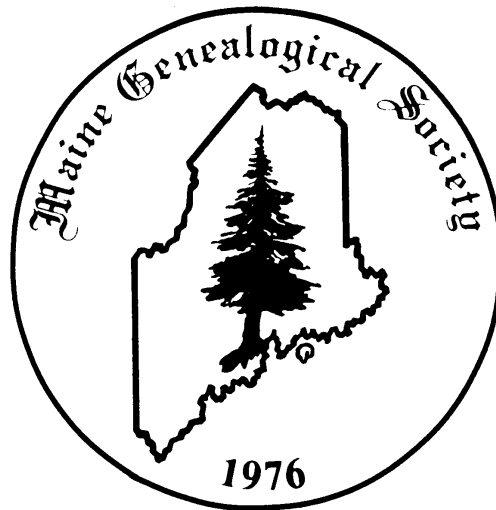


The Maine Genealogist



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CONTENTS

	PAGE
ANNOUNCING SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS NO. 63 AND 64	2
SAMUEL ³ GOULD (1698–c1779) OF AMESBURY, MASSACHUSETTS, AND BERWICK, MAINE Robert R. King	3
THE WILL OF BRYCE McLELLAN OF SKOWHEGAN, MAINE Contributed by Jeanne Arnold Jeffries	21
STAMPLESS LETTER TO OVERSEERS OF THE POOR, DEXTER, MAINE Contributed by Leslie Dow Sanders	23
PERILS AND PITFALLS IN GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH: THE CASE OF SUSAN (FRANK) FRANK OF GRAY, MAINE Thomas W. Frank	24
SERVING THE PRESIDENT IN THE PINE TREE STATE: Senate Nomination Files for Federal Employment in Maine 1820–1946 By John P. Deben	33
PORTLAND, MAINE, MARRIAGE INTENTIONS, Volume 4, 1814–1837 (continued) Copied by Joseph C. Anderson II	41

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MGS Special Publications Nos. 63 and 64

VITAL RECORDS OF CAPE ELIZABETH, MAINE

Compiled by Anne M. Diehm

Edited by Joseph Crook Anderson II and Marlene A. Groves

The area that is today Cape Elizabeth was settled about 1630 and formed a part of the ancient town of Falmouth. Cape Elizabeth was incorporated as a district in Maine on 1 November 1765 and was later incorporated as the 34th town on 23 August 1776. In 1852 part of the town was set off to form a new town called Westbrook, and on 15 March 1895 the southern portion of the town was set off to form a new town called South Portland.

The records in this volume include all births, deaths, marriage intentions, and marriages recorded in the Cape Elizabeth records through 1891. It also includes a large number of original Cape Elizabeth records from volumes located in the town of South Portland. There are many records that date back to the eighteenth century.

Vital Records of Cape Elizabeth, Maine, Maine Genealogical Society Special Publication No. 63, 636pp., 6"x 9", 28,235-entry every-name index, acid-free paper, \$69.50 for MGS members, \$79.50 for non-MGS members.

VITAL RECORDS OF LITCHFIELD, MAINE

Compiled by Marlene A. Groves

Litchfield, located in the southwest corner of Kennebec County, was settled early and a survey in 1776 gives the names of the early settlers and location of their lots. The town was first called Smithfield Plantation and incorporated as the 93rd town in Maine on 18 February 1795. Between 1827 and 1867 land was set off from Litchfield to the towns of Wales, Kennebec, West Gardiner, and Webster.

This volume is a verbatim transcription of all vital records found in the micro-filmed records of Litchfield. Noteworthy is the discovery of lists for several different years of paupers who were "auctioned off" by the town to the lowest bidder for their care. Anyone who has worked with the original records of Litchfield is aware of the difficulty of finding a particular record, given the odd arrangement of vital records and town meeting records. Having the records in an indexed volume will save researchers hours of searching time.

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SAMUEL³ GOULD (1698–c1779)
OF AMESBURY, MASSACHUSETTS, AND BERWICK, MAINE

By Robert R. King

A number of families with the surname of *Gould* or *Goold* were early settlers of colonial Maine. Some of these families were closely related, some were distantly related, and others were unrelated. Sorting out relationships among families and individuals named Gould/Goold is more difficult because frequently unrelated families used the same given names. Also, many settled initially in adjacent areas along the Maine–New Hampshire border. The border was no barrier to people moving back and forth, but records were kept in different locations, and frequently there was little consistency between those in Maine and New Hampshire.

Some researchers have confused the families because they shared the surname and location. Everett S. Stackpole in *Old Kittery and Her Families* provides one of the best early genealogies of one of the Goold/Gould families in Maine, which he attributes to historian Nathan Goold of Portland.¹ There is no recognition, however, that even in early Kittery and surrounding areas there were Gould families of distinctly different origins. For example, Stackpole (or Goold) erroneously concluded that Samuel Gould of Berwick was a son of Joseph Gould of Kittery, and information on the family of Samuel based on his will and probate files is merged with Joseph's children. Stackpole/Goold also suggested that Samuel Gould, grandson of Samuel of Berwick, married “widow Lovicy (Emery)Gowan” in 1807 and was the progenitor of the Gould/Goold family that settled in Dixmont, Maine.² Samuel of Dixmont was the son of Joseph and Ruth (Remick) Goold, and Susannah Gowan was his first wife, Lovicy Emery his second.

The grandson of Samuel Gould of Berwick, also named Samuel, is not only misidentified as Samuel of Dixmont, but the same Samuel is also included by Stackpole/Goold in the family of Nathaniel Gould of Wells. The marriage of Samuel “of Coxhall” was recorded in the Wells vital records because the bride (Sarah Maddox) was from a Wells family, but since Nathaniel and his family also lived in Wells, he is included with Nathaniel's family.³ Further research shows this Samuel Gould to be the grandson of Samuel of Berwick, and he is not of the family of Nathaniel of Wells. Contributing to the confusion, however, is the fact that three of Nathaniel's sons were residents of Coxhall—Thomas, Noah, and Nathaniel—but several of the

¹ Everett S. Stackpole, *Old Kittery and Her Families* (Lewiston, Maine, 1903), 461–66 (hereafter cited as Stackpole, *Old Kittery*).

² Stackpole, *Old Kittery*, 461–62. This interpretation of the Gould family genealogy was the generally accepted view, e.g., William Richard Cutter, *New England Families: Genealogical and Memorial*, 3rd Series, Vol. I (New York, 1915), 204.

³ Stackpole, *Old Kittery*, p. 464.

grandchildren of Samuel of Berwick also settled in Coxhall. This only serves to highlight the problem of keeping the families straight in this era of sketchy vital records.⁴

This paper seeks to provide details on the family of Samuel Gould of Berwick, whose will, written in 1764, was proved in 1779. This discussion will not resolve the confusion among the many Gould families in Maine, but it at least clarifies the members of this particular Gould family.

SAMUEL³ GOULD AND THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

One key to sorting out the family of Samuel³ Gould of Amesbury and Berwick is the family's strong Quaker links. Religious tolerance was not part of the Puritan ethic, and members of the Religious Society of Friends, who made their first appearance in New England in 1656, were subject to the most brutal persecution. By official fiat and carried out on at least one occasion, Quakers were stripped bare to the waist, tied to a cart, and brutally whipped as they were driven through from one town to the next until they were driven out of the colony. In Massachusetts some were executed for professing their faith. This brutality began to ease under Charles II when persecution of Quakers was prohibited in 1661, probably less for enlightened than for political reasons. They were tolerated but not respected as restrictions gradually began to ease. Quakers were required to pay taxes for support of the Puritan religious establishment in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, although that gradually came to an end by the mid-eighteenth century.⁵ The Friends and their conformist neighbors tended to keep separate, with Quakers marrying those of their own faith. In fact, Quakers who married outside the community were "disowned" (excommunicated). Quakers kept separate vital records, and a marriage within the Friends community frequently was not recorded in the civil records of the town where it took place.

Samuel³ Gould of Amesbury and Berwick was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, on 4 August 1698, the grandson of immigrant Nathan¹ and Elizabeth (—) Gould, who in 1652 settled in the portion of Salisbury which was later set apart as Amesbury.⁶ The scanty information about Nathan suggests that he conformed to the Puritan religious mainstream. In 1677 he became a "freeman" of Amesbury, which required membership in the established church. Nathan and "Good Wiffe Gould" were allocated promi-

⁴ One element which helps to keep the families somewhat clearer is the naming patterns that were generally followed in northern New England at this time. The family of Samuel Gould of Berwick included children and grandchildren with the given name *Samuel*, while the family of Nathaniel Gould of Wells included children and many grandchildren with the given name of *Nathaniel*. Samuel's family did not include any children or grandchildren with the given name *Nathaniel*, and Nathaniel's family did not include any children with the given name *Samuel*, and there is probably only one Samuel among his grandchildren.

⁵ Rufus M. Jones, *The Quakers in the American Colonies* (London, 1923), esp. 1-212 (hereafter cited as Jones, *Quakers in the American Colonies*).

⁶ Benjamin Apthorp Gould, *The Family of Zaccheus Gould of Topsfield* (Lynn, Mass., 1895), 309-11 (hereafter cited as Gould, *Family of Zaccheus Gould*).

ment seats when the new meeting house in Amesbury was completed, and he was a witness in one of the Salem witchcraft trials.⁷ He was, however, a nephew of Zaccheus Gould of Topsfield, who apparently harbored more independent religious views—Zaccheus never registered himself as a “freeman” of Massachusetts Bay, which required being a member of the established church, and he had friendships with and extended hospitality to Quakers and Baptists, which was illegal at that time.⁸

The parents of Samuel³ Gould of Berwick—Samuel² Gould and Sarah⁴ (Rowell) (*Philip³, Valentine², Thomas¹*)—likewise do not seem to have exhibited much religious independence.⁹ Some of the later Rowell family members (Aaron and Jacob Rowell), however, were included in the Amesbury list of Quakers exempt from paying taxes for support of the ministry in 1735.¹⁰

The strongest Quaker influence in the family of Samuel Gould of Berwick came from his first wife, Lydia⁴ Dow, daughter of Henry³ Dow (*Joseph², Henry¹*) and Mary³ (Mussey) (*Joseph², Robert¹*). Mary’s parents were both members of the established church in Newbury in 1674,¹¹ but her father died in 1680. Her mother subsequently became a Quaker, and that line of the Mussey family had strong ties with the Society of Friends.

Mary (Mussey) Dow’s mother was apparently the famous “Widow Mussey” who was killed by Indians in 1703 in Hampton, New Hampshire, the town immediately north of Salisbury.¹² During a series of Indian raids inspired by the French during “Queen Anne’s War” (the War of the Spanish Succession), Indian raids were carried out against English colonists throughout Maine and New Hampshire. The western-most raid took place in Hampton (the portion that today is Seabrook), where the

⁷ Joseph Merrill, *History of Amesbury* (Haverhill, Mass., 1880), vi, 86, 87, 89, 90 (hereafter cited as Merrill, *History of Amesbury*); Charles W. Upham, *Salem Witchcraft with an Account of Salem Village . . .* (Boston, 1867), 430–32.

⁸ Gould, *Family of Zaccheus Gould*, 36; David W. Hoyt, *The Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts* (Providence, R.I., 1897), 178 (hereafter cited as Hoyt, *Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury*).

⁹ Birth of Samuel² Gould given in *Vital Records of Salisbury, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849* (Topsfield, Mass., 1915), 118 (hereafter cited as *Salisbury VRs*): “Gold, Sam[ue]ll, s. Nathan and Elizabeth, 3: 12 m: 1667.” Because of calendar changes, at the time of the birth the 12th month was February, and the year began in late March, so the year as we currently calculate was 1668. The marriage of Samuel² Gould and Sarah Rowell is recorded in *Vital Records of Amesbury, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849* (Topsfield, Mass., 1913), 359 (hereafter cited as *Amesbury VRs*): “Gold, Samuel and Sarah Rowell, Apr. 6 1693.” The published vital records indicate that the marriage date was from a record of the Essex County Quarterly Court.

¹⁰ Merrill, *History of Amesbury*, 200.

¹¹ Hoyt, *Old Families of Amesbury and Salisbury*, 263.

¹² Sybil Noyes, Charles Thornton Libby, and Walter Goodwin Davis, *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* (Portland, Maine, 1928–39), 503 (hereafter cited as *Gen. Dict. Maine & N.H.*). Noyes *et al.* identify Lydia Dow as the daughter of “Widow Mussey,” but they also add the caveat that John Mussey of Salisbury died in 1690, suggesting another possibility for “Widow Mussey.” The strong Quaker ties in the Lydia and Samuel Gould family, as well as the perpetuation of the name *Mussey* in that family seems to suggest that Lydia was the widow’s daughter.

Indians killed five people, two of them Quakers, including “Widow Mussey, who was a remarkable speaking Quaker, and much lamented by that sect.”¹³ The brutality of the murder made this incident particularly well known throughout New England, and for the following two centuries, it was repeated in virtually every history that dealt with Indian depredations in the French and Indian wars.

The Quaker ties of the family of Samuel Gould were well established before their move to Berwick. Samuel was included in the 1735 Amesbury list of twelve names of “ye people called Quakers in ye east parish that are exempt by ye court from paying any tax towards ye support of ministers in this province.”¹⁴ They were members of the Amesbury and Hampton Friends Monthly Meeting.¹⁵ In fact, their religious beliefs may have been one of the principal reasons for their move to Berwick sometime before 1751. The area along the Maine–New Hampshire border had a particularly flourishing Quaker community. This area was described by a modern scholar of Quaker history in Colonial New England as the “great Quaker centre, namely the Piscataqua region—particularly the country about Dover and Portsmouth, New Hampshire—and also in the region which they call ‘the province of Mayne.’” One estimate places the proportion of Quakers in this area around the time of the American Revolution at one-third of the population.¹⁶ A number of Quaker families were holding meetings in Kittery, Portsmouth, and Dover as early as 1721, and in 1734 the selectmen of Kittery published a list of twenty-four Quaker families who were permitted to live in the town.¹⁷

All five of Samuel and Lydia (Dow) Gould’s children married into other Quaker families, and a large portion of their grandchildren married Quakers as well. All five children were married (both first and subsequent marriages) at Friends Monthly Meetings. Proper certificates were forwarded to local Quaker communities when Gould children and their families moved on to other areas, and when they moved they tended to settle in areas with a strong Friends community.

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

SAMUEL³ GOULD was born on 4 August 1698 in Amesbury, Massachusetts, son of Samuel² (*Nathan*¹) and Sarah (Rowell).¹⁸ He died, probably at Berwick, before

¹³ John Gorham Palfrey, *History of New England* (Boston, 1875), 260. See also Joseph Dow, *History of the Town of Hampton, New Hampshire*, 2 vols. (Salem, Mass., 1893), 1:233–34 (hereafter cited as Dow, *History of Hampton*). A contemporaneous record is “Journal of the Rev. John Pike, 1678-1709,” *New Hampshire Genealogical Record* [NHGR] 3(1906):100.

¹⁴ Merrill, *History of Amesbury*, 200.

¹⁵ The published Amesbury vital records include a variety of records in addition to the “official” town records, and the source of many supplemental records included are records of the Amesbury and Hampton Monthly Meeting, Society of Friends. The marriage records relating to Samuel Gould’s family are primarily from the Friends records.

¹⁶ Jones, *Quakers in the American Colonies*, 103, xv.

¹⁷ Stackpole, *Old Kittery*, 204–7.

¹⁸ *Amesbury VRs*, 113.

27 July 1779 when his will was proved.¹⁹ He married first in Amesbury, on 10 November 1719, LYDIA⁴ DOW (“Lidiah” Dow was of Salisbury and Samuel Gould of Amesbury).²⁰ She was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, on 31 December 1699, daughter of Henry³ Dow (*Joseph*², *Henry*¹) and Mary (Mussey).²¹ All five of their children were born in Amesbury between 1723 and 1734, and all appear in the town records. On 23 July 1743 Samuel Gould “of Amesbury” bought 124[?] acres from Tobias Leighton of Kittery,²² and he probably moved with his family to Berwick at that time. They were certainly residents of Maine by 1751, because in that year their two sons, Samuel⁴ and Mussey Gould, were both married in Dover, New Hampshire, at the Friends monthly meeting. The marriage records identified both Samuel and Mussey as the “son of Samuel Gould, and Lydia his wife, of Berwick.” Lydia died, probably in Berwick, after 28 November 1751, when she is spoken of in the record of her son Mussey’s marriage in terms suggesting she was living, and before 17 May 1755, when her husband remarried in the Dover Friends community. On 9 November 1757, Judith, the youngest daughter of Samuel and Lydia, was married and Lydia was specifically referred to as deceased at that time: “Elijah [Brown], s. John, late of Hampton, N. H., and Abigail, and Judith Gould, d. Samuel and Lydia, of Berwick, Me., deceased, Nov. 9, 1757.”²³

Samuel married, second, in Dover on 17 May 1755, MARY MACE of Kittery.²⁴ Unlike marriages of younger couples, the names of the parents of Samuel and Mary Mace are not given in the record. Although the record does not confirm the identity of this Samuel Gould, there was no other Samuel Gould of Berwick involved in the Friends community in Dover to which this marriage entry might refer other than Samuel Gould of Berwick. His son Samuel⁴ married Mary Jennings on 7 September 1751 and they had a daughter Elizabeth born on 15 September 1756, so this marriage record could not refer to him. There is no indication that Mary Mace was previously married—she was not identified as “Mrs.,” but the fact that her parents were not identified (which was the usual practice) suggests it may have been a second marriage for her or that she was not a young woman. Mary Mace of Kittery may be Mary (Jenkins) Mace, born 21 February 1709/10, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Dixon) Jenkins, who had married Reuben Mace Jr. on 10 November

¹⁹ John Eldridge Frost, comp., *Maine Probate Abstracts*, 2 vols. (Camden, Maine, 1991), 2:783, citing York Co. Probate Records, 13:158 (hereafter cited as Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts*).

²⁰ *Amesbury VRs*, 363, 375. The published vital records include “Records of Amesbury and Hampton Monthly Meeting, Society of Friends,” and these entries are from the Quaker records.

²¹ *Salisbury VRs*, 72; *Gen. Dict. Me. & N.H.*, 201.

²² York Co. Deeds, 24:250 [Family History Library (FHL), Salt Lake City, film #12,652].

²³ *Amesbury VRs*, 294, 364; citing Amesbury and Hampton Quaker records.

²⁴ “Friends Records, Dover, N.H., Monthly Meeting,” NHGR 1(1903):59 (hereafter cited as “Friends Records, Dover”): “Samuel Gould of Berwick in the County of York, in the province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, and Mary Mace, of Kittery, in the province aforesaid, married in Dover, May 17, 1755”; see also “Friends Records, Dover,” NHGR 4(1907):65.

1726.²⁵ Reuben participated in the military action against the French at Louisbourg in 1745, but no death date has been found that would establish whether his wife Mary was widowed by 1755.²⁶ Mary Mace could also be the daughter of Reuben and Mary (Jenkins) Mace, who was baptized on 10 August 1728.²⁷

Mary (Mace) Gould apparently died before 22 August 1761 when Samuel married, third, SARAH (HORNE) HANSON in Dover.²⁸ When Samuel wrote his will in 1764, his wife's name was given as "Sarah." The Friends Records of Dover specified that Samuel and his wife, Sarah Hanson, had no children, presumably there were also no children from his marriage to Mary Mace, but that is not explicitly stated since Mary Mace had died well before the family groupings were entered in the records.²⁹ Sarah (Horne) Hanson was born, probably at Dover, on 31 August 1714, a daughter of William and Mary (Otis) Horne of Dover.³⁰ She previously married Isaac Hanson on 31 July 1734 in Dover.³¹ Isaac, the son of John and Elizabeth (Varney) Hanson, was born 25 February 1714/5 in Dover and died there 15 January 1758.³² Sarah was a member of the Dover Friends community.³³

²⁵ Joseph Crook Anderson II and Lois Ware Thurston, *Vital Records of Kittery, Maine, to the Year 1892* (Camden, Maine, 1991), 34 (birth and parentage) 65 (marriage) (hereafter cited as Anderson and Thurston, *Kittery VRs*).

²⁶ Stackpole, *Old Kittery*, 550; Henry S. Burrage, *Maine at Louisburg in 1745* (Augusta, 1910), 69, 81.

²⁷ Robert J. Dunkle and Valerie Ruocco, "Parish Records of the First Church and Society of Kittery, Maine, 1714 to 1791," *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* [NEHGR] 151(1997):231.

²⁸ "Friends Records, Dover," NHGR, 1(1903):59, 4(1907):70.

²⁹ "Friends Records, Dover," NHGR 4(1907):70. The records, with family groupings of spouses and children, was not a contemporaneous record, but a later listing of family groupings that was not done until at least the 1790s. Frequently earlier spouses were not mentioned unless there were children. The family groupings were made at least three decades after the death of Mary (Mace) Gould.

³⁰ "Friends Records, Dover," NHGR 2(905):123. The birth date of Sarah is given as "31, 6th mo. 1714." Since the date is old style (and since the 6th month new style is June, which does not have 31 days), it is readily apparent that she was born in August. On Sarah's mother, Mary Otis, see Horatio N. Otis, "The Otis Genealogy," NEHGR 5(1851):197.

³¹ "Friends Records, Dover," NHGR 1(1903):53: "Isaac Hanson, son of John Hanson of Dover in ye province of New Hampshire, deceased, and of Elizabeth his wife, and Sarah Horn, daughter of William and Mary Horn, of ye same Dover, married in Dover, July 31, 1734." See also "Hanson Family of New Hampshire and Maine, Generations #4-6," online at <http://home.earthlink.net/~hansonmaltby/hanson_newhampshire_3.html>.

³² *Vital Records of Dover, New Hampshire 1686-1850* (Dover, N.H., 1894), 13, 47. There are two death entries, one with the date of 12 Jan. 1758. The more complete entry is probably the most correct: "Isaac Hanson Departed this life January the 15th 1758 on Sabbath Day about 4 o'clock afternoon of an apperplect [*sic*] fit."

³³ Some genealogists have said that Sarah (Horne) Hanson, wife of Isaac Hanson, married Thomas Tuttle after the death of Isaac Hanson. Tuttle was b. 15 March 1699/1700 in Dover, son of John and Judith (Otis) Tuttle. (See "Hanson Family of NH and ME," Generations #4-6," note 31 above, and John Wentworth, *Wentworth Genealogy: English and American*, 4 vols. [Boston, 1878], 2:208n [hereafter cited as Wentworth, *Wentworth Genealogy*].) These sources also indicate

Samuel's will, dated 29 May 1764 and proved on 27 July 1779, mentions his wife Sarah, his sons "Samuel Gould, Jr." and Mussey Gould, his three daughters Mary "Gepson," Sarah Morrill, and Judith Brown, and two grandsons, Samuel and Ezra Gould, described as the sons of "my son Samuel Gould, Jr." The will appoints his son Samuel sole executor. The will was witnessed by Elijah Jenkins (probably the twin brother of Mary Jenkins, the first wife of Samuel³'s son Samuel⁴ Gould),³⁴ Andrew Austin, and Enoch Page, with Jenkins and Austin giving a solemn affirmation rather than an oath since they were both Quakers.³⁵

Children of Samuel³ and his 1st wife, Lydia (Dow) Gould, all b. Amesbury, Mass.:³⁶

- i MARY⁴ GOULD, b. 15 Feb. 1722/3, d. before 19 Oct. 1785 when her husband remarried; m. [date unknown] WILLIAM JEPSON,³⁷ bp. Wells, Maine, 3 June 1722, son of William and Elizabeth (Boothby?) Jepson,³⁸ d. after 3 May 1797.³⁹ William m. (2) Wells, 19 Oct. 1785, Mercy (Butland) Rines.⁴⁰ "Mary Gepson" was named in the will of her father, Samuel Gould.

Children of William and Mary⁴ (Gould) Jepson, possibly others:⁴¹

- 1 *Anna Jepson*, b. say 1751 (if age 18 at marriage), d. 18 Jan. 1834,⁴² m. Berwick, 26 Oct. 1769, Enoch Peaslee, son of Joseph and Martha Peaslee of Newton,

that Sarah (Hanson) Tuttle died in 1812. There is a Thomas Tuttle who married a Sarah Hanson, but he was Thomas, son of Thomas Tuttle (b. 1699/1700), and his wife Sarah Hanson was a daughter of John and Phebe Hanson, not Sarah (Horne) Hanson ("Friends Records, Dover," NHGR 1[1903]: 61). Wentworth has two Sarah Hansons in the same family and has one married to Thomas Tuttle and the other to "— Gould" (*Wentworth Genealogy*, 2:208–9n).

³⁴ Elijah Jenkins, son of Reynold and Elizabeth (Canney) Jenkins (Stackpole, *Old Kittery*, 550).

³⁵ Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts*, 2:783, citing York Co. Probate Records, 13:158.

³⁶ Their births recorded in *Amesbury VRs*, 113.

³⁷ Donald Lines Jacobus, "The Gipson or Jepson Family of Maine," *The American Genealogist* [TAG] 18(1941):172–92, at 176 (hereafter cited as Jacobus, "Gipson Family").

³⁸ "Records of the First Church of Wells, Me.," NEHGR 75(1921):52; Jacobus, "Gipson Family," 173–76.

³⁹ William Jepson (Gipson/Gypson), the father of William Jepson, was from Moywater, County Mayo, northern Ireland, and was of Scottish Presbyterian background. He was one of a number of settlers who came from Ireland to Maine about 1720. His wife was Elizabeth, probably maiden name of Boothby. He was granted land in Biddeford in 1720, and in 1721 he was accepted as a member of the church in Wells, where his sons William and James were baptized in 1722 and 1724, respectively. William was killed in an Indian raid in 1723 and his wife Elizabeth remarried John Webber. See Jacobus, "Gipson Family," 172–87; Edward Emerson Bourne, *The History of Wells and Kennebunk* (Portland, 1875), 313 (Jepson), 315 (Jepsum); Alan H. Hawkins, *A Genealogy of the Jipson/Jepson/Gipson Family of Maine* (South Portland, Maine, 1991).

⁴⁰ Hope Moody Shelley, ed., *Vital Records of Wells, Maine, 1619–1950* (Rockport, Maine, 2005), 85 (hereafter cited as Shelley, *Wells VRs*), which gives the bride's name as Mercy "Barnes." Jacobus provides evidence to suggest that "Barnes" was a misreading of "Rines" ("Gipson Family," 176).

⁴¹ All information on the children, unless otherwise cited, from Jacobus, "Gipson Family," 179–80.

⁴² "Records of the Society of Friends at Berwick (North Berwick), Me.," NEHGR 72(1918): 259 (hereafter cited as "Friends Records, Berwick").

N.H. William and Mary Jepson were of Wells. 8 children, all b. Berwick. The family moved to Falmouth in 1796.⁴³

- 2 *Judith Jepson*, b. say 1757 (if age 18 at marriage); m. Caleb Hanson in 1775 in Berwick.⁴⁴ The family moved to Vassalborough. Judith and Caleb were “dis-owned” by the Berwick Friends meeting in 1803, but two of their children remained members of the Berwick community after their parents left.⁴⁵
 - 3 *Jedediah Jepson*, b. 1758, d. 10 April 1822,⁴⁶ m. Berwick, 1 Nov. 1781, Margaret Robinson,⁴⁷ b. Berwick, 1 Dec. 1759, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Bean) Robinson,⁴⁸ d. 1822.⁴⁹ Jedediah was “of Wells” at the time of the marriage. They were the parents of 10 children, all b. Berwick. The family including all the children moved to Vassalborough by 1806.⁵⁰
 - 4 *William Jepson*, b. 18 March 1761, d. 26 Feb. 1843,⁵¹ m. Wells, 23 July 1781, Abigail Varney,⁵² b. 31 May 1765,⁵³ daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Varney) Varney of Dover, Berwick, and Wells,⁵⁴ living when her husband made his will in 1834.⁵⁵ They were the parents of 8 children.⁵⁶
 - 5 (possibly) *Elizabeth Jepson*, m. Wells, 12 Dec. 1785, James Jepson.⁵⁷ James was probably a son of James² Jepson (*William*¹) and the brother of William² Jepson (*William*¹), making Elizabeth and James first cousins.⁵⁸
- ii SARAH GOULD, b. 5 Apr 1725; m. Berwick, 28 Jan. 1762, JEDEDIAH MORRILL as his 3rd wife,⁵⁹ b. Kittery, 29 Aug. 1711, son of John and Hannah (Dixon) Mor-

⁴³ “Friends Records, Dover,” NHGR 1(1903):67: “Enoch Peaslee, son of Joseph Peaslee, of Newton, in the province of New Hampshire, in New England, and Martha his wife, and Anna Jepson, daughter of William Jepson, of Wells, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, and Mary his wife, married in Berwick October 26, 1769.”

⁴⁴ “Friends Records, Dover,” NHGR 5(1908):31. The full marriage date is not given.

⁴⁵ The Dover records do not confirm her as a daughter of William and Mary (Gould) Jepson; however, the number of families in the Dover and Berwick Quaker communities was small and relatively closed, and Judith is a name that recurs frequently in the generations of Samuel³ Gould of Berwick and his son Samuel⁴.

⁴⁶ “Friends Records, Dover,” NHGR 5(1908):60.

⁴⁷ “Friends Records, Dover,” NHGR 1(1904):116.

⁴⁸ “Friends Records, Dover,” NHGR 4(1907):69.

⁴⁹ “Friends Records, Dover,” NHGR 5(1908):60.

⁵⁰ “Friends Records, Dover,” NHGR 4(1907):60 (birthdates of children); the Berwick Friends sent a certificate for the family on 28 Feb. 1806 (“Friends Records, Berwick,” NEHGR 75[1921]:5).

⁵¹ Birth and death dates from “Friends Records, Berwick,” NEHGR 72(1918):270.

⁵² Shelley, *Wells VRs*, 76. “Friends Records, Berwick,” NEHGR 72(1918):270, incorrectly identifies William’s wife as Abigail “Jepson.” Shelley, *Wells VRs*, 76, identifies the groom as William Jepson Jr., and correctly identifies the bride as Abigail Varney.

⁵³ “Friends Records, Berwick,” NEHGR 72(1918):270.

⁵⁴ Jacobus, *Gipson Family*, 182.

⁵⁵ York Co. Probate Records, 53:430.

⁵⁶ “Friends Records, Berwick,” NEHGR 72(1918):270.

⁵⁷ Shelley, *Wells VRs*, 76.

⁵⁸ See also Jacobus, “Gipson Family,” 180–81.

⁵⁹ “Friends Records, Dover,” NHGR 1(1903):2: “Jedediah Morrill, of Berwick, in the county of York, in the province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, son of John Morrill and Hannah his wife, of Kittery, in the county and province aforesaid, and Sarah Gould, daughter of Samuel

rell of Kittery,⁶⁰ d. 26 April 1776.⁶¹ He had m. (1) Dover, N.H., 1 Dec. 1734, Elizabeth Jenkins,⁶² b. Kittery, 8 June 1713, daughter of Reynold and Elizabeth (Canney) Jenkins of Kittery and a sister of Samuel⁴ Gould's 1st wife.⁶³ He had m. (2) Hampton, N.H., 20 Oct. 1737, Anna Dow, who d. 21 May 1761.⁶⁴ By his 1st wife Jedediah had 1 child who d. in infancy and 5 children by his 2nd wife.⁶⁵ Sarah and Jedediah apparently did not have any children. In her father's will she is identified as "Sarah Morrell." The will of Jedediah Morrell of Berwick, yeoman, dated 18 March 1775 and proved on 7 May 1776, names his wife Sarah, daughter Peace Morrell, and sons Abraham, Josiah, Winthrop, and John.⁶⁶ On 20 March 1790, Sarah was issued a certificate from the Dover Friends Monthly Meeting to the Falmouth, Maine, Monthly Meeting, affirming that she was a member in good standing of the Dover Meeting, and she apparently moved to Falmouth at that time.⁶⁷

- iii MUSSEY GOULD, b. 25 April 1727, d. by 1810,⁶⁸ m (1) Dover, N.H., 28 Nov. 1751, MARTHA FRY,⁶⁹ b. Kittery, 5 Nov. 1726, daughter of William Fry and Abigail (Varney) Fry,⁷⁰ d 1765.⁷¹ He m. (2) Dover, N.H., 27 Jan 1768, ELIZABETH (ROBINSON) TIBBETTS,⁷² daughter of Timothy and Mary (Allen) Robinson of Dover.⁷³

Gould and Lydia his first wife, of Berwick, married in Berwick, January 28, 1762." See also "Friends Records, Berwick," NEHGR 72(1919):255.

⁶⁰ Anderson and Thurston, *Kittery VRs*, 30; his parents' marriage on 18 March 1700/1 in *Gen. Dict. Me. & N.H.*, 493.

⁶¹ "Friends Records, Dover," NHGR 4(1907):120.

⁶² "Friends Records, Berwick," NEHGR 72(1918):255.

⁶³ Anderson and Thurston, *Kittery VRs*, 41; "Friends Records, Dover," NHGR 1(1903):53-54: "Jedediah Morrell, son of John Morrell of ye town of Kittery, in the province of ye Massachusetts Bay in New England, and of Hannah his wife, and Elizabeth Jenkins, daughter of Reynold Jenkins and Elizabeth his wife, of ye same Kittery aforesaid, married in Dover December 5, 1734."

⁶⁴ Stackpole, *Old Kittery*, 621.

⁶⁵ "Friends Records, Dover," NHGR 3(1905):32, names three of Jedediah and Anna's children. All children named in Stackpole, *Old Kittery*, 621.

⁶⁶ Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts*, 2:740, citing York Co. Probate Records, 13:39.

⁶⁷ "Friends Records, Dover," NHGR 4(1907):120.

⁶⁸ *Amesbury VRs*, 113. In the marriage record of his daughter Elizabeth, 18 April 1810, Mussey is referred to as "late of Dover."

⁶⁹ "Friends Records, Dover," NHGR 1(1903):58: "Mussey Gould, son of Samuel Gould and Lydia his wife, of Berwick, in the county of York, in the province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, and Martha Fry, daughter of William Fry and Abigail his wife, of Kittery, in the county and province aforesaid, married in Dover, November 28, 1751."

⁷⁰ Anderson and Thurston, *Kittery VRs*, 62; her parents' marriage on 15 July 1725 reported in Stackpole, *Old Kittery*, 433. See also Ellen Frye Barker, *Frye Genealogy* (New York, 1920), 15 (hereafter cited as Barker, *Frye Genealogy*).

⁷¹ Stackpole, *Old Kittery*, 433.

⁷² "Friends Records, Dover," NHGR 1(1903):66: "Mussey Gould, son of Samuel Gould and Lydia his former wife, deceased, of Berwick, in the county of York, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, and Elizabeth Tibbetts, daughter of Timothy Robinson and Mary his wife, of Dover, in New Hampshire, married in Dover, January 27, 1768."

⁷³ "Friends Records, Dover," NHGR 2(1904):149, which lists Elizabeth as Timothy's daughter, but does not give her birth date. It does indicate that she married Obadiah Tibbetts. Elizabeth Gould is named in the will of her father, Timothy Robinson, probated 10 Dec. 1783 (Helen F. Evans, ed.,

She had m. (1) Obadiah Tibbetts, who was styled “deceased of Rochester [N.H.] when his real estate was divided in 1788, years after his death; “Mrs. Elizabeth Gould, Wife of Mussey Gould & late wife & relict of Obadiah,” was one of the devisees.⁷⁴

Children of Mussey⁴ and Martha (Fry) Gould:⁷⁵

- 1 *Elihu*⁵ *Gould*, b. Berwick, 26 April 1753,⁷⁶ d Lynn, Mass., 19 Nov 1781;⁷⁷ m. Lynn, 16 April 1777, Lois Farrington,⁷⁸ b Lynn, 27 June 1748, daughter of Daniel and Abigail (Breed) Farrington,⁷⁹ d. Lynn, 6 Nov. 1845, age 87 years.⁸⁰ She m. (2) Lynn, 22 Dec. 1783, Simeon Breed.⁸¹ Elihu and Lois had 2 children, the last born ten days after his father died.⁸²
- 2 *Isaiah Gould*, d. 11 Oct. 1798; of “Rochester,” N.H. when he m (1) Dover, N.H., 27 March 1782, Mary Hoag, b. Dover, 1 March 1758, daughter of Enoch and Judith (Varney) Hoag of Dover,⁸³ d. 17 June 1794.⁸⁴ As a resident of Dover, Isaiah m. (2) Dover, 23 Sept. 1795, Abigail Hanson, who d. 10 Oct. 1816, daughter of Silas and Abigail (Varney) Hanson of Dover.⁸⁵ The family moved to Sandwich, N.H., probably after Isaiah died because his probate documents specify that he was “of Dover.” 4 children with 1st wife and 1 child with 2nd wife mentioned in Friends records and Isaiah’s will.⁸⁶
- 3 *Stephen Gould*, no additional information, but likely deceased by 1771 when not mentioned in his grandfather William Fry’s will.⁸⁷

Abstracts of the Probate Records of Strafford Co., NH, 1771–1799 [Bowie, Md., 1983], 223–24, abstract #577 [hereafter cited as Evans, *Strafford Co. Probate Records*].

⁷⁴ Evans, *Strafford Co. Probate Records*, 163, abstract #672.

⁷⁵ Elihu, Isaiah, and Stephen, without birth dates, are listed as children of “Muzzey” and Martha (Frye) Gould in “Friends Records, Dover,” NHGR 4(1907):43. Martha is identified as an additional child on her marriage record. The 1 April 1771 will of William Fry, father of Martha Fry (who was deceased at the time), provides “to Elihu Gould 1 bed & to Isaiah Gould my best chest of draws [sic]” (*Maine Probate Abstracts*, 2:779, citing York Co. Probate Records, 13:145).

⁷⁶ John Eldridge Frost and Joseph Crook Anderson II, eds., *Vital Records of Berwick, South Berwick, and North Berwick, Maine* (Camden, Maine, 1993), 214.

⁷⁷ *Vital Record of Lynn, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 2 vols. (Salem, Mass., 1905–6), 2:487 (hereafter cited as *Lynn VRs*).

⁷⁸ *Lynn VRs*, 2:157, Elihu identified as “s[on of] Muzey and Martha of Rochester, N.H.”

⁷⁹ *Lynn VRs*, 1:145 (birth), 2:133 (parents’ marriage on 29 Aug. 1757).

⁸⁰ *Lynn VRs*, 2:436.

⁸¹ *Lynn VRs*, 2:157.

⁸² *Lynn VRs*, 1:164.

⁸³ “Friends Records, Dover,” NHGR 1(1904):116–17, which identifies the parents of both; her mother’s maiden name from Horatio N. Otis, “The Otis Genealogy,” NEHGR 5(1851):212; her birth recorded in “Friends Records, Dover,” NHGR 4(1907):67.

⁸⁴ “Friends Records, Dover,” NHGR 5(1908):61.

⁸⁵ “Friends Records, Dover,” NHGR 1(1904):125, which gives the marriage date and parents of both bride and groom; her parents’ marriage on 1 Nov. 1749 in “Friends Records, Dover,” NHGR 4(1907):39; her death from “Friends Records, Dover,” NHGR 5(1908):174.

⁸⁶ “Friends Records, Dover,” NHGR 5(1908):61–62, 174. The children also identified in the will of Isaiah Gould (Evans, *Probate Records of Strafford Co.*, 109–10, abstract #265); Abigail is mentioned in her father’s probate documents (ibid., 124, abstract #307).

⁸⁷ *Maine Probate Abstracts*, 2:779, citing York Co. Probate Records, 13:145.

- 4 *Martha Gould*, d 1 Jan. 1832;⁸⁸ m. Dover, 1 Nov. 1797, John Fry,⁸⁹ b. 4 March 1767, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Hussey) Fry of Kittery, d. 22 Dec. 1833.⁹⁰ Martha was “of Dover” at the time of the marriage. 4 children b. Berwick.⁹¹ Children of Mussey and Elizabeth (Robinson) (Tibbetts) Gould:⁹²
- 5 *Elizabeth Gould*, m. Dover, 18 April 1810, Isaiah Green of Pittsfield, N.H., as his 2nd wife, son of Abraham and his 1st wife Phebe (Green) Green of Pittsfield.⁹³ Isaiah had m. (1) Pittsfield, 24 Nov. 1802, Ruth Gove.⁹⁴
- 6 *Obadiah Gould*, b. N.H., ca. 1777,⁹⁵ d. 11 Jul 1860;⁹⁶ m. (1) Mary Cook, b. 29 Oct. 1762, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Varney) Cook of Dover, d. 21 March 1835;⁹⁷ m. (2) Sarah Estes, b. Falmouth, Maine, 10 June 1782, daughter of Simeon and Hannah (Austin) Estes, d. 1864.⁹⁸ He became a “prominent Qua

⁸⁸ “Friends Records, Berwick,” NEHGR 72(1918):266.

⁸⁹ “Friends Records, Dover,” NHGR 1(1904):127; “Friends Records, Berwick,” NEHGR 72(1918):266.

⁹⁰ His dates of birth and death and parentage in Barker, *Frye Genealogy*, 17. Stackpole, *Old Kittery*, 434, states that Ebenezer Fry m. (1) 4 Nov. 1760, Mary Buffum, who d. 15 April 1764; m. (2) 2 Oct. 1765, Mary Hussey; m. (3) 30 Jan. 1783, Bathsheba Allen. The Dover Friends records do not specify the maiden name of Ebenezer’s wife, but Stackpole specifies that John was the son of the 2nd wife, Mary Hussey. Stackpole also states that John, son of Ebenezer, married “Martha Buffum of N. Berwick” and does not report a 2nd wife. The Dover and Berwick Friends records do not show this marriage. Since John’s *father* married a Buffum, it appears that this is an error by Stackpole, and John’s wife was Martha *Gould* not Buffum. Barker, *Frye Genealogy*, 17, states that John married Martha *Gould*, and Barker’s ages clearly indicate that John’s mother was Ebenezer’s 2nd wife, Mary Hussey of Dover. Barker also gives the dates for Ebenezer Frye’s 1st marriage to Mary Buffum (4 Nov. 1760) and her death (15 April 1764).

⁹¹ “Friends Records, Berwick,” NEHGR 72(1918):266.

⁹² Elizabeth’s identity as a daughter of Mussey and Elizabeth is given on her marriage record. Obadiah is named as another child in Stackpole, *Old Kittery*, 462.

⁹³ “Friends Records, Dover,” NHGR 1(1904):167. The Friends records do not mention that this was the 2nd marriage of Isaiah Green, and they incorrectly record that Isaiah was the son of Abraham Green, and his wife Lois. Lois was Abraham’s 2nd wife and she was living at the time of the marriage. Isaiah was the son of Abraham and his first wife Phoebe Green. See Epson, N.H., town website, at <www.epsomhistory.com/genealogy/f1276.htm#f7538>.

⁹⁴ William Henry Gove, *The Gove Book: The American Family of Gove* (Salem, MA: Perley, 1922), 106. Gove incorrectly reports Isaiah’s 2nd wife as “Sarah” (not Elizabeth) Gould, although he has her correct parents—Mussey and Elizabeth Gould.

⁹⁵ Aged 83 years in Isaiah Gould household, 1860 U.S. Census, Casco, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 148, #154/155.

⁹⁶ Stackpole, *Old Kittery*, 462.

⁹⁷ Birth, parentage, and death dates from “Cook-L Archives,” online at <<http://listsearches.rootsweb.com/th/read/COOK/2000-01/0947161893>>.

⁹⁸ Her birth in Simeon Estes family record, recorded in “A Record of Births and Deaths within Falmouth Monthly Meeting” (manuscript, n.d., Maine Historical Society, Portland), 29; her parents’ marriage on 30 April 1777 in “Society of Friends, Falmouth, Maine, monthly meeting, marriage records, 1751–1900,” compiled from the original records by Dorothy Small (typescript, n.d., Maine Historical Society), p. 6; her death date given in Estes and Austin family records online at <http://home.earthlink.net/~herblst/estes_family.htm>.

- ker minister,” serving in Windham as early as 1811.⁹⁹ In 1814 he built the first home on Quaker Ridge, Casco, and remained in the area near Lake Sebago.¹⁰⁰
- iv SAMUEL GOULD, b. 19 June 1729, d. after 19 Feb. 1791 when the Dover Friends community “disowned” him, which they would not have done if he had already died,¹⁰¹ m. (1) Dover, N.H., 7 Sept. 1751, MARY JENKINS,¹⁰² b. Kittery, 13 March 1724/5, daughter of Reynold and Elizabeth (Canney) Jenkins,¹⁰³ d. by late 1761 when Samuel remarried; m (2) Dover, 23 Dec. 1761, MARGERY HUSSEY,¹⁰⁴ daughter of Job and his 2nd wife Anna (Evans) Hussey of Dover.¹⁰⁵ Samuel was identified as “of Berwick” as early as his 1st marriage on 7 Nov. 1751, and he was still a resident of that town 28 years later when he was named executor of his father’s will, 27 Nov. 1779. He was not in Berwick at the time of the 1790 census, but he was in Coxhall [Lyman] living immediately next to his son Ezra Gould.¹⁰⁶ The will of Samuel’s father, Samuel³ Gould, mentions by name two of his grandsons, both sons of Samuel⁴—Samuel and Ezra. The Friends records of Dover provide some additional family information, referenced in the footnotes, but the records were produced years after the births, marriages, and deaths took place and they are incomplete. Furthermore, by the time these family records were compiled, this Samuel and his children were no longer involved with the Dover Friends commu-

⁹⁹ Stackpole, *Old Kittery*, 462; Harry Edward Mitchell and R. C. Russell, *The Windham Register, 1904* (Kents Hill, Maine, 1904), 28.

¹⁰⁰ Melissa Kluge, “The History of Casco, Maine,” rewritten by Jen Morton and Georgette Burgess, online at http://cascomaine.org/CM_History.php; see also Obadiah Gould household, 1820 U.S. Census, Gorham, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 129; Obadiah Gould household, 1830 U.S. Census, Raymond, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 265 [Casco was separated from Raymond in 1841]; Obediah Gould household, 1850 U.S. Census, Windham, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 178, #388/417; Isaiah Gould household, 1860 U.S. Census, Casco, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 148, #154/155.

¹⁰¹ “Friends Records, Dover,” NHGR 4(1907):120.

¹⁰² “Friends Records, Dover,” NHGR 1(1903):58: “Samuel Gould, son of Samuel Gould and Lydia his wife, of Berwick, in the county of York, in the province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, and Mary Jenkins, daughter of Renold Jenkins, deceased, and Elizabeth his wife, of Kittery, in the county and province aforesaid, married in Dover, November 7, 1751.”

¹⁰³ Anderson and Thurston, *Kittery VRs*, 41; “Friends Records, Dover,” NHGR 2(1904):80.

¹⁰⁴ “Friends Records, Dover,” NGHR 1(1903):62: “Samuel Gould, son of Samuel Gould and Lydia his first wife, of Berwick, in the county of York, in ye province of ye Massachusetts Bay, in New England, and Margery Hussey, daughter of Job Hussey and Anna his [wife] of Somersworth, in ye province of New Hampshire, married in Dover, December 23, 1761.”

¹⁰⁵ Henry Sewall Webster, “Richard Hussey and His Descendants,” NHGR 6(1909):100; Anna’s maiden name from Robert S. Canney, *The Early Marriages of Strafford County, New Hampshire, 1630–1850* (Bowie, Md., 1991), 287.

¹⁰⁶ Samuel Gould household, 1790 Federal Census, Coxhall, York Co., Maine (*Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790: Maine* [Washington, 1908], 59, column c [hereafter cited as *Heads of Families, 1790, Maine*]). The original census list of Coxhall heads of household in 1790 apparently follows the order in which the households were visited by the enumerator, because names are not in alphabetical order. Samuel and Ezra lived immediately adjacent to each other, strongly suggesting that they were related. Thomas Gould (of the family of Nathaniel Gould of Wells) was thirty-one households away from these two. Samuel’s son Samuel, who m. Sarah Maddox of Wells, 18 Sept. 1790, is likely not the head of household in Coxhall. The household of Samuel in Coxhall in 1790 had 1 male over 16, 1 male under 16, and 2 females—not the numbers one would expect for an unmarried man or a newly married couple.

nity.¹⁰⁷ Based on these records and information gleaned from other sources, the family of Samuel⁴ Gould is reconstructed below.

Children of Samuel⁴ and Mary (Jenkins) Gould:¹⁰⁸

- 1 *Ezra*⁵ *Gould*, listed as the 1st child in the Dover Friends records. He probably d. young, before Samuel and his 2nd wife named a son Ezra.
- 2 *Elizabeth Gould*, b. Berwick, reportedly 15 Sept. 1756, d. 21 Oct. 1814, probably in Sandwich, N.H.,¹⁰⁹ m. Dover, N.H., 18 March 1786, as his 2nd wife, Joseph Meader of Rochester, N.H.,¹¹⁰ b. Durham, N.H., 14 Nov. 1753, son of Joseph and Martha (Marshall) Meader, d. Sandwich, N.H., 16 June 1820.¹¹¹ He had m. (1) Newington, N.H., 8 Aug. 1773, Abigail Field, b. 19 Jan. 1756, daughter of John and Mary (—) Field, d. 15 Dec. 1784.¹¹² They had 4 children. Elizabeth and Joseph Meader initially lived in Rochester, N.H., but in 1807 they moved to Sandwich, N.H.¹¹³ 10 children, all b. Rochester. Three of the children of Joseph and Elizabeth and one child (Valentine) of Joseph and his 1st wife Abigail married children of Joseph and Hulda (Case) Hoag.¹¹⁴
- 3 *Lydia Gould*, b. Berwick, 29 Nov. 1761, d. 29 Aug. 1791, apparently unmarried.¹¹⁵ Her birth occurred just a month before her father remarried. It would appear that her mother, Mary (Jenkins) Gould, died in childbirth when she was born, and Samuel remarried quickly because of the newborn.

Children of Samuel and Margery (Hussey) Gould:

- 4 *Samuel Gould*, b. probably in Berwick, ca. 1761, d. Brownville, Maine, 16 April 1849, aged 88 years,¹¹⁶ of Coxhall when he filed intentions at Wells, 18 Sept. 1790, to marry Sarah (“Sally”) Maddox,¹¹⁷ b. ca. 1772, d. Brownville, 5 April 1856, aged 84 years.¹¹⁸ Samuel and his family settled in Brownville. In 1810

¹⁰⁷ For details on the grandchildren of Samuel Gould, see “Samuel (III) Gould of Amesbury, Massachusetts, and Berwick and Coxhall, Maine,” to be posted at <www.asgfh.org/>.

¹⁰⁸ “Friends Records, Dover,” NHGR 4(1907):43. This record names three children for Samuel and Mary (Jenkins) Gould—Ezra, Elizabeth, and Lydia, with a birth date only provided for Lydia.

¹⁰⁹ “Flink-Hanson Family Genealogy, online at <<http://wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=REG&db=leanarandall&id=112215>> (hereafter cited as Flink-Hanson Genealogy).

¹¹⁰ “Friends Records, Dover,” NHGR 1(1904):118–19: “Joseph Meader, of Rochester, son of Joseph Meader and Martha his wife, deceased, in the county of Strafford, and state of New Hampshire, and Elizabeth Gould, daughter of Samuel Gould, of Berwick, in the county of York, and Mary [Jenkins] his wife, deceased, married in Dover, March 18, 1786.”

¹¹¹ Flink-Hanson Genealogy.

¹¹² Flink-Hanson Genealogy.

¹¹³ “Friends Records, Dover,” NHGR 5(1908):122–23.

¹¹⁴ Flink-Hanson Genealogy; see also “Descendants of Richard Hoag of Boston, MA,” online at <www.hdhdata.org/roots/h2710.html>.

¹¹⁵ “Friends Records, Dover,” NHGR 4(1907):43, which does not mention a husband or children.

¹¹⁶ *Maine Cemetery Inscriptions: Piscataquis County*, Maine Old Cemetery Association Special Publication No. 4, CD-Rom (Rockport, Maine, 2004), image 158, citing gravestone, Brownville Village Cemetery (hereafter cited as *Piscataquis Co. Inscriptions*).

¹¹⁷ Shelley, *Wells VRs*, 110.

¹¹⁸ *Piscataquis Co. Inscriptions*, image 158, buried with Samuel. Sally’s parentage is unproven, but she was likely a daughter of one of the two John “Maddix” families living in Wells in 1790 (*Heads of Families, 1790, Maine*, 69, column c). John Maddock m. Wells, (ints.) 22 Aug. 1747, Sarah Kimball, and John Maddock m. Wells, 3 Aug. 1771, Sarah Butland (*Wells VRs*, 27, 67).

he was in Twp. 5, Range 8, Hancock Co. (now Brownville), near his brother Ezra, who was in Twp. 4, Range 7 (Sebec). Samuel appears in 1840 in Brownville, aged 70–80. In 1850 his widow, Sally, aged 75, was living with her married daughter.¹¹⁹ 4 children.

- 5 *Ezra Gould*, b. possibly Somersworth, N.H., 1 March 1764, d. 26 May 1855, probably in Sebec, Maine;¹²⁰ m. (1) Coxhall, 25 Nov. 1790, Rebecca Nock (Nocks/Knox),¹²¹ b. Somersworth, N.H., 3 Dec. 1762, daughter of Ebenezer Nock and his 2nd wife Mary (Randall) (Ricker) Nock,¹²² d. 22 Nov 1822, aged 60 years, and buried in the Harriman Corner Cemetery, Sebec.¹²³ [Ezra's sister, Sarah Gould, married Rebecca's brother Reuben Nock, also in Coxhall, a year before Ezra and Rebecca's marriage. Though possibly Ezra and certainly Rebecca were born in New Hampshire, both were "of Coxhall," Maine when they were married in 1790.] Ezra m. (2) (int.) Sebec, 25 April 1823, Hannah Clark "of Ripley in the County of Somerset."¹²⁴ Ezra left Coxhall before 1800 (not listed there in the 1800 census), and in 1810 he was in Township 4, Range 7, Hancock Co. (Sebec) with his younger brother Abel.¹²⁵ In nearby Township 2, Range 7 (later Kilmarnock, today Medford), was the family of Reuben Nock, Ezra's brother-in-law and sister.¹²⁶ Ezra was one of fourteen residents who protested against a petition for the incorporation of Sebec in Aug. 1811, but shortly after incorporation at the town meeting in April 1812 he was elected to serve as one of three members of a committee "to settle with the selectmen at the end of the year."¹²⁷ Ezra remained in Sebec, but their six children moved to the Milo area after their deaths.

¹¹⁹ Samuel Gould household, 1810 U.S. Census, Twp. 5, Range 8, Hancock Co., Maine, p. 626; Ezra Gould household, 1810 U.S. Census, Twp. 4, Range 7, Hancock Co., Maine, p. 625; Samuel Gould household, 1840 U.S. Census, Brownville, Piscataquis Co., Maine, p. 3; Andrew Page household, 1850 U.S. Census, Brownville, Piscataquis Co., Maine, p. 360, #18/18.

¹²⁰ Betty A. N. Devine, "Descendants of Thomas Nock, 1617–1666, Nocks and Knox Families," online at <<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nocknocksknox1617/>> (hereafter cited as "Thomas Nock Descs"). In 1850 Ezra's birthplace was given as New Hampshire (Rebecca Gould household, 1850 U.S. Census, Sebec, Piscataquis Co., Maine, p. 267, #178/178).

¹²¹ "Early Vital Records of Lyman, Maine," NEHGR 95(1941):190.

¹²² "The Diary of Master Joseph Tate of Somersworth, N.H.," NEHGR 73(1919):307–8; Wentworth, *Wentworth Genealogy*, 1:252–53.

¹²³ *Piscataquis Co. Inscriptions*, image 978.

¹²⁴ Sebec VRs, p. 15 [FHL film #12,072]. The town record does not identify Ezra as the son of Samuel Gould or the widower of Rebecca, but Rebecca died about six months before this marriage of Ezra. He would have been 59 and likely to have remarried. There was no other Ezra Gould living in Sebec at that time who would have been of marriageable age. Hannah Clark was identified as "Miss." In 1830 Ezra Gould was head of a household in Sebec with 4 males and 1 female. The oldest male, presumably Ezra, was 60–70, the correct age. The woman in the household was age 50–60, indicating that Hannah was an older woman (Ezra Gould household, 1830 U.S. Census, Sebec, Penobscot Co., Maine, p. 286).

¹²⁵ Ezra Gould household, 1810 U.S. Census, Twp. 4, Range 7, Hancock Co., Maine, p. 625.

¹²⁶ Reuben Knox household, 1810 U.S. Census, Twp. 2, Range 7, Hancock Co., Maine, p. 624.

¹²⁷ Maj. Wainwright Cushing, "Early History of the Town of Sebec," *Historical Collections of Piscataquis Co., Maine* (Dover, 1910), 11, 17 (hereafter cited as Cushing, "Early History of Sebec)."

6 *Sarah Gould*, b. probably Berwick, say 1766–68,¹²⁸ d. probably before 1827 in Indiana, in which year she was not named in her husband's probate file; m. Coxhall, 26 Oct. 1789, Reuben Nock (Nocks/Knox) both "of Coxhall,"¹²⁹ b. Somersworth, N.H., 1 Jan. 1767 son of Ebenezer and his 2nd wife Mary (Randall) (Ricker) Nock,¹³⁰ d 15 Jan 1827 prob in Jefferson Co., Ind.¹³¹ Sarah's brother Ezra married Reuben's sister Rebecca. Sarah and Reuben did not remain long in Coxhall. They were not there in 1800, and in 1810 Reuben and his family were living in Twp. 2, Range 7, Hancock Co. [later Kilmarnock, today Medford].¹³² Among the nine families living in that township were John Hall, who had just married Reuben and Sarah's eldest daughter, Data (Theodate). Nearby was John's father, Hezekiah, and Sarah's brothers Ezra Gould and Abel Gould all in Twp., 4 Range 7 (Sebec).¹³³ Four of Sarah and Reuben's children married Hall children. About 1818 the families of Reuben Nock and Abel Gould (Sarah's brother) emigrated to the Ohio River Valley. They settled briefly in Rutland Twp., Meigs Co., Ohio.¹³⁴ In 1826, Reuben "Knox," two of his sons, and his brother-in-law Abel Gould

¹²⁸ I have found no specific record confirming that Sarah Gould, who married Reuben Nock, is the daughter of Samuel⁴ Gould. Records are not particularly good for this period of time, and because Sarah and Reuben Nock left Maine in 1818, they were not around to have *post facto* birth and other family records included in Maine vital records in any of the places they lived. However, the circumstantial evidence linking Sarah to Samuel is overwhelming: (1) Ezra Gould, who was definitely the son of Samuel Gould, married Reuben Nock's sister Rebecca in the same place (Coxhall/Lyman) as the Reuben Nock–Sarah Gould marriage. (2) Sarah was "of Coxhall" when she was married and Samuel was living in Coxhall next to Ezra and Rebecca. The only other Gould family in Coxhall about 1790 was Thomas Goold, a son of Nathaniel Goold of Wells, who was a contemporary of Sarah, not of the age to be her parent. There is no evidence to link Sarah with Nathaniel Goold of Wells. (3) The families of Reuben and Ezra settled near each other in Piscataquis Co. about the same time, along with the families of several other children of Samuel Gould—Samuel⁵ Gould, Judith (Gould) Dennet, and Abel Gould. (4) When Reuben and Sarah (Gould) Nock went to the Ohio Valley about 1818, they went with the family of Abel Gould—they were living next to each other in Meigs Co., Ohio, in 1820; they were both in Jefferson Co., Ind., in 1826; Abel's oldest daughter married a brother-in-law of three of Reuben and Sarah's children. (5) The name *Theodate* or *Data* for short, which was given to Sarah and Reuben's 1st child, was a Bachilor/Hussey family given name. The Gould family had links with the Christopher Hussey family. The name is particularly common in Hampden, N.H., an area which figures prominently in the family of Samuel³ Gould of Amesbury and Berwick. (6) Traditional New England naming patterns suggest a high probability that Sarah's father was Samuel, because their 1st son was named Ebenezer after Reuben's father and their 2nd son was named Samuel after Sarah's father. No children or grandchildren were named Nathaniel or Joseph, so there is a strong likelihood that she is not linked with those Gould families.

¹²⁹ "Early Vital Records of Lyman, Maine," NEHGR 95(1941):189–90.

¹³⁰ "The Diary of Master Joseph Tate of Somersworth, N.H.," NEHGR 73(1919):307–8; Wentworth, *Wentworth Genealogy*, 1:252–53.

¹³¹ Jefferson Co., Ind., Probate Records, estate of Reuben "Knox," B:265–67, C:15 [FHL film #1,310,225]. The probate record specifies his death date.

¹³² Reuben Knox household, 1810 U.S. Census, Twp. 2, Range 7, Hancock Co., Maine, p. 624.

¹³³ 1810 U.S. Census, Twp. 4, Range 7, Hancock Co., Maine, p. 625.

¹³⁴ Reuben Knox and Abel Gould households, 1820 U.S. Census, Rutland Twp., Meigs Co., Ohio, p. 115.

- were voters in Jefferson Co., Ind.¹³⁵ Reuben and Sarah's 9 children settled in and around Dearborn Co., Ind., where the Hall family had settled.¹³⁶
- 7 possibly *John Gould*, b. abt 1772; m. Coxhall, 12 April 1794, Sarah Yeaton of Coxhall.¹³⁷ John may be a child of Samuel⁴ Gould, and a principal reason for believing this is that he was living in Coxhall and married there. Sarah Yeaton is possibly the daughter of Richard Yeaton (bp. Berwick 2nd Church, 3 Sept. 1758) who m Berwick, 10 Nov. 1774, "Ameý" Brackett.¹³⁸ In 1790 Richard Yeaton was head of a large household in Coxhall,¹³⁹ and two of Richard's sisters, Joanna Chadbourn and Elizabeth Chadbourn, were also living there. Sarah Yeaton would have been the eldest of Richard's children. In 1790 Richard was living quite near Samuel and Ezra Gould. John Gould is not included in the list of possible children of Nathaniel Goold/Gould of Wells,¹⁴⁰ and Nathaniel's family was apparently the only other Gould family in Coxhall at this time, which suggests that his connection to Samuel is the most likely. No further information on John and Sarah (Yeaton) Gould is known.¹⁴¹
- 8 *Judith Gould*, b. say 1776, d. 19 July 1826,¹⁴² m. Coxhall, 29 May 1798, James Dennet/Dennett,¹⁴³ b. ca. 1775, son of John and Dorothy (Furbish) Dennett, d. after 1850 when he was living in Dover, Maine.¹⁴⁴ The James Dennett household was enumerated in Coxhall/Lyman in 1800, but in 1810 the family was with the families of Ezra Gould and Abel Gould, Judith's brothers, in Twp. 4, Range 7, Hancock Co. (Sebec).¹⁴⁵ In 1811 James signed the petition seeking

¹³⁵ "Madison Twp. Voters, 1826," online at <www.myindianahome.net/gen/jeff/records/polls/madv26.html>.

¹³⁶ For information on the children, see Betty A. N. Devine, "Descendants of Thomas Nock, 1617–1666: Nock, Nocks, and Knox Families," online at <<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nocknocksknox1617/>>.

¹³⁷ "Early Vital Records of Lyman, Maine," NEHGR 95(1941):190, 191.

¹³⁸ See Joseph C. Anderson, II., "The Yeatons of York Co., Maine," *York County Genealogical Society Journal*, 8 (1993):44–54. Mr. Anderson does not identify Sarah as a child of Richard.

¹³⁹ *Heads of Families, 1790, Maine*, 59, column c.

¹⁴⁰ Stackpole, *Old Kittery*, 464.

¹⁴¹ A John Gould appears in Phillipsburg (Hollis), Maine, immediately to the east of Coxhall/Lyman in the 1800 U.S. Census (p. 921) and several censuses afterward, but the wife of John who settled there was "Lydia." He appears to be related to James Gould, who was from Arundel, and has no apparent connection with the Samuel Gould family (see Martin H. Jewett and Oliver W. Hannaford, *A History of Hollis, Maine* [Farmington, Maine, 1976], 28; probate files of "John Gould of Hollis, Gentleman" and "James Gould of Hollis," in Joseph C. Anderson II., comp., *York Co, Maine Will Abstracts 1801–1858* [Camden, Maine:, 1997], 685, 1090 [citing York Co. Probate Records, 48:234 and 71:9]). In the 1830 Census of Milo, Penobscot Co. (p. 294), a John Gould appears in the area that later became Piscataquis Co. where most of the other children of Samuel⁴ Gould settled in the early 1800s, but his age (40–50) is a decade too young to be this John Gould.

¹⁴² Sebec Town Records, pp. 22, 54 [FHL film #12,072].

¹⁴³ "Early Vital Records of Lyman, Maine," NEHGR 95(1941):200.

¹⁴⁴ Stackpole, *Old Kittery*, 352, which reports that John Dennett d. Lyman, 5 Dec. 1812; James was aged 75 years in Artimus Spaulding household, 1850 U.S. Census, Dover, Piscataquis Co., Maine, p. 277, #34/34.

¹⁴⁵ James Denit household, 1800 U.S. Census, Coxhall, York Co., Maine, p. 779; James Denet household, 1810 U.S. Census, Twp. 5, Range 7, Hancock Co., Maine, p. 625.

incorporation of the town of Sebec,¹⁴⁶ and in 1820 James's family was still in Sebec.¹⁴⁷ After the death of Judith, James Dennett does not appear in the census records until 1850, when he was living with his daughter Mary and her husband "Artemis" Spaulding in Dover, Maine. 6 children.¹⁴⁸

- 9 *Abel Gould*,¹⁴⁹ b. Berwick, 11 Jan. 1780, d. before 1860, probably in DeKalb Co., Ill.;¹⁵⁰ m. Mary Kelly, b. Kennebec Co., Maine, 6 Nov. 1783, daughter of William & Susannah (—) Kelly/Kelley,¹⁵¹ living in Pampas, DeKalb Co., Ill., in 1860, aged 76 years.¹⁵² Abel left York Co. probably about the time his siblings went to Piscataquis Co., but he apparently went first to Harmony, Maine, and it was possibly there that he married Mary Kelly. In 1810 Abel Gould and his brother Ezra were heads of households in Twp. 4, Range 7, Hancock Co. (Sebec).¹⁵³ "Abiel" Gould was one of the signers of the petition requesting incorporation of Sebec in May 1811, and "Abel" was elected "Constable and [tax] Collector" at the first town meeting in March 1812.¹⁵⁴ Abel Gould went to the Ohio River Valley with his brother-in-law and sister Reuben and Sarah (Gould) Nock in 1818. The two families were living next to each other in Rutland Twp., Meigs Co., Ohio, in 1820.¹⁵⁵ They moved on to southern Indiana where Abel's last child was born in Jefferson Co., Ind., in 1824 and their oldest daughter married there in 1825. Abel was on the voter lists for Madison Twp., Jefferson Co., Ind., in 1826.¹⁵⁶ In 1830 and 1840, Abel Gould was living in nearby Manchester Twp., Dearborn Co., Ind.,¹⁵⁷ where a number of Maine relatives and friends were established. In May and Sept. 1845 he purchased two forty-acre plots of land in DeKalb Co., Ill., from the U.S. government land office in Chicago,¹⁵⁸ and

¹⁴⁶ Cushing, "Early History of Sebec," 11.

¹⁴⁷ James Dennett household, 1820 U.S. Census, Sebec, Penobscot Co., Maine, p. 43.

¹⁴⁸ Buzzell/Hodgkins tree, online at <<http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/7464504/family/familygroup?fpid=-1087934935>>.

¹⁴⁹ Unless otherwise identified, information on Abel Gould is from Gould family records in "Fibich," online at <<http://awtc.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=elvinogg&id=I27451>>; Max Gould, online at <<http://awtc.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:1478019&id=I559622698>>; and Cheryl Gould, online at <<http://awtc.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=:2380845&id=I518065243>>. These are identified collectively as "Gould Family Records."

¹⁵⁰ He appears, aged 70 years, in 1850 (Abel Gould household, 1850 U.S. Census, Pampas Twp., DeKalb Co., Ill, p. 370, #70/75), but was not enumerated with his wife and family in 1860 (William Gould household, 1860 U.S. Census, Pampas Twp., DeKalb Co., Ill., p. 158, #1174/176).

¹⁵¹ Gould Family Records. Her exact place of birth has not been determined.

¹⁵² William Gould household, 1860 U.S. Census, Pampas, DeKalb Co., Ill., p. 158, #1174/176.

¹⁵³ Abel Gould household, 1810 U.S. Census, Twp. 4, Range 7, Hancock Co., Maine, p. 625.

¹⁵⁴ Cushing, "Early History of Sebec," 11, 16.

¹⁵⁵ Reuben Knox and Abel Gould households, 1820 U.S. Census, Rutland Twp., Meigs Co., Ohio, p. 115.

¹⁵⁶ "Madison Twp. Voters, 1826," online at <www.myindianahome.net/gen/jeff/records/polls/madv26.html>.

¹⁵⁷ Abel Gould households, 1830 and 1840 U.S. Censuses, Manchester, Dearborn Co., Ind., pp. 220, 120, respectively.

¹⁵⁸ U.S. General Land Office Records, Illinois, documents 12709 and 16338, online index at <www.ancestry.com>.

he was living there with his family, including several of his children and their families, in 1850.¹⁵⁹ 8 children.

- v JUDITH GOULD, b. 27 June 1734, d by late 1759 when her husband remarried; m. Amesbury, Mass., 9 Nov. 1757, ELIJAH BROWN,¹⁶⁰ b. Hampton, N.H., in 1735 (in the portion of the town which later became Seabrook), son of John and Abigail (Johnson) Brown.¹⁶¹ Elijah m. (2) 7 Nov. 1759, Judith Green, with whom he had 3 daughters.¹⁶² The family initially settled in Seabrook, but after Judith Gould's death and Elijah's remarriage, the family moved to Weare, N.H.¹⁶³

Child of Elijah and Judith⁴ (Gould) Brown:

- 1 *Lydia Brown*, b. Amesbury, Mass. 13 Aug 1758;¹⁶⁴ m Amesbury, Mass., 30 Sept. 1778, Chase Purinton,¹⁶⁵ b. Kensington, N.H., 27 April 1757, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Chase) Purington.¹⁶⁶ They moved to Weare, N.H., and subsequently to Lincoln, Addison Co., Vt., in 1803, where they remained.¹⁶⁷

Robert R. King (7713 Falstaff Court, McLean, VA 22102-2721; <kingr8r@yahoo.com>) was recently sworn in as *Special Envoy for North Korean Human Rights Issues*, an ambassadorial ranked position. Previously, he worked for twenty-five years as *Chief of Staff to congressman Tom Lantos of California*, and for the last eight years was concurrently *Staff Director of the House Foreign Affairs Committee*. A list of some of his genealogical works may be found at < www.asgfh.org/>.

¹⁵⁹ Abel Gould household, 1850 U.S. Census, Pampas Twp., DeKalb Co., Ill, p. 370, #70/75.

¹⁶⁰ *Amesbury VRs*, 294, 364: "Elijah [Brown], s. of John, late of Hampton, N.H., and Abigail, and Judith Gould, d. of Samuel and Lydia, of Berwick, Me., deceased, 9 Nov 1757." It is noteworthy that the published records relating to Judith Gould and Elijah Brown are from "Records of Amesbury and Hampton Monthly Meeting, Society of Friends."

¹⁶¹ Dow, *History of Hampton*, 2:617.

¹⁶² Marguerite Willette Brown, *Genealogy of John Brown of Hampton, New Hampshire* (Amesbury, Mass., 1977), 36–37.

¹⁶³ William Little, *The History of Weare [New Hampshire]* (Lowell, Mass., 1888), 750. Little does not provide much information about Elijah: "Another Elijah Brown settled at South Weare, on the mountain," and lists his three daughters by Judith Green. Little also notes that between 1766 and 1781 "as many as fifty families of Friends [Quakers] came to Weare, the majority from Seabrook, Hampton, Kensington, Lynn and Salem" (p. 246). Among those Friends families who moved to Weare from Hampton were several related Brown families, including Elijah, as well as several Purinton (Purington) families related to John Brown's son-in-law.

¹⁶⁴ *Amesbury VRs*, 200. This record does not give her maiden name or parentage: "[Purinton], Lydia, w. Chase, [born] 13: 8m: 1758."

¹⁶⁵ *Amesbury VRs*, 295, 456: "[Brown], Lydia, d. Elijah, of Seabrook, N.H., and Judith, and Chase Purinton, s. Jonathan and Elizabeth, of Kensington, N.H., Sept. 30, 1778."

¹⁶⁶ See Damon Purington Collins, *Chase Purinton and Seven Generations of His Descendants* (Modesto, Calif., 1987).

¹⁶⁷ H[enry] P[erry] Smith, ed., *The History of Addison County, Vermont* (Syracuse, N.Y., 1888), 487, 493, 508–9.

THE WILL OF BRYCE McLELLAN OF SKOWHEGAN, MAINE

Contributed by Jeanne Arnold Jeffries

Bryce McLellan was born in Gorham, Maine, on 21 December 1761, the third child and second son of James and Abigail (McLellan) McLellan.¹ Bryce moved about 1780 to Old Canaan (the part later Bloomfield and Skowhegan), where he settled on a farm about two miles from the village on the River Road.² He was a prominent citizen in Maine affairs, serving as a representative to the Massachusetts General Court from 1806 to 1809 and Judge of Probate for Somerset County from 1813 to 1820.³ He died in Bloomfield on 28 September 1836.⁴ His wife was Betsey Sampson, who died 10 March 1835, aged 69 years.⁵ They had no children.

Bryce and his siblings are documented in McLellan's *History of Gorham* in a sketch on their parents, as follows:⁶

Children of James and Abigail McLellan:

Sarah, b. May 28, 1757, m. Benjamin Brown of Georgetown, p. Jan. 3 1776.

William, b. July 7, 1759, m. Jenny Harding, Aug. 27, 1782.

Bryce, b. Dec. 21, 1761, m. Betty Sampson, 1790; l'd in Skowhegan; was Judge of Probate for Somerset Co.

Elizabeth, b. Apr. 18, 1764, m. John Smith, p. May 11, 1782.

Rebecca, b. Oct. 8, 1766, m. James McLellan of Pepperelboro, June 25, 1786.

George, b. Mar. 4, 1769, m. Rachel Boothby of Scarborough, June 4, 1801.

Martha, b. Sep. 5, 1771, d. young.

Martha, b. Nov. 6, 1774, m. Samuel Edwards, July 8, 1792

James, b. Dec. 30, 1776, m. Lois Fogg, Dec. 5, 1802.

Abigail, b. Aug. 1, 1779, m. Enoch Edwards, June 16, 1799.

Bryce McLellan wrote his will on 26 August 1835, and it was presented for probate on 4 October 1836.⁷ Having no children of his own, his will recognizes his siblings in their order of birth, as well as numerous nephews and nieces, providing a valuable genealogical record for McLellan family researchers:

I, Bryce McLellan of Bloomfield in the County of Somerset Esq being stricken in years and not knowing the day of my death have thought proper to make & publish this my last will & testament in the following manner, Viz:--At my decease I commit my body to the tomb to be decently interred by my executor and my soul into the hands of that God who gave

¹ Hugh D. McLellan, *History of Gorham, Maine* (Portland, 1903), 662–63 (hereafter cited as McLellan, *History of Gorham*). Bryce was undoubtedly named for his paternal grandfather, Bryce McLellan of Portland.

² Louise Helen Coburn, *Skowhegan on the Kennebec* (Skowhegan, 1941), 618.

³ Coburn, *Skowhegan on the Kennebec*, 618.

⁴ Coburn, *Skowhegan on the Kennebec*, 618.

⁵ Coburn, *Skowhegan on the Kennebec*, 618. Coburn gives the date of their marriage intentions as 20 September 1789.

⁶ McLellan, *History of Gorham*, 663.

⁷ Somerset Co. Probate Records, 6:188–92.

it, trusting that through the atoning sacrifice of the Merciful Redeemer of Man it will be cleansed of all sin and be made fit to dwell with holy beings.

[*The opening articles of the will, not copied here, contain several charitable bequests—to the Congregational Parish in Bloomfield, to the town of Bloomfield, to the Institution of the Insane Hospital at Augusta, to the Maine Missionary Society, to the Bloomfield Academy, and to the Somerset Bible Society*] I give to the children of my sister Sarah Brown Viz: to Sally Dascombe her choice of one pair of my Portraits⁸ & fifty dollars to be paid her in one year after my decease. I give to Charlotte How one milk cow & one hundred dollars to be paid her in one year after my decease. I give to Polly Brag one pair of my portraits & one pair of my brass candlesticks and fifty dollars to be paid her in one year after my decease. I give to Adeline Brown my second best bed, bedding & bed stand also one hundred dollars to be paid her in one year after my decease. I give to the children of my brother William McLellan viz: to Elkanah McLellan, James McLellan, William McLellan and Polly McLellan fifty dollars each to be paid to them in one year after my decease. I give to the children of my deceased sister Elizabeth Smith viz: to Brewster Smith three hundred dollars and to George Smith fifty dollars to be paid them in one year after my decease. I give to my sister Rebecah McLellan three hundred dollars to be paid her in one year after my decease. I give to Brooks Dascomb⁹ and his assigns my farm situate partly in the town of Canaan and partly in the town of Clinton, it being the same farm on which my brother George McLellan now lives, also all the farming tools, neat stock, sheep & swine that shall be on said farm at the time of my decease, the whole of the aforesaid legacies given to the said Dascomb is given in trust for the support and maintances of the said George McLellan & Rachael his wife during their lives and the survivor of them and for no other purposes and I hereby authorize the said Dascomb to sell lease or otherwise dispose of the whole or any part of the aforesaid legacies that I have given him in trust for the support & maintenance of the said George McLellan and Rachael his wife and for no other purpose. I give to my sister Martha Edwards a note which I hold against Samuel Edwards her husband. I also give her three hundred dollars to be paid her in one year after my decease. I give to my Brother James McLellan a note which I hold against him. I give to my sister Abigail Edwards a note which I hold against Enoch Edwards her husband. I also give her two hundred dollars to be paid in one year after my decease. I give to the Bangor Theological Institution three hundred dollars to be paid in two years after my decease, the interest of which only to be applied annually for the benefit of said Institution. I give Hannah Weld my third best bed bedding and bedstead there to be-longing. Also one milk cow. Also one hundred dollars to be paid her in one year after my decease. I give to James Dascomb my Fowling Piece, also all my books of Law, also one share in Skowhegan Bridge. I give to Hannah Russel daughter of Brooks Dascomb fifty dol-lars to be paid her in one year after my decease. I give to Aphia Steward wife of Thomas Steward of Solon thirty dollars to be paid her in one year after my decease. I give to Samuel Hite my pew in the meeting House and Horse shed near said meeting House. I give to Pheby Hite, wife of Samuel Hite my carpet settee and mirror all of which are in the Parlour of the House in which I now live. I give to Orrin Smith son of James Smith of Clinton one hundred & twenty dollars to be paid him in two years after my decease. I give to my good friend

⁸ One of the sets of portraits may be those of Bryce and his wife reproduced in Coburn, *Skowhegan on the Kennebec*, 619.

⁹ Brooks Dascomb was the husband of Bryce's niece, Sally Brown (Coburn, *Skowhegan on the Kennebec*, 618).

Brooks Dascomb my watch, Horse and best saddle, also my best chaise & harness also one share in Skowhegan Bridge and whereas I have made some preparation for building a Tomb, if I shall not finish it in my lifetime I hereby authorise the said Brooks Dascomb to build & finish said tomb within one year after my decease, the whole cost of which shall not exceed four hundred dollars to be [crumled?] out of my property and when built & finished either by myself or him it shall be and remain as & for my and his family tomb. My wearing apparel of all kinds I give the same to such poor persons as may most need them to be distributed by my executor at his discretion. as to the remainder of my estate both real and personal after paying the aforesaid legacies & all my just debts also for building my tomb and funeral expenses, I give three quarters of the same to such of my relatives as may most need assistance to be distributed among them by my executor as their necessities may require at his discretion at any time within three years after my decease. The other quarter of the remainder of my estate aforesaid I give to Brooks Dascomb aforesaid. All the aforesaid legacies that I have given in this will are to be paid at Bloomfield aforesaid by my executor at the time that they shall severally become due. and lastly I do constitute and ordain the aforesaid Brooks Dascomb sole executor of this my last will & testament. In intent whereof I do hereunto set my hand & seal this twenty sixth day of August Ano Do 1835. [*signed*] Bryce McLellan

[Witnesses] Saml Philbrick, Joseph Patten, David C Weston

Somerset SS Oct 09 1836 filed in Probate office attest C. Sawtelle

Jeanne Arnold Jeffries, Box 933, Walpole, NH 03608; e-mail <arnjeff@myfairpoint.net>.

STAMPLESS LETTER TO OVERSEERS OF THE POOR
DEXTER, MAINE

Contributed by Leslie Dow Sanders

Stampless Letter addressed to Gent. Overseers of the Poor, Dexter, Maine

Bangor March 5, 1858

Gentlemen

Sylvia Ash aged about 42 years with her children Keziah aged 15 Robert 12 Sophronia 10 Moses B 7 Judith 5 and James L aged about 2 years, Also Lyman Hersey aged about 23 years Louisa his wife aged about 23 years with their child Luther L aged 9 months

Inhabitants of your town have become chargeable in this city as paupers. We find it necessary to give you this information that you may order their removal or otherwise provide for them as you may judge expedient. We have charged the expense of their support etc etc.

E Edison per order Overseers of the Poor

To the Gentlemen, Overseers of the Por Dexter Maine

Leslie Dow Sanders (P.O. Box 13, Marblehead MA 01945-0013) is a Contributing Editor of The Maine Genealogist.

PERILS AND PITFALLS IN GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH: THE CASE OF SUSAN (FRANK) FRANK OF GRAY, MAINE

By Thomas W. Frank

Town histories and death certificates are often considered to be reliable sources of family information. However they are, in fact, secondary sources which, if in error, can perpetuate inaccurate information. Encountering such “red herrings” in pursuit of the case of Susan, the wife of William Frank, an early nineteenth-century resident of Gray, Maine, this author considered appropriating “Desperately Seeking Susan” as a fitting title for his frustrating quest.

In his *History, Records and Recollections of Gray Maine*, George T. Hill reproduces an undertaker’s death record for Sewall Frank, who died in Gray on 12 February 1899.¹ This document states that Sewall Frank’s parents were William Frank and Susan King. Since only one King family is known to have resided in Gray at that time, it has been widely assumed by descendants that Susan was the daughter of Edvardus and Dorothy (Hicks) King of Gray.²

Marriage records, however, contradict this identification of Susan:

- Sumner, Maine: “The intention of marriage of [*sic*] between Mr. William Frank of Gray, County of Cumberland and Miss. Susanna Frank of Sumner, Oxford County entered November 16, 1817.”³
- Gray, Maine: [Marriage intentions of] Wm. Frank of Gray & Miss Susan Frank of Sumner, 10 Nov. 1817.⁴
- Sumner, Maine: December 30, 1817. William Frank of Gray, Cumberland County [married] to Susannah Frank of Sumner by Joseph Palmer, Pastor of the Baptist church in said town.⁵

It could be argued that Susan “King” was mistakenly listed as Susan “Frank” if one relied only upon the intentions recorded at Gray, but that logic fails in the pres-

¹ George T. Hill, *History, Records and Recollections of Gray, Maine* (n.p., 1978), 386 (hereafter cited as Hill, *Recollections of Gray*).

² “Edwardus” is spelled “Edvardus” on his gravestone but is variably spelled “Edwardus,” “Advardus,” and “Adovardus” on census schedules and in public records. “Edvardus King, died, Oct. 25, 1878, Aet 96 ys, 9 mos.” according to his gravestone in Gray Corner Cemetery, Section 1, Lot 31–26/30–25 (Howard and Sharlene Black, *Headstone Inscriptions of Gray, Maine* [Westminster, Md., 2005], 112 [hereafter cited as Black, *Gray Headstone Inscriptions*]).

³ “Marriage Intentions of Sumner, Maine, 1798–1852,” *The Maine Genealogist* 28(2006):45.

⁴ Florence H. L. Nelson, trans., comp. and indexed by Jessica Josephine Haskell, typed by Georgiana M. Lilly, “Early Marriages and Publishments in Gray, Maine, 1778–1855,” typescript (Hallowell, Maine, n.d.), Gray Public Library, call no. Mv 6791.5, p. 35; Howard G. Black, Jr., ed, *Vital Records of Gray, Maine, to the Year of 1930* (Bowie, Md., 2004), 99. This reference omits the first name of the prospective groom. It was apparently illegible to the editor but his name “Wm” is clearly noted in the Lilly typescript of Nelson’s Gray Vital Records transcription.

⁵ “Marriage Records of Sumner, Maine, 1798–1852,” *The Maine Genealogist* 29(2007):42.

ence of three records, recorded in two different towns at three different times, all of which consistently identify the bride as Susan Frank.

The vital records of Sumner do not include the birth of Susan. Neither the Frank nor the King family is present there in the censuses of 1800, 1810, or 1820. Although styled “Miss” on the marriage records, one must consider the possibility that Susan was the widow of an earlier Frank male, but that possibility is weakened by her age at death as given on her gravestone. She died on 29 January 1868, aged 68 years, 1 month. If Susan was born in December 1799 as her gravestone implies, she would have been barely eighteen years old when she married William Frank.⁶ It seems unlikely that she would have been married, become widowed, and then entered into a second marriage by the age of eighteen. The 1810 census of Gray enumerates the household of Edwardus King. In this household, a female is listed who fits the age category of Susan Frank; however, a female of about Susan’s age still resided in the King household at the time of the 1820 census.⁷ Land records show that William Frank removed from Gray to Windham at about the time of his marriage in 1817. Thus in 1820, Susan Frank is certainly the adult female enumerated in the household of her husband, William Frank, in the Windham census for that year.⁸ Susan, the wife of William Frank, was therefore most likely *not* the daughter of Edwardus King.⁹ Susan Frank was listed as a “class member” of the West Gray Methodist Society on 28 June 1835 when Edwardus King was the “class leader,” but that is the only documented connection between these two individuals.¹⁰

⁶ Black, *Gray Headstone Inscriptions*, 71: “Gray Corner [Cemetery], Section 2, Ave. H, Lot 1, “William Frank, died May 10, 1874, Aet 84”; “Susan Frank, wife of William Frank, died Jan 29, 1868, Ae 68 ys. 1 mo.”

⁷ Edwardus King household, 1810 U.S. Census, Gray, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 259; Adverdus King household, 1820 U.S. Census, Gray, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 154.

⁸ William Frank household, 1820 U.S. Census, Windham, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 169; Cumberland Co. Deeds, 129:193 (dated 15 April 1816, in which William sells 70 acres of land in Gray), 82:38 (dated 29 Sept. 1817, in which William buys 70 acres of land in Windham). After this William is referred to in land records as “of Windham.” In at least one transaction (Cumberland Co. Deeds, 100:44, dated 26 April 1824), William’s wife “Susannah” relinquishes her right of dower.

⁹ The amateur genealogist Florence Hunt Libby Nelson, in her manuscript “Gray Maine Families,” names seven children born to Edwardus King and his 1st wife Dorothy (Hicks) King and gives their birthdates (Florence Hunt Libby Nelson, “Gray Maine Families,” transc. Charles W. Munson, unpublished manuscript [n.d.], Gray Public Library Special Collections, Call # Mv G791.6 [hereafter cited as Nelson, “Gray Families”]). Sarah King, born in 1806, was the only female child born to this couple before 1810. Another female present in the King household in 1810 was between 16 and 26 years old. Although she is not accounted for in Nelson’s list of children, she was born before 1796 and therefore would not be a good candidate for the wife of William Frank whom we know was born about Dec. 1799. The 1820 census has one unaccounted-for male between the ages of 16 and 26 in the King household and one unaccounted-for female between the ages of 16 and 26. It is possible that they represented a couple from outside the immediate family. In any case the unaccounted-for female, if Susan, should have been living with her husband in Windham. Nelson, incidentally, does not record a King daughter named Susan.

¹⁰ Hill, *Recollections of Gray*, 267.

Anyone researching late eighteenth-century and early nineteenth-century families in Maine is confronted with a paucity of vital records. Establishing paternal identification often involves the use of census, deed, probate, or military records. At the outset of this quest for the parentage of Susan Frank, two facts were known:

1. Her birth date of December 1799, as established by the information on her gravestone.
2. Her place of residence at the time of her marriage was Sumner, Maine.

Census records were consulted first. There was no family with the surname of *Frank* enumerated at Sumner. Falmouth, Maine, was then examined for families having the surname *Frank*. Falmouth was the original town of settlement for the Frank family. The progeny of the original settler, Thomas Frank, eventually moved from there to populate the nearby towns, including Gray, Windham, and Norway, Maine. Although the census of 1810 enumerated individuals only according to age groups and sex, it was possible to eliminate those households without a female who fit Susan's age profile.

We were left with two Frank households of interest, both of which resided at Falmouth in 1800 and 1810. The household of John Frank included a female in the age group of 0–10 in 1810, consistent with Susan's date of birth.¹¹ Levi Frank's household also included a female who fit the age profile of Susan, but the children of Levi Frank are documented by Lapham in his *History of Norway* and do not include a daughter named Susan.¹² A cause of some confusion is the appearance of two Levi Frank households on the 1800 census for Falmouth. Each family has six children of identical age and sex. In fact only one Levi Frank family resided in Falmouth in 1800, but this family was enumerated twice in the census.¹³

¹¹ John Frank household, 1800 U.S. Census, Falmouth, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 60; John Frank household, 1810 U.S. Census, Falmouth, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 135.

¹² William Berry Lapham, *Centennial History of Norway, Oxford County, Maine, 1786–1886* (Portland, 1886), 60, 503–4. Levi's children were Clara, Lois, Eliza, Salome, Nancy, Amos, Nehemiah, Harriet, Levi Jr., and Ellen.

¹³ Two Levi Frank families are enumerated in Falmouth in 1800: Levi Frank household, 1800 U.S. Census, Falmouth, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 58; Levi Frank household, 1800 U.S. Census, Falmouth, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 62. Since both have a male under 10 and 5 females under 10, it is logical to conclude that Levi was counted twice. Furthermore, evidence of only one Levi Frank family of the appropriate age, is found in subsequent records. Analysis of the land records of the families abutting each of the two Levi Frank households on the 1800 Falmouth census failed to resolve the question. Lapham's *History of Norway* notes that Levi Frank immigrated to that town in 1803 and land records prove that he was there. The absence of any person by the name of "Levi Frank" on the 1810 census is explained by fact that the 1810 census schedules for half of Oxford Co., including the town of Norway, were lost (William Thorndale and William Dollarhide, *Map Guide to the U.S. Federal Censuses* [Bellingham, Wash., 1984]; see also Patricia Law Hatcher, "My Ancestor Isn't in the Census," *The 9,603 Missing Oxford County Residents in 1810*, *The Maine Genealogist* 20[1998]:65–68). Levi was enumerated in Norway on the 1820 census which is complete for Oxford Co. (Levi Frank household, 1820 U.S. Census, Norway, Oxford Co., Maine, p. 47). If there were two Levi Frank families of exactly the same size in Falmouth in 1800, we

John Frank therefore appeared to be the likely candidate for the father of Susan. However, he disappeared from census after 1810. If he was the father of Susan, it was necessary to place him in Sumner, when Susan was married in 1817. Deeds were then consulted.

On 14 February 1814, James Frye of Sumner conveyed land in Sumner to John Frank of Falmouth. On 17 March 1818 John Frank, called “of Sumner,” conveyed this property to Solomon Allen.¹⁴ These deeds firmly establish that John Frank, originally of Falmouth, was residing in Sumner when Susan was married.

Additional support for John Frank’s residence at Sumner was found in the Revolutionary War pension application of Hannah (Pride) Frank, the widow of Thomas Frank of Gray, Maine, dated 22 August 1838. In her application reference was made to John Frank of Sumner, Maine, a living brother of the deceased Thomas Frank.¹⁵

Combined with the census information and these deeds, there can be little doubt that John Frank was, in fact, the father of Susan Frank.

GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

JOHN FRANK was born say 1765, a probable son of Thomas and Ann (Babbage) Frank, early residents of Falmouth, Maine.¹⁶ Although he does not appear in census records after 1810, it is known through the pension application of Hannah (Pride) Frank that he was alive and of Sumner, Maine, in 1838. He married at New Gloucester, Maine, on 19 January 1794, REBECCA TARBOX of New Gloucester.¹⁷ She was born say 1770, probably in New Gloucester, a daughter of Samuel

would have expected at least one of them to persist in the 1810 census. The fact that Levi of Falmouth removed to Oxford Co. in 1803 and both Levi Frank families disappeared from the 1810 census when the schedule for Oxford Co. was lost supports the conclusion that Levi Frank was counted twice on the 1800 census for Falmouth.

¹⁴ Oxford Co. Deeds, 13:176; 14:435–36.

¹⁵ Thomas Frank, Revolutionary War Pension File #W23067.

¹⁶ John was at least 21 in 1786 when he had his land surveyed in Falmouth (Cumberland Co. Deeds, 3:48) and was between 26–45 on the 1800 census (John Frank household, 1800 U.S. Census, Falmouth, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 60), therefore b. 1755–65. He married in 1794 and there is no evidence of any marriage for him prior to that date. His wife was b. say 1770, so 1765 seems a reasonable estimate of his birth year. The baptisms of three of Thomas and Ann (Babbage) Frank’s numerous children were recorded at Falmouth and North Yarmouth (Marquis F. King, *Baptisms and Admission from the Records of the First Church in Falmouth, Now Portland, Maine* [Portland, 1898], 35 [unnamed child, bp. 1752–55]; Augustus W. Corliss, *Old Times of North Yarmouth, Maine* [Somersworth, N.H., 1977], 663 [James, 3 June 1753, son of Thomas of New Casco], 664 [Rachel, 3 Aug. 1755, daughter of Thomas of New Casco]). As there were no other Franks living in Falmouth at the time, they are presumed to be the progenitors of all the Franks in Falmouth in the subsequent generation. John is not among the named children whose baptism was recorded, but he is mentioned in the Revolutionary War pension application of his brother’s widow. Additional evidence linking him to Thomas and Ann (Babbage) Frank is beyond the scope of this article.

¹⁷ *Original Records of Maine Towns and Cities: Town of New Gloucester, Births, Deaths, Marriages and Marriage Intentions 1732–1891*, CD-Rom (Rockland, Maine, 2005), image 360: “John Frank of Falmouth and Rebecca Tarbox of New Gloucester, Jan. 19, 1794.”

and Deborah (Sayward) Tarbox. She died, probably in Sumner. The date of her death is unknown.¹⁸

Children of John and Rebecca (Tarbox) Frank:¹⁹

- i Unnamed son, b. ca. 1794, probably one of two children drowned in 1800.²⁰
- ii Unnamed son, b. ca. 1796, probably one of two children drowned in 1800.
- iii Unnamed daughter, b. say 1798, living in her parents' household in 1810.

¹⁸ Increase N. Tarbox, "John Tarbox and His Descendants," *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* 42(1888):39. N.B., this source is replete with errors. It should be consulted with caution and substantiated whenever possible. For example, Rebecca Tarbox is said in this article to have been born in 1780 which would have made her 14 years old at the time of her marriage. Her birth is not recorded in the vital records of Gloucester, Mass., or New Gloucester, Maine, but her brother Samuel Tarbox is said in this article to have been born in 1768 though the Gloucester, Mass., records show that he was baptized ten years earlier in 1758. Rebecca was likely at least 18 and probably older than 21 when she married John Frank in 1794. Thus she was likely born before 1773. If a gap in age of approximately five years between bride and groom is assumed, 1770 would seem a reasonable estimate of her birth year. This article incorrectly gives the name of Rebecca's husband as William Trask. There is no mention of her marriage to John Frank which is documented in the New Gloucester vital records. There is no original record of a Trask marriage nor is there any documentation of a William Trask in Maine at that time. Her sister Abigail is said to have married one John Nash when she actually married a William Nash. The surname *Frank* is often mis-transcribed *Trask*. This author suspects that the composer of the Tarbox article confused John Frank and William Nash and came up with John Nash and William Trask. John and Rebecca (Tarbox) Frank are presumed to have been buried in Sumner, but their gravesite is unknown.

¹⁹ Falmouth records are missing for the period during which the children of John and Rebecca (Tarbox) Frank were born. It is possible to reconstruct a probable, although perhaps incomplete family of John and Rebecca through census data and their association with Sumner, Maine. In 1800, John's household contained 2 males under 10, 1 male 26-44, 2 females under 10, 1 female 16-25, and 1 female 45+ (John Frank household, 1800 U.S. Census, Falmouth, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 60). In 1810, John's household contained 1 male 45+, 1 female under 10, 2 females 10-15, and 1 female 45+ (John Frank household, 1810 U.S. Census, Falmouth, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 135).

²⁰ In 1800, assuming all of the children enumerated in their Falmouth household were their own, John and Rebecca had two sons and a daughter (John Frank household, 1800 U.S. Census, Falmouth, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 60). A notice, which appeared on 27 Oct. 1800 in the *Eastern Herald and Gazette of Maine*, most likely refers to two of these children: "Drowned, 19 October on the Scataqua River, 2 children (aged 6 and 4) of Mr. Frank of Falmouth" (James L. Hansen, FASG, "Probate and Miscellaneous Notices from the Eastern Herald and Gazette of Maine", *The Maine Genealogist*, 28[2006]:32). The two sons, enumerated in the 1800 census, do not appear in the 1810 census nor is there any indication that John and Rebecca (Tarbox) Frank had any other children. John and his two brothers, Samuel and Levi, were the only Frank families living in Falmouth in 1800. Samuel can be eliminated as the father of the two children because he does not have children in this age bracket and all of Levi's children born prior to 1800 are accounted for later in Norway where Levi settled in 1803. The official enumeration date of the 1800 census was 4 Aug. 1800. All questions asked were supposed to refer to that date. Since the drowning occurred in October, if these "children" belonged to Levi, they should have been enumerated in his household, but they were not. John does show two males under the age of ten in his household and these children do not persist in subsequent records. John is therefore the best fit for the "Mr. Frank of Falmouth" who lost two children to drowning in 1800.

- iv SUSAN FRANK, b. ca. Dec. 1799, d. 29 Jan. 1868, aged 68 years, 1 month, and bur. in Gray Corner Cemetery;²¹ m. Sumner, 30 Dec. 1817, WILLIAM FRANK,²² b. ca. 1790, his parentage unproven,²³ d. 10 May 1874, aged 84 years, and bur. with his wife.²⁴ William Frank was a farmer in Gray.²⁵ William and Susan's family is not recorded, but census and other sources suggest they had as many as 8 children.²⁶
- v JANE FRANK, b. 10 May 1807,²⁷ d. 29 Dec. 1883 and bur. in Fields Hill Cemetery, Sumner;²⁸ m. Sumner, 24 Jan. 1827, ZENAS STETSON Jr.,²⁹ b. 5 Nov. 1805, son of Zenas and Sophia C. (Sturtevant) Stetson,³⁰ living in Sumner in 1880, aged 75 years.³¹ Zenas Stetson Jr. was a farmer in Sumner.³² He and Jane had 6 children b. 1827–1848 recorded in Sumner.³³

²¹ Black, *Gray Headstone Inscriptions*, 71.

²² "Marriage Records of Sumner, Maine, 1798–1852," *The Maine Genealogist* 29(2007):42.

²³ A circumstantial case can be made that William's parents were Thomas and Hannah (Pride) Frank who m. Falmouth, 5 Sept. 1782 (Judith Holbrook Kelley and Clayton Rand Adams, eds., *Marriage Records of Cumberland County, Maine, Prior to 1892* [Rockport, Maine, 1998], 34), and who later resided in Gray. However, the evidence for this conclusion is beyond the scope of this article.

²⁴ Black, *Gray Headstone Inscriptions*, 71.

²⁵ William Frank household, 1850 U.S. Census, Gray, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 212, #116/116; William Frank household, 1860 U.S. Census, Gray, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 9, #53/55; William Frank household, 1870 U.S. Census, Gray, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 331, #352/351.

²⁶ William Frank households, 1820 U.S. Census, Windham, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 169; 1830 and 1840 U.S. Censuses, Gray, Cumberland Co., Maine, pp. 165, 548, respectively. In 1820 the household contained 2 males under 10, 1 male 26–44, 1 female 16–25, and 1 female 26–44. In 1830 the household contained 1 male under 5, 2 males 5–10, 1 male 40–50, 1 female under 5, 1 female 10–15, and 1 female 30–40. In 1840 the household contained 1 male 10–15, 1 male 15–20, 1 male 50–60, 1 female under 5, 2 females 10–15, and 1 female 40–50. Four of the children—Sarah J., Joseph William, Deborah, and John P. Frank—are buried with their parents in Gray Corner Cemetery. Nelson's "Gray Families," p. 6, names Joseph William Frank and three siblings—Sewell, Ardelia, and Sarah Jane Frank.

²⁷ Her birth date given in her husband's family record, "Family Records of Sumner, Maine", *The Maine Genealogist* 27(2005):17.

²⁸ "Summer Cemeteries, Summer 1998 Bicentennial, to Approximately 1975," presented to the Sumner Historical Society by the Paris Cape Historical Society, typescript (n.d.), Sumner Historical Society, 53 (hereafter cited as "Sumner Cemeteries"). This source incorrectly records Jane's birth date as 10 March 1817, probably a faulty reading of her gravestone.

²⁹ "Marriage Records of Sumner, Maine", *The Maine Genealogist* 29(2007):92: "To the Clerk of the Town of Sumner. I hereby certify that the following institutions of Marriage were Solemnized before me the Subscriber the year past Viz . . . Mr. Zenas Stetson Jun to Miss Jane Frank both of Sumner—February 25th 1827, Bethuel Carey Justice of the Peace, Sumner April 9th 1827." Among Zenas Jr. and Jane (Frank) Stetson's recorded children was a daughter named "Rebecca Tarbox Stetson" ("Family Records of Sumner, Maine", *The Maine Genealogist* 27 [2005]:17), removing any doubt that Jane was a daughter of John and Rebecca (Tarbox) Frank.

³⁰ "Family Records of Sumner, Maine", *The Maine Genealogist* 27(2005):63.

³¹ Zenas Stetson household, 1880 U.S. Census, Sumner, Oxford Co., Maine, E.D. 139, p. 350C, #167/191.

³² Zenas Stetson household, 1850 U.S. Census, Sumner, Oxford Co., Maine, p. 148, #14/15; Zenas Stetson household, 1860 U.S. Census, Sumner, Oxford Co., Maine, p. 217, #254/254; Zenas Stetson household, 1870 U.S. Census, Sumner, Oxford Co., Maine, p. 405, #46/54.

³³ "Family Records of Sumner, Maine", *The Maine Genealogist* 27(2005):17.

vi DEBORAH S. FRANK, b. ca. 1814,³⁴ living in Hartford, Maine, in 1880, in the household of her daughter and son-in-law Martha J. and Luther C. Abbott,³⁵ m. Sumner, 13 Nov. 1836, JOSEPH FIELD of Sumner,³⁶ b. Sumner, 28 Oct. 1811, son of Obadiah and Abigail (Bard) Field,³⁷ d. 3 Jan. 1878, aged 66 years, and bur. in Fields Hill Cemetery, Sumner.³⁸ Joseph was a farmer in Sumner.³⁹ He and Deborah had 3 children b. 1837–1850 recorded in Sumner.⁴⁰

The attempt to confirm the identity of Susan Frank reinforces an important lesson for genealogists: Although secondary sources such as undertakers' records can be useful, they must be challenged when they conflict with a primary source. The course of this research also underscored the fact that, though the census can be a wonderful tool for tracing the movements of individuals and families throughout time, one must be aware of such possibilities as duplications and omissions—even omissions of whole towns—as this author painfully discovered while desperately seeking Susan.

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³⁴ She was aged 36 years in Joseph Field household, 1850 U.S. Census, Sumner, Oxford Co., Maine, p. 147, #18/20.

³⁵ Luther C. Abbott household, 1880 U.S. Census, Hartford, Oxford Co., Maine, E.D. 128, p. 165B, #8/10.

³⁶ “Marriage Records of Sumner, Maine,” *The Maine Genealogist* 29(2007):137.

³⁷ “Family Records of Sumner, Maine,” *The Maine Genealogist* 27(2005):137.

³⁸ “Sumner Cemeteries,” 52. On his gravestone, he was called “Capt.” Joseph Field.

³⁹ Joseph Field household, 1850 U.S. Census, Sumner, Oxford Co., Maine, p. 147, #18/20; Joseph Field household, 1860 U.S. Census, Sumner, Oxford Co., Maine, p. 216, #248/248; Joseph Field household, 1870 U.S. Census, Sumner, Oxford Co., Maine, p. 405, #41/47.

⁴⁰ *Original Records of Maine Towns and Cities: Town of Sumner*, CD-Rom (Rockland, Maine, 2005), image 165.

SERVING THE PRESIDENT IN THE PINE TREE STATE:
Senate Nomination Files for Federal Employment in Maine,
1820–1946

By John P. Deeben

Political intrigue most likely contributed to the quick demise of the federal career of Benjamin Ames. A longtime attorney, magistrate, and former governor, Ames was nominated to be U.S. Marshal for the District of Maine by President James Monroe on 22 March 1824, in place of the deceased incumbent, Thomas G. Thornton. The next day the Senate referred the nomination to the Committee on the Judiciary, authorizing that body on 27 April to “summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, and to order the taking [of] affidavits or depositions.”¹ Committee chairman Martin Van Buren immediately solicited information from several acquaintances of Ames regarding alleged activities in Bermuda during the War of 1812. (Opponents of the nomination suspected Ames illegally traded with the British while serving as a militia officer.²)

Most of the testimony appeared to exonerate Ames. The deposition of Joseph Harrod proved sufficiently neutral. Harrod, an American prisoner of war in Bermuda during the War of 1812, had known Ames since 1808 and confirmed the Mainer’s presence in the Atlantic port during the war, but otherwise knew “nothing respecting his situation or business.” When asked candidly about conversations with Ames concerning the latter’s activities, Harrod replied, “I do not recollect any conversation I had with him beyond the common salutations and greetings.”³ Other deponents cast indirect suspicion over the matter. Samuel Swanton, the captain of the trading vessel that carried Ames to Bermuda, made so many attempts to dodge his deposition that attorney Robert P. Dunlap eventually remarked in frustration to the Judiciary committee that Ames’s “friends resort to so much stratagem and cunning to elude an investigation of the subject, that free inquiry seems at the present time to be literally stifled.”⁴ When Swanton finally testified, however, his information proved to be as innocuous as Harrod’s.

Despite generally favorable—or at least impartial—evidence as well as numerous letters of support and recommendation, the nomination ultimately failed. On 26 May 1824, the full Senate rejected Ames by a vote of 23 to 8. The very same day, President Monroe nominated another Maine politico, Benjamin Green, in place of

¹ U.S. Congress, *Senate Executive Journal*, 18th Congress, 1st Sess., 23 March 1824, 367.

² Notification of referral to committee, 31 March 1824, Benjamin Ames file, Papers Relating to Presidential Nominations [SEN 18B-A3] (Papers re Nominations), 18th Congress, Records of the United States Senate, Record Group 46 (RG 46), National Archives Building, Washington, D.C. (NAB).

³ Testimony of Joseph Harrod, 8 May 1824, in *ibid.*

⁴ Robert P. Dunlap to Martin Van Buren, 4 May 1824, in *ibid.*

Ames, and the Senate immediately approved that appointment without dissent. Some time later, on 16 December 1824, Senator John Holmes of Maine attempted to remove the injunction of secrecy that had been imposed on the investigation of Benjamin Ames, so that “parties interested in the evidence . . . may have copies thereof,” but a few days later his motion was tabled without discussion.⁵ The collected evidence, however, remained in the official records of the Senate and is now preserved and available at the National Archives. But for the existence of that file among the papers relating to presidential nominations, the details of Benjamin Ames’s failed appointment may have remained a political secret and historical mystery.

CONSTITUTIONAL BACKGROUND

The Constitution of the United States (Article II, Section 2) requires the Senate to provide advice and consent for presidential nominations to major and minor federal offices, the federal judicial courts, and diplomatic personnel. In the confirmation process, senators typically weighed the qualifications of the nominee against the importance of the position and the prevailing political climate. Unless a nominee proved glaringly incompetent or otherwise unqualified, the Senate generally upheld presidential choices regarding appointments, especially for cabinet or other high-level positions. At the same time, however, they staunchly upheld the prerogative of any senator to reject certain appointments when jurisdiction for the position fell within that senator’s state. This practice allowed individual senators at times to influence the selection of nominees, often turning the appointment process on its head. In a custom similar to that which allowed the President to make nominations without explanation, the Senate reserved the right to reject any nominee without obligation to specify reasons.⁶

The confirmation of presidential nominations, along with the ratification of treaties, constituted an executive duty the Senate shared with the President. Both tasks were therefore performed in confidential sessions separate from regular legislative proceedings, and were recorded in a special or executive journal. The Senate only admitted the public and press on occasion if a nomination or treaty proved of special interest. Secrecy regarding executive sessions remained formally in place until 1929, although the Secretary of the Senate regularly published the results of proceedings.⁷ Years later, during the 96th Congress (1979–80), the Senate passed Resolution 474 closing nomination records for fifty years to protect the privacy of nominees.

⁵ U.S. Congress, *Senate Executive Journal*, 18th Congress, 2nd sess., 16 and 21 Dec. 1824, 397–98.

⁶ Information about the confirmation process was derived from the Senate Historical Office homepage on the United States Senate website at <www.senate.gov>.

⁷ Robert W. Coren, Mary Rephlo, David Kepley, and Charles South, *Guide to the Records of the United States Senate at the National Archives, 1789–1989*, Bicentennial Edition (1989, Senate Document 100-42, 100th Cong., 2nd sess., Serial 13853), 11–12, 255.

Presidential nominations covered a wide array of federal positions over the ensuing years. In addition to cabinet-level posts, civilian nominations concerned such diverse positions as customs and revenue collectors; postmasters; territorial administrators; foreign service personnel such as envoys, consuls, and ambassadors; and judicial appointments including U.S. attorneys, marshals, and judges. Military nominations typically involved promotions in the army and navy or appointments of military personnel to civilian boards and commissions. Nineteenth-century nomination files quite often reflected appointments of a local or regional nature, while twentieth-century files became more national and worldly in scope, comprising more diplomatic nominations as well as appointments to world bodies such as the United Nations.⁸

THE NATURE OF THE RECORDS

Records in the nomination files vary considerably, both in quantity and content. It is important to remember that files were generated only when appointments stimulated controversy and debate; papers typically do not exist for routine appointments. From 1789 to 1867, nominations were often debated and approved on the Senate floor on the same day or soon after they arrived from the White House; such appointments typically produced no records beyond the President's nominating message and corresponding entries in the *Executive Journal*. (The Secretary of the Senate did not even record the substance of nomination debates in the *Executive Journal*, only the referral of appointments to committees and the outcome of votes.) Existing nomination files therefore only reflect a portion of the total number of appointees named by any particular president.

Other gaps appear in the records of the early congresses that may reflect the haphazard nature of early recordkeeping practices. No nomination papers exist for the Second through Fifth Congresses (1791–99), or the Eighth Congress (1803–5).⁹ In 1868 the Senate adopted a rule to refer all nominations to an appropriate committee for consideration, although it is possible to find occasional and sometimes routine committee referrals from as early as 1800. Once committees became regularly involved, the confirmation process generated greater volumes of official records that were more reliably preserved by committee clerks and secretaries.

Arrangement of the nomination papers changed slightly over the years. Typically, all U.S. Senate records were organized according to several broad categories that reflected the business of the Senate, including records of legislative proceedings, executive proceedings, impeachment proceedings, and records of the Office of the Secretary. As part of the records dealing with executive proceedings, the nomi-

⁸ *Ibid.*, 255.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 255; George P. Perros, James C. Brown, and Jacqueline A. Wood, *Special List No. 20: Papers of the United States Senate Relating to Presidential Nominations, 1789–1901* (Washington, 1964), 3–4.

nation papers from 1789 to 1946 were organized chronologically by Congress, then alphabetically by name. Beginning with the 80th Congress (1947–48), the nomination papers were filed by Congress and then by the appropriate committee. Under each committee the file order remained alphabetical. The most common committees that contain nomination files include Agriculture and Forestry, Armed Services, Banking, Finance, Foreign Relations, Indian Affairs, Interior and Insular Affairs, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Judiciary, Labor and Welfare, Post Office and Civil Service, Public Works, and Rules and Administration.

The nomination papers contained a variety of documents. Early nineteenth-century files up through the mid-1860s commonly held handwritten correspondence, both for and against the nominee, including letters from private persons, members of Congress, or from executive departments. Other files sometimes held notarized affidavits and petitions, financial disclosures, newspaper clippings, and committee reports. Hearings conducted by Senate committees generated records that particularly revealed the inner workings of the confirmation process, especially the evolution of methods to collect evidence.¹⁰ Unlike oral testimony presented at modern public hearings on Capitol Hill, the process by which Joseph Harrod gave evidence for the Ames nomination involved the transmittal of written questions to a Senate-appointed commissioner in Portland, Maine, who then arranged to take a deposition from Harrod at the city clerk's office in the presence of neutral legal counsel. The whole process took at least two weeks to execute, including the return of the questionnaire and written answers by public post to Washington.¹¹

MAINE NOMINATIONS

Presidential appointments for federal employment began soon after Maine achieved statehood on 25 March 1820 (earlier appointments for positions within the District of Maine were filed with nominations relating to Massachusetts). Sixty-one files exist for Maine appointments for the period 1820–1946, with the earliest dating from the 18th Congress (1823–25). Most of these early files concerned positions relating to public revenue, including collectors of customs, surveyors, and inspectors at various ports. Joseph F. Wingate proved to be one of the more controversial in a long list of candidates for the position of Collector of Customs and Inspector of Revenue for the port of Bath from 1824 to 1845. Originally nominated and confirmed without opposition on 10 February 1820, Wingate came up for reappointment during the first session of the 18th Congress on 4 February 1824. Instead of winning an easy

¹⁰ John P. Deeben, "Serving at the Pleasure of the President: The Nomination Papers of the United States Senate, 1789–1946," *Prologue: Quarterly of the National Archives* 37(Winter 2005): 52–54.

¹¹ Ether Shepley to Martin Van Buren, 8 May 1824, Benjamin Ames file, Papers re Nominations, 18th Congress, RG 46, NAB. Following a summary of Harrod's deposition, Shepley informed Van Buren, "The answers will probably leave here in the mail of the 12th inst. and may probably reach Washington on the 17th inst."

confirmation, however, his appointment was immediately referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures for further review.¹²

Two issues appeared to darken Wingate's continued suitability for public office. The first revolved around his work as a government agent for the U.S. Marine Hospital in Bath. The controversy centered on Wingate's role in awarding a government contract to purchase the hospital property at a greatly inflated price, then renting the buildings out to favored patrons at undervalued rates. He was also accused of displaying favoritism in subsequent awards for physician and surgeon contracts. One particularly damning statement came from political rival William King, who alleged to Senate investigators that Wingate generally applied political favoritism to all his official duties: "There is an opinion prevailing in Mr. Wingate's District that no person can do business as an Importer of Goods on equal terms with others, who do not subscribe to all his [Wingate's] opinions, and to such as do so, that they are particularly favored."¹³ (King's motives in opposing Wingate are probably suspect, since he later received his own appointment to serve as the customs collector at Bath during the 21st Congress.)

The second issue, much to Wingate's personal detriment, concerned his association with doomed nominee Benjamin Ames. During the investigation into the events that brought Ames to Bermuda during the War of 1812 and his alleged interactions with the British, the question arose whether Wingate held a vested interest as part owner of the cargo schooner *Ovarian*, the vessel that carried Ames to the Atlantic port, thereby making him an accessory to the illegal trading. Subsequent testimony appeared to exonerate Wingate's involvement. At least two witnesses from Bath, Thomas D. Robinson and Col. Samuel G. Bowman, both of whom claimed to own the imported goods from the *Ovarian*, attested no knowledge of Wingate's financial interest in the schooner or its cargo.¹⁴ The vessel master, Samuel Swanton, likewise testified that "the report that Joseph F. Wingate of Bath, was interested directly or indirectly in said vessel, or cargo, is wholly incorrect and untrue."¹⁵ These statements corroborated Wingate's own assertions, made under oath, that he "was not the agent or managing owner, of any vessel whatever, nor of any freighted or chartered which departed from the United States for any foreign port during the late war with G. Britain."¹⁶

Despite this favorable testimony as well as other general petitions of support from various Bath merchants and businessmen, the allegations must have generated just enough political volatility to sway the Senate against Wingate. After tabling the

¹² U.S. Congress, *Senate Executive Journal*, 18th Congress, 1st sess., 4 Feb., 19 Feb., 23 March, 29 March 1824, pp. 360, 363, 366–67.

¹³ William King to Mahlon Dickerson, 19 May 1824, Joseph F. Wingate file, Papers re Nominations, 18th Congress, RG 46, NAB.

¹⁴ Testimony of Thomas D. Robinson and Col. Samuel G. Bowman, 7 May 1824, in *ibid.*

¹⁵ Testimony of Samuel Swanton, 1 May 1824, in *ibid.*

¹⁶ Testimony of Joseph F. Wingate, 6 May 1824, in *ibid.*

nomination several times, the full Senate on the last day of the first session finally rejected Wingate's appointment. Before the session adjourned, however, the senators immediately took up a last-minute message from President Monroe to appoint Mark Langdon Hill as Wingate's successor. That nomination swiftly passed by unanimous consent. Both Wingate and Maine Senator John Holmes later petitioned the Senate several times to have the injunction of secrecy removed from the proceedings of the nomination, so that the collected evidence could be disseminated publicly, but those requests were always tabled.¹⁷

As the Benjamin Ames case foreshadowed, many of the later Maine nomination papers also dealt with appointments of a legal or judicial nature, including positions as federal marshals (12 files), U.S. attorneys (8 files), and district judges (1 file). John D. Clifford Jr. served multiple terms as U.S. Attorney for the District of Maine from 1933 to 1947. Even though several files exist regarding his reappointments during the 75th, 77th, and 79th Congresses, the sparse documentation contained therein suggests a rather routine confirmation process. Each file contains a simple form letter used by the Committee on the Judiciary to solicit opinions—both favorable and objectionable—from members of the Senate regarding Clifford's nomination. All the forms are addressed to Wallace H. White Jr., the Republican senator from Maine. White's response to the last letter, dated 30 April 1946, is most representative, reflecting both the routine nature as well as the patronage aspects of the nomination. "I have known Mr. Clifford for forty years or more," White informed Judiciary chairman Pat McCarran, "I regard his reappointment as justified by his record as U.S. District Attorney. I recommend early and favorable action on his nomination."¹⁸

One-third of the existing nomination papers for Maine (21 files) also concerned postmaster appointments at various locations. In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the office of local postmaster represented a plum position for political patronage, which often led to intrigue and frequent turnover in appointments. The nomination of D. M. Murphy to be postmaster at Rockland, Maine, on 20 April 1914, revealed an intense competition between the nominee and rival candidate, Ensign Otis. Protests lodged on behalf of Otis by his wife, Elizabeth Farwell Otis, charged political favoritism at the expense of a more popular contender. Asserting that Murphy enjoyed little support among local Democratic voters—"The general opinion was that Mr. D. M. Murphy stood the least chance of success, at any rate, he was low in the list"—Mrs. Otis complained that her husband had been denied a personal interview with the Assistant Postmaster General (a courtesy apparently extended to Murphy), and that the nomination had been submitted surreptitiously with-

¹⁷ U.S. Congress, *Senate Executive Journal*, 18th Congress, 1st sess., 27 May, 16 Dec., 21 Dec. 1824, pp. 391, 397–98.

¹⁸ Senator Wallace H. White Jr. to Senator Pat McCarran, 30 April 1946, John D. Clifford Jr. file, Papers re Nominations, 79th Congress, RG 46, NAB.

out public announcement (thus affording little opportunity for opposition).¹⁹ Despite these concerns, the Senate speedily confirmed D. M. Murphy on 27 April 1914, perhaps lending some credence to Mrs. Otis's lament that "Well, it's politics and it's useless to write to Washington for no one will pay any attention if you do."²⁰

ACCESS TO THE RECORDS

Senate nomination files are part of the holdings of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), although in theory the U.S. Congress still retains legal custody over the records. The papers comprise part of Record Group 46, Records of the United States Senate, and are held by the Center for Legislative Archives (NWL) at the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C. The records are available primarily in textual form, although many of the earliest existing nomination files have been reproduced as part of an ongoing project to microfilm all of the unbound records of Congress from 1789 to 1817. Nomination papers from 1799 to 1803 are replicated in National Archives microfilm publications M1706, *Unbound Records of the U.S. Senate, Sixth Congress, 1799–1801*, and P2000, *Records of the Seventh Congress, 1801–1803*. Later nominations appear in M1708, *Unbound Records of the U.S. Senate, Ninth Congress, 1805–1807*; M1710, *Unbound Records of the U.S. Senate, Tenth Congress, 1807–1809*; and M1712, *Unbound Records of the U.S. Senate, Eleventh Congress, 1809–1811*. All of the listed publications are only available at the National Archives Building.

Published congressional proceedings offer primary access to the nomination papers, particularly in identifying the Congress under which an appointment was made or the Senate committee that reviewed the nomination. The most important of these sources includes the Senate *Executive Journal*, mentioned previously as the official record of the executive sessions that met to consider and approve nominations. These journals are arranged in volumes by session of Congress, each with an alphabetical name index. They identify the names of nominees, the committees to which they were referred, and in most cases the final action taken by the full Senate. The official, transcribed versions of the earliest manuscript journals, those endorsed by the Secretary of the Senate and then sent to the printer for publication, have also been microfilmed as M1252, *Journal of the Executive Proceedings of the U.S. Senate, 1789–1823* (also available exclusively at the National Archives Building).

Published records of Senate floor debates sometimes supplement information from the *Executive Journal*. The *Annals of Congress*, covering proceedings from 1789 to 1824, contains paraphrased versions of Senate speeches and records of debates culled primarily from contemporary newspaper accounts. The *Register of De-*

¹⁹ Elizabeth Farwell Otis to the Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, 30 April 1914, and Otis to Senator Francis G. Newlands, 2 May 1914, D. M. Murphy file, Papers re Nominations, 63rd Congress, RG 46, NAB.

²⁰ Otis to Newlands, 2 May 1914, in *ibid.*

bates covers 1824 to 1837, with some overlap, and also provides summaries of leading discussions and incidents. The *Congressional Globe* (1833–1873) contains abstracts of debates until 1851, then more verbatim transcriptions of proceedings. The *Annals of Congress*, the *Register of Debates*, and the *Congressional Globe* contain indexes in each volume. The *Congressional Record* publishes daily transcriptions of proceedings from 1873 to the present and each session of Congress is indexed in separate volumes. The Senate journals and proceedings through 1875 are searchable as well on the Internet through the American Memory homepage on the Library of Congress web site at <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lawhome.html>.²¹

Concerning secondary sources, the National Archives publication, *Special List No. 20: Papers of the United States Senate Relating to Presidential Nominations, 1789–1901*, offers the primary archival finding aid to the papers. *Special List No. 20* comprises a simple file list of all existing nomination papers, arranged alphabetically by Congress with a comprehensive name index. The publication is available for research in the Finding Aids Room as well as the Microfilm Research Room in the research center at the National Archives Building. The Archives I Research Support Branch (NWCC1) also compiled a supplement to this publication that updates the file list from 1901 to 1946.²²

Published committee hearing indexes offer another avenue to identify and access nomination files. Congressional Information Service, Inc. (CIS), has produced two series of indexes to Senate hearings. These include *U.S. Congressional Committee Hearings Index, 1833–1969*, and *Index to Unpublished U.S. Senate Committee Hearings, 1823–1964*. They may also be accessed online through the LexisNexis Group, an information subscription service at www.lexisnexis.com. These publications contain personal name and subject indexes. Under the subject index, the subheading “nominations” offers alphabetical listings. Each listing contains the appointee’s name, the position or department to which they are being nominated, and a reference accession number. The index also contains Superintendent of Document (SuDoc) classifications assigned by the Government Printing Office. All hearing transcripts have been reproduced on microfiche by CIS; the reference accession numbers refer to the appropriate fiche. Copies of the fiche are available at many federal depository libraries, which may be located online at www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/dpos/adpos003.html, or through the National Archives website using inquire@nara.gov.²³

The papers of the United States Senate relating to presidential nominations remain a little-used but wealthy resource for family research. As a result of its unique constitutional mandate to review and approve executive appointments, the Senate delved heavily over the years into the personal histories and qualifications of indi-

²¹ Deeben, “Serving at the Pleasure of the President.”

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid.

vidual federal employees. Although it often produced controversy, the confirmation process created a vital cache of primary evidence for modern family historians. Regardless of the favorable or unfortunate outcome of any particular nomination, determined researchers armed with an array of useful finding aids and the assistance of NWL reference staff can easily discover essential information about relatives and ancestors who served the public and the federal government in Maine in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

LIST OF PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS
FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT IN MAINE, 1823–1946

Nomination papers are available for the following names in the Records of the United States Senate (Record Group 46) at the National Archives.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Congress</u>
Ames, Benjamin	U.S. Marshal for the District of Maine	18th
Bird, George E.	U.S. Attorney for the District of Maine	49th
Brown, William W.	Postmaster at Bowdoinham	58th
Burns, Robert	Collector of Customs for the District of Passamaquoddy	35th
Case, Irving W.	Postmaster at Lubec	58th
Clarkson, Frank T.	Postmaster at Kittery Point	63rd
Clifford, John D. Jr.	U.S. Attorney for the District of Maine	75th
Clifford, John D. Jr.	U.S. Attorney for the District of Maine	77th
Clifford, John D. Jr.	U.S. Attorney for the District of Maine	79th
Coombs, Ned W.	Postmaster at Castine	63rd
Curran, Thomas N.	U.S. Marshal for the District of Maine	78th
Cyr, Irene	Postmaster at Fort Kent	63rd
Dennett, Menander	Postmaster at Lewiston	63rd
Dooley, John H.	Collector of Customs for Collection District No. 1 at Portland	75th
Dunn, Joshua	Postmaster at Portland	31st
Dyer, Frederick R.	U.S. Attorney for the District of Maine	69th
Dyer, Isaac W.	U.S. Attorney for the District of Maine	51st
Flavin, R. T.	Postmaster at West Paris	63rd
Folsom, Lindley H.	Postmaster at Greenville	58th
Frost, S. H.	Postmaster at Pittsfield	63rd
Frost, William R.	Postmaster at Gardiner	63rd
Goddard, Charles W.	Postmaster at Portland	46th
Gunnison, Joseph	Surveyor and Inspector of Revenue for Eastport	31st
Hale, Clarence	U.S. District Judge for the District of Maine	57th
Hanson, George M.	Collector of Customs for the District of Passamaquoddy	53rd
Harmon, Charles B.	U.S. Marshal for the District of Maine	49th
Harmon, William G.	Postmaster at Old Orchard	63rd
Haskell, Charles B.	Postmaster at Pittsfield	62nd
Hawks, Micajah	Surveyor and Inspector of Revenue for Eastport	29th

Hinckley, Bushrod	Collector of Customs for Penobscot, and Inspector of Revenue for the Port of Castine	31st
Huse, Reuben A.	Postmaster at Kingfield	63rd
Hyde, Edward W.	Postmaster at Bath	62nd
King, William	Collector of Customs at Bath	21st
Lowney, Nathaniel	Collector of Customs and Inspector of Revenue for Belfast	29th
Madigan, James C.	Deputy Collector at Houlton	35th
Mamlin, Horace H.	Postmaster at Augusta	47th
Mayo, Henry W.	U.S. Marshal for the District of Maine	58th
McCrate, Thomas	Collector of Customs at Wiscasset	22nd
Merrill, John F.A.	U.S. Attorney for the District of Maine	65th
Monroe, Frank E.	Postmaster at Milo	58th
Morse, Samuel A.	Collector of Customs for the District of Passamaquoddy	24th
Murphy, D. M.	Postmaster at Rockland	63rd
Murray, Benjamin B.	U.S. Marshal for the District of Maine	45th
Nourse, Amos	Collector of Customs and Inspector of Revenue for Bath	28th
Otis, Ensign	Postmaster at Rockland	63rd
Perry, Stephen C.	U.S. Attorney for the District of Maine	63rd
Peters, Charles	Collector of Customs and Inspector of Revenue for Frenchman's Bay	31st
Piper, Kingsbury B.	U.S. Marshal for the District of Maine	73rd
Prescott, E. A.	Postmaster at Monmouth	63rd
Saunders, Hutson B.	U.S. Marshal for the District of Maine	51st
Sheldon, Parker	Collector of Customs at Bath	27th
Smith, Albert	U.S. Marshal for the District of Maine	23rd
Thurlow, Stephen B.	Postmaster at Stonington	58th
Utterback, John G.	U.S. Marshal for the District of Maine	74th
Waite, Mildord A.	Postmaster at Canton	63rd
Wilson, Edmund	Collector of Customs and Inspector of Revenue for Waldoborough	29th
Wilson, John S.P.H.	U.S. Marshal for the District of Maine	65th
Wingate, Joseph F.	Collector of Customs and Inspector of Revenue for Bath	18th
Wingate, Joseph F.	Collector of Customs and Inspector of Revenue for Bath	19th
Woodman, Stillman	U.S. Marshal for the District of Maine	69th
Woodman, Stillman	U.S. Marshal for the District of Maine	71st

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PORTLAND, MAINE, MARRIAGE INTENTIONS
Volume 4, 1814–1837

Copied by Joseph C. Anderson II, FASG

(Continued from Vol. 31, p. 192)

[Page 212]

23 Feb. 1833 James Jones and Octiavia B. Andrews both of Portland
23 Feb. 1833 Samuel S. Lemont and Georgiana Merrill both of Portland
2 March 1833 Elbridge G. Damrell and Mrs. Sophia Rich both of Portland
2 March 1833 Woodbury M. Davis of Portland and Lydia Ann Howard of Kennebunk
Port
9 March 1833 Benjamin F. Smith of Hiram and Mary Wilson of Portland
9 March 1833 David Griffith and Mrs. Mary Newman both of Portland
9 March 1833 Samuel S. Beckett and Susan Stevens both of Portland
9 March 1833 Daniel G. Horn and Lydia Ann Day both of Portland
16 March 1833 Benjamin Hambury and Eunice Crocket of Gorham
16 March 1833 Edward L. Grueby and Almira L. Rogers both of Portland
16 March 1833 William Thomas and Margaret K. Stetson both of Portland
16 March 1833 Henry Cumpston and Martah Powell both of Portland
16 March 1833 John W. Peirce of Pawtucket and Rebecca C. Drinkwater of Portland

[Page 213]

16 March 1833 Thomas Huston and Abigail Frazier both of Portland
16 March 1833 Goerge Nichols and Ann Mathers both of Portland (Colrd)
23 March 1833 Daniel Jackson of Plymouth and Mercy Bisbe of Portland
23 March 1833 Gideon Mann and Sarah M. Sampson both of Portland
23 March 1833 Charles Randall and Ellen V. Haskell both of Portland
23 March 1833 John M^cKinney and Elizabeth Marwick both of Portland
23 March 1833 Timothy Bryant and Susan W. Tucker both of Portland
23 March 1833 Edmund Green and Ellenor Bolton of Gorham
23 March 1833 Nehemiah Ramsdell of Cutler and Mary R. Sheafe of Portland
27 March 1833 Franklin Manning of Portland and Sophia Cheney of Newport N.H..
29 March 1833 Royal P. Locke of Buxton and Lydia Huse of Portland
29 March 1833 Jesse Gould of Portland and Elivira Whitten of Lyman
29 March 1833 Abram Merrill and Miriam B. Small both of Portland

[Page 214]

27 March 1833 Charles B. Hamilton of Portland and Mary L. Barbour of Gray
29 March 1833 John Bradley and Margaert Owen both of Portland
29 March 1833 Charles Frost and Catherine Smith both of Portland
6 April 1833 John Loring and Nancy C. Littlejohn both of Portland
13 April 1833 Nath^l Blake Jun^r and Eliza B. Stockman both of Portland
13 April 1833 Francis Sweetser of Worcester and Charlotte T. Hay of Portland
13 April 1833 Peter H. Mann and Abigail A. Haley both of Portland
13 April 1833 James H. Baker and Elizabeth Watson both of Portland

13 April 1833 Samuel Chesley of Bangor and Rebecca Howell of Portland
 13 April 1833 John M^cCree of Camden and Sally Miller of Portland
 17 April 1833 Robert Craig and Sarah Ann Abbot both of Portland
 20 April 1833 Albert J. Merrill of Falm^o and Miriam Stevens of Portland
 20 April 1833 David Rice and Susan M. Daniels both of Portland

[Page 215]

20 April 1833 Frederick Allen and Mrs. Mary Ann Boaz (Colored)
 20 April 1833 Edward Knight and Ann M. Ross both of Portland
 27 April 1833 George G. Decker of Boothbay and Sarah R. Dyer of Portland
 27 April 1833 Peter Francis and Margaret Sheppard both of Portland
 27 April 1833 John Anderson Weaver and Jane Frost both of Portland
 4 May 1833 Charles F. Wartman of Philad^a and Susan Hutchins of Portland
 4 May 1833 Lemuel Strout and Lydia Louisa P. Cotton both of Portland
 4 May 1833 William B. Winchester of Portland and Ruth S. Chute of Cumberland
 4 May 1833 William Bailey and Betsey Nichols both of Portland
 4 May 1833 Josiah Haskell of Portland and Bethiah M. Blanchard of Cumberland
 4 May 1833 Edward Morris and Susan S. Vanbuskirk both of Portland
 4 May 1833 William M. Hall and Rebecca Fogg both of Portland
 11 May 1833 Henry Claridge and Louisa Ann Sawyer both of Portland

[Page 216]

11 May 1833 Edward Pennell and Sarah S. Rich both of Portland
 18 May 1833 David Johnson and Abigail J. Small both of Portland
 18 May 1833 Joshua Pike of Harmony and Caroline Barker of Portland
 18 May 1833 Horace Ward and Abigail L. Patten both of Portland
 18 May 1833 Capt. W^m Stubbs and Mrs. Jane Hodgdon both of Portland
 18 May 1833 Samuel Sargent of Portland and Julia Ann Merrill of Falmouth
 18 May 1833 Francis Martin and Mrs. Phebe Murry both of Portland
 18 May 1833 Mark F. Haley of Bangor and Hannah C. Mann of Portland
 25 May 1833 John Hubbard and Mrs. Harriet Fogg both of Portland
 25 May 1833 Jacob H. Nichols and Mary M. Hartshorne both of Portland
 25 May 1833 Hazen Danforth of Brigeton and Mrs Almira Kneeland of Portland
 25 May 1833 Edward Libby of Scarborough and Asenath Sanborn of Portland
 25 May 1833 John Jackson and Susan Canney both of Portland

[Page 217]

25 May 1833 David Boyd and Elizabeth Stackpole both of Portland
 25 May 1833 Alfred Merrill and Mehitabel Kimball both of Portland
 25 May 1833 Samuel Cutler of Portland and Elizabeth D. Gardner of Exeter
 25 May 1833 Nathaniel Knapp and Frances Trefethen both of Portland
 25 May 1833 Jerathniel Hawkes and Susan Graves both of Portland
 1 June 1833 Erastus Stone and Mary Anne Twombly both of Portland
 1 June 1833 William C. Poland and Martha H. Crockett both of Portland
 1 June 1833 John Chase and Lodemy Dyer both of Portland
 3 June 1833 Capt Benjⁿ Knight and Ellen Maria Berry both of Portland
 8 June 1833 Frederick Davis and Ellen Goold both of Portland

8 June 1833 William Guilford and Adeline Bell both of Portland
 8 June 1833 Luther Winchester of Portland and Tirzah J. Quimby of New Chester,
 N.H.
 15 June 1833 Charles J. Gove and Susan G. Bryant both of Portland

[Page 218]

15 June 1833 Stephen Phinney and Ann Somerby both of Portland
 15 June 1833 Baruch M. Littlefield and Ann S. Harmon both of Portland
 15 June 1833 Job L. Wentworth and Frances Decosse both of Portland
 15 June 1833 David Dunn Ju^r and Elizabeth Ann M^cKinney both of Portland
 15 June 1833 Willard C. Jackson and Harriet J. White both of Portland
 15 June 1833 Dudley C. Haynes and Lydia Cumpston both of Portland
 22 June 1833 Benjamin Fickett and Harriet Smith both of Portland
 22 June 1833 Elijah Proctor and Hannah H. Chadbourne both of Portland
 22 June 1833 John Sampson and Chloe Bisbee of Sumner
 22 June 1833 Aaron D. Lowell of Bangor and Caroline Tukey of Portland
 22 June 1833 Dominicus Parker of Bangor and Frances H. Stackpole of Portland
 22 June 1833 Lorenzo Hale and Louisa Probin both of Portland
 1 July 1833 Mr. Edwin Sawyer and Emily A. Stevens both of Portland

[Page 219]

6 July 1833 Rufus Read of Portland and Martha M. Gerrish of Gorham
 6 July 1833 Charles F. Bryant and Sarah S. Bradbury both of Portland
 6 July 1833 Josiah Banks and Margaret Richardson both of Portland
 6 July 1833 William Henry Spinks and Susan Jane LeCount both of Portland
 6 July 1833 John M. Harrington of New York and Mary Scott Davis of Portland
 6 July 1833 Jacob A. Merryman of Brunswick and Susan S. Baker of Portland
 6 July 1833 William Nelson and Olive Fessenden both of Portland
 1 July 1833 William Holan and Elizabeth M^cCallen both of Portland
 13 July 1833 Daniel L. Choate and Caroline Kimball both of Portland
 13 July 1833 Isaiah Morrell and Eunice S. Parrott both of Portland
 13 July 1833 William Neal and Susanna Fuller both of Portland
 20 July 1833 William Nason and Louisa M^cCaslin both of Portland
 20 July 1833 Simeon Alexander of Harpswell and Sarah York of Portland

[Page 220]

20 July 1833 James Crediford and Ann Maria Lunt both of Portland
 20 July 1833 John D. Blanchard Ju^r of Cumberland and Olive S. Cobb of Portland
 22 July 1833 Samuel Mains and Adeline M^cCaslin both of Portland
 22 July 1833 William Stephenson and Mary Wilson both of Portland
 24 July 1833 Samuel F. Tuttle of Portland and Cordelia S. Holland of Belfast
 27 July 1833 Leonard Brackett of Westbrook and Martha Low of Portland
 29 July 1833 Daniel Kennedy and Abigail Bunker both of Portland
 2 Aug. 1833 Dea. Jacob Mills and Mrs. Deborah Nichols both of Portland
 2 Aug. 1833 William Morris and Lucy Jackson both of Portland
 3 Aug. 1833 Jedediah Jewett and Elizabeth Fox both of Portland
 3 Aug. 1833 George Ayers and Mary J. Frost both of Portland

3 Aug. 1833 William Hayes of North Yarm^o and Hannah P. Boynton of Portland
 10 Aug. 1833 Joseph U. Parsons and Eliza C. Kendall both of Portland

[Page 221]

10 Aug. 1833 William Berry of New Orleans and Eliza Heath of Portland
 10 Aug. 1833 Enoch B. Bradbury of Buxton and Mary C. Huse of Portland
 10 Aug. 1833 Philip Wheeler and Clarissa Colberth both of Portland
 10 Aug. 1833 James Read and Abigail Merrill both of Portland
 17 Aug. 1833 Daniel Wilbur of Freeport and Hannah Farr of Portland
 17 Aug. 1833 Edward W. Simmons and Rebecca S. Rolfe both of Portland
 17 Aug. 1833 Mathew Daley and Bridgett Duffee both of Portland
 24 Aug. 1833 John Benson and Margery Nason both of Portland
 24 Aug. 1833 Freeman Bradford and H. Maria Hall both of Portland
 24 Aug. 1833 Horace Fabyan and Miriam D. Eaton both of Portland
 24 Aug. 1833 Rev^d John S. Maginnis of Portland and Elizabeth A. Lamb of Newton
 31 Aug. 1833 Thomas Willis and Maria H. Osgood both of Portland
 31 Aug. 1833 Josiah S. Little and Abba J. Chamberlain both of Portland

[Page 222]

31 Aug. 1833 Oliver H. Davis and Mary Jane Loring both of Portland
 31 Aug. 1833 Abraham Marsh and Olive White both of Portland
 31 Aug. 1833 James Staples and Frances E. Burns both of Portland
 31 Aug. 1833 Benjamin Gideon of Portland and Sarah Freeman of Brunswick
 31 Aug. 1833 John M. Whitehouse of Portland and Jane Beal of Westbrook
 31 Aug. 1833 Charles P. Ilsley and Sarah E. Bartels both of Portland
 31 Aug. 1833 Samuel L. Valentine of Bangor and Sarah J. March of Portland
 3 Sept. 1833 Mr. George Clark and Mrs. Abigail Springer both of Portland
 7 Sept. 1833 Nathan H. Chase and Harriet Whitney both of Portland
 7 Sept. 1833 Arthur Reed of Harpswell and Elizabeth B. Jacobs of Portland
 7 Sept. 1833 Samuel S. Stover and Martha Ann Smith both of Portland
 14 Sept. 1833 Henry Fairbanks of Monmouth and Pamela Webb of Portland
 14 Sept. 1833 Moses Prophet and Phillis Robinson both of Portland

[Page 223]

14 Sept. 1833 Thomas Fielding and Annis Hutchins both of Portland
 14 Sept. 1833 Henry Phillips and Margaret Ann Adams both of Portland
 14 Sept. 1833 William C. Lord of Portland and Eliza H. Simpson of Portland
 14 Sept. 1833 John Murphy and Hannah Lane Hutchinson both of Portland
 14 Sept. 1833 Joseph A. Bartlett and Emily Fickett both of Portland
 14 Sept. 1833 Stillman Thorp and Mary Elizabeth Lee both of Portland
 14 Sept. 1833 Benjamin Page of Waterborough and Betsey Bickford of Portland
 21 Sept. 1833 John Baldwin and Rebecca Wood both of Portland
 21 Sept. 1833 John Dailey and Huldah Erskine both of Portland
 21 Sept. 1833 Nathan Chapman and Caroline Brown both of Portland
 21 Sept. 1833 Zelotes Lancaster and Elizabeth Skillings both of Portland
 21 Sept. 1833 John Stewart and Sarah Berry both of Portland
 21 Sept. 1833 Henry G. Gerts and Susan Munsey both of Portland

[Page 224]

21 Sept. 1833 Samuel True of Portland and Mary J. Haskell of New Gloucester
 28 Sept. 1833 Capt. William Ross and Sarah Hannaford both of Portland
 28 Sept. 1833 Rev^d Sewall Tenney of Portland and Sarah M. Pearson of Bangor
 28 Sept. 1833 Chase True and Martha Stevens both of Portland
 28 Sept. 1833 Benjⁿ Jefferds and Susan Chenery both of Portland
 28 Sept. 1833 John Coburn and Almira Smith both of Portland
 28 Sept. 1833 Henry Stillman M^cAllister of St. Stephens and Eliza W. Quincy of
 Portland
 5 Oct. 1833 Capt. Daniel Rich and Martha Ann Gardner both of Portland
 5 Oct. 1833 James L. Allen and Martha J. Libby of Portland
 5 Oct. 1833 Stephen Tukey and Martha Goldthwait both of Portland
 5 Oct. 1833 Andrew Abbot of Portland and Lovey Bean of Alfred
 5 Oct. 1833 George Colman and Maria Louisa Gorham both of Portland
 5 Oct. 1833 Erasmus Emerson and Eunice Rounds both of Portland

[Page 225]

5 Oct. 1833 Moses Bradford Gilbert and Mrs. Margaret P. Place both of Portland
 12 Oct. 1833 Mr. James Woodbury and Lucy Johnson both of Portland
 12 Oct. 1833 Jeremiah D. White and Elizabeth Curtis both of Portland
 12 Oct. 1833 Andrew Palmer and Nancy Burt both of Portland
 12 Oct. 1833 Nicholas Rice and Mrs. Charity M. Eaton both of Portland
 12 Oct. 1833 David Hatch and Sarah E. Crossman both of Portland
 19 Oct. 1833 Estwick Evans and Mrs. Eliza Springer both of Portland
 19 Oct. 1833 Sewall Mitchell and Celia Mitchell both of Portland
 19 Oct. 1833 Edwin A. Norton of Portland and Abigail Babson of Wiscasset
 19 Oct. 1833 Jacob S. Paine and Rebecca B. Downes both of Portland
 19 Oct. 1833 James Turner Paine and Sarah Kimball both of Portland
 19 Oct. 1833 Sewall C. Chase and Mary Ann H. Trowbridge both of Portland
 20 Oct. 1833 William Waldan of New York and Abigail E. Boothby of Portland

[Page 226]

26 Oct. 1833 Matthias Murch of Gorham and Mrs. Hannah Boston of Portland
 26 Oct. 1833 Joseph Bickford and Rebecca Moore both of Portland
 26 Oct. 1833 William H. Purinton and Susan Gould both of Portland
 26 Oct. 1833 Simon A. Dyer and Sarah S. Shaw both of Portland
 26 Oct. 1833 Capt. William Thoms and Dolly T. Souther both of Portland
 26 Oct. 1833 Menzies Rayner Ju^r and A. Elizabeth Stevens both of Portland
 26 Oct. 1833 Samuel Buffum Ju^r and Mrs Esther Peirce both of Portland
 26 Oct. 1833 Benjⁿ Underwood and Abigail Estes both of Portland
 26 Oct. 1833 William C. Green and Susan Merrill both of Portland
 1 Nov. 1833 Nicholas Morris and Sarah E. Shields both of Portland
 2 Nov. 1833 Samuel Newman Jr. and Louisa Mariner both of Portland
 2 Nov. 1833 Josiah Hanson of Portland and Elizabeth A. Powers of Windham
 4 Nov. 1833 Samuel Walker and Mary Sanborn both of Portland

[Page 227]

7 Nov. 1833	Josiah Woodman and Julia Lunt both of Portland
7 Nov. 1833	William Stout J ^r of Portland and Hannah Waterhouse of C. Elizabeth
9 Nov. 1833	Ezekiel Whitman Barker and Sarah Jane Small both of Portland
9 Nov. 1833	Ephraim Gammon and Mary Ann Ingraham both of Portland
9 Nov. 1833	Daniel Freeman and Ann W. Hall both of Portland
9 Nov. 1833	Samuel Carr and Mary Willcox both of Portland
9 Nov. 1833	James Steward and Ruth Young both of Portland
11 Nov. 1833	Levi Gilson and Martha Perkins both of Portland
11 Nov. 1833	Sumner Burnham of Harrison and Christiana Washburn of Portland
13 Nov. 1833	Elijah Shevrick of Yarm ^o and Mary Johnson of Portland
13 Nov. 1833	Isaac Gilson and Jane Delano both of Portland
13 Nov. 1833	Philip Greeley Ju ^r of Boston and Sarah Maria Tyler of Portland
16 Nov. 1833	Mr. Mark Walton Ju ^r of Portland and Abigail Cobb of Cape Elizabeth

[Page 228]

16 Nov. 1833	Phinehas Fox Varnum and Elizabeth Thomas both of Portland
16 Nov. 1833	Samuel Roberts and Mrs. Mary Gardner both of Portland
16 Nov. 1833	Joseph Haskins and Martha Sawyer both of Portland
16 Nov. 1833	James A. Hasty and Harriet B. Pool both of Portland
16 Nov. 1833	John Quinn and Letitia Irwin both of Portland
16 Nov. 1833	Henry B. Fernald and Mehitable M. Collins both of Portland
16 Nov. 1833	George R. Marston and Patience C. Montgomery both of Portland
20 Nov. 1833	Gabriel Mark of Portland and Harriet Talbot of Cape Elizabeth
20 Nov. 1833	Josiah Walker of Pownal and Mary Obre of Portland
20 Nov. 1833	Ebenezer Crowell and Esther Morton both of Portland
23 Nov. 1833	Abraham Osgood Ju ^r of Portland and Caroline M. Clement of Gorham
30 Nov. 1833	John B. White and Melinda Tyler both of Portland
30 Nov. 1833	Greeley Hannaford Ju ^r of Portland and Ednah N. Hutchins of Concord

[Page 229]

30 Nov. 1833	John Huay and Mary Doyle both of Portland
30 Nov. 1833	Richard Parkinson of Portland and Emeline Simmonds of North Yarmouth
30 Nov. 1833	George W. Pennell and Clara B. Hinds both of Portland
30 Nov. 1833	Silas H. Waldron and Mary Ann Hamilton both of Portland
7 Dec. 1833	Joseph G. Norwood of Portland and Elizabeth B. Prior of Bath
7 Dec. 1833	George W. Ford and Lovina Morgan both of Portland
7 Dec. 1833	Benjamin Franklin Sawyer and Abba Harris both of Portland
14 Dec. 1833	Nathaniel S. Millet and Mary F. Parsons both of Portland
14 Dec. 1833	Richard W. Kennard and Adeline A. Jordan both of Portland
21 Dec. 1833	Isaiah Loud of Orrington and Nancy Harmon of Portland
21 Dec. 1833	Charles Dunlap and Rizpah E. Eye both of Portland
28 Dec. 1833	Peter Bolton and Jerusha Rand both of Portland
28 Dec. 1833	Charles Munroe of Bangor and Adaline A. Smith of Portland

[Page 230]

28 Dec. 1833 Isaac F. Goodrich and Rebecca R. K. B. Milliken both of Portland
 4 Jan. 1834 Jonathan M. Knapp and Harriet E. Sumner both of Portland
 4 Jan. 1834 Joseph Hasty of Scarborough and Eunice Sincler of Portland
 4 Jan. 1834 Benjamin P. Norris and Betsey K. Bangs both of Portland
 11 Jan. 1834 Robert Gurley and Catharine Devince both of Portland
 11 Jan. 1834 Jabez Dyer and Ellen Shea both of Portland
 11 Jan. 1834 Edward Brown and Mrs. Abigail Clough both of Portland
 11 Jan. 1834 Warren Clark and Mary Mills both of Portland
 18 Jan. 1834 William Ham and Abaline Grace both of Portland
 18 Jan. 1834 Louis Bunce and Martha C. Sargent both of Portland
 28 Jan. 1834 Ira Stilson and Mary Hay both of Portland
 25 Jan. 1834 Jacob Mills Ju^r and Harriet Ross both of Portland
 25 Jan. 1834 John Green Ju^r of Portland and Mary Robinson of Raymond

[Page 231]

25 Jan. 1834 Joseph Walker Ju^r of Portland and Ann Johnson of Windham
 15 Feb. 1834 Jacob Knight and Harriet N. Roberts both of Portland
 15 Feb. 1834 George Veazie and Eliza Ann Fessenden both of Portland
 15 Feb. 1834 Ezekiel Hamilton and Eliza Sawyer both of Portland
 15 Feb. 1834 Eli Bolton and Clementine Decosse both of Portland
 22 Feb. 1834 Capt. John Sargeant of Portland and Rebekah Collins of Windham
 22 Feb. 1834 Hiram Hill and Sally H. Hosley both of Portland
 24 Feb. 1834 Nath^l Hudson and Mrs. Sarah Shirwood both of Portland
 26 Feb. 1834 Frederick C. Huntress and Abigail Curtis both of Portland
 1 March 1834 William H. Dyer and Olive T. Codman both of Portland
 1 March 1834 Jesse K. Pearce of Boothbay and Sarah S. Currier of Portland
 22 Feb. 1834 Arthur L. Ilsley and Ellen Talbot both of Portland
 8 March 1834 Harris C. Barnes and Mrs. Frances Loring both of Portland

[Page 232]

8 March 1834 Eben M^cLellan and Rachel G. Drinkwater both of Portland
 8 March 1834 William C. Rowell and Mary Nash both of Portland
 8 March 1834 James Dennen of Poland and Maria S. Thompson of Portland
 15 March 1834 Henry Curran and Rosanna Bresan both of Portland
 15 March 1834 George R. M. Richards and Olive V. Osgood both of Portland
 15 March 1834 Edward Adolphus and Abigail Burnell both of Portland
 15 March 1834 Martin Gilpatrick of Portland and Sarah Merrill of Cape Elizabeth
 22 March 1834 Michael James and Elizabeth M^cGee of Portland
 22 March 1834 James R. Milliken of Portland and Julia Ann Libby of Scarborough
 22 March 1834 Samuel Henderson of Fort Preble and Martha Berry of Portland
 22 March 1834 Charles Curtis of Medford (Ms^{ts}) and Delia Ann Dyer of Portland
 29 March 1834 Ebenezer Freeman and Asenath Larrabee both of Portland
 29 March 1834 Nathan Vining and Jane Thorn both of Portland

[Page 233]

29 March 1834 James Leavitt and Sophia P. Weymouth both of Portland
 5 April 1834 Nathaniel Hamblen and Ann Eliza Holden both of Portland
 5 April 1834 John Wood and Abigail Wood both of Portland
 5 April 1834 George M^cAllister and Hannah Phinney both of Portland
 5 April 1834 Gowen W. Plummer of Addison and Nancy Collins of Portland
 5 April 1834 Silas M. Adams and Olive Moulton both of Portland
 10 April 1834 Joseph Field and Eunice Osborne both of Portland
 12 April 1834 William Welch and Sarah Jane Nash both of Portland
 12 April 1834 Thomas Bean and Rebecca Clark both of Portland
 12 April 1834 Daniel Tobey and Emeline Lee both of Portland
 19 April 1834 Henry Gooding of Portland and Elizabeth W. Baxter of Orono
 19 April 1834 James N. Hall and Emily J. Purrinton both of Portland
 19 April 1834 John Stevens and Mary Rogers both of Portland

[Page 234]

26 April 1834 John E. Hunt and Mary Hudson both of Portland
 9 April 1834 William R. Bromley and Sarah Hudson both of Portland
 3 May 1834 George T. Todd of Boston and Mary Ann Burns of Portland
 3 May 1834 Alfred Staples and Hannah S. Chase both of Portland
 3 May 1834 John Watkinson Crowther and Eunice Swift Innis both of Portland
 3 May 1834 Edmund C. Merrill and Martha C. Jordan both of Portland
 10 May 1834 Peter Gay and Rebecca Johnson both of Portland
 10 May 1834 George T. Ingraham and Martha Russell both of Portland
 17 May 1834 Charles Goodwin of Belfast and Maria Gilbert of Portland
 19 May 1834 Richard Paine of Standish and Elizabeth Tucker of Portland
 24 May 1834 John Goodwin and Ann Wood both of Portland
 24 May 1834 Adoniram Rich of Boston and Eunice K. Seavey of Portland
 24 May 1834 Horace J. Bradbury of Bangor and Harriet N. Ulrick of Portland

[Page 235]

24 May 1834 A. W. H. Clapp of Portland and Julia M. Dearborn of Ruxbury, Ms^{ts}
 24 May 1834 Edward Gould and Althea Chase both of Portland
 31 May 1834 John Francis and Diana Smith both of Portland
 31 May 1834 Luther Rogers of Portland and Hannah Bailey of West Newbury Ms^{ts}
 31 May 1834 James Ross of Portland and Miss Nancy R. Grant of Frankfort
 31 May 1834 Edward C. Thaxter and Nancy W. Pennell both of Portland [*written in
 the margin: forbid*]
 7 June 1834 Edward Bradbury of Camden and Mary Ann Crockett of Portland
 7 June 1834 Moses Roberts of Greenwood and Mrs. Mary Sawyer of Portland
 7 June 1834 Josiah Baker and Lucy Ann Watson both of Portland
 14 June 1834 John Wilcox and Eliza Rich both of Portland
 14 June 1834 Thomas R. Sampson and Amelia M. L. P. Horton both of Portland
 28 June 1834 William Wilcox and Mrs. Harriet Farrar both of Portland
 28 June 1834 Phineas Hunt of Portland and Dolly W. Babb of Westbrook

(to be continued)

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