

The Maine Genealogist



August 2013
Volume 35, Number 3

The Maine Genealogical Society

P.O. Box 221, Farmington ME 04938

<http://maineroots.org/>

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The Maine Genealogist

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The Maine Genealogist (ISSN: 1064-6086) is published in February, May, August, and November. It is printed by Penmor Lithographers, Lewiston, Maine. See back page for membership rates and submission guidelines. For back issues, contact MGS's Sales Manager at <seeker@maine.rr.com>.

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Journal of the Maine Genealogical Society

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EDITOR'S PAGE

The two feature articles in this issue have several things in common. Both treat families that lived in Biddeford, Maine, and both have the interesting sub-theme of relations between the English settlers (and their descendants) and the French population in Quebec. These similarities arise despite the fact that the protagonists of both articles were born nearly two hundred years apart into very different cultural societies.

In the opening article, Michael Dwyer delivers another *tour de force* research effort in his quest for the parentage of Joseph Posé, a nineteenth-century immigrant to Biddeford from Quebec. Readers will be treated to the many twists and turns in the story, as they follow Dwyer's discoveries to a surprising illumination of Posé's origin. Just as interesting is the article's discussion of the French-Canadian workers who poured into Biddeford to work in the mills—a community which to a large extent resisted assimilation into the U.S. society by keeping its separate language, newspapers, churches, and contact with friends and relatives back in Quebec.

In her article on Pendleton Fletcher, Priscilla Eaton traces the life of an early English settler on Fletcher's Neck (part of modern-day Biddeford). Fletcher lived in the latter part of the seventeenth century, a time of continual attacks along the Maine frontier by the French and Indians. Fletcher was a victim in several of the attacks, the last of which resulted in his capture and eventual death in captivity in Canada.

Notwithstanding the several similarities described above, it is certain that Pendleton Fletcher would not have recognized the Biddeford of 1900 any more than Joseph Posé would have recognized the Biddeford of 1700. While milling characterized the economies of both eras, the lumber mills along the Saco River built to shape masts for the King's navy during Fletcher's time had morphed by Posé's time into the large-scale textile mills with an entirely different kind of workforce.

As genealogists we are trained to focus on sources, and in that regard it is interesting to compare the list of sources cited in Eaton's and Dwyer's articles. Eaton cites many of the sources that we are used to seeing in genealogical studies, including the early deeds and probates series for Maine, town vital records, some of the more reliable compiled sources, including Noyes, Libby and Davis's *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire*, and early town histories, such as Folsom's *History of Saco and Biddeford*.

Many of these standard sources, however, do not carry down far enough to be useful for studying persons living in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, especially for families of different ethnic origin than the Yankee settlers of the Colonial period. To track the Posé family, Dwyer made heavy use of Catholic Church records in Quebec and found valuable information on the family's life in Biddeford from the local French language newspaper. For this particular family, one of the most valuable sources of information came from a long obituary, or "necrology," of Posé's eldest daughter, Marie-Louise, who became a nun in 1890. This wonderful record, preserved in the Archives of the Good Shepherd Sisters of Quebec, attests to Dwyer's diligence in the use of a resource seldom employed in family genealogies.

—Joseph C. Anderson II, FASG, Editor

THE PUZZLE OF *GARÇON MINEUR*: JOSEPH POSÉ/PAUZÉ OF BIDDEFORD AND SACO, MAINE

By Michael F. Dwyer

Joseph Posé/Pauzé¹ and his wife Lucie Charron have many elements in common with other Québec immigrants to Biddeford, Maine, in the 1850s and 1860s. As railroad lines connected Maine to various other parts of the United States and to Canada, native-born New Englanders moved west and French-Canadians moved in. This once sleepy town became one of the most densely populated areas of French-Canadian settlement in New England. As tens of thousands filled jobs in the mills, they brought with them their language, religion, and cultural institutions.

One tangible piece of evidence attesting to the growing numbers of families from Québec to the Biddeford/Saco area was the founding of Catholic churches between 1870 and 1910, built specifically to meet the needs of French-Canadians.² Another indicator of a “petite Canada” was Biddeford’s French language newspaper, *Justice de Biddeford*, published until 1950. Indeed, Biddeford would remain a mecca of Québec emigration well into the first third of the twentieth century.³

In the first generation of children born to these immigrants, assimilation to a distinctively American way of life was only gradual because they lived within the microcosm of a Québec expatriate community which perpetuated French language churches, schools, social organizations and benevolent associations. Some immigrants spent a lifetime in the United States and did not learn English.⁴ As subjects of genealogical research, the ancestry of many of these French-Canadians, reaching back three centuries to France, can be discovered through the splendid details of Québec church registers, recorded with scrupulous detail not found in comparable American Catholic records. Unlike other immigrants from a world away who had to cross an ocean to come to the United States and seldom, if ever, made return visits to their homeland, Joseph Posé and Lucie Charron were only a train journey away from their Québec roots. For Joseph Posé, however, finding his origins proved to be a challenge.

MARRIAGE OF JOSEPH POSÉ AND LUCIE CHARRON

Usually a Québec Catholic Church marriage record yields a great deal of genealogical information, giving the full names of the parents of bride and groom,

¹ Joseph could not sign his own name. In Québec records, both spellings of the name are used interchangeably. His descendants spelled the last name as *Posey*. Here *Posé* will be used unless otherwise noted.

² Gerard J. Brault, *The French-Canadian Heritage in New England* (Hanover, N.H., 1986), 186 (hereafter cited as Brault, *French-Canadian Heritage*).

³ Michael Guignard, “The Franco-Americans of Biddeford,” in *Steeple and Smokestacks* (Worcester, Mass., 1996), 137 (hereafter cited as Guignard, “Franco-Americans”).

⁴ Guignard, “Franco-Americans,” 127.

residence of both parties, an indication of whether the parents are living or deceased, identification of the witnesses to the act of marriage, and evidence of who could sign the church register. Joseph Posé and Lucie Charron were married at the Basilica of Notre-Dame in Montréal on 14 August 1865.⁵ Both bride and groom were residents of this parish in Old Montréal. Joseph, *journalier* (day laborer), was identified as a *garçon mineur*, a man not of legal age—under the age of 21. No parents were listed for him. Why? Was it a deliberate omission? Answering that question became an investigative challenge. Lucie Charron, on the other hand, was identified in the same record as being of legal age, the daughter of Michel Charron and Luce Poulin.⁶ Her father, a resident of the town of St. Hyacinthe, acted as a witness although he could not sign his name.

With the clear identification of her parents, it was possible to trace Lucie Charron's life before her marriage to Joseph Posé. Baptized in 1839 in the town of Ste. Rosalie (today merged with St. Hyacinthe), Lucie was eldest daughter of her father's first marriage. Her mother died when she was seven,⁷ and her father remarried Marguerite Caouette, with whom he had several more children.⁸ By the time Lucie was in her early twenties, she was living independently of her father and stepmother. She is found in the 1861 census for the town of Upton, Québec, working in a commercial establishment.⁹ Sometime within the next few years, Lucie would move to Montréal, where she resided at the time of her marriage.¹⁰ Other members of Lucie's family would also eventually emigrate to Maine. Her two younger half-sisters, Virginie and Eloise Charron moved to Lewiston, Maine, in the 1870s where they married.¹¹ Lucie's father also went to Lewiston where he is found as "Mitchell Charon" in the 1880 census in the household of his son-in-law Zéphanie Blouin.¹² No complications arise then in finding Lucie's forebears in Québec, and her paternal and maternal ancestries can be traced back to the seventeenth-century progenitors from France.¹³

⁵ Register of Basilique de Notre Dame, Montréal, 1865:335, Québec Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection), accessed through Ancestry.com (hereafter cited as Drouin).

⁶ Marriage of Michel Charron and Luce Poulin, Notre Dame de Rosaire, St. Hyacinthe, 10 Jan. 1837, Drouin.

⁷ Burial of Luce Poulin, Ste. Rosalie, 30 June 1846, Drouin.

⁸ Marriage of Michel Charron and Marguerite Caouette, St. Dominique, 23 Aug. 1847, Drouin.

⁹ Lucie Charron, age 22, 1861 Census of Canada, Upton Twp., Bagot Co., Canada East, p. 384, line 47.

¹⁰ See note 5.

¹¹ Virginie m. 23 Nov. 1872, Zephirin Blouin; Eloise m. 8 Feb. 1876, Victor Toriguy ("Maine, Marriage Records, 1705–1922," Maine State Archives, database at Ancestry.com [hereafter cited as Maine Marriage Records, 1705–1922]).

¹² Zephirin Blouin household, 1880 U.S. Census, Lewiston, Androscoggin Co., Maine, E.D. 12, p. 266B, #67/125.

¹³ Pierre Charron of Meaux, northeast of Paris, and Claude Poulin, from Rouen, were her remote ancestors.

Not so with Joseph. Since his parents were not identified, one would first look for additional clues in the names of the two other witnesses who actually signed the register. The first, George Groves, can be eliminated as a genealogical suspect because his name appears in hundreds of marriages at Notre-Dame from the middle of the nineteenth century onward. Montréal city directories reveal him as a church sexton. The second witness, Antoine Coulombe, a shoemaker of Montréal, “served in the place of the groom’s father.”¹⁴ Did that phrase mean Antoine was somehow connected to the family of Joseph’s father? Antoine, who had been living in Montréal since the early 1850s, plying his trade as a shoemaker, was born in St Michel, Bellechasse, Québec, in 1827¹⁵—nowhere near Montréal nor an area associated with the Posé surname. He married Matilde Gibeau at Notre Dame, Montréal, on 23 August 1859.¹⁶ Since there was no discernible connection between Coulombe and Posé, perhaps the relationship was through Matilde.

At the time of her marriage, Matilde Gibeau and her parents, Pierre Gibeau and Adelaide Chaput, were residents of Notre Dame parish. Like so many others of that time, they had moved to the big city from a small town. Montréal was vastly expanding as an urban center, drawing impoverished farmers from rural Québec as well as immigrants from Europe. Matilde had been baptized in 1840 at St. Jacques l’Achigan, thirty-three miles northeast of Montréal¹⁷ where her parents had also married.¹⁸ Was there a marriage between the Gibeau and Posé families? That evidence was found in the union Paul Posé and Joseph Gibeau on 19 October 1818 at St. Jacques l’Achigan.¹⁹ Joseph was the older sister of Pierre Gibeau, and thus the aunt of Matilde who married Antoine Coulombe.²⁰ This family connection suggested that a promising avenue for further searching on Joseph Posé would be in St. Jacques l’Achigan. The chief anomaly in Joseph’s marriage record, no parents named, implied Joseph might have been born out of wedlock and therefore did not know his father.

Further clues had to be probed as to where and possibly with whom Joseph Posé resided in Montréal’s Notre Dame Parish. It was worth considering that “J. Posé, bricklayer,” who boarded at Amherst St., “near Mignonne,” listed in the 1865 Montréal Directory, might have been Joseph.²¹ This individual appears only in that directory, and the address is within Notre Dame parish. Cross-referencing the same directory shows that the address was a boarding house filled with men in a variety of

¹⁴ “Servant de père à l’époux,” as recorded in the register.

¹⁵ Baptism of Antoine Coulombe, St. Michel, Bellechasse, 14 Jan. 1827, Drouin.

¹⁶ Notre Dame, Montréal, 1859:222, Drouin.

¹⁷ Baptism of Mathilde Adelaide Gibeault, St. Jacques l’Achigan, 3 May 1840, Drouin.

¹⁸ Marriage of Pierre Gibault and Adelaide Chaput, St. Jacques l’Achigan, 9 Oct. 1832, Drouin.

¹⁹ Marriage of Paul Pozé, St. Jacques l’Achigan, Drouin.

²⁰ Pierre’s parents, Jacques Gibault and Marie Gareau, are given in the record of his first marriage to Sophie Brien dit Dérocher, St. Jacques l’Achigan, 28 July 1828, Drouin.

²¹ *McKay’s Montreal Directory for 1865–66* (Montreal, n.d.), 253.

trades.²² Did Joseph Posé who was later identified in his Maine years as a brickmaker start as a bricklayer? Exploring that question also connected to the listing of Calixte Posé, bricklayer, of 33 Mignonne Street. Born in 1825, Calixte came from the large Posé family of St. Jacques l'Achigan.²³ Calixte *did* have a half-brother Joseph Posé/Pausé, baptized in 1845,²⁴ but this Joseph had removed to Fall River, Massachusetts, by 1869.²⁵ Calixte's half-brother was later a stone mason, so he is likely the J. Posé of the directory. Ironically, this Joseph *Pausé* of Fall River also died in 1916, the same year as his counterpart in Maine. The Fall River man's obituary gave information on his widow and only son—nothing about any surviving siblings or other relatives.²⁶ If there were a connection between Calixte Posé and the Joseph Posé who married in 1865, why wasn't the former present at the latter's wedding, particularly when he resided in the same parish? Joseph Posé's subsequent life had to be examined further for any evidence of family associations, especially those that might link him to St. Jacques l'Achigan.

MOVE TO BIDDEFORD

For the time being, the trail went cold in Montréal. Shortly after their marriage, Joseph and Lucie moved to Biddeford, Maine, where their first child, Marie-Louise, was born six months later on 21 February 1866.²⁷ Why did he choose Biddeford? Biddeford needed brickmakers to produce for the growing number of mills. Evidence survives that Maine agents recruited French-Canadians laborers.²⁸ For all of his remaining working life, indeed up to the moment of his death, Joseph worked in the brickyards of Biddeford and Saco. He is listed in the 1870 Directory for Biddeford, living on Pierson's Lane.²⁹ Although a page by page search through the 1870 census for Biddeford did not find him, Joseph was probably living there because Lucie gave birth to a child, Elise Céline Posey, born on 30 June 1870 and baptized at the newly opened St. Joseph's Church.³⁰ Correlation with other French-Canadian names in the same directory indicate that there were missing Québec families in the census. Perhaps language was a barrier to their inclusion.³¹ Biddeford directories show Joseph Posey, brickmaker, in continuous residence. He moved around the

²² *McKay's Montreal Directory for 1865–66*, see note 21, 308.

²³ Baptism of Calliste Posé, St. Roch l'Achigan, 8 (born 7) Oct. 1825, Drouin.

²⁴ Baptism of Joseph Pausé, St. Jacques l'Achigan, 28 Jan. 1845, Drouin.

²⁵ Massachusetts Vital Records, 1841–1910" (from original records held by the Mass. Archives), AmericanAncestors.org, 214:86 (hereafter cited as Mass. VRs, 1841–1910).

²⁶ Obituary of Joseph Pauze, *Fall River Daily Globe*, 2 Feb. 1916, p. 8.

²⁷ Abstract of baptism, St. Mary's Church, Biddeford. With the closing and consolidation of Catholic churches in the Biddeford area, all church records are now housed at Good Shepherd Church in Saco.

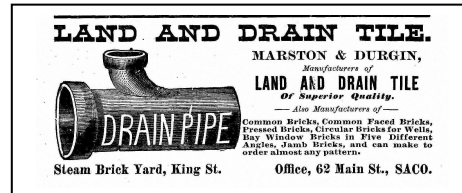
²⁸ Guignard, "Franco-Americans," 122.

²⁹ 1870 Biddeford Directory, p. 72. Listed as Joseph Pose, laborer.

³⁰ Baptismal abstract from St. Joseph's baptismal register.

³¹ In 1880, there was a French-speaking census taker (Guignard, "Franco-Americans," 124).

corner to Water St. by the mid 1870s where he would be recorded under variant spellings for the next ten years.³² According to his obituary, Joseph began working in 1875 for the firm of Marston and Durgin. Before manufacturing bricks, they were ice dealers, and when they sold their business to the Saco Brick Company, Joseph would continue in their employ with no interruption to his livelihood. In addition to long work weeks, Joseph's life in Biddeford would revolve around church and his membership in La Societé St. Jean Baptiste de Bienfaisance, a mutual assistance organization. The Biddeford chapter, founded in 1867, represented another fusion of Catholicism and the French language. It insured, among other things, that its members would have money for a decent burial.



JOSEPH AND LUCIE'S FAMILY

By the contemporary standards of their community, Joseph and Lucie did not have a large family. Altogether, Lucie gave birth in Biddeford to at least six children over a span of fourteen years, of whom four lived to maturity. Baptismal records of those children do not reveal any possible Posé relatives among those chosen as godparents. Their last child, Adelina, born on 4 July 1880, had her elder brother, Alcide, and sister Marie-Louise as godparents.³³ In the 1880 census for Biddeford, both Alcide and Marie-Louise were already at work in the cotton mills. Marie-Louise was the only one in the family who could read or write. Oddly, the census indicates that although "Alsed" had attended school, he remained illiterate, and the box was checked that he was insane.³⁴ Even more problematical is the listing of his birthplace as Canada.³⁵

Two significant changes would come to Joseph's life in the decade ahead. Lucie (Charron) Posé died on 26 July 1885, age 46,³⁶ and, following her death, Joseph would move across the river to Saco where he would remain for the rest of his life.³⁷ As with his residency in Biddeford, Joseph lived within two blocks of the river in a predominantly French-Canadian neighborhood. Since Joseph did not remarry for

³² Greenough's 1882 Directory of Biddeford and Saco, 108, Joseph Posze, 11 Water St., is listed as a baker. Same address, two years later, as a brick maker.

³³ Baptismal extract from St. Joseph's Church.

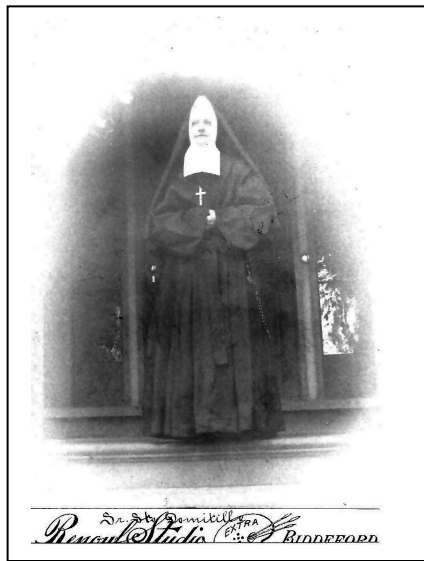
³⁴ Joseph Passey [*sic*] household, 1880 U.S. Census, Biddeford, York Co., Maine, E.D. 192, p. 74C, #118/177.

³⁵ No baptismal record has been found anywhere for Alcide. Nearly all documents cite Biddeford or Saco as his birthplace.

³⁶ Maine, Death Records 1617–1922, Maine State Archives, database at Ancestry.com (hereafter cited as Maine Death Records, 1617–1922). Citing "old records," the only information on the record is Lucie's age. Her age on her gravestone is incorrectly recorded as 48.

³⁷ Greenough's 1886 Directory of Biddeford and Saco, 291.

another nine years, one wonders who would have provided care for his youngest daughter, Adeline. Typical within the structure of many families of that era, it seemed plausible that the eldest daughter, Marie-Louise, then aged 19, would have functioned as a surrogate parent. That speculation could be corroborated with unexpected details from Marie-Louise's necrology found in the archives of the Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, also known as the Good Shepherd Sisters, the community of nuns Marie would join in 1890 as Sister Saint Domitille. Hers was a personal struggle long remembered after her death. The narrative recounts Marie-Louise's family dilemma following her mother's death:



She took direction of the household and gave herself wholeheartedly to her little family for whom she became a second mother. Her brothers and sisters loved her dearly and could not resign themselves to forego her care. Her father, Joseph Posey, now concentrated all his affection on Marie-Louise. She was his joy and help-mate and he counted on her to care for his home and children. Although faithful to the duties imposed on her, Marie-Louise, as an adult felt called to religious life. Her father absolutely refused to give his consent. She had become indispensable at home. Her brothers seconded their father in pressuring her to stay.³⁸

At the age of 24, when Marie-Louise finally entered the convent, she perhaps no longer needed her father's consent. The narrative continues that while Joseph Posé attended the ceremonies for the taking of Marie-Louise's religious habit in July 1891 and her profession of final vows in July 1893, he did not change his demeanor towards his daughter's decision:

He could not console himself. He roamed the ground of the convent hoping to catch a glimpse of his beloved daughter, and he did all he could to persuade her to return home. He came with his sons almost every evening to knock at the chapel window close to where Sr. Ste. Domitille was praying. Desolate, the dear father would plead, "Come on home. We would be so happy."³⁹

³⁸ Necrology of Sœur Marie de Ste. Domitille, from the Archives of the Good Shepherd Sisters of Québec, Québec, Canada (hereafter cited as Necrology of Sœur Ste. Domitille).

³⁹ Necrology of Sœur Ste. Domitille.

The chronicle continued that only after Joseph Posé remarried was Marie-Louise left in peace. In the intervening time, Joseph's younger son Joseph was the first to marry at the age of 17, on 18 June 1891, to the 18 year-old Aurélie Jetté, born in Colchester, Vermont, to French-speaking parents.⁴⁰ His brother Alcide would follow suit a year later on 17 December 1892 to Josephine Hamel, born in Richmond, Québec.⁴¹ The 1900 census claims that Josephine emigrated in 1881 when she was in her late teens,⁴² but Josephine is recorded in the Canada 1891 census as living on her parents' farm.⁴³ Those two pieces of information need not be in conflict with one another because Josephine could have made many return trips.

In the early years of his marriage, Alcide lived with his father as evidenced in the Saco directories.⁴⁴ By 1896 Alcide was not listed in the Biddeford and Saco Directory. At this time, Biddeford became the nucleus of a repatriation movement to Québec. The Canadian government actually paid bounties for immigrants to come home.⁴⁵ Alcide, having had series of menial jobs in the mills since his childhood, probably succumbed to rhetoric of a return to the homeland. He moved to Danville, Québec, where his in-laws farmed. The birth of their second daughter, Emerentienne, was recorded there, with her father's occupation listed as a day laborer.⁴⁶ Within two years, however, Alcide had returned to Biddeford and then Saco, where he remained for the rest of his life.⁴⁷ His only brother pursued a different path. Though not listed in the directories, Joseph Posé Jr. lived in Maine for just a couple of years after his marriage. The birth and death in 1892 of his firstborn child, Joseph Posey, indicate that he was living in Biddeford and not with his siblings in Saco.⁴⁸ By the summer of 1893, he would move to Burlington, Vermont, where Aurelie's family now lived, and on the basis of evidence presented later relevant to his father's death, Joseph Jr. was estranged from his siblings.

JOSEPH'S SECOND MARRIAGE

Joseph Posé, the father, finally remarried in Montréal, on 10 April 1894 at the Church of St. Jean-Baptiste, to the twice-widowed Domitilde Godmaire,⁴⁹ who was a decade older than he. She had lived in Montréal for at least the previous twenty

⁴⁰ Maine, Marriage Records, 1705–1922.

⁴¹ Maine, Marriage Records, 1705–1922.

⁴² Alcine Posie [*sic*] household, 1900 U.S. Census, Biddeford, York Co., Maine, E.D. 224, p. 3A, #36/49.

⁴³ 1891 Census of Canada, Danville, Richmond and Wolfe, Québec, p. 18, family 99.

⁴⁴ 1894 Biddeford and Saco Directory, 324. Alcide went through intermittent periods as Charles Posey.

⁴⁵ Brault, *French-Canadian Heritage*, 82.

⁴⁶ Baptism of Marie-Anne Emerencienne Pauzé, Ste. Anne, Danville, 19 June 1896, Drouin. She did not spell her name the way it was recorded at her baptism.

⁴⁷ See 1900 census, note 42.

⁴⁸ Maine Death Records, 1617–1922.

⁴⁹ St. Jean-Baptiste, Montréal, 10 June 1894, p. 62, Drouin.

years and did not have any known relatives in Biddeford or Saco. Further complicating how communication must have taken place, neither she nor Joseph could read or write. Once again, their marriage record shed no further light on Joseph's parentage. The custom of recording second marriages in French parish records was to describe the bride or groom as the widow or widower of a named deceased spouse. In this instance, Joseph Pauzé was identified as the widower of Lucie Charron, and Domitilde Godmaire as the widow of "Joseph" Charland.⁵⁰ Hyacinthe Godmaire, Domitilde's brother, acted as her witness. In the 1891 census for Montréal, Domitilde and her husband are enumerated immediately after Hyacinthe Godmaire, an indication they were likely living in the same building.⁵¹ Pierre Guernon, a day laborer, who was not able to sign the register, served as Joseph's witness. Who was he? The answer would be discovered in time.

At the very least, Joseph's second marriage attests that even after three decades of residence in Maine, he kept close ties to Montréal. And since writing letters was not an option for him, Joseph is likely to have maintained those relationships by visiting in person. Indeed, it was typical for French-Canadians of Biddeford and Saco to make annual return visits. This ad from *Justice de Biddeford* shows that special fares and trains promoted these excursions. This annual pilgrimage to Ste-Anne de Beaupré would culminate in the Feast of St. Anne on 26 July.

The 1900 census raises another small mystery within the Posé family: one would have expected to have found in Joseph's household, along with his wife, "Minchie," his youngest daughter, Adelina, who would have been almost 20. She is not there, either from being missed or perhaps because she was away visiting friends or relatives. The census also shows that Joseph was renting; he was never unemployed and could not speak English.⁵² He remained an unnaturalized American citizen. His lack of English was not an employment barrier because the 1902 Biddeford and Saco Directory shows Joseph had advanced to foreman.

EX-CURSION
ANNUELLE

A
Ste-Anne de Beaupré,
LUNDI, 22 JUIN 1896.
PAR LA DIVISION DE QUÉBEC DU

Maine-Central,
ET SES ACCOMMODATIONS AVEC LE
Quebec Central.

L'EXCURSION se fera en passant par les fameuses MONTAGNES BLANCHES. C'est la route la plus agréable et la plus intéressante. Le train spécial partira de Portland à 1 h. 30 p. m.

Les billets sont bons jusqu'au
20 Juillet 1896.

PRIX DES BILLETS:
Montreal et Retour, \$7.50
Quebec et Retour, \$9.50

Billets pour Ste-Anne pour revenir par Montreal, ou pour Montreal pour revenir par Quebec, \$9.50

Les trains quitteront Portland pour Montreal à
8.45 a m et 5.55 p m

Le Rév. Père Charland, de Waterville, accompagnera les excursionnistes; c'est lui qui a charge de la présente excursion.

EP Pour vos billets, adressez-vous chez
MORIN & FORTIN, 23 Rue ALFRED,
J. B. MORIN & Cie, 221 Rue MAIN.

⁵⁰ Marriage record, see note 49. In most records, he is recorded as Simon Charland.

⁵¹ 1891 Census of Canada, St. Jean Baptiste Ward, Hochelaga, Québec, roll T-6397, p. 80, family 443.

⁵² Joseph Pase [sic] household, 1900 U.S. Census, Saco, York Co., Maine, E.D. 248, p. 23B, #471/518.

Joseph became a widower once again when Matilde died on 3 March 1908. Her death notice the next day in *Justice de Biddeford* was matter of fact: “Mrs. Joseph Pauzé, of Middle Street, died yesterday morning, at the age of 70 years. The funeral will take place at 10 o’clock.”⁵³

On Christmas Eve of the following year, Sr. Domitille (Marie-Louise) died after a protracted illness. Referencing the archives of the Good Shepherd Sisters reveals a level of detail that could not be conveyed in a death certificate alone. In addition to suffering the effects of congestive heart failure, she had developed erysipelas from a cut in her finger, and this untreated streptococcal infection led to her death.⁵⁴ While no family story survives as to how Marie-Louise’s death affected her family, it is worth noting that both of her brothers named daughters Marie-Louise.

The 1910 census shows Joseph remaining as head of household, with his recently married daughter Adeline and her husband Adrien Noiseux living with them.⁵⁵ He kept on working. Even with the consideration that old age pensions were decades into the future, it was unusual that a man like Joseph, in his seventies, continued with heavy, physical labor.

JOSEPH’S WORKPLACE ACCIDENT

Joseph’s tragic death when a wall of bricks collapsed on him made lengthy coverage in local newspapers:



A fatal accident occurred at the yard of the Saco Brick company, off King street, Saco, Thursday about 4 o’clock when a portion of a brick kiln, weighing some hundreds of pounds, fell over, crushing Joseph Poze, foreman of the yard, and causing his death very quickly. The bricks were removed as quickly as possible from Mr. Poze’s body but he was dead when this had been accomplished. Medical Examiner

Traynor of Biddeford was called and his examination disclosed a broken rib on the left side of Mr. Poze’s body, which had turned inward after breaking and probably had penetrated some internal vital organ. The body showed very few bruises but doubtless the crushing weight of bricks contributed to the injuries which caused

⁵³ *Justice de Biddeford*, 5 March 1908, p. 5. All translations from this source by the author.

⁵⁴ Necrology of Sœur Ste. Domitille.

⁵⁵ Joseph Posey household, 1910 U.S. Census, Saco, York Co., Maine, Ward 4, E.D. 259, p. 16A.

death. . . . He was a man of excellent habits and reputation, very industrious and faithful and greatly respected by all who knew him.⁵⁶

His funeral notice found only in *Justice de Biddeford* states: “The deceased was a native of St. Jacques l’Achigan, P.Q. and was 74 years old. He lived in this town since 1864. He leaves two sons and a daughter, Mr. Joseph Pauzé of Canada, Mr. Alcide Pauzé and Mrs. Adrien Noiseux of Saco.”⁵⁷ It strikes a discordant note that Joseph (Jr.) was listed as *of Canada* when he had been living in Burlington, Vermont, for the previous two decades. There is no further personal information about Joseph “Pauzé.” Members of the local St. Jean-Baptiste Society served as his pallbearers. Joseph’s death certificate gives a calculated birth date of 12 June 1843 with the names of parents Joseph Pozé, occupation farmer, and Lucie Chamberland.⁵⁸ No union has ever been found between a couple with these names. Perhaps the confusion arises from Dr. Charles Traynor, the medical examiner who filled out the death certificate.⁵⁹ Joseph was buried in St. Joseph’s Cemetery in Biddeford in a lot that had been purchased when Lucie died in 1885. His cemetery stone attests to some of the idiosyncrasies of researching his family. The surname *Posey* is rendered in English, the descriptions such as *décédée*, in French, and none of the ages at death are accurate for the three people who share the plot. Joseph Posey died intestate. His daughter Adeline Noiseux petitioned the court for administration. She stated that there were only two heirs-at-law: herself and her brother “Joseph” which is how Alcide Posey identifies himself in the probate documents. Joseph Posey, the father, had saved \$3,175.00. Following the payment of bills including funeral costs of \$167.00 and legal fees amounting to \$60.00, Joseph’s Posey’s accumulated monies of were divided between Adelina and Alcide.⁶⁰ It is not known if the breach between Joseph Posey Jr. and his siblings was healed. Certainly, Joseph’s true whereabouts were known at the time of Alcide’s death in 1936; his obituary lists his brother Joseph of Burlington, Vermont.⁶¹

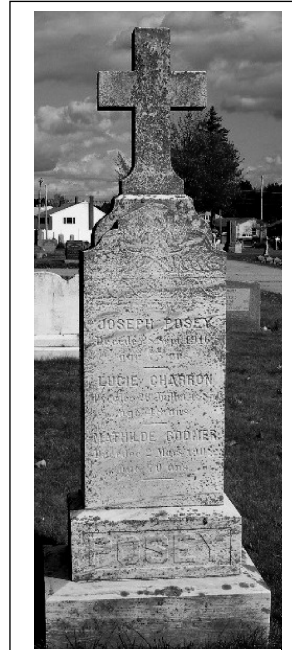


Photo: Courtesy of Dale and Patti Mower

⁵⁶ *Biddeford Daily Journal*, 29 Sept. 1916, p. 8.

⁵⁷ *Justice de Biddeford*, 12 Oct. 1916, p. 4.

⁵⁸ Maine Death Records, 1617–1922.

⁵⁹ Dr. Traynor was born in Biddeford to English parents and would not have been well acquainted with the Posé family.

⁶⁰ York Co. Probate Records, estate of Joseph Posey, #57059.

⁶¹ *Justice de Biddeford*, 31 July 1936, p. 4.

QUESTION OF JOSEPH'S PARENTAGE

Garçon mineur: Where do all of the clues point? To St. Jacques l'Achigan, but no conventional baptismal record has been found for our Joseph. Several couples, included Paul Posé and Josephthe Gibault, who resided in St. Jacques l'Achigan, had sons named Joseph Posé baptized in the early 1840s. Each one of these Joseph Posé/Pauzés, however, can be eliminated as possibilities because their marriage records name their parents. Keeping in mind that Joseph was not yet 21 years old at the time of his marriage, he was likely born in late 1844. Children born out of wedlock are difficult to find through indexes. The formula of recording baptisms at that time was to list the child only by first name of "unknown parents." Searching through the Drouin Collection's images of St. Jacques l'Achigan church registers page by page through the years 1843 through 1846 did bring to light several illegitimate children born during that time frame, but none could be matched with Joseph Posé. Strangely, the register for 1845 does not list a single baptism of an illegitimate child.

The 1851 Census of Canada provided the key in locating Joseph within a Posé family. Shortly before this census was taken, the parish of St. Jacques l'Achigan was divided and a new parish church, St. Alexis, named for its village, was established. Several of the Posé/Pauzé families from St. Jacques were now living at St. Alexis. Here the household of Paul Posé yielded the conclusive piece in the puzzle of Joseph Posé's early years.

By 1851 Paul Posé and Josephthe Gibault had been married for thirty-three years, had eleven children baptized at St. Jacques, yet only one of their daughters was married by this time.⁶² The eldest son, Jules Posé, had emigrated to Marathon County, Wisconsin, in 1849 and, after several years in the lumber business, he became a successful hotel proprietor—by all accounts a success story.⁶³ Four other sons—two named Jean-Baptiste, and two named Joseph—all died before the age of three. Their last Joseph, born in 1841, died just two years later.⁶⁴ Another Joseph would eventually fill the void. As recorded in the census below, they were a house-

27	Paul Pausé	journalier	1	60
28	Josephthe Gibault		1	54
29	Rosalie Pausé			11
30	Joseph naturel			6

⁶² Marriage of Rosalie Pausé to Baptiste Desautels, St. Jacques l'Achigan, 26 Oct. 1851, Drouin.

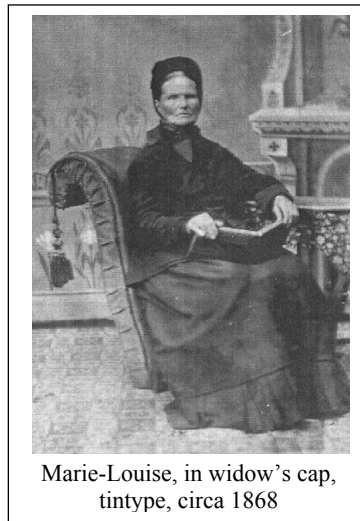
⁶³ A. T. Andreas, *History of Northern Wisconsin* (Chicago, 1881), 449 (hereafter cited as Andreas, *Northern Wisconsin*).

⁶⁴ Baptism of Joseph Posé, St. Jacques l'Achigan, 26 May 1841; Burial of Joseph Pauzé, St. Jacques l'Achigan, 10 Sept. 1843, Drouin.

hold of only four. The census reveals Paul *Pausé*, age 60, then Josephte Gibault, age 54, followed by their youngest daughter, Adeline Pausé, age 11. The next name in the census is written Joseph *naturel*, age 6.⁶⁵ *Naturel* readily translates as a natural-born child. If this were the only piece of evidence in establishing the origin of Joseph, it would be a tenuous conclusion. When all of the pieces of the puzzle are assembled and analyzed, however, it becomes a much more viable explanation.

Though the census indicates nothing about property value or relative wealth, it can be inferred that *Paul Pausé*, listed as a *journalier*, was living in poverty. At the time of the census, two of his older daughters were living in St. Jacques, separately from their parents. St. Jacques l'Achigan's marriage records of Marie Domitille Posé to Moise Rocheleau in 1853, and Armeline Posé to Calixte Janson in 1858, confirm the brides' parents were residing at St. Alexis.⁶⁶ For Paul and Josephte to be rearing an out-of-wedlock child, when their own elder children were not residing with them, points to the likelihood that Joseph *naturel* was born to someone within their own family. From his late teens onward, Joseph would take the surname, Posé/Pausé. Who could have been Joseph's mother? My study of Paul and Josephte's complete family group proposes only one likely candidate.

Paul and Josephte's eldest daughter, Marie-Louise, married in 1855, when she was 31 years old, widower Magloire Dusureau, a laborer of Terrebonne, Québec, where both parties were then living.⁶⁷ Her four sisters all married in their early twenties, the norm of that time and place. There is a significant gap in Marie-Louise's life story. She was the eldest surviving daughter, seven years older than her next sibling, Rosalie. At the age of fourteen, Marie-Louise served as a godmother at the baptism of her brother Jean-Baptiste Posé in 1837.⁶⁸ With this responsibility having been placed on Marie-Louise, one would have expected her, as she entered her twenties, to be living nearer to her family. Why was she the only person of her family to be living in Terrebonne? Her "missing years" coincide with the birth of Joseph, which would have taken place when she was around 22. She was the only one of Paul's daughters in a logical age bracket to have borne



Marie-Louise, in widow's cap,
tintype, circa 1868

⁶⁵ 1851 Census of Canada East, St. Alexis, Leinster Co., p. 49, lines 27-30 ("Paul Pausé").

⁶⁶ Marriages of Moise Rochelo dit Laperche and Marie Domitille Posé, St. Jacques l'Achigan, 26 July 1853; Calixte Janson dit Lalpalme and Armeline Posé, St. Alexis, 11 May 1858, Drouin.

⁶⁷ Marriage of Magloire Dusureau and Louise Posé, St. Louis de France, Terrebonne, 8 Oct. 1855, p. 19, Drouin.

⁶⁸ Baptism of Baptiste Posé. St. Jacques l'Achigan, 1837, p. 15, Drouin.

a child. Though not impossible, it is unlikely her fifteen-year sister Rosalie was Joseph's mother. In my own research of other instances of a pregnancy outside of marriage within nineteenth-century Catholic families, the expectant mother usually moved elsewhere to give birth to the child, but then the infant would often be raised by someone in the mother's family.

The first documentary evidence we have of Joseph *naturel* is his appearance in the 1851 census. The speculation that Marie-Louise is Joseph's mother, however compelling it might be, *does not* constitute genealogical proof. Marie-Louise's marriage to Magloire Dusureau lasted a little more than ten years until his death in 1866, during which time she had given birth to six children including a son name Alcide. Following Magloire's death, Marie-Louise, in a migration path similar to two of her sisters, moved to Montréal where she resided until her death in 1890, at the age of 67. She never remarried. The snapshot that the 1871 census provides shows Marie-Louise Dusureau as a *journalière*, with her two elder children, Joseph, 14, and Jules, 13, already working.⁶⁹ Between 1868 and 1880, she is listed at four different addresses in Montréal directories, the first mention on Amherst Street,⁷⁰ where "J. Posé" was listed in the 1865 Directory. Frequent urban movement goes hand in hand with a marginal existence. All told, she must have had a difficult life. No hard evidence has been found that explicitly links Joseph to Marie-Louise except that he chose this name for his eldest daughter. Nevertheless, the illumination of other family relationships would confirm the link of Joseph to Paul Posé's family, especially in Joseph's long-term connection to Montréal long after he left.

Marie-Louise's mother, Josephte Gibault, died between the years of 1858 and 1861. Her burial record has not been found. At the time of the 1861 census, her father, Paul Posé, now recorded as 69, was listed again at St. Alexis, but not living with family members.⁷¹ Though Paul Posé was alive at the time of Joseph and Lucie's marriage, he died just three months later. The burial record from St. Alexis describes him as *ancien cultivateur*, an aged farmer. No one from his immediate family witnessed his burial.⁷² His youngest daughter Adeline had moved to Montréal where she married Pierre Guernon at Notre Dame in 1863.⁷³ Unusual for her family, Adeline could sign the marriage register. Since neither Adeline nor Joseph Posé were enumerated at St. Alexis in 1861, they were probably already living in Montréal. Parts of that census are unreadable due to poor quality of microfilming, and as a consequence, their residency there cannot be confirmed.

Pierre Guernon, Adeline's husband, had a role to play in Joseph's life thirty-one years later, when he was a witness to Joseph's second marriage to Domitilde

⁶⁹ Louise Dusureau, 1871 Census of Canada East, St. Jacques Ward, Montréal, p. 268.

⁷⁰ Mrs. L. Dusureau, 95r Amherst Street, Montréal Directory 1868, p. 152.

⁷¹ Paul Pausé, age 69, 1861 Census of Canada East, Montcalm, St. Alexis Co., p. 129, line 16.

⁷² Burial of Paul Posé, St. Alexis, 20 Nov. 1865, Drouin.

⁷³ Marriage of Pierre Guernon and Adeline Pauzé, Notre Dame, Montréal, 9 Nov. 1863, Drouin.

Godmaire. Once again, as with his own marriage, the church register attests that Pierre could not sign his name. Among her sisters, Adeline had the longest-lasting marriage of thirty-six years until Pierre's death in 1899.⁷⁴ Joseph's choice of Pierre Guernon as a witness to his marriage bespeaks a bond that spanned time and distance as well as an additional indicator that Joseph maintained ties with those he considered to be family. Adeline would live until 1915; her sister Rosalie until 1913.⁷⁵ Another small detail confirms Joseph's place within the context of Paul Posé's family: The 1910 marriage record of Joseph's youngest daughter, Adelina Posey, perhaps named for the woman raised as his sister, cites her father's place of birth as St. Alexis, Québec.⁷⁶

Almost half of the generation of French-Canadians who moved to the United States in the wave of immigration that followed the Civil War would eventually return to Québec.⁷⁷ By contrast, Joseph Posé chose to remain in Maine. His employment constancy was notable. Like many immigrants, there were probably some aspects of his former life he may have chosen to leave behind him. Considering how the stigma of illegitimate birth in a staunchly Catholic environment would have cast a long shadow, Joseph had a new beginning in Biddeford where few, if any, would have known his family circumstances. The great seventeenth-century essayist, Michel de Montaigne wrote, "Every man has within himself the entire human condition." The life and times of Joseph Posé, a story of migration, loss, and heartache, is one that touches all families regardless of ethnicity, education, or experience.

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARIES

PAUL POSÉ/PAUZÉ⁵ (*Paul*⁴, *Jean-Marie*³, *François*², *Jacques*¹, *Jean*^A) was born in St. Jacques l'Achigan, Québec, Canada, 27 September 1793, son of Paul Posé and Marie-Josephte Roy.⁷⁸ He married at St. Jacques, 10 October 1818, JOSEPHTE GIBEAU/ GIBault.⁷⁹ She was born in St. Jacques, 22 August 1799, the daughter of Jacques Gibeau and Marie Gareau.⁸⁰ She died after 1858 and before the 1861 census.⁸¹

Children of Paul Posé and Josephte Gibeau, all baptized at St. Jacques l'Achigan;

- i JULES POSÉ, b. 17 April 1821,⁸² d. Grandfather Falls, Wisc., 14 April 1909,⁸³ m. Texas Township, Marathon Co., Wisc., 9 Aug. 1855, ANN KEMP, b. Dundee,

⁷⁴ Burial of Pierre Guernon, Notre Dame, Montréal, 1899, p. 76, Drouin.

⁷⁵ See documentation in Genealogical Summary.

⁷⁶ Maine Marriage Records, 1705–1922.

⁷⁷ Brault, *French-Canadian Heritage*, 82.

⁷⁸ Baptism of Paul Posé, St. Jacques l'Achigan, 1793, p. 8, Drouin.

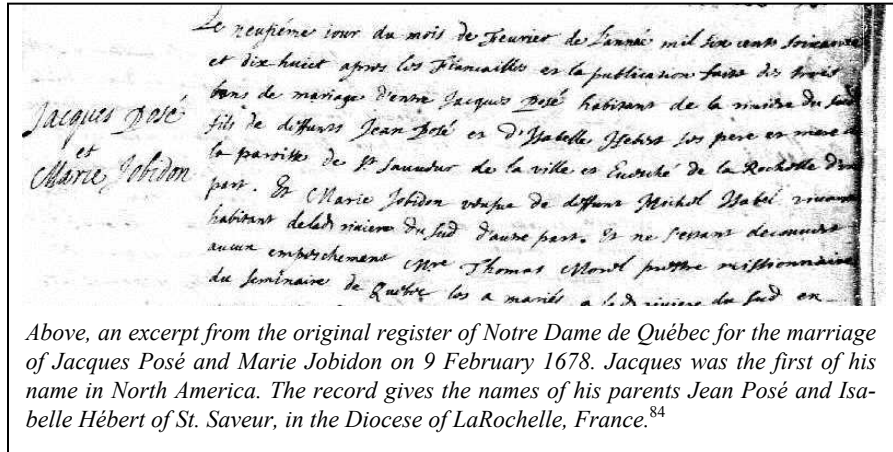
⁷⁹ Marriage of Paul Posé and Josephte Gibeau, St. Jacques l'Achigan, 1818, p. 29, Drouin.

⁸⁰ Baptism of Josephte Gibeau, St. Jacques l'Achigan, 1799, p. 7, Drouin.

⁸¹ Last known to be living when Heremeline Posé married on 11 May 1858.

⁸² Baptism of Jules Posé, St. Jacques l'Achigan, 1821, p. 11, Drouin.

⁸³ Date of Jules' death supplied by descendant Margaret Posey Nelson.



Above, an excerpt from the original register of Notre Dame de Québec for the marriage of Jacques Posé and Marie Jobidon on 9 February 1678. Jacques was the first of his name in North America. The record gives the names of his parents Jean Posé and Isabelle Hébert of St. Saviour, in the Diocese of La Rochelle, France.⁸⁴

Scotland, 25 Oct. 1835,⁸⁵ d. Merrill Co., Wisc., 10 July 1889, daughter of John and Ann (Constable) Kemp.⁸⁶ He moved to Wisc. in 1849, and after working in logging and lumber, he built the Lincoln House Hotel in Merrill. Five children.

- ii MARIE-LOUISE POSÉ, b. 11 Oct. 1823,⁸⁷ d. Montréal, 18 Aug. 1890;⁸⁸ m. Terrebonne, Québec, 8 Oct. 1855, MAGLOIRE DUSUREAU,⁸⁹ b. Terrebonne, 29 July 1818, son of Joseph Dusureau and Cécile Content,⁹⁰ d. Terrebonne, 19 Feb. 1866.⁹¹ He had m. (1) Terrebonne, 6 Jan. 1843, Adelle Lauzon.⁹² Magloire was a laborer. Following Magloire's death, Marie-Louise moved to Montréal, where she lived for the remainder of her life. She had six children, five of whom were enumerated with her in the 1871 census.⁹³
- iii JEAN BAPTISTE POSÉ/PAUZÉ, b. 3 April 1825,⁹⁴ d. in infancy.
- iv CELIGNE POSÉ/PAUZÉ, b. 15 Sept. 1827, d. 28 July 1828.⁹⁵
- v ROSALIE POSÉ/PAUZÉ, b. 5 May 1830,⁹⁶ d. Montréal, 7 Sept. 1913,⁹⁷ m. (1) St. Jacques l'Achigan, 27 Oct. 1851, JEAN BAPTISTE DESAUTELS dit LAPOINTE,⁹⁸

⁸⁴ Notre Dame de Québec, 1667-1679, p. 458, Drouin.

⁸⁵ Andreas, *Northern Wisconsin*, 449.

⁸⁶ Birth, death, and parentage of Ann from Margaret Posey Nelson.

⁸⁷ Baptism of Marie-Louise Posé, St. Jacques l'Achigan 1823, p. 33, Drouin.

⁸⁸ Burial of Marie-Louise Posé, veuve Magloire Dusureau, Notre Dame, Montréal 1890, p. 533, Drouin.

⁸⁹ Marriage of Magloire Dusureau, St. Louis de France, Terrebonne, 1855, p. 19, Drouin.

⁹⁰ Baptism of Magloire Dusureau, St. Louis de France, Terrebonne, 1818, p. 17, Drouin.

⁹¹ Burial of Magloire Dusureau, St. Louis de France, Terrebonne, 1866, p. 10, Drouin.

⁹² Marriage of M. Desserau, St. Louis de France, Terrebonne, 1843, p. 1, Drouin.

⁹³ Louise Dusureau, 1871 Census, Canada East, Montréal, St. Jacques Ward, p. 268.

⁹⁴ Baptism of Jean Baptiste Posé, St. Jacques l'Achigan, 1825, p. 8, Drouin.

⁹⁵ Baptism of Celigne Posé, St. Jacques l'Achigan, 1827, p. 27, Burial, St. Jacques l'Archigan, 1828, p. 19, Drouin.

⁹⁶ Baptism of Rosalie Posé, St. Jacques l'Achigan, 1830, p. 14, Drouin.

⁹⁷ Burial of Rosalie Posé, veuve Clement Sanders, Notre Dame Montreal, 1913, p. 1905, Drouin.

b. abt. 1828, d. Montréal, 13 Feb. 1867, son of Pierre Desautels-Lapointe and Angélique Paquet dit Lavallée;⁹⁹ m. (2) Montréal, 22 June 1869, CLEMENT SANDERS/SAUNDERS,¹⁰⁰ b. England, 1834–1837,¹⁰¹ d. abt. 1895,¹⁰² son of William Sanders and Marie Bréton.¹⁰³ Both of Rosalie's husbands are listed as day laborers in census records and city directories. Rosalie had six children by her first husband and one by her second.

vi JOSEPH POSÉ/PAUZÉ, b. 6 Aug. 1831,¹⁰⁴ d. in infancy.

vii MARIE DOMITILLE POSÉ/PAUZÉ, b. 27 April 1833,¹⁰⁵ d. Holyoke, Mass., 27 Jan. 1873;¹⁰⁶ m. St. Jacques, Québec, 26 July 1853, MOISE ROCHELEAU dit LA PERCHE,¹⁰⁷ b. St.-Esprit, Québec, 3 Oct. 1834, son of Jean-Baptiste Rocheleau and Marguerite Lévesque,¹⁰⁸ d. St. Alexis, Québec, 25 March 1881.¹⁰⁹ He m. (2) Holyoke, Mass., 26 June 1873, Mary Remy.¹¹⁰ Moses was a laborer. Because of their itinerancy, he and Domitille, known as "Mary" in the United States, were very difficult to track. Evidence of their brief residences is found in Coopersville, N.Y., Burlington, Vt., and Holyoke, Mass. They returned sporadically to Montréal. Only two sons, Jules and Theodore, can be linked to their parents through their marriage records.¹¹¹

Moise Rocheleau was a witness to Adeline Posé's marriage. Though Adeline signed her name *Posé*, the priest still recorded her name as *Pauzé* in the Notre Dame register.

⁹⁸ Marriage of Baptiste Desautels, in Euclide Leblanc, *St. Jacques l'Achigan, Mariages 1774–1987* (Joliette, Quebec, 1988), 173. Not in Drouin.

⁹⁹ Burial of J. B. Desautels dit Lapointe, Notre Dame, Montréal, 1867, p. 585, Drouin.

¹⁰⁰ Marriage of Cl. Francis Sanders, St. Enfant Jesus de Miles End, 1869, p. 30, Drouin.

¹⁰¹ Clement Sanders, 1871 Canada Census, Montréal, St. Jean Baptiste Ward, 107 Hochelaga, E.D. 2, p. 69. Birthplace listed as France. In the 1881 and 1891 censuses for Montréal, England is listed as his birthplace with a later year of birth.

¹⁰² Record of burial not found. He last appears in the Montréal Directory for 1894–1895, p. 932.

¹⁰³ The names of his parents are given on the marriage record.

¹⁰⁴ Baptism of Joseph Posé, St. Jacques l'Achigan, 1831, p. 33, Drouin.

¹⁰⁵ Baptism of Marie Domitille Posé, St. Jacques l'Achigan, 1833, p. 13, Drouin.

¹⁰⁶ Mary Rosseau, Massachusetts Deaths 1873, Vol. 257:16.

¹⁰⁷ Marriage of Moise Rocholo dit Laperche, St. Jacques l'Achigan, 1853, p. 16, Drouin.

¹⁰⁸ Baptism of Moyse Rocheleau, St.-Esprit, 1834, p. 16, Drouin.

¹⁰⁹ Burial of Moise Rocheleau, St. Alexis, 1881, p. 4, Drouin.

¹¹⁰ Mass. VRs, 1841–1910, 254:19.

¹¹¹ Marriages of Jules Rocheleau, Ste. Brigide, Montréal, 1881, p. 65; Théodore Rocheleau, Ste. Anastasie, Lachute, 1891, p. 14, Drouin. The birth of Theodore "Stone," 5 Feb. 1867, son of Moses and Mary is recorded in Burlington, Vt., records. His baptismal entry at St. Joseph's Church, Burlington, almost three weeks later, as recorded by a French priest, gives his last name as Rocheleau and includes the full maiden name of his mother, Domitille Posé.

- viii MARIE HERMELINE POSÉ/PAUZÉ, b. 19 July 1835,¹¹² d. St. Alexis, Québec, 1 April 1914;¹¹³ m. St. Jacques, 11 May 1858, CALIXTE JANSON dit LAPALME,¹¹⁴ b. St. Esprit, Québec, 23 April 1821, d. St. Alexis, Québec, 16 March 1883, son of Louis Janson dit LaPalme and Angélique Julie Beaudoin.¹¹⁵ He had m. (1) St.-Esprit, 15 Oct. 1844, Domitille Pichet.¹¹⁶ Calixte was a laborer. Hermeline bore ten children and lived all of her married life and long widowhood at St. Alexis.
- ix BAPTISTE POSÉ/PAUZÉ, b. 21 March 1837, d. 5 Dec. 1837.¹¹⁷
- x ADELINE POSÉ/PAUZÉ, b. 26 March 1839,¹¹⁸ d. Montréal, Québec, 17 April 1915;¹¹⁹ m. (1) Montréal, 9 Nov. 1863, PIERRE GUERNON,¹²⁰ b. Mascouche, Québec, 20 May 1834, son of Jacques Guernon and Marguerite Lauzon,¹²¹ d. Montréal, 3 Feb. 1899;¹²² m. (2) Montréal, 14 July 1902, CYRILLE LAUZON, son of Augustin Lauzon and Julie Proulx.¹²³ He had previously m. Josephine Brillont dit Lapierre;¹²⁴ m. (3) Montréal, 4 May 1909, PIERRE GUERNON, son of Pierre Guernon and Marie Quevillon.¹²⁵ He was thrice a widower, having been married to Marcelline Galarneau, Marie Labelle, and Julie Martineau.¹²⁶ With her 1st husband, a wheelwright by trade, Adeline had only one daughter to survive early childhood, Malvina Guernon, who d. at age 15.¹²⁷ Adeline's nephew Jules Rocheleau lived with the Guernons following his mother's early death.¹²⁸
- xi JOSEPH POSÉ/PAUZÉ, b. 26 May 1841, d. 10 Sept. 1843.¹²⁹

¹¹² Baptism of Hermeline Pose, St. Jacques l'Achigan, 1835, p. 24, Drouin.

¹¹³ Burial of Hermeline Pose, veuve de Calixte LaPalme, St. Alexis, 1914, p. 8, Drouin.

¹¹⁴ Marriage of Calixte Janson, St. Jacques l'Achigan, 1858, p. 9, Drouin

¹¹⁵ Burial of Calixte LaPalme, St. Alexis, 1883, p. 6, Drouin.

¹¹⁶ Marriage of Calixte Janson, St.-Esprit, 1844, p. 15, Drouin.

¹¹⁷ Baptism of Baptiste Pose, Burial of Baptiste Posey, St. Jacques l'Achigan, 1837, pp. 16, 56. Godmother was Marie-Louise Posé, sister of the infant, Drouin .

¹¹⁸ Baptism of Adeline Posé, St. Jacques l'Achigan, 1839, p. 11, Drouin.

¹¹⁹ Burial of Adeline Posé, veuve Pierre Guernon, Notre Dame de Montréal, 1915:357.

¹²⁰ Marriage Notre Dame de Montréal, 1863, p. 323, Drouin.

¹²¹ Baptism of Pierre Guernon, St. Henri, Mascouche, 1834, p. 16, Drouin.

¹²² Burial of Pierre Guernon, Notre Dame. Montréal, 1899, p. 76, Drouin. He was 63 years and 4 months old.

¹²³ Marriage of Cyrille Lauzon, St. Jean Baptiste, Montréal, 1902, p. 187, Drouin.

¹²⁴ Marriage of Cyrille Lauzon, La Visitation de la Bienheureuse Vierge Marie, Montréal, 12 April 1871, Drouin.

¹²⁵ Marriage of Pierre Guernon, St. Jean Baptiste, Montréal, 1909, p. 138, Drouin.

¹²⁶ Marriage of Pierre Guernon, *Enfant Jésus de Milet End*, Montréal, 7 Jan. 1875. Pierre's first marriage gives his parentage. He was a second cousin of Adeline's first husband and was also baptized at St. Henri, Mascouche.

¹²⁷ Burial of Malvina Guernon, 7 July 1886, Notre Dame, Montréal, Drouin.

¹²⁸ Pierre Guernon, 1881 Canada Census, St. Jean Baptiste Village, Hochelaga, p. 90.

¹²⁹ Baptism of Joseph Posé St. Jacques l'Achigan, 1841, p. 26; burial of Joseph Pauzé, 1843, p. 37, Drouin.

JOSEPH POSÉ/PAUZÉ was born possibly in St. Jacques l'Achigan, Québec, after August 1844 and no later than 1845, an out-of-wedlock child raised in the household of Paul Posé and his wife, Josephthe Guibault.¹³⁰ He died in Saco, Maine, 29 September 1916.¹³¹ He married first at the Basilica of Notre-Dame, Montréal, 14 August 1865, LUCIE CHARRON.¹³² She was born in Ste. Rosalie, Bagot, Québec, 29 July 1839,¹³³ and died in Biddeford 26 July 1885, daughter of Michel Charron and Luce Poulin.¹³⁴ He married second at St. Jean Baptiste, Montréal, Québec, 18 April 1894, DOMITILDE/MATILDE GODMAIRE/GODMER.¹³⁵ She was born in Ste. Scholastique, Québec, 25 May 1835,¹³⁶ and died in Saco, 3 March 1908,¹³⁷ daughter of Jean-Baptiste Godmer and Rosalie Charron.¹³⁸ She had previously married first in Montréal, 20 February 1871, Pierre-Daniel Murray,¹³⁹ and second in Montréal, 20 February 1882, Simon Charland.¹⁴⁰

Children of Joseph Posé/Pauzé and Lucie Charron, all b. Biddeford:

- i MARIE-LOUISE POSEY, b. 21 Feb. 1866,¹⁴¹ d. Biddeford, 24 Dec. 1909.¹⁴² She joined the Catholic Order of Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary in 1890. She worked in a variety of domestic tasks at the convent in Biddeford until the time of her death.¹⁴³ In 1901 she was residing at the Motherhouse in Québec City where she was enumerated in the census.¹⁴⁴
- ii ALCIDE POSEY, b. 7 April 1868,¹⁴⁵ d. Saco, 26 July 1936;¹⁴⁶ m. Saco, 3 Nov. 1892, JOSEPHINE HAMEL,¹⁴⁷ b. Richmond, Québec, 31 March 1864,¹⁴⁸ d. Saco, 30

¹³⁰ Age based on his being under 21 at the time of his marriage.

¹³¹ Maine Death Records, 1617–1922.

¹³² See note 5.

¹³³ Baptism of *Cecile* Charron, Ste. Rosalie, Drouin. Her baptismal name came from her grandmother, Cecile Laurence, who acted as godmother in keeping with a French-Canadian custom reserved for the oldest girl in the family.

¹³⁴ Maine Death Records, 1617–1922.

¹³⁵ Marriage register, St. Jean-Baptiste, Montréal, 1894, Drouin.

¹³⁶ Baptism of Mathilde Godmaire, Ste. Scholastique, 1835, Drouin.

¹³⁷ Maine Death Records, 1617–1922, listed in the index as Matild Rosee.

¹³⁸ Her lineage was explored to determine any close relationship to Lucie Charron, and none was found.

¹³⁹ Marriage of Daniel Murray, St. Enfant Jésus de Miles End, Montréal, 1872, Drouin.

¹⁴⁰ Marriage of Simon Charland, St. Jean Baptiste, Montréal, 1882, Drouin.

¹⁴¹ Abstract of baptism, St. Mary's Church, Biddeford. She was bp. 5 March 1866. Sponsors: John Lavigne and Zoé Sharon. Zoé may have been Lucie's aunt. She eventually settled in Manville, R.I.

¹⁴² Maine Death Records, 1617–1922; necrology of Sœur Ste. Domitille.

¹⁴³ Necrology of Sœur Ste. Domitille.

¹⁴⁴ 1901 Canada Census, M. L. Posé, Québec City, Dist. 154, No. 4, p. 21.

¹⁴⁵ No record or birth or baptism. Month and day listed on death certificate. Year from 1880 census.

¹⁴⁶ Death certificate of Alcide Posey. The inscription on his gravestone is written in French.

¹⁴⁷ Maine Marriage Records, 1705–1922.

¹⁴⁸ Baptism of Josephine Monique Hamel, Ste. Bibiane, Richmond, Drouin.

Nov. 1924, daughter of Francois-Xavier Hamel and Adelaide Morin.¹⁴⁹ Alcide, also known as Charles Posey, worked in the mills of Biddeford and Saco before moving to Danville, Québec.¹⁵⁰ He returned to Saco in 1899 and worked in mills while also operating a small grocery store, first with his wife and then with his unmarried daughter Marie-Louise.¹⁵¹ Alcide's cemetery stone records his surname as Pauzé. Three daughters survived him.

iii MARIE CELINA POSEY, b. 30 June 1870,¹⁵² d. in infancy.



Joseph Posé of Burlington had the largest number of descendants. In the front row of this 1925 photo stands four grandchildren: Lelia Lumbra, Donald Smith, Ethel Smith, Harold Lumbra; their grandmother "Lillian" (Trow) Posey, grandfather Joseph Posey, and his son Michael Posey.

iv JOSEPH POSEY, b. 18 Feb. 1874,¹⁵³ d. Wakefield, N.H., 21 July 1942,¹⁵⁴ m. Biddeford, 18 June 1891, AURÉLIE JETTÉ,¹⁵⁵ b. Colchester, Vt., 7 June 1872, daughter

¹⁴⁹ Obituary of Josephine Posey, *Justice de Biddeford*, 5 Dec. 1924, p. 1.

¹⁵⁰ See note 46.

¹⁵¹ Obituary of Alcide Posey, *Justice de Biddeford*, 31 July 1936, p. 4.

¹⁵² Abstract of Baptism, St. Joseph's Church, Biddeford, bp. 3 July 1870, sponsors Denyo Lemry and Elise Morency.

¹⁵³ Abstract of Baptism, St. Joseph's Church, Biddeford, bp. 23 Feb. 1874, sponsors Joseph Gequine and Adeline Daudelin, friends.

¹⁵⁴ Death certificate of Joseph Posey.

¹⁵⁵ Maine Marriage Records, 1705–1922. In later records, Aurélie was known as "Lillian." Her last name became Anglicized as Trow, a translation of Jetté ("throw"), and pronounced without the letter h.

of Louis Jetté/Trow and Julia Roi/King,¹⁵⁶ d. Shelburne, Vt., 7 May 1938.¹⁵⁷ Joseph and family moved to Burlington, Vt., shortly after the birth of his second child in 1893.¹⁵⁸ He worked in the cotton mills until moving to Shelburne to farm.¹⁵⁹ Following the death of his wife, Joseph lived in the household of his daughter Marie (Posey) Smith.¹⁶⁰ After Marie's death in Sept. 1941,¹⁶¹ he then moved to Wakefield to live with his wife's sister Mary Fleming.¹⁶² Two sons and two daughters survived him.

v CELINA EMMA, b. 17 May 1876,¹⁶³ d. in infancy.

vi ADELINA, b. 4 July 1880,¹⁶⁴ d. Holyoke, Mass., 11 March 1969;¹⁶⁵ m. Biddeford, 28 March 1910, ADRIEN NOISEUX,¹⁶⁶ b. Roxton Pond, Québec, 12 June 1887, son of Augustin and Caroline (Darche) Noiseux,¹⁶⁷ d. Holyoke, Mass., 11 Oct. 1938.¹⁶⁸ "Lina" cannot be found in the 1900 census. The 1906 Saco Directory lists her as a spooler at her father's address.¹⁶⁹ Adrien emigrated to Saco in 1909 and became a U.S. citizen in 1917.¹⁷⁰ He and Adelina moved to Holyoke, Mass., by 1924.¹⁷¹ Following the early death of her husband, Adelina resided with her married daughter Leona Labonté and her family.¹⁷² Only one son survived her.

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¹⁵⁶ French-Canadian Genealogical Society, *Baptisms of St. Francis Xavier Church, Winooski, Vt., 1868–1930* (Burlington, Vt., 2006), 257.

¹⁵⁷ Vermont, Death Records, 1909–2008, database, Ancestry.com.

¹⁵⁸ See note 48.

¹⁵⁹ Joseph J. Posey household, 1930 U.S. Census, Shelburne, Chittenden Co., Vermont, E.D. 40, p. 3A, #43/51.

¹⁶⁰ Charles M. Smith household, 1940 U.S. Census, Burlington, Chittenden Co., Vermont, E.D. 4-17, p. 1A, #1.

¹⁶¹ Vermont Death Records, 1909–2008, database, Ancestry.com.

¹⁶² Informant information on death certificate, note 154.

¹⁶³ Abstract of Baptism, St. Joseph's Church, Biddeford, bp. 17 May 1876, sponsors: Cyrille Beaudoin and Celinie Caron.

¹⁶⁴ Biddeford town records, taken from records of St. Joseph's Church.

¹⁶⁵ *Springfield (Mass.) Union*, 13 March 1969, p. 52.

¹⁶⁶ Maine Marriage Records, 1705–1922. Adelina gives her occupation as an operative. Her father's place of birth is cited as St. Alexis, Québec.

¹⁶⁷ Baptized at Ste. Prudentienne as Adrien-Gaston-Hector Noiseux, Drouin. The village is only several miles from where Adelina's mother lived before her marriage.

¹⁶⁸ Death certificate of Adrien Noiseux.

¹⁶⁹ Harry E. Mitchell, *The Saco Register with Old Orchard 1906* (Brunswick, 1906), 206–7.

¹⁷⁰ See note 55 for 1910 census; Index to Naturalizations, Portland Maine, Vol. 9, No. 2694, 31 July 1917. The onset of World War I hastened the naturalization of many immigrants.

¹⁷¹ Holyoke City Directory 1924, p. 562.

¹⁷² Aime Labonte household, 1940 U.S. Census, Holyoke, Hampden Co., Mass., E.D. 7-78, p. 4B, #71.

ISRAEL T. DANA BIBLE RECORD, PORTLAND, MAINE

Contributed by Leslie D. Sanders

Holy Bible, published by American Bible Society, 1851:

Family Record

MARRIAGES

At Portland Me, Sept. 28, 1854, by the Rev. H. S. Carpenter, Israel Thorndike Dana & Caroline Jane Starr

At Portland, Octr 25, 1876, by the Rev. Ed Y. Hincks, Israel Thorndike Dana & Caroline Beck Lyman

At Portland May 28, 1878, by the Rev. Edward Y. Hincks, Alice De Wolfe Dana to Charles Cobb Harmon

At Portland Octr 19, 1887, by the Rev. F. T. Dayley, assisted by Rev. Renor Thomas, D.D., of Brookline, Mass., Carrie Starr Dana to Frank Waldo Burdett, of Brookline, Mass.

At Portland, Sept. 2, 1902, by Rev. J. L. Jenkins, Francis W. Dana and Annie Chesley Hussey.

BIRTHS

Children of Israel T. & Cary Starr Dana

Anna Harrington, Aug. 12, 1855

Alice De Wolfe, Aug. 31, 1856

Samuel Bridge, Nov. 10, 1860

William Lawrence, June 30, 1862

Israel Thorndike ["Dana" is smudged out], Aug. 22, 1864

Carrie Starr, Decr 28, 1865

Matthew ["Bridge" added in faint pencil], July 28, 1867

Henrietta Bridge, March 4, 1870

Francis William, Nov. 27, 1871

Ripley Lyman, 27 Aug. 1880

Israel Thorndike Dana born June 6, 1827

Caroline Jane Starr born July 28, 1836

Caroline Beck Lyman born July 23 1839

Children of Charles C. and Alice D. Harmon

Carrie Starr, Decr 3, 1879

Charles Dana, July 6, 1883

Harriet Borden, Mar. 28, 1884

Alice, Oct. 6, 1885

Children of Frank Waldo Burdett & Carrie Burdett

Dana Stearns, June 7 [*illegible*]

Carolyn Starr, Decr 11 [*illegible*]

Alice Martin, March [*illegible*]

DEATHS

Samuel Bridge Dana, Sept. 12, 1861

Israel Thorndike Jr., Sept 13, 1864

Matthew Bridge, Aug. 16, 1867

Carrie Starr Dana, wife & mother, May 17, 1875, aet. 38 yrs, 9 mos, 20 days

Israel Thorndike Dana, April 13, 1904, aet. 76 yrs, 10 mos.

Alice, dau of Alice Harmon, Oct 27 1886, aet. 1 yr, [?] days

Alice Dana Harmon, Nov 17, 1886, aet. 30 years

Wm. Lawrence Dana, May 27, 1897, aet. 34 yrs, 11 months, [?] days

FAMILY SUMMARY

ISRAEL THORNDIKE DANA was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, 6 June 1827 and baptized there 24 June 1827, son of Rev. Samuel and Henrietta (Bridge) Dana.¹ He died in Portland, Maine, 13 April 1904, age 76 years, 10 months, 7 days.²

He married first in Portland, 28 September 1854, CAROLINE JANE STARR.³ She was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, 28 July 1836, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Alice (DeWolf) Starr of Halifax and Portland,⁴ and died of pneumonia in Portland, 17 May 1875, age 38 years, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Deering [now Portland].⁵ Israel married second in Portland, 25 October 1876, CAROLINE BECK LYMAN of Portland.⁶ She was born in Portland, 21 or 23 July 1839, daughter of Sylvanus Ripley and Caroline (Beck) Lyman,⁷ and died in Newton, Massachusetts, 13 September 1910, age 71 years, 1 month, 20 days.⁸

Israel T. Dana graduated from Harvard in medicine in 1850. After three years of study in Europe and America, he established a medical practice in Portland as a general practitioner and heart and lung specialist. He lent his assistance in the Portland School of Medical Instruction and in 1860 accepted the chair of *Materia Medica* in the Medical School of Maine, a part of Bowdoin College. The following year he was transferred to the chair of the theory and practice of medicine, which he occupied until 1869. He was an active worker at the Maine General Hospital which opened in 1875 and was appointed senior attending physician. In 1880 he returned to his chair at Bowdoin College, which conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1889.⁹

¹ Bible record; *Vital Records of Marblehead, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 2 vols. (Salem, Mass., 1903–4), 1:130; his parents m. Beverly, Mass., 29 Feb. 1808 per *Vital Records of Beverly, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 2 vols. (Topsfield, Mass., 1906–7), 2:81.

² Maine, Death Records, 1617–1922, Ancestry.com.

³ Bible record.

⁴ Arthur Wentworth Hamilton Eaton, *The History Kings County, Nova Scotia* (Salem, Mass., 1910), 832.

⁵ Maine, Death Records, 1617–1922, Ancestry.com

⁶ Maine, Marriage Records, 1713–1937, Ancestry.com.

⁷ Bible record (23 July); Maine, Birth Records, 1621–1922, Ancestry.com (21 July).

⁸ Massachusetts Vital Records, 1841–1910” (from original records held by the Mass. Archives), AmericanAncestors.org, 1910/79:56 (hereafter cited as Mass. VRs, 1841–1910).

⁹ Rossiter Johnson, ed., *Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans*, vol. I–X (Boston, 1904).

Children of Israel Thorndike Dana and his 1st wife, Caroline Jane (Starr), b. Portland.¹⁰

- i ANNA HARRINGTON DANA, b. 12 Aug. 1855, d. unmarried, Newton, Mass., 5 Feb. 1819, age 63 years.¹¹ She was living with her stepmother and sister Henrietta in Newton, Mass., in 1910.¹²
- ii ALICE DE WOLFE DANA, b. 31 Aug. 1856, d. Portland, of pneumonia, 17 Nov. 1886, age 30;¹³ m. Portland, 28 May 1878, CHARLES COBB HARMON,¹⁴ b. Portland, 8 Nov. 1846, son of Zebulon King and Harriet A. (Davis) Harmon,¹⁵ d. 9 Dec. 1923 of heart trouble aboard a steamer on his way to Pasadena, Calif., where he was to spend the winter with his wife.¹⁶ He m. (2) 4 Sept. 1901, Isabella Tyler Clark.¹⁷ Charles C. Harmon was president of the Portland firm of booksellers, Loring, Short and Harmon, which had been in business for over 50 years.
Children of Charles Cobb and Alice DeWolfe (Dana) Harmon:¹⁸ 1. *Carrie Starr Harmon*, b. 3 Dec. 1879. 2. *Charles Dana Harmon*, b. 6 July 1883. 3. *Harriet Borden Harmon*, b. 38 March 1884. 4. *Alice Harmon*, b. 6 July 1885, d. 27 Oct. 1886.
- iii SAMUEL BRIDGE DANA, b. 10 Nov. 1860, d. 12 Sept. 1861.¹⁹
- iv WILLIAM LAWRENCE DANA, b. 30 June 1862, d. unmarried, 27 May 1897, aged 34 years, 10 months, 27 days.²⁰ His obituary in the *Boston Journal* (28 May 1897, p. 2) reads: "Dr. William Lawrence Dana died Thursday. He was a graduate of Harvard, '83, and of the Maine Medical School, '86. He had been instructor in anatomy in the Portland Medical School since 1888. . . . He was also on the regular staff of physicians of the Maine General Hospital."
- v ISRAEL THORNDIKE DANA Jr., b. 22 Aug. 1864, d. 13 Sept. 1864.²¹
- vi CARRIE STARR DANA, b. 28 Dec. 1865, d. Brookline, Mass., of appendicitis, 12 July 1895, age 28 years, 6 months, 14 days;²² m. Portland, 19 Oct. 1887, FRANK WALDO BURDETT of Brookline,²³ b. Boston, Mass., 29 Oct. 1859, son of Horatio Stearns and Mary Melvina (Martin) Burdett,²⁴ d. Brookline, 6 Nov. 1919.²⁵ Frank

¹⁰ Names and birth dates from Bible record.

¹¹ Obituary notice, *Boston Herald*, 6 Feb. 1919, p. 15. The notice indicated that her funeral was to be held at the chapel of the Grace Episcopal Church and that burial would be in Portland, Maine.

¹² J. T. [sic] Dana household, 1910 U.S. Census, Newton Ward 6, Middlesex Co., Mass., E.D. 974, p. 11A, #199/208.

¹³ Maine, Death Records, 1617–1922, Ancestry.com.

¹⁴ Bible record.

¹⁵ Artemas C. Harmon, *The Harmon Genealogy: Comprising All Branches in New England* (Washington, 1920), 78, 112 (hereafter cited as Harmon, *Harmon Genealogy*).

¹⁶ Notice, *Boston Herald*, 18 Dec. 1923, p. 16.

¹⁷ Harmon, *Harmon Genealogy*, 112.

¹⁸ Bible record.

¹⁹ Bible record.

²⁰ Maine, Death Records, 1617–1922, ancestry.com.

²¹ Bible record.

²² Mass. VRs, 1841–1910, 455:475.

²³ Bible record.

²⁴ *The Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, 28, No. 111(March 1920):504–5.

²⁵ *The Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, 28, No. 111(March 1920):504–5. "He was stricken while reading a paper in the Harvard Church of Brookline, at the exercises attending the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding, and where he had been a deacon for many years."

W. Burdett was with Silver, Burdett & Co. for thirty years, a large school book and college textbook publishing business in Boston.²⁶

Children of Frank Waldo and Carrie Starr (Dana) Burdett, b. Brookline:²⁷ 1. *Dana Stearns Burdett*, b. 7 June 1889. 2. *Carolyn Starr Burdett*, b. 11 Dec. 1892. 3. *Alice Martin Burdett*, b. 22 March 1895.

vii MATTHEW BRIDGE DANA, b. 28 July 1867, d. 16 Aug. 1867.²⁸

viii HENRIETTA BRIDGE DANA, b. 4 March 1870. She was single and living with her stepmother and sister Anna in Newton, Mass., on 26 April 1910,²⁹ but has not been found after that date.

ix FRANCIS WILLIAM DANA, b. 27 Nov. 1871, living Portland at the time of his wife's death in 1858; m. Portland, 2 Sept. 1902, ANNIE CHESLEY HUSSEY,³⁰ b. Vassalboro, Maine, 26 July 1873, daughter of John Meader and Rosella Hinkley (Cox) Hussey,³¹ d. Portland, 4 Aug. 1958 and bur. in Evergreen Cemetery.³²

Child of Francis William and Annie Chesley (Hussey) Dana: 1. *Constance Dana*, b. and d. Newton, 3 May 1909.³³

Child of Israel Thorndike Dana and his 2nd wife, Caroline Beck (Lyman), b. Portland:³⁴

x RIPLEY LYMAN DANA, b. 27 Aug. 1880, d. Newton, Mass., 19 Dec. 1939;³⁵ m. Newton, 4 June 1908, EDITH MAYNARD KIDDER of Newton,³⁶ b. Newton, 12 July 1882, daughter of Daniel T. and Annie E. (Frothingham) Kidder.³⁷ Ripley L. Dana was a graduate of Bowdoin College in 1901 and of Harvard Law School in 1904. He was a member of the law firm of Bingham, Dana and Gould, a council member of the Boston Bar Association, and an advisory board member of the state department of public welfare.³⁸

Children of Ripley Lyman and Edith Maynard (Kidder) Dana, b. Newton:³⁹ 1. *Alice Kidder Dana*, b. 26 July 1912. 2. *Lawrence Dana*, b. 26 April 1914.

Leslie Dow Sanders, P.O. Box 13, Marblehead MA 01945-0013.

²⁶ *The Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, 28, No. 111(March 1920):504–5.

²⁷ Mass. VRs, 1841–1910, 395:353, 422:456, 449:508.

²⁸ Bible record.

²⁹ J. T. [*sic*] Dana household, 1910 U.S. Census, Newton Ward 6, Middlesex Co., Mass., E.D. 974, p. 11A, #199/208.

³⁰ Bible record.

³¹ Elizabeth Ellery Dana, *The Dana Family in America* (Cambridge, Mass., 1956), 362.

³² Obituary notice, *Boston Herald*, 6 Aug. 1958, p. 25. She was called wife of Francis W. Dana, of 8 Bramhall St., Portland, and formerly of Newton, Mass., suggesting Francis survived her.

³³ Mass. VRs, 1841–1910, 583:617 (birth record), 1909/74:209 (death record).

³⁴ Bible record.

³⁵ Obituary notice, *Boston Herald*, 20 Dec. 1939, pp. 1, 23.

³⁶ Mass. VRs, 1841–1910, 579:591.

³⁷ Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620–1988, Ancestry.com.

³⁸ Obituary notice, *Boston Herald*, 20 Dec. 1939, pp. 1, 23.

³⁹ Massachusetts Vital Records, 1911–1915” (from original records held by the Mass. Archives), AmericanAncestors.org, 607:742, 623:783.

DESCENDANTS OF PENDLETON FLETCHER
OF FLETCHER'S NECK, WINTER HARBOR,
AND BIDDEFORD, MAINE

By Priscilla Eaton, CG

On 13 August 1658, Major Brian Pendleton of Portsmouth, in connection with Roger Spencer of Charles Town, purchased "A Necke of Land situate, & being In the Mouth of the Sacoe River, being bounded by the Mill to the Landward, & thence downward to the sea, together with an Yland comanly knowne by the Name of Wood Yland, & an Yland comanly Called Gibbones his Yland."¹ On 30 June 1660 Roger Spencer sold his interest to Major Pendleton who took up residence. Major Pendleton's only daughter, Mary, had married the local minister, Rev. Seth Fletcher. Upon the death of Mary (Pendleton) Fletcher,² Major Pendleton adopted her only son, named Pendleton Fletcher for his grandfather. This was somewhat unusual, in that Pendleton's father, Rev. Seth Fletcher, was still living.

On 25 May 1671, Major Pendleton "for the Intyre affection that I beare unto my Grandson (now my adopted Sun) Pendleton Fletcher" [then about 14 years old], deeded him "all my Necke of Land on which I now live extending as fare as the Mill, together with two Yslands, comanly called Wood Ysland and Gibbines Ysland," provided that if he should die before becoming of age or without heirs, the property would go to his son James [Pendleton] and his children.³ This valuable tract of land was first known as Pendleton's Neck, and is now called Fletcher's Neck.

There is no question of Pendleton being reunited with his father, Rev. Fletcher. On 25 May 1671, Major Pendleton appointed his "beloved friends" Joshua Moody and Richard Martin as "guardians to the child during his Minority, that soe both the estate may be looked after, and the child taken care of after my death."⁴ By 1677 Rev. Fletcher had remarried and was living in South Hampton, Long Island, and later in Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, while his son remained in Maine.⁵

On 13 June 1681, Pendleton was old enough to witness a deed made by his uncle James Pendleton.⁶ Pendleton was "of Wells" 21 March 1682/3 when he released to Mary, widow of Seth Fletcher, all claims to the estate of his deceased father.⁷ Pend-

¹ York County Register of Deeds, *York Deeds*, 18 vols. in 19 (Portland, 1887–1910), 1:33 (hereafter cited as *York Deeds*).

² She was living 12 Feb. 1660 when she witnessed a deed with her husband (*York Deeds*, 1:188).

³ *York Deeds*, 2:177.

⁴ George Folsom, *History of Saco and Biddeford* . . . (Saco, Maine, 1830), 166–68 (hereafter cited as Folsom, *History of Saco and Biddeford*). See also *York Deeds*, 2:177–78.

⁵ Sybil Noyes, Charles Thornton Libby, and Walter Goodwin Davis, *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* (Portland, Maine, 1928–39), 234, 537–38 (hereafter cited as *Gen. Dict. Maine & N.H.*).

⁶ *York Deeds*, 2:93; Everett Hall Pendleton, *Descendants of Brian Pendleton, 1599–1910*, (n.p., 1911), 29 (hereafter cited as Pendleton, *Brian Pendleton and His Descendants*).

⁷ Pendleton, *Brian Pendleton and His Descendants*, 29.

leton Fletcher took possession of Pendleton's Neck shortly after, as he became a constable and selectman at Winter Harbor in 1684 and 1685.⁸ Troubles associated with Indian raids caused frequent relocations. On 28 July 1688, from Winter Harbor, Pendleton wrote Mr. West, a Boston acquaintance, to prevail upon the governor to confirm title to his property.⁹ In June 1691 he was "late of Winter Harbor, now of Kittery" when he sold land to Richard Pope.¹⁰ He signed a Wells petition in July 1691 seeking aid against the Indians. In 1693 Pendleton was lieutenant of a company of soldiers stationed at a strong stone fort built on the riverbank at Saco Falls.¹¹

Pendleton Fletcher led an adventurous life on the Maine frontier. In 1695 Pendleton and Joseph Hill were six miles from the Saco fort on their way to Wells when they encountered a party of French soldiers. They "Ried for thire lives ye enemy fird many guns; but through Gods goodness they both got safe to ye fort."¹²

At the age of about 42, Pendleton was taken prisoner by the Indians with his two [unnamed] sons, 7 August 1697. Dr. Cotton Mather gave the following account:

Three soldiers of Saco Fort cutting some firewood on Cow Island for use of the fort, were by the Indians cut off; while that Lieut. Fletcher, with his two sons, that should have guarded them, went a fowling; and by doing so they likewise fell into the snare.¹³

The Indians carried their captives down river in canoes and were fired upon by Lieut. Larrabee and a scout. Some of the Indians were killed, and "one of the Fletchers," when all the Indians with him were killed, was delivered out of the hands which had made him a prisoner, though his poor father afterwards died among them."¹⁴ The redeemed Fletcher was likely Pendleton Jr., who is known to have survived. Pendleton Sr. died in captivity in Canada about 1699.

Pendleton's widow, Sarah (Hill) Fletcher, was left with at least four children, the youngest, Abigail, probably three years of age. Administration of Pendleton Fletcher's estate was granted to his widow, Sarah, 24 February 1699/1700 with William Sawyer [the father of daughter Mary's future husband Joseph Sawyer], providing a surety of £600. The inventory included the neck of land in Saco, valued at £300, plus Wood Island, Gibbins Island, and outlands and meadow belonging to the neck.¹⁵ When Sarah (Hill) Fletcher's father Roger Hill's real estate was divided two

⁸ Folsom, *History of Saco and Biddeford*, 177–79.

⁹ Maine Historical Society, *Documentary History of the State of Maine*, Series II, 24 vols. (Portland, 1869–1916), 6:348 (hereafter cited as *Doc. Hist. Maine*).

¹⁰ *York Deeds*, 6:89.

¹¹ Pendleton, *Brian Pendleton and His Descendants*, 29.

¹² *Doc. Hist. Maine*, 23:17–18. From a 1 Nov. 1695 letter from Pendleton's brother-in-law John Hill.

¹³ Folsom, *History of Saco and Biddeford*, 195–96.

¹⁴ Folsom, *History of Saco and Biddeford*, 195–96.

¹⁵ John Eldridge Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts*, 2 vols. (Camden, Maine, 1991), 1/86, citing York Co. Probate Records, 1:64 (hereafter cited as Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts*).

years later, in 1702, she was the wife of William Priest.¹⁶ A 2 July 1719 deed, in which her two sons-in-law Samuel Hatch and Matthew Robinson quitclaimed property to her son Pendleton, refers to her as “Mrs. Sarah Brown, formerly the widow of Mr. Pendleton Fletcher, deceased,”¹⁷ reflecting her marriage to Andrew Brown. By this point, the second generation of Fletchers had begun to reside at Fletcher’s Neck.

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

1 **LT. PENDLETON³ FLETCHER** (*Seth², William¹*) was born about 1655, son of Rev. Seth and Mary (Pendleton) Fletcher. He died in Canada as an Indian captive, before 17 February 1699/1700, when the inventory of his estate was returned to Mrs. Sarah Fletcher.¹⁸ He married SARAH HILL about 1681.¹⁹ She was born in Saco, 6 April 1661,²⁰ daughter of Roger and Mary (Cross) Hill.²¹ She married second, before October 1702, WILLIAM PRIEST of Saco.²² She married third in Wells, 23 Jan. 1709/10, Lt. ANDREW BROWN.²³ Andrew Brown was born about 1657, probably in Scarborough, son of Andrew Brown. He died in Arundel 4 July 1723, aged 66 years.²⁴ Sarah (Hill) (Fletcher) (Priest) Brown was apparently dead by 4 April 1726 when Andrew Brown’s estate was settled and a widow was not mentioned.²⁵

Children of Pendleton³ and Sarah (Hill) Fletcher, possibly others, probably all b. on Fletcher’s Neck, Winter Harbor:²⁶

¹⁶ “Descendants of Peter Hill of York County, Maine,” *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* [NEHGR] 12(1858):144.

¹⁷ *York Deeds*, 9:368–70.

¹⁸ Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts*, 1/86, citing York Co. Probate Records, 1:64.

¹⁹ An entertaining fictional account of their courtship is included in *Maine in History and Romance*, Maine Federation of Women’s Clubs (Lewiston, Maine, 1915), 74–76. The account includes a photograph of a decanter purportedly used at their wedding.

²⁰ “Early Vital Records of Saco and Biddeford, Maine,” NEHGR 71(1917):125. See also *Gen. Dict. Maine & N.H.*, 329.

²¹ In May 1690, Roger Hill wrote from Wells to his wife at Saco, “Remember my love to son Fletcher and daughter and all their children.” On 18 Dec. 1696, Pendleton Fletcher received a portion of the estate of Roger Hill (“Descendants of Peter Hill of York County, Maine,” NEHGR, 12[1858]:142–44).

²² *Gen. Dict. Maine & N.H.*, 569. She was Sarah Priest when her father’s estate was administered. William Priest was of Saco 13 Sept. 1704 when he asked to be released from service at Fort Mary.

²³ Hope Moody Shelley, *Vital Records of Wells Maine, 1619–1950* (Rockport, Maine, 2005), 2 (hereafter cited as Shelley, *Wells VRs*). Her name was given as Sarah Priest.

²⁴ Maine Old Cemetery Association, *Maine Cemetery Inscriptions: York County*, 4 vols. (Camden, Maine, 1995), 1:100 (hereafter cited as *York Co. Inscriptions*).

²⁵ Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts*, 3/246 and 3/330, citing York Co. Probate Records, 3:198, 265. For more on the Browns, see Walter Goodwin Davis, *The Ancestry of Sarah Miller, Wife of Lieut. Amos Towne of Arundel (Kennebunkport)*, Maine (Portland, Maine, 1939), 49–56.

²⁶ Savage says that Pendleton had, “before 1690, seven children as we learn from a letter of his father-in-law” (James Savage, *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England*, 4

- 2 i MARY⁴ FLETCHER, b. Sept. 1682; m. (1) JOSEPH SAWYER, (2) JOHN GIBSON.
 3 ii PENDLETON FLETCHER, b. say 1684; m. HANNAH —.
 iii poss. JAMES FLETCHER, b. say 1686, d. poss. Canada about 1699. If he was the son “a fowling” with his father when captured in 1697, he was probably at least ten years old. He may have d. in captivity with his father. Noyes, Libby, and Davis list his name with a question mark. *James* was a probable name for a son of Pendleton Fletcher, perhaps named for his uncle James Pendleton.
 4 iv SARAH FLETCHER, b. say 1688; m. (1) WALTER MILLAR, (2) MATTHEW ROBINSON.
 v daughter, b. say 1690, d. Wells, 10 Aug. 1703.²⁷ A list of casualties [no date provided] from the Indian attack on Wells includes “Joseph Sawyer, his wife and her sister killed and one taken.”²⁸ Mary (Fletcher) Sawyer’s only known sisters, Sarah and Abigail, survived the raid, and there is no record of either of them in captivity. This reference could refer to an unidentified daughter of Pendleton and Sarah Fletcher.
 5 vi ABIGAIL FLETCHER, b. say 1694; m. SAMUEL HATCH.

2 **MARY⁴ FLETCHER** (*Pendleton³, Seth², William¹*) was born circa September 1682, and died in Boston 15 June 1708, aged 25 years, 9 months.²⁹ She married first JOSEPH SAWYER [his name sometimes given as *Sayer* in the early records],³⁰ born in Wells 14 August 1678, son of William and Sarah (Littlefield) Sawyer.³¹ He died in Wells 10 August 1703.³² Mary married second in Boston, 2 September 1706, JOHN GIBSON.³³

Bourne relates that Joseph Sawyer and his entire family were murdered by the Indians in the 10 August 1703 attack on Wells, including his wife and two or three children. “It is said that they first compelled him to assist in grinding the hatchet which they used in their directful work.”³⁴ A list of casualties [no date provided] includes “Joseph Sawyer, his wife and her sister killed and one taken.”³⁵ The following spring, on 29 May 1704, Francis Sawyer, also of Wells, was granted admin-

vols. [Boston, 1860–62], 2:173). This is certainly possible, but such a letter from Roger Hill which specified the number of Fletcher children could not be discovered.

²⁷ *Gen. Dict. Maine & N.H.*, 7.

²⁸ *Gen. Dict. Maine & N.H.*, 7.

²⁹ Boston Deaths, 1700–1799, online database at *AmericanAncestors.org*. The record identifies her as the wife of John Gibson.

³⁰ *Gen. Dict. Maine & N.H.*, 234.

³¹ Shelley, *Wells VRs*, 2, *Gen. Dict. Maine & N.H.*, 610.

³² *Gen. Dict. Maine & N.H.*, 7.

³³ *Boston Marriages, 1700–1751*, Boston Record Commissioners’ Report, 28(Boston, 1898): 10. This was one month after her brother Pendleton was returned from captivity, his ship arriving in Boston 1 Aug. 1706. Sister Sarah Fletcher may also have been in Boston, as she m. Walter Millar in Boston, 3 Dec. 1708.

³⁴ Edward E. Bourne, *History of Wells and Kennebunk*, (Portland, Maine, 1875), 246 (hereafter cited as Bourne, *History of Wells*).

³⁵ *Gen. Dict. Maine & N.H.*, 7.

istration of his brother Joseph's estate, with no mention of any heirs.³⁶ However, Mary apparently survived, and was living in Canada. A letter from Ebenezer Hill, dated Quebec, March 1705, reports that "Cousin Pendleton Fletcher of Saco, Mary Sayer, brother Joseph's daughter, and Mary Storer of Wells, with our friends and neighbors, are all well."³⁷ Mary's name immediately follows that of her brother Pendleton Fletcher. There is much confusion as to the identity and fate of "brother Joseph's daughter." But as Coleman notes,³⁸ Mary Sayer, widow of Joseph Sayer, was probably redeemed by Captain Vetch and young William Dudley, as she was likely the "widow Mary Sayer" who was baptized at the Wells Church the following year, 28 April 1706.³⁹ It is not known why she was presumed to be dead, but this was perhaps a case of mistaken identity, as the houses were often burned. If Joseph and Mary Sawyer had any children,⁴⁰ and even if "brother Joseph's daughter" refers to a child of Joseph and Mary Sawyer, which is unlikely, it seems clear that no Sawyer children survived to adulthood. There was no mention of any children of Joseph in the wills of his parents, William and Sarah Sawyer, even though grandchildren and even great-grandchildren were mentioned.⁴¹ And no Sawyer child inherited or quitclaimed the property of their maternal grandfather, Pendleton Fletcher. The basis for Bourne's assertion that the Sawyers had two or three children is unknown.

It is a much later 9 December 1729 deed that firmly establishes Sarah Sawyer's identity and her survival. One John Gibson of Boston, sailor, in consideration of fifty acres of land in Arundel, quitclaimed to his "uncle Pendleton Fletcher of Winter Harbor," his share of his grandfather's property at Winter Harbor, commonly known as Pendleton's Neck, Wood Island, and Gibbins Island. John Gibson's wife Mary yielded her dower rights.⁴² Boston records show that John Gibson and Mary Sawyer were married 2 September 1706,⁴³ and their son John, who later quitclaimed his grandfather's property, was born 12 October 1707 the following year.⁴⁴ Mary was the first of the two women named Mary Gibson buried at Boston Granary Burial Ground. The inscription reads: "Here Lyes ye Body of Mary Gibson Wife to

³⁶ Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts*, 1/119, citing York Co. Probate Records, 1:92 and 1/123, citing York Co. Probate Records, 1:93.

³⁷ C. Alice Baker, *True Stories of New England Captives: Carried to Canada During the Old French and Indian Wars* (Cambridge, 1897), 49 (hereafter cited as Baker, *True Stories of New England Captives*).

³⁸ Emma Lewis Coleman, *New England Captives Carried to Canada Between 1677 and 1760 during the French and Indian Wars* (Portland, Maine 1925), 413.

³⁹ "Records of the First Church of Wells, Me.," NEHGR, 75(1921):45.

⁴⁰ Neither their births nor baptisms are recorded at Wells, where baptisms for the period from Oct. 1701 to Aug. 1703 are fairly extensive.

⁴¹ William M. Sargent, *Maine Wills, 1640-1760* (Portland, Maine, 1887), 201-1, 356-59, citing York Co. Probate Records, 2:154, 4:226 (hereafter cited as Sargent, *Maine Wills*).

⁴² *York Deeds*, 14:122.

⁴³ *Boston Marriages, 1700-1751*, Boston Rec. Comm. Report, 28:10.

⁴⁴ *Boston Births from A.D. 1700 to A.D. 1800*, Boston Rec. Comm. Report, 24:52.

John Gibson Aged 25 Years and 9 Mo Died June 15 1708.”⁴⁵ This would be credible, as there were no more Gibson children recorded, and son John Gibson was Mary’s only heir. John Gibson possibly remarried, as there is a similarly designed and inscribed stone in the Boston Granary Burial Ground that notes: “Here lies ye Body of Mary Gibson wife of John Gibson Aged 38 Years Decd Octr Ye 8th 1721.”⁴⁶

Child of John and Mary⁴ (Fletcher) (Sawyer) Gibson:

- i JOHN⁵ GIBSON, b. Boston, 12 Oct. 1707;⁴⁷ m. Boston, 24 July 1729, MARY DUMMER.⁴⁸ On 9 Dec. 1729, Pendleton Fletcher of Biddeford, husbandman, deeded to John Gibson of Boston one 50-acre tract of land bounding the Little River in Arundel.⁴⁹ Mary (Dummer) Gibson was bp. as an adult 2 April 1732 at the New North Church, Boston. The following month, 7 May 1732, she and her husband bp. their

⁴⁵ Robert J. Dunkle and Ann S. Lainhart, comps., *Inscriptions and Records of the Old Cemeteries of Boston* (Boston, 2000), 591 (hereafter cited as Dunkle & Lainhart, *Cemeteries of Boston*).

⁴⁶ It is possible that he was the same “John Gibson of Boston,” who six months following the death of wife Mary, and charged with the care of an infant son, published intentions in Ipswich to marry Margaret Wood, 18 Dec. 1708 (*Vital Records of Ipswich, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 3 vols. [Salem, Mass., 1910–19], 2:463) [hereafter cited as *Ipswich VRs*]. Margaret was b. Ipswich, 20 March 1684/5, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Bolton) Wood (*Ipswich VRs*, 1:400). Her parents m. Ipswich, 27 May 1684 (*Ipswich VRs*, 2:464). Their children included Samuel, Ephraim, Edward, and Mary, but no John. John and Margaret Gibson were members of Boston’s Kings Church Chapel in 1718. Both John and Margaret Gibson died of smallpox during the epidemic of 1721. The Granary Burial Ground includes a marker which may belong to Margaret, even though the name appears as *Mary*: “Here lies ye Body of Mary Gibson wife of John Gibson Aged 38 Years Decd Octr Ye 8th 1721.” This would place her year of birth at 1683, a match for Margaret (Wood) Gibson of Ipswich who was also known to have died in 1721 (Dunkle & Lainhart, *Cemeteries of Boston*, 591). John and Margaret’s four children were adopted by her brother John Wood of Ipswich, where they married and raised their own families. While no John Jr. was mentioned in John Sr.’s intestate probate papers, the assumption may have been that John’s share of the estate would come from the Fletchers. John Jr., who would have been 14 years of age at the time of his father’s death, may have remained in Boston, possibly as an apprentice, or sent to sea. He was a sailor “of Boston” when he married and he and his wife signed the above mentioned deed in 1729. For further speculation regarding the various John Gibsons of early Boston, please see Robin Chalmers Mason, “Written in Stone: Proof of the Hazen/Gibson Marriage, *New England Ancestors Magazine*, 10(2009):40-41. Another curiosity is that immediately preceding the 3 Dec. 1708 Boston marriage of Pendleton Fletcher’s daughter Sarah to Walter Millar is the 15 June 1708 marriage, six months earlier, of Mary Gibson to Richard “Morrise” [Morris?], both couples married by Mr. Ebenezer Pemberton (*Boston Marriages, 1700–1751*, Boston Rec. Comm. Report, 28:20).

⁴⁷ *Boston Births from A.D. 1700 to A.D. 1800*, Boston Rec. Comm. Report, 24:52.

⁴⁸ *Boston Marriages, 1700–1751*, Boston Rec. Comm. Report, 28:149. Michael Dummer, a Dummer family genealogist, speculates that Mary was an unrecorded daughter of Shubael Dummer, b. Boston, 30 Jan. 1686, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Appleton) Dummer. Shubael was in Boston, 16 July 1707 [about the time of Mary Dummer’s birth], when he witnessed a deed. While not proven, Shubael seems to provide the best fit (email from Michael Dummer, 8 May 2011). Mary (Dummer) Gibson does not appear in Col. Joseph Lemuel Chester’s, “The Family of Dummer,” *NEHGR*, 35(1881):254–71.

⁴⁹ *York Deeds*, 19:370.

1st child. She may be the Mary Gibson who m. New North Church, Boston, 17 April 1760, Robert Alexander.⁵⁰

Children of John and Mary (Dummer) Gibson, bp. New North Church, Boston:⁵¹
 1. *John Gibson*, bp. 7 May 1732; possibly the same who m. King's Chapel, Boston, 8 Nov. 1753, Ellis Wadson [Alice Watson?] of Salem.⁵² 2. *Mary Gibson*, bp. 3 July 1737; probably the same who m. New North Church, 11 Feb. 1760, Samuel Colesworthy, Jr.⁵³ 3. *Samuel Gibson*, bp. 7 Aug. 1743. 4. poss. *Alexander Gibson*, m. New North Church, Boston, 27 Jan. 1757, Mary Cottonce.⁵⁴

3 **PENDLETON⁴ FLETCHER** (*Pendleton³, Seth², William¹*) was probably born at Winter Harbor, say 1684, and died in Arundel, before 12 January 1757 when the inventory of his Arundel estate was returned.⁵⁵ He married HANNAH — before 9 October 1707 when their son Pendleton was born. She was still living 22 January 1734 when she signed a deed,⁵⁶ but had probably died before 12 January 1757 when there was no mention of her in the administration of her husband's estate.

Pendleton was beset by Indian troubles. Almost all accounts report that he was captured four times, but *only* three could be discovered. The first incident occurred in October 1697, when he was taken captive at about the age of 13 along with his father and brother, as related above. In February 1699, Pendleton was at Fort Mary, the Saco garrison, with his Hill uncles and cousins.⁵⁷ He was captured for the second time at Saco on 10 August 1703. In this case, his captivity was much extended. A letter from Ebenezer Hill, dated Quebec, March 1705, reports "Cousin Pendleton Fletcher of Saco, Mary Sayer, brother Joseph's daughter, and Mary Storer of Wells, with our friends and neighbors, are all well."⁵⁸ The "decidedly colorful Pendleton Fletcher . . . seems to have been something of a jack-of-all trades, a quality that must have appealed to Agathe Saint-Pere" [the mistress of the Montreal home where Pendleton was likely held during his captivity]. In 1705 Pendleton and another captive, James Adams of Wells, were compelled to clandestinely manufacture counterfeit Canadian money. In December 1705 they were caught and convicted of forgery by the Canadian authorities. The punishment helped them achieve their free-

⁵⁰ Thomas Bellows Wyman, comp., *The New North Church, Boston, 1714*, transc. Robert J. Dunkle, ed. Ann S. Lainhart (Baltimore, 1995), 48 (hereafter cited as *New North Church*).

⁵¹ *New North Church*, 48

⁵² Boston Marriages, 1700-1809 [on-line database] *AmericanAncestors.org*.

⁵³ They were married at the New North Church, where Mary had been baptized (*New North Church*, 48).

⁵⁴ *New North Church*, 48.

⁵⁵ Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts*, 9/400, citing York Co. Probate Records, 9:252.

⁵⁶ Her name is given as Hannah in a deed dated 22 Jan. 1737 (*York Deeds*, 17:34–35).

⁵⁷ "Descendants of Peter Hill of York County, Maine, NEHGR 12(1858):258.

⁵⁸ Baker, *True Stories of New England Captives*, 49.

dom, as they were banished from the colony. James Adams, his wife, and Pendleton Fletcher returned to Boston on the ship *Marie* 1 August 1706.⁵⁹

Pendleton must have married almost immediately, as his son, also named Pendleton, was born in October of the following year. In August 1710, Winter Harbor was attacked by fifty French and Indians who killed a woman and took two captives, one of whom was Pendleton Fletcher. This was his third experience as an Indian captive. In this case he was quickly redeemed by the garrison.⁶⁰

Along with his cousin and fellow captive Ebenezer Hill, Pendleton was a Biddeford selectman in 1720, the same year he received a town grant of fifty acres.⁶¹ With good reason to fear attacks by Indians, on 8 September 1721, Pendleton wrote his “Excellency and Honorable Councill & honorable House of Representatives,” reporting that

I cam home yester Day & am informed y^t sevuell of my Nabers will sand thear wives & children away som ware to the westward by the fuse upetunety & I Ham afrad the men will go sun after: if your Excellency & Honers Donot Lay som command on us quickly . . . I ham very Redey & willing to sarve King & contry as far forth as I am able.⁶²

He was a representative in 1721, a grand juror in 1723, and an ensign in 1731. Pendleton had a lot of land laid out to him in Arundel in 1728, where he later removed and became a proprietor.⁶³ In April 1730, he was one of the thirteen original members of the First Congregational Church of Biddeford.⁶⁴ In 1731 he sold Gibbins Island to Capt. Samuel Jordan for £40.⁶⁵ In October 1732, Pendleton was sued for debt by Bachellor Hussey.⁶⁶ Perhaps to settle this debt, in 1737 Pendleton sold eighty acres of land and a dwelling house, half of the Neck, half of Wood Island, and ten acres of thatch beds in Biddeford to Bachellor Hussey of Nantucket for £1400.⁶⁷ “Being nearly past labor,” he conveyed his remaining property to his sons in 1746. Sons mentioned included John, Joseph, Brian, Pendleton, Seth, and Samuel.⁶⁸

⁵⁹ William Henry Foster, *The Captors' Narrative: Catholic Women and Their Puritan Men on the Early American Frontier* (Ithaca, N.Y., 2000), 136–37. In a 2 June 1706 letter, writing to Gov. Dudley in regard to the exchange of prisoners, De Vaudreuil noted, “I send you back James Adams and Timbulectoo Fletcher,” [sic: presumably Pendleton Fletcher] (*History and Proceedings of the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association, 1899–1904, Vol. 4* [Deerfield, Mass., 1905]:467).

⁶⁰ Folsom, *History of Saco and Biddeford*, 200.

⁶¹ Folsom, *History of Saco and Biddeford*, 206.

⁶² *Doc. Hist. Maine*, 9:466.

⁶³ Charles Bradbury, *History of Kennebunk Port, from Its First Discovery by Bartholomew Gosnold, May 14, 1602 to A.D. 1837* (Kennebunk, 1837), 128 (hereafter, Bradbury, *History of Kennebunk Port*).

⁶⁴ “Records from the First Church of Christ in Biddeford,” *Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder* [MHGR] 5(1888):202.

⁶⁵ *York Deeds*, 15:19.

⁶⁶ York County Court of Common Pleas, 12-511-6853.

⁶⁷ *York Deeds*, 18:244.

⁶⁸ Folsom, *History of Saco and Biddeford*, 239–40.

Administration of the estate was granted to his son John, of Arundel, yeoman. Estates were administered in both Arundel and Biddeford. The inventory included ownership of two-thirds of a sawmill in Biddeford, a pew in the meeting house at Biddeford, one-eighth of the sloop *Speedwell*, and a boat.⁶⁹

Children of Pendleton⁴ and Hannah (—) Fletcher, all b. on Fletcher's Neck, Biddeford:

- i PENDLETON⁵ FLETCHER, b. [calc.] 9 Oct. 1707,⁷⁰ d. Biddeford, 17 April 1807, age 99 years, 6 months, 8 days;⁷¹ m. before 30 July 1730, HANNAH POWELL, daughter of Thomas and Abigail (—) Powell.⁷²

As Pendleton Fletcher Jr., in 1728, at the age of 21, he received a Biddeford town grant.⁷³ His wife was probably the Hannah Fletcher admitted to the Biddeford Church, 12 June 1743.⁷⁴ On 11 Sept. 1745, Pendleton Fletcher Jr. was admitted to the Biddeford Church.⁷⁵ Pendleton resided at his father's old estate at Fletcher's Neck. In 1790 Pendleton was the only Fletcher to appear as head of household in the census for Biddeford Town.⁷⁶ On 18 May 1797, Pendleton Fletcher of Biddeford, yeoman, with children Pendleton, Abigail, and Thomas, sold eighteen acres of land on Fletcher's Neck to Thomas Cutts Jr., mariner, of Pepperellborough [Saco].⁷⁷ On 29 March 1799, Pendleton Fletcher and Pendleton Fletcher Jr. sold Capt. Cutts an additional acre to give Capt. Cutts "the Liberty of Cart" and a "Privilege of Landing thing on the wharf on said land."⁷⁸

Children of Pendleton⁵ and Hannah (Powell) Fletcher, all b. Biddeford:⁷⁹ 1. *Hannah Fletcher*, b. 30 July 1730. 2. *Pendleton Fletcher*, b. 12 Jan 1731/2.⁸⁰ 3. *Abigail Fletcher*, b. 20 Dec. 1736.⁸¹ 4. *Thomas Fletcher*, b. 24 Oct. 1739; m. (int.) Bid-

⁶⁹ Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts*, 9/400, citing York Co. Probate Records 9:252.

⁷⁰ Pendleton's date of birth is based on his supposed age at the time of his death, which may have been exaggerated.

⁷¹ Folsom, *History of Saco and Biddeford*, 311.

⁷² *Gen. Dict. Maine & N.H.*, 564–65. Her identity is established from a 1733 deed in which Thomas Powell's daughter Hannah was called the wife of Pendleton Fletcher of Biddeford. There are no recorded births or baptisms for Thomas Powell's five daughters, but given the various marriage dates, ages of their husbands, and births of their children, they appear to have been born between 1698 and 1715. This suggests that Hannah Powell was the wife of the Pendleton⁵ Fletcher b. 1707, as opposed to Pendleton⁴ Fletcher, b. about 1684, who also had a wife named Hannah.

⁷³ Folsom, *History of Saco and Biddeford*, 207.

⁷⁴ "Records from the First Church of Christ in Biddeford," MHGR 5(1888):204.

⁷⁵ "Records from the First Church of Christ in Biddeford," MHGR 5(1888):204.

⁷⁶ *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790: Maine* (Washington, 1908), 58 (hereafter cited as *Heads of Families, Maine, 1790*). The household was still rather sizeable, with three men, two boys, and four females, probably including the family of his son Thomas.

⁷⁷ *York Deeds*, 64:12.

⁷⁸ *York Deeds*, 63:146.

⁷⁹ "Early Vital Records of Saco and Biddeford, Maine," NEHGR 71(1917):123, 131, 211.

⁸⁰ He was still living 29 March 1799 when he sold property with his father as mentioned above.

⁸¹ She was living 18 May 1797, unmarried, when she was named in the deed described above.

deford, 20 May 1769, m. Biddeford, 8 June 1769, his cousin Alice Fletcher of Arundel.⁸² 5. *Brian Fletcher*, b. 6 Nov. 1744.

- ii SARAH FLETCHER, b. ca. 1708, d. Pepperellborough, 16 Aug. 1790, aged 82;⁸³ m. (int.) Biddeford, 10 Dec. 1725, THOMAS EDGECOMB,⁸⁴ b. Marblehead, Mass., 25 May 1701, son of Robert and Rachel (Gibbins) Edgecomb, d. Pepperellborough, 17 Oct. 1778.⁸⁵ Thomas and Sarah Edgecomb were admitted to the Biddeford Church, 20 Aug. 1749.⁸⁶ They were buried in the old Ferry burying ground.⁸⁷

Children of Thomas and Sarah⁵ (Fletcher) Edgecomb, all b. Biddeford:⁸⁸ 1. *Thomas Edgecomb*, b. 19 Oct. 1727. 2. *Rachel Edgecomb*, b. 23 May 1730; m. Biddeford, 29 Dec. 1748, Mathias Redlon.⁸⁹ 3. *James Edgecomb*, b. 28 Nov. 1734; m. Biddeford, 1756, Reliance Thompson.⁹⁰ 4. *Hannah Edgecomb*, b. 30 Sept. 1735; m. (int.) Biddeford, 28 June 1754, Joseph Cousins.⁹¹ 5. *John Edgecomb*, b. 25 May 1738. 6. *Samuel Edgecomb*, b. 29 Aug. 1739; m. Pepperellborough, 7 Dec. 1763, Mary Deering.⁹² 7. *Gibbins Edgecomb*, b. 9 May 1743; m. Pepperellborough, 21 Jan. 1768, Rhoda Elwell.⁹³ 7. *Robert Edgecomb*, b. 27 Oct. 1745; m. Arundel, 18 Jan. 1773, his cousin, Elizabeth Fletcher.⁹⁴

⁸² "Early Vital Records of Saco and Biddeford, Maine," NEHGR 71(1917):223; "Records of First Congregational Church in Biddeford," MHGR 6(1889):299. She was called *Olive* in the intentions, and *Alice* in the church record. Thomas Fletcher probably d. before 1800 when the "Widow Fletcher" immediately follows Pendleton Fletcher in the Biddeford census (1800 U.S. Census, Biddeford, York Co., Maine, p. 743). The household appears to include three sons and four daughters. Thomas and Alice Fletcher's son Roger left an 18 March 1822 will in which he mentioned his mother Alice Fletcher, his nephew Thomas Evans, and his niece and nephew Eliza and Nathaniel Davis, children of his deceased sister Hannah (Joseph C. Anderson II, *York County, Maine, Will Abstracts, 1801-1858*, 2 vols. [Camden, Maine, 1997], 1:368, citing York Co. Probate, 30:450 [hereafter cited as Anderson, *York Co. Will Abstracts*]). Other sons probably included Jonathan and Benjamin Fletcher, who appear consecutively in the Biddeford census for 1820 (1820 U.S. Census, Biddeford, York Co. Maine, p. 356). Both appear to have had families.

⁸³ *Records of the Town of Pepperellborough, Now the City of Saco, Maine* (Rockport, Maine, 1998), 320 (hereafter cited as *Pepperellborough VRs*). The entry calls her Widow Edgecomb of Thomas Edgecomb.

⁸⁴ "Early Vital Records of Saco and Biddeford, Maine," NEHGR 71(1917):129.

⁸⁵ *Pepperellborough VRs*, 313. See also Walter Goodwin Davis, *The Ancestry of Charity Haley, 1775-1800, Wife of Major Nicholas Davis of Limington, Maine* (Boston, 1916), 46-47 (hereafter cited as Davis, *Ancestry of Charity Haley*).

⁸⁶ "Records from the First Church of Christ in Biddeford," MHGR 5(1888):205.

⁸⁷ Gideon T. Ridlon, *Saco Valley Settlements and Families* (Portland, 1895), 652 (hereafter, Ridlon, *Saco Valley Settlements*).

⁸⁸ "Early Vital Records of Saco and Biddeford, Maine," NEHGR 71(1917):128, 129, 131, 132, 212. For more on these families, see Davis, *Ancestry of Charity Haley*, 46-47.

⁸⁹ "Early Vital Records of Saco and Biddeford, Maine," NEHGR 71(1917):218.

⁹⁰ "Early Vital Records of Saco and Biddeford, Maine," NEHGR, 71(1917):219. They named a son Pendleton (Davis, *Ancestry of Charity Haley*, 46-47).

⁹¹ "Early Vital Records of Saco and Biddeford, Maine," NEHGR 71(1917):219.

⁹² *Pepperellborough VRs*, 292.

⁹³ *Pepperellborough VRs*, 293.

⁹⁴ "A Book of Records of the Church of Christ (Now First Congregational) in Arundel (Kennebunkport), Maine," NEHGR 108(1954):120 (hereafter cited as "Church of Christ, Arundel").

- iii JOHN FLETCHER, b. say 1712, d. probably Arundel, perhaps after 1790; m. (int.) Biddeford, 3 Dec. 1737, ELIZABETH SIMPSON [Stimson] of Biddeford,⁹⁵ b. prob. Biddeford, say 1719, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Cole) Stimson, the only known family of that name residing in Biddeford at the time.⁹⁶

A letter of administration was granted 18 Oct. 1757 to John Fletcher “of Arundel,” yeoman, of the estate of his father Pendleton Fletcher, late of Arundel.⁹⁷ It is possible that John and Elizabeth Fletcher were still living in 1790 when a John Fletcher appeared in the census in Arundel, but this could also be their son.⁹⁸

Children of John⁵ and Elizabeth (Stimson) Fletcher, all b. Biddeford:⁹⁹ 1. *Roger Fletcher*, b. 7 April 1739. 2. *Stephen Stimson Fletcher*, b. 15 Aug. 1742; m. (1) Lydia Whitten,¹⁰⁰ m. (2) Arundel, 10 Sept. 1793, Sarah Shepherd.¹⁰¹ 3. *Susannah Fletcher*, b. 2 May 1744. 4. *Elizabeth Fletcher*, bp. 21 Sept. 1746; m. Arundel, 18 Jan. 1773, her cousin, Robert Edgecomb.¹⁰² 5. *Alice Fletcher*, bp. 10 June 1749; m. (int.) Biddeford, 20 May 1769, m. Biddeford, 8 June 1769, her cousin Thomas Fletcher of Biddeford.¹⁰³ 6. *John Fletcher*, bp. 19 July 1752.¹⁰⁴ 7. *Sarah Fletcher*,

⁹⁵ “Early Vital Records of Saco and Biddeford, Maine,” NEHGR 71(1917):131. There was no *Simpson* family in residence, and John and Elizabeth Fletcher named a son *Stephen Stimson*. This same relatively rare name, Stephen, was also given to a son of Ebenezer Stimson of Biddeford, probably for Elizabeth’s brother (Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts*, 10/77, citing York Co. Probate Records 10:52).

⁹⁶ *Gen. Dict. Maine & N.H.*, 663. John and Elizabeth Fletcher also named children Alice and Jonathan, names of other probable children of Richard Stimson. The only birth or baptism recorded for children of Richard Stimson was that of son Ephraim, 10 Dec. 1717, who likely recorded it himself, as the births of his two children immediately follow (“Early Vital Records of Saco and Biddeford, Maine,” NEHGR 71[1917]:213).

⁹⁷ Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts*, 9/400, citing York Co. Probate Records, 9:252.

⁹⁸ *Heads of Families, Maine, 1790*, 55. The household included one man and one woman. Four Fletcher households appear in succession: John, Stephen, Pendleton, and Jonathan. These four households are followed by the household of William Goodridge, who m. Mary (Smith) Fletcher, the widow of Joseph Fletcher Sr., followed by William and Mary (Smith) (Fletcher) Goodridge’s son Jeremiah Goodridge, followed by Joseph Fletcher Jr.

⁹⁹ “Early Vital Records of Saco and Biddeford, Maine,” NEHGR 71(1917):211, 212; “Records of First Congregational Church in Biddeford,” MHGR 6(1889):336, 338, 340, 495; 7(1890):8, 13, 83, 85.

¹⁰⁰ Bradbury, *History of Kennebunk Port*, 244. Bradbury notes that their children were: Roger; George, m. Lydia [church records say Hannah (“Church of Christ, Arundel,” NEHGR 108(1954):188)] Huff; Stephen, m. Abigail Ricker; and Lydia, m. Thomas Batts.

¹⁰¹ Kennebunkport Town Records, 1:573. Bradbury notes that their children were: Robert, d. at sea; and Sarah.

¹⁰² “Church of Christ, Arundel,” NEHGR 108(1954):120.

¹⁰³ “Vital Records of Saco and Biddeford,” NEHGR 71(1917):223; “Records of First Congregational Church in Biddeford,” MHGR 6(1889):299. She was called Olive in the intentions and Alice in the church record. Her son Roger left an 18 March 1822 will in which he mentioned his mother Alice Fletcher, his nephew Thomas Evans, and his niece and nephew Eliza and Nathaniel Davis, children of his deceased sister Hannah. Alice Fletcher approved the will 18 March 1822 (Anderson, *York County Maine Will Abstracts*, 1:368, citing York Co. Probate Records, 30:450).

¹⁰⁴ As noted, there was a John Fletcher in Arundel in 1790 with a household of two, but by 1800 no John Fletcher was enumerated in Arundel (U.S. Census, Arundel, York Co., Maine, p. 14).

bp. 28 Aug. 1756; m. (int.) Biddeford, 1 May 1779,¹⁰⁵ m. Arundel, 30 May 1779, Andrew Stackpole.¹⁰⁶ 8. *Pendleton Fletcher*, bp. 7 May 1758; m. Saco, 28 July 1781, Lydia Joy.¹⁰⁷ 9. *Lydia Fletcher*, bp. 11 Jan 1761. 10. *Olive Fletcher*, bp. 11 Sept. 1763; m. 26 Oct. 1782, Robert Shepherd.¹⁰⁸ 11. *Jonathan Fletcher*, bp. 29 June 1766; m. Saco, 8 Aug. 1789, Abigail Joy.¹⁰⁹

- iv ABIGAIL FLETCHER, b. say 1714, d. prob. after 22 Nov. 1785 when an unnamed wife was mentioned in her husband's will; m. (int.) Wells, 22 Oct. 1737, SAMUEL EMMONS,¹¹⁰ son of Ebenezer and Mary (Ferris) Emmons,¹¹¹ d. Wells, before 18 Jan. 1796 when his will was probated.¹¹² Samuel was a Kennebunk abuttor by 1729 and his name appears on a 9 May 1734 list of Wells proprietors,¹¹³ the same year a lot of meadow was laid out to him on Alewife Creek.¹¹⁴ In 1737 he, along with five other Kennebunk men, were presented for not attending worship in Wells.¹¹⁵ It was not until June 1750 that Kennebunk was permitted to form a separate parish, and the name of Samuel Emmons appears on the list of petitioners. In 1773, Samuel Emmons

¹⁰⁵ "Vital Records of Saco and Biddeford," NEHGR 71(1917):226.

¹⁰⁶ "Church of Christ, Arundel," NEHGR 108(1954):121.

¹⁰⁷ Ridlon, *Saco Valley Settlements*, 108; Bradbury, *History of Kennebunk Port*, 244. Bradbury notes that they had a son Reuben and several others who all left town.

¹⁰⁸ "The Fletcher Genealogy," 9, undocumented typescript at Maine Historical Society, Portland (n.d.). Robert was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Shepard, bp. Biddeford, 28 May 1758, the brother of Sarah Shepard, bp. Biddeford, 20 April 1755, who m. Olive's brother Stephen ("Records of First Congregational Church in Biddeford," MHGR 6[1889]:498; 7[1990]:10). In 1790 Robert Shepherd was living in Arundel, with one male under 16 years and two females (*Heads of Families, 1790, Maine*, 55). In 1800 Robert Shepherd was living next door to Olive's brother Jonathan Fletcher (U.S. Census, Arundel, York Co., Maine, p. 14).

¹⁰⁹ Ridlon, *Saco Valley Settlements*, 108. Bradbury, *History of Kennebunk Port*, 244. Bradbury notes that their children were: Benjamin, m. Polly Curtis; and John, and a daughter who d. young.

¹¹⁰ Shelley, *Wells VRs*, 21. The intentions note that Abigail was "of Biddeford." She was also probably the "Abigal Flecher" of Biddeford who on 18 Jan. 1734 published intentions to marry Joseph Hatch, also of Biddeford ("Vital Records of Saco and Biddeford," NEHGR 71[1917]:130). They had yet to marry by April 1735 when she was called "single woman" and accused Joseph Hatch of Biddeford, laborer, of fathering her child. Joseph pleaded not guilty and testified that he had been published to Abigail "saying it was with a Design only to try the Parents of said Abigail Fletcher to see if they would pull down said publishment." The court found him guilty and Abigail was ordered to receive seven stripes on her naked back at the post and pay fees of court five shillings or pay a fine of fifty shillings and fees. Joseph Hatch was to pay four shillings per week to the said Fletcher towards the maintenance of the child from its birth during the Court's pleasure (York Co. Court of Sessions, 10:68, 1735, Roll 1). Joseph Hatch of Biddeford was apparently *not* the same person as Joseph Hatch of Wells, younger brother of Samuel Hatch, who m. this Abigail's aunt, also named Abigail Fletcher. Joseph Hatch of Wells was still married to Hannah (Sawyer) Wells, their son Joseph bp. Wells, 27 Feb. 1736/7 ("Records of the First Church of Wells, Me.," NEHGR 75(1921):108).

¹¹¹ *Gen. Dict. Maine & N.H.*, 222.

¹¹² Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts*, 17/136, citing York Co. Probate Records, 17:151.

¹¹³ *Gen. Dict. Maine & N.H.*, 31.

¹¹⁴ Bradbury, *History of Kennebunk Port*, 82.

¹¹⁵ Bourne, *History of Wells*, 363.

was assigned pew 38 and was seated among the second rank of citizens.¹¹⁶ Bradbury remarks that “several sons and daughters” were born to Samuel and Abigail Emmons, “all of whom married and became residents of different towns in the county, and as a whole, were worthy men and women. . . . Emmons we are told, was a rough but kind-hearted man and a good citizen.”¹¹⁷ In his will of 22 Nov. 1785, Samuel Emmons, of Wells, yeoman, left his wife one third of his “interest in land where I now dwell in Wells adjacent the Mousam River,” and then mentioned four sons: Samuel, John, Pendleton, and Obadiah, and daughter Mary Drown.

Children of Samuel and Abigail² (Fletcher) Emmons, the first four bp. Wells:¹¹⁸
 1. *Samuel Emmons*, bp. 15 July 1739; m. (int.) Wells, 29 Nov. 1760, Elizabeth Miller.¹¹⁹
 2. *John Emmons*, bp. 19 Feb. 1743/44; m. (int.) Wells, 17 May 1764, Diadama Stimson.¹²⁰
 3. *Pendleton Emmons*, bp. 23 April 1749; m. (1) (int.) Wells, 4 May 1776, Keziah Hutchins;¹²¹ m. (2) Wells, 17 Sept. 1780, Elizabeth Wells.¹²²
 4. *Obadiah Emmons*, bp. 23 April 1749; m. Wells, 26 June 1770, Abigail Hubbard.¹²³
 5. *Mary Emmons*, bp. Kennebunk, 7 April 1754;¹²⁴ m. Kennebunk, 26 Dec. 1771, Aaron Drown.¹²⁵

v JOSEPH FLETCHER, b. say 1718, d. Biddeford, bef. 11 Nov. 1756 when his wife remarried;¹²⁶ m. Biddeford, 18 Aug. 1743, MARY/MOLLY SMITH of Biddeford,¹²⁷

¹¹⁶ Bourne, *History of Wells*, 394.

¹¹⁷ Bradbury, *History of Kennebunk Port*, 59. Bradbury also includes a lengthy anecdote involving Samuel’s sinking fishing boat and his wife calling on the Lord for help.

¹¹⁸ “Records of the First Church of Wells, Me.,” NEHGR 75(1921):109, 111, 113.

¹¹⁹ Shelley, *Wells VRs*, 47.

¹²⁰ Shelley, *Wells VRs*, 65.

¹²¹ Shelley, *Wells VRs*, 64. The marriage record, with a date of 14 May 1776, is incorrectly transcribed in the Kennebunk records as “Pendleton Evans and Hannah Hutchings” (Joseph P. Thompson, trans., “Records of the First Parish Church of Kennebunk, Including Records of Baptisms, Marriages, and Deaths, 1750–1890,” MS (Maine Historical Society, Portland, call #Mv K37, n.d.), 40 (hereafter, Thompson, “First Parish Church of Kennebunk”).

¹²² Shelley, *Wells VRs*, 83.

¹²³ Shelley, *Wells VRs*, 78.

¹²⁴ Thompson, “First Parish Church of Kennebunk,” 14.

¹²⁵ Thompson, “First Parish Church of Kennebunk,” 36.

¹²⁶ “Records of First Congregational Church in Biddeford,” MHGR 6(1889):296.

¹²⁷ “Records of First Congregational Church in Biddeford,” MHGR 6(1889):293. At her marriage Mary Smith was “of Biddeford,” where five Smith families resided. These included Solomon Smith, originally of Kittery, Richard, originally of Marblehead, and three brothers, Daniel, John, and Edward, all sons of Nicholas Smith of Exeter (*Gen. Dict. Maine & N.H.*, 646–67). Unfortunately, of the known children of Mary Smith and her two husbands, none were named Solomon, Richard, John, or Edward. Solomon and Susannah (Barton) Smith had only one known daughter, Rebecca, bp. Biddeford, 28 March 1723. By the time of Mary’s Smith’s marriage in 1743, Solomon Smith had died and wife Susannah, now married to John Whitney, was residing in Kittery and later New Meadows. Daniel Smith’s daughter Mary, bp. Biddeford 26 June 1729, m. Biddeford, 11 Aug. 1746, Jeremiah Hill (“Records of First Congregational Church in Biddeford,” MHGR 6[1889]:293). Mary (Smith) Hill named children Daniel and Rebecca. John and Sarah (Stackpole) Smith m. abt. 1730 (Everett S. Stackpole, *History and Genealogy of the Stackpole Family* [Lewiston, 1920], 88 [hereafter cited as Stackpole, *Stackpole Family*]) and thus are unlikely to have had a daughter who m. in 1743. Richard Smith resided at Biddeford from 1723 to 1754, during which time only

who d. Arundel in 1811.¹²⁸ She m. (2) Biddeford, 11 Nov. 1756, William Goodridge, b. Berwick 13 Dec. 1730, son of John and Dorcas (Powell) Goodridge,¹²⁹ d. Arundel, 13 Dec. 1793.¹³⁰

On 25 June 1754, Mary Fletcher was admitted to the Biddeford Church.¹³¹ Bradbury says that William Goodridge lived at Winter Harbor with Pendleton Fletcher. William and Mary Goodridge had six children, with four bp. in Biddeford,¹³² the last two may have been born after the move to Arundel.

Children of Joseph⁵ and Mary (Smith) Fletcher, all b. Biddeford:¹³³ 1. *Joseph Fletcher*, b. 22 Nov. 1744; m. Pepperellborough, 2 Nov. 1772, Sarah Edgecomb.¹³⁴ 2. *Jeremiah Fletcher*, b. 8 Feb. 1746/7. 3. *Priscilla Fletcher*, b. 18 June 1749. 4. *Margaret Fletcher*, b. 10 May 1752, m. Lemuel Tarbox.¹³⁵

- vi SETH FLETCHER, b. say 1720. Seth was still living in 1746 when his father conveyed his property to his sons John, Joseph, Brian, Pendleton, Seth, and Samuel.¹³⁶
- vii SAMUEL FLETCHER, b. say 1722; m. Biddeford, 17 Jan. 1743/4, MARY CARR,¹³⁷ poss. daughter of Samuel and Mary (Brown) Carr.¹³⁸ Samuel and Mary were admitted to the Biddeford Church, 31 Aug. 1746, the day their daughter Mary was bp.¹³⁹

two children, Richard and Thomas, were bp. in 1724 and 1727. Given that Richard's wife's name was Mary, it is conceivable he had a daughter Mary who later m. Joseph Fletcher. When Richard Smith purchased Biddeford land, 10 Nov. 1728, Pendleton Fletcher served as a witness. That leaves Edward Smith who is said to have m. Elizabeth Stackpole, sister of Sarah Stackpole who m. Edward's brother John. Their children included Edward, Andrew, Daniel, *Mary*, Sarah, Anne, and Margaret (Stackpole, *Stackpole Family*, 88). Edward was of Biddeford in 1731, 1734, and 1749, and was therefore likely residing in Biddeford in 1743 when Mary Smith m. Joseph Fletcher. Mary Smith did name a daughter Elizabeth, perhaps for her mother, a son Daniel, perhaps for her brother, and a daughter Margaret, perhaps for her sister. Richard and Mary Smith and Edward and Elizabeth Smith are probably the best candidates for the parents of Mary, wife of Joseph Fletcher.

¹²⁸ Bradbury, *History of Kennebunk Port*, 246.

¹²⁹ "Descendants of Josiah Goodridge," NEHGR 152(1998):197, 207.

¹³⁰ Bradbury, *History of Kennebunk Port*, 246.

¹³¹ "Records of First Congregational Church in Biddeford," MHGR 5(1888):205.

¹³² William and Mary (Smith) Goodridge had six children. These included Dorcas (17 Aug. 1758), Daniel (6 May 1759), Jeremiah (11 Jan. 1761), William (15 May 1763) ("Records of First Congregational Church in Biddeford," MHGR 7[1890]:11, 12, 13, 83), Molly, and Betsy.

¹³³ "Records of First Congregational Church in Biddeford," MHGR 6(1889):337, 338, 492, 495. Bradbury says that two of the children d. young, presumably Jeremiah and Priscilla.

¹³⁴ *Pepperellborough Records*, 294. Bradbury gives Joseph's children as: Joseph, m. Deborah Jacobs; Sally, m. Elisha Cousins; Thomas, m. Priscilla Cousins; Hannah, m. Joshua Emmons; Jeremiah, m. Huldah Dorman; Robert, m. Catherine Littlefield; Margaret, m. Isaac Edgecomb; Mary; Catherine, m. Joseph Hutchins (Bradbury, *History of Kennebunk Port*, 244).

¹³⁵ Bradbury, *History of Kennebunk Port*, 244. Lemuel was bp. Biddeford, 2 Dec. 1750, son of Benjamin and Abigail (—) Tarbox ("Records of First Congregational Church in Biddeford," MHGR 6[1889]:493).

¹³⁶ Folsom, *History of Saco and Biddeford*, 239–40.

¹³⁷ "Records of First Congregational Church in Biddeford," MHGR 6(1889):293. If Mary Carr was the daughter of Samuel Carr, it is odd that she named her first son *William Carr Fletcher*. Mary Brown was the daughter of Lt. Andrew Brown who m. as his 2nd wife Sarah (Hill) (Fletcher) Priest.

¹³⁸ *Gen. Dict. Maine & N.H.*, 130.

¹³⁹ "Records of First Congregational Church in Biddeford," MHGR 5(1888):204.

Children of Samuel⁵ and Mary (Carr) Fletcher, all b. Biddeford:¹⁴⁰ 1. *Mary Fletcher*, bp. 31 Aug. 1746. 2. *William Carr Fletcher*, bp. 16 April 1749; m. (1) 1776, Jane Orcutt; m. (2) 1783, Lydia Jane Hardison.¹⁴¹ 3. *Samuel Fletcher*, bp. 9 July 1750.¹⁴² 4. *Sarah Fletcher*, bp. 30 June 1754; m. (int.) Pownalborough, 22 Jan. 1774, Oliver Boynton.¹⁴³ 5. *Elizabeth Fletcher*, bp. 3 Aug. 1755.¹⁴⁴ 6. *Hannah Fletcher*, bp. 6 Nov. 1757,¹⁴⁵ m. (int.) Pepperellborough, [no day] March 1775, John Davis.¹⁴⁶ 7. *Hepsibah Fletcher*, bp. 17 Sept. 1758. 8. poss. *Abigail Fletcher*, b. say 1760; m. Buxton, 9 Nov. 1780, William Davis.¹⁴⁷

- xiii BRIAN FLETCHER, b. say 1724, d. Hallowell, 11 April 1791;¹⁴⁸ m. Biddeford, 4 April 1749, ANNA YOUNG,¹⁴⁹ bp. Scarborough, 7 Sept. 1729, daughter of David and Anna (—) Young,¹⁵⁰ d. Hallowell, 29 Aug. 1819, age 90.¹⁵¹ Anna m. (2) Hallowell, 19 June 1794, Deacon Samuel Coney,¹⁵² b. Boston, 15 April 1718, son of Nathaniel

¹⁴⁰ “Records of First Congregational Church in Biddeford,” MHGR 6(1889):338, 340, 493, 498, 499; 7(1890):9, 11.

¹⁴¹ Arlene L. Brown Ackerman, “Descendants of Andrew Brown Sr. of Black Point, Maine,” online at <<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~arlene/Brown/>>. Wives of William Carr Fletcher are undocumented.

¹⁴² He was probably the Samuel Fletcher living next to brother-in-law Oliver Boynton in Pownalborough in 1790 (*Heads of Families, 1790, Maine*, 43). The household included 1 man and 3 females.

¹⁴³ “Intentions of Marriage Copied from the Records of Pownalborough,” *Bangor Historical Magazine* 4(1889):29.

¹⁴⁴ Samuel Fletcher’s daughter Elizabeth d. 10 April 1767 in a fire at James Edgecomb’s house in Pepperellborough at age 12 (*Pepperellborough Records*, 308). Mary, daughter of Mathias Redlon [who married Rachel Edgecomb] of Narragansett and her cousin Reliance, daughter of James and Reliance Edgecomb, also perished in the fire. “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 the sad fate of the children until, on his return, he saw smoke rising from the ruins. The bodies were unrecognizable.” (Ridlon, *Saco Valley Settlements*, 644).

¹⁴⁵ The record gives her parents as Samuel and Elizabeth, which is probably an error. Hepsibah’s parents are given as Samuel and Mary, as is the case with all other children noted.

¹⁴⁶ *Pepperellborough Records*, 14. The births of their 11 children, including Samuel and Mary, from 1776–1798, are recorded at Saco.

¹⁴⁷ Cyrus Woodman, *The Records of the Church of Christ in Buxton, Me., During the Pastorate of Rev. Paul Coffin* (Cambridge, Mass., 1858), 22. Both were “of Pepperellboro.” They had nine children recorded at Buxton, including Samuel and Mary. William was possibly a brother of John Davis, who married Hannah Fletcher (Ridlon, *Saco Valley Settlements*, 604).

¹⁴⁸ Martha Ballard recorded in her diary for 12 April 1791: “we are informd that Old mr Fletcher Expird last night.” On the following day, “Mr. Ballard [Martha’s husband] attended funeral of Mr. Fletcher. he was interd at 4 h PM” (Robert R. McCausland and Cynthia MacAlmon McCausland, eds., *The Diary of Martha Ballard 1785–1812* [Camden, Maine, 1992], 191 (hereafter cited as *Ballard Diary*)).

¹⁴⁹ “Records of First Congregational Church in Biddeford,” MHGR 6(1889):294.

¹⁵⁰ “First Church of Scarborough Admissions and Baptisms, MHGR 1(1884):113.

¹⁵¹ Edith Colby Conant, *Vital Records of Augusta, Maine, to the Year 1892*, 2 vols. (Auburn, Maine, 1933), 2:268 (hereafter cited as *Augusta VRs*).

¹⁵² Mabel Goodwin Hall, *Vital Records of Hallowell Maine to the Year 1892*, 6 vols. (Auburn, Maine, 1924), 2:91 (hereafter cited as *Hallowell VRs*).

and Abigail (Skinner) Coney,¹⁵³ d. 12 April 1803, aged 85 years.¹⁵⁴ He had m. (1) Stoughton, Mass., 28 June 1742, Rebecca Guild,¹⁵⁵ b. Dedham, 26 Sept. 1721.¹⁵⁶

On 12 Oct. 1751, Anna Fletcher was admitted to the Biddeford Church.¹⁵⁷ Brian and Anna Fletcher bp. their first nine children in Biddeford, the last being Hannah, bp. 5 Oct. 1766. Afterwards the family moved to Hallowell. Anna Fletcher was a midwife and nurse and often mentioned in the diary of her fellow Hallowell midwife Martha Ballard. Ballard noted on 11 May 1786, “old mrs Fletcher & I wnet to Roberts afterⁿ,” and on 4 June 1786, “Beriah Ingerhams wife was Deliverd of a Dafter 30th of May, Extracted by old mrs Fletcher.”¹⁵⁸ On 18 June 1786, she noted: “I was Calld at 8 O/Clock y^s morn to Mr Gordins, his wife in Travil. found her Put to bed by old mrs Fletcher with a Dafter.” Two days later, Ballard noted that “Briant Fletcher had his arm broke by the fall of a tree.” The following month, “Briant Fletcher Dind here.” On 19 July 1787, “old mrs Fletcher performd the office of a midwife,” and on 26 Dec. 1787 Mrs. Fletcher again “performd,” delivering a son of William Cowen. There are other cases, but the last mention of “old Mrs. Fletcher” in the diary is 21 Feb. 1791, two months before her husband’s death, when she “aded to our company” delivering a daughter to Mrs. Pollard.¹⁵⁹ On 5 May 1795, Martha Ballard noted in her diary, “Deacon Coney and Lady Dind with us.”¹⁶⁰ Anna (Young) (Fletcher) Coney’s change in social status was immediately recognized, as she went from being termed “Old Mrs. Fletcher” to “Lady.” Anna likely resided with her son Brian following the death of her second husband, as his household in 1800 included two females age 45 or over.¹⁶¹

Children of Brian⁵ and Anna (Young) Fletcher, the first nine bp. Biddeford:¹⁶² 1. *Anna Fletcher*, bp. 8 April 1750; m. Biddeford, 4 May 1773, Joseph Young Stackpole.¹⁶³ 2. *Brian Fletcher*, bp. 12 July 1752; m. Hallowell, 10 Sept. 1781 Amy Pettingill.¹⁶⁴ 3. *David Fletcher*, bp. 26 May 1754; m. (int.) Hallowell, 17 June

¹⁵³ *Boston Births from A.D. 1700 to A.D. 1800*, Boston Rec. Comm. Report, 24:134. Also, “The Parentage and English Progenitors of Nathaniel Coney of Boston, Mass.,” NEHGR 61(1907):47.

¹⁵⁴ Maine Old Cemetery Association, *Maine Cemetery Inscriptions: Kennebec County*, CD-ROM (Rockport, Maine, 1999), 110.

¹⁵⁵ Don Gleason Hill, ed., *The Record of Births, Marriages and Deaths . . . in the Town of Dedham. . . , 1635–1845* (Dedham, 1886), 248.

¹⁵⁶ *Augusta VRs*, 1:64.

¹⁵⁷ “Records of First Congregational Church in Biddeford,” MHGR 5(1888):205.

¹⁵⁸ *Ballard Diary*, 33, 36. Presumably, the designation “old” Mrs. Fletcher distinguished her from her daughters-in-law.

¹⁵⁹ *Ballard Diary*, 37, 40, 69, 82, 186.

¹⁶⁰ *Ballard Diary*, 331.

¹⁶¹ 1800 U.S. Census, Augusta, Kennebec County, Maine, p. 287.

¹⁶² “Records of First Congregational Church in Biddeford,” MHGR 6(1889):492, 495, 498; 7(1890):8, 11, 12, 82, 84, 86.

¹⁶³ “Records of First Congregational Church in Biddeford,” MHGR 6(1889):301.

¹⁶⁴ *Hallowell VRs*, 3:43. She was called *Naomi* Pettingill in the intentions. A family record, embroidered by daughter Abigail Fletcher, which notes the births of her parents’ 11 children, was included in “Notes: Historical Intelligence,” NEHGR 112(1958):154. Hallowell midwife Martha Ballard delivered several of their children: 4 June 1786: “I was Calld at 8 y^s morn to Brian Fletchers. his wife in Travil & was Safe Delivd of a Dafter Between ten & 11” (*Ballard Diary*, 35).

1783, Esther Denniston.¹⁶⁵ 4. *Robert Fletcher*, bp. 11 July 1756; m. (int.) Hallowell, 22 Feb. 1786, Mary Church.¹⁶⁶ 5. *Desire Fletcher*, bp. 27 Aug. 1758. 6. *Mary Fletcher*, bp. 27 April 1760; m. (int.) Hallowell, 7 Dec. 1785, Daniel Savage Jr.¹⁶⁷ 7. *Joseph Fletcher*, bp. 16 May 1762.¹⁶⁸ 8. *Sarah Fletcher*, bp. 8 July 1764; m. Hallowell, 31 March 1790, Samuel Bullen Jr.¹⁶⁹ 9. *Hannah Fletcher*, bp. 5 Oct. 1766; m. Augusta, 3 Dec. 1797, John Whitten.¹⁷⁰ 10. *Eunice Fletcher*, b. abt. 1771; m. Hallowell, 6 Oct 1795, Ziba Hall.¹⁷¹

(to be continued)

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¹⁶⁵ *Hallowell VRs*, 3:43. On 17 Sept. 1788, Martha Ballard reported in her diary: “David Fletch^r a Dag^t Born” (*Ballard Diary*, 105; Laurel Thatcher Ulrich, *A Midwife’s Tale*, (New York, 1990):74). The same day, Martha was delivering a daughter to the wife of Eliab Shaw. Presumably “old Mrs. Fletcher” attended her daughter-in-law.

¹⁶⁶ *Hallowell VRs*, 3:43.

¹⁶⁷ *Hallowell VRs*, 3:43.

¹⁶⁸ The name of Joseph Fletcher appears on a list of 1781 Hallowell taxpayers. Martha Ballard noted in her diary 3 Jan. 1790: “I am informd that Joseph Fletcher Expir^d this Day at 11^h morn” (*Ballard Diary*, 148). He does not appear in the 1790 census for Hallowell, probably taken later that year (*Heads of Families, 1790, Maine*, 39).

¹⁶⁹ *Hallowell VRs*, 3:43.

¹⁷⁰ *Augusta VRs*, 2:197. John and Hannah (Fletcher) Whitten named a son Brian. In 1800 Brian Fletcher, David Wall Jr., *John Whitten*, Ziba Hall, Robert Fletcher, David McKnight, David Fletcher, and Daniel Savage were living in consecutive households (1800 U.S. Census, Augusta, Kennebec Co., Maine, p. 287). Hannah Fletcher was likely the subject of gossip in Martha Ballard’s diary entry of 6 Nov. 1788: “Hannah Fletcher has Sworn Shee is with Child by Josep^h Fellers” (*Ballard Diary*, 109). But Lincoln Co. court files note that Hannah Fletcher had voluntarily appeared on 3 Nov. 1788 and that a warrant was issued for Joseph *Fellows* (Laurel Thatcher Ulrich, *A Midwife’s Tale* [New York, 1990], 153). Curiously, Mary Robinson [see below] also married an unidentified John Whitten. Neither Hannah Fletcher nor Mary Robinson is referenced in Sybil Noyes’s extensive *Whidden of Greenland, New Hampshire, and Whitten of Kennebunkport, Maine* (Saco, 1953).

¹⁷¹ *Hallowell VRs*, 3:79. Eunice, wife of Ziba Hall, d. Belfast, 24 July 1825, age 54 (Alfred Johnson, ed., *Vital Records of Belfast, Maine, to the Year 1892*, 2 vols. (Portland, 1917–19), 2:553. Their son Bryan F. Hall was b. Belfast, 28 May 1810 (*ibid.*, 1:88).

NINETEENTH-CENTURY RECORDS OF THE
FIRST AND SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES
OF WELLS, MAINE

Submitted by Priscilla Eaton

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The church and town records complement each other. There are periods in which the church records are damaged or missing, and the town records are more complete. The reverse is also true. Even when the death was noted in both the church and town records, different information was often provided. The church recorded the passing of "Mrs. John Butland" on 25 January 1853, while the town called her "Widow Betsey Butland," each record providing genealogically significant information. Discrepancies between the two records are sometimes the result of transcription errors, and these discrepancies can often be addressed by consulting other records, particularly cemetery inscriptions.⁴⁵

In many cases the date recorded in the church records follows the date recorded in the town records by a day or two. It is possible, although this is not noted, that the minister was recording the date he conducted funeral services, as opposed to the date of death. There are frequent minor discrepancies in the age at the time of death, particularly among the elderly.

The church death records, which generally provide the cause of death, in many cases provide a fuller understanding of the circumstances in which 19th century people lived: the occasions on which scarlet fever swept through a family; sons and husbands lost at sea; mothers and infants dying in childbirth; and the multitudes of people of every age who perished by consumption.

Record of Deaths in the First Parish Church in Wells⁴⁶

Jan. 1815	Child of Richard Blabun		
Jan. 1815	Child of Nicholas Gowen		Spotted Fever
13 Feb. 1815	Widow Phebe Gatchell	81	Dropsy
20 Feb. 1815	Child of Joshua Maxwell		
21 Feb. 1815	Wife of Timothy Winn	29	Consumption
24 Feb. 1815	Ralph Jeffords	18	Spotted Fever
10 March 1815	Widow Hannah Hatch	75	Consumption
9 April 1815	Michael Wilson, (York)	57	Consumption

⁴⁵ The death records through Aug. 1853 were transcribed by the late Dorothy Keyes Seaman and contributed to the Historical Society of Wells and Ogunquit by her estate. Additions and corrections were made by Hope Moody Shelley. The deaths from 1854 to 1880 were transcribed by the submitter.

⁴⁶ "The following notations were included in the record: Where no age is given, the child was under one year in age. Those marked with # were members of the Church. Those marked with * were members of some other church."

10 April 1815	Wife of Jotham Clark		Suicide
11 April 1815	Capt. Peter Weare, (York)	30	Consumption
20 April 1815	Joseph Sayer	65	Lung Fever
15 May 1815	Child of Capt Benjamin Bourn		Throat Distemper
28 May 1815	James Baston		Lung Fever
22 July 1815	Child of Enoch Furbish		Fits
24 July 1815	Nathaniel Gould	85	Dropsy
9 Aug. 1815	#Benjamin Treadwell	28	Consumption
24 Aug. 1815	#Widow Martha Stevens	62	Apoplexy
18 Sept. 1815	Child of Jacob Low		
29 Sept. 1815	Henry Talpey (York)	68	Gravel
5 Oct. 1815	Anna Maxwell	26	Consumption
13 Oct. 1815	Child of John Winn Jr.	2½	Spotted Fever
16 Oct. 1815	Child of John Winn Jr.	7	Spotted Fever
17 Oct. 1815	Child of John Winn Jr.	5	Spotted Fever
3 Nov. 1815	#Sarah Hill	22	Dropsy of Brain
12 Nov. 1815	Child of James Boothby	4	Typhus Fever
19 Nov. 1815	Elizabeth Treadwell	24	Consumption
20 Nov. 1815	Nathaniel Webber (York)	74	Fever
20 Nov. 1815	*Buckley Emerson (York)	45	Suicide
4 Dec. 1815	Child of William Donnell		Dropsy
10 Dec. 1815	#Hannah Wheelwright	43	Asthma
15 Dec. 1815	Child of Capt. Samuel Pope	1¼	Measles
16 Dec. 1815	Capt Samuel Stuart	37	Consumption
19 Dec. 1815	#Nathaniel Wilson (York)	67	Liver Disease
Dec. 1815	Child of William Storer		
9 Jan. 1816	Robert Braun	60	Bilious Cholic
21 Jan. 1816	Barak Maxwell	84	Consumption
21 Jan. 1816	Son of David Wheelwright Esq	15	Spotted Fever
24 Jan. 1816	Alpheus Treadwell	20	Consumption
30 Jan. 1816	Wife of Joshua Maxwell	33	Consumption
9 Feb. 1816	Child of Jotham Clark	8	Spotted Fever
12 Feb. 1816	Snell Wheelwright	87	Old Age
12 Feb. 1816	Abigail Littlefield	66	
12 Feb. 1816	Abigail Rines	20	Spotted Fever
8 March 1816	William Hubbard	23	Accident
12 March 1816	Child of John Cain	4	Fits
18 March 1816	Child of Jesse Perkins	2	Decline
10 March 1816	Child of David Maxell	11	Dropsy
22 March 1816	Child of Clement Littlefield	2	Fever
31 March 1816	Maria Stewart	18	Consumption
1816	Son of Nathan Clark	23	Small pox (at sea)
6 April 1816	Dorcas Maxell	21	Consumption
9 April 1816	Child of John Staples		Sore mouth
10 April 1816	Child of Alpheus Littlefield		Lung Fever
12 April 1816	Child of John Morrison	3	Fever

17 April 1816	Child of Joshua Maxell	1	Hooping cough
27 April 1816	J Wheelwright Winn	12	Spotted fever
30 April 1816	Daughter of Samuel Allen	14	Fever
1 May 1816	Child of William Wells		Fever
3 May 1816	Wife of Stephen Crediford		Fever
4 May 1816	Child of Widow Goodale	6	Fever
5 May 1816	Abigail Littlefield 2nd	19	Fever
5 May 1816	Child of Joshua Gray	3	Fever
8 May 1816	Child of Stephen Crediford		
11 May 1816	Child of Capt Theodore Eldridge	1½	Hooping cough
15 May 1816	Benaiah Clark	50	Typhus Fever
18 May 1816	#Wife of John Staples	41	Consumption
19 May 1816	Child of Nathaniel Blabun	3	Consumption
21 May 1816	Widow Came (York)	70	Dropsy
4 June 1816	#Eben Mason (N. Gloucester)	84	Old age
8 June 1816	Son of Isaac Pope	19	Spotted Fever
10 June 1816	Child of James Stuart	6	Spotted Fever
23 June 1816	Child of Asa Stuart	2	Consumption
24 June 1816	Lydia Kimball	58	Consumption
5 July 1816	Amos Jones	31	Fever
6 July 1816	John Webber		Cancer
1 Aug. 1816	Child of Joseph Winn		Fever
6 Aug. 1816	Child of J Greenleaf		Hooping cough
21 Aug. 1816	John Cain	67	Cancer
2 Sept. 1816	Child of Jesse Perkins		Hooping cough
15 Sept. 1816	#Widow Sarah Wheelwright	42	Consumption
1 Oct. 1816	Mary Avery (York)	21	Consumption
3 Oct. 1816	Phineas Littlefield	37	Fever
6 Oct. 1816	#Widow Meribah Cole	79	Consumption
7 Oct. 1816	Francis Winn (York)	36	Fever
10 Oct. 1816	Jesse Littlefield	63	Consumption
25 Oct. 1816	Joshua Hilton	71	Cancer
27 Oct. 1816	Wife of James Wheelwright	22	Nervous Fever
19 Nov. 1816	Child of Jeremiah Spencer		
Nov. 1816	Son of Aaron Warren	21	Died at sea
4 Dec. 1816	Child of Moses Furbish		
6 Dec. 1816	#Hon. Nathaniel Wells	70	Cancer
23 Dec. 1816	Joseph Goodale	75	Old age
25 Jan. 1817	James Davis	30	Abcess
28 Jan. 1817	Capt Samuel Winn	63	Accident
9 Feb. 1817	#Eliab Littlefield	86	Old age
3 March 1817	Child of Nathaniel Littlefield Jr	2	Fits
5 March 1817	*Widow Elizabeth Ross	79	Asthma
14 March 1817	Child of Capt Theodore Eldridge		
24 March 1817	Samuel Wells Jr.	16	Spotted Fever
29 March 1817	Wife of James Kimball 3d	26	Consumption

29 March 1817	Child of James Kimball 3d		Fits
March 1817	Son of Widow Olive Gooding	17	Died at sea
March 1817	Son of Asa Low		Died at sea
9 April 1817	Child of David Littlefield	2	Decline
9 April 1817	Son of Moses Hemmenway	18	Died at sea
24 April 1817	Wife of Daniel Wilson (York)		Childbirth
10 May 1817	Child of James Wheelwright	1	Decline
30 May 1817	Widow Tabitha Wilson (York)	57	Dropsy
9 June 1817	#Widow Dorcas Chaney	84	Palsy
29 June 1817	#Wife of Joshua Chick	71	Apoplexy
29 June 1817	Wife of Samuel Allen		Consumption
4 July 1817	Child of David Kimball	2	Fits
7 July 1817	Child of John Hill	1¼	Fever
8 Aug. 1817	Child of James Stewart		Decline
17 Aug. 1817	#Wife of Barak Kimball	74	Consumption
20 Aug. 1817	Child of Jacob Taylor	5½	Stoppage
20 Aug. 1817	Child of Edward Clark		
5 Sept. 1817	#— ⁴⁷ Goodwin	72	Gravel
26 Sept. 1817	Wife of Samuel Whitehouse	68	Decline
4 Oct. 1817	#John Eaton	46	Bleeding
8 Oct. 1817	Son of John Cain	22	Died at sea
8 Oct. 1817	Son of Francis Butland	21	Died at sea
2[?] Oct. 1817	Nathaniel Winn	74	Palsy
28 Oct. 1817	Child of Jacob Eaton	8	Dysentery
1 Nov. 1817	Olive Ramsdal (York)	23	Consumption
10 Nov. 1817	Child of James Littlefield	5	Inflammation of Brain
20 Dec. 1817	Mary Morrison	44	Consumption
6 Jan. 1818	Wife of Jesse Butland	69	
15 Jan. 1818	Child of Samuel Eaton		
16 March 1818	*Wife of Joseph Littlefield 4th	30	Consumption
25 March 1818	Wife of William Hubbard	43	Consumption
1 April 1818	James Wilson (York)	22	Consumption
8 April 1818	*Wife of Matthew Perkins (York)	43	Consumption
17 April 1818	Widow Rachel Crediford	75	Consumption
22 April 1818	Widow Kezia West	72	Bilious colic
24 April 1818	Child of John Annis	2	Fits
26 May 1818	Child of John Storer Esq	12	Fits
27 May 1818	Child of Benjamin Hubbard		
24 June 1818	John Fabian Goodwin	58	Lethargy
7 Sept. 1818	Wife of Nathaniel Storer	48	Leprosy
13 Sept. 1818	Daughter of Matthew Perkins (York)	22	Consumption
24 Oct. 1818	George Butland	56	Consumption
2 Oct. 1818	Benjamin Hubbard	34	Died at sea

⁴⁷ This may be the John Goodwin who d. 25 Sept. 1817 (Shelley, *Wells VRs*, p. 282).

26 Sept. 1818	John Stover Littlefield	21	Died at sea
3 Nov. 1818	Dorcas Warren	21	Fever
10 Nov. 1818	Wife of Aaron Warren	45	Fever
14 Nov. 1818	John Hilham (Salem)	ca. 60	Fever
23 Nov. 1818	Joshua Wells	53	Liver Disease
30 Nov. 1818	#James Boothby	51	Consumption
6 Dec. 1818	Daughter of Benjamin Winn	17	Fever
9 Dec. 1818	James Kimball	27	Consumption
2 Jan. 1819	Wife of Joshua Littlefield	73	Apoplexy
4 Jan. 1819	Child of Joseph Hill	2	Quinsy
6 Jan. 1819	Daughter of Isaac Storer	26	Dropsy in head
11 Feb. 1819	Widow of Ephraim Littlefield (York)	31	Fever
18 Feb. 1819	Samuel Emery	63	Jaundice
26 Feb. 1819	Widow of Daniel Sayer	82	Old age
5 April 1819	Daughter of Widow Mary Gowen	23	Dropsy
10 April 1819	Daughter of Daniel Wheelwright Esq	17	Consumption
29 April 1819	Dependance Wells	71	Abscess on Liver
8 May 1819	Benjamin Wakefield	78	Dropsy
	Son of Hannah Jacobs, widow	20	Died at sea
29 June 1819	Daughter of Widow Stuart	8	Fever
1 July 1819	Daughter of Matthew Perkins (York)	9	Consumption
8 July 1819	Child of () Durrell (Arundel)	5	Dysentery
9 July 1819	Child of John Gilpatrick (Kennebunk)		Decline
19 July 1819	Child of Jotham Clark	12	Inflammation
25 July 1819	Child of Isaac Bourne Jr.		Sore mouth
25 July 1819	Robert Patten	39	Consumption
23 Aug. 1819	#Wife of Elisha Allen	48	Dropsy
9 Oct. 1819	James Skinner	49	Consumption
25 Oct. 1819	#Philadelphia Harvey	102	Old age
7 Nov. 1819	Daughter of Capt John Rankin	22	Fever
25 Nov. 1819	Col. Joseph Hubbard	77	Palsy
27 Nov. 1819	Son of Joseph Kimball (York)	15	Nervous Fever
12 Dec. 1819	Child of Elijah Allen		Fits
21 Dec. 1819	Widow Young	84	Fever
30 Dec. 1819	Sally Marshall	20	Consumption
3 Jan. 1820	Eleazer Clark	91	Old age
7 Jan. 1820	Child of Joseph Hutchins		
20 Jan. 1820	#Widow Sarah Clark	80	Old age
21 Jan. 1820	Peter Littlefield (York)	84	Old age
25 Jan. 1820	Child of Isaac Pope Jr.	4	Fever
2 Feb. 1820	Child of Walter Littlefield	2	Accident
13 Feb. 1820	Son of Widow Littlefield	22	Drowned
22 Feb. 1820	#Deacon Robert Wells	77	Old age
5 March 1820	Son of Widow Martha Boothby	14	Consumption

(to be continued)

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The Maine Genealogist
Journal of the Maine Genealogical Society

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