDREN OF ABNER, OF BUXTON:

1. LEVI,⁴ 2. ABNER,⁴

FIFTH GENERATION.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM, OF HOLLIS:

1. SUSANNA,⁵ b. Jan. 8, 1797.
2. HUMPHREY,⁵ b. April 15, 1799.
3. DRUSILLA,⁵ b. May 9, 1801; m. Cyrus Libby, Nov. 4, 1824.
4. PETER,⁵ b. March 7, 1803; m. and settled in Waterborough, where he raised a family of seven children; hanged himself.
 - I. RICHARD,⁶ b. Feb. 14, 1833; in South Boston.
 - II. WILLIAM,⁶ b. Jan. 20, 1837; deceased.
 - III. CHARLES,⁶ b. Sept. 7, 1840; in Lebanon, Me.
 - IV. ORNVILLE,⁶ b. Apr. 14, 1844; deceased.
 - V. JOHN H.,⁶ born Feb. 4, 1846; resides on the bank of Little Ossipee river in Limerick; farmer; has children.
 - VI. ANDREW J.,⁶ b. May 12, 1847.
 - VII. ANNIE L.,⁶ b. Dec. 30, 1851.
5. JACOB,⁵ b. Dec. 26, 1806.
6. ANNA M.,⁵ } twins, b. Dec. 15, 1809.
7. CATHERINE,⁵ }
8. POLLY,⁵ b. Nov. 9, 1812.

John Woodsum,³ said to have been a son of that John who was a taxpayer in Berwick, in 1792; by others said to have been born in Buxton; settled in Harrison, Me., about the beginning of this century. He cleared a farm on the north cant of the "Hobbs' hill," and built his house on the road leading from the "Old Baptist meeting-house," at Harmon's Corners, to the "Woodsum neighborhood"; it being the homestead of Seth Keen and Charles Hardin subsequently, but destroyed by fire while owned by the latter. Mr. Woodsum was a builder by trade, a capable man who could make anything of wood from a bow-pin to a barn; was first surveyor of lumber in town. He m. Rebecca Kimball before coming to Harrison. He d. in 1820, aged 49; widow survived many years. Names of children and descendants follow:

1. POLLY,⁴ b. in 1797; m. Libeus Caswell, of Harrison, Oct. 24, 1820, and had a large family.
2. DAVID,⁴ b. Oct. 14, 1801; m. Eliza (Walker) Howard, widow of Joshua, and built a house and ample farm buildings upon an elevation commanding a wide and pleasing prospect at the head of Anonymous pond, in what has since been called the "Woodsum neighborhood." Here he cleared a large and pleasant farm, extending his fields from year to year. He was a frugal, judicious manager; erected his own buildings, laid stone-work with precision, and constructed farm implements in a neat and substantial manner. "Uncle David," as he was everywhere called, was an original character whose quaint sayings will not soon be forgotten. He sometimes "improved" on Sabbath after the sermon. Being lame he carried a heavy, crooked cane which he carved from a deformed sapling, for which, he said: "I sarched the woods all day." With this staff he demonstrated when speaking in public—sometimes. On one occasion the pastor had preached an impressive sermon from the pathetic words of our Saviour about the hen gathering her chickens. "Uncle David" was deeply moved; to him the figure was perfectly familiar and of great interest. Rising slowly in his seat he raised his heavy cane above his head and opened his "testimony" after this fashion: "My brethren, did ye ever see an old *hin* out'n the field with her *brude!* Well, ye see she'd see a hawk come scalin' along an' she'd gutter-r-r; then every leetle chick would dive 'nunder her wings quicker'n scat; an' if the leetle creeters was all runnin' round in the grass an' that ole hin found a wor-rum she'd make a kind o' cooing noise and them leetle fellers 'd be there quicker'n lightenin', sir. That Jesus, he knowed all 'bout it and so do I, sir. A hin then was jist like a hin now. What!"

At another time he alluded to the unreliable condition of his memory as he advanced in years, and gave those who heard him to understand that premeditation was of no advantage whatever to him. To illustrate this infirmity in its relation to exhortation in the prayer-meeting, "Uncle David" struck an attitude and holding his hands together as if he held a small box between them he said: "My brethren, when I was comin' down 'cross the field I fixed me exhortation up all nice and put it in me leetle box an' clapped the kiver on. Well, ye see when I riz up I felt pretty bold, but when I took the kiver from me leetle box there wasn't nothin' in it; not a single thing, sir." There was much dramatic action during this speech that cannot be described on the printed page. His movements were very amusing, and yet his testimony, associated with so much earnestness, was impressive. It was a habit with him to begin his remarks with the old proverb: "Those who know nothing fear nothing," following with the statement: "My brethren, I want to tell ye jist what ye all know, and then ye'll believe I'm tellin' the truth." "Uncle David" had a massive, elongated jaw, upon which grew a thick, grizzled beard. He used to say: "I tell you, sir, I can raise the most all-killin' set o' whiskers of any man in town; if you don't b'leve it jist come up next fall 'n' see, sir." Well, fall came and with it an enormously wide and tangled pair of whiskers on the old man's face. He had cultivated this crop with considerable care and had, in appearance, become a model patriarch. But let us see the sequel. He was one day burning some straw in an inverted hogsh

when a sudden gust of wind carried a tongue of flame to his face, and in an instant the circumference of his whiskers was wonderfully reduced and his bushy hair badly singed. The old man staggered backward, grasped his crumbling beard in his hand, and found, to his consternation, that he was seriously disfigured. This, supplemented by the laughter of those who witnessed the accident, was too much for Uncle David's temper, and the language employed to express his indignation was of a very radical character. He was an honest, fearless man, whose heart was in the right place; a diamond unpolished, a prickly chestnut burr with an excellent kernel within. He lived to old age and went down to his grave like the ripe corn at harvest time.

3. JOHN,⁴ b. Sept. 3, 1805; m. Chloe, dau. of Joshua Howard, Sr., June 1, 1833, and settled on a farm in the Woodsum neighborhood, near his brothers, where he built a fine brick house, which was approached by a tree-bordered walk. He was a mechanical man like his brothers. "Aunt Chloe" was a woman of rare virtues, a *lady* of extraordinary mind, who was worthy of the universal respect in which she was held. Nine children had these:
 - I. SUSAN,⁵ b. May 11, 1834; m. Sigmond Beckman, a German, and, second, Warren Dudley, of Waterford; both husbands deceased. Two daughters named Beckman.
 - II. JOHN E.,⁵ b. June 28, 1836; m. Fannie E. Foy, of Portland, and carried on carriage making at the homestead.
 - III. SILAS B.,⁵ b. Jan. 22, 1839; d. Aug. 23, 1863, at New Haven, Conn. He was a corporal in Co. G, 12th Maine Regiment, late war.
 - IV. ELIAS H.,⁵ b. July 14, 1841; m. Mary, dau. of Parker Lakin, of Harrison; iron machinist; lives in Norway and has issue.
 - V. CORA J.,⁵ b. July 7, 1844; d. Nov. 23, 1862.
 - VI. DANIEL,⁵ b. Mar. 12, 1847; m. Fannie, dau. of Stephen Whitney, and has two sons. He and brother own a steamboat on Sarnapee lake in New Hampshire.
 - VII. FRANK M.,⁵ b. Sept. 10, 1849; m. — Young. He runs steamboat with his brother Daniel.
 - VIII. MARIETTA,⁵ b. Feb. 2, 1852, d. in infancy.
 - IX. CLARENCE S.,⁵ b. June 9, 1856; m. Alice, dau. of Saunders Kimball, of Waterford, and had issue. He was killed by explosion of steamboat boiler on Sarnapee lake, N. H.
4. ARTEMUS,⁴ b. Jan. 13, 1807, in Harrison; m. Nancy Baker and settled in the south end of the town as a farmer. His wife d. in 1871 and his maiden daughter kept his house. He has deceased. Seven children:
 - I. DAVID,⁵ b. in 1830; d. Nov. 22, 1854. He had m. Argasine, dau. of Phineas Thompson, and had a son, *David, Jr.*⁵
 - II. REBECCA,⁵ never m.; kept her father's house. She was a finely educated and accomplished lady.
 - III. MARY L.,⁵ b. in 1833; d. Jan. 10, 1849.
 - IV. NANCY,⁵ m. — Emery, and had issue.
 - V. SARAH J.,⁵ b. in 1839; d. Dec. 21, 1864.

- VI. ELLEN,⁵ m. Mark Wetzler.
- VII. ABEL,⁵ b. in 1846; d. Jan. 14, 1849.
5. ABIGAIL,⁴ m. Luther Willoughby.
6. REBECCA,⁴ m. Edward Scribner, of Gilead, Me.
7. BENJAMIN F.,⁴ b. May 10, 1813; m. Abigail Linnell, of Otisfield, and settled as a farmer near his brothers, John and David. "Uncle Foster," as he was called, was a kind-hearted man and good citizen. When he rose to speak in religious meeting he used to say his "stomach" felt well, and that he liked religion that had a "tech to it." Three of his four children dropped dead; the fourth was a suicide by strangulation.
- I. JOHN L.,⁵ b. April 8, 1840; m. in 1872, and lived in Oxford, Me.; deceased.
- II. EVALENA,⁵ b. Oct. 14, 1841; m. Joseph Wilbur, of Freeport, and d. in 1875.
- III. BENJAMIN F.,⁵ b. Aug. 29, 1843, } dead.
- IV. WILLIAM F., b. Feb. 7, 1848, }
8. BRACKETT,⁴ born in Harrison, in Jan., 1815; m. Lucinda Lombard, of Otisfield; settled in his native town, in the "Woodsum neighborhood," and subsequently emigrated to the West, where he now resides. His children, born in this town, were:
- I. SUMNER B.,⁵ b. July 2, 1848.
- II. EMELINE,⁵ b. June 4, 1850.
9. DORCAS A.,⁴ b. in Harrison; m. Dana Towne.
10. SARAH,⁴ b. in Harrison; m. Albert Hamblin, of Waterford, and is now a widow in that town.

WOODSUMS OF ALBION, ME.

David Woodsum,³ a grandson of Joseph,¹ the tailor, was born in Berwick, Me., as early as 1765. He married a Hamilton, in that town, who was descended from an old Scottish family, and had issue, four sons and a daughter, named EBENEZER, ISAAC, JOHN, LEVI, and DORCAS, of whom hereafter.

- I. EBENEZER,⁴ b. Apr. 7, 1784, in Berwick; settled in Albion, Me. He m., first, Sept. 11, 1808, Joanna C. Smiley; second (the first wife dying Feb. 23, 1816), May 4, 1819, Nancy Smiley; and third, Nov. 12, 1827, Letice Lake. Mr. Woodsum owned a farm and half interest in a grist-mill and saw-mill in Albion. He d. Jan. 9, 1831; his widow d. Apr. 4, 1889. Children as follows:
- I. DAVID A.,⁵ b. Jan. 11, 1818; m. Nov. 14, 1840, Eunice Taber Hussey, who was b. Oct. 6, 1814, and d. Mar. 24, 1888. He learned the trade of carriage maker in Vassalborough and settled for a while in Dixmont, but returned and resides in Vassalborough at present, a well-preserved old gentleman, who is frequently known to walk four or five miles at a stretch. His mind remains unimpaired and vigorous. In consequence of periods of poor health he varied his occupation between his regular trade and shoemaking and building; spent about a year, latterly, in Florida, at the home of his only son; calls his small farm "Rocky Ledge Place," truly a *hard* name. Children:

- (1). *Maria B.*,⁶ b. Nov. 22, 1841; a teacher, living at home, a lady of talent.
- (2). *Jacob H.*,⁶ b. June 6, 1843; m., Sept. 24, 1863, Carrie Stivent. He was wounded May 27, 1862, at the siege of Port Hudson, a ball entering his shoulder and lodging near the elbow. This was removed without any permanent injury to his arm and he re-enlisted in the District of Columbia Cavalry, serving in that and the 1st Me. Cavalry, the two having been consolidated, until the close of the war. Soon after the close of the Civil war he went to Montana and took up claims, but did not find gold in paying quantities and returned home. Afterwards he crossed the Rocky mountains, mule-back, and settled as shoemaker in San Francisco. He returned to Maine after six years and from there went to Florida, being one of the first settlers at Silver Lake, where he owned an orange grove. Here he died, Dec. 12, 1888, leaving one dau., *Marian*,⁷ who is now (1893) at Rollins College, Florida.
- II. *JONAS H.*,⁵ b. Nov. 22, 1819; d. Aug. 21, 1823.
- III. *L. M.*,⁵ b. Jan. 25, 1822; m., Feb., 1849, Ebenezer Taylor, settled in Hermon, Me., and had issue, four children.
- IV. *ABIGAIL*,⁵ b. Nov. 30, 1824; m. Thomas Kimball, of Hermon, Me., and settled there, where she has raised a family.
- V. *JONAS H.*,⁵ b. March 3, 1827, his mother dying at his advent. He worked on the farm till the age of 18, when he went to Boston and obtained employment in a provision store; and in 1850 went into business in Roxbury for himself, where he still continues successfully. He m. Feb. 3, 1853, Mary Maynard Spofford, who was b. Dec. 2, 1825, at Temple, N. H., and d. May 13, 1857. He m., second, Jan. 26, 1860, Dora Elizabeth Rowell, who was b. Jan. 4, 1838, at Brentwood, N. H. Children:
- (1). *Emma A.*,⁶ b. April 21, 1854.
- (2). *Frank H.*,⁶ b. Dec. 29, 1856; d. Dec. 28, 1866.
- (3). *Mary M.*,⁶ b. Dec. 2, 1860; m. June 26, 1884, Charles W. Whitcomb, a lawyer in Boston, also fire marshal. Three children.
- (4). *Walter H.*,⁶ b. Feb. 1, 1863; m. March 28, 1891, Grace Barton Thomas, and resides at South Dartmouth, Mass.; has *Marie E.*,⁷ b. Jan. 29, 1892.
- (5). *Jonas H.*,⁶ b. Oct. 7, 1868.
- (6). *Clarance E.*,⁶ b. Sept. 30, 1871.
- (7). *Dora E.*,⁶ b. May 18, 1874.
- (8). *Mattie J.*, b. Sept. 13, 1876.
- VI. *NANCY*,⁵ b. Mar. 6, 1829; m. Oct. 19, 1851, Rev. Ebenezer Hutchins, of Winslow, Me.; a Methodist preacher, whose places were, consequently, many. He was for several years superintendent of the Maine State Reform School. She is now with her son in Sacramento, Cal.
- VII. *EBENEZER*,⁵ b. Jan. 31, 1831; went to California in the early days, and died from injuries received in the mines, Sept. 7, 1857.
2. *ISAAC*,⁴ son of David,³ went to Boston and became a wood and coal dealer on Otis wharf. He m. twice.

3. JOHN,⁴ son of David,³ remained on the old homestead in Berwick.
4. LEVI,⁴ son of David³; no records.
5. DORCAS,⁴ dau. of David,³ m. Otis Key; lived and d. in Albion, Me., leaving issue.

Young Family.

Rowland Young signed submission to Massachusetts in York, Me., Nov. 22, 1652. I suppose he was a Scotchman who settled among his countrymen in "Scotland," in that sea-girt old town. His wife's name was Joanna. He made his will in 1685; inventory, £224:6:0; widow made will in 1698, and mentions ROWLAND, lived on "south side of York river"; JOB, received land "where my old dwelling-house now stands." Daughters, MARY (Moulton) and Lydia (Haines).

Rowland Young, Jr., had wife Susanna and children named JOSEPH, BENIAH, JONATHAN, MATTHEWS, MARY, SUSANNA, ELIZABETH, SARAH, MERCY. In his will, made 1719, Rowland, Jr., provided that his sons should not dispose of any of their lands "outside of the Young family."

Joseph Young made his will in York in 1734; wife's name was Abigail; daughters, ABIGAIL, MARY, BETHULA, BETHIAH; instructs his executors to "see that the will of the *dead* is punctually fulfilled."

Matthew Young, of York, made his will Nov. 20, 1750, and says he has lived to see the fourth generation; recommends the Redeemer to all descendants "with my latest breath"; only surviving son, EBENEZER, "who has kindly and diligently ministered to me hitherto." Daughters were: SUSANNA (Redland), HANNAH (Preble), TABITHA (Murch), LYDIA (Whitney), MERCY (Webber), ELEANOR (Allen).

From these ancestors nearly all families of the name in Maine have descended. Some of them came early to Saco with their kindred, the Redlands, and scattered thence into Hollis, Limington, Sebago, and other towns. They were of good stock and allied by marriage with many of the best families in York county. We have many records, but so disconnected that we leave them out of this work.

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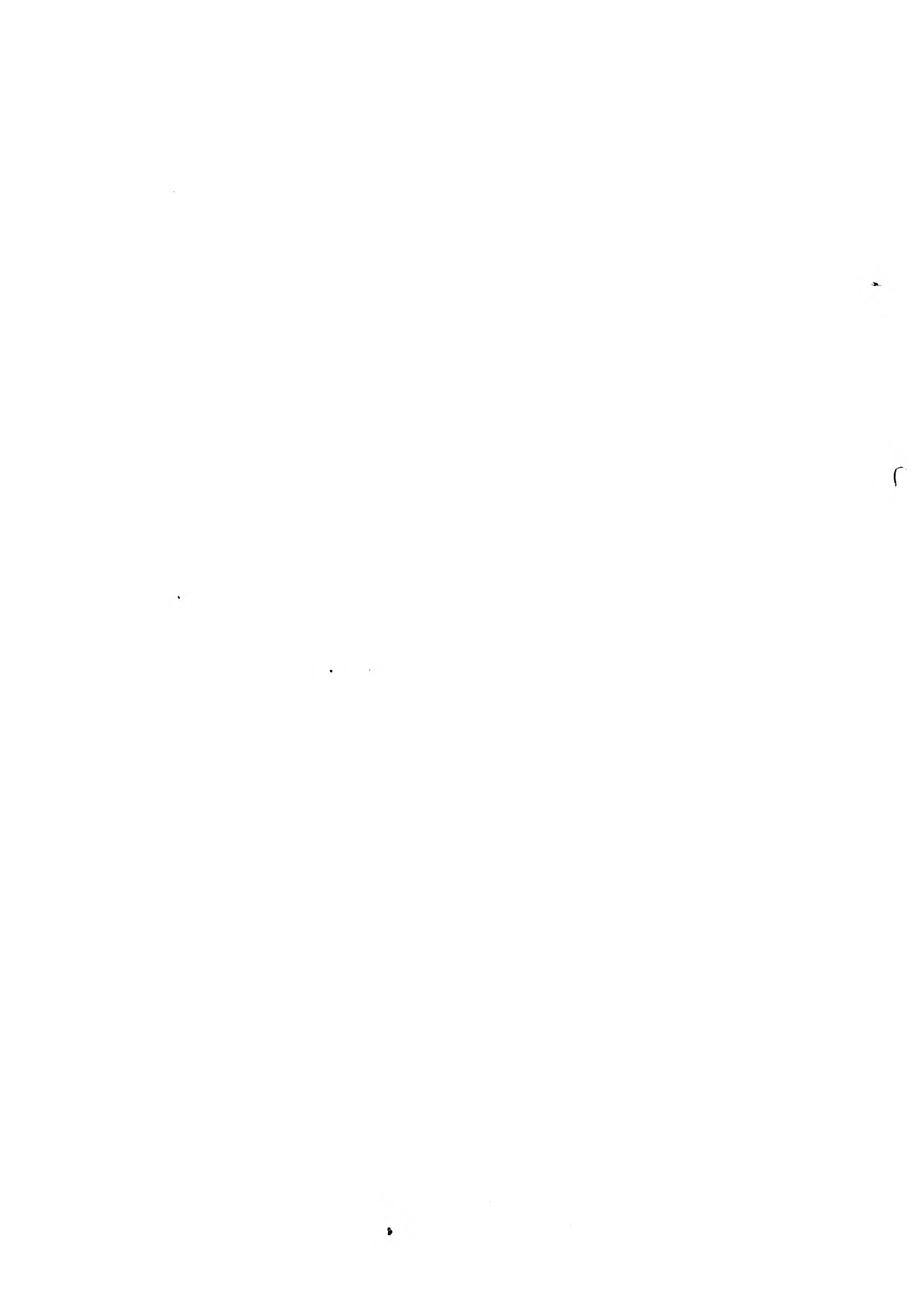
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