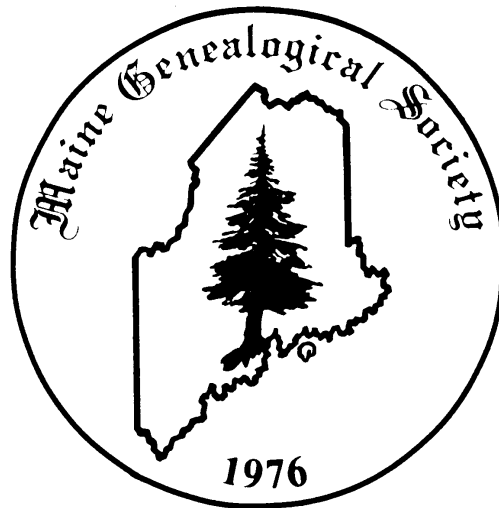


The Maine Genealogist



February 2020
Volume 42, Number 1

The Maine Genealogical Society

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**New from The Maine Genealogical Society
Announcing MGS Special Publication No. 87**

THE LITTLEFIELD GENEALOGY

**DESCENDANTS OF EDMUND LITTLEFIELD
OF WELLS, MAINE,
THROUGH SIX GENERATIONS**

by Priscilla Eaton

Edmund¹ Littlefield was a Great Migration immigrant from Titchfield, Hampshire, England. He came to America, probably in 1635, and by 1641 he was living in Wells, Maine, as one of the first settlers of that location. From his eight surviving children and at least fifty-seven grandchildren, he founded one of Maine's most prolific families. In the comprehensive *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire*, four pages were devoted to the Littlefields, more than to any other family. It is the rare York County family today that does not have Littlefields in its background.

Perhaps because of their large numbers, the Littlefields have never been properly documented in print. In this massive two-volume work, Priscilla Eaton uses twenty-first-century genealogical tools to detail the first six generations of the family in America, listing their children of the 7th and sometimes grandchildren of the 8th generations. Her research is supported by more than 8,000 references to primary records and sources. Many of the footnotes include detailed explanations of her genealogical conclusions, often exposing errors in previous works on the family. Eaton's work documents more than 3,200 of Edmund's descendants, with the majority living in Maine, New Hampshire, southeastern Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Québec. Female lines are included for one generation. Today, Littlefield descendants can be found throughout the United States.

Priscilla Eaton has published over forty articles in *The Maine Genealogist*, *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, *The American Genealogist*, *The New Hampshire Genealogical Record*, and *The Genealogist*. Many of these are multi-part investigations of complicated Maine and New Hampshire families. She currently serves as a Contributing Editor of *The Maine Genealogist*.

The Maine Genealogical Society offers these volumes to members at a reduced member price. Pre-order yours today while supplies last. Expected March 2020.

The Littlefield Genealogy: Descendants of Edmund Littlefield of Wells, Maine, through Six Generations, by Priscilla Eaton, Maine Genealogical Society Special Publication No. 87, 2 vols., xxiii + 1062 pp., 6" x 9", 21,844-entry every-name index, 3,488-entry place index, Smyth sewn/case bound, **\$50.00** for MGS members, **\$65.00** for non-MGS members. Add \$9.00 shipping per 2-volume set (and 5.5% Maine state sales tax for Maine deliveries—\$2.75 for the MGS member price, \$3.58 for non-MGS member price).

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DISCOVERING A MAYFLOWER LINEAGE

Betsey Doty, Wife of Ebenezer Besse,
of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and New Sandwich, Maine

By Michael F. Dwyer, FASG

When *The Maine Genealogist* published “Lucy Besse, to Maine and Back,” it still left a significant mystery unsolved: the parentage of Lucy’s mother Betsey Doty.¹ Betsey was of Plymouth, Massachusetts, when she was married to Ebenezer Besse of Wareham, Massachusetts, on 26 September 1776, by Rev. Ivory Hovey of the Second Church of Plymouth.² In 1779, according to Ebenezer Besse’s Revolutionary War pension declaration, the couple moved to New Sandwich [later renamed Wayne], Maine.³ Their three daughters, Lucy, Cynthia, and Margery Besse, went unrecorded in vital records—likewise, the death of Betsey, following the birth of Margery.

Unsurprisingly, Betsy’s presence in Plymouth created an enduring assumption that Betsey was likely a fifth- or sixth-generation descendant of Edward Doty, a passenger on the *Mayflower*. Doty family genealogists have long puzzled over Betsey’s parentage. Her marriage did not appear in Ethan Allen Doty’s *The Doty-Doten Family in America* (1907)⁴ or in Peter B. Hill’s *Edward Doty of the Mayflower* (1996).⁵

My own research extends over thirty-five years. Assuming Betsey was at least 16 at the time of her marriage, I examined Doty families in Plymouth who may have had an unrecorded daughter born by 1760, but my research was inconclusive.

In 1985 Bettina H. Kesteloot, former historian of the Pilgrim Edward Doty Society, offered the speculation that Betsey could have been an unrecorded daughter of James⁴ Doty (*Elisha*³, *John*², *Edward*¹) and his second wife, Bathsheba Delano.⁶ Although that theory, along with many others, remained conjectural, Bettina would prove to be closer to the mark than either of us realized at that time.

I began corresponding in 2000 with Linda Anderson, a descendant of Betsey’s daughter Margery (Besse) Atkins. Taking a wider angle of research, Linda studied Doty descendants who migrated from Plymouth, Massachusetts, to Wayne, Maine. She proposed that Betsey may have been an unrecorded child of Edward⁴ Doty (*Elisha*³, *John*², *Edward*¹) who married Phebe Finney in Plymouth on 3 August 1738.⁷ Their first six children were recorded in Plymouth. Around 1759, the family moved to Liverpool, Nova Scotia, but returned to Plymouth by 1769. Two of Edward and

¹ Michael F. Dwyer, “Lucy Besse: to Maine and Back,” *The Maine Genealogist* 32(2010):177–83.

² Lee D. van Antwerp and Ruth Wilder Sherman, *Vital Records of Plymouth, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Camden, Maine, 1993), 384.

³ Ebenezer Besse, Revolutionary War Pension Application, #S29628.

⁴ Ethan Allen Doty, *The Doty-Doten Family in America*, 2 vols. (Brooklyn, N.Y., 1897), 159.

⁵ *Mayflower Families Through Five Generations*, 11, Part 2: Edward Doty of the *Mayflower*, by Peter B. Hill (Plymouth, Mass., 1996).

⁶ Copy of letter, 22 March 1985, in author’s possession.

⁷ *MF 5G*: Doty [note 5], 11[Part2]:57.

Phebe's daughters, Hannah Doty, wife of Hosea Washburn, and Phebe Doty, wife of Daniel Cary and Nathaniel Billington, lived in Wayne, Maine. Phebe's remarkable longevity garnered her some fame in the autumn of 1865:

The Gospel Banner says there is a lady living in Wayne, this State, who is 103 years of age on Friday of this week. She is able to read without her "specs," (and has been for the last year) "goes a visiting" to the neighbors on foot, knits stockings, talks fluently on most subjects and reads more or less every day. Her name is Phebe Doty. She was born Oct. 6, 1762, in Nova Scotia, and moved to Plymouth, Mass., in 1769. Married Daniel Cary, of Middleboro', Mass; after his death she married Nathaniel Billington, of what is now Wayne. She raised a family of 12 children, 6 by each husband.⁸

Hannah's husband, Hosea Washburn, and Betsey's husband, Ebenezer Besse, are linked through land records. For £150, Ebenezer Besse of New Sandwich sold to Hosea Washburn a plot of eighty-seven acres on 9 November 1795.⁹ In addition, Edward⁴ and Phebe (Finney) Doty had a daughter Lois, a name repeated in the family of Betsey's daughter Margery (Besse) Atkins.¹⁰

Ten years ago, I could not have foreseen using DNA evidence to determine Betsey Doty's parentage. Another descendant of Margery (Besse) Atkins, Judy (Spurlock) Lysiak, led the way by analyzing results of autosomal DNA [atDNA] tests taken by Ebenezer Besse and Betsey's Doty's descendants.¹¹ Higher numbers of shared centimorgans usually indicate a closer genetic relationship. In Linda Anderson's branch of the family, shared centimorgans among her cousins and Phinney/Finney descendants seemed to support a shared connection to Phebe Finney, wife of Edward Doty; but with so many intermarriages among descendants of early Plymouth Colony families, shared atDNA could have come from a variety of other ancestors. Endogamous families often show higher numbers of shared centimorgans that one would expect to find among fourth, fifth, or even more remote cousins. As a result, identifying remote ancestors by this means alone can be unreliable.

Three types of DNA are used by genealogists to identify other individuals to whom they are related. This Doty problem is interesting because it utilized two of the types to find the solution. Autosomal DNA, used above, contains information from all ancestral lines, but not in a structured or proportional form. The other two types are very specific. A male's Y-DNA is from his father's father's father [etc.]. It is the most commonly used since it is often equivalent to a surname. An individual (male or female) has mitochondrial DNA [mtDNA] from his or her mother's mother's mother [etc.]. It is rarely used because female lines are difficult to trace, especially in localities with no vital records. All three types can include mutations that then become part of the inherited DNA, with mtDNA having the fewest.

⁸ *Daily Eastern Argus* (Portland, Maine), 7 Oct. 1865, p. 2 [image, genealogybank.com].

⁹ Lincoln Co. Deeds, 36:20–21 [DGS #7834675, image 48].

¹⁰ This was pointed out to me by Linda Anderson.

¹¹ Judy Lysiak continues to work with atDNA for further connections that link Doty and Besse descendants.

The usefulness of a specific match can vary based on the length of the sample sequence, the sharing policy of the company doing the analysis, the sharing preferences of the sample donor, and the amount (if any) and accuracy of the lineage information provided by the donor.

My mother's paternal grandmother, Myrta (Pierce) Morse (1888–1958), was Betsey Doty's mitochondrial descendant (*Myrta Pierce, Helen Thrasher, Cynthia Manner, Lucy Besse, Betsey Doty*). Myrta had one daughter, Avis (Morse) Miller (1923–2003), who in turn had one daughter, Avis “Lydia” (Miller) Shurtleff, my mother's first cousin. Lydia, as a test taker, was thus in a unique position to determine whether her mtDNA sample would match other contributors who also shared a matrilineal descent from Betsey Doty or a more distant female ancestor.¹² Lydia agreed to submit a DNA sample through Family TreeDNA's mtDNA analysis.¹³ Completion of Lydia's results from a full mitochondrial sequence revealed the names of five other individuals with whom she had an exact mtDNA match without mutation. Two of the five (Stephen Alden Ralls and Douglas Mather Mabee) had submitted pedigrees back to their earliest female ancestor, Juliana Carpenter, who married George¹ Morton in Leiden, Holland, on 23 July 1612,¹⁴ through their daughter Patience² Morton and her husband, John Faunce, who were already part of my family tree in a different line.

Now the task focused on finding the matrilineal line from Betsey Doty back to Juliana Carpenter. Only one of Juliana's mitochondrial descendants fit the criteria as the mother of Betsey Doty: Hannah Bartlett, daughter of John and Sarah (Cobb) Bartlett and five generations removed from Juliana, married in Plymouth on 10 February 1745/6 Stephen⁴ Doty (*Elisha*³, *John*², *Edward*¹).¹⁵ A comparative chart at the conclusion of this article outlines three matrilineal descents from Juliana Carpenter: those of my cousin Avis Lydia Miller, and her genetic matches, Stephen Alden Ralls and Douglas Mather Mabee.

While the genetic evidence clearly identifies Betsey Doty's maternal line back to Juliana Carpenter, and by extension proves that my ancestor Lucy Besse was Betsey Doty's daughter, there is an irony that Betsey, all this time, was hidden in plain sight in Plymouth, the cradle of New England. How did this happen?

The first five children of Stephen and Hannah (Bartlett) “Doten” were recorded at the same time on page 70 of the original Plymouth records:¹⁶

Mary Doten Born July 16th 1746
Stephen Doten born Dec^r 4 1748
Sarah Doten born Jan^y 26 1750–1
Marcy Doten March 9 1753
Hannah Doten born July 8 1755

¹² My own mtDNA could not be used because there was an intervening male in the lineage.

¹³ Avis L. Miller Shurtleff, FamilyTreeDNA kit #916552.

¹⁴ Robert Charles Anderson, *The Pilgrim Migration* (Boston, Mass., 2004), 336.

¹⁵ *MF 5G*: Doty [note 5], 11[Part 2]:59.

¹⁶ Plymouth, Mass., Vital Records, 1:70 [DGS #4934186, image 50]; see also van Antwerp and Sherman, *Plymouth VRs* [note 2], 45.

The *Doty Genealogy* adds four additional children, with estimated birth dates:¹⁷

Esther Doten, b. ca. 1757

Joseph Doten, b. ca. 1760

James Doten, b. ca. 1763

John Doten, b. 1766.

For reasons unknown, Stephen and Hannah's children born after 1755 were not recorded in town records. Betsey fits the Doty family group as their sixth or seventh child, born circa 1759. Her absence from all other records save her marriage is not unique. Betsey left Plymouth when she was barely twenty and died several years later. Three generations of Betsey's descendants born in Plymouth—daughter Lucy Besse, granddaughter Cynthia Manter, and great-granddaughter Helen Thrasher—all missed having their births recorded in Plymouth. One cannot blame town clerks for lapses in records when it was the responsibility of parents to have their children recorded.

Stephen Doty himself did not leave a significant imprint on written records. The will of Stephen's father, Elisha "Doten," dated 24 December 1753 and proved the following July, gave one-seventh of his land in Plymouth to his son Stephen.¹⁸ Stephen Doty does not appear in Plymouth land records: he neither added to his inheritance nor sold any of the land in his lifetime.¹⁹ In the 1790 census of Plymouth, Stephen Doten headed a household of five, including three females.²⁰ Certainly one of the females was his second wife, Jane Dunham, whom he married in Plymouth on 3 April 1784.²¹ In the 1800 census of Plymouth, Stephen, enumerated between Stephen Doten Jr. and John Doten, continued to head a household of five.²² Stephen Doten of Plymouth died intestate and insolvent before 29 November 1802.²³ Under these circumstances, there was no way to link Stephen through land records to any of his daughters.

Several small but meaningful pieces of contemporary evidence link Betsey Doty to her Doty family in Plymouth. As noted, Rev. Ivory Hovey of Plymouth's Second Church performed the marriage of Betsey Doty to Ebenezer Besse. Hovey also married several of Betsey's immediate family members:

¹⁷ *Doty Family* [note 4], 149. The 1785 will of Stephen's brother James Doten left half of the estate to "James Doten the third, son to Stephen Doten." The other half was to be equally divided "between the three sons of the said Stephen Doten." While they were not named in the will, these three sons were named when the estate was divided in 1805 as Stephen Doten, John Doten, and Joseph Doten, deceased (Plymouth Co. Probate Records, #6589 [DGS #7051243, images 546 (will), 570 (division)]). No documentation is provided for the proposed daughter Esther beyond her inclusion in *Doty Family*.

¹⁸ Plymouth Co. Probate Records, 13:312–14 [DGS #7050960, image 169–70].

¹⁹ Stephen's son Stephen Doty made several land transactions.

²⁰ Stephen Doten household, 1790 U.S. Census, Plymouth, Plymouth Co., Mass., p. 177.

²¹ Van Antwerp and Sherman, *Plymouth VRs* [note 2], 385.

²² Stephen Doten household, 1800 U.S. Census, Plymouth, Plymouth Co., Mass., p. 20.

²³ Plymouth Co. Probate Records, 34:334 [DGS #7051004, image 184].

Hannah Doty, sister, m. 12 Oct. 1777, Samuel Horton.²⁴

Mercy Doty, sister, m. 8 May 1780, Charles Renoff.²⁵ “Charley Reneff” headed a household of one in the 1790 census of New Sandwich, Maine.²⁶

Stephen Doty, father, m. 12 April 1784, his 2nd wife, Jane Dunham.²⁷ The last asset listed in Stephen Doten’s inventory was “one pew in Mr. Hoveys meeting house \$25.00.”²⁸

It is truly a joyful discovery that in the year that millions of descendants celebrate the quatercentenary of the *Mayflower* landing, twenty-first century technology can now add a fifth-generation descendant of passenger Edward¹ Doty: Betsey⁵ Doty (Stephen⁴, Elisha³, John², Edward¹).

CHART: THREE MATRILINEAL LINES FROM JULIANA CARPENTER

The mtDNA of Avis Miller Shurtleff, Stephen Alden Ralls, and Douglas Mather Mabee is identical, indicating they descend from the same female ancestor. She is shown to be Juliana Carpenter, who married in Holland in 1612. Each generation in the chart has the name of line carrier, the date and location of her marriage, the name of her spouse, and documentation of their marriage date. The lineages are listed from Juliana down through the DNA donor.

Short-form citations:

MF5G: *Mayflower Families Through Five Generations* series

Barbour: Barbour Collection, Connecticut State Library, Hartford

Plymouth and Marshfield VRs: published vital record volume

Dodge: Christine H. Dodge, *Vital Records of Bristol and Nobleboro* (1951)

Generation 1. **JULIANA CARPENTER**, m. Leiden, 23 July 1612, George Morton.²⁹

Generation 2. **PATIENCE MORTON**, m. by 1633, John Faunce.³⁰

LINE OF AVIS “LYDIA” MILLER	LINE OF STEPHEN ALDEN RALLS	LINE OF DOUGLAS M. MABEE
3. Mercy Faunce m. Plymouth 29 Dec. 1667 Nathaniel Holmes (<i>Pilgrim Migration</i> , 203)	3. Sarah Faunce m. Plymouth, 25 Feb. 1662 Edward Doty (<i>Pilgrim Migration</i> , 202)	3. Sarah Faunce m. Plymouth, 25 Feb. 1662 Edward Doty (<i>Pilgrim Migration</i> , 202)
4. Mercy Holmes m. Plymouth, 1 June 1693 Ebenezer Cobb (<i>Plymouth VRs</i> [note 2], 86)	4. Elizabeth Doty m. bef. 3 Dec. 1696 Tobias Oakman (MF5G 11[Part 2]:11)	4. Mary Doty m. 21 or 6 Dec. 1699 Joseph Allyn (MF5G 11[Part 2]:9)

²⁴ Van Antwerp and Sherman, *Plymouth VRs* [note 2], 384.

²⁵ Van Antwerp and Sherman, *Plymouth VRs* [note 2], 384.

²⁶ Charley Reneff household, 1790 U.S. Census, New Sandwich, Lincoln Co., Maine, p. 41.

²⁷ Van Antwerp and Sherman, *Plymouth VRs* [note 2], 385.

²⁸ Plymouth Co. Probate Records, #6610 [DGS #7051243, image 820].

²⁹ Anderson, *Pilgrim Migration* [note 14], 336

³⁰ Anderson, *Pilgrim Migration* [note 14], 337.

5. Sarah Cobb m. Plymouth, 4 April 1723 John Bartlett (MF5G 18[Part 2]:47)	5. Mary Oakman m. Marshfield, ca. 1724 Jedidiah Eames (MF5G 11[Part 2]:35)	5. Hannah Allyn m. Wethersfield, 1 May 1735 Rev. Ebenezer Wright (MF5G 11[Part 2]:25)
6. Hannah Bartlett m. Plymouth, 10 Feb. 1745/6 Stephen Doty (MF5G 11[Part 2]:17)	6. Mary Eames m. Marshfield, 15 Sept. 1743 Joseph Stetson (MF5G 11[Part 2]:108)	6. Prudence Wright m. Wethersfield, 1 Feb. 1753 James Welles (Barbour)
7. Betsey Doty m. Plymouth, 26 Sept. 1776 Ebenezer Besse Jr. (<i>Plymouth VRs</i> , 384)	7. Molly Stetson m. Marshfield, 14 Feb. 1770 Jedidiah Bourne Hammon (<i>Marshfield MA VRs</i> , 54)	7. Hannah Welles m. Wethersfield, 5 Feb. 1793 William Brattle (Barbour)
8. Lucy Besse m. Plymouth, 17 July 1796 Prince Manter (<i>Plymouth VRs</i> , 388)	8. Elizabeth Bourne Hammon m. Nobleboro, 11 Feb. 1802 Alexander McKeen (Dodge, 2:186)	8. Maria Brattle m. Pittsfield, 15 Aug. 1836 Benedict Clark (Pittsfield VRs, Mass. Town and VRs, ancestry.com)
9. Cynthia Manter m. bef. Sept. 1829 Jonathan H. Thrasher (Plymouth Co. Deeds, 174:22)	9. Mary McKeen m. Strong, Maine, 28 Oct. 1828 John Kennedy (Strong Marriages, 1:151)	9. Frances Clark m. Saratoga Springs, N.Y., 13 Dec. 1871 Antoine deReihle McNair (Civil War widow's pension, appl. 1208950, cert. 942739)
10. Helen Matilda Thrasher m. Plymouth, 9 Feb. 1864 Anthony Lucius Pierce (Mass. VRs 1841–1910, 172:279)	10. Mary Jane Kennedy m. Strong, 12 Oct. 1852 George F. Mumler (Strong VRs, 4:15A)	10. Jesse McNair m. Saratoga Springs, N.Y., 6 Oct. 1908 Adrian Mather (N.Y. Marriage Recs., ances- try.com)
11. Myrta Ella Pierce m. Wareham, Mass., 12 Oct. 1906 Millard Emory Morse (Mass. VRs 1841–1910, 564:246)	11. Susan Alice Mumler m. Strong, 29 June 1878 Joseph Bellis Twadelle (Anson, Maine, Marriage Book 2:127)	11. Prudence Brattle Mather m. Loudonville, 27 July 1940 Douglas Williams Mabee (“Society News,” <i>The Times Record</i> [Troy NY], 27 July 1940, p. 7)
12. Avis Emerson Morse Wareham, 23 Dec. 1939 Walter Luscomb Miller (Mass. Marriages, 1939, 92:266)	12. Mary Louise Twadelle Anson, 9 Nov. 1905 John Sidney Tapley (Maine VRs, Maine State Archives)	12. Douglas Mather Mabee
13. Avis “Lydia” Miller Shurtleff , 1st cousin of Mari- lyn (Morse) Dwyer	13. Janet Tapley Ralls , mother of Stephen A. Ralls	

Michael F. Dwyer, a Contributing Editor of The Maine Genealogist, has frequently authored articles for the journal. Past Governor and Historian of the Vermont Society of Mayflower Descendants, he descends from passengers Bradford, Chilton, Cooke, Doty, Edward Fuller, Hopkins, Howland, Rogers, Tilley, and Warren. He may be contacted by email at michaelftdwyer@comcast.net or 389 Orchard Hill, Pittsford VT, 05763.

VITAL RECORDS OF THE SECOND CHURCH
OF WELLS (KENNEBUNK), MAINE

Entered by the Rev. Daniel Little, 1751–1800

As Copied by Daniel Sewall (1838) and Recopied with Corrections and
Additions by William S. Thompson (1884)

Transcribed and Edited by Jon R. Stone, Ph.D.

The earliest records of admissions, confessions of faith, baptisms, and marriages of the Second Church of Christ, Wells, Maine (later First Church of Kennebunk), were kept by only two of its clergymen: The Reverend Daniel Little (1724–1801), the Church's first and longest-serving minister, and Rev. Little's immediate successor, The Reverend Nathaniel Hill Fletcher (minister from 1800 to 1827). As a time capsule of sorts, these records provide a glimpse into the growth and expanding influence of the Christian Gospel in the province of Maine before and, indeed, after American Independence. In many ways, the church and community were one and the same. The family names that appear in Little's and Fletcher's registers are among the first families of York County, nearly all recognizable to historians and genealogists through land deeds, wills, probate and court cases, as well as distinguished political and military careers. The value of these records to researchers and the need for a published transcription that is more easily accessible to the public cannot be overstated.

While the original ministerial registers no longer appear to be extant, they were copied in 1838 by the parish clerk, Daniel Sewall. But Sewall's copy of Little's and Fletcher's records remained largely unknown beyond the parish until William Somers Thompson (1854–1923), a descendent of some of its early members, decided to re-copy them by hand in 1884. Sometime after Thompson's death, the lined notebook in which he had copied these records, as well as extensive genealogical records that Thompson had also compiled, came into the possession of family members. It is now part of the archival collection of Thompson's unpublished genealogical research at the Maine Historical Society.¹ The existence of Thompson's own notebook does not appear to have been known by or available to later Church officials. For, on the occasion of the 1900 sesquicentennial of the founding of the Second Parish Church of Wells (by then the First Congregational Church in Kennebunk, Unitarian),² Little's and

¹ "Church Records of the First Parish of Kennebunk (Second Parish of Wells) 1750–1856," William Somers Thompson Genealogical Papers, Collection 111, Box 1/4, Maine Historical Society [MHS], Portland. The editor expresses appreciation to MHS for permission to transcribe and publish William Somers Thompson's notebook, and most especially to Executive Director Steve Bromage and Research Librarian Tiffany Link.

² For a brief sermonized history of the Kennebunk Church from the Second Parish Church in Wells to the First Congregational Church (Unitarian) in Kennebunk, see Rev. Peter Tufts Richardson, "Our Story in This Place," First Parish Unitarian, Kennebunk, Maine, preached February 28, 1988 (www.uukennebunk.org). Rev. Richardson was the minister from 1976 to 1992.

Fletcher's parish records were beautifully recopied by hand by Joseph Porter Thompson (1840–1904), a librarian of the Maine Genealogical Society, an 1899 Bowdoin honorary degree recipient, and an older first cousin of William Somers Thompson.³ Indeed, nowhere in the 1900 copy does Joseph Thompson make mention of William's 1884 copy of the parish records.⁴

It is not known if William S. Thompson ever intended to publish his notebook. The format he chose certainly lends itself to being typeset. After a title page announcing the records to be copied, William Thompson then added a prefatory note on page four.⁵ To quote this note in full:

³ For a biography of Joseph Porter Thompson, see *Obituary Record of the Graduates of Bowdoin College and the Medical School of Maine for the Decade Ending 1 June 1909*, No. 5, 3rd series (Brunswick, Maine, 1911), 283 (in the section entitled "For the Year Ending 1 June 1904"). In the *General Catalogue of Bowdoin College and the Maine Medical School, 1794–1912* (Brunswick, Maine, 1912), 440, Joseph P. Thompson is also listed as having served as librarian for the Maine Genealogical Society.

⁴ "Records of the First Parish Church of Kennebunk, etc." Joseph P. Thompson Manuscript Transcription, ca. 1900, MHS Coll. 3197, herein referenced and cited by permission of the Maine Historical Society. Though it appears that both Thompsons were copying from Daniel Sewall's 1838 copy of Rev. Little's parish records, it is worth noting that the two Thompson manuscripts differ at times in their use of abbreviations and often in the spellings of names, the most noticeable being: Blaisdel and Blasdel; Burk and Burks; Buzzel and Buzzell; Catharine and Catherine; Cousens and Cousins; Diadama, Diadema, and Diadanna; Emmons and Emons; Freez and Friez; Gillpatrick and Gilpatrick; Hepsibah and Hepzibah; Iren, Irena, and Irene; Leavit and Leavitt; Meriam and Miriam; Merrill and Morrill; Mitchel and Mitchell; Philip and Phillip; Rebecca, Rebekah and Rebekkah; Russel and Russell; Thompson and Thomson; and Town and Towne. Errant and variant spellings beyond those listed here will be so noted.

⁵ There are no page numbers in William Thompson's notebook. For reference to the microfilm copy and for the user's convenience, page numbers are supplied in brackets by the present editor. Even so, page numbering is made difficult because Thompson later wrote death records for 1886 and 1887 on the inside front and back covers, with 1886 on the inside back page and continuing with 1887 on the inside front page. Excluding the inside front page, the first right-hand page will be counted here as page one. Aside from several 1887 death records, on this page there is "A List of Genealogies in Preparation that I shall want" (i.e., eleven surnames) as well as a home remedy "For Dyspepsia" involving rhubarb and gin. On page two Thompson wrote a preliminary preface in pencil but then crossed it out. Because this same preface appears in a condensed form in ink on page four, page two will not be transcribed here. On page three there is a title page but with three different titles on the page, namely: "Records of the First-Congregational Church in Kennebunk (formerly Second Parish of Wells)"; "Records of the Second Parish in Wells, Me. From 1751 to 1827"; and "Church Records of the First Parish of Kennebunk (Second Parish, Wells) 1750–1856." Because none of these titles is identical to Joseph Thompson's 1900 title page, it is therefore uncertain which title was original to Daniel Sewall's copy. After this and a lengthy preface, Thompson copied a list of the petitioners onto pages five and six, referencing Edward E. Bourne's *History of Wells and Kennebunk* (Portland, 1875), 394–95. On page nine, Thompson also wrote a list of the names of the male charter members. This list might have been part of the original record copied by Daniel Sewall. The present editor's transcription will begin there. The record of baptisms, covenant renewals, membership admissions, dismissals, and marriages does not begin until page fifteen of the notebook. No deaths were recorded by Rev. Little.

The following pages were first copied from the Records of the First Church in Kennebunk. Kept by the Rev Daniel Little, by Daniel Sewall, Clerk of the First Parish, during the year 1838.

In the original Records, the general proceedings of the Church were entered by themselves, the Baptisms and Marriages separately. Here they are as Mr. Sewall copied them: interspersed and entered according to the order of time.

W^m S. Thompson
Copied 5th & 6th April 1884

Much of the introductory material that appears on the unnumbered pages five to thirteen of Thompson's notebook was copied or otherwise adapted from Edward E. Bourne's *History of Wells and Kennebunk* (1875).⁶ To this material, Thompson also added a list of Parish Clerks dating from 1750 to 1843,⁷ and then, on page fourteen and in the top margin of page fifteen, a list of ministers dating from Rev. Little in 1751 to Robert Doremus in 1916.⁸ Leaving aside the introductory material that seems not to have been original to Rev. Little's records or to Daniel Sewall's own 1838 copy from which William Thompson rendered his own version, Thompson's notebook can be easily divided into three main parts: 1. Records of Rev. Daniel Little; 2. Records of Rev. Nathaniel H. Fletcher; and 3. Assorted vital family records, more related to Thompson's extended family genealogy than to the Church. This present article is a transcription of part one only.

Regarding the history of the founding of Second Church and the beginning of Rev. Little's fifty-year ministry as recorded by Thompson: After some delay, a petition by some thirty male congregants of the First Church—those who had settled northeast of Wells astride the Mousam and toward the Kennebunk River—to create a new parish was granted. By act of the General Court, the Second Church of Christ of Wells was incorporated in June 1750. That same August, designees of the new church wrote to invite Mr. Daniel Little, then Wells schoolmaster and sometime theology student, to

⁶ Later in the notebook, it appears that Thompson also consulted Charles Bradbury's *History of Kennebunk Port . . .* (Kennebunk, 1837), penciling in a reference to him on his page 48.

⁷ Thompson's list of parish clerks chosen from 1750 to 1843 is as follows: John Mitchell chosen parish clerk, 6 Aug. 1750 (see Bourne [note 5], 395); Joseph Storer, 1766; Ebenezer Rice, 1770; Samuel Hancock, 1775; Joseph Storer, 1776; Joseph Emerson, 1777; Nath'l Cousens, 1780; Jesse Larrabee, 1788; Nath'l Cousens, 1793; Joseph Moody, 1799; Daniel Sewell [*sic*], 1832; Timothy Frost, 1836; Daniel Sewell [*sic*], 1837; and William B Sewell [*sic*], 1843.

⁸ Thompson's list of ministers from 1750 to 1916 is: Daniel Little, ordained 27 March 1751; Nathaniel Hill Fletcher, ordained 3 Sept. 1800; George W. Wells, ordained 17 March 1843; Edward H Edes, installed 30 May 1845; William C. Fenny, ordained 7 Oct. 1845; Joshua A. Swan, ordained 16 Feb. 1850; Charles C. Vinal, installed 27 April 1870; Elvin J. Prescott, installed 29 Sept. 1892 (note: date inserted later in pencil) [to 1897?]; Jesse D. O. Powers, resigned Oct. 1901; Fred R. Lewis, installed 8 May 1902 [to 1908?]; Daniel M. Wilson; and Robert Doremus [from 1916]. Thompson later added a correction: "There seems to be an error in the date of ordination [of Rev. Little]; ~~some say it was~~ Mr Little tomb stone says 17th of March 1751. 17 March 1751 WST." Interestingly, Thompson's page heading reads: "Ministers First Congregational Church (Unitarian) in Kennebunk." Even in the time of Rev. Little the church had been moving in the direction of Unitarianism.

fill the pulpit.⁹ He accepted, and a day of fasting was called for the following March 14th. On March 27, 1851, Mr. Daniel Little was ordained Reverend Little by leaders of the Second Church. Over the next several months, families from the First Church and nearby parishes added their names to the original twenty families, the husbands of which preceded their wives in affirming the covenant of the Church.¹⁰

Here, then, is the list of names of the official charter male members of the Second Parish Church in Wells (later First Congregational Church in Kennebunk) in the province of Maine upon the day of ordination of Daniel Little as its first minister:¹¹

Daniel Little

Jesse Town ¹²	John Gillpatrick ¹³
Nath ¹ Kimball ¹⁴	Stephen Titcomb
Dea Richard Kimball	Sam ¹ Shackley
Thomas Kimball	Jedediah Wakefield ¹⁵
Joseph Wormwood	Benjamin Cousins
Stephen Webber	John Wakefield
John Wakefield Jr	Richard Boothby
James Wakefield	Dea Stephen Larrabee
John Mitchell	Thomas Cousins
Benjamin Wormwood	Richard Thompson

⁹ For two biographical sketches of Rev. Little, see Bourne [note 5], 708–23, which includes a lithograph portrait of Little in clerical collar and wig, and *Sibley's Harvard Graduates* 12:1746–50 (Boston, 1962):41–48. For a recently published biography on Rev. Little's life and missionary activities, see Russell M. Lawson, *Apostle of the East: The Life and Journeys of Daniel Little* (Cumming, Ga., 2018). Rev. Little undertook at least five missionary journeys to eastern Maine, specifically 1774, 1784, 1786, and twice in 1788 (for a quick reference to dates and places of Little's journeys and his other church-related outings, see the published letter from Charles H. Pope in *The Bangor Historical Magazine* 7[1891]:40). It is worth noting, though not surprising, that Pope was unaware of Thompson's notebook, only mentioning Daniel Sewall's copy of Little's parish records. It is therefore difficult to determine whether Thompson's notebook entries on Rev. Little's missionary journeys were original to Little's (or Sewall's) copy or were added by Thompson from another source.

¹⁰ For the complete historical narrative, see Bourne [note 5], 392–404.

¹¹ In the list of twenty-one names (including Rev. Little) that William Thompson wrote on his page nine, he added sometime later in pencil or light ink the names of their wives, excepting Joseph and Benjamin Wormwood. Because of Thompson's spelling of the surname "Cousins" here (rather than "Cousens" throughout the copied text), it can be assumed that Thompson had consulted Bourne (p. 398) here. It is worth noting that Thompson continued to add corrections, emendations, and comments to his copy of these records. Though the last written date is 1908 as mentioned earlier, Thompson did make note of the pastorate of Robert Doremus, which began in 1916.

¹² Thompson later added and then crossed out a final e in the surname Towne. Interestingly, in Bourne it is spelled Towne (p. 398).

¹³ Thompson later inserted, in pencil, a second l in the surname Gilpatrick.

¹⁴ Abbreviations of first names with raised final letters proliferate Thompson's copy of Rev. Little's records. Though it is not known if these same abbreviations were in Little's (or Sewall's) own hand, the present editor has transcribed all abbreviations as written.

¹⁵ In Joseph Thompson's 1900 version, the name is recorded as Jerediah Wakefield.

It is at this point that the actual records kept by Rev. Daniel Little begin. What now follows is a transcription of the vital records as recopied and, at times, augmented and emended by William S. Thompson:¹⁶

The first Church meeting of the second Church of Christ in Wells, regularly called April 11 1751.

John Butland being regularly dismissed from his covenant relation to the first Church in Wells, proposed an admission to full communion with this Church, passed in the affirmative.

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1751

April	14	Baptized ¹⁷	Stephen, son of Sarah Webber.
"	28	"	Isaac, son of John and Mary Freez.
"	"	"	Benjamin ¹⁸ , son of Stephen Wormwood.
May	12	"	Benjamin, son of Stephen & Abigail Titcomb.

June 7 The following persons, members of neighboring Churches, regularly dismissed, were admitted to complete standing in full communion with this Church -- viz.¹⁹

Ruth Cousens, wife of Ichabod	Esther Crediford, wife of Joseph
Mary Wakefield, wife of James (?)	Elizabeth Wakefield, wife of John (?)
Mabel Boothby, wife of Richard	Abigail Kimball, wife of Capt. Nathaniel
Elizabeth Gilpatrick, wife of John	Hannah Kimball, wife of Dea Richard
Lydia Larrabee, wife of Dea Stephen	Hepsibah Ross, widow of James
Mary Butland, wife of John	Abigail Cousens, wife of Thomas
Mary Littlefield, wife of Samuel	Sarah Maddox, wife of John
Ruth Towne, ²⁰ wife of Jesse	Sarah Webber, wife of Stephen
Lydia Mitchell, wife of John	Abigail Titcomb, wife of Stephen

[1751]

[June] 16 John Maddox renewed his baptismal covenant.

¹⁶ For purposes of brevity and focus, the lengthy Baptismal Covenant and Little's comments on parish meetings, expenses, charitable contributions, and incidental notes have not been included in this transcription.

¹⁷ In Joseph Thompson's 1900 version, the word baptized is spelled baptised throughout.

¹⁸ The name Benjamin was inserted by William Thompson in pencil. In Joseph Thompson the name Benjamin appears.

¹⁹ William Thompson later added the names of their husbands to this list, with some uncertainty about the husbands of Mary and Elizabeth Wakefield as indicated by Thompson with parenthetical question marks. Joseph Thompson spells the word complete as compleat.

²⁰ Sometime later, Thompson squiggled out the e in Towne.

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1751

June	16,	Baptized,	Lydia, child of Tobias and Jane Lord.
"	23	"	James, son of John & Lydia Mitchell.
"	"	"	James, son of John & Sarah Maddox.
July	7	"	Jane child of Tho' Wormwood.
	21	"	Joanna " Phillip & Mary Pike.
Aug	25	"	Abigail " Sam ^l & Mary Littlefield.
		"	Samuel Littlefield renewed his baptismal covenant.
		"	Joseph & Rebekah Town renew their baptismal covenant.
	31	Baptized	Ruth child of Joseph & Rebecca Town.
Sept	8	"	Abraham " Anthony & Alice Littlefield.
	"		The following persons being regularly dismissed from the first Church in this Town, were admitted to full communion with us, viz – Thomas Wormwood, Thomas Wormwood Jun, Jane Wormwood, Jane Wormwood Jr.

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Nov	10	Baptized	Abigail, child of Thomas and Abigail Cousens.
	17	"	Nathan, child of Sam ^l Shackley.
	"	"	Susanna, " John & Mary Butland.
	"	"	Jemima child of Joseph & Sarah Wormwood.
Dec	15	"	Lucy, child of Jed ^h and Hannah Wakefield.
	"	"	Jerusha, child of Benj Wormwood.
	"	"	Israel " John & Ruth Wakefield.
"	20	Married	Richard Thompson & Elizabeth Maddox.

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1752

Jany	13	Baptized	Hannah, child of Dea Richard and Hannah Kimball.
Mar	8	"	Esther, child of Dea Stephen and Lydia Larrabee.
"	15	"	Abigail child of " Tho ^s Kimball.
May	1	"	Job, child of Jabez Emery.
July	7	Married	Samuel Jefferds and Sarah Hill.
	"	"	Samuel Gould & Mary Gouge.
	19	Baptized	----- child of John & Mary Freez.
Sept	6	"	Ezekiel, child of Stephen and Sarah Webber.
Oct	15	"	Joseph, child of Rev Daniel & Mary Little.
	"	"	Stephen, child of Stephen and Abigail Titcomb.
	22	"	Caleb, child of Richard and Elizabeth Thompson.
Nov	3	Married	Nicholas Durrell & Rachel Wakefield.

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Dec	21	Married	Thomas Baston ²¹ and Anna Higgins.
"	31	"	Benjamin Thompson and Eunice Lord.
1753			
Jany	4	Baptized	Molly, child of Benj. M. Lord. ²²
Mar	7	Married	Amos Storer and Joanna Penny.

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1753			
Mar	18	Baptized	Esther, child of Joseph & Rebecca Town.
April		"	Samuel, child of Sam ^l & Sarah Clark.
June		"	Richard, " James ²³ Gilpatrick.
July	8	"	Abijah, " Thomas Wormwood.
		"	Hannah " Samuel & Mary Littlefield.
Aug	12	Elezer ²⁴	Littlefield, Thomas Meldrum, James Hubbard, and their wives, renewed their baptismal covenants.
		Probably another date ²⁵	Samuel & Sarah Clark renewed their baptismal covenants.
Aug	12	Baptized	John child Thomas & Hannah Meldrum.
	"	"	Moses, child of James Hubbard.
	"	"	Joanna, " Eben & Mehit Littlefield.
Oct	14	"	Nathaniel, child of Tobias & Jane Lord.

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1754			
Feb	14	Baptized	Elizabeth, child of Dea Richard and Hannah Kimball.
Mar	17	"	Abraham, child of Tho ^s Kimball.
		"	Hannah Wakefield wife of Jedid ^h Wakefield, was received to full communion with this Church.
April	7		Joseph & Rebekkah Town received to members in full communion.
"	7	Baptized	Mary, child of Sam ^l Emmons.
	"	"	Richard " Samuel Shackley.
May	12		Thomas Town received member in full communion.
	"	Baptized	Mary, child of Thomas & Abigail Town.

²¹ The spelling of Baston also appears in Joseph Thompson. Elsewhere the surname is spelled Boston in both.

²² Thompson wrote this same entry a second time in pencil next to the date 1753.

²³ The name James was added later in pencil above a set of dash lines before the surname Gilpatrick. The name James does not appear in Joseph Thompson.

²⁴ The name Elezer was changed from Elizer. In Joseph Thompson the name is Ebenezer.

²⁵ Written later in pencil above the name Samuel are the words "Probably another date."

June	---	Phebe Curtis rec'd member in full communion.
"	16	Baptized Lucretia, child of Thomas and Abigail Town Cousens. ²⁶
July	7	Mary the wife of Rev Daniel Little dismissed from her particular relation to the

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1754

		1 st Church in Malden, & received a member in full communion with this Church.
Aug	4	Benjamin Thompson dismissed from the 2 ^d Church in York, & received a member in full communion.
	4	Elizabeth Maddox received a member in full communion.
	18	Baptized Ruth, child of Benj Cousins.
	25	Eunice Thompson received to full communion.
	"	Baptized Uriah, child of John and Mary Butland.
	"	" Sarah child of Stephen and Abigail Titcomb.
	"	" Benjamin, child of Benjamin & Eunice Thompson.
	"	" John, child of James & Mary Hubbard.
Sept	29	" Susanna, child of John and Ruth Wakefield Jr.
Oct	20	" Valentine, ²⁷ child of Samuel & Sarah Clark.
Nov	---	" Richard, child of Richard & Eliz Thompson.
"	"	----- child of Jabez Emery.

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1755

Jan	19	Baptized Lydia, child of Benj & Judith Durrell.
Feb	3	" Samuel, " Samuel Waterhouse.
	"	" Olive, " Daniel Merrill.
	"	Daniel & Sarah Merrill his wife renewed their baptismal covenant.
	9	Baptized Eunice, child of Benj M. Lord.
Mar	4	" Jesse, " Joseph & Rebecca Town.
	7	Married Edmund Currier & Susanna Kimball.
May	4	Asa Burbank & Eunice his wife received to full communion.
	11	Martha, the wife of John Goodwin, dismissed from the 1 st Church in Berwick, and Hannah the wife of Benj Cousins, dis-

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1755

missed from the Church in Biddeford, admitted to full communion.

²⁶ Sometime later, Thompson crossed out Town and wrote the surname Cousins after it.

²⁷ In Joseph Thompson, Valentine is spelled Volentine.

June	22	Baptized	Mary, child of John & Lydia Mitchell.
July	21	"	Alexander child of Alex' Gray.
Sept	---	"	Joseph child of Joseph Wormwood.
			Morrill ²⁸
"	7		Hannah Merrill rec'd full communion.
Oct	7	Baptized	-----, c of Step ⁿ & Sarah Webber.
1756			
Jany	4		Joseph Cousens and wife renew their baptismal covenant.
	"	Baptized	Judith their child.
Feby	1	"	Hannah, child of Jed and Hannah Wakefield.
	29	"	Thomas, child of Sam ^l Shackley.

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April	25	Baptized	Andrew, child of Tho ^s Wormwood.
	"	"	Anna, " Asa & Eunice Burbank.
May	30		James Smith and wife renew their baptismal covenant.
	31	Baptized	James their child of James & Mary Smith ²⁹
	"	"	Samuel child of Samuel and Mary Littlefield.
June	6	"	Abigail, child of Stephen and Abigail Titcomb.
"	13	"	Noah, child of Tho ^s & Abigail Town.
	20	"	Mary, " Dan ^l & Mary Little.
July	18		Joseph Taylor & Elizabeth his wife, were admitted to full communion with us by virtue of their dismissal ³⁰ & recommendation from the Church of Christ in Arundel.
			John Gilpatrick and wife renew their baptismal covenant.
	28	Baptized	Deborah, child of Joseph and Elizabeth Taylor.
	"	"	Anthony child of Anthony & Alice Littlefield.
Sept	9	"	Diamond, child of James & Mary Hubbard.
	22	Married	Samuel Town & Hannah Wakefield. * Entered Twice ³¹

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Oct	7	Married	John Shapley ³² and Elizabeth Littlefield.
"		Baptized	Patience, child of John Gilpatrick Jr.
"		"	Hannah, " Elisha Littlefield.
Nov	7	"	Isaac, " Tho ^s & Mary Kimball.

²⁸ Thompson wrote the surname Morrill in pencil above Merrill but did not cross out Merrill.

²⁹ Above the lined out word ~~their~~, Thompson wrote child of James & Mary Smith.

³⁰ The original word dismissal was changed by Thompson to dismission.

³¹ The asterisk and words 'Entered Twice' were added in pencil by Thompson.

³² Thompson began to write Sharpley but then corrected the surname to Shapley.

		Entered ³³		
X Sept	22	Married	Samuel Town & Hannah Wakefield.	X
Nov	17	"	Eben ^r Chick & Mary Gilpatrick	
		"	----- Clark & ----- Gooch.	
Dec	---	Baptized	Ann, child of James Burnham.	
1757				
Jany	9.		Edmund Currier & Susanna his wife renewed their baptismal covenants—after suitable acknowledgement.	
	16	Baptized	Keziah, child of Edm ^d & Susanna Currier.	
	"		Daniel, child of John & Lydia Mitchell.	
Feby	13		John Whitten & wife renewed their baptismal covenant.	
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1757				
Feby	13	Baptized	Elizabeth, child of Tobias & Jane Lord.	
	16	"	Hannah, child	Dan ^l & Sarah Merrill.
	28	"	Moses, child	John & Hannah Whitten.
March	13	"	Jacob, "	Sam ^l & Mary Waterhouse.
	"	"	"	Benj Day.
	"	"	"	Sam ^l & Mary Littlefield.
April	10	"	Henry "	John & Sarah Maddox.
	"	"	Jacob "	Joseph & Rebecca Town.
May	1	"	Mary "	Jabez Emery.
	"	"	Henry "	Thos & Abigail Cousens.
	8	"	David "	Rich ^d & Eliz Thompson.
	"	"	Hannah "	Benj & Hannah Cousens.
	22	"	Dominicus } "	Timothy Davis.
			Betty }	
	29	"	John "	John Wakefield Jr.
Aug		"	Nathan "	Eben ^r Littlefield.
		"	Joseph "	Joseph & Hannah Cousens.
			(Anna) ³⁴	
"	7		The wife of Samuel Shackley was rec'd to full communion.	
Sept	11	Baptized	Abraham, child of Benj M Lord.	
	"	"	Alexander "	Benj & Eunice Thompson.
	29	Married	Samuel Cousens & Susanna Watson.	

³³ Thompson added Xs and the word 'Entered' here, indicating Sept 22 as a duplicate entry. In Joseph Thompson this entry is entered twice.

³⁴ Thompson had penciled in the name Anna in parentheses above the word wife, and then crossed it out.

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1758

Jany	15.	Married	Richard Kimball & Catherine Larrabee.
Feb	5	Baptized	James, child of Jered ^b & Hannah Wakefield.
Mar	9	Married	Stephen Larrabee & Meriam Lord.
Apr	21	See New Book, a marriage Joseph Weger. ³⁵	
May	7 ³⁶	Sarah the wife of Samuel Waterhouse, dismissed from the Church in Newington, received to full communion with this Church. (wife William Waterhouse?) ³⁷	
June	4	Baptized	Daniel child of Rev Danl & Mary Little.
July	5	Married	James Wakefield & Meriam Burbank.
Aug		Baptized	Betty, child Rich ^d & Betty Thompson.
Sept	3	"	Molly " (James) ³⁸ Hubbard. ^x

1759

April		Baptized	Joseph, child of	Cobourn.
		"	"	Gooch.
		"	Dolly	Day.
		"	(?) ³⁹	Thomas Wormwood.
		"	Hannah	Gideon & Hannah Walker.

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1759

April		Baptized	John, child Jo ^s & Rebecca Town.
May	6	Stephen Larrabee Jr and wife, after public confession of the sin of fornication, renewed their baptismal covenant.	
		Baptized	Molly child of Stephen & Meriam Larrabee.
		"	Abraham, child Ed ^m & Su ^s Currier.
		"	Benjamin child of Benj and Eunice Thompson.
Oct	14	Samuel Wakefield & wife renewed their baptismal covenant.	
		Baptized	Ebenezer, child John & Lydia Mitchell.
		"	Daniel, child John & Ruth Wakefield.
		"	Jonathan, " Samuel Wakefield.
		"	Lydia, " Samuel Waterhouse.
Dec	16	Sarah the wife of Rev Daniel Little received to full communion.	

³⁵ William Thompson inserted this partial entry between the lines. It appears to be the surname Weger but this word does not appear in Joseph Thompson.

³⁶ The date Apr 21 was crossed out and then rewritten by Thompson. He then wrote the date May 7 somewhat below it. May 7 was likely intended for this entry.

³⁷ Sometime later, Thompson added this parenthetical comment with a question mark.

³⁸ Thompson later inserted the name James parenthetically in pencil and added a raised X after Hubbard. The name James does not appear in Joseph Thompson.

³⁹ Here Thompson added in pencil a parenthetical question mark. In Joseph Thompson there is a line where the name would have appeared.

1760

Feb	24	Baptized	John	child	Step ⁿ & Abi Titcomb.
Mar	23	"	Seth	"	James Burnham.

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Mar	23	Baptized	Meriam, child of Stephen and Meriam Larrabee.		
May	3	Married	Adam Clark & Sarah Downing.		
	24	Baptized	Sarah, child Daniel Merrill.		
June	5	Married	Samuel Hatch & Susanna Cane.		
	22	Baptized	Hannah, child Thomas and Abigail Cousens.		
	"	"	Betty, child of Benj & Hannah Cousens.		
July	6	"	Hannah,	"	Jed ^h & Hannah Wakefield.
	"	"	Reuben, child of Oba ^d Littlefield.		
	"	"	Asa	"	Asa & Eunice Burbank.
	"	"	Joseph	"	Thos & Abigail Town.
Aug	30		Nathaniel child of John <i>et</i> Eliz th Gillpatrick. ⁴⁰		
Sept	28 ⁴¹	"	Clement	"	Joseph Storer.
Oct	5	"	Dorcas	"	John Maddox.
	12		Olive wife of Waldo Emerson admitted to full communion.		
Dec	14	Baptized	Sarah, child of James Smith.		

1761

Feb	1	Paul Coffin recd full communion.			
"	22	Baptized	----- child of Benj and Eunice Thompson.		

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1761

Feb	28	Married	Jonathan Taylor & Elizabeth Wakefield.		
March ⁴²	15	Baptized,	Gibbins, ⁴³ child of Gibbins Wakefield.		
	19	Married	Nath ^l Kimball & Joanna Mitchell.		
April	26	Baptized	Susanna child of James and Hannah Burnham.		
May	5	"	Martha, child of Day.		
	9	"	Jeremiah	"	Benj M. Lord.
June	4	Married	John Murch & Elizabeth Day.		
	25	"	Sam ^l Gilpatrick & Elizabeth Mitchell.		
Aug	9	Baptized	James, child of James & Mary Hubbard.		
	"	"	Samuel,	"	Thomas Meldrum. ⁴⁴

⁴⁰ William Thompson later inserted this entry in pencil.

⁴¹ The previous date of Aug 30 was lined out and Sept 28 written below it.

⁴² March corrected from May.

⁴³ The name Gibbins corrected from Gebbens. In Joseph Thompson the name is Gibbins.

⁴⁴ The surname Meldrum was corrected from what appears to have been Muldrum. In Joseph Thompson the surname is Meldrum.

	30	"	Phillip } Keziah }	"	Stephen & Sarah Webber.
Sept	6		Dummer Mitchell received baptismal covenant, and Lydia his wife received to full communion.		
Oct	4	Baptized	Lucy, child of Dummer & Lydia Mitchell.		
	18		William Larrabee & wife renewed baptismal covenant.		
	25	Baptized ⁴⁵	Gideon child of William and Temperance Larrabee.		
	"	"	Hannah, child of Joshua Walker.		

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	1762				
Jany	17	Baptized	Daniel, child of Alex' Gray.		
	31	Married	Abner Crediford & Ruth Watson.		
Feby		Baptized	Hannah, child Sam ^l Shackley.		
Mar	28	"	Hannah,	"	Jed & Han Wakefield.
May	4	"	Amos,	"	Anthony & Alice Littlefield.
	16	"	Ichabod	"	Joseph Cousens.
	23		Samuel Whitten & wife renew baptismal covenant. (Deborah his wife) ⁴⁶		
	25	Baptized	Sarah, child Waldo & Sarah Emerson and Olive Emerson. ⁴⁷		
	"	"	Joseph, child of Jed ^h Gooch.		
	29	"	Samuel,	"	Sam ^l & Deb ^h Whitten.
	"	"	Samuel,	"	James Smith.
	"	"	Moses	"	Daniel Merrill.
			Joanna ⁴⁸		
June	20		Hannah wife of Nath ^l Kimball renewed baptismal covenant.		
	20	Baptized	Hannah, child of Stephen & Meriam Larrabee.		
	27	"	Abigail, child of Nath ^l & Joanna Kimball.		
	"	"	Nathaniel,	"	Gibbins & Mary Wakefield.

(to be continued)

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⁴⁵ Baptized corrected from Baptismal.

⁴⁶ Thompson wrote the parenthetical "(Deborah his wife)" after this entry. The name Deborah appears as part of the entry in Joseph Thompson.

⁴⁷ It appears that Thompson corrected this name at the time of copying. William Thompson's corrected version of this entry appears thus in Joseph Thompson.

⁴⁸ Thompson wrote the name Joanna above Hannah in pencil, apparently to conform to the June 27 entry below it. He did not, however, line through the name Hannah. In Joseph Thompson the name is Hannah here but Joanna in his June 27 entry.

A QUEST FOR ROOTS

Zephaniah Hicks of New Sandwich (Wayne) and Leeds, Maine

By Edward G. Hubbard

Zephaniah Hicks was a resident of the plantation of New Sandwich, Maine, on 28 November 1789 when he published intentions in Winthrop, Maine, to marry Sarah Stinchfield of the neighboring plantation of Littleborough.¹ Born 10 July 1770 in New Gloucester, Maine, Sarah was the first daughter of Thomas and Sarah (True) (Paul) Stinchfield.² Zephaniah and Sarah Hicks were living near her relatives in Littleborough in 1790.³ Sometime later, they moved to New Sandwich, where Zephaniah signed a petition on 15 December 1797 for the incorporation of the plantation as a town.⁴ They were still there, in the newly incorporated town of Wayne, in 1800,⁵ but moved back to Leeds (formerly Littleborough) before 1808.⁶ They were enumerated in Leeds in 1810,⁷ and in October of that year Zephaniah was a defendant in an assault case in which he was described as a cordwainer.⁸ His trade may explain why no deeds involving him have been found since, as a tradesman, he may not have owned any land. Zephaniah and Sarah had eleven children.

Zephaniah died in Leeds 6 October 1812.⁹ The history of Leeds states that Sarah died in nearby Greene in 1848.¹⁰ That is incorrect, as she was still living in 1850, when she was enumerated as Sally Raymond, age 79, pauper, in the household of her grandson.¹¹ As a widow, she married William Raymond, a widower, their intentions recorded in Wayne, 11 January 1824.¹²

Zephaniah's approximate date of birth can be estimated. He was probably of age when he married in 1789, and he was aged 26–44 in the 1800 census, but still 26–44 in 1810.¹³ Collation of these facts places his birth between 1765 and 1768. No rec-

¹ Winthrop VRs [DGS #7596986, image 46], his name spelled "Hix."

² Roger A. Stinchfield, *The Stinchfield-Stanchfield Family* (Boston, Mass. 1963), 9, 124.

³ Zefeniah [*sic*] Hicks household, 1790 U.S. Census, Littleborough, Lincoln Co., Maine, p. 34.

⁴ George W. Walton, ed., *History of the Town of Wayne, Kennebec County, Maine: From Its Settlement to 1898* (Augusta, Maine, 1898), 11.

⁵ Zephaniah Hicks household, 1800 U.S. Census, Wayne, Kennebec Co., Maine, p. 270.

⁶ Their two oldest daughters were "of Leeds" at the time of their marriages in that town that year (Leeds VRs, Marriages, p. 182 [DGS #7595728, image 99]: "Nabby" Hicks and James McNeal, 28 July 1808; "Sally" Hicks and Constant Southard Jun^r of Fayette, 15 May 1808.

⁷ Zephaniah Hicks household, 1810 U.S. Census, Leeds, Kennebec Co., Maine, p. 922.

⁸ Kennebec Co. Supreme Judicial Court, 3:139, #3439, at Maine State Archives.

⁹ Leeds VRs, Family Records, p. 103 [DGS #7595728, image 238].

¹⁰ J. C. Stinchfield, *History of the Town of Leeds, Maine, from Its Settlement June 10, 1780* (Lewiston, Maine, 1901), 25. *Stinchfield-Stanchfield Family* [note 2], 124, gives the same year but names the place as Leeds.

¹¹ Phineas Neal household, 1850 U.S. Census, Livermore, Oxford Co., Maine, p. 269B.

¹² Marlene A. Groves, *Vital Records of Wayne, Maine* (Rockland, Maine, 2008), 129.

¹³ Zephaniah Hicks household, 1800 Census [note 5] and 1810 U.S. Census [note 7].

ords as to when and under what circumstances he arrived in New Sandwich have come to light, and evidence as to where came from is contradictory. Three of his children were living in 1880, but each ascribed a different place of birth to him in that year's census.¹⁴ The quest for Zephaniah's origin seemed to have hit a brick wall.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

When direct records are lacking, circumstantial evidence can point the way. In this case, several facts warrant consideration:

1. The majority of the first settlers of New Sandwich were from Sandwich, Mass., hence the name of the plantation.¹⁵ Most of the others were from neighboring towns in southeastern Massachusetts, and many of the early settlers were related to one another. This suggests that Zephaniah may have been from the same region.
2. Although it occurred elsewhere, the name *Zephaniah* was especially popular in southeastern Massachusetts through much of the 18th century. This too suggests that Zephaniah's roots may be found in that region.
3. One of the early settlers of New Sandwich not only came from Sandwich, but also had links with a Hicks family of that town. The wife of Ebenezer Handy has been plausibly identified as Rebecca Hicks, a daughter of Thomas and Abigail Hicks of Sandwich.¹⁶ Could Zephaniah have been related to Rebecca? If so, such a family tie could explain his appearance in New Sandwich by the late 1780s.

In searching for Zephaniah Hicks's origin, the first step was identifying a Hicks couple who could have been his parents. There was such a couple: Thomas Hicks ("Hix") of Sandwich and Sarah Smith of Rochester, Massachusetts, married in Sandwich on 8 December 1762,¹⁷ only a few years before Zephaniah was born. There are no records of the births of any children they may have had, but their presence at the right time and in the likely place gives good reason for positing them as Zephaniah's parents.¹⁸ The absence of any other Hicks family in Sandwich or neighboring towns lends further support to this theory.¹⁹

¹⁴ "Mass." per Sallie S. Southard household, 1880 U.S. Census, Corinna, Penobscot Co., Maine, E.D. 14, p. 559C; "Me." per Sullivan Hicks household, 1880 U.S. Census, Belfast, Waldo, Maine, E.D. 75, p. 253D; "New Hampshire" per Zephaniah Hicks household, Sherman, Aroostook, Maine, E.D. 215, p. 354A.

¹⁵ *History of Wayne* [note 12], 13–40.

¹⁶ Edward G. Hubbard, "Who Was the Wife of Ebenezer Handy of New Sandwich (Wayne), Maine?" *The Maine Genealogist* 41(2019):70–79.

¹⁷ Caroline Lewis Kardell and Russell S. Lovell, Jr., *Vital Records of Sandwich, Massachusetts, to 1885*, 3 vols. (Boston, Mass., 1996), 1:530 (citing Book 2, p. 165).

¹⁸ Zephaniah's 2nd and 3rd children were named Thomas and Sarah. While possibly significant, those were also the names of his wife's parents.

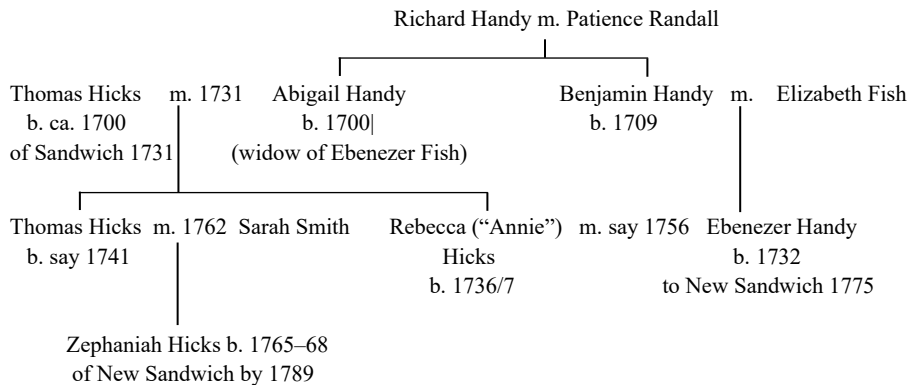
¹⁹ An Abraham Hicks (sometimes "Hix") and his family were in Plymouth in the early- to mid-1750s but relocated to Beverly in northeastern Mass. by 1758, when he enlisted in one of "various other companies" (Edwin M. Sone, *History of Beverly, Civil and Ecclesiastical: From Its Settlement in 1630 to 1842* [Boston, Mass., 1843], 175).

No further records of Thomas Hicks and his wife, Sarah, have been found. Thomas does not appear on a Massachusetts 1771 tax list in Sandwich or in any other town.²⁰ Likewise, he is not found anywhere as a household head in the 1790 census. Any deeds or probates that might have named him were likely destroyed in 1827 in what has been described as “the genealogically disastrous fire” in Barnstable County’s courthouse.²¹ The most we can say is that he and his wife may have died at relatively early ages and, if so, such events could have been a factor in Zephaniah’s move to New Sandwich.

Identifying Thomas and Sarah as Zephaniah’s probable parents does not answer the question as to how Zephaniah might have been related to Rebecca (Hicks) Handy. This required delving into the origins of Thomas Hicks. No record of his birth has been found, but there was a Hicks couple in Sandwich at the time he was probably born. They were Thomas Hicks and his wife Abigail who, as noted above, were the parents of Rebecca (Hicks) Handy. Married in Sandwich on 2 September 1731, they had three daughters whose births were recorded in that town:²²

Mary Hicks, b. 4 May 1732
Remember Hicks, b. 11 Sept. 1733
Rebekah Hicks, b. 27 Feb. 1736/7

Thomas would fit into the sequence as an unrecorded child, born say 1741, assuming he was about 21 when he married in 1762. His name itself, along with the fact that Thomas Sr. and Abigail were the only Hicks family in Sandwich in those years, supports identifying him as their son.



²⁰ Bettye Hobbs Pruitt, *The Massachusetts Tax Valuation List of 1771*, 2nd printing (Camden, Maine, 1998).

²¹ Laura B. (Phinney) Brownson and Maclean W. Mclean, “Richard Handy of Sandwich, Mass. (ca. 1645–1719),” *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* [NEHGR] 125(1971):12.

²² *Sandwich VRs* [note 17], 1:137 (citing Book 2, p. 103) and 1:53 (citing Book 2, p. 20), for the marriage and the births, respectively.

Under this reconstruction, Zephaniah, as a son of Thomas Jr. and a grandson of Thomas Sr., would have been a nephew of Rebecca (Hicks) Handy. He would also have been a first cousin once removed of Rebecca's husband, Ebenezer Handy. In a previous article, Rebecca's mother, Abigail, is identified as Abigail Handy, widow of Ebenezer Fish, and a sister of Ebenezer Handy's father, Benjamin.²³

ONOMASTICS

Onomastic considerations lend support to these conclusions. The names of Zephaniah's first and fourth daughters, Abigail and Anne, did not occur in his wife's family, so they instead probably came from his. Under this reconstruction, Abigail was the name of his paternal grandmother, while Annie was the name by which his paternal aunt Rebecca was known to her descendants.

Direct evidence that would prove these conclusions has not been found and, indeed, may not exist, but there is yet another type of evidence to consider.

DNA EVIDENCE

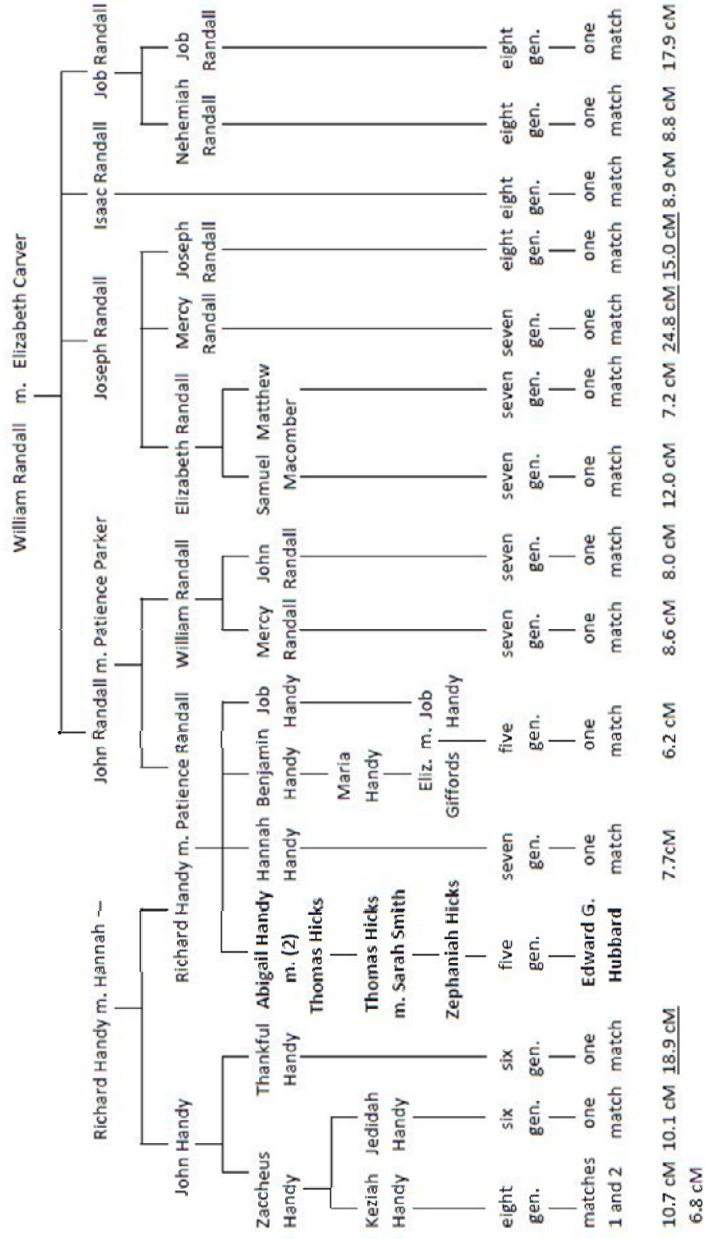
Advances in genetic science have led to the creation of new tools for those in quest of their ancestors. Several services enable individuals who submit their DNA samples to find relatives and ancestors who might otherwise elude them. For a reasonable fee, AncestryDNA, as one of those services, will analyze a DNA sample and search its database for "matches," i.e., samples submitted by others that include some of the same segments of DNA. Based on the extent of overlap of those segments between the samples, AncestryDNA will predict the likely categories and possible ranges of relationship among the subject individuals. In addition, if both parties in a match have linked their DNA results to family trees posted as "public" on Ancestry.com, AncestryDNA will search for direct ancestral surnames found on both trees, and will also list other surnames found only in the matches' trees. The "matched" individuals can then scrutinize those trees in an effort to determine how they might be related. Inevitably, there are some deviations from the predictions because DNA is not inherited equally among descendants. As a result, cousins in the same degree genealogically may fall into different categories.²⁴

This is relevant to the current study because the author has a considerable number of AncestryDNA matches with individuals who descend from siblings and other relatives (both paternal and maternal) of Abigail Handy. Comparison of the author's

²³ Hubbard, "Who Was the Wife of Ebenezer Hardy?" [note 16].

²⁴ An example involves two of this author's 1st cousins, who are half-siblings. As DNA matches, one falls into the "first cousins" range; the other, into the "first to second cousins" range, because the author has more centimorgans (cMs) in common with the former than with the latter (922 vs 607). Another example involves a set of the author's 3rd cousins who descend in various lines from two of his great-great-grandparents. In those cases, the amounts of shared cMs range from 75 to only 18, so that the latter falls into the Ancestry's "distant cousins" (5th to 8th cousins) category.

Figure A: DNA Matches through the Handy Family



Notes: The author and the match who shares 24.8 centimorgans with him also descend from the Day family of 17th century Gloucester, Massachusetts. This probably accounts for the particularly high number of cMs they have in common. The same is probably the case in two other instances, for the author shares 17th century ancestry with the 17.9 cM match (the Emery family of Berwick, Maine) and the 15.0 cM match (the Nutter family of Dover, N.H.). No other shared ancestry with the 18.9 cM match has been found.

ancestry to the posted family trees of his matches indicates that the connections must (with one exception) be solely through the Handys. All of these matches (with the same one exception) are categorized by Ancestry.com as “predicted: distant cousins,” with a “possible range” of fifth to eighth cousins, although most of the connections are actually somewhat more distant than that.²⁵ The amounts of shared DNA vary from person to person and do not necessarily coincide with the estimated degrees of relationship, which is to be expected. The descents are shown in Figure A.²⁶

Under the reconstruction presented above, the author, as a proven fourth great-grandson of Zephaniah Hicks, would be a sixth great-grandson of Abigail Handy. The number of the illustrated matches and the fact that they tie into the families of both of Abigail’s parents lends considerable support to the reconstruction of Zephaniah’s immediate ancestry that is otherwise based on circumstantial evidence and onomastics.

CONTINUING THE QUEST: ONOMASTIC AND OTHER EVIDENCE

Thomas Hicks was a resident of Sandwich by 1730,²⁷ but not apparently a native of that town. Direct evidence as to where he was from is lacking, but a detailed study of two Hicks clans of southeastern Massachusetts in the seventeenth and early-eighteenth centuries and consideration of onomastics and chronology may provide valuable clues.

The Hicks family that resided in Swansea and Rehoboth in that period can be ruled out. It included only two men (a father and son) who bore the name Thomas, and they were born in 1667 and 1718/9, respectively—well before and after when Thomas Hicks of Sandwich was probably born. In any case, their family is believed to have relocated to North Carolina about 1747.²⁸

²⁵ The “predicted: distant cousins” category for AncestryDNA matches is a broad one. Matches within it have, in many instances involving other ancestral families of the author, proven to be either closer or more distant than its “possible range” of fifth to eighth cousins. Some of those relationships are in fact just as distant as those illustrated in the accompanying diagram.

²⁶ Sources for the early generations, in which the lines of descent converge, include the following: (1) Laura B. (Phinney) Brownson and Maclean W. Mclean, “Richard Handy of Sandwich, Mass. (ca. 1645–1719),” *NEHGR* 125(1971):186–87 and 126(1972):56–57; (2) Hubbard, “Who Was the Wife of Ebenezer Handy?” [note 16]; and (3) Fred Alfred Randall, *Randall and Allied Families: William Randall (1609–1693) of Scituate and His Descendants with Allied Families* (Chicago, 1943). This latter source states that William’s wife was Elizabeth Barlow, but she has since been identified Elizabeth Carver (Robert Charles Anderson, “The Wives of Michael Barstow and Richard Carver of Watertown, Massachusetts, and the Identity of the Wives of William Randall of Scituate and William Perry of Marshfield,” *NEHGR* 146[1992]:230–34).

²⁷ Simeon L. Dey, *History of Barnstable County, Massachusetts* (New York, N.Y., 1890), 272. Thomas was listed as one of the 136 heads of families (along with various Handys) in a section titled “Residents of Sandwich in 1730.”

²⁸ “The Hicks/Hix Database: Northeast Connections” on rootsweb.com provides a good overview of these families relying on various types of documentary evidence, much of which can be readily found in published or online sources. This database’s coverage of the two clans during the period in question is quite thorough. Not only was there was no Thomas of about the right age in the Swansea-Rehoboth clan, there are no gaps therein into which he might fit.

The other Hicks family, which lived in Portsmouth and Tiverton in present-day Rhode Island and in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, immediately attracts attention for onomastic and chronological reasons. It included several generations of men named Thomas, two of whom were about the right age to have been Thomas Hicks of Sandwich. The first, born in Portsmouth 12 December 1705 to Thomas and Ann (Clarke) Hicks, can be ruled out. He was a well-known figure who moved to Dartmouth, where he married, had a family, and died in 1791.²⁹ The second Thomas was his first cousin, born in Portsmouth, 18 February 1702/3, to Samuel and Susanna (Anthony) Hicks.³⁰ Samuel and his family subsequently moved to the nearby town of Tiverton, which was part of Massachusetts until it was annexed to Rhode Island in 1746.³¹

This Thomas Hicks was not mentioned in his father's will, possibly indicating he was deceased, estranged, or had previously received his share of his father's estate. But there may have been another reason. The Hicks family of Portsmouth and vicinity were Quakers, so Thomas may have been omitted from his father's will because he had not only moved away but also "married out" of the Society of Friends.³² The 1731 marriage of Thomas Hicks (Sr.) in Sandwich was not a Quaker ceremony, as it was performed by Rev. Benjamin Fessenden, the minister of the Sandwich Congregational church.³³

DNA EVIDENCE, AGAIN

The author has "distant cousin" DNA matches with individuals who descend from paternal and maternal relatives of both Samuel and Susanna (Anthony) Hicks of Portsmouth and Tiverton, who were the parents of the Thomas Hicks born in Portsmouth in 1702/3. Comparison of the author's ancestry to the family trees of these matches indicates that the connections are through the proposed parents of the senior Thomas Hicks of Sandwich. The amounts of shared DNA and the degrees of relationship are best illustrated in a Figure B. These matches resemble the Handy matches in the amounts of shared DNA and degrees of relationship. These matches are especially striking, not only for their number but also because they tie into all four quarters of the ancestry of the Thomas Hicks who was born in Portsmouth. As such, they support the identification of Thomas as the Thomas Hicks who settled in Sandwich.

²⁹ "Hicks/Hix Database" [note 28].

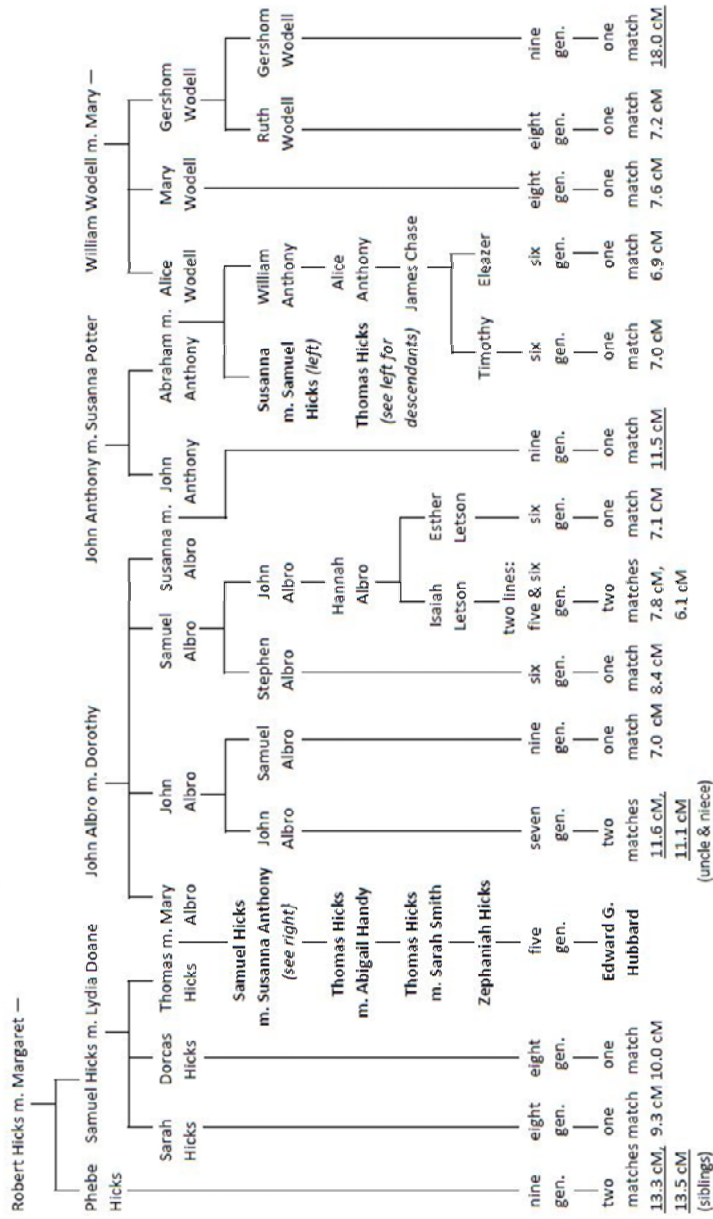
³⁰ James N. Arnold, *Vital Record of Rhode Island, 1630–1850*, 21 vols. (Providence, 1891–1912), 7:63, citing "Rhode Island Friends Records-Births."

³¹ Their move probably occurred not long after the birth of their 2nd son, Samuel, on 15 Aug. 1704 (Arnold, *VR of Rhode Island* [note 30], 7:63). This is indicated by the fact that the births of their younger children were not recorded in Portsmouth. Their names, however, are known because they were named in Samuel's will.

³² Members of the Society who "married out" (i.e., married non-members) were typically disowned. The terms "disowned" and "married out" appear frequently in Quaker family records elsewhere in New England.

³³ *Sandwich VRs* [note 17], 1:137 (citing Book 2, p. 103).

Figure 8: DNA Matches through the Hicks Family



Note: The author probably shares descents from the 17th century Babb family of York County, Maine, with the 13.3 and 13.5 cM matches. This most likely explains the rather high levels of shared cMs despite the distance of their Hicks connection. The relatively high 11.5 cM match is probably due to the connection being through both the Anthony and Albro families, as shown above. No other shared ancestry with the highest (18.0) cM match has been found. The same is true of the 11.6 and 11.1 cM matches.

PROPOSED HICKS LINEAGE

1 **ROBERT¹ HICKS**,³⁴ born in England, circa 1578, died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, 24 May 1647. He was a fellmonger by trade³⁵ and lived in Surrey, where his first eight children were baptized at St. Mary Magdalen in Bermondsey. He arrived in Plymouth on the “second boat” *Fortune*, in November 1621. His wife and their surviving children came two years later on the *Anne*. They were granted five acres in the 1623 division of lands. He subsequently purchased several other tracts and sold his house and twelve acres of land to his son Samuel in 1640. He married by 1603, MARGARET —. Nine children.

2 **SAMUEL² HICKS**, baptized at St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey Surrey, 15 August 1611.³⁶ He arrived in Plymouth with his mother and surviving siblings on the *Anne* in 1623 and was still there in 1643, but he moved to Nauset (which became Eastham in 1651), then to Barnstable, and finally to Dartmouth, where he was admitted as an inhabitant, 3 October 1662.³⁷ He married in Plymouth, 11 September 1645, LYDIA DOANE,³⁸ b. circa 1625, daughter of Deacon John and Ann (—) Doane.³⁹ At least seven children.

3 **THOMAS³ HICKS**,⁴⁰ born circa 1646, died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island in 1698. A carpenter, he lived at first in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, but then settled in Portsmouth, where he was a freeman in 1673. He married MARY ALBRO, born say 1653, daughter of John and Dorothy (—) (Potter) Albro,⁴¹ living in 1710. Seven children.

4 **SAMUEL⁴ HICKS**, born probably in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, say 1679,⁴² and died in Tiverton, Massachusetts, by 21 December 1742.⁴³ Of Portsmouth through at least 1704, he subsequently relocated to Tiverton. He married in Portsmouth, 1 January 1701/2, SUSANNA ANTHONY,⁴⁴ born in Portsmouth, 14 October 1677,

³⁴ All facts are from Robert Charles Anderson, *The Great Migration Begins: Immigrants to New England, 1620–1633*, 3 vols. (Boston, 1995), 2:924–28.

³⁵ A fellmonger was a dealer in hides or skins, particularly sheepskins, who might also prepare skins for tanning. The name is derived from the Old English “fell” meaning skins.

³⁶ Anderson, *Great Migration Begins* [note 34], 2:927.

³⁷ *Representative Men and Old Families of Rhode Island*, 3 vols. (Chicago, 1908), 2:724.

³⁸ Robert Charles Anderson, *The Pilgrim Migration* (Boston, 2004), 175.

³⁹ Anderson, *Pilgrim Migration* [note 38], 175.

⁴⁰ All details from *Representative Men of Rhode Island* [note 37], 2:724.

⁴¹ Robert Charles Anderson, George F. Sanborn Jr., and Melinde Lutz Sanborn, *The Great Migration: Immigrants to New England, 1634–1635*, vol. 1: A–B (Boston, 1999), 15–19.

⁴² *Representative Men of Rhode Island* [note 37], 2:724.

⁴³ Will, dated 20 June 1736, proved 21 Dec. 1642, Bristol Co., Mass., Probate, Samuel Hicks or Hix, Dartmouth, 1742 [DGS # 7702814, image 99].

⁴⁴ Arnold, *VR of Rhode Island* [note 30], 7:1, 20.

daughter of Abraham and Alice (Wodell) Anthony.⁴⁵ She was living 1 June 1736.⁴⁶ Eight children.

5 **THOMAS⁵ HICKS**, born Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 18 February 1702/3.⁴⁷ See previous discussion for his identification as the Thomas Hicks of Sandwich, Massachusetts, by 1730. His date of death is unknown. He married in Sandwich, 2 September 1731, ABIGAIL (HANDY) FISH,⁴⁸ widow of Ebenezer Fish. She was born in Sandwich, 8 June 1700, daughter of Richard and Patience (Randall) Handy.⁴⁹ Four children.

6 **THOMAS⁶ HICKS**, born in Sandwich, say 1740, his date of death unknown. He married in Sandwich, 8 December 1762, SARAH SMITH of Rochester, Massachusetts,⁵⁰ her parentage unknown. One known child.

7 **ZEPHANIAH⁷ HICKS**, born probably in Sandwich, say 1767, and died in Leeds, Maine, 6 October 1812.⁵¹ He married SARAH/SALLY STINCHFIELD, their marriage intentions recorded in Winthrop, Maine, 28 November 1789.⁵² She was born in New Gloucester, Maine, 10 July 1770, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (True) (Paul) Stinchfield,⁵³ and was still living in 1850.⁵⁴ Sally married second William Raymond, a widower, their intentions recorded in Wayne, 11 January 1824.⁵⁵ He was born about 1757 in Middleborough, Massachusetts,⁵⁶ a possible son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hall) Raymond of that town.⁵⁷ He died, 23 April 1841,⁵⁸ probably in Fayette, Maine, where he was living in 1840 as a Revolutionary War pensioner, aged 92.⁵⁹

⁴⁵ Arnold, *VR of Rhode Island* [note 30], 7:42; Eli Wodell, *Genealogy of a Part of the Wodell Family from 1640 to 1880* (Little Compton, R.I., 1880), 11, 36–37.

⁴⁶ Named in Samuel's will [note 43].

⁴⁷ Arnold, *VR of Rhode Island* [note 30], 7:63.

⁴⁸ *Sandwich VRs* [note 17], 1:137 (citing Book 2, p. 103).

⁴⁹ Hubbard, "Who Was the Wife of Ebenezer Handy?" [note 16].

⁵⁰ *Sandwich VRs* [note 17], 1:530 (citing Book 2, p. 165).

⁵¹ Leeds VRs, Family Records, p. 103 [DGS #7595728, image 238].

⁵² Winthrop VRs [DGS #7596986, image 46].

⁵³ Stinchfield, *Stinchfield-Stanchfield Family* [note 2], 9, 124.

⁵⁴ Sally Raymond, aged 79, pauper, was living in the Phineas Neal household, 1850 U.S. Census, Livermore, Oxford Co., Maine, p. 269B.

⁵⁵ Groves, *Wayne VRs* [note 12], 19. His first wife was Elizabeth Wing.

⁵⁶ Revolutionary War Pension Application, #S37320.

⁵⁷ This is suggested by onomastics. His third son was named Thomas, and his children Eunice, William, Mary/Molly, and Joshua bore the names of siblings of Thomas of Middleborough.

⁵⁸ Final Payment Vouchers Index for Military Pensions, 1818–1864 [fold3.com].

⁵⁹ Nathan Raymond household, 1840 U.S. Census, Fayette, Kennebec Co., Maine, p. 166.

Children of Zephaniah⁷ and Sarah (Stinchfield) Hicks, their births recorded in Leeds:⁶⁰

- i ABIGAIL/NABBY HICKS b. 3 Feb. 1790, d. Fayette, Maine, 12 June 1843, age 52;⁶¹ m. Leeds, 28 July 1808, JAMES McNEAL.⁶² At least 10 children.
- ii SARAH/SALLY HICKS, b. 19 Aug. 1793, d. 31 Oct. 1880, aged 88 years, and bur. Village Cemetery, Corinna, Maine;⁶³ m. Leeds, 15 May 1808, CONSTANT SOUTHARD Jr., of Fayette.⁶⁴ 11 children.
- iii THOMAS HICKS, b. 19 July 1795, d. prob. by 1800.⁶⁵
- iv ABRAHAM HICKS, b. prob. 6 July 1797,⁶⁶ d. prob. by 1800.⁶⁷
- v FRANKLIN HICKS (twin), b. 17 March 1799, d. Belfast, Maine, 14 Dec. 1834,⁶⁸ apparently single.
- vi SULLIVAN HICKS (twin), b. 17 March 1799, d. Belfast, Maine, 27 March 1884, age 85y;⁶⁹ m. Belfast, 23 April 1826, SYLVIA CAMPBELL.⁷⁰ 6 children.
- vii SAMUEL HICKS, b. 20 Aug. 1801, living 1810.⁷¹ No further record of him found.
- viii HANNAH HICKS, b. 19 Feb. 1804, living Wayne in 1860;⁷² m. Wayne, 29 May 1825, JOHN RAYMOND.⁷³ 5 children.
- ix ZEPHANIAH HICKS Jr., b. 19 Aug. 1806, living in Sherman, Maine, 1880;⁷⁴ m. (1) (int.) Freedom, Maine, 17 Oct. 1835, MARTHA GOULD,⁷⁵ who d. Sherman, 7 Feb. 1866;⁷⁶ m. (2) ca. 1866, CLARISSA —,⁷⁷ divorced April 1873.⁷⁸ 1 daughter.

⁶⁰ Leeds VRs, Family Records, p. 103 [DGS #7595728, image 238]. The history of Leeds adds another son named Elbridge, b. 6 Dec. 1807 (Stinchfield, *History of Leeds* [note 10], 25). If he existed, he must have d. young, before his same-named brother Elbridge was born in 1811.

⁶¹ Death notice, *Maine Farmer* [Winthrop], 24 June 1843, p. 3 [genealogybank.com].

⁶² Leeds VRs, Marriages, p. 182 [DGS #7595728, image 99].

⁶³ Maine Old Cemetery Association, Gravestone Inscription Project [MOCA], Series 1, Penobscot Co., p. 476, copies of MOCA records at Maine State Library, Augusta.

⁶⁴ Leeds VRs, Marriages, p. 182 [DGS #7595728, image 99].

⁶⁵ He was not among the males under 10 years of age in the 1800 census [note 5]. The two who were enumerated were his younger twin brothers, Franklin and Sullivan.

⁶⁶ His birth record gives the year as 1798, but that is unlikely, as it places his birth only eight months before those of his twin brothers. The intervals between most of the other births in the family suggest that he most likely was born in 1797.

⁶⁷ He was not among the males under 10 years of age in the 1800 census [note 5].

⁶⁸ Aged 34y 9m, gravestone photo, Grove Cemetery, Belfast, findagrave.com #128591247; aged 35 per death notice, *Portland Weekly Advertiser*, 23 Dec. 1834, p. 3 [genealogybank.com].

⁶⁹ Alfred Johnson, ed., *Vital Records of Belfast, Maine, to the Year 1892*, 2 vols. (Boston. 1917–19). 2:563.

⁷⁰ *Belfast VRs* [note 69], 2:206

⁷¹ He was one of the two males under 10 in the 1810 census [note 7]. The other was his younger brother Zephaniah (Jr.).

⁷² John Raymond household, 1860 U.S. Census, Wayne, Kennebec Co., Maine, p. 1081.

⁷³ Marlene A. Groves, *Vital Records of Wayne, Maine* (Rockland, Maine, 2008), p. 132.

⁷⁴ Zephaniah Hicks household, 1880 U.S. Census, Sherman, Aroostook Co., Maine, E.D. 215, p. 354A.

⁷⁵ Elizabeth M. Mosher, *Vital Records of Freedom, Waldo County, Maine Prior to 1892* (Rockport, Maine, 1991), 36.

⁷⁶ Sherman VRs [DGS #8128449, image 13].

⁷⁷ Martha, daughter of Zephaniah and Clarissa Hicks, b. 18 June 1867 (Sherman VRs [DGS #8128449, image 16]).

- x ANNE HICKS, b. 14 March 1809, d. 26 May 1843, age 36y [*sic*], and bur. Mount Vernon, Maine;⁷⁹ m. Wayne, 30 March 1825, NATHAN RAYMOND.⁸⁰ 7 children.
- xi ELBRIDGE HICKS, b. 15 Nov. 1811, d. shortly before 17 July 1833, “on board sch[ooner] *Packet*, of Kennebunk, on her passage from Norfolk to Jamaica, of small-pox, Mr. Elbridge G. Hicks, seaman . . . aged 22.”⁸¹

CONCLUSION, LOOSE ENDS, AND CAUTIONS

This article illustrates how DNA evidence can support the ancestral connections discerned through examination of sparse records in conjunction with circumstantial and onomastic evidence. Multiple and intersecting matches, such as those seen here, are essential for this purpose. In addition, the quality and thoroughness of the matches’ trees must be evaluated.

There are several loose ends in the quest for Zephaniah’s roots. First, the ancestry of his proposed mother, Sarah Smith of Rochester, remains unknown. Second, although DNA evidence can illuminate connections that might otherwise remain speculative, there are questions that it cannot answer. In the present case, it can shed no light on what became of Zephaniah’s parents. The lack of post-marriage records pertaining to them allows speculation that they died when he was young, but this is not certain. Likewise, there is no indication that he had siblings.

Finally, we do not know when Zephaniah’s paternal grandparents, Thomas and Abigail (Handy) (Fish) Hicks, died. The only hint is that Zephaniah’s father, the younger Thomas, was not described as “Junior” in his 1762 marriage record.

Despite its limitations, DNA analysis can illuminate connections, as seen in multiple and converging matches, even ones as distant as those covered in these examples.

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⁷⁸ Maine, Divorce Records, 1798–1891 [database, ancestry.com].

⁷⁹ Lake View Cemetery, Mount Vernon, Maine, gravestone photo, findagrave.com #77425959.

⁸⁰ *Wayne VRs* [note 12], 132.

⁸¹ Death notice, *The Age* [Augusta, Maine], 17 July 1833, p. 3.

SMALL BEGINNINGS

The Sons of Joseph and Mary (Libby) Small,
Founders of the Small Family in Gray, Maine

By Thomas W. Frank

Nearly all of the early Maine residents of the surname Small descended from Edward¹ and his son Francis² Small, seventeenth-century immigrants from Biddeford, co. Devon, England. This family received extensive treatment by Lora Altine Woodbury Underhill in her herculean three-volume *Descendants of Edward Small of New England*, which was first published in 1910 and revised in 1934.¹ Underhill's ambitious and well-executed work is impressively comprehensive, especially when one considers the amount of travel, correspondence, and research that was required at the time it was compiled. But the Small lines are not always easy to follow and Underhill occasionally either ignored difficult branches altogether or offered unsupported conjecture as to potential connections.

The frequency with which certain names are repeated in different family lines, the large number of Small descendants in the area, and the paucity of early records combine to make the tracing of the various branches of the Small family in the Gray, Minot, and Poland area of Cumberland and Androscoggin counties a particularly vexing and challenging task. In addition to Lora Underhill, a large debt of gratitude is owed local historian Florence M. (Hunt) (Libby) Nelson (1862–1932) for her genealogical labors on the Smalls and other early Gray families. Though her notes and research have never been published and remain in manuscript or typescript form, Nelson studied and recorded records that have since been lost, and she interviewed the oldest representatives of various local families. Her efforts rescued a great deal of valuable genealogical information from oblivion. Much of what Nelson learned about the Small family was recorded in her manuscript "Gray, Maine Families," which has been digitized and made available on familysearch.org.² Most references to this work cite an imperfect typescript produced after Nelson's death by Maine genealogist and archivist Charles W. Munson (1874–1953).³

A second manuscript of Nelson's, which has also been preserved in typescript form by the Maine Historical Society, entitled "Isaac Small and Susan Hobbs," is particularly valuable to the present article for one of the sources it cites, a power of

¹ Lora Altine Woodbury Underhill, *Descendants of Edward Small of New England and the Allied Families, with Tracings of English Ancestry*, 3 vols. (Boston, 1934).

² FamilySearch digital film [DGS] #7595558. The pages covering the Small family run from image 566 to image 573.

³ "Gray, Maine families," collected by Mrs. Florence H. L. Nelson, typed from Mrs. Nelson's notes by Charles W. Munson, TS (ca. 1983), Maine Historical Society [MHS], Portland, call #Mv G791.6. The Munson typescript is replete with mistranscriptions and misinterpretations and should always be checked against the original Nelson manuscript when used as a source.

attorney which remarkably describes David Small's line of descent from his immigrant ancestor.⁴

Lora Underhill turned to Florence Nelson for help on the Small lines of Gray, but ultimately abandoned the task. Nelson was also approached for assistance by local family historian Rev. Uriel Whitney Small (1825–1905) of West Leeds, Maine, who was compiling a Small genealogy. Uriel never published his work, but he did share it with the oft-cited nineteenth-century genealogist Everett Schermerhorn Stackpole (1850–1927), who relied upon it for his description of the Small family in his enduring 1903 work, *Old Kittery and Her Families*. Upon his death, Uriel Small's sister Beulah Small (1833–1914) attempted to see her brother's project to completion, but likewise never finished. Ultimately, the unpublished papers of Beulah and Uriel Small were donated to the Maine Historical Society where they remain today awaiting the attention of an ambitious genealogist with an uncluttered social calendar.⁵ A satisfactory accounting of the Smalls of Cumberland County remains an unfinished task. It is the goal of this paper to identify the Small families who came to the town of Gray before 1790, all of whom were descendants of Joseph and Mary (Libby) Small of Kittery and Stroudwater.

It is generally agreed that Francis² Small, born probably in 1625,⁶ settled his family in Dover, New Hampshire, but conducted trade with the native population throughout Maine. He established his family first, in 1657, near Stroudwater in what was to become Portland, and later, by 1668, joined his father Edward in Kittery, where he was living when he bought the immense expanse of land known as the Ossipee Tract from the Indian sachem known as "Captain Sandy." When the Indian wars broke out, Francis resisted the pressure to move for a while, but ultimately fled the Maine district. Only one of his adult sons, Samuel, remained behind in Kittery.⁷

As for Francis's other sons, Edward, the eldest, after residing a number of years in Dover, New Hampshire, became one of the founders of Chatham, on Cape Cod.⁸ Francis Jr. was for a time at Dover and Portsmouth, New Hampshire, thence moving to Truro on Cape Cod.⁹ Benjamin moved from Truro to Connecticut about the year 1711, where his descendants appear in Lebanon, Berlin, and elsewhere in the

⁴ Florence Hunt Libby Nelson, "Isaac Small and Susan Hobbs," TS (1983), MHS, call #G Sm18.4.

⁵ Uriel Whitney Small Papers, MHS Coll. 133, which includes correspondence and genealogical notes compiled by Uriel Whitney Small and Beulah Small on the descendants of Edward Small. Sadly, only one of what must have been several volumes of the correspondence with Small descendants appears to have survived and precious few of these letters are germane to the Small families of Gray.

⁶ Francis, son of Edward Small, was bp. Biddeford, co. Devon, England, 6 Oct. 1625 (Biddeford, Devon, parish register [image, findmypast.com]).

⁷ Elizabeth Ring, *Maine in the Making of the Nation* (Camden, Maine, 1993), 19–23; Underhill, *Edward Small* [note 1], 1:207.

⁸ Underhill, *Edward Small* [note 1], 1:110–12.

⁹ Underhill, *Edward Small* [note 1], 1:125–26.

state.¹⁰ Daniel went to Truro, taking his aged parents with him. Until his death in 1714 or 1715 at about age 88, Francis resided with and was cared for by his son Daniel³ Small.¹¹

Hostilities with the Indians made it impossible to settle the Ossipee Tract for two generations, at which time descendants of two of Francis's sons, Samuel³ and Daniel³ Small, emerged as rival claimants to the Ossipee lands. Although Samuel's heirs ultimately prevailed after decades of legal wrangling, many descendants of Daniel had already moved to Maine in hopeful anticipation of inheriting a piece of Francis's Ossipee legacy. The progeny of these two brothers, Samuel and Daniel, gave rise to most bearers of the Small surname in Maine today. Although descendants of both Samuel and Daniel ultimately settled in Gray, the first of Daniel's descendants to reside in the town, Elisha Small Jr. of Truro, Massachusetts, and Cape Elizabeth, Maine, did not arrive until after 1790. His family and progeny have been treated elsewhere.¹² All persons holding the Small surname in Gray prior to 1790 may be presumed to be descendants of Samuel³ Small.

Samuel, had two sons, Samuel Small [Jr.] and Joseph Small (treated below). Samuel [Jr.] ultimately settled in Scarborough leaving many descendants in Scarborough and Limington. He is among the best documented of Samuel's children and receives his own chapter in Underhill's work.¹³ A discussion of his progeny is beyond the scope of this article.

THE SMALL FAMILY OF GRAY, MAINE

1 **JOSEPH⁴ SMALL** (*Samuel³, Francis², Edward¹*) was born in Kittery, Maine, 3 December 1702.¹⁴ He died, probably in Falmouth, between 22 May 1772 and 28 May 1774.¹⁵ He married first in Kittery, 12 April 1722, MARY LIBBY,¹⁶ daughter of David and Eleanor (—) Libby of Kittery.¹⁷ She was born say 1700,¹⁸ and died before 4 December 1752 when Joseph married second in Scarborough, Maine,

¹⁰ Underhill, *Edward Small* [note 1], 1:139–54.

¹¹ Underhill, *Edward Small* [note 1], 1:154–55.

¹² Thomas W. Frank, "Elisha Small Jr. of Provincetown and Truro, Massachusetts, and Cape Elizabeth and Gray, Maine," *The Maine Genealogist* 33(2011):21–34.

¹³ Underhill, *Edward Small* [note 1], 1:231–65.

¹⁴ Joseph Crook Anderson II and Lois Ware Thurston, *Vital Records of Kittery, Maine, to the Year 1892* (Camden, Maine, 1991), 29.

¹⁵ Joseph Small Sr. transferred his Stroudwater farm to his sons Joseph Jr. and James on 22 May 1772 (Cumberland Co. Deeds, 7:392). Joseph was dead by 28 May 1774 when his heirs were listed among the proprietors of the Ossipee lands (Underhill, *Edward Small* [note 1], 3:1646–47). His son Joseph was listed without the designation "Jr."

¹⁶ Anderson & Thurston, *Kittery VRs* [note 14], 48.

¹⁷ Charles T. Libby, *The Libby Family in America, 1602–1881* (Portland, 1882), 31–32.

¹⁸ Three children of David and Eleanor Libby were recorded in Kittery: Ephraim, b. 2 Feb 1701/2, Eleanor, b. 21 June 1705, and Abigail, b. 28 Sept. 1707 (Anderson & Thurston, *Kittery VRs* [note 14], 33). Presumably Mary was an earlier child, born before the family moved to Kittery.

MARY (PICKERNELL) FOGG.¹⁹ She was born in Kittery, 20 October 1708, daughter of James and Lydia (Nelson) Pickernell,²⁰ and died after 5 November 1782, when as a resident of Falmouth she released dower when her stepsons Joseph Small [Jr.] and James Small sold land that had belonged to their father, Joseph Small [Sr].²¹ Mary had married first in Kittery, 28 November 1727, Seth Fogg.²² Seth was born in Kittery in December 1701, a son of Daniel and Hannah (Libby) Fogg.²³ He died in Scarborough after 3 September 1748, when he made his will, and before 18 October 1748, when the will was probated.²⁴ The will names his wife Mary and children Seth, Timothy, James, Lydia, and Mary Fogg. One of the appraisers of Seth Fogg's inventory was Samuel⁴ Small, brother of Joseph.²⁵

Joseph⁴ Small was still "of Kittery" on 20 February 1743 when he sold the twenty-nine-acre family homestead,²⁶ but by 1744 he had moved to his grandfather's place of residence in Stroudwater where, on 20 September 1748, he purchased thirty acres of land from Boston land speculator Samuel Waldo. On this property he established his homestead farm.²⁷ The house he built there, a "simple, one-story structure with garret," was still standing in 1985.²⁸

Joseph Small held a variety of minor offices in Falmouth, including fence viewer, field driver, hog reeve, and keeper of the pound.²⁹ A 1757 Falmouth militia list names him as a sergeant in Capt. Samuel Skillings's Stroudwater company of

¹⁹ "Records of the First Congregational Church in Scarborough, Maine," *Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder* [MHGR] 3(1886):86. The identity of the Joseph Small who married Mary (Pickernell) Fogg has been a source of great confusion over the years. Underhill (as well as hundreds of online family trees copying her) claimed that he was Joseph Small [Jr.] (Underhill, *Edward Small* [note 1], 1:215), but Joseph [Jr.] was born in Jan. 1722/3 and was nearly 15 years younger than Mary. Furthermore, Cumberland Co. Deeds, 11:553, make it clear that Joseph [Jr.] was unmarried in 1782. In that deed, executed by Joseph and his brother James Small, James signed with his wife Abigail, whereas no wife signed with Joseph, indicating Joseph was then unmarried.

²⁰ Anderson & Thurston, *Kittery VRs* [note 14], 37; Sybil Noyes, Charles Thornton Libby, and Walter Goodwin Davis, *Genealogical Dictionary of Maine and New Hampshire* (Portland, 1928–39), 552.

²¹ Cumberland Co. Deeds, 11:553.

²² Anderson & Thurston, *Kittery VRs* [note 14], 55. See also Mrs. Horace Fogg, *Genealogy of the Fogg Family* (Lewiston, Maine, 1903), 24.

²³ Anderson & Thurston, *Kittery VRs* [note 14], 29; *Gen. Dict. Maine & N.H.* [note 20], 235.

²⁴ William M. Sargent, *Maine Wills, 1640–1760* (Portland, 1887), 587–88.

²⁵ York Co. Probate Records, 7:264.

²⁶ Underhill, *Edward Small* [note 1], 1:213, citing York Co. Deeds, 24:153.

²⁷ Underhill, *Edward Small* [note 1], 1:213–14, citing York Co. Deeds, 27:135. Joseph⁴ Small's presence in Stroudwater by 1744 is indicated by entries from 1744 and 1745 in the account book of Stroudwater merchant Nathaniel Knight, charging Joseph Small and his son Joseph Small Jr. for sundry goods and services (Leonard Bond Chapman, *Grandpa's Scrapbook* [Bowie, Md., 2001], 35, citing *Deering News*, 6 April 1895).

²⁸ Myrtle Kittridge Lovejoy, *This Was Stroudwater (1727–1860)* (Portland, 1985), 84–92 and shown on the second leaf of (unpaginated) photographs. See also Underhill, *Edward Small* [note 1], 1:214.

²⁹ Lovejoy, *This Was Stroudwater* [note 28], 88.

scouts. His sons Joseph Small “Jr.,” David Small, and Daniel Small were all serving as privates in the same unit.³⁰

A Stroudwater Parish Congregational church tax list of 1765 provides some insight into the economic circumstances of the Smalls of Stroudwater. Joseph Small, his son Daniel, and his son James were taxed. Inexplicably, neither Joseph Jr. nor David appear on the list. Only Joseph, the patriarch, and his son Daniel owned real estate and Daniel’s net worth was twice that of his father’s.³¹ In terms of wealth, the Smalls were close to the median net worth of their neighbors.³²

On 4 August 1777, it was determined that one fifth of the Ossipee lands was to be split among the “heirs and assigns of Joseph Small, late of Falmouth.”³³ On 19 November 1779, Joseph Small [Jr.] sold all his interest in the Ossipee Lands “to my brother James Small, of Falmouth.”³⁴ By 10 November 1784, certain lands had been apportioned to James Frost (husband of sister Eleanor Small) “for the family of Joseph Small.”³⁵ By 20 September 1786, land had also been apportioned to brother Daniel and brothers-in-law Nathan Chick and Peter Cobb.³⁶ Among them, Joseph’s heirs had inherited one fifth of the total area of what is now Newfield, Cornish, and Limington, but it wasn’t exactly a windfall; squatter disputes, rival claims, and additional encumbrances took years to resolve.³⁷ Money came to the Small heirs eventually, but it came haltingly, in dribs and drabs, over the course of decades.

It is curious, given their vested interest in the Ossipee lands and the Limington area, that the Small brothers would have chosen to move to Gray, instead of their newly inherited property, but, beginning with brothers Daniel and David, who blazed a trail there before the Revolution, all the Small brothers eventually moved to Gray. The New Boston plantation was established in the area that would become Gray in 1735, but it attracted few settlers until after relations with the Indians im-

³⁰ Mass. Archives Collection, 95B:451 [DGS #7705805, image 729]. This roster was mistranscribed by Leonard Chapman to show Joseph Small as a lieutenant rather than a sergeant (Chapman, *Grandpa’s Scrapbook* [note 27], 46).

³¹ Chapman, *Grandpa’s Scrapbook* [note 27], 89–90. For real estate, Daniel was assessed 18s. 9d. and his father was assessed 10s. 10d. For personal estate Daniel was assessed 6s. 4d.; Joseph 1s. 6d.; James 1s. 2d.; and “Thomas” Small [perhaps an error, his identity unknown] 2d. For perspective, a two-story house would have been assessed a tax of 15s.

³² Of over 100 persons taxed, 68 were property owners. Of the 68, 16 were assessed more than £1 for property, 34 were assessed 10s. or more, and 18 were assessed less than 10s. Both Joseph and Daniel fell into the middle group.

³³ Robert L. Taylor, *History of Limington, Maine* [Bowie, Md., 1991], 15. Underhill is the source for most of Taylor’s description of the Ossipee transactions, but his is a more succinct and readable telling.

³⁴ Underhill, *Edward Small* [note 1], 1:215, citing York Co. Deeds, 46:149.

³⁵ Taylor, *History of Limington* [note 33], 15.

³⁶ Taylor, *History of Limington* [note 33], 15.

³⁷ Taylor, *History of Limington* [note 33], 18.

proved around 1759.³⁸ In the 1760s the number of settlers increased rapidly, and by the late 1770s the population was large enough to petition for incorporation. Gray, named after Thomas Gray, an early and active proprietor, was incorporated 19 June 1778.³⁹ Before the time of Gray's incorporation, the proprietors divided the available land into four divisions, each division comprised of sixty- or one-hundred-acre lots.⁴⁰ Cumberland County deeds from this period exist, as does a (very incomplete) list of the earliest lot owners in Gray.⁴¹ A correlation of recorded deeds bearing the surname Small in Gray or New Boston between 1770 and 1790 with the list of lot owners enables the identification of many of the earliest Small settlers in Gray. Recognizing that deeds were occasionally recorded long after (sometimes many years after) they were signed, all recorded Small deeds for Gray have been examined and all those signed before 1800 have been considered. All of Joseph⁴ Small's four adult sons are claimed in one or more secondary sources to have lived in Gray, so each is examined in detail below. All females of the surname Small marrying in Gray before 1790 were likely granddaughters of Joseph and Mary (Libby) Small. Their identities and marriages will be documented as available records allow.

Children of Joseph⁴ and Mary (Libby) Small, all but James recorded in Kittery:⁴²

- i JOSEPH⁵ SMALL, b. 6 Jan. 1722/3, d. prob. Gray, between 1790 and 1800;⁴³ unmarried. Few details of Joseph's personal life are known, but it is apparent that he did not always enthusiastically observe the Sabbath. In April 1770 Joseph Small, yeoman of Falmouth, was fined by the County Commissioners because for "the space

³⁸ The sixth and final Anglo-Abenaki war, known as the Seven Years, or French and Indian War, had ended by 1760.

³⁹ George T. Hill, *History, Records, and Recollections of Gray, Maine* (Portland, 1978), 8.

⁴⁰ The 1st and 2nd divisions were laid out in 1737, while the 3rd and 4th divisions were completed in 1784 (email correspondence between Debi Curry, Gray Historical Society, and Thomas W. Frank, dated 26 Aug. 2019).

⁴¹ Hill, *Recollections of Gray* [note 39], 361, "Appendix II, Lot Numbers and Owners."

⁴² Anderson & Thurston, *Kittery VRs* [note 14], 64.

⁴³ Joseph was living 5 Nov. 1782, when he and his brother James purchased the Cummings farm in Gray (Cumberland Co. Deeds, 51:334). Although Joseph was not enumerated as a head of household in Gray in 1790, 4 males aged 16 and over were counted in James Small's household (*Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790: Maine* [Washington, 1908], 19, col. c). As will be shown, James had two sons who could have been 16 or over in 1790, so James, Joseph, and James's two sons presumably account for the four older males in the household. Two "Joseph Smalls" are indeed enumerated in the 1790 census in Maine, but both are easily distinguished from this Joseph of Falmouth and Gray. One resided in Plantation #4 West of Machias [Steuben], Washington Co. (*ibid.*, 53, col. c), and the other in Bowdoin, Lincoln Co. (*ibid.*, 35, col. a). For these other Josephs, see Underhill, *Edward Small* [note 1], 1:129, and Darryl B. Lamson and Leonard F. Tibbetts, *Early Narraguagus River Families of Washington County, Maine*, 2 vols. (2002). No extra male of Joseph's age was living in the household of James Small in 1800, suggesting Joseph was deceased by that date (James Small household, 1800 U.S. Census, Gray, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 120). Joseph cannot be accounted for elsewhere. The Joseph Small enumerated in Gray in 1800 was the much younger son of James (Joseph Small household, 1800 U.S. Census, Gray, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 122).

of three months [he] did absent himself from the publick worship of God on the Lord's Days in evil example to others."⁴⁴

On 22 May 1772, Joseph Small [Sr.], "in consideration of the parental love & affection which I have & do bear unto my well-beloved sons Joseph Small & James Small both of Falmouth aforesaid, yeomen, (having made provision for my other children already)," sold his farm in Stroudwater.⁴⁵ Ten years later, Joseph [Jr.] and James sold the property to Capt. Jesse Partridge and "pushed on to join their brother [David] in Gray."⁴⁶ The deed to Partridge was signed the same day, 5 Nov. 1782, that they together purchased "in equal halves, without any advantage to be taken by survivorship" the 60-acre lot #33, 1st division, in Gray "with the house and barn and orchard on the same" from Daniel and Mary Cummings of Gray for £266 13s. 4d.⁴⁷ Joseph presumably resided with his brother James in Gray until his death.

- ii MARY SMALL, b. 26 June 1724, d. Falmouth, before 19 Oct. 1796, when her son-in-law Jonathan Thompson, tailor, was appointed administrator of her estate;⁴⁸ m. (int.) Kittery, 8 Jan. 1742/3, NATHAN CHICK of Kittery,⁴⁹ son of Richard and Martha (Lord) Chick of Kittery.⁵⁰
- 2 iii DAVID SMALL, b. 19 June 1726; m. SARAH KNIGHT.
- iv ISAAC SMALL, b. 28 Feb. 1727/8, d. Kittery, Feb 1731/2.⁵¹
 - v ELIZABETH SMALL, b. 18 March 1729/30, living 22 March 1774 when she released dower on a deed made by her husband;⁵² m. (int.) Falmouth, 25 June 1749, PETER COBB both of Falmouth,⁵³ b. Falmouth, 4 Feb. 1720, son of Samuel and Abigail (—) Cobb of Falmouth.⁵⁴
- 3 vi DANIEL SMALL, b. 17 Nov. 1731; m. (1) SARAH NASON, (2) MARY DYER.
- vii ELEANOR SMALL, b. 28 Aug 1733, living in Falmouth, 3 March 1795, when she acknowledged a deed;⁵⁵ m. (1) (int.) Falmouth, 13 April 1751, EDWARD CHAP-

⁴⁴ Cumberland Co. Commissioners' Records, 1761–1857, 1:312–13 [DGS #7857326, image 165]. Lovejoy, *This Was Stroudwater* [note 28], 88, writes that Joseph Small [Sr.] was also once "arrested" for non-attendance at church. Her source is not cited.

⁴⁵ Cumberland Co. Deeds, 7:392.

⁴⁶ Cumberland Co. Deeds, 11:553; Lovejoy, *This Was Stroudwater* [note 28], 88.

⁴⁷ Cumberland Co. Deeds, 51:334.

⁴⁸ York Co. Probate Records, #2942 [DGS #7315281, images 425–47]. Though Mary died in Falmouth, she left property to be probated in York Co. The division of her estate, dated 11 May 1797 [images 433–36], identifies her 9 children as: Nathan Chick, Peter Chick, Eunice wife of Job Foss, Ephraim Chick, Elizabeth wife of Azariah Boody, Sarah wife of Jonathan Nason, Abigail (deceased) wife of Nicholas Cobb, Martha wife of Jonathan Adams, and Mary wife of Jonathan Thompson.

⁴⁹ Anderson & Thurston, *Kittery VRs* [note 14], 215.

⁵⁰ "Beloved son Nathan" was named in the will of Richard Chick of Kittery, dated 19 Dec. 1735 (Sargent, *Maine Wills* [note 24], 390–93; *Gen. Dict. Maine & N.H.* [note 20], 140).

⁵¹ Anderson & Thurston, *Kittery VRs* [note 14], 64.

⁵² Cumberland Co. Deeds, 11:70.

⁵³ Falmouth VRs [DGS #7724782, image 687].

⁵⁴ Falmouth VRs [DGS #7724782, image 255].

⁵⁵ Cumberland Co. Deeds, 22:226. In this transaction, Eleanor Frost of Falmouth, "formerly the relict of Edward Chapman, late of said Falmouth, husbandman," sold to Simon Chapman of Falmouth 5 acres of land "which land derived to me from my son Nathaniel Chapman late of Falmouth, deceased, and which he purchased of Nathaniel Knight and Priscilla his wife."

MAN,⁵⁶ son of Edward and Abigail (Broughton) Chapman,⁵⁷ m. (2) Falmouth, 8 Jan. 1778, as his 2nd wife, JAMES FROST,⁵⁸ bp. Berwick, Maine, 6 May 1739, son of William and Love (Butler) Frost,⁵⁹ d. Limington, Maine, 22 July 1798, aged 59y.⁶⁰ James Frost m. (1) Greenland, N.H., 24 Sept. 1767, Love Wingate.⁶¹

4 viii JAMES SMALL, b. say 1735; m. (1) ABIGAIL SWETT, (2) REBECCA GILKEY.

2 **DAVID⁵ SMALL** (*Joseph⁴, Samuel³, Francis², Edward¹*) was born in Kittery, 18 June 1726. He died in Bakerstown Plantation [now Poland and Minot] after October 1794, when he was involved in a debt case,⁶² and before April 1799, when Sarah Small of Poland, widow, filed a plea of replevin against Bezaleel Loring, “a Deputy of the Sheriff.”⁶³ He married SARAH KNIGHT, their marriage intentions recorded in Falmouth, 25 December 1748.⁶⁴ She was born, reportedly 17 March 1728, and was baptized at the First Church in Scarborough, 25 August 1728, daughter of Nathaniel and Priscilla (Babb) Knight.⁶⁵ Sarah Small of Poland, widow, was alive in April 1800, but her date of death is not certain.⁶⁶ Her father, Nathaniel Knight, was a merchant of Stroudwater with whom the Small family did business.⁶⁷

⁵⁶ Falmouth VRs [DGS #7724782, image 691].

⁵⁷ Son Edward named in the will of Edward Chapman, housewright of Falmouth, dated 3 Jan. 1750/1 (*Maine Wills* [note 24], 675); Edward Chapman and Abigail Broughton m. (int.) Kittery, 14 Oct. 1725 (Anderson & Thurston, *Kittery VRs* [note 14], 92).

⁵⁸ Judith Holbrook Kelley and Clayton Rand Adams, *Marriage Returns of Cumberland County, Maine, Prior to 1892* (Rockport, Maine, 1998), 26. James Frost served as an agent for Joseph [Jr.] and James Small in the prosecution of their claim to the Ossipee lands [note 35].

⁵⁹ Joseph Crook Anderson II, *Records of the First and Second Churches of Berwick, Maine* (Rockport, Maine, 1999), 49; Everett S. Stackpole, *Old Kittery and Her Families* (Lewiston, Maine, 1903), 428.

⁶⁰ Robert L. Taylor, *Early Families of Limington, Maine* (Bowie, Md., 1991), 125.

⁶¹ Priscilla Hammond, “Vital Records of Greenland, New Hampshire” [TS, Concord, N.H., 1938], 3 [digital copy at familysearch.org].

⁶² Cumberland Co. Court of Common Pleas, 1:498 [DGS #5668583, image 509].

⁶³ Cumberland Co. Court of Common Pleas, 6:216 [DGS #5668644, image 222]. Replevin is a legal action asking for the return of personal property held by another person without permission.

⁶⁴ Falmouth VRs [DGS #7724782, image 686].

⁶⁵ Her birth is given in Leonard B. Chapman, “The Mast Industry of Old Falmouth,” *Collections and Proceedings of the Maine Historical Society*, 2nd series, vol. 7 (Portland, 1896), 393; her baptism in “Records of the First Congregational Church in Scarborough, Maine,” MHGR 1(1884): 112; Nathaniel Knight and Priscilla Babb m. Greenland, N.H., 26 Nov 1724 (Hammond, “Greenland VRs” [note 61], 42). Two of Priscilla Babb’s brothers also moved to Scarborough about 1728 (*Gen. Dict. of Maine & N.H.*, 71). Chapman incorrectly identified Nathaniel Knight’s wife as Priscilla “Berry.” Nonetheless, Chapman provides what appears to be a complete list of Nathaniel and Priscilla’s children. Chapman borrowed Nathaniel Knight’s account book from a direct descendant “Miss Ruth E. Knight of Auburn,” which may have been his source for the children’s births.

⁶⁶ Cumberland Co. Court of Common Pleas, 6:216 [DGS #5668644, image 222]. Sarah was alive when the action commenced in April 1799 and through continuances to April 1800 but in Oct. 1800 neither party appeared in court, perhaps suggesting Sarah had died.

⁶⁷ Lovejoy (*This Was Stroudwater* [note 28], 88), citing Nathaniel Knight’s account book, quotes a 1747 entry describing labor performed by “Mr. Joseph Small himself . . . and his son, David.”

David Small's ancestry is established in an "old Power of Attorney" made in 1773 by "David Small of New Boston" [Gray] in which he identified himself as "the son of Joseph, who was a son of Samuel, who was a son of Francis."⁶⁸ In 1767 David Small of Falmouth, yeoman, bought forty acres "at a place called Deer Hill near Ammoncongin" [now Westbrook].⁶⁹ This land was close to the thirty-acre property "near Stroudwater River in Falmouth" on which Joseph⁴ Small lived for many years, "surrounded by his sons and sons-in-law."⁷⁰ In 1770 David Small "of Falmouth, yeoman," with his wife Sarah relinquishing dower, sold off twelve of the forty acres at Deer Hill.⁷¹ He was already "of New Boston" by 5 March 1773 when he sold the remainder of his Deer Hill property.⁷²

David Small, yeoman of New Boston, was sued for an unpaid debt in March 1774.⁷³ Two years later in 1776, David Small "of Warren . . . formerly called New Boston, yeoman," and his wife, Sarah, and Edward Ryan of Lewiston, sold lot 30 in the first division of lands in Gray to Jedidiah Preble of Falmouth, Esq.⁷⁴ Beginning in 1778 and continuing until his death, David Small was styled "gentleman." The change in status most likely occurred when David Small of New Boston was commissioned first lieutenant in the Fourth Company of the Fourth Cumberland County Regiment in September 1777.⁷⁵

In Washington's army as in the British army, military law required that officers be "gentlemen" and, as the Continental Army was mobilized, "too few authentic, wealthy, and obviously recognizable gentlemen were available to meet the military's need for officers; ambitious young men stepped into the breach, welcoming the opportunity for social mobility."⁷⁶ At age 50, David Small could hardly have

⁶⁸ Nelson, "Isaac Small and Susan Hobbs" [note 4]. Nelson personally saw this document, but recent attempts to locate it have been unsuccessful.

⁶⁹ Cumberland Co. Deeds, 5:93.

⁷⁰ Underhill, *Edward Small* [note 1], 1:214.

⁷¹ Cumberland Co. Deeds, 5:298.

⁷² Cumberland Co. Deeds, 8:519.

⁷³ Cumberland Co. Court of Common Pleas, 4:207–8 [DGS #5668586, images 212–13].

⁷⁴ Cumberland Co. Deeds, 8:488. According to the list of early lot owners (Hill, *Recollections of Gray* [note 39], 361), lot 30 belonged to Samuel Hewes and later a man named "Heaney," though, given the early date of the Small-Ryan deed, it seems likely that Small and Ryan owned the property before Hewes.

⁷⁵ Muster Rolls of the Revolutionary War, 1776–1833, Militia Officers, Mass. Archives, 28:37 [DGS #8062224, image 65]. The index gives the month of David Small's commissioning as Dec., but the document clearly indicates Sept. David Small's immediate commander was Capt. Jonas Stevens of Gray, patriarch of a family that had moved from Townsend, Mass., to Gray and which would eventually be one of the founding families of Norway, Maine. As shown below, one of David Small's daughters probably married Jonas Stevens's son Joel Stevens.

⁷⁶ Elizabeth L. Hillman, "Gentlemen Under Fire: The U.S. Military and Conduct Unbecoming," *Law & Inequality: A Journal of Theory and Practice* 26(2008):14–15. Hillman cites Caroline Cox, *A Proper Sense of Honor: Service and Sacrifice in George Washington's Army* (Chapel Hill, N.C., 2004) for her historical perspective on the development of the Army officer class. See also Harold E. Selesky, ed., "Commissioned Officers," *Encyclopedia of the American Revolution*, Li-

been considered “an ambitious young man,” but he apparently didn’t disdain his new moniker or the few privileges that came with it. Once a gentleman, always a gentleman, and on official documents former officers were entitled to style themselves as such regardless of the realities of their economic circumstances. Lieut. David Small last appears in military records on a muster roll dated 24 November 1778 in Gray.⁷⁷ No additional details of his military service are known.

On 22 September 1778, David Small of Gray, gentleman, sold the sixty-acre lot 60 in the first division in Gray to Jedediah Cobb, mariner of Cape Elizabeth, with David’s wife, Sarah, relinquishing dower.⁷⁸ The land is described as “the same sixty acres which I purchased of David Small,” an apparent error as no other adult David Small lived in Gray that early. The deed does not say when this prior transaction took place and, apparently, the earlier deed was not recorded. Although speculative, perhaps the earlier seller “David” should have read “Daniel.” The last record of David’s brother Daniel in Gray was in 1769. It is possible that sometime prior to 1773, Daniel sold all his property in Gray to David and moved away. Daniel, as will be shown, had returned to Falmouth by 1780.

On 30 October 1786, David Small of Gray, “Gentleman,” mortgaged lot 26 in the second division to Enoch Ilsley.⁷⁹ This transaction is the basis of a claim made in an unpublished Huston family typescript genealogy which states that “in 1786 [David Small] sold his land in Gray and moved to Minot, Maine.”⁸⁰ The wording of the deed, however, suggests David hoped not to move at all, expressing his intent to repay Ilsley within two years and remain in possession of his homestead. David probably remained on his Gray homestead until at least 1788 when, unable to settle his debt, he gave-up “quiet and peaceable possession” of the home he had built. Leaving Gray, he headed about twenty-five miles to the north and reestablished himself near the banks of the Little Androscoggin River in the eastern reaches of an area known as the Bakerstown Plantation, near a stretch of land which was to become aptly known as “Hardscrabble.”⁸¹ The Huston typescript is not completely

brary of Military History (Detroit, 2006): “Following the British tradition, an officer was a gentleman, and plenty of colonial young men aspired to be both. Washington was not impressed by the quality of men he met who wanted to become officers. In a letter to Congress in September 1776, he argued that only ‘Gentlemen of Character’ should be engaged. He felt officers should be the social superiors of the men they led to solidify and enforce military discipline. Wealthy or prominent men found it easier to secure commissions [than did] men of less obvious social worth.”

⁷⁷ Muster Rolls of the Revolutionary War, 1776–1833, Militia Officers, Mass. Archives, 43:65 [DGS #8092201, image 84].

⁷⁸ Cumberland Co. Deeds, 31:505.

⁷⁹ Cumberland Co. Deeds, 15:213.

⁸⁰ Tom and Marion Huston, “Small,” p. 2, Small Family vertical file, Robert L. Taylor, comp., Androscoggin Historical Society, Auburn, Maine. This unsourced typescript purports to show the descent of Lillian (Small) Huston from the immigrant Edward Small. David and Sarah (Knight) Small appear in the fifth generation.

⁸¹ This presumes that David Small had been residing on the land which his sons purchased upon his death, lot 94 in Bakerstown. Superimposing an early Bakerstown lot map on a detailed 1858

wrong in reporting that he “moved to Minot.” Poland in 1795, Minot in 1802, and other towns would be set off from Bakerstown Plantation.

What financial adversity would compel a sixty-year-old “gentleman” to give up his established home and move to a less populated locale that was struggling to establish itself? The answer is perhaps found in the court records. The very same month he mortgaged his homestead farm (October 1786), David Small had a sizable debt called in by Simeon Mayo of Boston, merchant, executor of the estate of Ebenezer Mayo of Falmouth.⁸² The debt was slightly over £65 pounds (about \$13,400 in contemporary U.S. dollars⁸³) and the untimely death of his creditor made it due on demand. The timing of the suit suggests that this financial setback, the first of several, may have been the “last straw” for David Small.

David Small was a resident of Bakerstown in October 1789 when he successfully sued and was unsuccessfully countersued by Jabez Matthews of Gray. The basis of the suit is unclear, although the countersuit involved an issue of “concession.”⁸⁴ David Small of Bakerstown is the only individual of that name in all of Maine on the 1790 Federal census. He presided over a household of one female and three males aged sixteen or over.⁸⁵ The census accounts for David and his two unmarried adult sons, Nathaniel and David Jr. No deed was recorded showing that David purchased land in Bakerstown and, though he continued to be styled “Gentleman” while residing there, he probably did not own the land on which he dwelled.⁸⁶

map of Androscoggin County locates this lot, the homestead farm of David and Nathaniel Small, in the vicinity of the northern end of the Hardscrabble Road in Poland, not far from Minot Corner (unrecorded “Bakerstown” map at the Minot Historical Society, courtesy of Senior Land Surveyor Charles L. Buker, PLS, of Minot, Maine; “A Topographical Map of Androscoggin County, Maine” (Philadelphia, Pa., 1858), Library of Congress digital map files, <www.loc.gov/resource/g3733a.1a000265/?r=-0.143,0.109,1.172,0.801,0>).

⁸² Cumberland Co. Court of Common Pleas, 1:120 [DGS #566858, image 125].

⁸³ U.K. Inflation Calculator, <<http://www.in2013dollars.com/1786-GBP-in-2017>>. According to this calculator, £65 in 1786 would translate to about £10,300 in 2020, or approximately \$13,400 at a sterling to dollar exchange rate of 1.3.

⁸⁴ Cumberland Co. Court of Common Pleas, 1:208–9 [DGS #5668583, image 212]. David’s son Isaac, who remained behind in Gray when his father moved to Bakerstown, and probable son-in-law John Nason, were named in Matthew’s countersuit. The reason for their inclusion in the countersuit is not stated, but in legal terms a concession is a right to undertake a specified activity for profit on another’s real property, e.g. a logging concession or a firewood concession. Perhaps in an unrecorded transaction, David provided a concession to Isaac Small and Nason, which was challenged by Matthews who may have owned the land covered by the concession.

⁸⁵ *Heads of Families, 1790: Maine* [note 43], 11, col. b.

⁸⁶ David Small of Bakerstown was named in several suits between 1789 and 1794 and he was always styled “gentleman” (Cumberland Co. Court of Common Pleas, 1:208, 404, 462, 498 [DGS #5668583, images 212, 411, 471, 509]). After his death, his sons together purchased a parcel of land (Cumberland Co. Deeds, 33:121). It was probably the same land on which they had been living with their father, lot 94, which today would be located in East Poland near the border with Auburn, in the vicinity of the Hardscrabble Road.

David Small's financial woes did not let up after his move to Bakerstown. In April and October 1794, he was successfully sued for a debt totaling £56, close to \$11,500 in modern terms.⁸⁷ How much of this he was able to pay is not recorded.

The Huston typescript claims that David Small died before 1838, "as in that year his estate was divided among his heirs."⁸⁸ This claim is incorrect and results from a conflation of different individuals named David Small belonging to different generations.⁸⁹ Although David's wife, Sarah, did not relinquish her dower rights in their Gray homestead, she is accounted for in David's household on the 1790 census and in court records showing that she was alive as late as 1800.⁹⁰

Children of David⁵ and Sarah (Knight) Small, possibly others:

- i ISAAC⁶ SMALL, b. prob. Stroudwater, say 1750,⁹¹ d. prob. Gray, 1814–20;⁹² m. Gray, 30 March 1773, SUSANNA HOBBS,⁹³ bp. Hopkinton, Mass., 26 May 1751, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Gilbert) Hobbs of Boston, Ipswich, and Hopkinton, Mass., and Gray, Maine,⁹⁴ d. prob. Gray, after 1810, when she is certainly the female aged 45 or over in Isaac's household, and possibly before 1813, when Isaac gifted the remainder of his homestead farm to his son Jeremiah without addressing her dower rights.⁹⁵ Isaac remained in Gray when his father removed to Bakerstown in 1788, to which his purchase of land in Gray in 1788 and 1791 and his enumeration there on the 1790 census will attest.⁹⁶ Nelson stated that the names of Isaac and Susan (Hobbs) Small's children were provided to her by one of Isaac's granddaughters. One may assume that Isaac's parentage was confirmed by the same source, but this is not clearly stated.⁹⁷ Additional support for David⁵ Small (1726) as Isaac's fa-

⁸⁷ Cumber Co. Court of Common Pleas, 1:462, 498 [DGS #5668583, images 471, 509].

⁸⁸ See note 80.

⁸⁹ The Huston typescript conflates David⁵ Small with his namesake son and conflates this son, who d. about 1838, with his nephew David Jr., son of Nathaniel Small.

⁹⁰ See note 66.

⁹¹ Assuming he was the eldest child and born a year after his parents' marriage. His father was resident in Stroudwater by 1750 so he likely would have been born there.

⁹² Isaac last appears on the census in 1810 (Isaac Small household, 1810 U.S. Census, Gray, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 263). He mortgaged lot 61 in the 3rd division of lands in Gray on 31 Jan. 1814 (Cumberland Co. Deeds, 72:278) and he is not found on the 1820 census, by which time he is presumed to have died.

⁹³ Nelson, "Gray, Maine Families" [note 3], image 568. Nelson cites the journal of Rev. Samuel Nash for this marriage record.

⁹⁴ *Vital Records of Hopkinton, Massachusetts, to the Year 1850* (Boston, 1911), 107; Nelson, "Isaac Small and Susan Hobbs" [note 4], p. 2, citing journal of Rev. Samuel Nash. Nelson erroneously states the Hobbs family originated in Holliston, Mass., when Hopkinton is correct.

⁹⁵ Isaac Small household, 1810 U.S. Census [note 92]; Isaac Small to Jeremiah Small, Cumberland Co. Deeds, 69:274.

⁹⁶ Cumberland Co. Deeds, 23:188 and 18:79; *Heads of Families, 1790: Maine* [note 43], 19, col. c.

⁹⁷ Nelson, "Isaac Small and Susan Hobbs" [note 4]. Nelson identified her source as a daughter of "Susan (Hobbs) Libby" [*sic*: actually Susan (Small) Libby]. Since her middle initial is written elsewhere as "H," perhaps her full maiden name was Susan Hobbs Small in which case Nelson may have intended to write "Susan Hobbs (Small) Libby." In any event, Nelson states the infor-

ther is found in the 1789 lawsuit filed by Jabez Matthews, gentleman of Gray, against David Small of Bakerstown, gentleman, Isaac Small of said Gray, yeoman, and John Nason of Bakerstown, yeoman.⁹⁸ The relationships of the defendants to one another are not explicitly stated, but the inclusion of Isaac of Gray and David of Bakerstown as joint defendants supports Nelson's claim that they were son and father, respectively. John Nason, as shown below, was probably David Small's son-in-law. Isaac and Susannah left numerous descendants who settled in the vicinity of Gray, Poland, Minot and Danville.⁹⁹

- ii (prob.) PRISCILLA SMALL, b. say 1752,¹⁰⁰ d. prob. after 1830, when she was likely the female, aged 80–90y, in the household of her son Samuel Nason;¹⁰¹ m. Gray, 6 Aug. 1772, JOHN NASON.¹⁰² David, Joseph, James, and possibly Daniel Small were the only Smalls in Gray at the time of Priscilla's marriage. Joseph never married, James did not marry until 1765, and Daniel, as will be shown, may have already left Gray by this date, so Priscilla was presumably a daughter of David and likely named for Sarah (Knight) Small's mother, Priscilla Babb. In support of this conclusion, John Nason of Bakerstown was co-defendant with David Small and David's son Isaac Small in the 1789 lawsuit.¹⁰³ Furthermore, John and Priscilla (Small) Nason owned property adjacent to that of David Small of Minot.¹⁰⁴ Priscilla wife of John Nason relinquished dower in Minot property conveyed by her husband John to her sons, 6 February 1805, proving that John and Priscilla Nason's family is the correctly identified household of that name in Minot.¹⁰⁵ Land records show that John Nason operated a grist mill in Bakerstown-Poland-Minot area where he lived with several sons.¹⁰⁶
- iii (poss.) MARY SMALL, b. say 1761, d. Norway, Maine, Oct. 1793;¹⁰⁷ m. Gray, 25 Dec. 1789, as his 2nd wife, JOEL STEVENS both of Gray,¹⁰⁸ b. Townsend, Mass., 20 June 1756, son of Jonas and Ruth (Farrar) Stevens,¹⁰⁹ d. Norway, 21 April 1850,

mation was provided to her "possibly thirty years ago." The Maine Historical Society dates her MS to ca. 1900, which would have had Nelson gathering the information about 1870. This is unlikely since Nelson was born in 1862. Most of Nelson's other manuscripts date to 1910–1920, so the information was probably gathered no earlier than 1890. Four of Andrew and Susan (Small) Libby's daughters were alive in 1890 and residing in Gray and Danville. Her source could have been any one of them. See *Libby Family in America* [note 17], 363–64.

⁹⁸ Cumberland Co. Court of Common Pleas, 1:208–9 [DGS #5668583, images 212–13].

⁹⁹ Nelson, "Isaac Small and Susan Hobbs" [note 4].

¹⁰⁰ Assuming age 20 at marriage.

¹⁰¹ Samuel Nason household, 1830 U.S. Census, Minot, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 259.

¹⁰² Nelson, "Gray, Maine Families" [note 2], image 568.

¹⁰³ Cumberland Co. Court of Common Pleas, 1:208–9 [DGS #5668583, image 212].

¹⁰⁴ Cumberland Co. Deeds, 84:551.

¹⁰⁵ Cumberland Co. Deeds, 44:493.

¹⁰⁶ Cumberland Co. Deeds 84:551, 149:254, dated 19 Sept. 1819 and 22 June 1836, respectively.

¹⁰⁷ Dr. Osgood N. Bradbury, *Norway in the Forties*, ed. Rev. Don L. McAllister (Norway, Maine, 1986), 80–81.

¹⁰⁸ Howard G. Black, Jr., *Vital Records of Gray, Maine, to the Year 1930* (Bowie, Md., 2004), 174.

¹⁰⁹ Henry C. Hallowell, *Vital Records of Townsend, Massachusetts* (Boston, 1992), 216; his parents m. 13 Dec. 1750 in *ibid.*, 16.

aged 94y 10m.¹¹⁰ Mary is placed in David⁵ Small's family according to the same rationale applied to Priscilla above. She may have been named for her grandmother, Mary (Libby) Small. The connection of the Small and Stevens families goes back at least as far as the Revolutionary War, when David Small served as a lieutenant in the militia company captained by Jonas Stevens, Joel's father.¹¹¹

- iv (prob.) LUCY SMALL, b. [calc.] Sept. 1763, d. 10 April 1852, aged 88y 7m, and bur. in Mountain View Cemetery, Auburn;¹¹² m. Gray, 27 Nov. 1780, DANIEL MOODY of Scarborough,¹¹³ bp. Scarborough 2nd Church, 8 Oct. 1758, son of Daniel and Hannah (Woodbury) Moody,¹¹⁴ d. Minot, 23 April 1811.¹¹⁵ Lucy is assigned to David⁵ Small's family because of naming patterns and familial associations. Lucy named a son David.¹¹⁶ This son David married Sarah Small, his first cousin and a granddaughter of David and Sarah (Knight) Small through their son Nathaniel.¹¹⁷ In 1790 Daniel Moody was enumerated in Gray, adjacent to Lucy's presumed brother Issac Small.¹¹⁸ Lucy and Daniel were of Pejepscot (later Danville now Auburn) by 1809.¹¹⁹ Lucy remained in Danville in the household of her son David until her death in 1852.¹²⁰
- v NATHANIEL SMALL, b. prob. Falmouth, ca. 1768, d. 9 Dec. 1824, aged 56y, and bur. in Evergreen Cemetery, Auburn;¹²¹ m. Minot, 15 Dec. 1796, MARY/POLLY NEVENS of Minot,¹²² b. Poland, 2 Oct. 1771, daughter of John and Mary (Ring) Nevens,¹²³ d. 13 Jan. 1852 and bur. adjacent to husband in Evergreen Cemetery, Auburn.¹²⁴

¹¹⁰ Gravestone photo, Norway Center Cemetery, findagrave.com #116401074.

¹¹¹ Muster Rolls of the Revolutionary War, 1776–1833, Militia Officers, Mass. Archives, 43:65 [DGS #8092201, image 84].

¹¹² Gravestone photo, findagrave.com #43075488.

¹¹³ Black, *Gray VRs* [note 108], 174.

¹¹⁴ “[W[i]do[w] Hannah Moodey’s Child named Dan^l [baptized]” 8 Oct. 1758, William M. Sargent, transcriber, “The Church Book belonging to Dunstan in Scarborough,” MS, 1877 [MHS Coll. 1232], p. 42. Daniel Moody of Scarborough and Hannah Woodbury of Falmouth m. (int.) Falmouth, 25 Feb. 1757 (Falmouth VRs [DGS #7724782, image 701]).

¹¹⁵ Revolutionary War Pension Application #W24002.

¹¹⁶ David Small identified himself as Lucy's son in a deposition made in support of his mother's Revolutionary War pension application [note 115].

¹¹⁷ Joseph C. Anderson II, *Early Vital Records of Minot, Maine* (Rockport, Maine, 2005), 89; Cumberland Co. Deeds, 162:25, records the sale of land inherited by the 9 surviving children of Nathaniel Small, thereby establishing that Sarah (Small) Moody was the daughter of Nathaniel Small of Minot.

¹¹⁸ *Heads of Families, 1790: Maine* [note 43], 19, col. c.

¹¹⁹ Cumberland Co. Deeds, 55:473, Daniel Moody of Pejepscot to Joseph E. Foxcroft of New Gloucester, 2 Jan. 1809.

¹²⁰ David Small household, 1850 U.S. Census, Danville, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 90B. Lucy Moody, aged 87, was living in the household.

¹²¹ Gravestone photo, findagrave.com #46510715.

¹²² Anderson, *Early Minot VRs* [note 117], 1.

¹²³ “Early Vital Records of Poland, Maine,” *The New England Historical and Genealogical Register* [NEHGR] 88(1934):68–69; her parents m. (int.) Gloucester, Mass., 2 Nov. 1767 (*Vital Records of Gloucester, Massachusetts, to the End of the Year 1849*, 3 vols. [Topsfield and Salem, Mass., 1917–24], 2:384).

¹²⁴ Gravestone photo, findagrave.com #46510740.

vi DAVID SMALL [Jr.], b. say 1770,¹²⁵ d. Minot, 3 Nov. 1824;¹²⁶ m. (int.) Minot, 6 Nov. 1795, JANE GLOVER of Poland,¹²⁷ b. 1772, prob. daughter of John and Elizabeth (Matthews) Glover of Nottingham West, N.H., and New Gloucester, Maine,¹²⁸ d. 1848 and buried in Morse Cemetery, Greene.¹²⁹ In 1800 a deed was signed conveying the 200-acre lot #94 from the proprietors of Poland jointly to David and Nathaniel Small of Poland, yeomen.¹³⁰ The local taker of the 1800 census unusually enumerated them as joint heads of household. They presided over a household of seven—their wives, and two boys and one girl under 10.¹³¹ David was no longer styled “Jr.,” since his father, David Sr., was then deceased. Although both David and Nathaniel were married by 1800, the absence of a third female in the household is consistent with Sarah (Knight) Small’s possible date of death prior to Oct 1800.¹³²

(to be continued)

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¹²⁵ Assuming age 25 at marriage. In both the 1800 and 1810 censuses, David was listed in the 26–44 age category (David and Nat[haniel] Small household, 1800 U.S. Census, Poland, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 208; David Small household, 1810 U.S. Census, Minot, Cumberland Co., Maine, p. 364). These narrow his birth year to the 1766–74 period.

¹²⁶ Anderson, *Early Minot VRs* [note 117], 282. David is presumably buried next to his wife in Morse Cemetery, Greene, but there is no marker.

¹²⁷ Anderson, *Early Minot VRs* [note 126], 2.

¹²⁸ John Glover, “Gentleman” owned considerable land in the New Gloucester-Bakerstown area as several newspaper advertisements and recorded deeds reveal. He placed an advertisement on 17 Feb. 1812 in the *Portland Gazette* (p. 4) to sell “2000 acres of wild land situated between Gray and Raymondstown.” John was one of only two Glovers in the area comprehending Cumberland Co. in 1790. His presumptive daughter Jane was possibly named after her paternal grandmother Jane (Burns) Glover (Robert Glover, et.al., *Genealogy of the Glovers of Nottingham West and Hudson in New Hampshire* [the author, 2007]). A Robert Glover who was living in Shephardsfield (now Hebron, Oxford Co.) in 1790 is well documented and did not have a daughter named Jane (Anna Glover, *John Glover of Dorchester and his Descendants* [Boston, 1867], 397). John Glover of New Gloucester and Elizabeth Matthews of Falmouth m. Falmouth, 22 Oct. 1767 (Kelley and Adams, *Cumberland Co. Marriage Returns* [note 58], 10). John is also the only Glover entered in the Minot vital records, his death being recorded there on 17 Sept. 1824. His wife Elizabeth’s death was recorded a year later on 16 Feb. 1825 (Anderson, *Early Minot VRs* [note 126], 282).

¹²⁹ Her inscription reads “Jane Small, Born 1772, Died 1848” (Gravestone photo, findagrave.com #36015277).

¹³⁰ Cumberland Co. Deeds, 33:121.

¹³¹ See note 125.

¹³² See note 66. The official enumeration day of the 1800 census was 4 August. All questions asked were supposed to refer to that date. So Mary (Knight) Small may have died between April and Aug. 1800.

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