

# The Maine Genealogist



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# The Maine Genealogical Society

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# The Maine Genealogist

Journal of the Maine Genealogical Society

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## CONTENTS

	PAGE
EDITOR'S PAGE	2
CLARK DREW OF MAINE AND VERMONT Carole Gardner	3
A TIDBIT FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES Lucretia Larrabee, First Wife of John Owen (d. 1753) of Falmouth, Maine Brent M. Owen	15
ASSEMBLING THE PIECES OF THE PUZZLE: The Family of Ebenezer Day Jr. of Wells and Kennebunk, Maine Edward G. Hubbard	21
THE PARENTAGE OF SOLOMON BRAY OF POLAND, HARRISON, AND MONSON, MAINE Joseph C. Anderson II	35
NINETEENTH-CENTURY RECORDS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES OF WELLS, MAINE (continued) Submitted by Priscilla Eaton	45

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## EDITOR'S PAGE

Thirty-eight years after Agatha Christie penned her last detective novel, a new Hercule Poirot mystery—*The Monogram Murders*—was published in 2014. Written with the permission of the Christie estate, author Sophie Hannah successfully resurrects Dame Agatha's famous detective in order to solve a triple poisoning at a plush London hotel. Staying faithful to the character of Poirot and using many of the plot devices found in Agatha Christie's mysteries, Hannah's book is a worthy addition to the canon of Christie detective stories.

Unlike Hannah, our authors could not muster the help of M. Poirot to solve their mysteries. But like the little Belgian, they each followed the crumb trail of clues to arrive at a probable solution. In this issue, we find four cases worthy of Poirot's deductive prowess. In the first, Carole Gardner tackles the question of the parentage of Clark Drew, an obscure figure who moved from town to town within Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, and accumulated multiple wives along the way. Gardner's success in reconstructing Drew's life clearly demonstrates the benefit of researching every person of the surname under study, whether closely related or not.

Our second mystery revolves around a divorce case identifying Lucretia Larrabee as the heretofore unknown first wife of John Owen of Falmouth. While Lucretia's maiden name is explicitly stated in the divorce proceedings, author Brent Owen was then faced with placing Lucretia within the correct Larrabee family of her birth.

In his article on the family of Ebenezer Day Jr. of Wells and Kennebunk, Edward G. Hubbard located no records providing the names of Day's children. Only by conducting a meticulous study of all Days in the area and a detailed analysis of census tick marks was he able to reconstruct Ebenezer's family.

Finally, in an article I might have subtitled "The Case of the Misplaced Child," your editor confronts the problem of proving a primary record to be inaccurate. Research on Solomon Bray of Maine uncovered a number of seemingly conflicting facts, which were only reconciled when the life of Solomon's mother came into better focus.

Like Poirot, our authors were helped by analyzing firsthand statements made by the protagonists, even though in these cases they were made from beyond their graves. In the instance of Clark Drew, his last wife, Comfort, swore an affidavit describing key aspects of Clark's life, including a scandalous accusation of bigamy; John Owen's personal testimony before the Massachusetts Governor's Council was the key to unlocking his wife's identity; and a Revolutionary War pension deposition was instrumental in determining the correct place of Solomon Bray's birth.

Hercule Poirot murder cases often end with a gathering of all the suspects into a room, where he unveils the trail of guilt deduction by deduction. When he reaches his dramatic conclusion, the murderer has no recourse but to confess to the crime. In cases as cold as the ones presented in this issue, our authors did not have the luxury of the protagonists positively affirming the conclusions. Instead, it is up to the readers to use their "little gray cells" to decide whether the deductions are indeed correct.

—Joseph C. Anderson II, Editor

## CLARK DREW OF MAINE AND VERMONT

*By Carole Gardner*

The intent of this article is to provide current research on the identity of Clark Drew of Maine and Vermont. While all of the genealogical challenges are not solved, this study will present a compilation of the evidence in one place, and will identify corrections and clarifications of some previously published information.

No record has been found that identifies parents or siblings of Clark Drew, whose birth is estimated about 1751, probably in the Durham, New Hampshire, area. There is evidence that can reasonably identify three wives, and possibly four daughters, but no sons as yet. Documents referenced will show his association and possible relationships with other Drew men in both Maine and Vermont who came from New Hampshire.

I propose that Clark Drew was a son of Clement<sup>4</sup> Drew (*Clement*<sup>3</sup>, *Thomas*<sup>2</sup>, *William*<sup>1</sup>). Clement<sup>4</sup> Drew, a blacksmith like Clark, was born about 1728–1733.<sup>1</sup> The thesis that Clark was his son is based on dates and locations. If proven, he would be a brother of Daniel<sup>5</sup> Drew, born 14 March 1754 in New Hampshire, probably in Madbury. Daniel Drew, who married Dolly Holmes, is documented in the Tabor Family Bible with his parents “Clem Drew and Betsey Drew.”<sup>2</sup> This Bible also records the family members of Daniel Drew’s daughter, Abigail (Drew) Tabor, born 20 April 1791 in Corinth, Vermont, and her spouse Thomas Tabor.

One researcher suggested that the Clark Drew who came to Craftsbury, Vermont, was a son of Sylvanus and Mercy (Clarke) Drew of Duxbury, Massachusetts.<sup>3</sup> That Clark Drew was born 3 November 1765 in Duxbury.<sup>4</sup> He married there, 30 December 1792, Eliza Bosworth.<sup>5</sup> The Clark Drew of Duxbury was in Duxbury in 1792, while the Clark Drew of this study was in Coxhall, Maine, in 1781, in Corinth, Vermont, in 1790, and in Craftsbury, Vermont, in 1800. The birth year of Clark of Duxbury is 1765, while this Clark was born earlier, about 1751.

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<sup>1</sup> Will of Joseph Drew of Madbury, N.H., dated 20 June 1804 (Strafford Co., N.H., Probate Records, 10:266–69). In addition to his wife Hannah, the will names Joseph’s father Clement Drew deceased, brothers David, Clement, Obadiah, and Samuel, nephew Daniel Drew, and Susannah Young, the latter described as “sister of my late wife Mary Drew”; see also Sybil Noyes, Charles Thornton Libby, and Walter Goodwin Davis, *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* (Portland, Maine, 1928–39), 207.

<sup>2</sup> Tabor Family Bible, New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, manuscript, A3510. The Bible documents the family of Daniel<sup>5</sup> Drew, showing his parents as “Clem Drew and Betsey Drew.” Digital copies of pages were provided to this author by Linda Hill, a descendant whose family donated the Bible to the Society.

<sup>3</sup> Betty D. Post, *Founding Families of Craftsbury, Vt.* (self-published, Lulu.com, 2006), 144 (hereafter cited as Post, *Founding Families of Craftsbury*).

<sup>4</sup> *Vital Records of Duxbury, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston, 1911), 71 (hereafter cited as *Duxbury VRs*).

<sup>5</sup> *Duxbury VRs*, 249.

CLARK DREW IN CORINTH AND CRAFTSBURY, VERMONT, AND  
COXHALL AND HOLLIS, MAINE.

Clark Drew's birth is estimated at about 1751, probably in New Hampshire. This is based on the 1810 Craftsbury, Vermont, census showing his birth prior to 1765;<sup>6</sup> the presumption that he was in his early twenties at the birth of his probable daughter Sobriety in 1772 (see discussion below); and the age of his last wife, Comfort Drew, born in 1756 or 1758, based on her depositions.

On 23 September 1832, at Hollis, Maine, only a few years before he died, Clark Drew married Comfort Drew.<sup>7</sup> She was born in Durham, New Hampshire, daughter of Zebulon Drew.<sup>8</sup> She died 27 August 1845 in Buxton, Maine.<sup>9</sup> On 2 July 1838 at Hollis, Maine, at age 80, Comfort made a deposition, hoping to be granted a pension based on the military service of her second husband, Noah Smith.<sup>10</sup> In the following excerpt, she details her marriage to Clark Drew and his previous wife in Vermont:<sup>11</sup>

About the year 1834, an old man by the name of Clark Drew came from Vermont and was married to me. It was reputed that he had a wife in Vermont when he married me, which I did not know when he married me, and I believe it. He left my home and died within one year in the town of Hollis, a town charge Sept. 1, 1835.<sup>12</sup> It was said Clark Drew came from a place in Vermont called Carsbury [Craftsbury] and that he had a wife there living when he married me. He once told me he meant to go back to VT to see his wife, and I told him not to return.

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<sup>6</sup> Clark Drew household, 1810 U.S. Census, Craftsbury, Orleans Co., Vt., p. 449. Clark was aged 45+.

<sup>7</sup> Doris J. Woodward, "Comfort Drew of Hollis, Maine," *The Maine Genealogist* 20(1998):51–64 (hereafter cited as Woodward, "Comfort Drew"). Woodward called Clark Drew "an interesting problem" (p. 57). Comfort Drew m. (1) Durham, N.H., April 1775, Samuel Hill Clark, (2) Waterboro, Maine, Jan. 1790, Noah Smith, (3) Hollis, Maine, 23 Sept. 1832, Clark Drew, and possibly (4) William Ripley, their intentions filed Hollis, 2 April 1840.

<sup>8</sup> In Comfort Drew's depositions in claiming a widow's military pension, she named her father Zebulon Drew, her brother Hezekiah Drew, and her previous spouses: Samuel Hill Clark, Noah Smith, and Clark Drew. Zebulon Drew was b. 9 Nov. 1721, and moved to Little Falls (now Hollis and Dayton), Maine, about 1776 (Everett S. Stackpole, *History of the Town of Durham, New Hampshire (Oyster River Plantation)*, 2 vols. [Durham, 1913], 2:139 [hereafter cited as Stackpole, *Hist. of Durham, N.H.*]). Stackpole incorrectly names Daniel Drew as a son of Zebulon Drew.

<sup>9</sup> Woodward, "Comfort Drew," 59, citing deposition of her grandson, Aaron Clark Jr., in Arthur McArthur papers, Special Collections, Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick, Maine.

<sup>10</sup> Additional data on Noah Smith and Samuel Hill Clark may be found in Woodward, "Comfort Drew," 51–64.

<sup>11</sup> Woodward, "Comfort Drew," 56–57, citing Arthur McArthur papers. The date of the quote was not recorded, but is in the handwriting of McArthur taken in an interview about 1844–45.

<sup>12</sup> In her application to receive a widow's pension from the service of her former husband Noah Smith, Comfort stated that Clark Drew d. 13 Sept. 1836 (Revolutionary War Pension Application, #W22968, Noah Smith and Comfort Drew, former widow).

## CLARK DREW IN RECORDS WITH OTHER DREWS

On 1 March 1781, at Coxhall, Maine, Clark Drew purchased from Clement<sup>4</sup> Drew, both of Coxhall, 110 acres of land in Coxhall.<sup>13</sup> This land was adjacent to land that Clement Drew “Junior” and Elisha Drew owned jointly and sold in 1793 to Benjamin and Daniel Kimball.<sup>14</sup> Elisha Drew is believed by this author to be a son of Clement<sup>4</sup> Drew. In an 1800 deposition, Clement was of Barnstead, New Hampshire, and stated that he had owned land in the eastern part of Coxhall in 1769.<sup>15</sup> Clement also had a mortgage on land in Craftsbury, Vermont, in 1801.<sup>16</sup>

On 6 November 1781 Clark Drew of Arundel was brought to court by Jonathan Dolliff of Coxhall.<sup>17</sup> The court documents state that the land occupied by Dolliff had been conveyed to him by Clark Drew. Clark was accused of “wounding, beating & abusing” Dolliff’s wife. Clark agreed to pay £40, plus doctors’ charges and court costs, and Dolliff agreed to “remain in the peaceable and quiet possession of his land.” The 1790 Coxhall census shows Jonathan Dolliff living in the vicinity of John Hill and Elisha Drew.<sup>18</sup>

A deed from Samuel Hill Clark, first husband of Comfort Drew, to Charles Smith notes that the deeded property in Coxhall near Wadlin’s Mill and land of John Hill included a meadow that he had previously bought from Clark Drew.<sup>19</sup> This was prior to January 1787 when Samuel signed the deed.

Daniel<sup>5</sup> Drew, son of Clement<sup>4</sup> Drew, was of Coxhall when he bought 58 acres of land in Epping, New Hampshire, in 1786.<sup>20</sup> Daniel had married Dolly Holmes in Coxhall in 1781.<sup>21</sup> On 20 October 1788, Daniel Drew of New Durham sold to Isaac

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<sup>13</sup> York Co., Maine, Deeds, 46:201, recorded 26 June 1781. Clement Drew personally appeared to acknowledge the deed 16 June 1781. The land was adjacent to land of Joseph Shackley, Joseph Hibbard, and Daniel Hoof. Clement’s name does not show the “junior” suffix, but he is most likely the same man named in this article as Clement<sup>4</sup> Drew.

<sup>14</sup> York Co. Deeds, 55:255, dated 10 July 1793. Elisha Drew in this deed is believed to be a son of Clement<sup>4</sup> Drew, but no proof has been found. They both had property in Barnston, Quebec, in the early 1800s (see note 77), and both signed an intent to settle in Barnston in 1795 (see note 78). Elisha was “of Caldwell’s Manor” (now Clarenceville, Quebec) and Clement was “of Massachusetts,” Maine still being part of Mass. at that time.

<sup>15</sup> Deposition of Clement Drew recorded Strafford Co., N.H., 1 Jan 1803. A copy of the original document appears in Judy Webb, *Clement Drew and Mary Thompson Drew* (Rockwell City, Iowa, 1979), 120.

<sup>16</sup> Craftsbury Deeds, 1:126. Clement Drew was “of Barnston, Lower Canada.”

<sup>17</sup> Dolliff v. Drew, Coll. S-1763, Misc. Box 82/18, financial papers, agreements 1761–1792, Maine State Archives, Portland.

<sup>18</sup> *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790: Maine* (Washington, 1908), 59, col. c.

<sup>19</sup> York Co. Deeds, 54:192. John Hill and Samuel Hill Clark were cousins. John Hill supported Comfort Drew in her petition for a pension based on Samuel’s military service.

<sup>20</sup> Rockingham Co., N.H., Deeds, 125:420, Stephen and Gilman Leavitt to Daniel Drew.

<sup>21</sup> “Early Vital Records of Lyman, Me.,” *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* [NEHGR] 95(1941):86.

Drew of Little Falls, Maine, the same 58 acres of land in Epping. This deed was witnessed by Clement Drew and Elisha Drew.<sup>22</sup> Daniel Drew of Epping and Isaac Drew of Little Falls sold 29 acres of land in Epping on 9 January 1790. Dorothy, Daniel's wife, relinquished her dower rights in this property on the same day and the deed was witnessed by Solomon and Isaac Drew.<sup>23</sup> Daniel moved to Corinth, Vermont, by 1790, where he is found in the census with Clark "Drue."<sup>24</sup> Daniel and Dorothy (Holmes) Drew are both buried in the Corinth Center Cemetery.

As noted, Clark "Drue" was living in Corinth in 1790. Also living in Corinth that year were Daniel and Jonathan "Drue."<sup>25</sup> Daniel remained in Corinth until his death in 1826. Clark Drew was in Craftsbury, Vermont, in 1800 and 1810.<sup>26</sup> Elijah Drew was also enumerated there in 1810, he being a potential brother of Clark.<sup>27</sup> In 1820 Clark is found in Hollis, Maine.<sup>28</sup> The census records from 1800 to 1820 suggest Clark had at least three daughters and two sons. He is not found in the 1830 census, but since he died in Hollis in 1835, he may have been living there.

On 18 April 1806, at Craftsbury, Vermont, Clark Drew witnessed a mortgage to Joseph Drew from Dorothy Hill for 29 acres in Craftsbury located at the edge of Little Hosmer Pond.<sup>29</sup> Adjacent to this pond is 110 acres of land identified in a deed made by Clement<sup>4</sup> Drew, late of Barnston, Lower Canada.<sup>30</sup> He had a mortgage from Warham Mason of Craftsbury. A portion of this property was sold by Clement Drew to Isaac Drew, both of Barnston, on 27 February 1801.<sup>31</sup> There are additional land records between Clement<sup>4</sup> Drew, Isaac Drew, Solomon Drew, Daniel<sup>5</sup> Drew, and Elisha Drew in Coxsall, Maine. As noted, several pieces of property in these deeds were jointly owned. Based on these deeds, location, and dates, these men

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<sup>22</sup> Rockingham Co. Deeds, 126:161–62. Isaac Drew could be the son of Zebulon Drew (therefore a first cousin of Clement<sup>4</sup> Drew) or a son of Clement. They were all blacksmiths. Zebulon Drew came to Little Falls, Maine, from Durham, N.H., about 1776.

<sup>23</sup> Rockingham Co. Deeds, 125:420, 136:34–35.

<sup>24</sup> *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790: Vermont* (Washington, 1908), 30 (hereafter cited as *Heads of Families, 1790, Vermont*).

<sup>25</sup> The identity of Jonathan Drew in this census is unknown.

<sup>26</sup> Clark Drew households, 1800 and 1810 U.S. Censuses, Craftsbury, Orleans Co., Vt., pp. 647 [1800: 02001/21001], 449 [1810: 00001/020010].

<sup>27</sup> Elijah Drew household, 1810 U.S. Censuses, Craftsbury, Orleans Co., Vt., p. 449. Elijah Drew was b. about 1763, probably in N.H. He m. Barrington, N.H., 1 Jan. 1785, Betsey Holmes (Barrington VRs). He was living in Craftsbury when his son John was b. in 1801 and an unnamed child d. in Jan 1810 (Vermont, Vital Records, 1720–1908, Ancestry.com).

<sup>28</sup> Clark Drew household, 1820 U.S. Census, Hollis, York Co., Maine, p. 392, family statistics: 0001010/000101.

<sup>29</sup> Craftsbury Town Records, Vermont State Archives, Dorothy Hill to Joseph Drew, 18 April 1806. He is probably Joseph Drew, b. Barrington, N.H., son of Capt. John and Tamsen (Drew) Drew; m. Polly Eaton (Stackpole, *Hist. of Durham, N.H.*, 2:148–49). They moved to Vermont and later to Barnston, Quebec.

<sup>30</sup> Corinth, Vt., Deeds, 3:106, 126.

<sup>31</sup> Corinth Deeds, 3:312, 368–69, 408–9.



were no doubt closely related, and along with Elijah Drew, they may all be sons of Clement<sup>4</sup> Drew, or some may be sons of Zebulon Drew.<sup>32</sup>

#### OTHER WIVES AND CHILDREN OF CLARK DREW

The details in the deposition of Comfort (Drew) (Clark) (Smith) Drew provide evidence for another marriage of Clark Drew. That Clark had a wife in Vermont, whom he had left there when he went to Maine and married Comfort, is supported by the death record of a “wife of Clark Drew” on 3 July 1830 at Craftsbury.<sup>33</sup>

Another record of a wife is found in the death record of Elizabeth, widow of John Hadley. This record names her father as Clark Drew and mother as Abigail —. Elizabeth Drew was born in Craftsbury 30 June 1799, and died there 13 January 1858. Her birth record also shows her father as Clark Drew, but no mother is named.<sup>34</sup> John Hadley was living in Craftsbury in 1820 and 1830.<sup>35</sup> Elizabeth and John Hadley married about 1814 based on the birth of a daughter in 1815 in Craftsbury, noted as their first child.<sup>36</sup> John was born in Hampstead, New Hampshire, 19 March 1791, son of Nathan and Betsey (Hagget) Hadley.<sup>37</sup> Elizabeth is therefore a well-documented child of Clark Drew and wife Abigail, likely his first wife.

Clark’s probable second wife was Molly Drew, whom he married in Alfred, Maine, 25 November 1819, they both being of Hollis; the marriage intentions were filed 29 August 1819.<sup>38</sup> If her maiden name was indeed Drew, her parents and dates of birth and death have not been identified. Clark Drew was in Hollis in 1820 with probably this wife, Molly, and a male aged 19–26.<sup>39</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> For additional information on these possible sons of Clement<sup>4</sup> Drew and his proven son Daniel<sup>5</sup> Drew, see the author’s Drew tree at <<http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/6921621/person/-385949719>>. Male descendants of both this Elijah Drew and of Elisha Drew, b. Barnston, Quebec, 1806, have a perfect 67 marker yDNA match. These men both have unidentified fathers at this point. Descendants of Isaac Drew, b. N.H., 1752, and George Drew, b. Quebec, 1803, are only one marker different in 67 marker tests. These matching Drew descendant tests are completely unrelated to the Drews of Plymouth, Mass. See the yDNA Drew Project website: <[www.worldfamilies.net/surnames/drew](http://www.worldfamilies.net/surnames/drew)>.

<sup>33</sup> Vermont, Vital Records, 1760–1954, familysearch.org: “Wife of Clark Drew.”

<sup>34</sup> Vermont, Vital Records, 1760–1954, familysearch.org [birth and death]; findagrave.com [death]: John and Elizabeth (Drew) Hadley are both bur. in Craftsbury Common Cemetery. Elizabeth Hadley d. Craftsbury, Vt., 13 Jan. 1858, age 58.

<sup>35</sup> John Hadley household, 1820 and 1830 U.S. Censuses, Craftsbury, Orleans Co., Vt., pp. 353 and 187, respectively.

<sup>36</sup> Vermont, Vital Records, 1760–1954, familysearch.org: Anna Hadley, b. 7 Sept. 1815.

<sup>37</sup> New Hampshire, Births and Christenings, 1714–1904, index, familysearch.org.

<sup>38</sup> Winifred Lovering Holman, “Drew Notes,” Holman Collection (MssA/H63, New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, 1960), Drew Family folder, Daniel Drew Research notes; *Original Records of Maine Towns and Cities: Town of Hollis*, Picton Press CD-Rom (Rockport, Maine, 2005), image 166 (hereafter *Hollis VRs CD*): “Mr Clark Drew and Miss Molly Drew both of Hollis” intend marriage 29 Aug. 1819, certified 14 Nov. 1819

<sup>39</sup> Clark Drew household, 1820 U.S. Census, Hollis, York Co., Maine, p. 392. The additional male was in the 16–26 age category, but not also in the 16–18 category, thus aged 19–26.

## OTHER POSSIBLE DAUGHTERS OF CLARK DREW

In addition to Elizabeth Drew born in 1799, the other possibilities for daughters of Clark Drew required further research. They are listed here with the associated records and reasons for their inclusion.

Sobriety Drew was born 27 October 1772 in Maine.<sup>40</sup> She married at Corinth, Vermont, 12 June 1791, Jonathan Norris, born 12 December 1765 at Epping, New Hampshire, son of Samuel and Huldah (Bartlett?) Norris.<sup>41</sup> Jonathan Norris and family were living in Craftsbury, Vermont, in 1820.<sup>42</sup> This census has been alphabetized, so adjacent families cannot be identified. A hand-printed record of the Jonathan Norris family including births and marriages was included in his Revolutionary War pension documents.<sup>43</sup>

Significantly, Jonathan and Sobriety (Drew) Norris named their first child, Clark Drew Norris. He was born in Craftsbury 13 February 1792.<sup>44</sup> Their second son was named Samuel for Jonathan Norris's father. Their third son was named Jonathan, and their first daughter was named Huldah, for Jonathan's mother. Only one more daughter was born to Sobriety and she was named Dorothy. Sobriety, who was widowed in 1839, moved to Crown Point, New York, with some of her children, where she died 5 December 1852. Jonathan Norris died 25 November 1839. They are both buried in the Spear Cemetery in Moriah, Essex County, New York.<sup>45</sup>

Sally Drew was born between 1790 and 1800.<sup>46</sup> She married Jonas Newell Jr. in Stockbridge, Vermont, 1 January 1809.<sup>47</sup> Assuming a marriage at about age 18, her birth year would be about 1791. The death record of their son Clark D. Newell names his father as Jonas Newell and mother as — Drew.<sup>48</sup> Clark D. Newell was

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<sup>40</sup> Sobriety's full birth date is given on her findagrave.com memorial page. Her gravestone reads, "Died Dec. 5, 1852, AE. 80 yrs." The 1850 census also shows her b. Maine, aged 78 years (Henry Norris household, 1850 U.S. Census, Crown Point, Essex Co., N.Y., p. 363).

<sup>41</sup> Leonard Allison Morrison, *Lineage and Biographies of the Norris Family in America: From 1640 to 1892* (Boston, Mass., 1892), 40–41, 73 (hereafter cited as Morrison, *Norris Family*).

<sup>42</sup> Jonathan Norris household, 1820 U.S. Census, Craftsbury, Orleans Co., Vt., p. 354.

<sup>43</sup> Revolutionary War Pension Application, #W19924.

<sup>44</sup> Vermont, Vital Records, 1760–1954, familysearch.org.

<sup>45</sup> findagrave.com, memorial #79388802. Eliza Norris, who was b. Danville, Vt., 10 Jan. 1810, was a daughter of Jonathan's brother David Norris. She m. Theophilus Drew Jr., b. Gilmanton, N.H., 22 Feb. 1791 (Morrison, *Norris Family*, 73–74). They lived in Danville, as did Daniel<sup>5</sup> and Dolly (Holmes) Drew. Theophilus Drew Jr. was the son of Theophilus Drew [Sr.], b. Madbury, N.H., 1757, d. Gilmanton, N.H., 1802, whose widow, Dorothy (Pease) Drew, came to Danville by 1810 with several of her children (*New England Ancestors Magazine*, 1.5[2000]:45). This author believes that Theophilus Sr. was likely a nephew or son of Clement<sup>4</sup> Drew.

<sup>46</sup> Post, *Founding Families of Craftsbury*, 144. This author also suggests that Sally might be a daughter of Clark Drew. Sally's birth year range is based on her age of 30–40 in the 1830 census (Jonas Newell household, Stockbridge, Windsor Co., Vt., p. 267).

<sup>47</sup> Vermont, Vital Records, 1760–1954, familysearch.org.

<sup>48</sup> Vermont, Vital Records, 1760–1954, familysearch.org.

born about 1812 and died 21 October 1884 in Stockbridge.<sup>49</sup> His middle name was possibly Drew. Jonas Newell Jr. was born between 1770 and 1780. He appears in the Stockbridge censuses from 1810 to 1840.<sup>50</sup>

Mary/Polly Drew was born about 1775 in Maine, and died 18 February 1861 at Craftsbury, aged 86.<sup>51</sup> Based on location and association, she could also be a daughter of Clark Drew. She married in Washington, Vermont (a town bordering Corinth where Clark “Drue” was enumerated in 1790), 27 August 1793, Benjamin Squires, who came to Craftsbury in 1807.<sup>52</sup> The death record of their daughter, Abigail N. Squires, names her parents as Benjamin Squires and Polly Drew.<sup>53</sup> Perhaps Abigail was named for her grandmother Abigail. Benjamin was living in Craftsbury in 1810 and 1820.<sup>54</sup> In the 1830 Craftsbury census, Benjamin Squires is listed adjacent to John Hadley,<sup>55</sup> whose wife, Elizabeth Drew, is a proven daughter of Clark Drew, as shown above. Benjamin and Mary Squires were still in Craftsbury in 1850, living with the Richard O. Estus family and described as paupers.<sup>56</sup> Five other children are found born in Craftsbury or Washington, each record noting their mother as Mary or Polly Drew.<sup>57</sup>

Less likely is another Polly Drew, born say 1790, who married in Craftsbury, 24 December 1809, Obediah Marshall.<sup>58</sup> No further information has been found about them.<sup>59</sup> There would only have been one surviving daughter in the family named Mary or Polly, so this Polly Drew and Mary/Polly (Drew) Squires discussed above cannot both be daughters of Clark Drew.

The children of Daniel<sup>5</sup> and Dolly (Holmes) Drew are documented in the Tabor Bible previously referenced. The children of Elijah and Betsey (Holmes) Drew are also documented.<sup>60</sup> This eliminates Daniel and Elijah as parents of these Drew girls.

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<sup>49</sup> Vermont, Vital Records, 1760–1954, familysearch.org: death of Clark D. Newell, father Jonas, mother — Drew, d. Stockbridge, 21 Oct 1884, age 72.

<sup>50</sup> Jonas Newell household, 1810–40 U.S. Censuses, Stockbridge, Windsor Co., Vt., pp. 569, 346, 267, 385, respectively.

<sup>51</sup> Vermont, Vital Records, 1760–1954, familysearch.org: Polly Squires, d. Craftsbury, 18 Feb. 1861, age 86, b. Maine.

<sup>52</sup> Vermont, Vital Records, 1760–1954, familysearch.org [marriage]; Hamilton Child, *Gazetteer of Lamoille and Orleans Counties, Vt., for 1883–84* (Syracuse, N.Y., 1883), 246

<sup>53</sup> Vermont, Vital Records, 1760–1954, familysearch.org: Abigail N. (Drew) Lawrence, b. 6 Feb 1810, d. 5 Dec. 1892, Craftsbury, Vt.

<sup>54</sup> Benj’ a Squier household, 1810 U.S. Census, Craftsbury, Orleans Co., Vt., p. 448; Benjamin Squires household, 1820 U.S. Census, Craftsbury, Orleans Co., Vt., p. 354.

<sup>55</sup> Benjamin Squires household, 1830 U.S. Census, Craftsbury, Orleans Co., Vt., p. 187.

<sup>56</sup> Richard O. Estus household, 1850 U.S. Census, Craftsbury, Orleans Co., Vt., p. 29.

<sup>57</sup> Vermont, Births and Christenings, 1765–1908, familysearch.org.

<sup>58</sup> Vermont, Vital Records, 1760–1954, familysearch.org.

<sup>59</sup> There was an Obediah Marshall in Portsmouth, N.H., and another in Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia, in the right time period, but they are clearly different men.

<sup>60</sup> For more information, see <<http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/51243407/person/13169067197>>.

Elijah and Clark were the only Drews enumerated in the 1810 Craftsbury census, listed on lines next to each other. Also found in this short three-page census of eighty-two households are Benjamin Squires, John Hadley, and Jonathan Norris, the spouses of Mary/Polly Drew, Elizabeth Drew, and Sobriety Drew, respectively.

With an estimated birth date of about 1751, Clark Drew might have married for the first time at about age 21, and a first child might have been born in the period of 1772–77. If we accept Sobriety Drew as being his daughter—she born 12 October 1772 in Maine—then Clark would indeed have married at about age 21. By 1819, when he returned to Maine, he would have been about 68 years old.

In the 1790 census of Corinth, Vermont, Clark Drew's household included two probable sons born in the 1775–90 period.<sup>61</sup> Three females are also listed, one presumably his wife. The 1800 census of Craftsbury, Vermont, shows two probable sons born 1785–90, a daughter born 1785–90, and two daughters born 1791–1800.<sup>62</sup> These year ranges would support the females listed above; Elizabeth born in 1799, Sally born about 1790, and Polly born about 1790. It would not include Sobriety born in 1772 or Mary/Polly born about 1775, as they both had married before 1800.

#### CANDIDATES FOR CLARK DREW'S SONS

Clark Drew's household in the 1790 census of Corinth, Vermont, includes two males under 16 (i.e., born 1775–90). His household in 1800 at Craftsbury, Vermont, lists two males 10–15 (i.e., born 1785–90). While there are a number of male Drews with no documented parents, their birth locations or birth years probably rule them out as sons of Clark Drew. The three listed below would fit the timeframe of births between 1775 and 1790, and location in Maine or Vermont.

Elijah Drew had a wife Polly, born about 1777.<sup>63</sup> Their son John Drew married (1) Danville, Vermont, 26 January 1825, Mehitable Herron. She died in Hardwick, Vermont, 9 July 1863. He married (2) Danville, 4 January 1864, Sarah H. Merritt. Elijah and Polly Drew are listed as parents on the record of John's second marriage.<sup>64</sup>

Joseph Drew was born in Maine, 20 May 1788; married (1) Newfield, Maine, 2 April 1812, Bethany Thompson;<sup>65</sup> married (2) Portland, Maine, 4 July 1853, Sarah (Sherman) Murray.<sup>66</sup> He was living in Portland in 1860.<sup>67</sup>

<sup>61</sup> *Heads of Families, 1790, Vermont*, 30, Clark "Drue."

<sup>62</sup> Clark Drew household, 1800 U.S. Censuses, Craftsbury, Orleans Co., Vt., p. 647.

<sup>63</sup> Aged 73 in John Drew household, 1850 U.S. Census, Hardwick, Caledonia Co., Vt., p. 196.

<sup>64</sup> All information found in Vermont, Vital Records, 1760–1954, familysearch.org.

<sup>65</sup> Birth and marriage date given in Ruth Bridges Ayers, *Early Families of Newfield, Maine* (n.p., 1995), 220. Ayers speculates that Joseph was a son of Samuel Drew, who appeared in Newfield in 1800, or of Robert Drew of Loudon, N.H., but this has not been proven.

<sup>66</sup> Maine, Marriages, 1771–1907, index, familysearch.org.

<sup>67</sup> Joseph was aged 68 in Joseph B. Skinner household, 1860 U.S. Census, Portland, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 437.

Samuel Drew was born in Vermont about December 1790,<sup>68</sup> and died 7 October 1866, aged 75 years, 10 months. He married (1) Mary Kelley, and (2) Almira Libby, both of whom are buried with him in George Cemetery in Vale Perkins, Brome County, Quebec.<sup>69</sup>

The following Drew males are presented for completeness, although both fall outside of the calculated 1775–90 birth range:

James Drew was born in Vermont about 1796, and died in Corinth, Vermont, 25 November 1876, aged 80.<sup>70</sup> He married Lydia (Eastman) Rollins, born circa 1795, daughter of Edmund Eastman and widow of Mayhew Rollins, died in Corinth, 10 January 1875, aged 80.<sup>71</sup> James had sons John L. Drew and Hartwell Drew.<sup>72</sup>

Included in this list, but less likely as a son of Clark, is Clement Drew, born in 1797 in Quebec, probably in Barnston.<sup>73</sup> He married (1) Louisa —,<sup>74</sup> and married (2) Eliza (—) Blood.<sup>75</sup> A probable sister of Clement Drew is Aseneth Drew, born in Barnston, Quebec, 19 December 1800, wife of Isaac Flagg.<sup>76</sup> Because of the Barn-

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<sup>68</sup> Aged 71 and b. Vt. in Samuel Drew household, 1861 Census of Canada, Brome, Canada East, p. 196.

<sup>69</sup> George Cemetery inscriptions, online at <[www.interment.net/data/canada/qc/brome/George/index.htm](http://www.interment.net/data/canada/qc/brome/George/index.htm)>. The inscriptions provide the maiden names of both of his wives.

<sup>70</sup> Vermont, Vital Records, 1760–1954, familysearch.org.

<sup>71</sup> Her maiden name given on her death record; the name of her first husband given on the 1874 marriage record of her daughter Lucy A. (Rollins) Richardson. Both records found in Vermont, Vital Records, 1760–1954, familysearch.org.

<sup>72</sup> James Drew household, 1850–60 U.S. Censuses, Corinth, Orange Co., Vt., pp. 161, 170; Johnson Corliss household, 1870 U.S. Census, Corinth, Orange Co., Vt., p. 304; Hartwell Drew is identified as a son of James and Lucy in his 1891 marriage record in Vermont, Vital Records, 1760–1954, familysearch.org.

<sup>73</sup> Clement Drew, b. Canada, age 53, Isaac Flagg and his wife Asenath, b. Canada, age 51, and Elisha Drew, b. Canada, age 46, are living next to each other in the 1851 Census of Canada, St. Georges de Clarenceville, Rouville Co., Canada East [Quebec], Canada, p. 45. This Quebec Drew family is probably very closely related, but no proof has been found yet. Note that the Elisha Drew in the land deed with Clement<sup>4</sup> Drew (see note 14) also owned land in Barnston, Quebec, and based on age could be the father of all of these Quebec Drews, including Betsey Drew, b. Quebec, ca. 1799, and spouse Henry Martin; George Drew, b. Quebec, 24 Aug. 1803, and spouse Hannah Stone, b. Vt., 8 Nov. 1802 (Henry Martin household, 1861 Census of Canada, Iberville, Canada East, p. 317, which listing provides Elizabeth/Betsy's maiden name of Drew; marriage of George Drew and Hannah Stone, Fairfield Vt., 11 March 1824, in Vermont, Vital Records, 1760–1954, familysearch.org, his birth date from a Bible record owned by a descendant). All these families are found in the 1825–1851 censuses in the Rouville district and then Clarenceville living near each other.

<sup>74</sup> Quebec Vital and Church Records (Drouin Collection) 1621–1967 (hereafter cited as Douin Collection) [birth of their daughter Celia, 20 Dec. 1830, and bp. with 3 siblings, 1 Aug. 1841].

<sup>75</sup> Inscriptions from South Beech Ridge Cemetery, located southwest of Clarenceville, Quebec, <<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~macfie/south.htm>>.

<sup>76</sup> Their names are given as parents in the marriage record of their daughter, Nancy Ann Flagg, who m. Noyan, Missisiquoi, Quebec, 17 April 1830 (Drouin Collection).

ston location, it is possible that this Clement Drew was a son of Elisha Drew who owned land in Coxhall, Maine, with Clement<sup>4</sup> Drew. Both Elisha and Clement had land grants in Barnston, Quebec, in the period 1801–1805.<sup>77</sup> They both signed an oath of allegiance to the crown in 1795, intending to settle in Barnston.<sup>78</sup>

### CONCLUSIONS

While I propose that Clark Drew, born say 1751, was a son of Clement<sup>4</sup> Drew, born about 1728 in Madbury, New Hampshire, no hard evidence has been found to prove this thesis. Clark was certainly closely associated with other Drews, including Daniel<sup>5</sup> Drew, the only proven son of Clement<sup>4</sup>. Clement moved from New Hampshire to Coxhall, Maine, to Barnston, Quebec, to Corinth and Craftsbury, Vermont, and then back to Barnstead, New Hampshire. As several of these Drew men were known to be blacksmiths, it is likely they plied their trade making and repairing tools where timber and land was readily available during the late 1700s.

Clark Drew bought land in Coxhall from Clement<sup>4</sup> Drew in 1781. Clement and Elisha jointly owned land in Coxhall. Both Clement, Clark, and Elijah were living in Craftsbury, Vermont, in 1800 and 1801, evidenced by census records for Clark, a land deed for Clement, and a birth record of a son of Elijah. Clement and Isaac jointly owned land in Corinth. Daniel, Isaac, Jonathan, and Samuel Drew were all in Corinth, Vermont, in the period 1790–1801. Elisha, Solomon, and Daniel<sup>5</sup> Drew all married at Coxhall between 1781 and 1791.<sup>79</sup>

Clark Drew was of questionable character, evidenced by his wounding another man's wife in Maine. He left a wife in Vermont, married again in Maine in 1819, with the Vermont wife dying in 1830. Comfort Drew testified that Clark was still married when she married him in 1834.<sup>80</sup> But was Clark really still married? It appears that his previous wife had already died. Clark's marriage to Comfort Drew in 1832, at about age 81, must have been about finding some sort of security for each of them, which failed.

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<sup>77</sup> Canada Archives No. C-2569, Vol. 205, Petitions Wilcox-Wilson [FHL film #1,631,065]; Quebec, Canada, Land Grants, 1763–1890, Ancestry.com.

<sup>78</sup> 1795 Oath, Public Archives of Canada, Lower Canada Land papers, Francis Willcox et al., RG 1 L 3, Vol. 205, p. 95964.

<sup>79</sup> Elisha Drew m. Coxhall, 25 Sept. 1791, Sarah Clark ("Vital Records of Lyman, Me.," NEHGR 95[1941]:191). The marriage record reads "Elijah" Drew "of Coxhall," but the 1790 census of Coxhall shows "Elisha" Drew, and no man named Elijah Drew. Sarah is probably the daughter of Daniel and Mehitabel (Hale) Clark of Boscawen, N.H., b. 24 Aug. 1772 (N.H., Births and Christenings, 1714–1904, familysearch.org). No further documentation can be found about Sarah Clark. Solomon Drew "of Coxhall" m. (int.) Coxhall, 1783 [full date not given], Lydia Holmes "of Barrontown" ("Vital Records of Lyman, Me.," NEHGR 95[1941]:86). Lydia may be a sister of Dorathy Holmes who m. Daniel<sup>5</sup> Drew, and also a sister of Betsey Holmes who m. Barington, N.H., 1 Dec. 1785, Elijah Drew.

<sup>80</sup> Woodward, "Comfort Drew," 56–57.

Comfort had been married twice before, and had six children by the first and five children by the second marriage.<sup>81</sup> She lost seven children as infants. Five lived to adulthood and married. Comfort may have married a fourth time in 1840 to William Ripley, based on marriage intentions filed at Hollis.<sup>82</sup> She died 27 August 1845 in Buxton, Maine.<sup>83</sup>

Clark Drew died on 13 September 1836 as a town charge in Hollis, Maine.<sup>84</sup> His one proven daughter, Elizabeth (Drew) Hadley, had five children who all lived to be young adults, but only one, Isaac J. Hadley, married and had children.<sup>85</sup> The other possible daughters of Clark Drew—Sobriety, Polly, and Sally—also married and all had children born in Vermont.

#### OTHER MEN NAMED CLARK DREW

There were only a few men named Clark Drew born between about 1750 and 1850. They are included here for reference, to distinguish them from our subject Clark Drew.

Clarke Drew was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, 3 November 1765, son of Capt. Sylvanus and Mercy (Clarke) Drew.<sup>86</sup> He married (1) Duxbury, 30 December 1792, Eliza Bosworth, and married (2) Duxbury, 12 September 1824, Catherine Wadsworth.<sup>87</sup> Sylvanus Drew had other sons: Reuben born 1766, Charles born 1769, and Joshua born 1776 and died 1790, all born in Duxbury. Charles Drew also had a son Clark Drew, born in Duxbury in 1797, who died at sea in 1827.<sup>88</sup>

Clark Drew was born in Bath, Maine, 24 April 1822, son of Joshua C. Drew, born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, 17 September 1793, and his wife Susan S. (Sloan).<sup>89</sup> He was living with parents in Bath in the 1850 census.<sup>90</sup> Joshua C. Drew

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<sup>81</sup> Woodward, "Comfort Drew," 61–63. Note that the list of Comfort's siblings on pp. 60–61 contains errors. Woodward notes that the source for those siblings, children of Zebulon Drew, came from Winifred Lovering Holman whose work on this family (see note 38) was primarily focused on Daniel Drew, who has been later found not to be a son of Zebulon. Some of the other children of Zebulon have not been proven.

<sup>82</sup> *Hollis VRs CD*, image 404: Mr. William Ripley m. (int.) 2 April 1840, Mrs. Comfort Drew both of Hollis.

<sup>83</sup> Woodward, "Comfort Drew," 59.

<sup>84</sup> See note 12.

<sup>85</sup> Isaac J. Hadley death record, 12 May 1867, Craftsbury, Vt., names his father, John Hadley, and mother, Betsey (Vermont, Vital Records, 1760–1954, familysearch.org).

<sup>86</sup> *Duxbury VRs*, 71. Post, *Founding Families of Craftsbury*, 144, suggests that this is the Clark Drew who lived in Craftsbury, Vt. In an email with this author in Aug. 2014, she agrees that this may be incorrect based on the information I provided to her in writing this article.

<sup>87</sup> *Duxbury VRs*, 249.

<sup>88</sup> *Duxbury VRs*, 70–71, 374–75.

<sup>89</sup> Joshua C. Drew family record in Bath VRs (*Original Records of Maine Towns and Cities: City of Bath*, Picton Press CD-Rom [Rockport, Maine, 2005], image 575).

<sup>90</sup> Joshua C. Drew household, 1850 U.S. Census, Bath, Lincoln Co., Maine, p. 195.

had eight other children including a son Sylvanus and a son John Bosworth Drew. Joshua was therefore a probable son of Clark and Eliza (Bosworth) Drew of Duxbury, described above, a second son of that name. Clark was a jeweler and watchmaker, removed to the Oregon Territory, and died 16 August 1859 at Pierce County, Washington.<sup>91</sup>

Clark Drew was born in Wellington, Maine, 17 July 1812, son of Reuben and Sarah/Sally (Page) Drew.<sup>92</sup> He married in Wellington, 5 March 1832, Judith Knowles,<sup>93</sup> daughter of John and Olive (Lord) Knowles.<sup>94</sup> He died 9 March 1870 and she died 15 December 1904, both at Glenburn, Maine.<sup>95</sup> They had several children recorded in Glenburn, including, reportedly, a son named Clark, who was born and died in 1834.<sup>96</sup>

Thomas Clark Drew was born at Shapleigh, Maine, about 1816, son of Capt. Samuel and Lydia (Stetson) (Hilton) Drew.<sup>97</sup> He was a farmer living in his father's household in Acton, Maine, in 1850.<sup>98</sup> No further information found.

Clark Drew was born in New Albion, Cattaraugus County, New York, 27 January 1846, son of John and Nancy (Hough) Drew.<sup>99</sup> He married Dora — and lived in New Albion and Little Valley, Cattaraugus County, New York.<sup>100</sup> This Clark Drew was a grandson of Elijah Drew, born about 1763, and Betsey (Holmes).<sup>101</sup>

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<sup>91</sup> Obituary, *Sacramento Bee*, Sacramento, California, 19 Aug 1859.

<sup>92</sup> Maine, Birth Records, 1621–1922, Ancestry.com.

<sup>93</sup> Maine, Marriages, 1771–1907, index, familysearch.org.

<sup>94</sup> Her parents named on her death record in Maine, Death Records, 1617–1922, ancestry.com.

<sup>95</sup> Both are bur. in Pleasant View Cemetery, West Glenburn (Maine Old Cemetery Association, *Maine Cemetery Inscriptions: Penobscot County*, Picton Press CD-Rom [Rockport, Maine, 2005], image 1317).

<sup>96</sup> Maine, Births and Christenings, 1739–1900, familysearch.org.

<sup>97</sup> Frederick R. Boyle, *Early Families of Shapleigh and Acton, Maine* (Portsmouth, N.H., 2002), 119.

<sup>98</sup> Samuel Drew household, 1850 U.S. Census, Acton, York Co., Maine, p. 15.

<sup>99</sup> William Adams, *Historical Gazetteer and Biographical Memorial of Cattaraugus Co., N.Y.* (Syracuse, 1893), 775 (hereafter cited as *Cattaraugus Co. Historical Gazetteer*).

<sup>100</sup> Peter Russel household, 1860 U.S. Census, New Albion, Cattaraugus Co., N.Y., p. 527; John Drew household, 1870 U.S. Census, New Albion, Cattaraugus Co., N.Y., p. 382; Clark Drew household, 1880 U.S. Census, Little Valley, Cattaraugus Co., N.Y., E.D. 18, p. 296.

<sup>101</sup> *Cattaraugus Co. Historical Gazetteer*, 775.



## A TIDBIT FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES

Lucretia Larrabee, First Wife of John Owen (d. 1753) of Falmouth, Maine

*By Brent M. Owen*

It is commonly believed that John Owen's first marriage ended with the death of his wife Lucretia about 1735, prior to his marriage to Margaret Mustard. The assertion goes back at least as far as the *Encyclopedia of Massachusetts*, compiled in 1916 by William Cutter among others.<sup>1</sup> The claim is inaccurate. In fact, Owen's first marriage ended by divorce in 1734 as shown by documents held in the Massachusetts Archives.<sup>2</sup> These documents also provide the year of their marriage as well as Lucretia's maiden surname, which is suggestive of her origin.

At a session held on 3 October 1734, the Massachusetts Governor's Council reviewed the "petition of John Owen of Falmouth joiner" for divorce from his wife Lucretia. The Council Executive Records from the session, which are held by the Archives, provide information about John's complaint:<sup>3</sup>

A Petition of John Owen of Falmouth Joiner, shewing that in the year 1723 he intermarried with one Lucretia Larrabee who afterwards proved a Woman of loose and dissolute Behaviour which he bore with much Patience hoping for her Reformation, but of late she has been so open in her Wickedness [to?] be taken in the Act of Adultery with one James Golfin . . . praying that a day may be appointed for hearing this complaint, and that upon his proving the facts herein alledged he may obtain a Divorce from the said Lucretia. . . .

The Council ordered Owen to serve Lucretia with a copy of his petition and scheduled a hearing on 21 November 1734 for both parties to present their cases. At that subsequent hearing, only John Owen appeared and was examined by the Council. Once they were satisfied as to the validity of his claim and that he had served papers to Lucretia, the Council granted his petition.<sup>4</sup> The governor ordered Lucretia's arrest;<sup>5</sup> however, nothing has been found to indicate an arrest ever occurred.<sup>6</sup> No certain information has been found concerning Lucretia's or James Golfin's later activities or whereabouts.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> William Richard Cutter et. al., comps., *Encyclopedia of Massachusetts, Biographical–Genealogical*, 12 vols. (New York, 1916), 6:76.

<sup>2</sup> Governor's Council Executive Records, GC3/Series 327, dated 3 Oct. 1734 and 21 Nov. 1734, Massachusetts Archives, Boston (hereafter cited as Mass. Governor's Council Records).

<sup>3</sup> Mass. Governor's Council Records, dated 3 Oct. 1734.

<sup>4</sup> Mass. Governor's Council Records, dated 21 Nov. 1734.

<sup>5</sup> *The Weekly Rehearsal*, issue dated 2 Dec. 1734, p. 2.

<sup>6</sup> Perhaps some family influence played a hand in the disappearance of this matter. John Larrabee, Lucretia's probable uncle, had been promoted to Capt.-Lieut. at Castle William in Boston in 1725, a significant government position. He apparently was much admired by his superiors as well as his troops. See Marcia W. Lindberg, "The Larrabee Family," *The Essex Genealogist* 19(1999):224–29, 20(2000):44–51, 111–15, 176–77, at 20:46 (hereafter cited as Lindberg, "Larrabee Family").

<sup>7</sup> A Lucretia Larraby m. John Derby (or Darby) in Boston, 18 July 1740, per Boston records (*Boston Marriages, 1700–1751*, Boston Record Commissioners' Report, 28[Boston, 1898]:331);

Similarly, no record of Lucretia's birth has been located; however, her surname, as stated in the above record, along with other facts, support identification of her as a daughter of Captain Benjamin Larrabee of Falmouth (Portland), Maine. Capt. Larrabee, born about 1666, was a longtime inhabitant of Falmouth; however, he and his family resided for an extensive period in Lynn, Massachusetts.<sup>8</sup> About 1715 Benjamin Larrabee was second in command at the Casco fort under Samuel Moody while his family probably remained in Lynn.<sup>9</sup> He sold his Lynn homestead to Ralph Tomkins on 8 January 1717,<sup>10</sup> apparently having returned to Falmouth on a permanent basis. The few lists of Falmouth proprietors/settlers during the early 1700s, as transcribed in Willis's *History of Portland*, show Capt. Benjamin and his son Benjamin as the only male Larrabees in town.<sup>11</sup> Capt. Benjamin was among the "proprietors and settlers of the town of Falmouth" who signed a petition read in the House of Representatives on 18 June 1718.<sup>12</sup> Given that his son Benjamin and both his known sons-in-law, James Mills and Samuel Proctor, also signed the 18 June 1718 petition,<sup>13</sup> it is probable all members of Capt. Larrabee's family were living in Falmouth by that date. Benjamin Larrabee was chosen a selectman of Falmouth on a number of occasions,<sup>14</sup> and early in the town's resettlement was a member of the committee granting lands to Falmouth inhabitants.<sup>15</sup> His date of death is uncertain,

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intentions dated 23 June 1740 (*ibid.*, 233). This Lucretia is not accounted for in records of Boston births to Larrabee families residing there or in Lindberg, "Larrabee Family," suggesting she came from elsewhere. No record of her, however, apart from the marriage, has been located. A James Golfin, probably of the right age, m. (int.) Dighton, Mass., 24 April 1742, the widow Mary (Phillips) Paul (Massachusetts Vital Records to 1850, database at AmericanAncestors.org, citing Dighton VRs, 1:63), she b. Taunton, Mass., 7 Nov. 1694 (*Vital Records of Taunton, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850*, 3 vols. [Boston, 1928–29], 1:334; Edna Anne Hanibal and Claude W. Barlow, *Clement Briggs of Plymouth Colony and His Descendants*, 2 vols. [Palo Alto, Calif., 1966], 1:54–55). Given that *Golfin* (or *Golphin*) was a very uncommon surname in New England at the time, he may have been the same James Golfin mentioned in the Owen divorce case. In the 1790 U.S. Census, there were no heads of family under the name *Golfin* and only twenty total heads under the names *Galpin*, *Galpen*, and *Galphin* (Bureau of the Census, *A Century of Population Growth, From the First Census of the United States to the Twelfth 1790–1900* [Washington, 1909], 241.)

<sup>8</sup> Lindberg, "Larrabee Family," 20:44. See also Sybil Noyes, Charles Thornton Libby, and Walter Goodwin Davis, *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* (Portland, Maine, 1928–39), 416 (hereafter cited as *Gen. Dict. Maine & N.H.*).

<sup>9</sup> William Willis, *The History of Portland, from 1632 to 1864* (Portland, 1865), 319 (hereafter cited as Willis, *History of Portland*).

<sup>10</sup> Lindberg, "Larrabee Family," 20:44.

<sup>11</sup> Willis, *History of Portland*, 889–93. The widow of Stephen Larrabee received grants in Falmouth; there is no indication, however, that any male Larrabees from her family were resident there during the period from 1717, when Stephen Larrabee died, and thereafter.

<sup>12</sup> Willis, *History of Portland*, 889–90.

<sup>13</sup> Willis, *History of Portland*, 889–90.

<sup>14</sup> Records of the Town of Falmouth, 1:5, 26, 27, 28, 29, 35, 81, 95 [Family History Library (FHL), film #10,868] (hereafter cited as Falmouth Records).

<sup>15</sup> Falmouth Records, 1:3.

but certainly occurred by 20 April 1733, when “Deborah Larraby late wife of Benjamin Larraby Deceas<sup>d</sup> in the Town of Falmouth” sold property she had been given by her father, John Ingersoll, to her son Benjamin.<sup>16</sup>

Thus far, only four of Capt. Larrabee’s children have been identified: Sarah, who married Samuel Proctor in Lynn in 1712;<sup>17</sup> Deborah, who married James Mills in Lynn in 1714,<sup>18</sup> later married Thomas Cummings, James Donovan, and John Libby,<sup>19</sup> and named a daughter, born in 1719, Lucretia;<sup>20</sup> Elizabeth, who married Joshua Cromwell and died in Falmouth on 30 April 1725;<sup>21</sup> and Benjamin, who married Amy Pride about 1731.<sup>22</sup> Their parentage and ancestry have been documented most recently in a Larrabee genealogy published in *The Essex Genealogist* in 2000. That article estimated their dates of birth as follows: Sarah, 1691; Deborah, 1693; Benjamin, 1700; and Elizabeth, 1704.<sup>23</sup> It is not unlikely, given deficiencies in town vital records from that era as well as the gaps apparent in the birth date estimates, particularly between the births of Deborah and Benjamin, that Captain Larrabee had children other than the four identified in this article whose birth records were lost, destroyed, or nonexistent.

John Owen, a chairmaker,<sup>24</sup> whose origin is as yet unknown,<sup>25</sup> was living in Falmouth as early as 1722 when he appeared in the “Muster Roll of Majr. Samll. Moodey & Company from April to November 1722.” “Benj: Larraby” was listed as

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<sup>16</sup> *York Deeds, 1642–1737* (Portland, 1887–1910), 16:48–50 (hereafter cited as *York Deeds*).

<sup>17</sup> *Vital Records of Lynn, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 2 vols. (Salem, Mass., 1905–6), 2:223 (hereafter cited as *Lynn VRs*): m. (int.) 15 Nov. 1712.

<sup>18</sup> *Lynn VRs*, 2:223: m. (int.) 28 June 1714.

<sup>19</sup> Lindberg, “Larrabee Family,” 20:44.

<sup>20</sup> Falmouth Records, 1:101. The Falmouth early vital records are recorded in the same first volume of town records. See also, Lindberg, “Larrabee Family,” 20:44.

<sup>21</sup> Falmouth Records, 1:114.

<sup>22</sup> Lindberg, “Larrabee Family,” 20:115.

<sup>23</sup> Lindberg, “Larrabee Family,” 20:44.

<sup>24</sup> William M. Sargent, *Maine Wills, 1640–1760* (Portland, Maine, 1881), 715 (hereafter cited as *Maine Wills*). John Owen was not an attorney, contrary to the edited version of Smith’s Diary, which claimed he represented Falmouth in the 1730 lawsuit by the original proprietors (William Willis, *Journals of the Rev. Thomas Smith and the Rev. Samuel Deane* [Portland, 1849], 73). Rather the man who represented Falmouth was John Overin, the well-known Boston attorney, who joined with Benjamin Gamblin of Portsmouth to defend the town. Both Overin and Gamblin later received grants of land in compensation for their legal services as documented in Falmouth town records (F. A. Gerrish, trans., *The Proprietors Records of Old Falmouth* [Portland, 1861], 6, 119, showing the name John Overin, and 7, showing the name John Allen; the Register of Deeds in Portland attested this transcription in July 1861 and April 1948 [FHL film #10,866]).

<sup>25</sup> In spite of claims on the Internet and elsewhere, John Owen of Falmouth was not the son of Nathaniel Owen of Braintree who attended Harvard. That son was Rev. John Owen, who was dismissed from the church in Braintree, 5 Nov. 1727, to Groton, Conn., where he became the long-time minister (“Quincy, MA: Church Records, 1762–1870,” online database, AmericanAncestors.org). See also Brent M. Owen, “A Sketch of the Life of Rev. John Owen (1699–1753) of Groton, Connecticut,” *The Connecticut Nutmegger* 40(June 2007), 2–27.

“Capt Leut” on that muster roll. Also appearing in the list were “Josh: Cromwell” and “Benj: Larrabee Junr.”<sup>26</sup> John Owen thus was associated with members of the Larrabee family in Falmouth prior to his marriage. Undoubtedly, his 1723 marriage to Lucretia Larrabee took place in that town. The birth of their first child, John, on 5 December 1723, was recorded in Falmouth and apparently occurred there.<sup>27</sup>

Apart from the militia connection, there were a number of other associations between the Owens and members of Capt. Larrabee’s family seen in the records. On 1 April 1724, John Owen and Benjamin Larraby were among fourteen men whose house lots were confirmed at a meeting of the inhabitants of Falmouth.<sup>28</sup> The committee granting lands, which included Capt. Benjamin Larrabee, granted John Owen a one-acre lot on 11 April 1726.<sup>29</sup> On 20 April 1727, the same committee, now including Samuel Proctor, granted lots to Benjamin Larraby Jr., Capt. Benjamin Larraby, John Owen, and Joshua Cromwell. Owen and Cromwell’s lots were adjacent to lots owned by Samuel Proctor and Deborah Cummings, perhaps establishing something of a family compound.<sup>30</sup> Samuel Proctor and John Owen seemingly were “partners in crime” or, at least, running afoul of the law in similar fashion during the year 1728. At the April and October 1728 sessions of the York County court, Samuel Proctor was tried for illegal sale of drink,<sup>31</sup> while John Owen was tried on a similar charge at the July 1728 session of the same court.<sup>32</sup> Additionally, at the July 1728 session both men were charged with resisting justice.<sup>33</sup> On 3 July 1728, Benjamin Larraby of Falmouth, gentleman, sold a parcel of property in Falmouth to Samuel Plaisted of Berwick. Witnesses included John Owen and Samuel Proctor.<sup>34</sup> Two deeds, recorded 3 May 1750, show that John Owen, a merchant of Falmouth, purchased a half-acre house lot on Back Street in Falmouth from Ebenezer Hall for eighteen pounds on 20 January 1728/9, and sold the same lot to Joseph Lowell for twenty pounds on 16 September 1729. The latter deed, as transcribed in the record, shows that “L...retiah Owen the Wife of me the said John Owen doth by these presents freely willingly give up and surrender all her Right of Dowry and power of Thirds”<sup>35</sup> On 1 March 1728/9, Capt. Benjamin Larraby of Falmouth sold a ten-acre lot on the Presumpscot River to John Owen of Falmouth for forty pounds.<sup>36</sup> Finally,

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<sup>26</sup> William Blake Trask, “Letters of Colonel Thomas Westbrook and Others,” *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* [NEHGR] 48(1894):284–85.

<sup>27</sup> Falmouth Records, 1:101.

<sup>28</sup> Falmouth Records, 1:28.

<sup>29</sup> Falmouth Records, 1:37.

<sup>30</sup> Falmouth Records, 1:40–41.

<sup>31</sup> York County, Maine, Court of General Sessions of the Peace, 1727–1730, 8:9, 21 (hereafter cited as York Co. Court of General Sessions).

<sup>32</sup> York Co. Court of General Sessions, 8:16.

<sup>33</sup> York Co. Court of General Sessions, 8:18.

<sup>34</sup> *York Deeds*, 12:298.

<sup>35</sup> York Co. Deeds, 30:2–3.

<sup>36</sup> *York Deeds*, 15:39.

on 31 March 1731, Daniel Jackson of Falmouth sold a lot in Falmouth to Samuel Proctor of the same town. Lucretia Owens and Robert Bayley witnessed the deed.<sup>37</sup>

The evidence supports the conclusion that John Owen's wife Lucretia was a daughter of Capt. Benjamin Larrabee. John Owen, based on the 1722 muster roll, probably had associations with the family of Capt. Larrabee prior to his marriage. That Lucretia's surname was Larrabee is without question, given the divorce record. There was at least one other descendant of Capt. Benjamin, the Mills granddaughter born in 1719, with the unusual given name of Lucretia, suggesting she was named for an older member of the family. Moreover, John and Lucretia had a variety of associations with members of Capt. Larrabee's family, such as the proximity of land holdings, acting as witnesses on deeds, and even getting in legal "hot water" together, suggesting a relationship closer to the Larrabees than simply business.

#### GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

**BENJAMIN<sup>2</sup> LARRABEE** (*Stephen*<sup>1</sup>) was born perhaps at North Yarmouth, Maine,<sup>38</sup> about 1666,<sup>39</sup> son of Stephen Larrabee,<sup>40</sup> and died between 29 July 1732 and 20 April 1733.<sup>41</sup> He married in Falmouth, 1 December 1686, DEBORAH INGERSOLL,<sup>42</sup> born about 1668,<sup>43</sup> daughter of John and Deborah (—) Ingersoll.<sup>44</sup>

Children of Benjamin and Deborah (Ingersoll) Larrabee:

- i SARAH<sup>3</sup> LARRABEE, b. abt. 1691;<sup>45</sup> m. prob. Lynn, Mass., abt. Nov. 1712, SAMUEL PROCTOR,<sup>46</sup> who d. 16 March 1765, bur. Eastern Cemetery, Portland.<sup>47</sup>
- ii DEBORAH LARRABEE, b. abt. 1693,<sup>48</sup> d. perhaps before 1 July 1764;<sup>49</sup> m. (1) Lynn, Mass., 28 June 1714, as his 2nd wife, JAMES MILLS,<sup>50</sup> b. Lynn, 11 Oct. 1678, prob. son of James and Martha (Alley) Mills, d. Falmouth, after 4 May 1720 and before 18 Jan. 1721;<sup>51</sup> m. (2) after 9 March 1721 and before 7 Jan. 1721/2, Lt.

<sup>37</sup> *York Deeds*, 15:670.

<sup>38</sup> Lindberg, "Larrabee Family," 20:44.

<sup>39</sup> *York Deeds*, 15:272, deposition of "Capt Benjamin Larrabee aged Sixty Six Years & Deborah his Wife about Sixty Four Years," 29 July 1732.

<sup>40</sup> Lindberg, "Larrabee Family," 20:44.

<sup>41</sup> *York Deeds*, 15:272, 16:48–50.

<sup>42</sup> *Gen. Dict. Maine & N.H.*, 368.

<sup>43</sup> *York Deeds*, 15:272.

<sup>44</sup> *York Deeds*, 16:48–50. See also *Gen. Dict. Maine & N.H.*, 368.

<sup>45</sup> Lindberg, "Larrabee Family," 20:44.

<sup>46</sup> *Lynn VRs*, 2:223, intentions dated 15 Nov. 1712.

<sup>47</sup> William B. Jordan, Jr., comp., *Burial Records 1717–1962 of the Eastern Cemetery of Portland, Maine* (Bowie, Md., 1987), 111.

<sup>48</sup> Lindberg, "Larrabee Family," 20:44.

<sup>49</sup> Charles T. Libby, *The Libby Family in America, 1602–1888* (Portland, 1882), 49 (hereafter cited as Libby, *Libby Family*).

<sup>50</sup> *Lynn VRs*, 2:223. See also Lindberg, "Larrabee Family," 20:44.

<sup>51</sup> Helen Schatvet Ullmann, "Some Descendants of Robert<sup>1</sup> Mills of York, Maine," *The Maine Genealogist* 30(2008):147–58, at 152 (hereafter cited as Ullmann, "Descendants of Robert Mills").

THOMAS CUMMINGS,<sup>52</sup> who d. Falmouth, 25 March 1724;<sup>53</sup> m. (3) after 27 April 1727 and before Oct. 1727, JAMES DONOVAN;<sup>54</sup> m. (4) Scarborough, Maine, 9 Jan. 1755, as his 2nd wife, JOHN LIBBY,<sup>55</sup> b. perhaps Portsmouth, N.H., abt. 1697, son of David and Eleanor (—) Libby, d. 1 July 1764.<sup>56</sup> Among the three known children that Deborah had with James Mills was *Lucretia Mills*, b. Falmouth, 23 June 1719, who m. about 1740 Benjamin Ring of Georgetown.<sup>57</sup>

- iii. (prob.) LUCRETIA LARRABEE,<sup>58</sup> b. say 1696; m. prob. Falmouth, 1723, JOHN OWEN;<sup>59</sup> divorced 21 Nov. 1734.<sup>60</sup> He m. (2) Falmouth, abt. June 1735, Margaret Mustard,<sup>61</sup> and d. prob. Falmouth, after 27 Aug. 1752, when his will was signed, and before 1 Oct. 1753, when his will was proved.<sup>62</sup> Lucretia was baptized as an adult in 1726 at First Church of Falmouth, along with her children John and Mary.<sup>63</sup> It is not known when or where Lucretia died. The will of John Owen, dated 27 Aug. 1752 and probated 1 Oct. 1753, names two children by Lucretia, Mary and John, along with children he had with 2nd wife, Margaret.<sup>64</sup>

Children of John and Lucretia (Larrabee) Owen, not all of whom lived to adulthood:<sup>65</sup> 1. *John Owen*, b. 5 Dec. 1723. 2. *Mary Owen*, b. 15 Oct. 1725. 3. *Mary Owen*, b. 29 Jan. 1726/7. 4. *Mary Owen*, b. 5 Nov. 1727. 5. *Thomas Owen*, b. 29 July 1729.

- iv BENJAMIN LARRABEE, b. abt. 1700,<sup>66</sup> d. Falmouth, 1784;<sup>67</sup> m. AMY PRIDE.<sup>68</sup>  
v ELIZABETH LARRABEE, b. abt. 1704,<sup>69</sup> d. Falmouth, 13 April 1725;<sup>70</sup> m. JOSHUA CROMWELL, son of Joshua and Lydia (—) Cromwell.<sup>71</sup>

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<sup>52</sup> Lindberg, "Larrabee Family," 20:44. See also Ullmann, "Descendants of Robert Mills," 153.

<sup>53</sup> Ullmann, "Descendants of Robert Mills," 153.

<sup>54</sup> Lindberg, "Larrabee Family," 20:44. See also Ullmann, "Descendants of Robert Mills," 153.

<sup>55</sup> Libby, *Libby Family*, 49. See also Ullmann, "Descendants of Robert Mills," 153.

<sup>56</sup> Libby, *Libby Family*, 49.

<sup>57</sup> Falmouth Records, 1:101. See also Lindberg, "Larrabee Family," 20:44.

<sup>58</sup> Mass. Governor's Council Records, dated 3 Oct. 1734.

<sup>59</sup> Mass. Governor's Council Records, dated 3 Oct. 1734.

<sup>60</sup> Mass. Governor's Council Records, 21 Nov. 1734.

<sup>61</sup> Falmouth Records, 1:329, intentions published 22 June 1735, both of Falmouth.

<sup>62</sup> *Maine Wills*, 715–16.

<sup>63</sup> Marquis F. King, *Baptisms and Admission from the Records of the First Church in Falmouth, now Portland, Maine* (Portland, 1898), 5.

<sup>64</sup> *Maine Wills*, 715–16.

<sup>65</sup> Falmouth Records, 1:101–2, 114.

<sup>66</sup> Lindberg, "Larrabee Family," 20:44.

<sup>67</sup> *Gen. Dict. Maine & N.H.*, 416. See also, Clayton Adams, "A Larrabee Correction," *The Essex Genealogist* 20(2000):177.

<sup>68</sup> Lindberg, "Larrabee Family," 20:115.

<sup>69</sup> Lindberg, "Larrabee Family," 20: 44.

<sup>70</sup> William Willis, "Records of Falmouth (now Portland) Maine," *NEHGR* 14(1860):144, "dau. of Benjamin and Deborah, wife of Joshua Cromwell."

<sup>71</sup> Lindberg, "Larrabee Family," 20:44.

ASSEMBLING THE PIECES OF THE PUZZLE  
The Family of Ebenezer Day Jr. of Wells and Kennebunk, Maine

*By Edward G. Hubbard*

In the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries in Maine, records of births in town books and of baptisms in church registers became sparse and, in some places, nonexistent. In attempting to reconstruct families of that period, one must rely on census enumerations as well as marriage records (the one type of vital record usually available), land and probate records, the work of earlier researchers, and consideration of indirect or circumstantial evidence. As will be seen, careful scrutiny of the census tallies (even in the absence of names of all but the household heads) can be especially helpful. This article is a case study on how the use of this approach led to the reconstruction of an obscure family.

Ebenezer Day—described as “Jr.” to distinguish him from the older and much better-known Ebenezer Day who resided in the Alewife district of what is now Kennebunk—was the son of Benjamin and Lucy (Hatch) Day.<sup>1</sup> He married in Wells, 21 December 1791, Miriam Hatch,<sup>2</sup> who was baptized there, 2 June 1771, daughter of Abraham and Olive (Johnson) (Penney) Hatch.<sup>3</sup> After a brief sojourn in Sanford about 1802,<sup>4</sup> Ebenezer returned to Wells by 12 December 1803, when he purchased his father’s sixty-four-acre farm in the Harrisicket district of Wells (later Kennebunk).<sup>5</sup> Although he sold that farm on 26 February 1810,<sup>6</sup> he continued to reside in Kennebunk until the late 1820s. Thereafter, as will be shown below, he lived with family members just across the Branch River in Wells.

My attention was drawn to Ebenezer as I sought the origin of my third great-grandmother, Fanny Day, who married in Shapleigh, 17 August 1815, Daniel Hubbard “Jr.” (later known as “Captain”).<sup>7</sup> Their marriage record states that she was “of Shapleigh,” but no Day families were enumerated in that town until 1820. This sug-

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<sup>1</sup> York Co., Maine, Deeds, 86:144. On 12 Dec. 1803, Benjamin (who had by then moved to Alfred) sold 64 acres (“the farm on which I formerly lived”) to “my son Ebenezer Day Junr of Wells.” The property was located just northeast of the Branch River, in the part of Harrisicket district that became part of Kennebunk when that town was set off from Wells in 1820.

<sup>2</sup> Hope Moody Shelley, *Vital Records of Wells, Maine 1619–1950* (Rockport, Maine, 2005), 88 (hereafter cited as Moody, *Wells VRs*).

<sup>3</sup> “Records of the First Church of Wells, Maine,” *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* [NEHGR] 76(1922):183 (hereafter cited as “First Church Wells”); her parents m. (int.) Wells, 8 Feb. 1766 (Moody, *Wells VRs*, 57). They were 1st cousins once removed. Ebenezer’s maternal grandfather, John Hatch, was the oldest brother of Miriam’s father, Abraham Hatch.

<sup>4</sup> York Co. Deeds, 111:122. He was “of Sanford” when he sold a 59-acre tract in Wells to his first cousin, John Day Jr., on 18 Sept. 1802.

<sup>5</sup> See note 1.

<sup>6</sup> York Co. Deeds, 86:145.

<sup>7</sup> Town Records of Shapleigh, Maine, 3:21 [Family History Library (FHL), Salt Lake City, film #3,195] (hereafter cited as Shapleigh TRs).

gested that she must have been born elsewhere, but where? The answer was found in the record of her daughter Nancy's second marriage, in which Fanny's birthplace was given as Wells.<sup>8</sup>

Census enumerations indicate that Fanny was born in the 1790s.<sup>9</sup> The 1790 and 1800 censuses revealed the Day heads of families living in Wells. In 1790, eight men (Benjamin, another Benjamin [Jr.], Benjamin Jr. [actually "3rd"], Ebenezer, John, Joseph, Moses and Robert) were enumerated in Wells as household heads.<sup>10</sup> Of those, six (two Benjamins, Ebenezer, John, Joseph and Moses W.) were enumerated in 1800, along with two other men (Aaron Jr. and Ebenezer Jr.) and a "Widow Day."<sup>11</sup> The latter was probably the widow of the senior Benjamin of 1790,<sup>12</sup> so there were ten families to consider.

In his extensive and well-regarded research, William S. Thompson identified the children of five of those men: Benjamin "Sr.," Ebenezer "Sr.," John, Robert, and Moses W. Day. Fanny was not among them.<sup>13</sup> Thompson covered the family of Joseph less thoroughly (the census enumerations indicated that he must have had several more children), but consideration of his rather cryptic notes on several individuals in light of other records made it possible to identify the rest of his family with considerable certainty.<sup>14</sup> He too had no daughter named Fanny.

Various records proved that neither of the other two Benjamins was Fanny's father. The 1790 and 1800 censuses revealed that the children of the Benjamin who should have been listed as "Jr." in 1790 (and would have been "Sr." in 1800) were all born before 1790.<sup>15</sup> The family of the other Benjamin (the one listed in 1790 as

<sup>8</sup> Orono, Maine, VRs, Marriages, 1864–1907 [FHL film #11723] (hereafter cited as Orono VRs).

<sup>9</sup> Daniel Hubbard household, 1830 U.S. Census, Orono, Penobscot Co., Maine, p. 478 (female, age 30–39); Fanny Hubbard household, 1840 U.S. Census, Orono, Penobscot Co., Maine, p. 252 (female, age 40–49).

<sup>10</sup> *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790: Maine* (Washington, 1908), 69 (Ebenezer, Benj<sup>a</sup>, Benj<sup>a</sup> J<sup>r</sup>), 70 (John, Benj<sup>a</sup>), 71 (Joseph, Moses, Robert). That the generational appellations of the three Benjamins did not follow the conventions of the time is probably because the first two, father and son, lived in a section of the town that was at some distance from the residence of the third.

<sup>11</sup> 1800 U.S. Census, Wells, York Co., Maine, p. 12 (Aaron Jr., Benjamin [Jr. in 1790; now Sr.], Ebenezer Jr., Moses W.), p. 13 (John), p. 14 (Ebenezer), and p. 16 (Benjamin [enumerated as "Jr." in 1790, though actually then "3rd"], "Widow Day").

<sup>12</sup> Benjamin Day of Wells d. bef. 21 Oct. 1799, when his will of 16 Jan. 1794 was probated (York Co. Probate Records, 18:155–56).

<sup>13</sup> William S. Thompson, "Records of Kennebunk and Kennebunkport Families," 6 vols. (typescript, 1928, Maine Historical Society Library, Portland) (hereafter cited as Thompson, "Kennebunk and Kennebunkport Families"). The Day family is covered at 1:320–42.

<sup>14</sup> Edward G. Hubbard, "The Family of Joseph Day '3<sup>rd</sup>' of Wells, Maine," *York County Genealogical Society Journal* [YCGSJ] 22(2007):73–74.

<sup>15</sup> The children of this Benjamin and his wife, Lucy (Hatch), were identified in Edward G. Hubbard, "The Family of Benjamin Day of Wells and Alfred, Maine," YCGSJ 22(2007):71–72.



“Jr.,” even though he was then actually Benjamin “3rd”) included a daughter who was born in the 1790s; however, she has been identified as Martha by other researchers.<sup>16</sup>

This left only two men—the Aaron Jr. and Ebenezer Jr. who were enumerated in 1800—as possible fathers of Fanny. In that year, both of their households included three females and one male who were born in the 1790s,<sup>17</sup> but there are no records of the births or baptisms of those (or any subsequent) children of either man, while no probate, land, or other records naming them have been found. Fortunately, various other records and circumstantial evidence provided the keys to a solution.

The first set of records that came into play were those of the marriages of various Days in Shapleigh. Subsequent to Fanny’s marriage to Daniel Hubbard, six other Days, described as being “of Shapleigh,” were married in that town. Of those, two have been identified as children of Hilton Day, whose migrations from Wells to Sanford/Alfred, then to Waterboro, ended in Shapleigh a few years before 1820.<sup>18</sup> The other four, like Fanny, seem to have come from elsewhere. They were Olive (m. int. 23 March 1819 Phineas Hemingway<sup>19</sup>), Nancy (m. int. 29 Aug. 1822 Thomas Smith of Shapleigh), Calvin (m. 20 Oct. 1822 Hannah Jellison of Shapleigh), and Eliza (m. 2 Dec. 1824 John Hubbard Jr. of Shapleigh).<sup>20</sup> That Fanny gave these same names to four of her children strongly suggests they were her siblings, as it was common in that period for children to be given the names of their parents’ siblings. This was true of many of the Day families of Wells, as can be seen in the work of Thompson and in this author’s articles on Benjamin Day and his wife, Lucy Hatch.

As noted, Aaron Day Jr. or Ebenezer Day Jr. are candidates for Fanny’s father. The household of each included three more females and a male who were born in the 1790s, so either man also could have been the father of Olive, Nancy, Calvin, and Eliza. Unfortunately, nothing further could be discovered about Aaron and his

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See also Edward G. Hubbard, “Identifying the Parents of Lucy Hatch of Wells, Maine,” *The Maine Genealogist* 34(2012):109–21. As noted above, Ebenezer Day Jr. was their son.

<sup>16</sup> The best account is that by Frederick R. Boyle, “Ancestry of Alden Bradford Day of Kennebunkport, Maine” (typescript, 2003, Kennebunkport Historical Society), which identifies three of his four children. See also Edward G. Hubbard, “The Family of Benjamin Day ‘3rd’ of Wells and Kennebunk, Maine, Revisited” (to be published in an upcoming issue of YCGSJ) for further consideration of this family.

<sup>17</sup> Aaron Day Jr. and Ebenezer Day Jr. households, 1800 U.S. Census, Wells, York Co., Maine, p. 12.

<sup>18</sup> Frederick R. Boyle, *Early Families of Shapleigh and Acton, Maine* (Portsmouth, N.H., 2002), 105–8 (hereafter cited as Boyle, *Early Families of Shapleigh*); Edward G. Hubbard, “The Day Families of Shapleigh, Maine: Additional Information,” YCGSJ 28 (2013):82–89.

<sup>19</sup> They m. Limerick, 2 May 1819 (Robert Taylor, “Vital Records of Limerick, Maine,” typescript, Ancient Landmark Society of Parsonsfield, 2nd ed. [1988], 199 (hereafter cited as Taylor, “Limerick VRs”).

<sup>20</sup> Shapleigh TRs, 3:272 (Olive), 273 (Nancy), 291 (Calvin); 4:177 (Eliza).

family, as they do not appear in any subsequent records in Wells, nor have they been found elsewhere.<sup>21</sup>

Much more can be deduced, however, about Ebenezer's family, as he was enumerated in Wells in 1810 and in Kennebunk in 1820. In 1810 the household included (besides Ebenezer and his wife) two females and a male aged 10–15, and three females and a male under 10.<sup>22</sup> The picture was far different in 1820, when the only younger members were a male 16–25, a female 10–15, and a male under 10.<sup>23</sup> Collation of the tallies from the two censuses with those from 1800, and taking into account that Ebenezer married Miriam Hatch in Wells on 21 December 1791,<sup>24</sup> suggests that his children were as follows:

- 1 female, b. 1792–1794 (no longer in the household in 1810)
- 2 females, b. 1794–1800 (no longer in the household in 1820)
- 1 male, b. 1794–1800 (no longer in the household in 1820)
- 1 male, b. 1800–4
- 3 females, b. 1800–10 (two no longer in the household in 1820)
- 1 male, b. 1810–20

This family structure could easily accommodate Fanny, Olive, Nancy, Calvin, and Eliza. We are faced, however, with two questions: (1) Why would those five have moved to Shapleigh? and, (2) Who were the other children? Fortunately, both questions can be answered satisfactorily.

As to the first, Ebenezer's younger brother, Joseph Day (b. ca. 1786) sold his land in Alfred in 1813 and moved his family, including his widowed mother, Lucy, to Shapleigh.<sup>25</sup> If Fanny, Olive, Nancy, Calvin, and Eliza were indeed Ebenezer's children, they may well have been induced to move to Shapleigh by the presence there of their uncle and his family, as well as their paternal grandmother. They did not necessarily all move at the same time, but Fanny was there within two years of Joseph's arrival and Olive was "of Shapleigh" when she married in 1819, while Nancy and Calvin must have left home by 1820 (as analysis of the 1820 census indicates) and were "of Shapleigh" when they married in 1822. Eliza too was "of Shapleigh" when she married in 1824, and either she or Nancy may well have been

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<sup>21</sup> He has been identified as a possible son of Aaron Day of Sanford (b. ca. 1750, d. aft. 1837), and could have been the Aaron Day who m. Alfred, 23 Dec. 1795, Abigail Young. For further discussion, see Frederick R. Boyle, *Early Families of Sanford-Springvale, Maine* (Portsmouth, N.H. 1988), 82, and Edward G. Hubbard, "Aaron Day of Wells and Sanford, Maine, and His Family," *The Maine Genealogist* 35(2013):51–62.

<sup>22</sup> Eben<sup>r</sup> Day J<sup>r</sup> household, 1810 U.S. Census, Wells, York Co., Maine, p. 831.

<sup>23</sup> Ebenezer Day household, 1820 U.S. Census, Kennebunk, York Co., Maine, p. 398.

<sup>24</sup> Shelley, *Wells VRs*, p. 88.

<sup>25</sup> Edward G. Hubbard, "The Family of Benjamin Day of Wells and Alfred, Maine," *YCGSJ* 22(2007):71–72. That Lucy did indeed spend her last years in Shapleigh is proved by two entries in the town records. On 15 March 1824, the town voted to provide support for "widow Lucy Day," while a 15 Oct. 1825 record referred to her as deceased (Shapleigh TRs, 4:9, 98)

the otherwise unidentified female, age 16–25, who was living with the family of Daniel Hubbard (Jr.) in Shapleigh in 1820.<sup>26</sup>

As to the additional children in Ebenezer’s household, a daughter is known from a death notice in the *Kennebunk Weekly Visiter*, which indicates that Hannah, daughter of Ebenezer Day, died shortly before 3 February 1816, age 6.<sup>27</sup> She would have been the youngest of the three females who were born between 1800 and 1810. The others can be identified with great confidence by scrutinizing Kennebunk records of marriages involving Days and taking place from the early 1820s through about 1840. Most of the Days named therein are known (primarily from the work of Thompson) to be members of the other Day families residing in the town during that period. It can, therefore, reasonably be concluded that the others were probably Ebenezer’s children. That conclusion is reinforced by other facts illustrating how they would have fit into the family structure outlined above.

1. Johnson Day m. (int.) Kennebunk, 9 June 1827, Anna Littlefield.<sup>28</sup> Anna was born about 1801.<sup>29</sup>

2. Lucy Day m. (int.) Kennebunk, 25 Oct. 1828, Daniel Bragdon.<sup>30</sup> She was born about 1806–7, as she was 47 when she died 10 Sept. 1853.<sup>31</sup>

3. Miriam Day m. Kennebunk, 10 March 1832, Ivory Wormwood.<sup>32</sup> Although her death record states she was 88 when she died 23 March 1891,<sup>33</sup> and thus born about 1803, this was likely an exaggeration or a recording error. The ages attributed to her in several census enumerations, although inconsistent, suggest she was more likely born closer to 1810.<sup>34</sup>

4. Ebenezer Day m. (int.) Kennebunk, 20 July 1839, Abigail Drowne.<sup>35</sup> He was aged 20–30 in 1840,<sup>36</sup> thus born 1810–20.

<sup>26</sup> Daniel Hubbard, Jr., household, 1820 U.S. Census, Shapleigh, York Co., Maine, p. 5.

<sup>27</sup> *Kennebunk Weekly Visiter*, issue of 3 Feb. 1816, p. 3. She was not a daughter of the older Ebenezer Day, so her father could only have been Ebenezer Jr.

<sup>28</sup> L. M. and G. W. Yerkes, “Kennebunk and Kennebunkport Vital Records Prior to 1892,” CD-Rom (2005), citing Kennebunk TRs, p. 22 (hereafter cited as Yerkes, Kennebunk VRs).

<sup>29</sup> James Littlefield household, 1850 U.S. Census, Wells, York Co., Maine, p. 180, #297/338.

<sup>30</sup> Yerkes, Kennebunk VRs, citing Kennebunk TRs, p. 26.

<sup>31</sup> Maine Old Cemetery Association, *Maine Cemetery Inscriptions: York County*, 4 vols. (Camden, Maine, 1995), 3:2210 (hereafter cited as *York Co. Inscriptions*).

<sup>32</sup> Yerkes, Kennebunk VRs, citing Kennebunk TRs, p. 94.

<sup>33</sup> Maine, Deaths and Burials, 1841–1910, familysearch.org.

<sup>34</sup> Andrew Robinson household, 1850–70 U.S. Censuses, Kennebunk, York Co., Maine, p. 82, #123/124 (1850: age 30), p. 1060, #217/208 (1860: age 48), p. 302, #245/244 (1870: age 62); “Mariam” Robinson household. 1880 U.S. Census, Kennebunk, York Co., Maine, E.D. 192, p. 278, #352/402 (age 67).

<sup>35</sup> Yerkes, Kennebunk VRs, citing Kennebunk TRs, p. 80.

<sup>36</sup> Ebenezer Day household, 1840 U.S. Census, Kennebunk, York Co., Maine, p. 6.

Johnson was possibly the male born in the early 1800s, while Eliza (b. say 1804<sup>37</sup>), Lucy (b. ca. 1806), and Hannah (b. 1809–10) would have been the three females born between 1800 and 1810. Ebenezer would have been the male who was under 10 years of age in 1820. The female age 10–15 in 1820 would have been Lucy, as Eliza was probably in Shapleigh and Hannah had died in 1816. The only mystery is Miriam's apparent absence in Ebenezer's household in 1820, but her name and the fact that she did not belong to any other Kennebunk Day family point to her being a daughter of Ebenezer and his wife, Miriam. As a widow, she and her three children were probably living with the younger Ebenezer and his wife in 1840,<sup>38</sup> which would be consistent with their being siblings—the only ones then still living in Kennebunk. The names of two of her children, Eliza and Calvin, also point to this affiliation.

In the framework derived from the census enumerations, the puzzle pieces found in Wells, Kennebunk, and Shapleigh fit together remarkably well. While this reconstruction of Ebenezer's family would therefore appear sound, there are additional facts that provide further support.

Ebenezer Day's wife, Miriam Hatch, had a sister Huldah Hatch who was baptized in Wells, 3 July 1774.<sup>39</sup> She married in Wells, 13 June 1793, James Littlefield,<sup>40</sup> and had eight children.<sup>41</sup>

- |                                   |                             |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Spencer, b. 13 June 1794,      | 5. Huldah, b. 19 Feb. 1800  |
| 2. Olive, b. 20 April 1796        | 6. Nancy, b. 29 Feb. 1804   |
| 3. John, twin, b. 17 Feb. 1798    | 7. Abraham, b. 7 Aug. 1808  |
| 4. Johnson, twin, b. 17 Feb. 1798 | 8. Lucinda, b. 15 Feb. 1811 |

It is conspicuous that the names of three of Huldah's children—Olive, Nancy, and the unusual name Johnson—were also the names of three of Miriam's children, as reconstructed above.

It is also noteworthy that many of the names occurring in Ebenezer and Miriam Day's immediate family (as well as among Miriam's kin) were also borne by a number of their grandchildren, as seen in the genealogical summary below. This lends further support to the reconstruction presented in this article.

As will be seen in the genealogical summary's source citations, vital records played a much larger role in identifying Ebenezer's grandchildren. Cemetery inscriptions and obituaries also facilitated the effort. Nevertheless, pre-1850 census enumerations were the key factor in reconstructing this cluster of Days. They not only served to establish the overall structures of those families, but also made it possible to identify members who were not named as such in other records.

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<sup>37</sup> Assuming age 20 at marriage. In any case, her birth would have likely occurred between those of Johnson and Lucy.

<sup>38</sup> Ebenezer Day household, 1840 U.S. Census, Kennebunk, York Co., Maine, p. 6.

<sup>39</sup> "First Church Wells," NEHGR 76(1922):184.

<sup>40</sup> Shelley, *Wells VRs*, 88.

<sup>41</sup> Shelley, *Wells VRs*, 226.

## GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

**EBENEZER<sup>6</sup> DAY [Jr.]** (*Benjamin<sup>5</sup>, Joseph<sup>4</sup>, Joseph<sup>3</sup>, Timothy<sup>2</sup>, Anthony<sup>1</sup>*) was born in Wells, say 1770,<sup>42</sup> son of Benjamin and Lucy (Hatch) Day.<sup>43</sup> He married in Wells, 21 December 1791, MIRIAM HATCH.<sup>44</sup> Miriam was baptized in Wells, 2 June 1771, daughter of Abraham and Olive (Johnson) (Penny) Hatch.<sup>45</sup> Ebenezer and his brother-in-law James Littlefield served as sureties for the bond given by the widowed Olive Hatch when she and her son Abraham Hatch were granted the administration of the estate of her late son Johnson Hatch, on 23 June 1800.<sup>46</sup> (Olive, who died in 1812,<sup>47</sup> was probably the female, aged 45 or over, who was enumerated in Ebenezer's household in 1800 and 1810.) Ebenezer was not enumerated as a household head after 1820, but was probably still living in 1840,<sup>48</sup> while Miriam was probably still living in 1830.<sup>49</sup>

Children of Ebenezer<sup>6</sup> and Miriam (Hatch) Day, b. Wells (names and approximate birth dates based on the foregoing discussion and cited sources):

- i OLIVE<sup>7</sup> DAY, b. say 1792,<sup>50</sup> m. (int.) Limerick, 2 May 1819, PHINEAS HEMINGWAY,<sup>51</sup> b. Wells 1 Dec. 1764, son of Moses and Mary (Jefferds) Hemingway, d. Acton, 3 May 1842.<sup>52</sup> They were in Limerick in 1820,<sup>53</sup> but sold their land there, 14 Jan. 1830,<sup>54</sup> and were enumerated in Acton later that year.<sup>55</sup> Olive, who was Phineas's 2nd wife, was still living in Acton in 1850.<sup>56</sup>

<sup>42</sup> Assuming age 21 at marriage. He was probably the older male residing with his son-in-law Daniel Bragdon in 1830 (age 50–59) and 1840 (age 60–69) (Daniel Bragdon household, 1830 U.S. Census, Wells, York Co., Maine, p. 217, and 1840 U.S. Census, Wells, York Co., Maine, p. 232).

<sup>43</sup> Benjamin called Ebenezer "my son" when he conveyed his 64-acre farm in Wells to Ebenezer, 12 Dec. 1803 (York Co. Deeds, 86:144–45); Benjamin Day m. Wells, 1 Oct. 1766, Lucy Hatch (Shelley, *Wells VRs*, 77).

<sup>44</sup> Shelley, *Wells VRs*, 88.

<sup>45</sup> "First Church Wells," NEHGR 76(1922):183.

<sup>46</sup> York Co. Probate Records, 18:277.

<sup>47</sup> "The Records of the Proceedings of the First Baptist Church of Wells in the District of Maine, from the time they were first constituted a church in Oct. Anno Domini 1780," Fanny Hilton Collection, North Berwick (Maine) Public Library.

<sup>48</sup> See note 42.

<sup>49</sup> Miriam was probably the female, age 50–59, in the Daniel Bragdon household, 1830 U.S. Census, Wells, York Co., Maine, p. 217.

<sup>50</sup> Her birthplace is listed as Wakefield, N.H., in the death record of her daughter Hannah (see note 58); however, that can be discounted, as her birthplace was listed as Maine in the 1850 census (see note 56). Her age then (60) was probably overstated, as she was in her 40s in 1840 (female, age 40–49, John Hubbard Esq. household, 1840 U.S. Census, Acton, York Co., Maine, p. 293). (John's wife was Phineas's daughter by his first wife.) She most likely was born about 1792.

<sup>51</sup> Taylor, "Limerick VRs," 199.

<sup>52</sup> Boyle, *Early Families of Shapleigh*, 282.

<sup>53</sup> Phineas "Hemmenway" household, 1820 U.S. Census, Limerick, York Co., Maine, p. 473.

<sup>54</sup> York Co. Deeds, 135:44.

<sup>55</sup> Phineas Hemmingway household, 1830 U.S. Census, Acton, York Co., Maine, p. 62.

<sup>56</sup> Olive Hemingway household, 1850 U.S. Census, Acton, York Co., Maine, p. 3, #34/34.

- Known children, prob. b. Limerick:<sup>57</sup> 1. *Hannah M. Hemingway*, b. [calc.] 11 July 1819, d. Rowley, Mass., 28 March 1879, age 59 years, 8 months, 17 days;<sup>58</sup> m. Acton, 12 May 1839, Josiah W. Bean.<sup>59</sup> 2. *Daniel Cleaves Hemingway*, b. [calc.] 29 June 1822, d. Berwick, 24 Nov. 1886, age 64 years, 4 months, 25 days;<sup>60</sup> m. Acton, 28 Dec. 1847, Lucretia Goodwin.<sup>61</sup>
- ii FANNY DAY, b. say 1794,<sup>62</sup> d. Orono, Maine, about 1846, age 52;<sup>63</sup> m. Shapleigh, 17 Aug. 1815, DANIEL HUBBARD “Jr.”<sup>64</sup> b. ca. 1791–92,<sup>65</sup> son of Daniel and Lucy (Ricker) Hubbard,<sup>66</sup> d. Orono in 1839 or 1840, age 48.<sup>67</sup> He served in the War of 1812 and was known as “Captain.” He and Fanny sold their land in Shapleigh, 15 July 1823,<sup>68</sup> and relocated to Orono where he bought and sold several tracts of land and was a millwright.
- Children, first 4 b. Shapleigh, last 4 b. Orono: 1. *Daniel E. Hubbard*,<sup>69</sup> b. 21 Dec. 1815, d. Oshkosh, Wisc., 6 Jan. 1886;<sup>70</sup> m. (1) Fayette, Maine, 25 Oct. 1835, Jane Clark McNeal,<sup>71</sup> m. (2) Antigo, Langlade Co., Wisc., 29 June 1882, Julia Ann (Harrington) Carman.<sup>72</sup> 2. *Nancy Ann Hubbard*,<sup>73</sup> b. [calc.] 10 Jan. 1818, d. Orono, 30 Jan. 1892, age 74 years, 20 days;<sup>74</sup> m. (1) Old Town, Maine, 31 May 1835, John Hanscom;<sup>75</sup> m. (2) Orono, 5 Dec. 1865, Uriah R. Penney Jr.<sup>76</sup> 3. Daughter, b. bef.

<sup>57</sup> The 1830 census (see note 55) suggests there were two additional daughters, b. 1825–30, as yet unidentified.

<sup>58</sup> Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620–1988, ancestry.com (Hannah M. Bean).

<sup>59</sup> Boyle, *Early Families of Shapleigh*, 283.

<sup>60</sup> Maine, Death Records, 1617–1922, ancestry.com. His gravestone inscription in Evergreen Cemetery, Berwick, gives April as his month of birth.

<sup>61</sup> Boyle, *Early Families of Shapleigh*, 204.

<sup>62</sup> She was at least 26 in 1820 (Daniel Hubbard Jr. household, 1820 U.S. Census, Shapleigh, York Co., Maine, p. 564).

<sup>63</sup> The Hubbard family monument, Riverside Cemetery, Orono, lists ages at death, but provides no dates. Approximate years of death are calculations, based on their ages and years of birth.

<sup>64</sup> Shapleigh TRs, 2:21.

<sup>65</sup> He was 21 in April 1813, when he enlisted to serve in the U.S. Army during the War of 1812.

<sup>66</sup> Boyle, *Early Families of Shapleigh*, 318–19; Edward G. Hubbard, “DNA Evidence and Genealogy: The Hubbard Families of Acton, Maine, Wisconsin, and North Carolina,” *The Maine Genealogist* 36(2014):51–52.

<sup>67</sup> See note 63.

<sup>68</sup> York Co. Deeds, 112:253.

<sup>69</sup> The record of his second marriage (Langlade Co., Wisc., Marriages, 1:2, 29 June 1882) lists his birthplace as “Shipley,” Maine, and his parents as Daniel Hubbard and Frances —.

<sup>70</sup> Gravestone inscription, Forest Cemetery, Stevens Point, Portage Co., Wisc. (dates of birth and death); obituary, *The Stevens Point (Wisc.) Journal*, Sat., 9 Jan. 1886.

<sup>71</sup> Fayette, Maine, Vital Records, 1785–1873, p. 67 [FHL film #10,862].

<sup>72</sup> Langlade Co. (Wisc.) Marriages, 1:2. The record lists her as Julia A. “Cameron.”

<sup>73</sup> Orono, Maine, Vital Records, Marriages 1864–1907 [FHL film #11,723] (hereafter cited as Orono VRs). This record (of her 2nd marriage to Uriah R. Penny Jr.) gives her parents as “Danl & Fanny Hubbard.”

<sup>74</sup> Orono VRs, Deaths 1855–1907. This record gives her birthplace as “Shapley.”

<sup>75</sup> Orono VRs, p. 398.

<sup>76</sup> Orono VRs, Marriages 1864–1907; also recorded in Ruth Gray, ed., *Marriage Returns of Penobscot County, Maine, Prior to 1892*, 2 vols. (Camden, Maine, 1994), 2:399.

Aug. 1820,<sup>77</sup> d. Shapleigh, 3 Nov. 1820.<sup>78</sup> 4. *Calvin Hubbard*, b. ca. July 1822, d. Belfast, Maine, 31 May 1892, age 69 years, 10 months;<sup>79</sup> m. Old Town, 8 Aug. 1844, Nancy G. Martin.<sup>80</sup> 5. *Eliza Hubbard*, b. 15 Oct. 1826,<sup>81</sup> d. Waupaca, Waupaca Co., Wisc., 25 June 1912;<sup>82</sup> m. (cert.) Orono, 20 Oct. 1844, Amos B. Stearns.<sup>83</sup> 6. *Joseph Hubbard*, b. say 1829,<sup>84</sup> d. Orono, [no date], age 4.<sup>85</sup> 7. *Olive Hubbard*,<sup>86</sup> b. ca. 1831–32, d. Orono, aft. June 1860,<sup>87</sup> age 28.<sup>88</sup> 8. *Mary Elizabeth Hubbard*,<sup>89</sup> b. 24 July 1834, d. Waupaca, Waupaca Co., Wisc., 13 Aug. 1916;<sup>90</sup> m. (1) (cert.) Orono, 14 Oct. 1851, Benjamin M. Frost;<sup>91</sup> m. (2) 1855–59, Henry Pool;<sup>92</sup> m. (3) Farmington, Waupaca Co., Wisc., 25 Aug. 1889, Merritt C. Baldwin.<sup>93</sup>

- iii CALVIN DAY, b. say 1797;<sup>94</sup> m. Shapleigh, 20 Oct. 1822, HANNAH JELLISON,<sup>95</sup> b. Alfred,<sup>96</sup> 1800–3,<sup>97</sup> probable daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Goodwin) Jellison.<sup>98</sup> Residents of Shapleigh when they married, they were in Newfield in 1830

<sup>77</sup> She was one of the two females under 5, Daniel Hubbard Jr. household, 1820 U.S. Census, Shapleigh, York Co., Maine, p. 564.

<sup>78</sup> “Nathan Goodwin’s Book of Remarks, Shapleigh, Maine, 1777–1831,” copied by Gertrude Ella Hall (typescript, 1950), Maine Historical Society Library, call #Mv Sh 22.1 (hereafter cited as “Nathan Goodwin’s Book of Remarks”).

<sup>79</sup> Maine, Death Records, 1617–1922, ancestry.com (Parents: Daniel Hubbard and — Day).

<sup>80</sup> Old Town VRs, 1820–1863, Marriages [FHL film #11,721].

<sup>81</sup> Orono VRs, p. 403.

<sup>82</sup> Obituary, *Oshkosh (Wisc.) Daily Northwestern*, Tues., 25 June 1912.

<sup>83</sup> Orono VRs, Intentions of Marriages, 1830–1864.

<sup>84</sup> Male, age under 5, Daniel Hubbard household, 1830 U.S. Census, Orono, Penobscot Co., Maine, p. 478.

<sup>85</sup> Hubbard monument, Riverside Cemetery, Orono.

<sup>86</sup> She and her sister Mary were named as children and heirs of Daniel Hubbard when their brother Calvin was appointed their guardian in July 1851 (Penobscot Co. Probate Records, 16:210).

<sup>87</sup> Age 28, John Hanscom household, Orono, Penobscot Co., Maine, p. 921, #219/219.

<sup>88</sup> Hubbard monument, Riverside Cemetery, Orono, which gives her age but not her death date.

<sup>89</sup> Penobscot Co. Probate Records, 16:210.

<sup>90</sup> Obituary, *Waupaca (Wisc.) Record-Leader*, Thurs., 17 Aug. 1916.

<sup>91</sup> Orono VRs, Certificates of Marriage, p. 264.

<sup>92</sup> They married after the death of Henry’s 1st wife but more than a year before 1860 (Henry Pool household, 1860 U.S. Census, Hull, Portage Co., Wisc., p. 251).

<sup>93</sup> Wisconsin Marriages, 1836–1930, familysearch.org.

<sup>94</sup> This is an approximation, based on his age recorded in several censuses: Calvin Day household, 1850 and 1860 U.S. Censuses, Waterboro, York Co., Maine, p. 207, #275/289 (1850: age 55), p. 963, #198/205 (1860: age 62); Town Farm enumeration, 1870 U.S. Census, Waterboro, York Co., Maine, p. 690, #74/75 (age 70).

<sup>95</sup> Shapleigh TRs, 3:291.

<sup>96</sup> On the death record of her son, Calvin (see note 119), she is “Hannah Young,” b. Alfred.

<sup>97</sup> Calvin Day household, 1850 and 1860 U.S. Censuses, Waterboro, York Co., Maine, p. 207, #275/289 (1850: age 50), p. 963, #198/205 (1860: age 57); Benjamin C. Gay household, 1870 U.S. Census, Casco, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 186, #197/205 (age 69).

<sup>98</sup> This identification is based on the fact that Thomas Jellison had resided in Alfred, where Hannah was born, but was “of Shapleigh” in 1821 (York Co. Deeds, 109:243), just as Hannah was when she m. Calvin in 1822. The name of her daughter, Lydia G., also points to this affiliation, as she was probably named after Hannah’s mother, Lydia Goodwin.

but back in Shapleigh by 1840. Sometime after 1842 (when their daughter died in Shapleigh), but before 1850, they moved to Waterboro, where Calvin was still living in 1870.<sup>99</sup> Hannah was also living that year, apart from him but with their daughter Susan.<sup>100</sup> No deeds involving Calvin have been found, but as a day laborer who seems to have moved from town to town and resided on the town farm in his last years, he probably never owned land.

Children, the first 8 b. either Shapleigh or Newfield:<sup>101</sup> 1. Prob. son, b. 1822–1825,<sup>102</sup> living 1840.<sup>103</sup> 2. Prob. daughter, b. 1822–25, living 1830.<sup>104</sup> 3. (prob.) *Lydia G. Day*, b. 25 July 1825, d. 6 Nov. 1877;<sup>105</sup> m. (int.) Waterboro, 3 April 1849, John Chick.<sup>106</sup> 4. *Cynthia Day*, b. 1829–30,<sup>107</sup> d. Shapleigh, April 1854, age 24.<sup>108</sup> 5. *Mary Ann Day*, b. say 1831,<sup>109</sup> d. Shapleigh 23 April 1842.<sup>110</sup> 6. (prob.) *Susan Day*, b. ca. 1833,<sup>111</sup> living 1870;<sup>112</sup> m. (1) (int.) Waterboro, 10 March 1849, David Pike;<sup>113</sup> m. (2) Biddeford, 4 April 1861, Benjamin C. Gay.<sup>114</sup> 7. *Nahum Day*, b. ca. 1835,<sup>115</sup> d. Dec. 1849.<sup>116</sup> 8. *Horace (or Hosea) F. Day*, b. ca. 1838, living

<sup>99</sup> See note 94.

<sup>100</sup> Benjamin C. Gay household, 1870 U.S. Census, Casco, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 186, #197/205.

<sup>101</sup> It is not known when Calvin moved from Shapleigh to Newfield and then back. He was “of Shapleigh” when he married in 1822, in Newfield in 1830, but in Shapleigh in 1840.

<sup>102</sup> Calvin Day household, 1830 U.S. Census, Newfield, York Co., Maine, p. 311.

<sup>103</sup> Calvin Day household, 1840 U.S. Census, Shapleigh, York Co., Maine, p. 157.

<sup>104</sup> Calvin Day household, 1830 U.S. Census, Newfield, York Co., Maine, p. 311.

<sup>105</sup> *York Co. Inscriptions*, 3:1977 (Chick Cemetery, Shapleigh). In 1850 she and her husband, John Chick, were living in the same house in Shapleigh as her probable sister Susan and brother-in-law David Pike (John Chick household, 1850 U.S. Census, Shapleigh, York Co., Maine, p. 157, #185/194). “Of Waterborough” when she married, she cannot be attributed to any other Day family then residing in that town.

<sup>106</sup> “Early Vital Records of Waterborough, Maine,” NEHGR 91(1936):125.

<sup>107</sup> Age 20 in Calvin Day household, 1850 U.S. Census, Waterboro, York Co., Waterboro, York Co., Maine, p. 207, #275/289.

<sup>108</sup> *Original Records of Maine Towns and Cities: Town of Shapleigh*, Picton Press CD-Rom (Rockport, Maine, 2005), CD-2, image 308. The author thanks fellow researcher Arthur W. Day for providing this information.

<sup>109</sup> One of two females under 5, Calvin Day household, 1830 U.S. Census, Newfield, York Co., Maine, p. 311.

<sup>110</sup> Maine, Death Records, 1617–1922, ancestry.com.

<sup>111</sup> Age 17, David Pike household, 1850 U.S. Census, Shapleigh, York Co., Maine, p. 157, #185/193. They lived in the same house as her probable sister Lydia and brother-in-law John Chick. “Of Waterborough” when she married, she cannot be attributed to any other Day family then residing in that town.

<sup>112</sup> Benjamin C. Gay household, 1870 U.S. Census, Casco, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 186, #197/205. Her mother, Hannah Day, was then living with them. A family tree on ancestry.com gives her date of death as 10 May 1878.

<sup>113</sup> “Early Vital Records of Waterborough, Maine,” NEHGR 91(1936):125.

<sup>114</sup> Maine, Marriage Records, 1713–1937, ancestry.com.

<sup>115</sup> Even though he had died the previous December, he was enumerated as age 15, Calvin Day household, 1850 U.S. Census, Waterboro, York Co., Maine, p. 207 #275/289.

<sup>116</sup> 1850 U.S. Census Mortality Schedule, Waterboro, York Co., Maine, line 2.



1860.<sup>117</sup> 9. *Calvin H. Day*, b. Shapleigh, June 1842,<sup>118</sup> d. Augusta, Maine, 10 June 1909;<sup>119</sup> m. Waterboro, 29 Oct. 1865, Sarah M. Henderson.<sup>120</sup> 10. *Mary Frances Day*, b. 1844–45, living 1860, age 15.<sup>121</sup>

- iv NANCY DAY, b. say 1799;<sup>122</sup> m. (int.) Shapleigh, 29 Aug. 1822, THOMAS SMITH of Shapleigh,<sup>123</sup> b. aft. 1794, prob. son of John and Deborah (—) Smith.<sup>124</sup> Thomas may have died at an early age, as he is not found in subsequent censuses or any other records. What became of Nancy has not come to light, unless Nathan Goodwin's notation of the 28 Oct. 1827 death in Shapleigh of "a woman by the name of Smith" pertains to her.<sup>125</sup>
- v JOHNSON DAY, b. say 1801;<sup>126</sup> m. (int.) Kennebunk, 9 June 1827, ANNA LITTLEFIELD,<sup>127</sup> b. ca. 1801,<sup>128</sup> prob. daughter of James and Esther (Eaton) Littlefield.<sup>129</sup> They were probably living with Anna's father in 1830.<sup>130</sup> Johnson probably d. by 1840, when it appears that only Anna and her daughter were living with her father, James Littlefield,<sup>131</sup> as they were also in 1850.<sup>132</sup> Anna was still living in 1880,

<sup>117</sup> His name was recorded inconsistently in the censuses: As "Horace" (Calvin Day household, 1850 U.S. Census, Waterboro, York Co., Maine, p. 207, #275/289) and as "Hosea F." (Calvin Day household, 1860 U.S. Census, Waterboro, York Co., Maine, p. 963, #198/205). It was most likely Horace F., as his sister Lydia gave that name to her youngest son. His age (12) as recorded in 1850 was probably correct; in the 1860 census, his age (18) and that of his brother Calvin (21) appear to have been transposed.

<sup>118</sup> Calvin Day household, 1900 U.S. Census, Waterboro, York Co., Maine, E.D. 256, p. 1, #26/27.

<sup>119</sup> Maine, Death Records, 1617–1922, ancestry.com.

<sup>120</sup> Frederick R. Boyle, *Early Families of Waterborough, Maine* (Portsmouth, N.H., 2012), 233 (hereafter cited as Boyle, *Early Families of Waterborough*). They were subsequently divorced.

<sup>121</sup> Calvin Day household, 1860 U.S. Census, Waterboro, York Co., Maine, p. 963, #198/205.

<sup>122</sup> This is an approximation assuming she was one of the two females, b. 1794–1800, in the reconstruction of Ebenezer Day Jr.'s family and was in her early 20s when she married.

<sup>123</sup> Shapleigh TRs, 3:273.

<sup>124</sup> Boyle, *Early Families of Waterborough*, 436–37, noted that John Smith sold his land in Waterboro in 1817 and moved to Shapleigh. Boyle credited John with four sons: (prob.) Elijah, Moses, (poss.) John, and Daniel. In 1820 John's household included a male, 26–44, who was probably Daniel, the youngest of the four. Also enumerated was a male, 18–25. The latter was prob. Thomas, as no other Smith household in the town then included a younger male of his age.

<sup>125</sup> "Nathan Goodwin's Book of Remarks," 16.

<sup>126</sup> This is an approximation assuming he was the male, b. 1800–4, in the reconstruction of Ebenezer Day Jr.'s family and, thus, about the same age as his wife.

<sup>127</sup> Yerkes, Kennebunk VRs, citing Kennebunk TRs, p. 22.

<sup>128</sup> Anna Day, age 49, James Littlefield household, 1850 U.S. Census, Wells, York Co., Maine, p. 180, #297/338.

<sup>129</sup> The author thanks Priscilla Eaton for pointing out this probable affiliation, which is also suggested by several of the census entries cited herein.

<sup>130</sup> James Littlefield household, 1830 U.S. Census, Wells, York Co., Maine, p. 221, included (besides James, 70–79, and a male [prob. his son, Richard], 15–19) a male and female, 20–29, and a male under 5.

<sup>131</sup> James Littlefield "& son" household, 1840 U.S. Census, Wells, York Co., Maine, p. 232, included (besides James and his son Richard) a female, 30–39, and a female, 5–9.

<sup>132</sup> James Littlefield household, 1850 U.S. Census, Wells, York Co., Maine, p. 180, #297/338.

when she was enumerated in South Berwick with her daughter, “Ester Penney” (also a widow).<sup>133</sup>

Children, prob. b. Wells: 1. Poss. son, b. by 1830, prob. d. young.<sup>134</sup> 2. *Esther A. Day*, b. ca. 1836,<sup>135</sup> living with her mother in 1880; m. by 1860, Tobias Penney.<sup>136</sup>

vi ELIZA DAY, b. say 1804;<sup>137</sup> m. Shapleigh, 2 Dec. 1824, JOHN HUBBARD Jr. of Shapleigh,<sup>138</sup> b. say 1804, prob. son of Samuel and Olive (Wakefield) Hubbard.<sup>139</sup> She probably d. after the 1830 census was taken but before John m. (2) (int.) Portland, 25 May 1833, Harriet (LeFavour) Fogg.<sup>140</sup>

Possible child: 1. Daughter, d. Shapleigh, April 1827.<sup>141</sup>

vii LUCY DAY, b. ca. 1806–7, d. Wells, 10 Sept. 1853, age 47;<sup>142</sup> m. (int.) Kennebunk, 25 Oct. 1828, DANIEL BRAGDON,<sup>143</sup> son of John and Charity (Howard) Bragdon,<sup>144</sup> d. Wells, 25 May 1846, age 44.<sup>145</sup> On 31 Oct. 1828, Daniel purchased two tracts of land (85 and 30 acres) in Wells from Noah Littlefield,<sup>146</sup> and moved there by 1830.<sup>147</sup>

Children, b. Wells: 1. *Jonas Clark Bragdon*, b. 4 Feb. 1830,<sup>148</sup> d. 7 March 1882;<sup>149</sup> m. (1) Kennebunk, 20 April 1852, Sarah A. Bragdon;<sup>150</sup> m. (2) (int.) Wells, 5 March 1857, Julia Mildrum. 2. *Edwin Bragdon*, b. 23 April 1832,<sup>151</sup> d. 5 Feb.

<sup>133</sup> Annie Day household, 1880 U.S. Census, South Berwick, York Co., Maine, E.D. 208, p. 581, #35/36.

<sup>134</sup> In the 1830 census (see note 130), a male under 5 was in James Littlefield’s household.

<sup>135</sup> Ester A. Day, 16, in James Littlefield household in 1850 (see note 132).

<sup>136</sup> Tobias Penney household, 1860 U.S. Census, South Berwick, York Co., Maine, p. 805, #174/149.

<sup>137</sup> She may have been the female, age 16–25, in her brother-in-law Daniel Hubbard’s household in Shapleigh in 1820, and one of the three females, b. 1800–10, in the reconstruction of Ebenezer Day Jr.’s family.

<sup>138</sup> Shapleigh TRs, 4:177.

<sup>139</sup> Edward G. Hubbard, “DNA Evidence and Genealogy: The Hubbard Families of Acton, Maine, Wisconsin, and North Carolina,” *The Maine Genealogist* 36(2014):51–60, at 57.

<sup>140</sup> Portland Intentions, 4:216.

<sup>141</sup> “Nathan Goodwin’s Book of Remarks,” 16: “1827 Apr.—Girl by the name of Hubbard a town pauper.” Atypically, Goodwin did not refer to this child as “[—] Hubbard’s daughter,” but she may well have been John’s, as she does not seem to have belonged to any other Hubbard family in Shapleigh. The reference to her being a “town pauper” may be significant, as John’s father, Samuel, and his family are known to have fallen on hard times in the 1820s.

<sup>142</sup> *York Co. Inscriptions*, 3:2210 (Graveyard at Harrisicket in Wells).

<sup>143</sup> Yerkes, Kennebunk VRs, citing Kennebunk TRs, p. 26.

<sup>144</sup> York Co. Probate Records, 51:556. The author gratefully acknowledges Priscilla Eaton’s insights into Daniel’s parentage.

<sup>145</sup> *York Co. Inscriptions*, 3:2210 (Graveyard at Harrisicket in Wells).

<sup>146</sup> York Co. Deeds, 146:3.

<sup>147</sup> Daniel Bragdon household, 1830 U.S. Census, Wells, York Co., Maine, p. 217. Included in the household were a male and a female, 50–59 (probably Lucy’s parents). and a male, 10–15 (probably her youngest brother, Ebenezer).

<sup>148</sup> Shelley, *Wells VRs*, 373.

<sup>149</sup> *York Co. Inscriptions*, 3:2210 (Graveyard at Harrisicket in Wells).

<sup>150</sup> Yerkes, Kennebunk VRs, citing Kennebunk TRs, p. 226.

<sup>151</sup> Shelley, *Wells VRs*, 390.

- 1869;<sup>152</sup> m. (int.) Wells, 5 Nov. 1857, Melinda C. Storer.<sup>153</sup> 3. *Mary D. Bragdon*, b. 24 May 1834,<sup>154</sup> living 1850.<sup>155</sup> 4. *Lucy Bragdon*, b. 10 Jan. 1837,<sup>156</sup> living 1850.<sup>157</sup> 5. *Daniel Bragdon*,<sup>158</sup> b. ca. Sept. 1840, d. Biddeford, 7 April 1904, age 63 years, 7 months;<sup>159</sup> m. (1) Saco, 26 April 1862, Mary A[bbie] Hill;<sup>160</sup> m. (2) Bangor, 26 Nov. 1886, Julia E. Averill.<sup>161</sup> 6. *Joseph D. Bragdon*, b. ca. 1842,<sup>162</sup> d. Wells, 21 March 1883, age 41;<sup>163</sup> m. (int.) Wells, 10 Dec. 1868, Mrs. Susan E. Welch.<sup>164</sup> 7. *Tobias Bragdon*, b. ca. 1845, d. 6 Oct. 1861, age 16.<sup>165</sup>
- viii HANNAH DAY, b. 1809–10, d. shortly prior to 3 Feb. 1816, age 6.<sup>166</sup>
- ix MIRIAM DAY, b. say 1811,<sup>167</sup> d. Kennebunk, 23 March 1891, age “88” [*sic*];<sup>168</sup> m. (1) Kennebunk, 10 March 1832, IVORY WORMWOOD,<sup>169</sup> who d. by 1840,<sup>170</sup> poss. he who d. Roxbury, Mass., 15 Nov. 1837;<sup>171</sup> m. (2) Kennebunk, 1 or 6 June 1841, ANDREW ROBINSON,<sup>172</sup> b. ca. 1807, d. Kennebunk, 14 June 1875, age 68.<sup>173</sup>

<sup>152</sup> *York Co. Inscriptions*, 3:2221 (Plot 114, Wells).

<sup>153</sup> Shelley, *Wells VRs*, 324.

<sup>154</sup> Shelley, *Wells VRs*, 390.

<sup>155</sup> Lucy Bragdon household, 1850 U.S. Census, Wells, York Co., Maine, p. 165, #77/83.

<sup>156</sup> Shelley, *Wells VRs*, 390.

<sup>157</sup> Lucy Bragdon household, 1850 U.S. Census, Wells, York Co., Maine, p. 165, #77/83.

<sup>158</sup> Lucy Bragdon household, 1850 U.S. Census, Wells, York Co., Maine, p. 165, #77/83.

<sup>159</sup> Maine, Death Records, 1617–1922, ancestry.com.

<sup>160</sup> *Original Records of Maine Towns and Cities: City of Saco*, Picton Press CD-Rom (Rockport, Maine, 2005, image 384). She was called Abbie in Daniel Bragdon household, 1870 U.S. Census, Biddeford, York Co., Maine, p. 131, #37:36.

<sup>161</sup> Maine, Marriages, 1771–1907, familysearch.org.

<sup>162</sup> Lucy Bragdon household, 1850 U.S. Census, Wells, York Co., Maine, p. 165, #77/83.

<sup>163</sup> *York Co. Inscriptions*, 3:2168 (Graveyard at Wells Branch).

<sup>164</sup> Shelley, *Wells VRs*, 488.

<sup>165</sup> Shelley, *Wells VRs*, 424.

<sup>166</sup> *Kennebunk Weekly Visiter*, issue of 3 Feb. 1816, p. 3.

<sup>167</sup> This is a reasonable approximation, based on her ages in several censuses (see note 34). Although no female under the age of 10 was enumerated in Ebenezer’s household in 1820 (see note 23), there are several possible explanations for this. That she was named Miriam, for her mother, cements her membership in this family.

<sup>168</sup> Yerkes, *Kennebunk VRs*, citing *Kennebunk TRs*, p. 72. Her age at death was probably overstated in light of her age given in the censuses (see note 34).

<sup>169</sup> Yerkes, *Kennebunk VRs*, citing *Kennebunk TRs*, p. 59. They had previously published their intentions on 22 Jan. 1830 (*ibid.*, citing *Kennebunk TRs*, p. 31). Several family trees on ancestry.com identify him as a son of Ebenezer and Jemima (Caine) Wormwood and state that he was born in Kennebunk in 1807.

<sup>170</sup> He is not found on the 1840 census. Miriam and her three children were probably then living with her brother Ebenezer and his wife (Ebenezer Day household, 1840 U.S. Census, Kennebunk, York Co., Maine, p. 6). Ebenezer, as shown below, had married in 1839, so his wife would have been included in Ebenezer’s household. Miriam would have been the second female, age 20–29; her children, the male and female 5–9, and the male under 5.

<sup>171</sup> Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620–1988, ancestry.com.

<sup>172</sup> Yerkes, *Kennebunk VRs*, citing *Kennebunk TRs*, p. 111.

<sup>173</sup> Yerkes, *Kennebunk VRs*, citing *Kennebunk TRs*, p. 51.

Children: 1. *Eliza Ellen Wormwood*, b. 3 July 1833, d. Kennebunk, 20 April 1916;<sup>174</sup> m. (int.) Kennebunk, 11 Dec. 1858, Oliver Gooch.<sup>175</sup> 2. *Ivory Wormwood*, b. ca. Dec. 1834, d. Kennebunk, 16 June 1891, age 55 years, 6 months;<sup>176</sup> m. (int.) Kennebunk, 15 July 1854, Olive A. Tinum.<sup>177</sup> 3. *Calvin Wormwood*, b. [calc.] 4 March 1836, d. Kennebunk, 10 Aug. 1905, age 69 years, 5 months, 4 days;<sup>178</sup> m. Kennebunk, 10 or 12 July 1856, Diantha Huff.<sup>179</sup> 4. *Charles Henry Robinson*, b. ca. 1844, living 1860, aged 16.<sup>180</sup> 5. *Ellen F. Robinson*, b. ca. 1847,<sup>181</sup> d. Kennebunk, 23 Oct. 1868.<sup>182</sup> 6. *William Robinson*, b. ca. 1849, living 1850.<sup>183</sup>  
 x EBENEZER DAY, b. say 1815;<sup>184</sup> m. (int.) Kennebunk, 20 July 1839, ABIGAIL DROWNE.<sup>185</sup> No further record found for them subsequent to the 1840 census.

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<sup>174</sup> Maine Death Records, 1617–1922, ancestry.com.

<sup>175</sup> Yerkes, Kennebunk VRs, citing Kennebunk TRs, p. 203.

<sup>176</sup> *York Co. Inscriptions*, 2:935 (Evergreen Cemetery, Kennebunk). His inscribed age at death would place his birth in Dec. 1835, but he probably was actually 56 when he died, as he was 25 in 1860 and 45 in 1880 (Ivory Wormwood household, 1860 U.S. Census, Kennebunkport, York Co., Maine, p. 1061, #25/24; Ivory Wormwood household, 1880 U.S. Census, Kennebunk, York Co., Maine, E.D. 193, p. 323, #528/549).

<sup>177</sup> Yerkes, Kennebunk VRs, citing Kennebunk TRs, p. 231.

<sup>178</sup> Maine Death Records, 1617–1922, ancestry.com.

<sup>179</sup> Yerkes, Kennebunk VRs, citing Kennebunk TRs, p. 242.

<sup>180</sup> John Gooch household, 1860 U.S. Census, Kennebunk, York Co., Maine, p. 1060, #217/208.

<sup>181</sup> John Gooch household, 1860 U.S. Census, Kennebunk, York Co., Maine, p. 1060, #217/308.

<sup>182</sup> Yerkes, Kennebunk VRs, citing Kennebunk TRs, p. 44.

<sup>183</sup> Andrew Robinson household, 1850 U.S. Census, Kennebunk, York Co., Maine, p. 82, #123/124.

<sup>184</sup> He was 20–29 in 1840 (Ebenezer Day household, 1840 U.S. Census, Kennebunk, York Co., Maine, p. 6) and was probably the male, age 10–14, residing in the Daniel Bragdon household, 1830 U.S. Census, Wells, York Co., Maine, p. 217.

<sup>185</sup> Yerkes, Kennebunk VRs, citing Kennebunk TRs, p. 80. Several family trees on ancestry.com identify her as a daughter of Aaron and Miriam (Maxwell) Drown, but provide no further information about her or her husband.

## THE PARENTAGE OF SOLOMON BRAY OF POLAND, HARRISON, AND MONSON, MAINE

*By Joseph C. Anderson II, FASG*

Solomon Bray's long life spanned a turbulent time in American history. Born in 1774, just seven months after a group of rebels dressed as Indians dumped chests of tea into Boston Harbor, Solomon spent his formative years in the Maine woods in the newly-formed plantation of Bakerstown, an early name for the town of Poland. Much of his childhood must have been spent watching the majority of able-bodied men in his neighborhood march off to war to fight the British. He was not yet fifteen when George Washington was elected President of the United States. Around the turn of the nineteenth century, he married and moved with other family members to the nearby settlement of Otisfield (the part later incorporated as Harrison) where he and his wife, Alice, raised their fourteen children. About 1830, when families throughout the original colonies began moving west in large numbers, Solomon headed north to farm in the remote town of Monson in Piscataquis County, Maine. Here he lived the remainder of his days and died at age 91, just eleven days after the assassination of President Lincoln in Washington. In his lifetime, he witnessed the growth and maturation of a new nation, and lived through the administration of the first sixteen presidents.

Published accounts of Solomon Bray claim that he was a son of Nicholas Bray and his wife, Molly, early settlers of Poland, although evidence provided in this article will suggest otherwise. In his book on the early settlers of Harrison, Gideon T. Ridlon wrote:

Solomon Bray, son of Nicholas, was born in [Poland] about the year 1774; came to [Harrison] with his father, as early as 1800, and in that year paid taxes on Lot No. 9, in Range 3. He lived where Newell Trafton now resides, and reared a large family, but afterwards moved to Monson, where he and his wife died quite aged.<sup>1</sup>

In Poland, the Town Clerk was meticulous in recording the families of the early settlers in town who provided him their family information. In his entry for the Nicholas Bray family, he explicitly wrote that Solomon was the eldest of Nicholas and Molly's ten children, as shown below:<sup>2</sup>

Solomon the Son of Nicholas Bray and Molly his wife was born Poland July the 21. 1774  
Nicholas the Son of Nicholas Bray and Molly his wife was born Poland September the 3.  
1778

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<sup>1</sup> Rev. Gideon T. Ridlon, *Early Settlers of Harrison, Maine, with an Historical Sketch of the Settlement, Progress and Present Condition of the Town* (Skowhegan, Maine, 1877), 28–29 (hereafter cited as Ridlon, *Early Settlers of Harrison*).

<sup>2</sup> "Original Records of Maine Towns and Cities: Town of Poland," Picton Press CD-Rom (Rockport, Maine, 2005), image 503.

Elisabeth the Daughter of Nicholas Bray & Molly his wife was born Poland January the 6. 1780

Moses the Son of Nicholas Bray and Molly his wife was born Poland May the 26. 1781

Andrew the Son of Nicholas Bray and Molly his wife was born Poland March the 27. 1783

Abagil the Daughter of Nicholas Bray and Molly his wife was born Poland August the 19. 1785

Polly the Daughter of Nicholas Bray and Molly his wife was born Poland September the 8. 1786

Filena the Daughter of Nicholas Bray and Molly his wife was born Poland January the 28. 1789

Edward the Son of Nicholas Bray and Molly his wife was born Poland July the 9. 1792

Anna the Daughter of Nicholas Bray & Molly his wife was born Poland February the 10. 1796

While the information for this entry was probably supplied by Nicholas himself, either orally or by providing the family Bible for copying, the claim that Solomon's 1774 birth took place in Poland [or Bakerstown] is most certainly erroneous. On 22 July 1776, slightly more than two weeks after the Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia, the residents of Bakerstown assembled at the house of John Nevens and drafted an agreement "to secure our Livs and propertys as the enemy is gaining towards us . . . [and] to stand by s<sup>d</sup> town in making a Company in s<sup>d</sup> town."<sup>3</sup> This agreement was signed by twenty-two men and "must have included nearly all the male settlers then living in Bakerstown."<sup>4</sup> Notably, Nicholas Bray is not found among the list of signers, suggesting he settled there later. In fact, Nicholas's Revolutionary War pension application indicates he was living in that time period in Gloucester, Massachusetts, not Bakerstown.

In 1818 Nicholas Bray of Harrison, aged 66 years, applied for a Revolutionary War pension. He stated that he first enlisted at Cape Ann (i.e., Gloucester) "towards the last of April 1775" for a term of eight months' service into the army of the United States on the continental establishment as a private in Capt. Barnabas Dodge's company, Col. Loammi Baldwin's regiment, in the Massachusetts line.<sup>5</sup> He served at Cambridge for the entire eight-month enlistment period and then immediately reenlisted into the same company for another year. He served at Cambridge until the British left Boston, marched to New York where he was stationed until the city was surrendered, then marched to Fishkill, New York, the location of one of the largest military encampments during the Revolutionary War. He was taken sick about two months before his term expired, was discharged "near the line of Connecticut," and

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<sup>3</sup> Alvan B. Ricker, Bert. M. Fernald, and Hiram W. Ricker, *Poland Centennial, September 11, 1895, with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches* (Poland, Maine, 1896), 61. A facsimile of the agreement is found on p. 63.

<sup>4</sup> *Poland Centennial*, 61–62.

<sup>5</sup> Revolutionary War Pension Application #S36942.

returned home.<sup>6</sup> His discharge therefore took place about October 1776, more than two years after Solomon's birth.

The pension application provides additional information about Nicholas. He gave his age as 66 in 1818 and 68 in 1820, suggesting a birth year for him of about 1752. In the 1820 affidavit, he stated he was a resident of Harrison and that he had no real or personal estate, no family, his wife being dead, and that he was living with a son "whose kindness is my only support." He requested to be placed on the pension list of the United States.<sup>7</sup>

Since Nicholas was living in Gloucester, Massachusetts, at the time of his Revolutionary War service, the records of that town were searched for more information. Only one candidate for Nicholas was found in the birth and baptismal records there. The records of the West Parish Church of Gloucester include a baptism on 15 March 1752 for Nicholas, son of Nicholas Bray.<sup>8</sup> The Gloucester records also provide the marriage of Mr. Nicholas Bray and "Mrs." Polley Bray of Gloucester on 9 December 1777.<sup>9</sup> With Poll[e]y and Molly both being common nicknames for Mary, and with the lack of other Nicholas Brays recorded in Gloucester, this is undoubtedly the marriage of the couple whose children are recorded in Poland.

The designation of "Mrs." before Polley's name on the marriage record does not necessarily indicate she had a prior marriage, as the majority of women in the Gloucester marriage records in this time period were given the same "Mrs." designation. In Gloucester apparently, and in other places throughout New England during the Colonial period, "Mrs." was commonly applied to both single and married woman as an honorific, or term of respect. The problem with Nicholas's marriage record, however, is not Polley's designation, but rather the date, 9 December 1777—more than three years *after* Solomon Bray's birth on 21 July 1774. If Nicholas was indeed Solomon's father, then he likely had a previous marriage, although no such marriage is recorded in Gloucester town records.

Only one child is recorded for Nicholas Bray in Gloucester: Nicholas [Jr.], baptized in the West Parish Church 6 September 1778.<sup>10</sup> This matches closely with the 3 September 1778 birth date of Nicholas Jr. given in the Poland family record, and indicates that he too was not born in Poland. There is, however, no similar baptism for an older Solomon, son of Nicholas Bray.

Nevertheless, a Solomon Bray was indeed baptized in Gloucester at just the right time to be the man who later lived in Maine. On 24 July 1774, Solomon, son

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<sup>6</sup> Revolutionary War Pension Application #S36942.

<sup>7</sup> Revolutionary War Pension Application #S36942.

<sup>8</sup> *Vital Records of Gloucester, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 3 vols. (Topsfield and Salem, Mass., 1917–24), 1:112 (hereafter cited as *Gloucester VRs*); the original record can be seen at Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620–1988, Ancestry.com.

<sup>9</sup> Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620–1988, Ancestry.com.

<sup>10</sup> *Gloucester VRs*, 1:112.

of “Solomon Bray,” was baptized at the Gloucester First Parish Church.<sup>11</sup> This baptism occurred only three days after the reported birth date of Solomon Bray of Maine. Is this a coincidence or did the scribe perhaps write Solomon as the father’s name when he should have written Nicholas? These questions, along with the problem of the date of Nicholas’s marriage, demanded further investigation.

There was an older Solomon Bray of Gloucester for whom not many records are found. He was born in Gloucester 19 January 1745/6, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Haskell) Bray,<sup>12</sup> and married in Gloucester 19 April 1772 Molly Parsons.<sup>13</sup> The only other record found for him is the baptismal record of Solomon Bray, son of Solomon, on 24 July 1774, noted above. There are no other vital records naming him in Gloucester or in the surrounding towns, and no deeds or probate records in his name are recorded in Essex County, Massachusetts. We are therefore left with several considerations:

1. Nicholas Bray, Solomon’s purported father, was married in 1777, three years after Solomon’s birth. No earlier marriage has been located for Nicholas.

2. One Solomon Bray was baptized in 1774 in the right place and right time period to be the man who later lived in Maine. However, his father is given as Solomon, not Nicholas.

3. A Solomon Bray married a woman named Molly in 1772, and appears to be the father of Solomon baptized in 1774. But he drops out of sight after the latter date and nothing further has been learned about him.

One scenario, while unproven, reconciles all of the records. That is, that the elder Solomon Bray of Gloucester died within a few years of his marriage to Molly Parsons, leaving her a widow with a young son Solomon Jr. to support. In 1777, when her son was three years old, she married, as her second husband, Nicholas Bray, recently returned home from his Revolutionary War service. Together, Nicholas and Molly raised the young Solomon along with their nine younger children. The family moved to Poland after the baptism of their son Nicholas Jr. in Gloucester in 1778 and before the birth of Elisabeth in early 1780, presumably in Maine. Molly was therefore the mother of all of the children recorded in Poland, whereas Nicholas was the biological father of all except Solomon.

This scenario is supported by several additional pieces of information. The list of births in the Poland family record shows a four-year gap between the births of Solomon and the second child Nicholas Jr. Normally for families of this period, we would expect to see births occurring every two to three years, and this is in fact the case of

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<sup>11</sup> *Gloucester VRs*, 1:113.

<sup>12</sup> *Gloucester VRs*, 1:113; Sidney Perley, ed., “Descendants of Thomas Bray of Gloucester,” *The Essex Antiquarian* 11(1907):101–4, at 102 (hereafter cited as “Thomas Bray Descendants”). Solomon was bp. at the West Parish Church on 23 Feb. 1745/6 (*Gloucester VRs*, 1:113).

<sup>13</sup> *Gloucester VRs*, 2:100.



all of the children in this family born after Nicholas Jr. The four-year gap would therefore reflect the time of Molly's widowhood between her two marriages.

Additionally, Molly Parsons, who married Solomon Bray in 1772, was born in Gloucester 8 August 1752, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Sawyer) Parsons.<sup>14</sup> Nicholas and Molly Bray named a son Andrew who, if named for Molly's father, is additional evidence that she married both Solomon and Nicholas Bray. While not necessarily rare, *Andrew* was not one of the more common names found in Maine families in this time period.

Nicholas Bray and the elder Solomon Bray of Gloucester were first cousins once removed. Solomon was a son of Nathaniel<sup>3</sup> Bray (*Thomas*<sup>2</sup>, *Thomas*<sup>1</sup>) and Nicholas was a son of Nicholas<sup>4</sup> Bray (*Moses*<sup>3</sup>, *Thomas*<sup>2</sup>, *Thomas*<sup>1</sup>).<sup>15</sup>

#### GENEALOGICAL SUMMARY

**SOLOMON BRAY** was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, 21 July 1774, and was baptized there, 24 July 1774, a probable son of Solomon and Molly (Parsons) Bray. He died 25 April 1865, aged 89 years [*sic*], and is buried in the Community Church Cemetery in Monson, Maine.<sup>16</sup> He married ALICE PERRY, their intentions recorded in Poland, Maine, 11 July 1799.<sup>17</sup> Alice was born 10 June 1780 and baptized in Pembroke, Massachusetts, 18 June 1780, daughter of Dimond and his second wife Susannah (Lincoln/Lincoln) Perry.<sup>18</sup> Alice died 12 [March or May] 185[?] and is buried with her husband in the Monson Community Church Cemetery.<sup>19</sup>

Solomon was raised in Poland in the household of his mother, Molly, stepfather, Nicholas Bray, and his nine younger stepsiblings. After their marriage, Solomon and Alice lived first in the part of Otisfield set off as Harrison in 1805.<sup>20</sup> Between 1824 and 1828, Solomon began selling off various parcels of his land in Harrison.<sup>21</sup> He and the entire family moved to Monson before 1830, where he and his two oldest sons, Freeman and Cyrus, were listed as heads of household that year.<sup>22</sup> On 2 April 1831, Solomon Bray "of Monson, yeoman," sold his remaining land in Harrison.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> *Gloucester VRs*, 1:521.

<sup>15</sup> "Thomas Bray Descendants," *The Essex Antiquarian* 11(1907):101-4.

<sup>16</sup> *Maine Cemetery Inscriptions: Piscataquis County*, Maine Old Cemetery Association Special Publication No. 4, CD-Rom (Rockport, Maine, 2004), image 793 (hereafter cited as *Piscataquis Co. Inscriptions*).

<sup>17</sup> Joseph Crook Anderson II, *Early Vital Records of Minot, Maine* (Rockport, Maine, 2005), 5 (hereafter cited as Anderson, *Minot VRs*).

<sup>18</sup> *Vital Records of Pembroke, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston, 1911), 161; her parents m. 30 Dec. 1773 per *ibid.*, 327.

<sup>19</sup> *Piscataquis Co. Inscriptions*, image 793, her stone is broken and partially illegible.

<sup>20</sup> Solomon Bray household, 1820 U.S. Census, Harrison, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 20.

<sup>21</sup> Cumberland Co. Deeds, 100:187, 106:283, 108:81, and 112:1828.

<sup>22</sup> Solomon Bray, Freeman Bray, and Cyrus Bray households, 1830 U.S. Census, Monson, Somerset Co., Maine, p. 98.

<sup>23</sup> Cumberland Co. Deeds, 125:194.

Children of Solomon and Alice (Perry) Bray:<sup>24</sup>

- i SUSANNA BRAY, b. 24 Sept. 1799, living in Monson in 1860, aged 60, described as insane,<sup>25</sup> not found with her husband in 1870; m. say 1823, HARRISON GRAY OTIS HARMON,<sup>26</sup> b. Otisfield, 2 May 1799, son of Naphtali and Mehitabel (Harmon) Harmon,<sup>27</sup> d. Monson, 23 Nov. 1872.<sup>28</sup>  
Children:<sup>29</sup> 1. *Mary D. Harmon*, b. ca. 1824. 2. *Sumner B. Harmon*, b. 3 April 1826.
- ii FREEMAN BRAY, b. 20 May 1801, living in Monson in 1880, aged 78;<sup>30</sup> m. (int.) Monson, 19 Aug. 1827, MARTILLA BRIGGS,<sup>31</sup> b. Hartford, Maine, 23 Dec. 1810, daughter of Daniel and Phebe (Thomas) Briggs,<sup>32</sup> living Monson in 1880, aged 68.<sup>33</sup>  
Children:<sup>34</sup> 1. *Lydia Emily Bray*, b. 20 Oct. 1828. 2. *Henry Freeman Bray*, b. 21 Oct. 1831. 3. *Melissa Ann Bray*, b. 6 Oct. 1835. 4. *Alfred Samuel Bray*, b. 14 Nov. 1844.
- iii CYRUS BRAY, b. 30 May 1802, d. Monson, 27 Nov. 1831, aged 28;<sup>35</sup> m. Minot, 4 Feb. 1822, SUSANNA ALDEN of Minot,<sup>36</sup> b. Minot, 27 Oct. 1804, daughter of John and Deborah (Robinson) Alden,<sup>37</sup> d. Auburn, Maine, 22 June 1879, aged 74 years, 8 months, 25 days, and bur. in North Auburn Cemetery.<sup>38</sup> She m. (2) Auburn,

<sup>24</sup> Names and birth dates of all but Levi Perry Bray given in Ridlon, *Early Settlers of Harrison*, 28–29; Levi Perry Bray's identity as a son of Solomon and Alice is explicitly given on his 1901 death record, Maine, Death Records, 1617–1922, ancestry.com.

<sup>25</sup> H.G.O. Harmon household, 1860 U.S. Census, Monson, Piscataquis Co., Maine, p. 965, #176/166.

<sup>26</sup> First child b. ca. 1824; Ridlon, *Early Settlers of Harrison*, 29, gives m. 12 June 1826, which appears to be incorrect.

<sup>27</sup> Artemas C. Harmon, *The Harmon Genealogy: Comprising All Branches in New England* (Washington, D.C., 1920), 150–51, 154 (hereafter cited as *Harmon Genealogy*).

<sup>28</sup> *Harmon Genealogy*, 154.

<sup>29</sup> Ridlon, *Early Settlers of Harrison*, 29; H.G.O. Harmon household, 1850 U.S. Census, Monson, Piscataquis Co., Maine, p. 218, #50/52; Mary, age 26, in Andrew Cushman household, 1850 U.S. Census, Monson, Piscataquis Co., Maine, p. 220, #83/86; gravestone inscription for Sumner B. Harmon, Hillside Cemetery, Monson, gives his date of birth (findagrave.com).

<sup>30</sup> See note 34. Various trees at ancestry.com give his death date as 8 Dec. 1891.

<sup>31</sup> Joseph W. Porter, ed., *The Bangor Historical Magazine, Later the Maine Historical Magazine, 1885–1894*, 4 vols. (Camden, Maine, 1993), 3:1883 (hereafter cited as *Bangor Hist. Mag.*).

<sup>32</sup> Angela M. Foster, comp., *Vital Records of Hartford, Maine, 1767–1891* (Rockport, Maine, 2004) 55; her parents m. (int.) Hartford, 30 Oct. 1807 (*ibid.*, 7).

<sup>33</sup> See note 34. Various trees at ancestry.com give her death date as 10 Dec. 1888.

<sup>34</sup> Births of first 3 recorded Monson; Alfred Samuel Bray gravestone inscription, Riverside Cemetery, Appleton, Outagamie Co., Wisc. (findagrave.com), which gives his date of birth; Freeman Bray household, 1850–80 U.S. Censuses, Monson, Piscataquis Co., Maine, p. 220, #75/78 (1850); p. 973, #240/235 (1860); p. 134, #20/21 (1870); E.D. 70, p. 151, #162/162 (1880).

<sup>35</sup> “Vital Statistics from the Early Records of the Town of Monson, Maine,” *Sprague's Journal of Maine History*, 1(1913):54 (hereafter cited as “Early Monson VRs”).

<sup>36</sup> Anderson, *Minot VRs*, 89.

<sup>37</sup> Anderson, *Minot VRs*, 133; her parents m. 16 April 1790 per *Vital Records of East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston, 1917), 154.

<sup>38</sup> Gravestone inscription, findagrave.com.

14 July 1862, Moses Staples.<sup>39</sup> In 1850 Susan Bray, aged 46, was living with her parents in Auburn; no Bray children were living with her.<sup>40</sup>

- iv POLLY BRAY, b. 5 March 1804, d. 19 Sept. 1870, aged 66, and bur. in the Monson Community Church Cemetery;<sup>41</sup> m. ca. 1835,<sup>42</sup> Dea. JOHN ANDREWS of Monson as his 2nd wife,<sup>43</sup> b. Littleborough Plt. [Leeds], 8 Aug. 1791, son of Ephraim and Keziah (Baker) Andrews,<sup>44</sup> d. 7 Dec. 1886, aged 95, and bur. together with his 2 wives in the Monson Community Church Cemetery.<sup>45</sup> John Andrews had m. (1) (cert.) Leeds, 31 Dec. 1814, Polly Morse of Livermore, Maine,<sup>46</sup> who d. 22 Aug. 1832, aged 34.<sup>47</sup> Children:<sup>48</sup> 1. *Alexander H. Andrews*, b. ca. 1836, d. 28 Sept. 1852, aged 16. 2. *John H. Andrews*, b. ca. 1846, d. 11 April 1865, aged 19.
- v ALICE BRAY, b. 6 Nov. 1805, living in Monson in 1860,<sup>49</sup> not found later; m. (int.) Monson, 15 June 1829, JAMES STINCHFIELD,<sup>50</sup> b. Norway, Maine, 24 Feb. 1802, son of James and Hannah (Washburn) Stinchfield,<sup>51</sup> living Monson in 1860.<sup>52</sup> Children:<sup>53</sup> 1. *Susan Harmon Stinchfield*, b. 1 Aug. 1832. 2. *Henry James Stinchfield*, b. 4 Aug. 1834. 3. *Walter Franklin Stinchfield*, b. 15 Aug. 1835. 4. *Edwin C. Stinchfield*, b. ca. 1838. 5. *John C. Stinchfield*, b. ca. 1840. 6. *Helen R. Stinchfield*, b. ca. 1842. 7. *Aretas Stinchfield*, b. ca. 1847.
- vi JENNETT BRAY, b. 8 April 1807, d. 6 June 1852, aged 45 years, 2 months, and bur. in the Monson Community Church Cemetery;<sup>54</sup> m. 7 Aug. 1831, ALEXANDER CUSHMAN of Monson,<sup>55</sup> b. 27 April 1807, son of Andrew and his 2nd wife Anna (Nelson) Cushman of Hebron and Monson,<sup>56</sup> d. 5 May 1860, aged 53 years, and bur. with Jennett in the Community Church Cemetery.<sup>57</sup>

<sup>39</sup> Maine, Marriages, 1771–1907, familysearch.org.

<sup>40</sup> John Alden household, 1850 U.S. Census, Auburn, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 12, #153/153.

<sup>41</sup> *Piscataquis Co. Inscriptions*, image 792.

<sup>42</sup> John Andrews household, 1850 U.S. Census, Monson, Piscataquis Co., Maine, p. 221, #88/94; marriage date based on estimated birth date of first child.

<sup>43</sup> Ridlon, *Early Settlers of Harrison*, 29.

<sup>44</sup> Leeds VRs, 1:105; his parents m. (int.) Berkley, Mass., 12 Feb. 1780 (Massachusetts, Town and Vital Records, 1620–1988, ancestry.com).

<sup>45</sup> *Piscataquis Co. Inscriptions*, image 792.

<sup>46</sup> Leeds VRs, 2:197.

<sup>47</sup> *Piscataquis Co. Inscriptions*, image 792.

<sup>48</sup> Sons John H. and Alexander H. Andrews bur. in the Andrews plot in the Monson Community Church Cemetery (*Piscataquis Co. Inscriptions*, image 792). Both were living in the John Andrews household in 1850 (see note 42).

<sup>49</sup> James Stinchfield household, 1860 U.S. Census, Monson, Piscataquis Co., Maine, p. 971, #214/208.

<sup>50</sup> *Bangor Hist. Mag.*, 3:1883.

<sup>51</sup> Osgood N. Bradbury, *Norway in the Forties* (Norway, 1986), 294.

<sup>52</sup> See note 49.

<sup>53</sup> First 3 recorded Monson; all enumerated in the James Stinchfield household, 1850 U.S. Census, Monson, Piscataquis Co., Maine, p. 222, #103/111.

<sup>54</sup> *Piscataquis Co. Inscriptions*, image 794.

<sup>55</sup> Henry Wyles Cushman, *A Historical and Biographical Genealogy of the Cushmans* (Boston, 1855), 313 (hereafter cited as Cushman, *Cushman Genealogy*).

<sup>56</sup> Cushman, *Cushman Genealogy*, 172, 313.

<sup>57</sup> *Piscataquis Co. Inscriptions*, image 794.

- Children:<sup>58</sup> 1. *Sarah Cushman*, b. 24 April 1832. 2. *Adoniram Judson Cushman*, b. 23 Oct. 1835. 3. *Rosilie Jane Cushman*, b. 26 Nov. 1838. 4. *Alexander Cushman*, b. 25 Jan. and d. 21 March 1843.
- vii HANNAH BRAY, b. 16 April 1809, d. Harrison, 12 April 1875, aged 66 years, and bur. in Willard Cemetery, Harrison;<sup>59</sup> m. 4 April 1830, WALTER POWERS HARMON,<sup>60</sup> b. Harrison, 20 Oct. 1807, son of Naphtali and Mehitable (Harmon) Harmon and brother of Harrison Gray Otis Harmon who m. Susanna Bray, above,<sup>61</sup> d. 14 Sept. 1882 and bur. with Hannah in Willard Cemetery.<sup>62</sup>
- Children:<sup>63</sup> 1. *Levi F. Harmon*, b. 10 Dec. 1834. 2. *William Sumner Harmon*, b. 10 Nov. 1836. 3. *Sarah S. Harmon*, b. 15 Aug. 1846.
- viii SOLOMON C. BRAY, b. 17 Jan. 1810, d. 7 Aug. 1880, aged 69 years, 6 months, and bur. in the Monson Community Church Cemetery;<sup>64</sup> m. (1) abt. 1832,<sup>65</sup> SYBIL H. COWAN,<sup>66</sup> b. Augusta,<sup>67</sup> 7 July 1807, daughter of Midian and Mary (Tolman) Cowan,<sup>68</sup> d. 24 May 1864, aged 56; <sup>69</sup> m. (2) Winslow, Maine, 23 Dec. 1864, CHARLOTTE D. (MARSHALL) CHILD,<sup>70</sup> b. ca. Jan. 1821, her parentage not found, d. 2 Aug. 1880, aged 59 years, 7 months.<sup>71</sup> Charlotte was the widow of George A. Child, whom she m. Augusta, 8 Jan 1848.<sup>72</sup> Solomon and Sybil's son Eben M. Bray m. Monson, 13 June 1872, his stepsister Lucy G. Child, daughter of George A. and Charlotte Child.<sup>73</sup>
- Children:<sup>74</sup> 1. *Sumner Bray*, b. 19 Nov. 1833. 2. *Cyrus Bray*, b. 22 April 1836. 3. *Howard Bray*, b. 21 April 1838. 4. *Stillman Bray*, b. 21 April 1840, d. 28 March 1855, aged 15 years, 10 months. 5. *Sarah J. Bray*, b. ca. 1842–43. 6. *Eben M. Bray*, b. ca. 1846–47. 7. *Mary Etta Bray*, b. ca. 1851.

<sup>58</sup> Cushman, *Cushman Genealogy*, 535.

<sup>59</sup> Gravestone inscription, findagrave.com

<sup>60</sup> Ridlon, *Early Settlers of Harrison*, 78.

<sup>61</sup> *Harmon Genealogy*, 150–51, 154.

<sup>62</sup> Gravestone inscription, findagrave.com.

<sup>63</sup> *Harmon Genealogy*, 154.

<sup>64</sup> *Piscataquis Co. Inscriptions*, image 793.

<sup>65</sup> First child b. 19 Nov. 1833.

<sup>66</sup> 1906 death record of son Eben M. Bray in Maine, Death Records, 1617–1922, ancestry.com. This record states that his mother, Sibyle Cowen, was b. in Augusta; Ridlon, *Early Settlers of Harrison*, 29, incorrectly gives her name as Sybel “Gowan.”

<sup>67</sup> See note 66.

<sup>68</sup> Maine, Births and Christenings, 1739–1900, familysearch.org, her birth recorded in Windsor, Maine; her parents m. (int.) Augusta, 29 Nov. 1801 (Ethel Colby Conant, *Vital Records of Augusta, Maine, to the Year 1892*, 2 vols. [n.p., 1933–34] 1:269 [hereafter cited as *Augusta VRs*]).

<sup>69</sup> *Piscataquis Co. Inscriptions*, image 793.

<sup>70</sup> Maine, Marriage Records, 1713–1937, ancestry.com.

<sup>71</sup> *Piscataquis Co. Inscriptions*, image 793.

<sup>72</sup> *Augusta VRs*, 1:243.

<sup>73</sup> Maine, Marriages, 1771–1907, familysearch.org.

<sup>74</sup> First 4 recorded in “Early Monson VRs,” *Sprague’s Journal of Maine History*, 1(1913):55; all found in Solomon C. Bray household, 1850 and 1860 U.S. Censuses, Monson, Piscataquis Co., Maine, p. 220, #76/79 (1850); p. 974, 242/237 (1860); gravestone inscription for son Stillman Bray in Monson Community Church Cemetery.

- ix ROXANNA BRAY, b. 23 Oct. 1812, d. Monson, 20 May 1901, aged 88 years, 7 months;<sup>75</sup> m. Dea. BENJAMIN STINCHFIELD of Monson,<sup>76</sup> b. ca. 1809–10, son of James and Hannah (Washburn) Stinchfield and brother of James Stinchfield who m. Alice Bray, above,<sup>77</sup> d. 28 Dec. 1892.<sup>78</sup> Solomon Bray, aged 83, was living with Benjamin and Roxanna in 1860.<sup>79</sup> No children.<sup>80</sup>
- x AXEL H. BRAY, b. 17 Nov. 1814, d. 31 Oct. 1846, aged 32, and bur. in the Monson Community Church Cemetery;<sup>81</sup> m. ca. 1841,<sup>82</sup> ANN ELIZA GATES,<sup>83</sup> b. Monson, [calc.] 12 June 1820, daughter of Frederick Field and Louisa Dell (Fairbanks) Gates,<sup>84</sup> d. 28 Dec. 1888, aged 68 years, 6 months, 16 days, and bur. with Axel.<sup>85</sup> She m. (2) bef. 1850, Thomas Macomber Jr.,<sup>86</sup> b. 1 Sept. 1825, son of Thomas and Lucy (Alden) Macomber,<sup>87</sup> d. 1872.<sup>88</sup>  
Children:<sup>89</sup> 1. *Francis Hayford Bray*, b. 3 July 1842. 2. *Rufus W. Bray*, b. ca. 1845. 3. *Ellen Axilla Bray*, b. ca. 1847.
- xi SAMUEL P. BRAY, b. 1 March 1817. On 24 April 1842, Solomon Bray of Monson, yeoman, sold to Samuel P. Bray and Levi Bray, both of Monson, yeomen, 99 acres in Monson, it being a part of lot #4 and “the farm on which I now live.”<sup>90</sup> Samuel appears to be present in his father’s household in both 1830 and 1840,<sup>91</sup> but is not found again after the 1842 deed and is absent from the 1850 census.

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<sup>75</sup> Maine, Death Records, 1617–1922, ancestry.com.

<sup>76</sup> Ridlon, *Early Settlers of Harrison*, 29.

<sup>77</sup> *Norway in the Forties*, 294 (see note 51); Benj[amin] Stinchfield household, 1850–80 U.S. Censuses, Monson, Piscataquis Co., Maine, p. 221, #87/93 (1850); p. 966, #179/169 (1860); p. 135, #56/57 (1870); E.D. 70, p. 150, #145/145 (1880).

<sup>78</sup> Roger Adams Stinchfield, *The Stinchfield-Stanchfield Family* (Boston, 1963), 99.

<sup>79</sup> Benj. Stinchfield household, 1860 U.S. Census, Monson, Piscataquis Co., Maine, p. 966, #179/169.

<sup>80</sup> John Lindberg household, 1900 U.S. Census, Monson, Piscataquis Co., Maine, E.D. 131, p. 4, #92/99. Roxana Stinchfield, aged 87, widow, was a boarder.

<sup>81</sup> *Piscataquis Co. Inscriptions*, image 793.

<sup>82</sup> Based on birth date of their first child.

<sup>83</sup> Her maiden name given on the marriage record of son Rufus W. Bray (Massachusetts Vital Records, 1841–1910, 227:9 [database at AmericanAncestors.org]).

<sup>84</sup> Lorenzo Sayles Fairbanks, *Genealogy of the Fairbanks Family in America, 1633–1897* (Boston, 1897), 172.

<sup>85</sup> *Piscataquis Co. Inscriptions*, image 793.

<sup>86</sup> *Piscataquis Co. Inscriptions*, image 793; Thomas Macomber Jr. household, 1850 U.S. Census, Monson, Piscataquis Co., Maine, p. 217, #37/37.

<sup>87</sup> Everett S. Stackpole, *Macomber Genealogy* (n.p., 1908), 206.

<sup>88</sup> *Macomber Genealogy*, 206 (see note 87).

<sup>89</sup> First child recorded in “Early Monson VRs,” *Sprague’s Journal of Maine History*, 1(1913): 55; all listed in Thomas Macomber Jr. household, 1850 U.S. Census, Monson, Piscataquis Co., Maine, p. 217, #37/37; guardianship bond, Piscataquis Co. Probate Records, 2B:117.

<sup>90</sup> Piscataquis Co. Deeds, 8:89.

<sup>91</sup> Solomon Bray household, 1830 U.S. Census, Monson, Somerset Co., Maine, p. 98; Solomon Bray household, 1840 U.S. Census, Monson, Piscataquis Co., Maine, p. 12.

- xii LEVI PERRY BRAY, b. July 1819,<sup>92</sup> d. Monson, 17 July 1901, aged 82;<sup>93</sup> m. ca 1845,<sup>94</sup> SARAH M. ANDREWS,<sup>95</sup> b. Abbot, [calc.] 28 Dec. 1825, daughter of John and Mary (Merrill) Andrews, d. Monson, 25 Dec. 1893, aged 67 years, 11 months, 27 days.<sup>96</sup>  
 Children:<sup>97</sup> 1. *George H. Bray*, b. 2 Jan. 1846. 2. *Charles L. Bray*, b. [calc.] 10 Feb. 1853. 3. *Willie A. Bray*, b. May 1859. 4. *Alice Bray*, b. ca. 1861.
- xiii EDWARD BRAY, b. say 1822,<sup>98</sup> residing in Monson in 1860.<sup>99</sup> In 1850 he was living with his parents, described as a house carpenter; ten years later he was living with the family of his brother Levi P. Bray. Apparently unmarried.
- xiv JULIA ANN BRAY, b. Monson,<sup>100</sup> [calc.] 14 Oct. 1824, d. Abbot, 29 Aug. 1897, aged 72 years, 10 months, 15 days;<sup>101</sup> m. ca. 1844,<sup>102</sup> NELSON J. THOMAS, b. Sumner, Maine, 21 Nov. 1818, son of Jedidiah and Mercy (Tilson) Thomas,<sup>103</sup> d. Monson, 28 Nov. 1905, aged 86 years, 3 months, 7 days.<sup>104</sup>  
 Children:<sup>105</sup> 1. *Abby Emma Thomas*, b. ca. 1845. 2. *Phebe F. Thomas*, b. ca. 1847. 3. *Charity Ann Thomas*, b. ca. March 1848, d. 6 July 1866, aged 18 years, 4 months. 4. *Mary E. Thomas*, b. ca. 1854.

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<sup>92</sup> His birth date of July 1819 given in his entry in George Bray household, 1900 U.S. Census, Monson, Piscataquis Co., Maine, E.D. 131, p. 2, #22/26. He was named for his mother's brother, Levi Perry.

<sup>93</sup> Maine, Death Records, 1617–1922, ancestry.com.

<sup>94</sup> Based on birth date of their first child.

<sup>95</sup> Levi P. Bray household, 1850 U.S. Census, Monson, Piscataquis Co., Maine, p. 220, #77/80.

<sup>96</sup> Maine, Death Records, 1617–1922, Ancestry.com.

<sup>97</sup> Levi P. Bray household, 1850–80 U.S. Censuses, Monson, Piscataquis Co., Maine, p. 220, #77/80 (1850); p. 966, #178/168 (1860); p. 137, #85/83 (1870); E.D. 70, p. 151, #156/156 (1880); George H. Bray's 1921 death record (providing his date of birth) and Charles L. Bray death record (d. 16 Aug. 1906, aged 53 year, 6 months, 6 days), both records found at Maine, Death Records, 1617–1922, ancestry.com; W[illie] A. Bray household, 1900 U.S. Census, Monson, Piscataquis Co., Maine, E.D. 131, p. 5, #98/166.

<sup>98</sup> He was aged 26 in Solomon Bray household, 1850 U.S. Census, Monson, Piscataquis Co., Maine, p. 221, #89/95, and aged 38 in Levi P. Bray household, 1860 U.S. Census, Monson, Piscataquis Co., Maine, p. 966, #178/168.

<sup>99</sup> See note 98.

<sup>100</sup> Ridlon, *Early Settlers of Harrison*, 29.

<sup>101</sup> Maine, Death Records, 1617–1922, ancestry.com.

<sup>102</sup> Based on the estimated birth date of their first child.

<sup>103</sup> Sumner VRs, 1:143.

<sup>104</sup> Maine, Death Records, 1617–1922, ancestry.com.

<sup>105</sup> Nelson Thomas household, 1850–60 U.S. Censuses, Monson, Piscataquis Co., Maine, p. 220, #85/89 (1850); p. 963, #161/151 (1860); Charity A. Thomas gravestone inscription, Monson Community Church Cemetery.

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

*Submitted by Priscilla Eaton*

(Continued from Vol. 37, p. 192)

Second Congregational Church of Wells

In January of 1831, doctrinal differences among members of the First Parish led some members to start another church for themselves. The preaching of the Rev. Mr. Clark of the First Parish and his assaults on intemperance divided the church, as many of the town's merchants, mariners, and shipwrights based their livelihood on the West India trade, in which rum was a key component. The Second Congregational Church of Wells was officially organized 23 March 1831. The new church building was dedicated 9 December 1831. The \$2,970.75 cost was financed through the sale of fifty-nine pews, which ranged in price from \$30 to \$60. William Gooch purchased twenty pews and Samuel Curtis purchased eighteen. Ministers included Elijah Kellogg (1831); Rev. Charles S. Adams (1831–34); David Oliphant (1834–38); Charles Walker (1839–44); Benjamin Howe (1845–49); Jacob C. Goss (1851–55); Jonathan B. Cook (1854–67); Samuel Bowker (1867–70); and Benjamin Southworth (1870–79).<sup>1</sup>

It was likely a disappointment for the First Church to lose so many members. By the early-twentieth century, however, the churches began sharing a minister and were reunited as a single parish on 7 July 1963. The First Church became the property of the Historical Society of Wells and Ogunquit and now serves as a museum and library. The former Second Congregational Church is now the home of The Congregational Church of Wells.<sup>2</sup>

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The original members of the Second Congregational Parish in Wells March 23d 1831 were Samuel Curtis, Wm. Gooch, Warwick Hobbs, Wm. Bourne, Ralph Hemmenway, Samuel Lord, John T. Hill, Levi Barker, James Warren, John Littlefield, John Goodwin, and Samuel Gilman.

During 1831 the following persons joined the Parish: Ezra Pope, Stephen Cain, Daniel Wells, Nathaniel Blaban, John Cain, Jos: Jefferds, Nicholas Gilman, Ralph Hobbs, Geo: Williams, Jr., Wm. Cole, Jr., Aaron Bourne, Jotham Wells, John Morrison, Abner Fisk, Jr., Jesse Perkins,

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<sup>1</sup> Esselyn Gilman Perkins, *Wells, The Frontier Town of Maine*, 2 vols., (Ogunquit, Maine, 1970), 2:31–48.

<sup>2</sup> For an excellent account of the church history, see Hope Moody Shelley's pamphlet *The Congregational Way at Wells, A History of the Congregational Church and Some of the Personalities Who Shaped It* (Wells, 1981), available in the library of The New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass.

- Jacob Taylor, John Whitcomb, Saml. Hill, Jos: Hilton, Abner Boothby, Benj. Bourne, John Wheelwright, Saml. Cole, Gibeon Wakefield, Robt. Jones, Jos: Gilman, Dimon Hill, Mrs. Elizabeth Storer, Mrs. Abigail Cole.
- During 1832: Hophni Eaton, David Hatch, Eliab Stevens, Joshua Hubbard, Jonathan Clark.
- 1833: Charles Stuart, James Stevens, Dependance Wells.
- 1834: James M. Green, Sheldon Williams
- 1835: Theo. Clark, Wm. A. Gilman, Walter Warren
- 1836: Saml. M. Jefferds, Saml. Jefferds, John H. Bragdon, Oliver Storer, Danl. Wheelwright, Geo. Bean, John Hubbard, Jacob Eaton
- 1837: Samuel H. Pike, John Parkenson
- 1838: Nathaniel Rankin, Rufus Wheelwright, Daniel Wheelwright, James S. Cole,
- 1839: Samuel Donnell, John N. Hart,
- 1840: Moses Wescott, Jacob Littlefield, Saml. Wells, Asa Littlefield, Elizabeth Clark
- 1841: Isaiah Getchell
- 1843: James Peabody, Eli Rankin, John Wells, Jr., Jotham Williams, Thomas Williams & Son, Joshua Wells, Ivory Wells & Son, James Steven, John Williams, Edward Hatch, Daniel Wells, Jr.
- 1844: Francis Donnell
- 1846: Ivory Wells, Gilman Wells, Charles Skinner
- 1847: Jas. Skinner
- 1848: Olive S. Curtis, Hannah Gooch
- 1850: Levi Barker, Francis Donnell, Jacob H. Littlefield, Christopher Bragdon, Edward Wells, Ralph Hobbs, Ivory Wells
- 1851: Eliab Stevens, Nicholas Cole, Andrew C. Clark, Walter Littlefield, Warwick Hobbs, Ezra Pope
- 1852: Capt. Sam. Lindsey, Elisha Littlefield, Capt. Josiah Clark, Wm. Rankin
- 1854: James S. Batchelder, Samuel Cain, Abner Boothby
- 1855: John Rankin, jr., Wm. G. Rankin, Saml. Lord, Rufus Wheelwright
- 1856: Saml. H. Pike, Eli P. Littlefield
- 1857: John Goodwin 2d
- 1859: Charles Lindsey
- 1860: Benj. W. Wells, James Rankin, John P. Rankin, Webster N. Wells
- 1862: Wm. G. Hemmenway
- 1863: Saml. Rankin, John N. Hart, Joseph Cain, Edmund Dorrell
- 1864: Eli Rankin
- 1865: Saml. M. Clark
- 1866: Thos: Goldsmith, John R. Rankin
- 1867: Saml. M. Clark, Ezra Pope, Thos: Goldsmith, Jacob H. Littlefield, Geo: W. Littlefield, Lucy G. Cole, Elizabeth Cole
- 1868: Christopher Bragdon
- 1869: Jacob H. Littlefield, Reuben Dorrell
- 1870: John R. Rankin, Geo: H. Rankin
- 1871: B.F. Wells
- 1874: Forest Eaton
- 1875: P.H. Ricker, John Storer
- 1876: L. D. Cousins, Lewis E. Keyes, Benj. W. Wells, Thos. Goldsmith, Chas. Lindsey, C.A. Rankin



1878: John Hilling  
 1880: Asa Clark, John R. Rankin  
 1887: Chas. Lindsay  
 1888: Chas. F. Littlefield  
 1889: Geo. G. Hatch, C.O. Pope, Harley S. Moulton  
 1892: Wm. B. Baston, Alonzo K. Tripp, Geo. H. Moulton, Freeman E. Rankin, Chas. E. Clark, Geo. Williams, Elmer J. Cole, Melvin W. Deshon  
 1893: Geo. B. Hemmenway, Noah W. Wells  
 1894: Charles E. Tilton  
 1896: Owen B. Hill, John W. Lord, James L. Hayes, Fred F. Rowe, Charles J. Taylor

Infant Baptisms by Rev. Charles S. Adams<sup>3</sup>

6 May 1832	Hannah Elizabeth	Ralph & Sarah Hemmenway
3 Aug 1832	Susan Parker	Rev. Charles S. & Jane D. T. Adams (by Rev. Jos. Fuller)
	Joseph	Robert & Lucy Jones
	Priscilla	Robert & Lucy Jones
	Henrietta	Robert & Lucy Jones
	Almira	Robert & Lucy Jones
	Sylvester	Robert & Lucy Jones
	Sarah Eleanor	John & Mary Goodwin
	Mary Morrill	Nicholas & Betsey Gilman
	Tristram	Nicholas & Betsey Gilman
	John Low	Nicholas & Betsey Gilman
25 Nov 1832	Ophelia	John & Mary Goodwin
14 Jul 1833	Andrew E.	Samuel & Elizabeth Lord
	Ralph W.	Samuel & Elizabeth Lord
	Mary M.	Samuel & Elizabeth Lord
	Annamelia	Samuel & Elizabeth Lord
	William	Samuel & Elizabeth Lord
	Abigail Lane	Samuel & Elizabeth Lord
9 Jan 1834	William Gooch	Ralph & Sarah Hemmenway

Infant Baptisms by Rev. David Oliphant

26 Jul 1835	George	Samuel & Elizabeth Lord
	David Oliphant	Sheldon & Sarah H. Williams
3 Jul 1836	Mary Elizabeth (adopted)	Meribah Skinner
2 Jul 1837	Nathaniel Emery	John & Sarah A. Whitcomb
3 Sep 1837	Daniel Damon	James L & Sarah Cole
	George	John H & Mary Bragdon
	Ann	Ralph & Sarah Hemmenway

Infant Baptisms by Rev. Charles Walker

19 May 1839	Ira Alonzo	James L & Sarah Cole
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<sup>3</sup> All Second Congregational Church records were transcribed by the submitter.

4 Aug 1839	John	John & Mary Goodwin
	John	John & Sarah Whitcomb
	Mary Sophia	Rev. Charles & Hannah Walker
5 Jul 1840	Almedia Gooch	James & Hannah Baston
	Sylvester	Sheldon & Sarah H. Williams
31 Jan 1841	Abigail Wellman	James & Hannah Boston
10 Oct 1841	Harriet Sarah	Rev. Charles & Hannah Walker
	George Washington	Sam & Asenath Pike
	Hannah Elizabeth	Sam & Asenath Pike
3 Jul 1842	Mary Abigail	James & Caroline E. Gowen
	Olive Jane Rankin	George & Martha Bean
	Maria	John & Sarah Whitcomb
	Mary Emily	James L. & Sarah Cole
Infant Baptisms by Rev. Benjamin Howe		
12 Nov 1848	Homer	Rev. Benjamin Howe and wife
6 May 1849	Martha Frances	George & Martha Bean
	Emily Jane	Asa & Abigail Littlefield
	William Gooch	Asa & Abigail Littlefield
	Cynthia Flagg	Asa & Abigail Littlefield
Infant Baptisms by Rev. J. B. Cook		
[No date]	Clarence Herbert	Rev. J. B. & Louisa B. Cook
9 Jul 1865	Ellen Armine	Rev. Jonathan B. & Sarah N. Cook
	Fidelia Jane	Andrew C. & Rhoda Clark
	Hannah Elizabeth	Andrew C. & Rhoda Clark
	Charles Edward	Andrew C. & Rhoda Clark
22 Oct 1865	Ella Isabel	Gilman & Susan Wells
	Elizabeth Jane	Gilman & Susan Wells
	Samuel Herbert	Gilman & Susan Wells
	Charles Loring	Edward & Ophelia G. Wells
Infant Baptisms by Rev. B. Southworth		
2 Jul 1871	Charles Edgar	John & Sarah O. Goodwin
	Katie Florence	John & Sarah O. Goodwin
	Harry Arthur	George W. & Lizzie O. Littlefield
Infant Baptism by Rev. Alpha Morton		
13 May 1883	Mary Leith	Henry T. & Amelia V. Arnold

(to be continued)

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