

HISTORY OF FAYETTE

By

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Edited and Completed by

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EDITOR'S NOTE

For many years Mr. Joseph H. Underwood was engaged in gathering material for a *History of Fayette*. He undertook this project with a sense of obligation to his native town. He had a gift for research and as he once wrote to a friend he found real satisfaction and keen pleasure in it. It is deeply to be regretted that he was unable to complete the work for which he was so admirably fitted. Toward the end of his life he requested that I finish the work which he had begun. I felt deeply honored and have been happy to try to comply with his wish. I, too, feel a debt to Fayette. It is the town in which my father was born and it was, from the early days of its history, the home of three generations of our family.

The Preface and chapters one to six were written by Mr. Underwood. Had he lived to put them in book form he would undoubtedly have made some revisions. It has seemed best to publish his work essentially as it left his pen. The valuable Genealogical Records and the list of Revolutionary Soldiers are his work also.

It is impossible to mention by name each one of the many people who has helped in the preparation of this book. I hope, however, that this word of sincere appreciation will be regarded as a personal word of thanks.

RUSSELL C. TUCK

PREFACE

In this town history of Fayette, Maine accuracy and exhaustive treatment are sincerely attempted. These two attributes of a history are always relative in their meaning, for absolutism in such productions is humanly impossible. Recent research and Government publications, such as Revolutionary Rolls and the United States Census of 1790, offer opportunities which more remote years denied. For this reason the author feels an added responsibility.

Four chapters are introduced which might be termed collateral matter: "The Plymouth Company," "Old Surveys and Surveys," "Old Customs and Traditions," and "Appendix."* In justification of these digressive chapters, it may be pleaded that this small, rural municipality is distinctive and unique in some of its relations. Its area comprehended two separate sections, the Gore of Thirty Mile River and Sterling Plantation. The "Gore" was Plymouth Company land, while Sterling belonged to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Under "Old Customs and Traditions" are descriptions of arts, both domestic and commercial, which have disappeared, such as spinning and weaving, candle dipping, soft soap making, sausage making, fulling and dressing cloth, dyeing cloth, potash and pottery making besides certain decorative arts for home adornment. The perfection to which these decorative arts were developed is almost beyond our modern comprehension—needle point embroidery and the most exquisite lace patterns for babies' caps and beadwork for babies' slippers, wonderful quilt-designs and wicking ornamentation for bedspreads, silhouettes, and fine pictures in water color. Remembering the pioneer hardships of those homes, these specimens of domestic art bring tears to my eyes.

And perhaps my readers will be indulgent when told that the Appendix is a sort of devotional chapter. Sometimes we wonder if our lives will seem as romantic to our successors a century hence as appear the lives of our predecessors. "Distance lends enchantment to the view." No attempt is made to cast an un-

*Only the first two of these chapters had been written by Mr. Underwood.—Ed.

merited glamour around our Fayette heroess and heroines. Theirs are "The short and simple annals of the poor." But in the final chapter it seems only fitting to let some of them speak for themselves.*

The introduction of these chapters relieves the work of local heaviness; and, in the chapters purely local, an attempt has been made to reach out to relationships far beyond town bounds. Maine's pioneer days are rich in romance. The American Revolution was directly and immediately responsible for a considerable part of our best pioneering element, driving into the Maine forest families from New Hampshire and Massachusetts, which made permanent homes here. Then many of the "Convention" prisoners surrendered by General Burgoyne at Saratoga—both Hessians and English—as they became scattered, drifted into Maine and established families here. Their descendants are in nearly all of our older towns, and it is very interesting to trace them out.

It may not be amiss to call attention to the importance of clearly described town boundaries. In this lake region of Maine the summer camp and private summer home business developed rapidly. Lake-shore properties of small value hitherto became important as a town's taxable assets, and costly boundary controversies resulted. Clear and reliable boundary descriptions are necessary. In this respect special care has been taken to render this work useful.

*It was found to be impossible to carry out the plans for the Appendix, but the above paragraph has been retained for its own significance.—E.

CHAPTER I

The Plymouth Company

THE Plymouth Company easily stands foremost among the early colonizing agencies of Maine. The claim of this distinction is grounded in several considerations. The bounds of the Patent embraced a territory of exceptional natural resources: fertile soil; a surface varied by valley, plain, and hill; abundant water power; heavy forest growth of such valuable varieties as white pine, hemlock, cedar, oak, maple and birch; its situation in the center of a vast lake region insured excellent natural drainage, consequently pure water and air; and its lakes and woods contributed liberally to the settlers' food supply. Accessibility from the older communities of New England was a decided advantage. The Kennebec River, flowing through the middle of the Plymouth Patent, with its tributaries ramifying all sections of this broad domain extending fifteen miles westward and fifteen miles eastward, became the pioneers' convenient highway.

Besides the natural advantages the Plymouth Company was fortunate in the character of the men who composed it during the last half of the eighteenth century. Among these were John Hancock, James Bowdoin, James Pitt, Benjamin Hallowell, Sylvester Gardiner, and the Yassalls and Winslows. The five men first mentioned above constituted a committee to transfer land titles to settlers.

Our interest in this historic corporation finds little stimulus in its remote years. In 1629, by virtue of Letters Patent from King James the First to the "Council established at Plymouth in the County of Devon," this council decided to "William Bradford, his Heirs, Associates and Assigns" the tract of land subsequently known as the Plymouth Patent or Kennebec Purchase, which was transferred by Bradford to the Colony of New Plymouth and October 27, 1661 sold by said colony for four hundred pounds to Antipas Boyes, Edward Tynge, Thomas Brattle and John Winslow. This transaction took place a few years before the closing of the company's trading post at Cushnoc, where now is located the City of Augusta. The next ninety years was that dismal, bloodstained period of the colonial wars ending in 1759 with the fall of Quebec and the cession of New France to Great Britain.

The east and west bounds of the Plymouth Patent were definite and capable of exact determination; but, on the south, "utmost limits of Cobbsseconte, alias Comasseconte, which adjoineth to the river Kennebeck, alias Kennebike, towards the western ocean and a place called the Falls, at Neguamkike, in America" seemed rather indefinite; and Captain John North, who had been employed by the company to run out its boundary lines, drew a plan dated December 16, 1751, which represented the east line terminated by the ocean on the east side of Pemaquid Point and the west line by Casco Bay, "Ye W. side of Harrysticket river a white pine marked S.C.," designating the exact place. Perhaps these letters stood for *Samuel Goodwin*, who at this time was the Plymouth Company's secretary.

The range lines were run from the Kennebec River to the east and west bounds of the Patent and were supposed to be fifteen miles long and necessarily parallel in the same blocks of survey. The course of these lines bounding the west side and the east side of the Patent varied, however, according to the general course of the river. John North's survey attempted to establish general courses for different sections of the river. The north boundary of Augusta is on one of these range lines which, continuing west, became the original south line of Mount Vernon and the original north line of Readfield. It meets the west line of the Patent on the west branch of Crotched Pond at a point where the course of this line changes (moving from north to south) from north twenty-nine degrees east to north thirty-four degrees east. This west boundary continued southerly would run near the west shore of the Big Androscoggin Lake, passing through Leeds, Greene, Webster, Lisbon, Durham, Pownal, and Freeport. However, south of Webster the line eventually had no significance for it passed into territory claimed by the proprietors of the Pejepscot Purchase. The Plymouth proprietors stubbornly contested their claim. During the last half of the eighteenth century, the company's records show much costly litigation. Settlers in the disputed area suffered from these rival claims and development and prosperity were retarded. The boundary controversy finally resulted in fixing as the Plymouth Patent's south limits the north lines of Woolwich and Topsham, and its northern extent ended one league beyond the mouth of the Wesserunsett. Within these bounds the entire tract was estimated to contain 1,500,000 acres.

In 1753, the proprietors reorganized and were incorporated under the title "Proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase from the late Colony of New Plymouth." In North's *History of Augusta* is given a list of these proprietors with their respective shares. On a basis of 192 William Brattle held eleven shares, Sylvester Gardiner twelve, Florentius Vassall eight, John Jones four, James Bowdoin four, James Pitts four (the name appears as Pitt and Pitts), Edward T yng eight, William Bowdoin eight, Samuel Goodwin eight; and John Winslow twenty-eight on a basis of 560. In 1796, on a basis of 198, various changes are noted. William Brattle's holding had been reduced to one, Sylvester Gardiner had sixteen, Florentius Vassall eight. The name of John Jones does not appear. James Bowdoin had twenty, James Pitt sixteen. The name T yng appears only in the firm T yng and Lowell with six shares. William Bowdoin has disappeared. Samuel Goodwin still holds eight but the name of John Winslow is not listed. It is my opinion that James W. North in his excellent and very complete account of the Plymouth Company, through some oversight, omitted the name of Nathan Winslow, who was a resident of Cumberland County. At this time the "Kennebec Purchase" as a corporate body was near its end and a few years later the remnants of its land passed into the possession of James Bridge and Reuel Williams of Augusta. Charles Vaughan of Hallowell, a grandson of Benjamin Hallowell, was the company's last agent and John Jones one of its last surveyors. Plan No. 26, Massachusetts Archives, was made by John Jones October 8, 1803 and bears this description: "The plan of a Survey of Settlers' lots in Wayne, Fayette and a Gore of land adjoining the lots formerly laid out for Pond Town made for the use of the Proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase and the Settlers." This plan represents a part of the shore of Androscoggin Pond, the southeast shore of Crotched Pond with adjacent land (Constant Southard's lot), the southeast shore of the west branch of Crotched, embracing the outlet through Fayette Mills (Ford's Mills) and a part of the west side of Jones' Pond (Lane's Pond, now Lovejoy's). A line drawn from the outlet of Crotched Pond to the west shore of Jones' Pond passes close to the end of what is locally known as Campbell's Cove in the Mill Pond; and this line is marked thus: "South line of Nathan Winslow." The settlers' names are Welcome Bishop, 100 acres (adjacent to Androscoggin Pond); Constant Southard, 100 acres (the east part of

Lot 19, lying on the east and south of the east branch of Crooked Pond); Henry Foord, thirty-seven acres eighty-four rods (directly south of Southard's lot); Matthew Pettingill, 100 acres (south of Campbell's Cove and west of Jones Pond). It is my opinion that Nathan Winslow owned the whole of the north end of the gore of Thirty Mile River when settlers came. In 1803 the most of it had been deeded to settlers. Isaac Foord, Henry's father, held 470 acres, which was the whole of Lot 19 exclusive of Constant Southard's 100 acres. However, at this time Henry Foord had come into possession of his father's property and to him Winslow conveyed the Plymouth Company title.

Nathan Winslow was a descendant of John Winslow, a brother of Edward Winslow of Mayflower fame. John came over in the ship *Fortune* three years later and, marrying Mary Chilton, founded one of New England's famous families. Edward Winslow had no descendants. It is interesting to note how many of these old Plymouth Company proprietors are commemorated in the names of Kennebec County towns—Winslow, Vassalboro, Hallowell, Gardiner, and Pittston. Some of these proprietors were typical of the old British aristocracy and never recovered from the shock of the American Revolution. Others, like John Jones, the Winslows, and the Vaughans, shouldered the duties and responsibilities of the new order and became useful citizens in the new nation.

The most interesting and valuable public service, excepting its surveys, performed by the Plymouth Company was the building of Fort Western and the Lincoln County Courthouse at Pownalborough, now Dresden. These buildings are still standing.

CHAPTER II

Old Surveys and Surveyors

IN the eighteenth century the occupation of surveyor was not only honorable and lucrative but adventurous and romantic. The work of the old-time surveyor was largely done in the primeval forest. He was employed by colonizing companies and the proprietors of plantations and was viewed with distrust and enmity by "squatter" settlers. An acceptable surveyor was of necessity a man of stern moral mould. Learning in the fine arts availed him little, but skill in woodcraft much. When he was running range lines fifteen miles long, it became necessary to eat and sleep in the wilderness.

Captain John North was a man of this type. Emigrating from Ireland in 1730, he came to Harrington, Maine and was Commander of Fort St. George during the French and Indian War. As a surveyor for the Plymouth Company in 1751 his work was important. He ran range lines on both sides of the Kennebec River to the lateral extremities of the Patent. From 1737 to 1747 he was a surveyor for the Pemaquid Company. Running the Pemaquid lines and lotting their patent gave him a familiarity with the Pemaquid bounds which must have been very useful in his subsequent work for the Plymouth proprietors.

It was at this time that a young Scotchman, Dr. John McKecknie, was employed as teacher of Captain North's children. Captain North died in 1763 and was succeeded as surveyor for the proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase by Dr. John McKecknie, who had married Mary, Captain North's eldest daughter.

In 1764 the proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase decided to lay out six townships six miles square, embracing a part of the west side of their patent, beginning three miles and sixteen rods west of the Kennebec and "four miles north of Cobboscontee" and extending therefrom eighteen miles northward. Evidently the Cobboscontee Stream at its southernmost bend was meant by this designation. John McKecknie made the survey. It is my opinion that the south line of this block of townships was the south line of Pownalborough, or the original south line of Winthrop; and that the north line was the original north line of Belgrade and Mount Vernon. These townships were not immediately set-

ted, as the proprietors supposed that they might be; and the northern part became the Plantation of Washington, while the southern part was known as Pondtown. Later surveys narrowed the limits of Pondtown; and, when Winthrop was incorporated in 1771, its west line extended along the top of Kents Hill about two miles east of the "Sterling Old Line" and nearly one and one-half miles east of the "States Line," which was the ultimate west line of the Kennebec Purchase. About 200 rods west of the outlet of Lovejoy's Pond, formerly known as Jones' and Lane's Pond, was a rangeway which extended five miles southerly, ending on the east shore of Androscoggin Great Pond near the old Indian carry to Wilson Pond. This rangeway appears to have been parallel with the west line of Winthrop, the course of which would have been described 100 years ago as south twenty-two and one-half degrees west. This rangeway crossed Thirty Mile River about twenty rods west of the point where the North Wayne Stream enters the bag-shaped east cove of Wing's Pond. The land lying between the rangeway and the North Wayne Stream was known as the "Pondtown" lots and embraced what was later known as the Blackwell, Morrill, Taylor, and Knight properties. In 1797 Lot No. 16 was owned by Nathaniel Adkins and extended along the west side of this rangeway. The lots of Jeremiah Lane, Nathaniel Norcross, and James Bly abutting the old rangeway on the west, while on the east, abutting lots were owned by Ebenezer Witham, John Walton, John Lovejoy, and Ebenezer Hutchinson. Lot No. 17, containing 231 acres and owned by Jacob Lovejoy, was just west of Nathaniel Adkins' lot and extended to the west line of the Kennebec Purchase, as did also the lots of Jeremiah Lane, Nathaniel Norcross, and James Bly. North of Bly and Hutchinson was Lot No. 27 containing 260 acres and embracing all the land between these owners and that part of Thirty Mile River running from Crotched Pond to Lane's Pond. Mathew Pettengill was on this lot, while Nathan Winslow still owned the northeasterly side next the stream. Across this lot in a westerly direction ran the old county road from Food's Mills to Livermore. Northerly and easterly of Lot No. 27 was Lot No. 19 containing 671 acres and owned by Henry Food, Constant Southard, and others. Across this lot the Livermore road continued easterly over Kents Hill, through Readfield to Hallowell. The north boundary of Lot 19 was the old Plymouth Company range line which formed the southern boundary of Mount Vernon. The lot's

east line was coincident with the west line of Lot 206 of the original Pondtown survey by John McKecknie. This lot was a proprietor's lot and owned by James Pitt. The next lot east, No. 205, was also a proprietor's lot and owned by the heirs of James Bowdoin. These lots were 100 rods wide and one mile long, containing 200 acres. In 1798 Luther Sampson bought the lots and the east line of Lot 205 was coincident with the original west line of Readfield.* It now marks the line between the present Russell property and the farm of John Nason which in 1797 was the Charles and Warren Kent Farm. These Kents were the men from whom Kents Hill took its name.

Whatever may have been Dr. John McKecknie's abilities as a physician, his services as surveyor stand pre-eminent. His range lines and township lotting have been copied by later surveyors. During his work for the Plymouth Company he resided in Bowdoinham but in 1771 he removed to Winslow where he died April 14, 1782.

The year of Dr. John McKecknie's removal to Winslow, John Jones of Concord, Massachusetts came to Hallowell as a surveyor for the Kennebec proprietors. In 1765 he had acquired an interest in the company owning Lot 17 on the east side of the Kennebec. Lot 10 on the west side, through which Bond's Brook flows, came into his possession as early as 1773, and on the brook he built a sawmill. Jones' work for the company was extensive, covering Vassalboro, Sidney, Canaan, Unity, and China, which was formerly called Jones' Plantation, besides various other smaller surveys near the west side of the Patent. It is interesting to note that Jones' first and last surveys in the Kennebec Purchase were in the immediate vicinity of the writer's home. In fact, his 1803 survey designated as "Plan No. 26" (1670 Massachusetts Archives) was at Fayette Mills and in the valley between that place and Kents Hill, while his first survey in the early spring of 1771 was in Pondtown a few miles south and southeast. The Town of Winthrop was incorporated April 26, 1771, embracing the western part of the old Pondtown Plantation. The western part was later known as New Sandwich and incorporated as Wayne in 1798. It is believed that Jones' survey of 1771 involved the southern part of Pondtown Plantation extending as far west as the five mile rangeway previously mentioned. The range lines of the North and McKecknie surveys ran easterly and westerly with

*The west line of Readfield as represented on Prescott's plans coincided with the west line of Lot No. 205.

the lot lines at right angles. Jones seems to have disregarded these surveys, running his range lines northerly and southerly; but, in the vicinity of Kents Hill he got no further north than the McKecknie range line which forms the south abutment of lots numbered 184, 185, 186, and 187. These lots are on the western slope of Kents Hill toward its southern extremity and the range line just mentioned is the town boundary between Readfield and Wayne with a corner forty rods from the southwest corner of Lot 186 measured on the south line of Lot 187. Lot 187 lies along the shore of Lovejoy Pond and that part which is in Wayne was once owned by Ellsworth Crosby, the location of the well-known Crosby Camps. From this twin corner the Readfield-Wayne line runs northerly parallel with the east side of Lot 187, striking the shore of Lovejoy Pond a few rods west of Merrywold, the Girl Scouts' camp. This line holds the same course on the pond to the northeast corner of Wayne. The act of the General Court of Massachusetts, which incorporated the Town of Wayne, February 12, 1798 described the town's north line thus: "Thence east two miles and one hundred and seventy rods (an evident error—three miles one hundred and seventy rods is approximately the distance) to Lane's Pond, thence east sixty-seven and a half degrees south three hundred rods to the west line of the Town of Readfield." This line coincided with Fayette's south line as far as the southeast corner of Fayette. At this point it took a course sixty-seven and one-half degrees south of east to the west line of Readfield for three hundred rods, which brought it to the Readfield line at an angle of forty-five degrees. In 1804 a petition signed by Moses Wing, Ellis Sweet, and Ephraim Norris, selectmen of Wayne, was presented to the General Court of Massachusetts, asking that a triangular strip of the "Core" on the northeast corner of Wayne should be annexed to that town. This triangular strip was bounded as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of the Town of Fayette on the westerly side of Lane's Pond, thence running east till it strikes the Town of Readfield, thence southerly on the easterly line of said Readfield till it strikes said Wayne, thence north twenty-two and one-half degrees west to the first mentioned bound."* Wayne's petition was dated

*"Easterly" is the word which is used in the act of annexation instead of westerly. Evidently the petitioners believed the west line of Readfield was nearer Lane's Pond than the distance represented by the act of the General Court of Massachusetts. And the old Pondtown Plantation map represents Readfield's west line as about 145 rods east of Lane's Pond.)

January 30, 1804 and received favorable action by the General Court the following summer. Thus by the annexation of the triangular piece of the gore, Wayne's north line became straight, running due east from the town's northwest corner to the Readfield line. This line remained undisturbed by legislative action till 1821. January 25, 1821, the following act was passed by the Maine Legislature: "*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in legislature assembled, that the northeast corner of the Town of Wayne bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the northeast corner of the said Town of Wayne, thence running southerly on the east side line of Wayne aforesaid, to the south end of Lot No. 185 thence west twenty-two and one-half degrees north to the southwest corner of Lot No. 186; thence the same course on the south end of Lot No. 187, forty rods; thence north twenty-two and one-half degrees east to the northerly line of the said Town of Wayne; thence easterly on said line to the first mentioned bound, with the inhabitants thereon be, and the same hereby are, set off from the said Town of Wayne, and annexed to, and incorporated with, the Town of Readfield; and vested with all the privileges, and subject to all the duties and requisitions of other inhabitants of the said Town of Readfield."* This part of Wayne's line has remained unchanged to the present time.

On Plan No. 26, Lane's Pond is marked "Jones' Pond" perhaps in honor of John Jones, and latterly it took its name from Lieutenant John Lovejoy whose Lot No. 29 bordered its western shore. No positive evidence has been found that John Jones surveyed the lots between the west shore of Lovejoy Pond and the west line of the Kennebec Purchases, but circumstantial indications strongly suggest such a conclusion. The course of the lot lines appears to be the same as those on the eastern side of the south end of Lovejoy Pond and at right angles to the five-mile range line. It may be further observed that these lot lines are parallel with the Sterling lot lines. Brown Emerson, one of the proprietors of Sterling Plantation, was a fellow townsman of John Jones in Hallowell.

Readfield, the "North Parish" of Winthrop, was incorporated March 11, 1791. Eleven years previously, Jedediah Prescott, Jr., a surveyor from Kensington, New Hampshire had come to Winthrop. In 1790, when the separation of the north and south parishes was developing, Mr. Prescott was Winthrop's representative in the General Court of Massachusetts. In the latter part of

that year, he prepared a map known as the "*Pondtown Plantations Map*." This plan of Pondtown Plantation carries its west border nearly two miles further west than the incorporation west boundary of Winthrop. Why Mr. Prescott represented this plan to be a map of Pondtown Plantation is a mystery. The Town of Winthrop had been incorporated for nineteen years. He had been a citizen of Winthrop for ten years. As a practical surveyor, it seems incredible that he should not have known where the west line of Winthrop was and still more incredible that he should not have known that Winthrop's act of incorporation fixed that line five miles west-northwest of the easterly end of the southerly line of a two-hundred acre Lot No. One. The only plausible explanation is that a reference map representing old Pondtown before Winthrop's incorporation was needed. Probably that need was the pending incorporation of Readfield. At this time there were settlers on unincorporated territory along the west line of Winthrop and doubtless those settlers hoped to be included in the new Town of Readfield. This conclusion is based on an actual record in the Kennebec County registry of deeds. It is "*Plan No. 27*" in "*Plan Book 3*," "copied by Joseph Norris, Surveyor," and dated "Monmouth, April 29, 1825." Mr. Norris' explanation of his copy reads thus: "This plan represents the Town of Readfield in the County of Kennebec including the several pieces which have been annexed thereto by act of the Legislature from the Towns of Fayette, Wayne and Monmouth all of which is hereon enclosed by the yellow (stippled) lines which I have copied from a plan signed by Osgood Carleton dated the 12th day of December 1808, which he certifies is a true copy of the original plan of said town by Jones and Prescott, dated the 14th day of December 1791. I have taken pains to copy this exactly like the Carleton Plan as it is taken for the use of the town which will account for the lots appearing a little diamonding as the original was although intended no doubt to be exactly at right angles from each other. I have entered the same numbers, letters, and names upon the lots which is on Carleton's Plan." Whatever may have been the origin of this plan, error or intrigue, it is valuable today merely as an historic relic and as an interpretation of obscure events.

In 1805 Joseph Norris was one of the selectmen of Monmouth and, presumably, an intelligent, well-informed man. At the time he copied Carleton's copy of Jones' and Prescott's plan of Read-

field "for the use of the town" he had been in touch with public affairs at least twenty years. He must have known that the north line of Monmouth was five miles south of Readfield's south line and that these two towns were never contiguous. Moreover he could hardly have helped knowing that Readfield did not adjoin Fayette till the "Core" between the two towns was annexed to Readfield in 1809, the year following the date of Carleton's copy. That any part of Monmouth or of Fayette was ever annexed to Readfield by legislative enactment is incorrect.

Jedediah Prescott was a very prolific map-maker. He made at least five full or partial plans of Fayette, all differing in some essentials. His plans show inaccuracies of sketching—the outlines of pond shores are drawn to accommodate his surveyed lines. An example in evidence is furnished by his map of Fayette, dated Winthrop, May 21, 1798 and numbered in Massachusetts Archives 1358. The south line of Fayette is drawn to a well-defined cove in the southwest corner of Lane's Pond. The entire distance is marked three miles and twenty-six rods. From this point in the cove the east line is drawn continuously on the pond to a point on the north shore of the easterly branch, which, on account of a promontory on the west shore of the easterly branch, is absolutely out of sight from the cove corner. Another map of Fayette dated August 7, 1798 places this southeast corner of the town far out in the pond and gives the length of the south line as three miles and seventy rods. Such inconsistencies in a surveyor's work with no attached explanation impairs its value as reference material for investigators unfamiliar with the attendant circumstances. The last named map was accepted by Fayette as its official map and the original, or a copy, was deposited in the Archives of Massachusetts to comply with the requirements of an act passed by the General Court in 1794. As a map of Fayette at the present time, this old plan is antiquated. A few years after Prescott prepared it, the General Court annexed to Mount Vernon that part of Fayette which lay east of Parker's Pond. In 1803, a survey by James Stevens, made as Mr. Stevens states in accordance with Fayette's act of incorporation, established the south line a considerable distance further north. There is a perambulation record of 1835 made by the selectmen of Fayette and Wayne which practically identifies the present south boundary of Fayette. Some lines in Prescott's "official map" of Fayette interpret the generally accepted meaning of the incorporation bounds.

From the southeast corner in Lane's Pond, he carries the east line northerly by Lane's Pond on the easterly side thereof to the most northerly and easterly branch of the same, bringing it to the north shore of this branch at a point near the northwest cove. Across the neck of land between this branch and "the most easterly and southerly branch of Crothed Pond," he drew a straight line, veering his course slightly toward the west at each shore. From the south shore of Crothed Pond, he ran an unchanged course to the south line of Mount Vernon.

Mr. Prescott's activities were varied. In 1784, he made a plan of Isaac Foord's land, 470 acres, situated between the branches of Crothed Pond and the north end of Lane's Pond. In this plan Lane's Pond is marked "Two Mile Pond." His work on the Plymouth line was important. It is believed that he and Ephraim Ballard ran and marked what is known as the "States Line." This line formed the west boundary of Mount Vernon. On the road from Mount Vernon Village, which leads to Seavey's Corner in Vienna, near the Jesse Robinson place on the south side of the road is a stone slab marked "P. L." Close to the slab is an ancient rock maple tree said to have been planted about 1796 on the "Plymouth line" by Jedediah Prescott. Mr. Prescott's last years were spent in Searsmont where he died in 1820.

These old surveyors were interesting personalities. They belonged to a period of our country's history which we but vaguely comprehend. They encountered nature in the rough. Much of their work was done in the winter when lines could be conveniently run on the frozen lakes. And nature in her sterner aspects is pitiless. They had been participants in the Revolution, some of them as active soldiers. They were dauntless, self-assertive, and severe accordingly as natural inclinations expanded under hard conditions of life. Dr. John McKecknie was following his profession in Winslow when the soldiers of Arnold's expedition stopped at Fort Halifax and he treated the ailing men for their disorders. John Jones was one of the Tory partisans of Hallowell. His property was confiscated, and various adventures befell him in arrest and escape. At last he made his way to Quebec and joined Roger's rangers. Robert Rogers of Hillsboro County, New Hampshire was one of the most formidable Tory commanders in the Revolution. The writer's great-great-grandfather James Underwood of Litchfield, New Hampshire was one of the New Hampshire commissioners who had charge of Roger's confiscated

estate. Captain Jones raided the region between the Penobscot and the Kennebec, harassing his former neighbors, and, according to North in his *History of Augusta*, captured General Cushing of Pownalborough. After the treaty of peace, Jones came back to Hallowell and, it is thought, some of his seized property was restored. His wife was Ruth Lee of Concord, who lived to an advanced age, dying October 7, 1835. "Black Jones," locally famous as the captain of Jones' rangers, died August 16, 1823 at the age of eighty years.

The writer has given these early boundary changes careful study, comparing various plans and documents in an attempt to arrive at correct conclusions and offer a consistent explanation. Some facts stand out with entire clearness. Others are inferential. Surveys invariably preceded the political organization of plantations and townships, and were financed by the proprietors of grants, as in the case of the Kennebec Purchase, or by the plantation proprietors, as in the case of Sterling. Immediately following the American Revolution, there was extreme private destitution and general financial prostration. The older New England communities (incorporated areas) sustained a crushing tax burden. People in all stations of life, especially the young and adventuresome, sought homes where land was cheap and productive and tax-free. Settlers associated boundary lines with land. Land was paramount. Water was incidental except as it could be utilized for power or other practical purposes. When water powers were sold, deeds were given with reference to the land. Water privileges were divided, and the "middle of the bed" of the stream constituted the divisional line. Surveyors were concerned with the mathematical exactness of lines and angles. Water was no barrier to a surveyor's line. His line must terminate in some other line, and the point of intersection might be on water. When the contour of shores was accepted as a boundary that fact was specifically stated.

The old Plymouth range lines run by North and McKecknie were distinctly marked and formed a basis of the survey which later surveyors used. Extending on both sides of the Kennebec, they can be accurately traced today. The north line of Augusta is one of them. The north line of Waterville and Winslow is another. In this part of the Patent the range lines carried the course north sixty-seven and one-half degrees west. In common vernacular we would say the line runs twenty-two and one-half degrees

north of west. This bearing was magnetic at the time of the surveys. The old descriptions spoke of the course as west-north-west.

Knowing these facts, we can now come back to a discussion of surveys involving Lane's Pond. The incorporation north line of Wayne has already been traced, and to Lane's Pond was coincident with the south line of Fayette. On Lane's Pond the course of Wayne's north line changed from east to south twenty-two and one-half degrees east and continued this bearing 300 rods to the west line of the Town of Readfield.

The North and McKecknie range lines were one mile apart and marked at each mile throughout their entire length. As late as 1802 these marks were capable of identification, for in that year the Kents Hill road to Fayette was built on the first range line south of Mount Vernon's south boundary. This range line which the Kents Hill road followed formed the north abuttal lines of Lots 195 and 196 in the gore east of the north part of Lovejoy Pond. The next range line formed their south abuttal lines and the north abuttal lines of Lots 185, 186, and 187.

A survey of the Town of Livermore preceded the survey of Sterling Plantation, and was begun September 1, 1772, by Ebenezer Waters, surveyor, assisted by Elijah Livermore, Richard Woodward, Thomas Fish, and Ebenezer Learned. The complete survey was made in various blocks at different times and it is uncertain when the entire east line, a part of which became Sterling's west line, was run. It must have been completed before 1785, for the Sterling deed of that year defines Sterling's west boundary by this line. Ira T. Monroe's reproduction of the old Elijah Livermore map makes the length of this line from the town's northeast corner to Androscoggin Great Pond 2673 rods. Fayette's incorporation called for 2330 rods of this line for Fayette's west boundary in 1795. Wayne's act of incorporation (1798) specifies 540 rods as the distance on the east line of Livermore to the south line of Fayette measured from the point where the Livermore line intersected the north shore of Androscoggin Great Pond, and calls for 810 rods on the south line of Fayette to Lane's Pond. Fayette's act of incorporation, for its south line, calls for "about three miles and ninety rods to the Thirty Mile River, so called thence northerly by the said Thirty Mile River to Lane's Pond so called." These facts show that a change had been made in Fayette's boundary between 1795 and 1798, be-

cause the General Court of Massachusetts through Wayne's incorporation declared that Fayette's south line ran to Lane's Pond instead of the outlet stream, mentioned as "Thirty Mile River" in Fayette's incorporation. In reality, Lane's Pond was just as much a part of "Thirty Mile River" as its outlet stream. But the distance to Lane's Pond from a point in Livermore's line 540 rods from the north shore of the Great Androscoggin Pond is 240 rods less than the distance called for by Fayette's incorporation. And 540 rods, the distance on Livermore's east line assigned to Wayne in 1798 leaves only 2133 rods for Fayette's west line instead of 2330 rods called for by the town's incorporation. On Prescott's official map of Fayette, 2133 rods measured from the town's northwest corner on Livermore's east line fixes Fayette's southwest corner at the northwest corner of Lot 65 on the original Sterling plan. This differs from Prescott's corner by the width of Lot 65 measured on the Livermore line, or by about 107 rods. A notation on the old Sterling plan of 1798 states that the numbers of Lots 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, and 21 were not marked on the trees. Prescott drew his south line of Fayette from the southwest corner of Lot 65 instead of the northwest corner where the present line appears to be. Our conclusion drawn from these observations is that today there exists no demarkation of Fayette's present boundary by legislative authority. Doubtless the old surveyors and the General Court of Massachusetts attempted to do their work well, but inconsistencies are apparent; and it becomes a clear duty of our Maine Legislature to definitely establish the present boundary of Fayette.

Finally, it is of interest to observe that the block of "six townships" surveyed by Dr. John McKecknie in 1764 according to the plan of the proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase became eventually six municipalities recognized and established by legislative enactment: Winthrop, Manchester, Belgrade, Wayne, Readfield, and Mount Vernon. We find in this instance an example of political division in accordance with topographical arrangement and with reference to convenience in local self-government, which was always regarded by the founders of our nation as the safeguard of democratic principles.

CHAPTER III

The Gore of Thirty Mile River

THE gore of Thirty Mile River took its name from the waterway which begins in Kimball and Boody Ponds on the north side of Vienna. Streams from these ponds run into Flying Pond in the southern border of Vienna, thence by short streams and small ponds to Mount Vernon Village located at the north end of Bishop's Pond, which is about three-quarters of a mile in length. From Bishop's Pond the water flows in a long stream to West Mount Vernon, where it is joined by the northwest branch of Thirty Mile River, so-called, a stream draining Parker, David's, and Tilton Ponds, the latter two in Fayette. Incidentally it might be added that the Sandy River pioneers used this route, as it was more accessible and direct than that by way of the Kennebec River. There was a carry from Tilton Pond to Lane's Pond, now known as Moshier Pond, located in the northwest corner of Fayette; and from there a water course to Sandy River. From this junction at West Mount Vernon, Thirty Mile River proceeds by streams and pond to Crotched Pond whose two arms stretch southwesterly three miles, ending in Fayette with a small part of the easterly branch in Readfield. The outlet of Crotched Pond is near the southerly end of the west branch and is locally known as the Upper Dam Stream. This passes into a small pond at Fayette Mills, and from there by stream into Lane's Pond, now named Lovejoy Pond. Lane's Pond, or Lovejoy Pond, like Crotched, has two arms; but these with reference to Crotched Pond are inverted, extending northwesterly and northeasterly, as it were, to embrace a neck of land between Crotched and Lovejoy Ponds. This land is right in the center of what was known 140 years ago as the gore of Thirty Mile River. From this locality, Thirty Mile River passed through Wayne, spreading out into Wing's Pond and Androscoggin Pond and by Dead River to the Androscoggin River at North Leeds. Variations of water level in the several lakes of this chain presented to the early settlers water power possibilities, which were utilized for sawmills, grist-mills, fulling mills and tanneries—four primary industries in pioneer communities.

The gore of Thirty Mile River was about three miles in length and about one and one-half miles in width, extending north and south from Mount Vernon's south line to New Sandwich (Wayne) and, east and west, from the west line of Readfield to the east line of Sterling Plantation, and this east line of Sterling coincided with the west line of the Plymouth Patent, or Kennebec Purchase. On old plans the line last mentioned is designated as "States Line." One hundred rods west of the west side of the gore of Thirty Mile River was a parallel line called "Sterling Old Line."

Thirty Mile River, as applied to this gore of land, was evidently a local name. It does not appear as the name of a gore or of a plantation in the Massachusetts records, but it does so appear in town and county records. Jedediah Prescott, Jr., the well-known Winthrop surveyor and one of the proprietors of Coshen Plantation, considered Thirty Mile River a *plantation*. Probably it was too large and regular in its boundary to conform to a surveyor's idea of a gore. It was not, however, large enough to secure incorporation as a town so its destiny was division and annexation. Simon Dearborn of Monmouth, a government census taker of 1790, ignored the name and listed its population with that of New Sandwich (Wayne), although there were fifty-seven people in this area at that time.

Apparently the first annexation attempt occurred in 1791 when Readfield was incorporated. Probably this sentiment gave rise to the Jones and Prescott survey represented by a plan dated December 14, 1791, which Osgood Carleton copied in 1808, and which was reproduced again from Carleton's copy by Joseph Norris in 1825. Mr. Norris' historical errors have already been considered under "Old Surveys and Surveyors." We will discuss the "Norris Plan" with reference to the gore of Thirty Mile River. This plan shows seven lots in the gore namely, 185, 186, 187, 195, 196, 205, and 206, and doubtless represents what Jones and Prescott believed should be a part of Readfield when what Osgood Carleton believed should be a part of Readfield when actual annexation was pending in the General Court of Massachusetts. But two incidents had taken place involving the gore since Jones and Prescott made the plan. One was the incorporation of Fayette in 1795 and the other the incorporation of Wayne in 1798. Wayne's incorporation brought Lots 185, 186, and 187 into that town. Fayette's incorporation absorbed all of the gore west of the easterly branches of the two ponds. And how much

of the neck? The incorporation boundary of Fayette with reference to the neck of land between Lane's Pond and Crotched reads thus: "Thence northerly by the said river to Lane's Pond thence by said pond on the easterly side thereof to the most northerly and easterly branch of Crotched Pond thence on the most southerly and easterly branch of Crotched Pond thence on the same course to the southerly line of Mount Vernon." In the petition for the incorporation of Fayette this same line is described in the following words: "then northerly on said river to the most northerly and easterly branch of Lane's Pond then on the same course to the most southerly and easterly branch of Crotched Pond then north to the south line of Mount Vernon." The description of this line in the *petition* is the wording of men who were on the spot and had seen the land and water areas mentioned. Moreover, this line was running through a *gorge*, unincorporated territory, and involving only the people who signed the petition. Is it reasonable to presume that representatives in the General Court of Massachusetts would change the boundary asked for by the petitioners? The rational interpretation of these two descriptions is that their meaning is identical. The outlet stream of Lane's Pond was a part of Thirty Mile River. Lane's Pond was a part of Thirty Mile River. The most easterly and northerly branch of Lane's Pond was a part of the same water. The petitioners who lived in this vicinity knew these facts and the distinctions made were only those necessary to establish the identity of the line described. The petitioners carried their line from the southeast corner "*northerly on said river to the most northerly and easterly branch of Lane's Pond*." This "branch" is an arm of the pond about a half mile long and averages about sixty rods in width. When the line reached this arm of the pond it was approximately 160 rods from the north shore and it was a *straight line* for it kept "the same course" to the most southerly and easterly branch of Crotched Pond. No points of the line's intersections with shores are described. From the southeast corner of Fayette to the south shore of the easterly arm of Crotched Pond the line ran "northerly" without angles. "Then *north* to the south line of Mount Vernon." But the act of incorporation reads "on the same course" to the Mount Vernon line. Assuming that these two instruments—the petition and the act—are describing the same line, the only logical conclusion is that the words "north" and "northerly" were used interchangeably. And this interpretation made Fayette's

east boundary through the gore of Thirty Mile River a straight line. Evidently Osgood Carleton made such an interpretation or he would not have copied in 1808, when the annexation of the gore to Readfield was pending, a plan which showed the line to be straight and also northerly (twenty-two and one-half degrees east of the meridional north). Certainly Joseph Norris made such an interpretation, for he copied this plan in 1835 "for the use of the town of Readfield."

The purposes of men may be justly judged by their actions and their thoughts by their words. An honest historian applies this rule. Another rule universally recognized by courts of justice is: "All men should be regarded innocent till proven guilty." Presumption of innocence is the Christian principle of charity. In our discussions we assume the sincerity of these old surveyors and explain their inconsistencies as best we may. Ira T. Monroe, the well-known and highly respected Livermore surveyor, says that he has made measurements of many lots in Livermore and has always found them to overrun their reputed dimensions. Good measure "pressed down and running over" was the rule of our ancestors. An old merchant in Fayette used to say to his clerks "Thumb your yardstick, young man, thumb your yardstick."

The Norris plan has inconsistencies. It places Readfield's southwest corner on the east shore of Lane's Pond where the third range line south of Mount Vernon's south line intersects the shore. However, this corner is only forty rods measured on the south end of Lot 187 from the southwest corner of Lot 186, and the shore of Lane's Pond measured on the same line is 101 rods and a few feet from the southwest corner of Lot 186. This plan places the whole of Lot 187 in Readfield whereas the larger part of this lot is in Wayne and has been in Wayne since the town's incorporation in 1798. Another inconsistency is that the line running northerly from this corner is kept on the water till it crosses the main body of Lane's Pond whereas, when a sight is taken up the pond, it is found that such a line would necessarily cross the Crosby Point. How are these inconsistencies to be explained? We recall that this is a Jones and Prescott survey. It is dated December 14, 1791. So we know it was made in the winter when the pond was frozen. Is it probable that these surveyors walked around the shores and made notes of the points and coves, or that they sat down on the ice and sketched an ac-

curate contour for the shore of Lane's Pond? If they made any sketch when carrying their compass, the shore lines were seen at a distance. The reasonable presumption is that no sketch notes were made, only the notes of their compass readings, and that the ponds were sketched at the time the plan was finally drawn.

Probably this was a general practice. Such an assumption accounts for the strange pond pictures seen on these old plans. Osgood Carleton and Joseph Norris were merely copyists. When I climbed the hill over which this old range line comes and found myself scrambling up a surface pitched like the roof of a house, I could understand how it was that the lots were a little "diamonding". The story of Colonel Reppert, the Indiana livestock auctioneer, is recalled. Reppert was engaged to come to St. Johnsbury, Vermont to sell Herefords the spring of 1916. He opened his preliminary address by saying: "This is a great country. I have never before been in a region where there were so many acres to the square mile of sky as you have here." This lake region of Maine can compete with the Green Mountains section of Vermont in number of acres to the square mile of sky.

The waterway of Thirty Mile River divided the gore into pretty nearly equal parts. The Prescott plans of 1797 and 1798 evidently express the general sentiment regarding the division of the gore between Fayette and Readfield. It seems evident that no exact survey had been made for the boundary delineated in Fayette's act of incorporation. If such a survey had been made as early as 1794 it certainly would have been on record in the Massachusetts Archives and available to the General Court of Massachusetts at the time of Fayette's and Wayne's incorporation. This would have prevented the blunder of representing Fayette's south line as 197 rods south of Wayne's north line. It was in 1794 that the General Court of Massachusetts passed an act requiring Maine towns to place on file in the Massachusetts Archives plans with town boundaries delineated in red. The plan of Fayette which was filed to comply with this act was drawn by Jedediah Prescott, Jr., and dated 1798. It seems evident that this plan, immediately following Wayne's incorporation signed March 8, 1798 by William M. Olin, Secretary, was intended to correct the erroneous boundary of Fayette's act of incorporation. As a practical surveyor, Mr. Prescott found that a due "north" course from the easterly branch of Lane's Pond was impossible for it would carry the line across Lot 19 toward the west branch

of Crotched Pond. His boldness in making two angles between the easterly branch of Lane's Pond and the south line of Mount Vernon suggests the thought that the boundary of Fayette as delineated in the town's act of incorporation had been "scraped" and Massachusetts' acceptance of the plan further substantiates this conclusion.

Previous to Fayette's incorporation two stone monuments had been set on the gore neck. The one on the south shore of the easterly branch of Crotched Pond is still standing. It is a three-cornered slab split from the face of a boulder and stands nearly four feet in height. The natural face is toward the east and on it was cut the letter "T". The adjacent face toward the south bears the letter "B". These letters are interpreted to mean "town boundary". The other monument apparently stood near the northeast corner of the easterly branch of Lane's Pond, for it was recently discovered lying on the bottom of the pond. This stone is marked similarly to the large monument just described but it is much smaller and had been broken into two fragments. The top fragment is two feet in length and the other nineteen inches. The dimensions of the entire stone are as follows: length, forty-three inches; breadth at top, ten and one-half inches; breadth at bottom, nine inches; thickness at top, five inches; average thickness at bottom, two inches. Another stone, also broken, very similar in size and shape lay beside the marked stone, which suggests the idea that this other stone was used as a brace for the monument, being inverted and set lower in the ground, the thin end of the brace faced against the thick end of the marker. But why such a peculiar method of setting a stone monument? The only plausible explanation is that this stone at the south end of the neck had to be carried there by men. The large monument at the north side on the shore of the east branch of Crotched Pond could have been hauled there by oxen along the old trail which was replaced by the county road built in 1802 on the range line which crossed the neck from Foord's Mills to Kents Hill. Crotched and Lane's Ponds formed a natural division of the gore of Thirty Mile River. Hence all that was necessary to form a fairly definite line of separation for the two sides of the gore—the Fayette side and the Readfield side—was a marked line across the neck. This line as indicated by the old stone monuments ran approximately north and south.

At this early period town boundary monuments were marked by the initial letters of the towns' names. The absence of such letters on the monuments just described leads to the belief that the stones were set before the gore of Thirty Mile River had become incorporated area, though probably intended to be used eventually as town boundary markers. That they never were used as town boundary markers is absolutely proven by comparing "Plan No. 11 (Massachusetts Archives 1608) with Prescott's official map of Fayette. Doubtless the small marker which had been lying for more than a century on the bottom of Lovejoy Pond was intentionally broken while the large monument on the south shore of the easterly branch of Crotched presented too much resistance for breaking and has remained standing to the present time, an object of speculation and confusion. The character of the shore prevented its being undermined by the wash of waves and meeting the fate which befell its companion at the south end of this gore divisional line.

May 15, 1808, Robert Waugh, Jr., Constant Southard, James Foord, and Nathaniel Foord signed a petition, directed to the General Court of Massachusetts, asking that the portion of the gore lying between Fayette and Readfield should be annexed to Readfield. This petition was allowed and an appropriate act passed and signed February 18, 1809. Thus ended the political existence of Thirty Mile River. The name was forgotten and can be found today only in old records or historical sketches.

CHAPTER IV

Settlers in the "Gore"

THERE is a plan made by John Jones for the Plymouth Company and numbered 1389 in the Massachusetts Archives, which represents the gore of Thirty Mile River as it existed before the incorporation of Fayette. The Mount Vernon line is drawn from the northeast corner of Lot No. 204 near the south end of Greeley Pond to its intersection with the Ballard line in the west branch of Crotched Pond. From this point southerly (south thirty-four degrees west) to its intersection with the east line of Livermore, the Ballard line, representing the west limits of the Kennebec Purchase, is drawn, terminating in Androscoggin Pond. The gore extended in width from that part of the Ballard line just mentioned to the west line of Readfield and in length from the south line of Mount Vernon described above to the indefinite north limits of New Sandwich. This very interesting and instructive plan bears the following endorsements: "New Sandwich or No. 1 Plantation, Lincoln, Rec'd 18th Jan., 1796." "No. 1 Plan of part of New Sandwich Plantation, Lincoln County." The following legends cover that part of the plan representing the gore. "This tract of land was settled upon and claimed by said settlers some years before the year 1784—Elijah Livermore agent for said settlers." "There is a large proportion of pond in this tract of land we have not surveyed." The ponds thus referred to are "Lane's" and "Crotched."

On page 217 of *History of Wayne* appears the following: "New Sandwich, December 29, 1795. We, the subscribers that agree to petition to the proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase for the land we live on between land lotted by John Jones and a line run by Ephraim Ballard, have made choice of Elijah Livermore as our agent and we hereby promise to bear our proportionable part of the cost that has or may arise according to the value of the land in its natural state that each person claims, as witness our hands: Ebenezer Besse, Aaron Wing, Nathan Norris, William Wing, Ephraim Norris, Isaac Foord, Ebenezer Mason, Jacob Lovejoy, Jonathan Sampson, Ephraim Maxim, Jacob Stetson, John Jennings, Ebenezer Wing, Simeon Wing, Allen Wing, Woodin Norris, Comfort Smith, John Walton, Josiah Norris, Ebenezer Hutchin-

son." Of these signers Isaac Foord, Jacob Lovejoy, Jonathan Sampson, and Ebenezer Hutchison were settlers in that part of the gore which, with Sterling Plantation, was incorporated in 1795 as the Town of Fayette. John Walton was located on Lot 33 and north of Fayette's south line as delineated in the town's act of incorporation. However, Wayne's incorporation, in 1798, superseding the Fayette act with respect to this line, brought John Walton's dwelling into Wayne. Walton had built his house on the hill southwest of the N. T. Rankin place, now a Roman Catholic summer camp.

Unquestionably the business which these settlers had engaged Elijah Livermore to transact for them was to secure their titles from the proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase. During the years between 1764 and 1796 the Kennebec Purchase had been surveyed and lotted. The regular lots were one mile long and 100 rods wide. At the end of the eighteenth century the larger part of this tract had passed into the ownership of settlers, but many who had acquired settlers' rights had not received title from the company or, in the case of individual proprietor ownership, from the respective proprietors. It may be proper to explain that at this time lots were marked "S" and "P", cut on trees, and numbered in tiers separated by range lines. Two contiguous lots in the same tier were marked "S" for settlers and the next two contiguous lots were marked "P" for proprietors. According to the company's terms of settlement, settlers' rights might be acquired on settlers' lots by building a cabin twenty-by-twenty feet and with seven-foot posts, living there in seven consecutive years, clearing five acres of land within three years after occupation and performing certain public services—one day's work each year for road building, for public schools, and for the benefit of the church. The proprietors' lots were held by certain proprietors or their heirs for direct sale. Proprietors in this vicinity were William Bowdoin, James Pitts, Habjah Weld, John Hancock, Samuel Goodwin, Robert Temple, James Bowdoin, Sylvester Gardiner, Florentius Vassall, John Lowell, William Taylor, and Nathan Winslow. Charles Vaughan was agent to the proprietors. He was a brother of Dr. Benjamin Vaughan of Hallowell and these gentlemen inherited large holdings in the Plymouth Company from their mother who was a daughter of Benjamin Hallowell, a large shareholder of the company and the man in whose honor the city of Hallowell was named.

Captain Perkins Allen seems to have been the first settler in that part of the gore which is now within the bounds of Fayette. He was the son (eldest of seven children) of Ebenezer Allen, an innkeeper of Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard. His mother was Mrs. Sarah (Chase) Daggett. He was born in 1746, married Abigail Smith, the daughter of Ransford and Elizabeth (Lambert) Smith of Tisbury, who was born about 1749 and was a niece of Captain Mathias Smith, a Readfield pioneer from Edgartown. She was a sister of Elisha Smith who jointly with Captain Allen owned Lot 135 in Readfield. Perkins Allen came into this locality about 1780 and located on a point of land at the north end of Lane's Pond. Captain Allen was a mariner and was probably in command of a trading vessel at the outbreak of the Revolution. War hazards forced many a Massachusetts skipper into other pursuits, and Captain Allen was evidently attracted to this region through his acquaintance with Tisbury and Edgartown people who had previously settled here. Captain Mathias Smith, Mrs. Allen's uncle, was already located on what was later known as the Norton Farm on the Windthrop Road just south of Readfield Corner. Mrs. James Lane (Eunice Chase of Tisbury) was at Kents Hill.

When Captain Allen left Homes Hole for his new home in Thirty Mile River, there were four children: Elizabeth, born in 1770; Ichabod, born in 1773; Abigail Smith, born in 1776; and Perkins, born in 1779. Captain Allen's sojourn here was brief. All that is known about his activities is suggested by the following receipt recorded in the Kennebec registry of deeds.

"Hallowell, the 13th day of June, 1786."

"Rec'd of Mr. Isaac Foord in behalf of the heirs and assigns of the late Rev'd David Jewett of Windthrop one yoke of oxen, girted six feet, so called, for the possession of and labor done on two hundred acres of land lying on the easterly side of a stream called the Thirty Mile River and westerly of the Town of Windthrop; viz, beginning fifteen rods northerly of said Foord's Mill on the east side of his mill pond, from thence running southerly down said stream about one mile keeping the easterly and northerly side of a pond until it comes to where Captain Allen fell trees on a point of land then northerly the west side of a cove one hundred and twenty rods to a hemlock tree marked I F standing near Allen's old hedge fence and at the corner of the cove, then north five degrees west one hundred and fifty-five rods, then west one

hundred and sixteen rods to the first mentioned bounds said lot to contain two hundred acres, said tract or possession was conveyed by Captain Allen to James Craig and from the said Craig to the Rev'd David Jewett and then to Isaac Foord.

And I do in behalf of said David Jewett, his heirs and assigns, quit all right and title unto the above named Isaac Foord forever.

Jed'h Prescott, Jr., and a seal

Attest: Henry Foord

Elizabeth Foord

Lincoln S.S. July 7, 1789.

Personally appeared the within named Jedediah Prescott, Jr., and acknowledged the within instrument by him subscribed before

Brown Emerson, Just. pacis

Rec'd Jan. 10, 1799—entered and examined by Thomas Rice, Reg."

This record reveals much local history and is particularly suggestive in the names it presents. The Reverend David Jewett was the first settled minister in Winthrop and a man of sterling Christian character. He came to Winthrop from Candia, New Hampshire late in the year 1781 and died February 28, 1783. In those days country clergymen were compelled by the exigencies of pioneer conditions to be more than preachers and pastors. The resourceful preacher was often a farmer, a mechanic, or a mill operator. Reverend David Jewett was a farmer and mill man, alert to business opportunities as well as faithful in spiritual leadership. It seems probable that these transfers of Captain Allen's settler rights took place in 1781 or 1782 and Mr. Jewett's death early in 1783 left his property on Thirty Mile River exposed to squatter invasion. Apparently Isaac Foord settled on it at this time, built a dam a few feet north of the present dam at Fayette Mills and had a sawmill in operation there, when in 1786, Jedediah Prescott, Jr., as administrator on David Jewett's estate got a settlement with Foord. Another view of the situation is that Isaac Foord may have bargained with Mr. Jewett before his death for this property and made his improvements on the strength of an understanding with the Jewett heirs. There is reason to think that Foord may have been here contemporaneous with Allen, claiming the north part of Lot No. 19, while Allen took the south part. A cabin site on Allen's Point is still visible,

showing the Plymouth Company twenty-by-twenty dimensions. A stone fireplace marks the site of another settler cabin a mile further north where the Foord settler rights were established. All of Lot 19 west of the easterly branch of Crooked Pond was Foord property and together with the Allen tract amounted to 470 acres, and a proprietor's title covering this area was granted by Nathan Winslow in 1803.

"In 1781, Captain Perkins Allen, mariner, and Elisha Smith, yeoman, deeded Lot 135 in Winthrop to James Craig. This lot was on the east side of Maranacook, joining Lot 134, which had been granted to Elisha Smith in 1773. Joseph Greely later was an owner of this lot. I think the Goves finally settled there. Perkins Allen and John Allen of Industry (known as Camp Meeting John) were not closely related; their grandfathers Ichabod and James were brothers, sons of James, and his wife was Elizabeth Perkins."⁵

Regarding Captain Perkins Allen as a settler in the gore of Thirty Mile River, the records show that he held settlers' rights in "two hundred acres of land lying on the easterly side of a stream called the Thirty Mile River and westerly of the Town of Winthrop." To establish these rights, a seven years' occupation, clearing of five acres, etc., were necessary. Hence we reason that he must have begun his *occupation* as early as 1775. The records of Tisbury show that his family was in that town in 1779, so we can merely speculate on how much of Captain Allen's time must have been spent in Thirty Mile River to meet the requirements of a seven years' occupation. About five acres adjacent to the old log cabin were cleared but the land was never plowed. It is now growing up to young pine—seedling descendants of those giant white pine which lined the shores of Thirty Mile River. This tree is of the same variety as those ancient "pumpkin pine" of New Hampshire, reserved by His Majesty, George III, for masts in the Royal Navy. Eventually the cabin was burned, which made possible the identification of its site. The mention of "Captain Allen's old hedge fence" is suggestive and we wonder what domestic animals it confined. From this location he removed to the region of Sandy River, and, in the United States Census of 1790, is listed in Sandy River Upper Township (Avon) with a family of nine. Mrs. Whiting further says, "He moved from Avon into the adjoining township, now Phillips, soon after

⁵This information was furnished by Mrs. Mabel R. Whiting of Winthrop.

1790, as he and Seth Greeley are among the early settlers, and he named the town *Carro* because of the resemblance to a port of that name which he had visited. When the town was incorporated in 1812, the name was changed to Phillips."

To Isaac Foord should be accorded the credit of being the first permanent settler in the locality of Fayette Mills. As early as 1786, his dam on Thirty Mile River had been built and his saw-mill was in operation. Probably his family was not removed from their Marshfield home until 1785 or 1786. It seems highly probable, however, that Foord had been there earlier, that he was among those whom John Jones mentions as located "sum years before the year 1784." It is certain he was here early enough to gain unquestioned settlers' rights in the north part of Lot 19 and was probably on the ground during Allen's occupation of the south part of this lot. During the summer of 1775 Foord was in Captain Abijah Rowell's company of Massachusetts militia. There seems to be no further record of his military service. He belongs to that class of bold, enterprising pioneers, confident in their own resourcefulness, who penetrated the wilderness of Maine and wrested a livelihood from its forests.

Isaac Foord was born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, July 19, 1738, and June 18, 1761 he married Lucy Josselyn of Pembroke, Massachusetts. Their children were Lucy, born October 17, 1762; Bethia, December 1, 1764; Isaac, February 27, 1767; Henry, November 14, 1768; Elizabeth, January 13, 1771; Tabatha, January 27, 1776. The census of 1790 records four males and three females in the family of Isaac Foord. Probably the three females were Mrs. Lucy Josselyn Foord, and the two daughters, Elizabeth and Tabatha. Lucy had married Constant Southard, October 27, 1785. Bethia, the second daughter, had married Matthew Pettengill January 22, 1785, who in 1787 had located on Lot 27 about a half mile west of Isaac Foord's Mill. Elizabeth became the wife of Joseph French, who in 1791 settled in the southern part of Wymann's Plantation (Chesterfield); and Tabatha married Nathaniel Jennings of New Sandwich (Wayne). Apparently in 1790, three sons were with Isaac Foord: Isaac Jr., and Henry, mentioned above, and Seth whose birth record is not found. May 6, 1795 was recorded an agreement by Henry Foord to support during life his father and mother and to pay all his father's just debts. "And said Henry pledges to Isaac Foord a forfeiture of seven hundred pounds lawful money in case of his

failure to carry out the agreement." November 26, 1796, Henry Foord married Priscilla Records, and presumably about this time his house on the Kents Hill road near the east line of Fayette was built. Perhaps here the latter days of Isaac and Lucy Josselyn Foord were passed. Their burial place is probably the old Fayette Mills cemetery. Both Isaac and Henry signed the petition for the incorporation of Fayette.

Mathew Pettengill whose marriage to Bethia Foord is mentioned above, was the son of Daniel Pettengill, Jr. and Sarah (Canner) Pettengill and was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, June 1, 1756. His service in the Revolution merits particular notice. May 3, 1775, he enlisted in Captain Lothrop's company, Colonel Bailey's regiment for eight months and was present at the muster of August 1, 1775. Subsequently he served as seaman on the ship *Boston*. February 23, 1778, he enlisted for three years in the Continental Army and was assigned to Turner's company, Bradford's regiment. This long term enlistment in the Continental service is an index of the man's character; it speaks of courage, determination, self-sacrifice, and patriotic devotion. There is a tradition that at the close of the war he was discharged in Virginia and walked back to Massachusetts.

Kinship interests or neighbor association often determined the location of settlers, thus Mathew Pettengill, after the birth of his first child, Elisha, May, 1786, sought a home near that of his father-in-law on Lot 27, a part of Nathan Winslow's holdings. The old Pettengill house is distinctly remembered, the typical one-story dwelling with large chimney in the middle. It stood just west of the Fayette Mills schoolhouse. The fine two-story house where Warren Hewett once lived is the Pettengill or Keating house transformed. The building-over was done by Dudley Ladd in 1891, when Augustus Pease was owner of the property.

Mathew Pettengill's second child, Daniel, was born in the new home December 11, 1787, and died November 19, 1851. He married Anna Beckmore and lived in Alton, Illinois. Elisha, mentioned above, married Mehtable Hubbard, a daughter of Francis Hubbard, who had settled on Lot No. 24 in Sterling Plantation. Elisha's descendants were the Pettengills of Livermore Falls and Rumford. The third child Sarah G. was born January 10, 1790 and died January 25, 1876. She married Matthew Keating of Boston and passed most of her life on the farm where she was born. Matthew Keating died January 1, 1860,

aged 75 years, whose grave in the old Fayette Mills cemetery is suitably marked. Probably Mrs. Keating's remains rest by those of her husband, though no headstone indicates the fact. Priscilla, the fourth child, was born January 7, 1792 and died November 16, 1853. She married Roland Hill. Bethia was born December 27, 1795, married a Mr. Caton and moved to Illinois. John was born August 31, 1797 and died March 29, 1833. He married Luany Walton and lived in Corinna, Maine. Polly was born May 19, 1799 and died May 26, 1887. She married Perkins Turner and lived in Peru, Maine. Betsy was born October 19, 1802 and died September 28, 1874. She married Bartlett Drake and lived at Livermore Falls, Maine. The ninth and last child was Comfort Smith born February 23, 1804 and died February 14, 1892. He married Abigail Morrill and lived at Livermore Falls, Maine. Mathew Pettengill signed Fayette's incorporation petition.

Thomas Southard (Southworth) of Duxbury, Massachusetts was one of the earliest settlers in the gore. Probably he came in the latter 1770's—about the time when Perkins Allen and Isaac Foord arrived, locating on the southern shore of the east branch of Crotched Pond. It is thought that his cellar hole is still visible where John Bodge made potash many years later. A fine, stoned-up spring at this location is now in use. On the east of Southard's land, which comprised 100 acres, was Lot No. 206 as designated on the Pondtown Plantation map, a proprietor's lot owned by James Pitts and later bought by Luther Sampson. The Southard property was a narrow strip between said lot and the pond, with Mount Vernon's south line as its north bounds; its south abuttal extended ninety-six rods along the Plymouth range line from the southwest corner of Lot 206, ending in the east line of the 200 acre parcel deeded to Isaac Foord by Jedediah Prescott, Jr., in 1786.

November 26, 1761 Thomas Southard, who was born April 1, 1722, married Anna Hatch of Scituate, Massachusetts. She was the daughter of Israel Hatch and wife of Bethiah Thomas and was born in Scituate, November 27, 1734. There were six children in this family: William, born February 18, 1763; Constant, born August 20, 1764; Lydia, born November 8, 1766; Anne, born December 23, 1770; Elizabeth, born April 24, 1773; Thomas, born May 24, 1776. All were born in Duxbury. The younger children came with their parents to the Thirty Mile River home,

where the census taker of 1790 found two—a son and a daughter. The son was Thomas, Jr., who a few years later removed to Littleborough Plantation (Leeds) and married Anna Welcome of Leeds December 1, 1803.

Constant Southard, the second son of Thomas was located on the southeast corner of the same lot close to the foot of Kent's Hill in 1790. The old Hollowell trail passed near his cabin winding through the valley to avoid small swamps; and, after passing Thomas' dwelling, curved abruptly northwest touching the shore of Crotched Pond at the end of the last little swamp where were built a stone causeway and culvert, which can be distinctly seen today. Here was the flow of water from the Southard spring into the pond. From this point the old trail, skirting a small hill, brought the pioneers to Isaac Foord's sawmill a fourth mile to the westward.

At this time Constant had three children—two daughters and a son, Constant, Jr. In 1800 his family had increased to the extent of four daughters and three sons and his father and mother were living with him. It is thought that Thomas and Mrs. Anna Southard died a few years later and were buried in Fayette, although no definite records establish the fact. Thomas Southard was the son of Benjamin Southard and Rebeckah Delano. In 1623, the ship *Amia*, William Pierce, master, arrived at Plymouth about July 10 and brought sixty persons. Among these was a lad, Thomas Southworth, with his mother, Mrs. Alice Southworth ancestor of our gore settler, Thomas Southworth. Mrs. Alice Southworth eventually became the wife of Governor William Bradford.

In 1803, John Jones made a local survey for the Kennebec Purchase proprietors preliminary to the company's confirming Southard's title. Previous to this time none of the settler rights in this locality had been confirmed and titles granted to the settlers. On Jones' plan the land is designated as the property of Constant Southard.

When in 1809, the east side of the gore, known as the "Thirty Mile Strip", was annexed to Readfield, Constant Southard became a citizen of that town. About this time various parts of his property were sold, John Bodge obtaining the western portion. Southard was a petitioner for the incorporation of Fayette

and also for the annexation of the Thirty Mile Strip to Readfield.*

The early part of the nineteenth century was a period of flux in town boundaries. Early town incorporations embraced larger areas than the settlers found convenient for the transaction of their public business. The tendency to make town lines straight created gores—unincorporated areas. The incorporations of Fayette and Readfield left such an area between the two towns. In the period between 1795 and 1809, Constant Southard had been voting in Fayette, holding town offices, and paying taxes there. In 1802 the road between Kents Hill and Fayette was built on the range line and the boggy places "corduroyed". This was a vast improvement over the old crooked trail through the valley and a matter of necessity, for this road was becoming an important thoroughfare between the Kennebec River and New Hampshire. Agricultural development in Coos County, New Hampshire had been proceeding rapidly since the building of the famous Coos road from Chesterville to North Milan, New Hampshire. This road was built by Jacob Abbott in 1792 and gave Coos County a seaboard outlet through Hallowell, Maine. The most direct connection between Hallowell and this historic road passed through Readfield and Fayette.

In 1820, the homestead portion of Constant Southard's farm had passed into the possession of Reverend Daniel Wentworth. The Southard children had grown up and found interests elsewhere. Constant, Jr., Constant Southard's son by his first wife, Hannah Pettengill, and born March 3, 1783, went to Leeds where his Uncle Thomas was living. Here he met Miss Sally Hicks, who was a native of Leeds, born August 19, 1793, and the daughter of

*Mr. Herbert Winchester, a former resident of Corinna, states that Constant Southard was the first settler in Corinna. Mr. Winchester is a descendant of Benjamin P. Winchester, who accompanied by John Hubbard went to Corinna as a pioneer in 1815. John Hubbard was the son of Francis Hubbard and Melitairable Judkins, Fayette pioneers, coming from Kington, New Hampshire in 1784. Probably Fayette furnished more Corinna pioneers than any other town. The names of these are as follows: Constant Southard, Constant Southard, Jr., Benjamin P. Winchester, John Hubbard, James Young, Simon Young, Varen Packard, Elisha Judkins, Samuel Elkins, John Knowles, David Knowles, and Caleb C. Knowles, James Smith (?), Charles Smith (?), Nathaniel Atkins, John Tuck, John Pettengill, Jonathan Knowles (?), Silas Knowles (?), John Clark (?), Joseph Davis, Benjamin Dodge, Phillip Morse, Nathaniel Knowles (?), Seth Knowles (?), Nehemiah Knowles (?), John Berry, and Samuel Morse.

Zephaniah Hicks and his wife Sarah Stinchfield. Constant Southard, Jr., and Miss Sally Hicks were married May 15, 1808. They lived a few years in Leeds where some of their older children were born, removing to Corinna about 1815. It is thought that Constant went to Corinna with his son Constant, Jr., for he died there November 19, 1826. Constant, Jr., and his wife Sally Hicks reared a family of twelve children. He died in Corinna February 19, 1864, and Mrs. Southard survived her husband many years, dying October 31, 1880.

Jonathan Sampson came soon after the Revolution. He belonged to the Bowdoinham family, enlisting from that town July 18, 1775. He was then forty-eight years old and remained in the service about three years. He is described as of light complexion and six feet in stature. Simon Dearborn, the 1790 census taker, found him located near Mathew Pettengill, probably on Lot 27 or Lot 30. A family of five is listed—two sons over sixteen years and a daughter besides the parents. Records indicate that Jonathan Sampson and his wife Martha remained here until their deaths which occurred respectively in 1811 or 1812 and about 1820. The circumstances connected with this family seem tragic. They were located on Kennebec Purchase land. Grants covering this locality were made in 1803 and 1804 by Charles Vaughan, agent. No record of a grant to Sampson is found. This leads to the belief that he sold his settler rights to a later occupant or that he had failed to establish such rights and was ousted. In 1803, he was seventy-five years old and too poor to buy his land in the case of failure to comply with settlement stipulations. He had given three years of the best part of his life to the service of his country, and his only reward was the happy consciousness of patriotic duty discharged and the stimulating hope that the independence which he had helped to win might bring to his posterity "the blessings of liberty."

Probably Jeremiah Glidden came to the gore about 1788. In that year he sold to Jesse Eaton a tract of land situated partly in Winthrop and partly in Washington Plantation. He remained here but a short time—perhaps long enough to gain settler rights. He may have located on Lot 28 next, south of Mathew Pettengill's claim. If so, he sold his rights to Ebenezer Hutchinson, who was on this lot in 1794. While here, his children were two sons and a daughter, Polly. It is thought that he came from Deerfield, New Hampshire. The name Jeremiah Glidden appears

among the signatures of a petition for the separation of Deerfield from Notingham in 1765. Jeremiah Glidden died in Winthrop August 20, 1825. The *History of Winthrop* by Everett S. Stackpole gives an extended account of Mr. Glidden's family by a second marriage.

The transcendent mystery presented by a study of gore settlers is that of *Abraham Wicket*. Dearborn found him near Glidden. Dearborn's blunders can be charitably explained only by the assumption that he was deaf. If no mistake was made in the mathematical part of the enumeration, Wicket had three children—two sons and a daughter—at least, he gives for this family three males and two females. On Dearborn's list between the families of Glidden and Wicket appear the names of two single men, namely, Benjamin Handy and Henry Food. In Fayette's record of publications for the year 1796 is this entry:

"Nov. 26—Mr. Henry Food to Miss Priscilla Ricket." Our guess is that Priscilla Wicket passed through a strange metamorphosis between the time of her courtship in 1791 and her marriage to Henry Food in 1796, for her descendants call her Priscilla Records Food. Benjamin Handy's courtship with Polly Glidden was less successful. How far conjecture in writing history is legitimate may be a debatable question, but we are inclined to the opinion that one of Priscilla's relatives was William Records, for years a skillful wheelwright in Fayette.

Like the preceding settlers of the gore, William Walton is listed as of New Sandwich in the 1790 census; and the *History of Wayne* places him among its citizens. He settled, however, on land which in 1795 fell within the incorporation boundary of Fayette; and the old cellar hole of his home is north of Fayette's present south line. William Walton was a brother of Joshua and Moses who settled in Sterling in the latter 1780's. These settlers were grandsons of Samuel Walton of Reading, Massachusetts, who married Hannah Searles of Wenham, Massachusetts December 22, 1702. Their children were: Hannah, born November 27, 1703; Samuel, born October 7, 1705; Sarah, born November 24, 1707; William, born April 12, 1709; Moses, born May 24, 1712; Mary, born April 12, 1716; and Jonathan, born January 5, 1720. Samuel Walton, Jr., born October 7, 1705 married Rebecca Davis of Reading March 5, 1729. He was one of the first settlers (1735) in the Township of Narraganset No. 3 or Souhegan West (now Amherst, New Hampshire) and raised a family of

nine sons of whom six were Revolutionary soldiers and six pioneers in Maine. The latter were Joshua, Moses, William, Davis, Benjamin, and Reuben. Probably Amherst, New Hampshire contributed more Fayette settlers than any other single town. Joshua, William, and Moses were the forerunners of this notable group. Joshua and William passed the remainder of their lives in Fayette, but Moses eventually removed to Chesterville.

William Walton was born in 1743, and married Hannah Littlehale of Amherst. The family, consisting of parents and four sons—Abraham, William, Jr., John, and Benjamin, established themselves here about 1780. Early in the Revolution, William Walton joined Captain John Walton's company, Colonel David Greene's regiment. Brown Emerson, later one of the Sterling proprietors, was also a soldier in Captain John Walton's company. Jacob Emerson, a brother of Brown, had married Margaret (Walton) Swain of Reading, Massachusetts, a sister of Captain John Walton. Thus we find in this intimate relations of the Waltons and Emersons a possible explanation of Fayette's early history. It is my opinion that these Waltons were well acquainted with this region before it had been lotted by surveyors. William Walton selected for his home a dry knoll near a fine trout brook running into Wing's Pond. Soon after settling in the gore his wife died, and about 1783 he married Meritable Lyons who was the mother of the following children: Sarah, born March 25, 1784, who married Sylvanus Blackwell; Sophia, who married Nathaniel Atkins, Jr., (the name in the old records is "Adkins"); and Rufus, born August 9, 1789, who married Hannah Braley, a widow whose maiden name was Records, the daughter of William Records of Fayette. In his latter years William Walton lived with his son Rufus at Fayette Mills where he died April 15, 1823. Probably he was buried in the old Fayette Mills cemetery, although his grave is unmarked, a fate which befell many Revolutionary soldiers buried in Fayette. A suitable monument should be placed to perpetuate their memory, which is a reasonable hope, for their living descendants are, as a rule, prosperous people.

The incorporation south line of Fayette ran across the north end of the Pondtown lots which bordered the west bank of the outlet stream of Lane's Pond; across the south end of Lot 16, where Nathaniel Atkins settled; across the southeast corner of Lot 17 where Jacob Lovejoy, William Walton and his son Wil-

ham, Jr., had established homes; across the north end of Lot 13 and the middle of Lot 12 where were David Manter and Solomon Besse respectively, who were both signers of the petition for the incorporation of Fayette.

John Walton, William's third son, built his house near the middle of Lot 33, on the top of the hill southwest of the Gilbert Taylor buildings where N. T. Rankins once lived. This house was on the west side of the old road leading from Foord's Mills to North Wayne. This road crossed Lots 28, 29, 33, and 18 before passing into the Pondtown lots, and should not be confused with the old trail which at a much earlier date followed the west end of these lots. On July 9, 1805, John Walton sold to Ebenezer O. Lovejoy twenty acres of his farm for \$150. Lot 33 contained ninety acres and the part sold Lovejoy lay between the old road and Lane's Pond on the southeast corner. John Walton married Lucy Blackwell, a sister of Sylvanus Blackwell who settled on one of the Pondtown lots near the location of John Walton's house.

Lot 16, where Nathaniel Atkins had settled prior to 1790, was a long narrow lot containing only sixty acres. It is now mostly within the Town of Wayne and on the easterly side, the Wayne town farm was located. Nathaniel Atkins, who lived to be a centenarian, was a Revolutionary soldier and was the father of three sons and four daughters. One of these daughters, Hannah, married Hezekiah Lovejoy January 9, 1794. The Winthrop record reads "both of Sterling." In those days boundaries were vague, and Sterling was a better known designation than Thirty Mile River. Hezekiah Lovejoy was probably a relative of Lieutenant John Lovejoy who came here from Amherst, New Hampshire in 1795 and bought Lot 29 about a half mile northeast of Lot 16. Lieutenant John's father, Captain Hezekiah Lovejoy, had two brothers who settled in Maine, Captain Abiel Lovejoy, born December 16, 1731, who prior to 1790, had located in Vassalborough on the west side of Kennebec River, which was incorporated as Sydney in 1792, and Francis Lovejoy born October 30, 1734, who was the grandfather of the Alton, Illinois martyr, Elijah P. Lovejoy. Our research has failed to identify the Hezekiah Lovejoy "of Sterling." In 1790 both Abiel and Francis had a son between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one. Their father's name was Hezekiah, a brother's name was Hezekiah. Following a prevalent custom, a son's name would have been

Hezekiah. The distance between Sidney and the Atkins' location is about twenty miles. Quoting from the *History of Wayne*, "Captain Hezekiah Lovejoy and his son John were notable men in Amherst prospected this region, and soon after Lieutenant John Lovejoy and his wife Martha Odell and eight children moved from Amherst, to Fayette, making the journey of 200 miles in an ox-cart." Captain Hezekiah Lovejoy, born in Andover, Massachusetts October 29, 1729 and died in Amherst, April 6, 1793, probably settled in Amherst shortly after his marriage with Hannah Phelps of Andover April 9, 1751. Lieutenant John Lovejoy and his family arrived in Fayette during July 1795. As Captain Hezekiah Lovejoy's death occurred April 6, 1793, it seems hardly probable that he prospected this region shortly before his son Lieutenant John came, and we would suggest that Hezekiah, whom Hannah Atkins married January 9, 1794, may have been the prospector.* In any event, a man is apt to prospect the vicinity of his sweetheart's home.

Lot 18 lies directly south of Lot 33 where John Walton settled. Its west end touches Lot 16, its east end Lovejoy Pond, and it embraced what was later known as the Sampson pasture. This lot is now in Wayne but was wholly in Fayette till 1798. The Withams, Ebenezer and Peter, located here about 1792-94. They came from Gloucester, Massachusetts and it is thought that they may have been sons of Henry Witham of Gloucester. Ebenezer was married, but Peter married Elizabeth Atkins, another daughter of Nathaniel Atkins, March 2, 1794. An old cellar hole on the crest of the hill overlooking Lovejoy Pond (formerly called Lane's Pond) is supposed to be the site of the Witham home. The census of 1800 lists Ebenezer Witham and wife (no children) in Fayette. Apparently the Withams left this location about 1804, when Charles Vaughan, agent of the Kennebec Purchase proprietors, was enforcing the proprietors' rights. The occupants of neighboring lots settled with Vaughan and held their claims, but we find no record of such settlement with the Withams.

Jacob Lovejoy, a brother of Lieutenant John, was born in Amherst, New Hampshire January 15, 1775. He came to the gore

*Hezekiah Lovejoy, the oldest son of Jacob Lovejoy, was born March 16, 1777. Probably this is the man who married Hannah Atkins, although he was not quite seventeen at the time of the marriage.

prior to Fayette's incorporation and settled on Lot 17. In 1790, he was in Cokeremouth, New Hampshire with a wife and five children. Lot 17 contained 231 acres; and Prescott's "Plan No. 11", dated "Winthrop ye 7 December 1797" assigns the entire lot to Lovejoy. However, the grant made to Lovejoy, July 4, 1804 covers only 100 acres on the east end of said lot, where his house was located. Under the same date is another record reading thus: "William Walton, grant of land bounded as follows: east by Jacob Lovejoy, north by Lot No. 32, south by William Walton, Jr., west by the west line of the Plymouth Patent; it being a part of Lot No. 17 on Plan No. 11 and contains 100 acres, price \$25.00." In 1804 Jacob Lovejoy sold his home to a nephew, John Lovejoy, Jr., for one thousand dollars. Little is known of this family's subsequent history. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Lovejoy married Sarah Marten of Readfield, a widow who had two children. The entire list of children is: Hezekiah, born March 18, 1777; Jacob, November 10, 1779; Asabel, May 2, 1783; Winthrop, September 11, 1786; John, September 11, 1789; Sarah, October 2, 1792. Sarah Lovejoy, mother of the above children died November 23, 1794, and March 14, 1795, Mr. Lovejoy married Sarah Marten. There were two children by this marriage: Chloe, born August 11, 1795; and Jonathan, March 11, 1797. The Marten children were Bersey H., born December 2, 1789 and John, born March 21, 1793.

Nathaniel Norcross, a son of Jonathan Norcross, who was the first man to build and operate a mill on the stream at North Wayne, came to the gore and located on Lot No. 31 soon after his marriage to Lydia Lane, January 19, 1792. The Winthrop record of this marriage reads: "both of Littleboro." Littleboro Plantation was incorporated as Leeds in 1801. July 4, 1804, Charles Vaughan, agent for the Kennebec Purchase, granted to Mr. Norcross land bounded as follows: "east on a road dividing number 31 and 29, then extending westerly the width of the lot so as to contain 100 acres, it being part of Lot No. 31." This property was later owned by Leonard Jones and by his son Charles L. Jones. Here Mr. Norcross reared a family and passed his life, dying in 1835 at the age of seventy years. Following is a list of Mr. Norcross' children: Thankful, born March 26, 1792; Sally, April 10, 1793; Eunice, August 23, 1794; Mary, January 7, 1796; Nathaniel, December 2, 1797; Samuel, June 9, 1801; and William, July 4, 1807.

A circumstance in this family illustrates primitive conditions. One of the daughters became violently insane, and for years she was confined in a cage.

The road mentioned above as "dividing number 31 and 29" led from Foord's Mills to New Sandwich, accommodating the earliest settlers in this locality—the log cabin contingent whose transient abode was too brief to establish settlers' rights and fix a basis for grants from Kennebec Purchase owners. It seems quite probable that all the lots along this range where the old road was located had squatter occupants before the settlers who received the Kennebec Purchase grants in 1804. Lot 29 had improvements when Lieutenant John Lovejoy located on it in 1795, and he paid the prior occupant for these improvements. This old road disappeared soon after Fayette's incorporation when two other roads were built to traverse these two ranges of lots and pass the homes of settlers who had built frame dwellings. The range line which it followed ended in the south line of Lot No. 27, and the old trail entered this lot near the brook which crosses the old North Wayne road in the hollow south of Chester Hewett's residence. In the soft ground there the "corduroy" road bed can still be seen—probably old-growth cedar logs, which have resisted decay for more than 150 years. The brook just mentioned was fed by unfauling springs and furnished water for several pastures. Along its course on the south part of Lot No. 27 was a clay deposit with a layer of sand over it. Here were made bricks for the settlers' chimneys.

Lot No. 30 lies directly south of the west end of Lot No. 27, extending from the old road mentioned above to the Ballard line. On the east end of this lot, James Bly located about 1793. His grant dated July 4, 1804 given by Charles Vaughan in behalf of the Kennebec Purchase proprietors covered 100 acres. The 1790 census lists a James Bly in Lebanon, New Hampshire, possibly the same man. James Bly signed Fayette's incorporation petition, and this petition was also signed by William Bly of whom nothing further is known. A few years later James Bly sold his farm to John Hewett of Duxbury, Massachusetts and left this locality. Following is a list of his children: William, born June 28, 1791; James, May 7, 1793; Dolla, February 29, 1796; and Meader, February 26, 1799.

Lot No. 28 extended from Lot No. 30 easterly to Lane's Pond. Here between 1792 and 1794 Ebenezer Hutchinson from Am-

herst, New Hampshire established a home. He was born March 22, 1753 and married Hannah Littlefield. Their children were Hannah, born March 25, 1774; Ebenezer, January 19, 1776; Polly, August 23, 1778; Asa, May 5, 1780; Abraham, February 14, 1782; Solomon, October 24, 1784; Nathaniel, December 23, 1786; John, March 5, 1788; Robert, December 24, 1791; and Samuel, born in Fayette, December 25, 1795. Ebenezer Hutchinson was a member of Fayette's first board of selectmen. His family made a substantial addition to the population of the new town and emphasized the necessity of "means for the Education of our Youth" as expressed in the incorporation petition. When the town was divided into school districts, this family was in District No. 1 and also the family of William Walton located on Lot No. 17 about one mile southwest. Fayette's record of marriage intentions contains this entry: "January 1, 1799, Mr. Abraham Walton and Miss Polly Hutchinson." The first schoolhouse in District No. 1 was located on the old trail close by the corduroy remains above described. There, without a doubt, Miss Polly and young Abraham diligently studied the three R's and resolved to attack the larger problems of life. It is thought that Ebenezer Hutchinson left Fayette about 1799 when his brother Asa came from Amherst and bought the farm on Lot No. 28. Ebenezer's final destination was Ohio where he died about 1828. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

Nathaniel Lyford, one of the town's petition signers, apparently acquired settler rights on the west side of Lot No. 27, for January 6, 1795, said Lyford quit-claimed to Isaac Foord 100 acres, beginning at Mathew Pettengill's southwest corner and embracing the entire area between the bog brook and the Ballard line to land owned by Isaac Foord on the north. Mr. Lyford probably left Fayette at this time. In 1810 this property was granted to Elias Craig and at a later date was acquired by Joseph Hutchinson.

This discussion has covered practically all of the gore territory except Lot No. 32 where Jeremiah Lane settled after Fayette's incorporation.

The pioneer period has been carried up to 1820, when the latest known wilderness-breakers came in the persons of William Raymond and Rufus Davenport. They settled on the west shore of Crooked Pond between Nelson Gordon's landing and the Mount Vernon line. No roads had then been built through this part of

the town and their only means of exit was by boat to Fayette Mills. On various accounts the period from 1795 to 1820 is of particular moment. It was the transition period from primitive hardship to substantial development, when Maine towns were getting into a state of effective local government and seriously contemplating separation from Massachusetts.

CHAPTER V

Sterling Plantation

ONE hundred and fifty years ago plantations were unincorporated areas of more or less definite bounds and inhabited by settlers with common interests who were looking forward with keen desire to the time when they might be incorporated into a body politic with powers of local self-government. Road-building and public schools were objects of prime importance. The settlers, wishing to exercise their rights in this direction, were willing to tax themselves for the common good and to bear their share of the state and county expenses.

Prior to the American Revolution certain colonies claimed jurisdiction beyond their organized bounds. Virginia claimed sovereignty over a vast area extending northwest beyond the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes. New York and New Hampshire both claimed territory which is now the State of Vermont, while Massachusetts exercised state authority over that indefinite northeast country known as the "Province of Maine."

Sterling Plantation was a triangle-shaped area lying between Port Royal (later Livermore) on the west, Phipps Canada (later Jay) on the north, and the Plymouth Patent on the east. The apex of the triangle was in the Androscoggin Great Pond west of New Sandwiche. Strictly speaking, Phipps Canada was rather northwest of Sterling. Sterling's north line touched territory later known as Wyman's Plantation and extended across the south end of Parker's Pond to the southeast corner of Coshen Plantation (now Vienna). Sterling seems to have been a left-over area—what remained between the Plymouth Patent and Port Royal, whose east line was run north and south, magnetic bearing. The direction of the Plymouth Patent's west line varied at certain points to conform to the general course of the Kennebec River. One of these points of variation was in the west branch of Crotched Pond, and is now the southwest corner of Mount Vernon. From this point northward, Sterling's east line ran north twenty-nine degrees east, southward from the same point; the line changed its course five degrees west. This is the line known as "States Line," or Ballard line, which was surveyed by Ephraim

Ballard of Hallowell during the fall of 1789. "Sterling Old Line" which was 100 rods or more further west represented an early survey of the Plymouth Patent, probably John North's, made about 1751.

Massachusetts' deed, conveying Sterling Plantation to Edmond Bridge of Pownalborough, Brown Emerson of Hallowell, and Robert Page of Winthrop was dated July 2, 1785 and signed by Samuel Phillips, Jr., Nathan Wells, and Nathan Daue. These men were a committee appointed by the General Court to sell and convey unappropriated lands in Lincoln County. At this time there were only five counties in the Province of Maine—York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Hancock and Washington. Lincoln contained fifty-five divisions (towns and plantations) for census purposes and embraced territory now in Androscoggin, Franklin, Somerset, Kennebec, and Sagadahoc Counties. It was the most populous county. In 1790, it contained 29,723 people of whom 166 were in Sterling Plantation. The name "Sterling" has been corrupted into "Starling" and thus appears in the Government's recently printed report of the 1790 census.*

The origin of the name as applied to this plantation is uncertain, but probably very clearly suggests Lord Sterling, the famous Revolutionary general. We now find the name in school histories spelled "Stirling." However, at the time of the Revolution it was written "Sterling"; and this spelling prevails in "Sullivan papers," Vol. I, edited by Otis G. Hammond, director of the New Hampshire Historical Society. Many Revolutionary soldiers settled in Sterling Plantation and some of them may have served under General Lord Sterling. More than seventy of these soldiers subsequently made their homes in Sterling and the gore of Thirty Mile River.

Between 1785 and 1790, settlers had been coming into Sterling rapidly. The natural and most convenient route of entry was by way of Winthrop and New Sandwiche. Trails ran from Winthrop through New Sandwiche to the Androscoggin River. One passed through South Wayne to Benjamin's Ferry. The other crossed Thirty Mile River at Jennings' bridge (now North Wayne) keeping a general west-northwest course, crossing the outlet stream of Hales' Brook Pond at Hubbard's Mill, swinging northerly at the point where the Brick Schoolhouse at South Fayette now stands; thence to Fayette Corner, following the course of what later was

*See p. 64 for an interesting example of both spellings. *Ed.*

known as the Chesterville road. At Fayette Corner it turned abruptly toward the west and struck the Androscoggin River at Hillman's Ferry. This is the trail which brought the first settlers into Sterling Plantation.

Sterling abounded in small streams suited to beaver, and it is probable hunters and trappers frequented these streams before spotted trails led to this region. Without doubt Winthrop trappers were familiar with these streams before the Revolution, and possibly some hunters had cabins near them occupied by their families. There is a tradition in the Walton family that Samuel Walton, son of Joshua, was born in Sterling. This son of Joshua Walton was born May 14, 1776. Joshua Walton was a hunter and trapper. He was the first Walton of the Southegan, New Hampshire family to come to Maine. It is my opinion that he was in Winthrop about the time the Revolutionary War began. He did not locate permanently in Sterling till 1789.

The Sterling deed contained the following clause: "They the said Bridge, Emerson and Page, quieting the settlers on said lands who were there in September last by granting to each head of a family thereon one hundred acres, to be one half of the lot on which he was settled on September last to be divided according to quantity and quality and in such form as best to include his improvements." Records in the Kennebec registry of deeds show that the settlers of Sterling in September 1784 were Benjamin Judkins, Ase Wiggin, Ephraim Lane, Noah Crealey, and David Ingham. Chase Elkins has been considered as the first permanent settler in Sterling Plantation. His location was opposite the Sylvester Jones house, recently owned by Oscar Neal. The records, however, fail to show that a "quit-claim" was given to Elkins by the Sterling proprietors. The deed given to Chase Elkins was a warranty deed dated May 14, 1790 and describes a tract of 50 acres for which twenty-five pounds were paid. The northeast corner of this tract was the intersection of the Ballard line with the road from Foord's Mills to Livermore—the land lying on the southerly side of the road, and extending fifty rods along the road. However, this land was a half mile east of Elkin's house, and an unrecorded quit-claim including his settler location may have been granted by Bridge, Emerson, and Page.

The first child known to have been born in Sterling was Chase Elkins, Jr., second son of Chase and Hannah Elkins, and the

recorded birth date is January 7, 1784.* On February 9 of this same year, a daughter was born to Benjamin and Mary Judkins. This child, Dolly, was their third, twins having been born September 28, 1782. The twins, however, had died prior to Mr. Judkins' coming to Sterling. Five families, possibly six, had become established in Sterling in 1784. Chase Elkins had built his cabin near an unending spring on the southeasterly slope of the hill just west of Hale's Brook and near the trail leading from Isaac Foord's sawmill on Thirty Mile River to Livermore. Benjamin Judkins was located a mile further west on the same trail and in the center of the community later known as Fayette Corner. Ase Wiggin was on an adjoining lot toward the north—the west half of Lot No. 8. Ephraim Lane, with a large family, was on the western half of Lot No. 13—a mile or more west-northwest of Judkins and Wiggin. David Ingham was on the extreme northeast corner of Sterling and his land extended west to the shore of Parker's Pond. Joel Judkins received a grant of 100 acres for the consideration of five shillings, which would indicate that he also was a Sterling settler in September of 1784; yet here is reason to think that his family was not removed from Deerfield, New Hampshire until the fall of 1790 or spring of 1791.

Brown Emerson and his brother, Jacob, came from Reading, Massachusetts to Hallowell, Maine near the close of the Revolution. They were educated at Harvard College in preparation for the Congregational ministry, and it seems probable that Jacob Emerson's missionary efforts brought him into the vicinity of Sterling. He was twelve years older than his brother, Brown, and had a family in Reading. His wife, Margaret, was the daughter of Captain John Walton of Reading. The Waltons and Emersons of Reading were doubtless neighbors and friends before their advent to Sterling. Brown Emerson apparently made a clearing and built a cabin on Baldwin Hill prior to his association with Edmond Bridge and Robert Page in their purchase of Sterling Plantation. His location was the Cyrus Baldwin place, now the home of Russell M. Chase. Mr. Emerson, having been trained for professional activities and informed on the trend of public

*This statement is in accord with the *History of Kennebec County*: "It is a well established fact that Mr. Elkin's son, Chase, born January 7, 1784, was the first white child born in town, in honor of which Mr. Elkins was awarded a prize" (p. 944). These records should be compared with Mr. Underwood's material on page 54. *Ed.*

events, was alert to the signs of the times and foresaw rapid business expansion when the Federal Government should become efficient under definite constitutional powers. Southeasterly of Sterling in Winthrop and New Sandwich, settlers were making comfortable homes, and there gristmills were running within a distance of six to ten miles. This virgin region of Sterling with good agricultural possibilities and several small water powers would inevitably fill with settlers at an early day.

The circumstances which led up to the partnership of Edmond Bridge of Powalborough, Brown Emerson of Hallowell, and Robert Page of Winthrop are obscure. Their deed called for 7000 acres and purchase price was 1500 pounds. Two hundred seventy pounds were paid at the time of purchase, and the remaining sum was satisfactorily secured. This partnership seems to have been dissolved before much land was sold to the settlers. Edmond Bridge soon dropped out of the picture. Most of the settlers derive their titles from either Brown Emerson or Robert Page. September 13, 1787, for the consideration of 150 pounds, Brown Emerson transferred to Robert Page the following: Lots numbered 1, 2, 17, 19, 22, 23, 36, 37, 47, 48, 50, 54, 57, 58, 60, 62, 63, 66, 67, 68, which contain about 200 acres each; also the southern half of Lot No. 25, the western half of Lot No. 10, and the western half of Lot No. 5, each of which half lots contained 100 acres more or less. This transaction involved 4500 acres—more than one-half of Sterling Plantation. February 1, 1788, John Merrill of Topsham paid Brown Emerson 211 pounds, seventeen shillings and two pence and received a deed of the following: Lots numbered 40, 42, 43, 52, 55, 56, 61 and 65, containing about 200 acres each; also the eastern half of Lots No. 15 and 16, with the western half of No. 4 and one-fourth of Lot No. 9. This deal disposed of about 2000 acres. Such sacrifice selling on the part of Brown Emerson as these transactions represent would indicate that Mr. Emerson was in financial difficulties; and this assumption seems confirmed in 1792 when various judgments were found against him and writs of execution issued.

There is an old pen-drawn plan of Sterling Plantation dated "Winthrop, May 23, 1789." The lots are numbered and names of various settlers written on lots where they had located. The scale is two inches to the mile—a much more convenient scale than one inch to 200 rods—which Prescott seems to have invariably used. A real mystery shrouds the origin and preservation of

this ancient plan. Our opinion is that it was made and used by Robert Page, but how it happened to be left in Fayette and preserved for many years in the house of Charles Knox is beyond our conjecture.

Fayette's incorporation included all of Sterling except Lots 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, and 68 with a part of Lot 62; these lots at the apex of the triangle fell to Wayne. In 1801, that part of Sterling east of Parker's Pond was annexed to Mount Vernon. In 1795, with a largely increased population, Sterling Plantation, joined with the gore of Thirty Mile River, was incorporated by the General Court of Massachusetts as the Town of Fayette.

Ahead of these settlers were hardships and privations. Their homes were log cabins in small openings in the forest. There were no wagon roads. Grain was carried to mill on the settlers' shoulders along spotted trails. A half bushel of corn was considered a sufficient burden for rapid continuous walking. The more remote locations necessitated a round trip to mill of some twenty miles. Sheep and flax supplied the material for their clothing. Spinning and weaving were handicrafts in which the housewives excelled. Carding mills prepared the raw material for spinning wheel and loom, and fulling mills dressed and dyed the rough homespun cloth. The earliest Sterling settlers were compelled to go to Winthrop for their milling business; later they were accommodated in New Sandwich where now is located the Village of Wayne; and, finally, about the time of Fayette's incorporation, Ford's Mill on Thirty Mile River in the eastern part of the town afforded such opportunities.

Most of the cabin homes were located on high ground with good drainage, abundant sunshine and exemption from early frosts. The virgin soil yielded good crops. The settlers, mainly from New Hampshire and Massachusetts, were industrious, frugal and possessed of those moral qualities which insure prosperous communities and guarantee stability in a commonwealth. Within fifteen years after the coming of the first settler, a church was organized in Sterling.

CHAPTER VI

Settlers in Sterling

WHEN Abel Russell came to Sterling, there was no other permanent settler along the plantation's northern boundary for about five miles. In 1784, Noah Greeley and David Ingham had settled on the northeast corner—that portion of Fayette which in 1801 was annexed to Mount Vernon. This area lay east of Parker's Pond and north of its outlet stream; hence Fayette, in its final outline, was bounded on the north by Wyman's Plantation. This region, in the census of 1790, is called Chester Plantation; and, in 1802, was incorporated as the Town of Chesterville. When the settlers came, a vast forest of white pine extended from Moose Hill to Parker's Pond. During the early part of the 19th century the best of these trees were cut for masts and hauled by ox team to Hallowell and from there taken down the Kennebec to Bath, where some of the famous clipper ships were built.

Noah Greeley was born at Kingston, New Hampshire July 29, 1760. He married in Kingston, January 7, 1783, Hannah Morrill who was born in Brentwood, New Hampshire April 17, 1764. These are their children: Mary*, born June 2, 1783; Joseph, February 28, 1785; Noah, January 15, 1787; Levi, August 30, 1789; Hannah, September 23, 1791; Samuel, November 6, 1793; Sarah, November 30, 1795; Betsey, March 4, 1798; Amelia, March 10, 1800; David Morrill, February 15, 1802; Dudley, June 21, 1803; Lucinda, November 15, 1805; and John, February 11, 1810. The four latter were born in Mount Vernon.

This family is so remarkable and so typical of the old-time New England families in the number of children and the spacing of their births that it merits special comment. Thirteen children were borne by Mrs. Greeley in the space of twenty-seven years. She lived to be eighty-seven. Taking into consideration the hard-

* Mary Greeley was the third child born in Sterling Plantation (Fayette). Her birth occurred seven months before that of Chase Elkins, Jr., and two months later than that of Elizabeth Ingham. Hence, in this order were the three earliest births in Sterling: Betsey Russell, Elizabeth Ingham, and Mary Greeley. (There is no mention in the early Town Records of the birth of Mary Greeley. Mr. Underwood must have found other sources which led him to revise the statement in the *History of Kennebec County*.)

ships of pioneer life, constitutional vigor would seem to be the only explanation of such a phenomenon.

Mr. and Mrs. Greeley probably came to Sterling in the early spring of 1783. It is the writer's opinion that Mr. Greeley had been here in 1782, and had done some work on the outlet stream of Parker's Pond. He built a dam which raised the water in that pond to a height of five feet. Mr. Greeley had constructed a log hovel for his oxen where they were kept the first winter. Soon after he made his improvements he was working away from home—probably in Winthrop—and Mrs. Greeley was living with a family named Dunton located in the woods about a mile from the stream. Every day during Mr. Greeley's absence she went to the cattle hovel to feed and water the cattle, the oxen, and a heifer. The rapidly flowing water did not freeze and furnished a convenient place for the cattle to drink. One day in the path from Dunton's to the hovel, Mrs. Greeley met a bear. It is doubtful if the bear obstructed the pathway long for the black bear, unless a female with cubs, is very timid.

Noah Greeley was a man of more than ordinary capabilities. He was a skillful dam constructor, the first, with Paul Blake, to develop the Walton power at West Mount Vernon. He built a dam on the stream between Mount Vernon Village and Walton's, and also on the stream which drains Greeley (Torrey) Pond, which was named in his honor. The large two-story house which stands at the junction of the Blunt Road, so called, and the "village" road was built by him. This property, long known as the "Holden place," remained in his possession throughout life. His grave and that of Mrs. Greeley with some other graves are a few rods in the rear of the house. This private burial place, like others of its kind, has been desecrated by the plow.

The old Plymouth line passed through Mr. Greeley's dooryard, leaving his house in Fayette with his barn in Mount Vernon. The quit-claim deed given by the Sterling proprietors covered fifty acres where the house stood. This tract extended south to Paul Blake's land which lay along the stream ten rods north and six rods south. Mr. Greeley's land in Sterling extended northerly to that of John Gordon.

On October 5, 1776, Noah Greeley enlisted in Captain Brown's company, Colonel Long's regiment, and served his country throughout the war. He became closely associated with Washington whom he ardently admired. At one time during the Revo-

lution, he visited Washington's home, and in later years selected the site of his house, which overlooks the north end of Crooked Pond because the lay of the land and water scenery reminded him of Mount Vernon on the Potomac. It was through Mr. Greeley's influence that the names, Mount Vernon and Fayette came to these sister towns.

David Ingham was another Revolutionary soldier who settled in Sterling about the time Noah Greeley came. His location was on the northeast corner of the plantation, extending from Parker's Pond to the Plymouth line, and embraced what was later known as the Calvin Davis place. A recent owner (1920) was William Pike. Following is a copy of the original deed:

Know all men by these presents that we, Robert Page of Readfield, Esq. and Brown Emerson of a place called Sterling, Esq., both in the County of Lincoln and Commonwealth of Massachusetts in consideration of three pounds, lawful money of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, already paid the said Emerson by David Ingham; and in consideration that said David was settled in said Sterling in September, 1784, and thereby entitled to a grant of 100 acres of land from us according to our deed from the said Commonwealth of said gore of land now called Sterling, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, have given, granted, etc., a certain tract of land lying in said Sterling, and is bounded and described as follows: viz, beginning at a point in the eastern shore of Parker's Pond, so called, where the northern line of said Sterling crosses and intersects the said shore, thence running southerly by the said shore 109 rods, thence running east-southeast about 240 rods to the line which divides the said Sterling from the Plymouth Patent, so called; thence northeasterly by the line last mentioned, running about 160 rods to the northeasterly corner of said Sterling; thence west 10 degrees north by the northern line of said Sterling running about 100 rods to the point first mentioned.

Given April 5, 1791

Witnesses: Francis Hubbard and Sml. Judkins Jr.

Acknowledged before Jonathan Whiting, Justice.

David Ingham and family, in the census of 1790, were listed in both Sterling and Washington Plantations. This duplicate listing in the case of David Ingham and Joel Judkins is not uncommon in our first census. It merely emphasizes the crude methods and

unavoidable handicaps of that enumeration. Perhaps the double listing about offsets the number of people whom the census takers never found.

At this time Mr. Ingham's family consisted of his wife, Mary, and two children—Stephen, born May 17, 1785, and Mary, born August 18, 1787. The first child, Elizabeth, had died. Mrs. Ingham died January 5, 1797, and Mr. Ingham married Rebekah Butterfield, March 31, 1797. Esther, his first child by the second marriage was born February 14, 1798. These quick marriages after the death of a wife seem reprehensible; but, in cases involving the care of young children, our judgments should be lenient.

On the northeast corner of Sterling, between the Sandy River Road, so called, and the plantation's north boundary, the land holdings involved eight ownerships. From north to south these names appear: David Ingham, Nathaniel Larabee, Jr., Stephen Giles, John Gordon, Noah Greeley, Paul Blake, Phineas and Willoughby Taylor. When the census of 1800 was taken, this area between the Ballard line and Parker's Pond was in Fayette, as its annexation to Mount Vernon was effected by enactment of the General Court in 1801. It is the writer's opinion that all of the above owners were on their land at that time. Yet only two names, those of Noah Greeley and Nathaniel Larabee, are listed in Fayette. Apparently the dwellings of the others were on the east side of the Ballard line and consequently in Mount Vernon. Whether or not this conclusion be true, a further brief discussion of these settlers is properly within the scope of this chapter.

In the writing of local history, one of the regrettable handicaps is the destruction of early town records. Mount Vernon has met with this misfortune, in the loss of its first town clerk's book. However, the family of John Gordon of the Parker's Pond strip is recorded in Vol. 11 of those records as follows:

"Children born to John Gordon of Fayette by Betsey his wife"; Lydia, born February 22, 1793; Mehitable, August 1, 1794; and Simon, July 22, 1797.

Apparently the Gordons of Mount Vernon and of neighboring towns descended from a common ancestor, Alexander Gordon, born about 1635, who married Mary Lysson, and lived in Exeter, New Hampshire. Alexander had a son Thomas born in 1678, who married Elizabeth Merrim of Exeter. In this family there was a Daniel, born 1704 who lived in Raymond, New Hampshire. Daniel had a son Thiel, born 1735 who married Mary Glidden and

eventually came to Readfield, Maine. In this family there was a son, Josiah, born 1757 who married Elizabeth Smith of Readfield. It is thought that Josiah eventually settled on Gordon Hill in Cheesterville, for a man of the same name and age is buried in the Norcross cemetery at South Cheesterville. It is also thought that this man was identical with Sergeant Josiah Gordon of Captain Daniel Gordon's company of New Hampshire militia.

At the battle of Trenton, Captain Daniel Gordon's company was in Colonel Tash's regiment. In September of 1780 this famous militia company was in Colonel Thomas Bartlett's regiment at West Point, when Major General Benedict Arnold attempted to surrender the fortress to General Clinton. After the close of the Revolution, these Gordon families came to Maine. The census of 1790 lists Ithiel, Josiah, and Jonathan in Readfield (then a part of Winthrop), while Daniel and Samuel are in the Mount Vernon enumeration. We would suggest that Samuel and John of the Parker's Pond strip may have been sons of Captain Daniel Gordon. Ithiel, mentioned above, was of the same generation as Captain Daniel, and probably a brother. The later Gordon families of Mount Vernon descended from Samuel. Ithiel, Samuel and John are names, which appear frequently in these families, as grave stones testify. But the graves of these three pioneers from New Hampshire seem not to have been found.

Few families have contributed more to the substantial prosperity of Maine than have the Gordons. These people are characterized by the traditional industry, thrift, and pugnacity of the Scotch. The name is not found on pauper or dole lists, and the Mount Vernon families furnished more soldiers in the Civil War than came from any other family in that town.

The Larrabees came to Mount Vernon somewhat later than the Gordons, the name first appearing in the census of 1800—Nathaniel Larrabee and Nathaniel Larrabee, Jr. In the Scarborough branch of this family there was a Nathaniel Larrabee baptized April 29, 1753, who married Sarah Hunnewell, November 11, 1773. The Mount Vernon records show only the family of Nathaniel, Jr., which is as follows:

"Children of Nathaniel Larrabee Jr., and Betsey his wife."
John Larrabee, born August 29, 1825; Rebecca Ann, born July 13, 1827; Hannah, born March 9, 1833; Mary Elizabeth, died November 2, 1832; Nathaniel Larrabee, Sr., died November 2, 1833; William Emmons, born September 18, 1834; Nathaniel

Arthur, born September 22, 1837(?); Nathaniel Arthur, died March 4, 1838; Mary Ann, born February 20, 1839; Mrs. Betsey Larrabee, died June 14, 1841; William Emmons Larrabee, died October 24, 1862; Nathaniel Larrabee, died December 25, 1862. This family had a private cemetery, which has met the fate of nearly all such burial places.

Very little is known of Stephen Giles, who was located just north of John Gordon. There was a Stephen Giles in Woffboro, New Hampshire who married Sautira Edgerly, daughter of Joseph Edgerly and Sarah (Colbath) Edgerly. This name should not be confused with that of Gile. William Gile, the Mount Vernon pioneer, from whom the Fayette and Readfield families descended, came from Nottingham, New Hampshire.

Major Paul Blake, hero of the Revolution, built his house near the northerly shore of Croched Pond southeast of the two-hundred-acre tract bought by Willoughby and Phineas Taylor. Major Blake, like Noah Greeley, was a capable business man and prominent in the early history of Mount Vernon. As already stated, he owned land through which flowed the outlet stream of Parker's Pond, and probably developed the mill sites there—on the upper, the Walton sawmill, and on the lower, the gristmill. In Flagg's list of Revolutionary pensioners in Maine, his residence is given as Fayette, but his house appears to have been in Mount Vernon. The Walton dam, however, was in Fayette. It seems probable that a list of Major Blake's children was among the missing records of Mount Vernon. However, the cemetery records would indicate that John Blake was a son of Major Paul Blake, and following is a list of the children of John and Lovina Blake:* Washington, born May 14, 1817; Lorenzo Madison, September 25, 1819; Hartville Adorno, September 16, 1822; John Alphonso, April 9, 1825; Granville, August 17, 1827; Orlando Sanford, May 25, 1830; Tiresa Ann, August 2, 1833; Lavina Emily, September 15, 1835; Celia Ann, August 23, 1838; and Harris Oswin, October 10, 1841. Lorenzo Madison, died January 3, 1855, and Captain John Blake, died May 15, 1870. Like the Gordons, the Blakes of Mount Vernon made an important contribution to the town's history.

Another name which has been left indelible in the annals of Mount Vernon is Taylor, for, to the enterprise of Willoughby and

*Robert Blake was also a settler here; and it is uncertain whether Paul or Robert was the father of John Blake.

Incorporation and Organization

Phineas Taylor, the community known as Taylor's Mills owes its origin. It was in 1790 that these men came from Epping, New Hampshire and for a century their descendants remained. In fact, today a great-great-granddaughter of Phineas Taylor, Mrs. Frank Lyford lives in the fine residence known as *The Maples*, which was the home of her grandfather Willoughby Clough. Willoughby Clough was the son of Lydia Taylor Clough who was the daughter of Oren Taylor, son of Phineas.

On February 20, 1798, Phineas Taylor of Mount Vernon married Betsey Winslow of Epping, New Hampshire. In the middle of the eighteenth century, Joseph Taylor lived in Exeter, New Hampshire and his son, William, was the father of our Mount Vernon pioneers. Phineas Taylor and Betsey Winslow had four children—John, Samuel, Lydia and Oren. William Taylor, the well-known pump-maker, was a son of Oren, and Leon Sanborn, who lived at Fayette Mills was a grandson of Oren. Mr. Sanborn had a very interesting heirloom, an English chair of the period of 1700, which came through the Winslow families.

PRIOR to the Revolutionary War the population of Maine was largely concentrated in the southwestern part of the district. Nearly half the total was to be found in what was then York County. Scarcely more than a sixth of the inhabitants resided east of the Androscoggin River. When the war was over all this was rapidly changed. The frontier was pushed back and a large number of new settlers from Massachusetts and New Hampshire moved in. Fear of the Indians, who were now allies, was quieted. Encouragement was given by the government in the offer of 150 acres of land at one dollar an acre. Former soldiers of the Revolution came in large numbers—farmers and mechanics. Up to 1785 there were forty-two incorporated towns in Maine. During the next ten years just over fifty new towns were incorporated and by 1820, when Maine became a state, the fifty had increased almost four fold. It was in the beginning of this rapid movement that Sterling Plantation was settled and was to become, a few years later, upon incorporation, the ninety-eighth town in Maine—Fayette.

Mr. Underwood has mentioned the tradition in the Walton family that Samuel Walton was born in Sterling. His birth date was May 14, 1776. Captain Perkins Allen was apparently the first settler in the section of the gore of Thirty Mile River which was included with Sterling at its incorporation. He must have begun his occupation as early as 1775. Isaac Foord, the first permanent settler in the Fayette Mills locality came in the early 1780's. To Chase Elkins has usually been given the title of first permanent settler in Sterling. The inscription on his monument reads: "Being the first man that broke the wilderness for cultivation in this town." In 1784 Benjamin Judkins, Asa Wiggin, Ephraim Lane, Noah Greeley, and David Ingham are known to have been in Sterling.*

By 1790, when the first census was taken, there were 166 residents in Sterling Plantation.† When the residents in the gore of Thirty Mile River which became a part of Fayette are added the total becomes a little less than two hundred. Five years later the

*See page 51.

†See Chapter 14.

fifty-three families of the 1790 census had increased to some seventy. The town had its proportion of soldiers. More than seventy eventually became residents and of the forty-one signers of the petition for incorporation seventeen were veterans of the Revolution.

On December 20, 1794, petition was made to the Massachusetts Senate and House of Representatives for incorporation. The opening sentences of the petition read as follows:

"Our Petitioners (Inhabitants of a Plantation called Sterling in the County of Lincoln containing about seventy Families) humbly sheweth that we labour under many disadvantages in consequence of our unorganized State such as want of means for the education of our youth laying out and Repairing Roads etc. which can be removed only by Incorporation. We therefore pray your Honors to take our case into your wise consideration and Incorporate us into a town by the name of New Sterling."

Then follows a description of the boundaries. The petitioners sought exemption from State and County taxes for five years "that we may be able in the meantime to erect Schoolhouses and Layout and Repair Highways and at the expiration of said term we will most cheerfully contribute our share to the publick expenses."[†]

The petition received favorable action and was finally approved on February 28, 1795.

In the Act to Incorporate the name of New Sterling appears twice but at the end of the document is a notation that New Sterling in each instance shall be deleted and Fayette inserted.[‡] The final sentences of the act read: ". . . the said town is hereby invested with all the Powers, Privileges, and Immunities which other towns within this Commonwealth do or may enjoy by Law. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that Robert Page Esq. be and hereby is empowered to issue his warrant Directed to some suitable Inhabitant of said town requiring him to warn a meeting of the Inhabitants of said town at such time and place as shall be expressed in said warrant for the purpose of choosing town officers and transacting all such business as towns in this

[†]The original petition in the Massachusetts Archives. Photostatic copy faces page 61.

[‡]Massachusetts Archives Document.

[§]Other references to the original name of the plantation appear on pp. 49, 56, and 64.

Commonwealth as are by Law empowered to choose and transact in the month of March or April annually."^{**}

On April 13, 1795 the first town meeting was held at the dwelling house of Cyrus Baldwin located where Russell M. Chase now lives. The Act of Incorporation was read. Joseph Davis was chosen moderator, "to regulate the meeting," and Eleazer Goodwin, Benjamin Clifford, and Ebenezer Hutchinson selectmen to serve also as assessors. Eleazer Goodwin was elected town clerk; John Knowles, treasurer; and David Knowles, constable. The latter was hired "as collector to gather the school and town taxes at four pence half penny on the pound." James Young, Francis Hubbard, Richard Hilton, Abijah Crane, Daniel Batchelor, Steven Abbot, and Joseph Addison were chosen surveyors of highways; Ebenezer Hutchinson, Enoch Watson, and Richard Tilton, surveyors of lumber; John Knowles and Steven Abbot, tithing men; Asa Wiggin, pound keeper, his barn and yard being selected for a pound for the coming year; Samuel Smith and Stephen French, hog reeves. One hundred and fifty pounds were appropriated "to be put out in repairing highways," thirty pounds for town charges, and thirty for schooling. Wages of laborers on the highway were fixed at four shillings per day, till the last of September. It was also "voted that Mr. Daniel Rowel's dwelling house . . . be the publick place to put up warrants and advertisements." A committee of two, Abijah Crane and Francis Hubbard, was chosen to assist the selectmen in dividing the town into highway and school districts.

In later years, in addition to the offices filled at the first town meeting, fence viewers, field drivers, a school committee or agents, sextons, sealers of leather, surveyors of fuel, wood and bark were elected.

A second meeting was held May 4 at the barn of Asa Wiggin, (located on property now belonging to the Sturtevant family located at Fayette Corner). The committee on school and highway districts reported a division of the town into six districts. It was voted that each district should build its own schoolhouse.

In 1796 it was voted to raise three hundred dollars (note change in currency) "to build schoolhouses in town to be assessed and proportioned to be laid out in labour." In the districts where no schoolhouse was built the residents were not to be taxed. A committee of seven, one from each district, was chosen "to see the

^{**}Massachusetts Archives Document.

building of the several schoolhouses when agreed on to build." One hundred dollars was appropriated for schooling and sixty-seven cents per day was voted for road work. Three years later the appropriation for schools was raised to two hundred dollars.

There is no indication in the town records when schoolhouses were erected. In the warrant for a town meeting issued March 14, 1799, the place of such meeting was given as schoolhouse number four. Similarly in 1800, voters were called to meet at the schoolhouse in District 3. In the records of the Baptist Church dated April 11, 1799, there was a vote to hold meetings half of the time in schoolhouse four and the other half in schoolhouse five.

In 1790, Reverend Eliphalet Smith, a Baptist, visited Sterling. He was the first so far as is known to preach the Gospel in the community. In 1792, Reverend Isaac Case of Readfield who had preached extensively in the new towns and settlements of Maine came to Sterling on one of his missionary tours. At this time he baptized Oliver Billings and his wife, Lydia, together with several others. Reverend Jesse Lee was appointed by the New England Conference of the Methodist Church to the Province of Maine in 1793. According to his journal while on a journey through Maine he visited and preached in Fayette February 11, 1794. No Methodist Church was established in Fayette for more than twenty-five years. However, Methodism was active in the region and the first Methodist Church in Maine was dedicated at Readfield June 21, 1795. It is not without significance that it was the Baptists and the Methodists who labored here. They possessed a vigor and vitality that appealed to the hardy pioneer spirit of the settlers who were making their new homes out of the wilderness.

August 3, 1792 "the Baptist Society in Sterling together with Elders and Delegates from the churches of Bowdoin and Winthrop which had been requested to their assistance, met for the embodying of the first Baptist Church in Sterling."* The council was organized with Isaac Case as moderator. After due proceedings, the moderator, in behalf of the council pronounced them as a Church of Christ. There were twenty-three charter members. Among them were Oliver Billings and his wife. Later he was to become the pastor of the church for forty-two years.

*The confusion in the name of the plantation is indicated in this sentence where both Sterling and Sterling appear.

Mr. Smith became the first pastor. Church records indicate a steady growth in membership. An action of the church reveals one method of meeting expenses: "Voted Brother Abijah Crane, Treasurer. Voted that each brother should carry in as much corn or grain as he see fit to defray church charges and the preaching of the Gospel. Voted that Brother Crane should take his pay out of the same for his trouble." Another action indicates Mr. Smith's salary as two dollars for each Sunday he preached—said sum to be raised by equality among the brethren. A committee was chosen to proportion the money to be raised.

The history of the Baptist Church is of special interest and significance in relation to the history of Fayette. The church was organized a few years after the earliest settlement and three years prior to the incorporation of the town. It has had a continuous place in the life of the community throughout all the changes the years have brought.

It is hard to call up in imagination the conditions which faced the early settlers. Something of the indomitable spirit of the pioneer may be gleaned from the following incident. The wife of Captain Elnathan Wing heard that the proprietors of Sterling Plantation were disposing of lots of land. While her husband was away on a voyage, Mrs. Wing traveled ten miles from East Readfield with a child in her arms following a trail by spotted trees. She purchased 150 acres of land—the price being covered by a cow and a feather bed. Life must have been lonely for the women in the homes. When Daniel Bacheller settled in the northern portion of town it was six months before Mrs. Bacheller received her first visitors, three women who came from Fayette Corner and the ridge by snowshoe.

Mr. Underwood has movingly described the early days thus: ". . . probably the most of the settlers were still housed in log cabins; and their whole energies devoted merely to securing subsistence—poor in material possessions, but rich in hope, faith, courage, perseverance, and human kindness. They found happiness in devotion to their children; and the hard circumstances of their lives protected them from the misfortunes attendant on seeking external and fleeting allurements. The Constitution had just been adopted, Washington inaugurated, and in their hands rested the destiny of the United States of America."

Growth and Expansion

THE first fifty years of the nineteenth century were in many ways the high point of Fayette's history. The population in 1800 had reached 532. By 1810 it had grown to 804. By 1830 it had gone beyond the thousand mark where it remained until after 1850.* The first settlers gave their undivided attention to gaining a living from the soil with only a sawmill or two in operation. Samuel L. Boardman, writing on agriculture and live stock in Kennebec County pictures the early days thus:†

" . . . farms were being made from the forests, the first rude homes established in the openings upon the hills . . . wild animals roamed in their native woods . . . fish of the lakes contributed to support . . . sawmills were being established, and the occupations of the people had reference mainly to the support of existence. It was a time of self-dependence; when the farmers were obliged to look to their farms and the labor of their hands for everything that contributed to material welfare. The land supplied everything, and the farm was a small empire. Little was had . . . that the farm did not furnish; oxen for work, cows for the dairy, sheep for clothing. The first settlers needed a hardy race of cattle to endure the rugged winters; used to work, for the labor of clearing the land was heavy; and that would also give a fair amount of milk. The maple furnished molasses and sugar. Butter and cheese for the family were produced at the farm. The wool which the sheep furnished for clothing was supplemented by the tow and linen from the cultivated flax—and the domestic manufacture of cloth was an art understood in every farmhouse. Beef, pork, lamb, and hens were kept as the standard supplies of the family for the long, cold winters."

As farms were improved orchards were established, particularly in the hilly districts. Some of the women, with patience and an eye to the future, brought apple seeds with them in their pockets for planting in their new homes on Fayette Ridge. Daniel Bacheller, one of the first settlers in the north part of the town, planted extensive orchards which yielded large harvests of pears and apples.

The years saw changes in the simpler ways of life. The 1820 census gives statistics as to employment. Two hundred and four were engaged in agriculture, four in commerce, and seven in manufactures. Statistics in connection with the 1840 census enable

*Population for 1820, was 824; 1840, 1016; 1850, 1085.

†History of Kennebec County, pp. 187 f.

us to reconstruct a vivid picture of life at that time. The total population had now gone past one thousand. Agriculture claimed the attention of 618. Six were engaged in commerce while sixty-three were listed in manufactures and trades.

The census provides interesting figures for agriculture. The following table gives the distribution of live stock.

Horses and mules	191
Neat cattle	1,052
Sheep	2,849
Swine	281
Poultry	316

The sheep produced 8,219 pounds of wool. The value of dairy products is given as \$6,450. Grain amounting to 12,482 bushels was raised: oats, 5,195; Indian corn, 3,975; wheat, 2,308; barley, 654; rye, 298; buckwheat, 52. Over 30,000 bushels of potatoes were grown. Hay amounted to 2,706 tons. The value of orchard products was \$1,439. One thousand one hundred thirty-five pounds of sugar were made.

A fulling mill, three tanneries, a gristmill, and four sawmills were in operation. The value of carriages and wagons manufactured was \$925. Thirty-five wooden houses were built giving employment to forty-five men. The total value of agricultural products and the various manufactures, including building, amounted to \$25,810.

George Underwood, in his chapter on Fayette, tells us that a sawmill was in active operation at Bacheller's Mills from the settlement of town. At Fisk's Mills, Alden Wing of Wayne built a saw and grist mill in the early eighteen hundreds. At Underwood's, or Fayette Mills, in early days there were to be found a sawmill, shingle and clapboard mill, gristmill, wool carding and cloth dressing establishment, and tannery.*

Fayette Corner was the center of the town's activity in early days. Here it is said the first framed and painted house was built, located next to the present Baptist Church and known later as the Eliphalet Gordon house. The old Baptist Meeting House was erected in 1802. Solomon Bates, Jr., was the first tavern keeper and was appointed the first postmaster in either 1803 or 1804. Later two other meeting houses were built, one by the Methodists and the other by the Freewill Baptists. There were eventu-

*History of Kennebec County, pp. 973 f.

ally three taverns and five stores. Among the storekeepers were Elisha Pettengill, John A. Page, James Underwood, Jesse Aiken, Jotham Crane, John Haynes, Richard Packard, Sullivan True, Dearborn Fellows, David Watson and Son, Gilman Bacheller, and Merrill Smith.*

A vivid picture of the activity of the Corner is given by Mr. Underwood:

"The main thoroughfare leading through this place was thronged with teams of horses and oxen, drawing clapboards and shingles from towns in Franklin and Oxford Counties to Hallowell, and bringing back merchandise for the country trade. Daniel Judkins used to make the statement that any time when he stepped to the floor of his tavern, summer or winter, night or day, he could hear the rumbling of wheels, the creaking of axles or the jingling of bells."[†]

Adding to the travel through Fayette was the Coos Road between Chesterville and Milan, New Hampshire. Fayette was on the most direct route between Hallowell and the beginning of this road.

On Saturday afternoon people went to the Fayette Corner Post Office to receive their mail. The office was on the regular mail route between the Kennebec and the Androscoggin Rivers. Mail was carried by a four-horse coach. Not only did people receive their mail but as they gathered they were brought up-to-date on current news and happenings. For almost fifty years the only post office was at Fayette Corner. There were but two post masters. Solomon Bates served until April 21, 1822. He was followed by Daniel Judkins who continued until the office was moved to Fayette Mills in 1851.

Although as has been noted, Fayette Corner was the business center of town, Joseph H. Underwood carried on an extensive business at Underwood's Mills. Born in 1783 he came to Fayette as a young man and for more than fifty-five years he was in active business. He was the first to open a store at the Mills. He was also engaged part of the time in wool-carding, cloth-dressing, and tanning. In 1838 he built his substantial brick house which still stands, bearing testimony to the care with which it was constructed. The bricks were burned on the farm in 1837 and Mr. Under-

* *History of Kennebec County*, p. 955. Mr. Underwood gives this list without dates. So far as it has been possible to identify the names by records, they fall within the period under consideration.

† *History of Kennebec County*, p. 956.

wood personally inspected each one before it went into use—a tribute to his devotion to his home and to his integrity.

In early days at the Mills, Henry Craig manufactured hats and John Bodge earthen-ware. Elias Craig was the owner and operator of a gristmill.

Mail for residents at the Mills ordinarily went to Kents Hill. As a courtesy to their customers, merchants sent for and distributed the mail. George Underwood has told how many a time he was dispatched on horseback, or otherwise, for the mail when it fell to the lot of his father, Joseph H. Underwood, to perform this service.*

Fayette had been a town twenty-five years when Maine separated from Massachusetts. Whenever opportunity was offered for towns to express themselves regarding separation Fayette voted for this change. Finally the time came to appoint a delegate to the convention held in Portland in September 1819 for forming a constitution for Maine. Charles Smith was chosen. A few months later the voters were given an opportunity to vote on the new constitution. Sixty-six voted in favor of it and only four against it.

Town affairs were taken seriously. Adjournment of town meetings was not infrequent and sometimes it was necessary to hold meetings on as many as three days to complete the articles in the warrant. Undoubtedly the town meeting functioned then at its best with lively participation. The records for one meeting indicate sixty-nine votes recorded, the last being to adjourn. Upon one occasion when the business was to choose a representative to the General Court it was necessary to vote seven times before a choice could be made. Perhaps the meeting was somewhat stormy when it was "Voted to choose a committee of three to instruct the superintending school committee relative to the proper management of the schools within the town."

What would now seem a complicated and inefficient system for running the schools developed. The first committees were chosen on a district basis. When the town was incorporated the Massachusetts Law of 1789 was in effect authorizing and empowering towns and districts to determine and define the limits of the school districts in town meetings. In 1800 an act was passed giving to school districts the power to tax themselves for building school-houses, to choose clerks to keep their records and committees to

* *History of Kennebec County*, p. 962.

have charge of the expenditures of moneys raised for building schoolhouses. Town records contain warrants calling for such meetings.

In 1810 a committee to visit schools was chosen, this in addition to the regularly chosen school committee. In 1816 in addition to the two above named committees a third was chosen, to examine school teachers.

In 1821 Maine passed a law dealing with elementary education. Provision was made for the election of a town committee of from three to seven members to be elected at the annual town meeting. In 1822 therefore Fayette chose in addition to the school committee who were called agents, a superintending school committee: Ezra Fisk, Charles Smith, and Joseph H. Underwood.

The Baptist Church, like the town itself, had its brightest history in the period we are considering. By 1800 Eliphalet Smith had closed his ministry and Oliver Billings became the pastor. He was an early settler as his name appears on the 1790 census list. He and his wife were charter members of the church. The church voted in 1795 that he "should act as one of the heads of the meeting when there is no publick speaker." They gave further encouragement to him to become a preacher and, a few months before his ordination, hired him at \$1.67 per Sunday to preach. On September 17, 1800 he was ordained. Thus began a ministry that was to continue for forty-two years. There is evidence from the church records that he had periods of ill health, when he was unable to serve. Associated with him at various times were Joseph Palmer, Jesse Martin, John Haines, Samuel Dinamore, Josiah Houghton, Caleb Clark, L. C. Stevens, and Phineas Bond. Mr. Bond continued after the death of Mr. Billings.

Typical of the pay for this period is the offer made Mr. Clark: two hundred dollars annually, parsonage, and fuel for his fire, plus moving expenses. Twenty-four cords of wood, valued at \$1.25 a cord, were furnished. The brethren were at liberty to choose whether they would pay in wood or cash.

Several times large numbers were added to the membership: in 1805, seventy-seven; in 1817, sixty-nine; and in 1825, seventy-two. In 1827 figures for Maine Baptists indicate a membership of 201, exceeded by only three other Baptist Churches in the state. On two occasions members were dismissed in order to form new churches: in 1812, the third church in Livermore at

Moose Hill, and in 1820 the church at Chesterville. Several young men were ordained at Fayette: Phineas Pillsbury, Daniel Mason, Willard Glover, Richard Y. Watson. John Billings, son of the pastor, attended Waterville College, now Colby College, and entered the ministry.

Mr. Billings' influence was felt beyond his own parish. In 1804 at Readfield the Maine Baptist Missionary Society was organized. With considerable vision the object of the Society was stated thus: "to furnish occasional preaching, gather churches and to promote the knowledge of evangelical truth in new settlements within the limits of the United States or farther if circumstances may render it proper." Mr. Billings was one of the nine first trustees. Reverend Sylvanus Boardman of Livermore whose son, George Dana Boardman, became an early missionary to Burma was chairman. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, father of Vice-president Hannibal Hamlin, was secretary, and Mr. Billings treasurer. When the Society was incorporated some years later, Mr. Billings was one of the eight incorporators. With him in this group of eight was John Haines, at that time his associate.

It was in the Bowdoinham Association that the initiative was taken in establishing a higher institution of learning. The Association in 1811 appointed a committee of seven to petition the General Court, "with such as may join them from the Lincoln and Cumberland Associations." Mr. Billings was one of the seven. The eventual fruit of their efforts was the Maine Literary and Theological Institution which opened its doors at Waterville in 1818 and which, in 1821, became Waterville College, now Colby College. That Mr. Billings' son was one of the first students at the new college bears witness to his genuine interest in education.

Although Reverend Oliver Billings did not always carry the full responsibility of the pastorate his ministry must have left a strong impression. His leadership for forty-two of its first fifty years was a stabilizing influence in the church—and accounts, in part at least, for its success in those years. This venerable man won deservedly the affection of his people.

Reverend Arthur Drinkwater was called to the pastorate in 1848 and served several years. He was a leader in the state work of his denomination and had been president of both the Maine Baptist Convention and the Maine Baptist Missionary Society. His concern for the education of candidates for the ministry is

shown by his connection with the Maine Baptist Education Society of which he was an incorporator. The regard in which he was held is evident from the fact that he was recalled after a few years to a second pastorate.

The first meeting house in town was erected in 1802. It had high galleries built on three sides. Not only was it used as a church, but town meetings were held here. In the town records there is an interesting item relating to its use. "Voted that the aisles and pews on the lower floor of the Meeting house be washed after this meeting—also after the September meeting and swept after other town meetings within the year." When the job was set up at auction it was bid off for \$3.20 for the year.

Consideration was given to repairing this building but it was decided to take it down and build a new meeting house. The new meeting house was constructed in 1837 and is still in use. The total expense was just a little over two thousand dollars.

A few years before, in 1827, a Methodist Church had been organized and fairly soon a church erected. This building was later moved to East Livermore, after which a chapel was built. About the same time the Methodist Church was organized at Freeville Baptist Church was built and services were conducted for several years. Both of these churches were located at Fayette Corner. In 1825 a Union Church was erected at North Fayette which was burned in 1832. Rebuilding took place the same year. Methodists owned half the property and occupied it the greater part of the time. The building is still standing although not used.

Early records for the Methodist work are not available. Reverend Philip Ayer was assigned to the Fayette Circuit in 1827. In 1844-45, while Benjamin Foster was pastor, sixty-three were added to the church. Two years later D. B. Randall was placed in charge. He had served just a few years before, as agent to raise funds for Maine Wesleyan Seminary—Kents Hill. His ability is attested by his appointment to the most important charges in the Conference. At the middle of the century Reverend John Allen, popularly known as "Camp Meeting" John Allen, was assigned to Fayette. His name was familiar to past generations, one who was a general favorite with everybody.

Two social questions were coming to the front of popular opinion in Maine in the 1830s—anti-slavery and prohibition. One would like to know the mind of the people of Fayette in regard to these two issues. Some concrete evidence is furnished by the fact

that a temperance society, known as the Washingtonians, was formed. The movement had originated in Baltimore in 1840, and many groups sprang up in the nation.

The Maine Legislature in 1821 passed a law providing for the licensing of "as many persons of sober life and conversation, and suitably qualified, as they deemed necessary." In 1829 this law was amended so as to prohibit the drinking of liquors in a store or shop where they might be sold. Liquor might still be drunk in taverns. In September 1829 a town meeting was held to act on an article among others: "To see if the town will authorize the Selectmen, Treasurer, and Clerk of the town to grant license to victualers or retailers, agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State, passed the third day of March A.D. 1829. . . ." When this question was put to a vote twenty-one were in favor of and sixteen against the measure. Jeremiah Tuck, the moderator of the meeting, ruled that "as there was not a majority of all the inhabitants of the town being legal voters, voting in favor of the motion, it was not a vote." The question came up again the following year when it was voted "not to grant licenses to Retailers to sell Rum, Brandy, Gin, etc., to be drunk in their shops or stores." In 1829 it had been voted that highway-surveyors, whose duty it was to collect the highway taxes "shall not receive any spirituous liquors for highway taxes."

Two ministers of the period were identified with the anti-slavery movement, and undoubtedly made their opinions known to the public. D. B. Randall was one of the leaders in anti-slavery agitation in the Methodist Conference. Arthur Drinkwater participated in the convention in 1834 which formed the Maine Anti-slavery Society and signed its constitution. The Bowdoinham Association of Baptist Churches met at Fayette in 1834. Mr. Phelps, an agent of the Anti-slavery Society, was present and made an address. The Association passed a strong resolution against slavery. Something of the spirit of this meeting must have been communicated to the town at large.

One has but to study the lists of those who held public office to see the names of men who gave long years of service. There are a few who are worthy of special mention.

Solomon Bates, Jr., served as town clerk for twenty-one years. He was also a selectman, town treasurer, a Representative and Senator in the Massachusetts General Court, and the first postmaster. One son, James, became a physician serving at one time

as superintendent of the Augusta State Hospital. He was also elected to Congress. Another son, Silas, was a lawyer; the third son, George, was a Universalist clergyman, widely known in the state. One daughter married Honorable John Hubbard, one-time Governor of Maine. Another was the mother of "Sophie May", author of popular children's stories.

Captain Samuel Tuck was, with his brothers John, Jesse, and Jeremiah, an early settler in Fayette. He was first elected moderator in 1797 and served at twenty-eight annual meetings. He was also elected selectman, town treasurer, and to the legislature.

Ezra Fisk held nearly all the town offices—moderator, selectman, town clerk, superintending school committee. He was elected to the General Court and to the Maine Legislature. His records as town clerk and as clerk of the Baptist Church are remarkable specimens of handwriting and are easily read after well over one hundred years.

Joseph H. Underwood's name appears early in the town records and for many years he exerted a strong influence in town affairs. He held practically every town office, was elected to the General Court and the State Legislature. He was a member of Governor Edward Kent's Council. He was urged to run for Governor or Congress but declined the honor.

Fayette's rapid growth up to 1850 was a sample of what was taking place in the life of the nation. By the middle of the nineteenth century from the thirteen original colonies a nation had emerged with boundaries reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to Mexico. America was a vast rural republic with an agricultural economy. It all amounted to a phenomenal accomplishment for so short a time. We shall see in our next chapter how our own town history was to reflect changes taking place in the life of America.

CHAPTER IX

The Changing Scene

AT the midpoint of the 1800's, Fayette had reached its population peak and was to see a steady decrease. By 1900 the number of residents was about the same as in 1800.*

Town records give something of the local picture, part of what was going on, on a much wider scale through the country. In 1800, Maine's population was almost entirely rural (97.6%). By 1850 the per cent for rural areas was 86.5. During the next fifty years there was a gradual turning to the cities. By 1900 a third of the people lived in urban areas. The West was growing and drawing settlers from the East. Fayette felt the effects of this general trend.

Railroads, a few miles either side of the town, made competition with towns on the railroads more difficult. George Underwood mentions "the contemplated and already chartered railroad" and the advantages it would bring in enabling the town to compete advantageously in manufacturing; † "The warrant for the 1898 town meeting contained this article: "To see if the town will vote to aid the Franklin, Somerset, and Kennebec Railway Company or any other company, in the construction of a railroad through said Fayette, and in what manner and to what extent." Long and heated argument prolonged the meeting until nightfall. The railroad, of course, was never built. What the turn of events might have been, had one been built, is interesting to speculate upon. Or had the prevalence of transportation by motor freight come sooner, the history of the town might have been quite different. Situated away from the railroads and faced with the trend toward concentrated industrial development the town could not continue or expand its manufactures to advantage.

The Civil War imposed a universal financial burden. Again town records give some clue to the period. Lists of men liable to do military duty are included for several years prior to the outbreak of the war. Frequent town meetings were held during the war to fix bounties for men entering the service and to vote aid for their families. Loans to cover these expenditures were

*Population for 1860, was 909; 1870, 900; 1880, 765; 1890, 649; 1900, 560.
† *History of Kennebec County*, p. 963.

authorized. Before the war was over it became difficult to raise the money needed. The phrase—"the burden of taxation," appearing in one of the recorded resolves, describes the town's plight.

In spite of the changes that were to take place, there was progress also. The available water power assured the continuance of sawmills. Boxes, measures, dowels, clapboards, shingles, and long lumber were manufactured. A novelty and gristmill were operated. Among those who were engaged in these lines were J. Smith and Son, Alonzo French, W. H. Richmond, A. C. Hutchinsson, and John Campbell. What seemed like a never-ending supply of timber was an excellent source of income. In 1857 fire destroyed the North Wayne Scythe Company's works, together with all other buildings on the Fayette Mills power. A new tannery was built but burned after a few years. The Scythe Company was rebuilt, and after a period of inoperation sold to R. B. Dunn of the Dunn Edge Tool Company. At one time they did a large business in the manufacture of axes, scythes, and other cutting instruments. The Dunn Company suspended work in the late eighties.

Farming became increasingly important. The acreage for orchards was considerable and good profits were realized. It was cattle, however, which gave Fayette a real reputation. Francis Hubbard, Sewall N. Watson, and Joseph H. Underwood, listed by Samuel L. Boardman together with other prominent Kennebec County farmers, are credited by Mr. Boardman with working for stock improvement between 1835 and 1853. Mr. Boardman speaks of Mr. Underwood as "one of the most prominent farmers and breeders this country has ever had." He acquired stock descended from the first Hereford bull and cow brought from England. He later acquired celebrated bulls one of which, "Wellington Hero", was purchased in Ontario. A choice herd was developed. Mr. Underwood's three sons, Albert, George, and Gilbert followed him in farming and cattle breeding. The younger Joseph H. Underwood, later became associated with his father Gilbert. The Underwood herd of Herefords became the oldest in the county.

Other breeders toward the end of the century were G. W. Billings, Elmer and Clarence Gile, and E. H. Kent. The town was famous for its oxen. While the following story may not be strict-

ly true, it undoubtedly rests on substantial facts. When teachers were being examined by committees, invariably the question was asked "For what is Fayette noted?" The answer given was "For its big oxen and its schoolrooms."

Jersey stock had been introduced into the county shortly after 1850 but for some time was not well received. Gradually, however, this breed became more generally accepted and, as a consequence, attention turned to dairying. Several dairy associations were formed. One of these was the Fayette Co-operative Creamery, organized in 1889. Dr. Charles Russell, Osbert L. Basford, Edwin R. French, and Enoch Whittemore served as presidents. During the season of 1891 an average of one thousand pounds of butter was made each week.

It has been noted in a previous chapter that early town meetings were held in houses and occasionally in schoolhouses. After the Baptist Meeting House was built it was used for town meetings. For several years around 1850 the Freewill Baptist Meeting House was used. As early as 1842 a vote to build a Town House was passed. Apparently nothing happened for some years. Then in 1853 the building committee was instructed to purchase one-half acre of land to stand said Town House on, and make the best bargain they can, but not to pay more than fifteen dollars. The building was completed in 1855 and first used for town meeting on March 5 of that year. The schools continued to be an important item of town business. In 1857 it was voted to choose a supervisor of schools to serve in place of the superintending school committee. This, however, did not become a permanent plan. A state law, passed in 1850, limited the number on the school committee to three—one to be elected each year.

In 1890, after previous discussion, an important step was taken and it was voted to abolish the school district system and adopt the town system. State leaders in education had been working to that end and in 1893 by state law the district system was abolished.

The School Law of 1821 had envisioned a division of responsibility between the school agent in each district and the town committee. From 1880 it was the tendency in the state generally to elect a supervisor who combined in himself the functions of the agent in the district school and the town school committee. Fayette followed this practice.

The earliest available printed town report is for the year ending February 24, 1870. There were then ten districts. In one district there was a total of sixty eligible pupils. The average wage for teachers was two dollars and thirty-three cents per week plus provision for board.

Aid to Free High Schools was provided by the state after 1873 and Fayette made use of these funds. In 1885, for example, two terms were conducted of eight and ten weeks each. One session was held in Fayette Mills and the other at the Grange Hall. A few years later Augustus Pease reported four terms. Forty-four weeks of such instruction cost the town only \$150 which in his words seemed "to be a wise and profitable investment." In 1903 "An Act for the Better Education of Youth" was passed. A provision of this act made available at public expense secondary education for pupils in towns where there were no high schools.

Although Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kents Hill, does not belong geographically in this history, its influence must be noted. So far as the school's annual bulletins are available, Fayette has been represented on the school's rolls from its opening. Around 1850 a substantial number were in attendance. Enrollments varied over the years but a long list could be compiled of those who came under the excellent instruction provided. The results of the influence exerted by Kents Hill cannot be estimated by any material standard; but no account of the town's history could overlook its presence in the immediate neighborhood.

Particularly noteworthy in these years was the service to education rendered by George Underwood. He was first elected to the school committee in 1862. He served a number of years as supervisor and was in office when the change was made from the district to the town system. W. S. Hodgkins and Augustus Pease both served as supervisors and are mentioned as outstanding teachers of the period.

By our present day standards school buildings and physical equipment would seem highly inadequate. Teachers usually taught a term at a time thus providing for little continuity. Judging by the supervisors' reports, however, many of the teachers possessed genuine ability and a devotion to their work. Much more was accomplished than would have seemed possible.

In discussing and explaining the teaching of drawing, Mr. Pease has a discerning sentence in one of his reports which apparently reveals his philosophy of education: "We study too much

for what we can do with knowledge rather than what we can become by means of it."

The churches gradually came to feel the changes which were taking place. The Methodist presiding elder of the Readfield District in 1880 comments thus: "The rural portion of the district, for some years past, has been declining in numbers and strength, by deaths and the removal of the people to the great West or to the business centers of the state."

Where the Baptist Church had two ministers during the first fifty years of its history there were fourteen serving the church from 1850-1900. Some of these were stated supplies. In the later nineties, the church had for its pastor Reverend J. B. Bryant, pastor of the Baptist Church in Wayne. Mr. Bryant was the father of Reverend Homer C. Bryant, born in Wayne, connected with the Vermont Baptist Convention since 1931 and for most of the time since then the Convention's Executive Secretary. Though the Baptist Church declined in membership, it sent forth from its ranks men who were to assume positions of leadership. A. R. Crane, Samuel B. Morse, Andrew J. Sturtevant, and Ansley E. Woodsum all attended Colby and the Newton Theological Institution. Dr. Crane served Maine parishes, was financial secretary for Colby College, served in the Legislature, and for twenty years was pastor at Hebron where he was an instructor in the Academy. Dr. Morse and Mr. Sturtevant both settled in the West. Dr. Morse, after serving as a parish-minister, became a college president. In addition to the California Senate, Mr. Woodsum, though not a native of Fayette, was a pro-duct of the Baptist Church. He gave forty years to pastoral service in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

It is appropriate to remember in connection with Fayette David Anderson and his wife, Nancy, who are buried at the Fayette Corner cemetery. Dr. Crane interested them in Hebron Academy, and they left their entire property to the school. In 1890, after their deaths, the academy received \$10,000, known as the Anderson Fund, a considerable gift for those days.

The custom of the Methodist Church was to make frequent changes in pastoral assignments. Faithful men were sent to the Fayette circuit. During the pastorate of W. H. Foster in 1859 a large number of new members was received. Mr. Foster was pastor twice. Charles Munger married Miss Celia J. Anderson

of Fayette and later served on this field. Bowdoin College gave him an honorary degree. One of the pastors of this period was David Copeland who gave long years to itinerant service. He married a sister of Governor Hubbard.

A post office was established in 1851 at Fayette Mills at the time of the opening of the Underwood road. At this time the Fayette Corner office was discontinued. There were some ten postmasters up to 1900. Howard Lovejoy, who followed Isaac Randall, 2nd, had the longest term of service—fifteen years. He was followed by Gervis Nolin, Wesley D. Weymouth, Lowell Sanborn, Frank A. Nolin, J. S. W. Hewett, Fred A. Wing, George Underwood, Enoch Whittemore, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Wyman, several of whom had short terms.

In the same year an office was established at North Fayette with Samuel S. Walton as the first postmaster. He was succeeded by William Irish, Thomas F. Palmer, Henry True, Octavius Stevens, George L. Richards, and Fred G. Palmer who was in charge when the office was discontinued in 1903. The Fayette Corner office was re-established in 1858 as Fayette Ridge with Richard C. Turner in charge. He was followed by Cyrus B. Judkins. In 1875 the name was changed back to Fayette Corner.

A few years after the National Grange was organized, the Maine State Grange came into being. Shortly thereafter, in 1875, the local grange was formed in which Dr. A. G. French occupied a large place. He served as master and was followed in earlier days by John H. True, Josiah H. Sturtevant, Cyrus H. Tobin, Joseph F. Stevens, Octavius E. Stevens, and John O. Fellows. The grange had two goals: to provide stimulus for better farming, and to develop a sense of community and fellowship.

Some family names appear prominently in the life of the town in the later 1800's. Lewis Chase and his brother, Frederick Augustus, were sons of Israel Chase, one of the town's early settlers. Lewis Chase was a colonel in the state militia. His brother was a gifted musician who taught vocal music and directed the choir at the Baptist Church. Both held public office and the total number of years of their service is indeed impressive. Another brother, Simeon, named for his grandfather, though not an officeholder as were his brothers, was keenly interested in town affairs. He had two daughters both of whom married Baptist ministers.

One daughter of Simeon Chase, Jessie, became the wife of Reverend Joel R. Herrick and was the mother of the distinguished Baptist minister, Reverend Everett Carleton Herrick, D. D. Dr. Herrick, after pastorates in Charlestown and Fall River, Massachusetts, became president of the Newton Theological Institution. It was largely through his wisdom and leadership that this institution was affiliated with Andover Theological Seminary to become Andover Newton Theological School. After serving as president for twenty years, he retired in 1946. While at Charlestown, Dr. Herrick married Miss Sarah Hall, a native of Rockland, Maine. Mrs. Herrick was a gifted singer and a woman of uncommon graciousness and hospitality in the parsonage and in the president's house.

Andrew Sturtevant, Jr., son of one of the early settlers, was active in the affairs of the Baptist Church. He became town clerk in 1841 and continued to serve for a number of years. He also held the office of treasurer. His son, Josiah H., was also town clerk for several years and was elected to other town offices. He served in the Civil War, was in the legislature, and had a period of government service in Washington.

The name of George Underwood has already been mentioned in connection with education. He and his brother Albert continued the tradition of public service started by their father, Joseph H. Underwood. Each was elected many times to various offices.

John S. W. Hewett held practically every town office, besides serving as postmaster. He was the grandson of John Hewett, an early settler, father of Warren Hewett and grandfather of Chester Hewett, a present resident of Fayette.

The name of J. W. C. Jones appears frequently on the civil lists. He followed in the steps of his father, Captain Sylvester Jones, Jr., who was town treasurer for several years after he settled in Fayette in 1802. J. W. C. Jones' granddaughter, Miss Addie M. Jones, was the first woman to serve in Fayette as superintendent of schools, in 1897.

Dr. Noah Watson took a prominent part in town affairs. His son, Albion F., served on the school board and helped to prepare the chapter on Fayette in the *History of Kennebec County*, published in 1892. The influence of Dr. French in the grange has already been referred to. He served on the school board and as selectman.

Dr. Charles Russell moved to Fayette about 1865 and purchased a farm. He had a large family of eleven children the three youngest of whom were born in Fayette. Dr. Russell entered into the life of the town and served several terms as selectman. He was elected to represent the district in the state legislature. He was interested and active in the Co-operative Creamery and was its first president. His was a remarkable family. From 1865-1889 there was no time when some of the family was not attending Kents Hill. Ten of the children completed the course. All had public school teaching experience. The authors of *Kents Hill and Its Makers* comment that perhaps no other family has sent out so many students from Kents Hill nor sent out so many teachers as did Dr. Charles and Asenath Russell.

In 1880 Elias H. Kent purchased the Colonel Lewis Chase farm at Fayette Corner where he built a substantial home—a real show place. His grandfather had settled in Readfield on the hill which has since borne the Kent name. Elias Kent was in charge of a popular summer resort in Warwick, Rhode Island for more than twenty years. After returning to Fayette he carried on extensive farming. Mr. Kent made provision for the cemetery which bears his family name and which is located near his home.

We have witnessed in this chapter the changing scene. As the country became increasingly urban and as the population moved westward, towns like Fayette were bound to feel the effects. Industries that had been carried on on a small scale were moving to larger centers. Fayette was in no way unique. Its history could be reproduced in many towns of comparable size and location. There were, however, hopeful signs also. There was an improvement in educational opportunities. The National Grange which influenced the local organization, championed the farmers' cause in many ways—for example, the cooperatives which were forerunners of the present-day successful farmer cooperatives. In these elements of progress, Fayette was reflecting social trends in other sections of rural America.

CHAPTER X

Our Times

LOOKING back over the twentieth century, we are at once aware of our generation's participation in history which is being made. We stand very close to the first half of this century. These are our times and the life of today is our life. This is the record of events in which many of us have shared.

In the preceding chapter we witnessed the decline in industry in Fayette prior to 1900. At the beginning of the present century the manufacturing had to do with lumber such as shingles and other wood products. For nearly fifty years Edward Smith operated the mill at Fayette Mills. When the dam went out several years ago it was not rebuilt. Thus came to an end milling which Henry Foord had started nearly two hundred years before.

The one remaining mill at the mid-century point is that of Dean Jackman, property which he and his brother Morton purchased in 1905. This mill is of special interest today because it is one of the few remaining old-time water power sawmills in operation. It is a direct descendant of the one built on the same spot in 1800. When Mr. Jackman bought the mill it had a steam plant which he later sold. Much of the machinery now used in driving the mill was either built or rebuilt by Mr. Jackman. His son Richard is now associated with him.

It is interesting that in the Jackman family there is besides the mill which represents a tie-in with the past a new industry. Mrs. Richard Jackman has developed a craft business, the making of jewelry from materials provided by nature such as the simple acorn, cone, and witch hazel burr. Her jewelry is not only handled by several Maine craft and gift shops but her territory has expanded beyond the East to Florida and California.

Another craft is represented in the work of Sabrina Stevens. Miss Stevens is the school nurse at Kents Hill, where she teaches ceramics. Summers, at her home, she is engaged in the making of pottery thus reviving at Fayette Mills a craft related to one engaged in long ago by John Bodge who made earthen-ware.

Agriculture, as has always been, is the backbone of the community. Among the successful farmers are Frank Drew, William Livermore, Howard Mayo, Edward Rose, Norman Stevens—

names frequently found on the lists of town officials. Wesley Hodgkins has one of the state's largest laying flocks. Linwood Brown is the manager of a poultry farm where broilers are raised in large quantities. An interesting development in the area of conservation is the tree farm of Alden Wheeler. Interest in agriculture has been stimulated by the Four-H Clubs started more than forty years ago by Mrs. Eugene Gordon. The Farm Bureau, or Extension Service, has also played a useful part.

Fayette is located advantageously in one of Maine's choice lake regions. The lake shores have offered fine sites for private and commercial camps. Two well-known camps are operated: Winebago for boys and Vega for girls. Echo Lodge has a Duncan Hines sign of approval which attests to its quality. The value of the summer business is evident from the real estate valuations. In 1900 about 20 per cent of the total real estate was owned by non-residents. Today non-residents own more real estate than residents. Not all of the property of course is devoted to the summer business but the figures are indicative of the value to the town of the summer residents.

Two storekeepers, who were in business for a long period of time, are worthy of mention. H. F. Jones maintained a store at Fayette Corner. At Fayette Mills, Willard C. Smiley and his wife, Mary, besides running their store had the post office. Mrs. Smiley's home-baked goods will long be remembered. Raymond Wentworth followed Mr. Smiley as postmaster and served one year, 1933-34. Since 1934 Mrs. Marjorie Stevens has been acting postmaster.

The two world wars saw many young men and women in the service of their country. Lists are included in Chapter XII. Special mention is made here of those who died in service: Howard L. Stevens, World War I, and Reginald Rose, World War II. A study of town reports for recent years indicates the trends in town government. The officials' accounts are professionally audited. Budgets are in marked contrast to earlier ones. Recent appropriations have run in excess of \$25,000. The care of highways calls for \$10,000 of which amount \$6,000 is required for snow removal. The coming of the automobile has made the neighborhood crew with horses, sled, and shovel inadequate. Schools are rightfully a large item. High school tuition itself is about three quarters of what the total town budget amounted to fifty years ago.

Women have come to take a prominent place in town affairs. In 1880 the legislature made it possible for women to serve on school committees and as supervisors. Around the turn of the century we find women beginning to be elected to these offices. Mention was made in the previous chapter that in 1897 Addie M. Jones served as superintendent of schools. Others who have held this office are Harriette Hubbard, Iza M. Gilbert, Alma Fellows, Cora Fellows, and Emma J. Underwood.

In 1932 Grace P. Davenport was elected town clerk and treasurer. She served in this capacity for six years. In 1938 she was elected chairman of the board of selectmen. That same year Louise C. Flagg succeeded her as clerk and treasurer to serve until 1949 when Florence C. Gile was elected. Since 1948 Carrie S. Poltis has been tax collector. Throughout the greater part of the period since 1900 women have served on the school committee.

Conspicuous on the list of public servants is the name of Herbert J. Tuck. For twenty-seven years between 1900 and 1934 he served on the board of selectmen. At times he held the office of superintendent of schools. Mrs. Tuck taught in town schools and served on the school committee. Their interest and concern for education is shown by the education they provided for their four daughters at Kents Hill and in institutions of higher learning. Mr. Underwood in commenting on the Tuck family some years ago called attention to the fact that the name had been on the town's tax lists continuously from incorporation in 1795. Although the name no longer appears directly, Mr. Tuck's daughter, Mrs. Ruth Tuck Champney, still owns the family home.

For nineteen years Lester R. Fellows was town clerk, 1892-1910. He was followed by H. F. Jones who held the office twenty years. In more recent years to be noted is the service on the board of selectmen of Forrest M. Flagg whose term of office totaled twenty years.

In 1909 schools were graded and a standard course of study established. Superintendents had been trying to employ teachers on a yearly basis rather than a term at a time. A graded school made this need all the more imperative. In 1918 a new pattern went into effect whereby neighboring towns join in employing a superintendent of schools, thus providing a trained educator who can give full time attention to the position. Since that date the following men have served: R. C. Oakes, John S.

Carver, Howard L. Norwood, W. H. S. Ellingwood, W. J. Rideout, Stephen A. Griffin, and Clyde L. Mann.

Today there are three schools where in 1900 there were seven. By transportation it is possible to group pupils of certain grades in one school so that teachers are able to concentrate on a few grades rather than having to teach all eight. A Parent Teacher Association serves to stimulate interest in the field of education.

In 1945 on August 28, Fayette's Sesquicentennial was observed. Though the announcement of the program mentioned the effect of the war on the plans for the celebration the day was one to be remembered. Three sittings were necessary to care for all who came and as promised, there was an abundance of food. The Grange Hall was crowded for the exercises.

For a long time to come the fire of 1947 will be remembered by residents of this and neighboring towns. Starting at East Livermore it destroyed the buildings at the Camp Ground and spread into Fayette. For days the fire was out of control and threatened to do far more serious damage. Help came from many towns' fire departments, schools, and business concerns.

The Underwood Memorial Library was opened to the public on August 28, 1953, made possible by a bequest of Miss Jane A. Underwood. The Grange has generously provided quarters and facilities for the library. Mrs. Nettie E. Mitchell serves as librarian with devotion and competence.

The Baptist Church is the only one now to maintain regular services. The Union Church has been closed for more than a quarter of a century. Reverend Warren Messler of Wayne completed in 1954 some fifteen years of service to the church. He was succeeded by Reverend Barbara Chandler. At the turn of the century Reverend E. T. Whittemore was pastor. He had also served the church previously. After his death in 1900, Mrs. Whittemore, the former Mae B. Sturtevant, made her home in Fayette. For many years she was the treasurer of the church and served it in other capacities also.

Following Mr. Whittemore's ministry until the resignation of Mr. Messler for the most part the church was ministered to by Wayne pastors. For over thirty years Mrs. Helen E. Sturtevant was church clerk. The old records of the church which are kept at the Livermore Falls Trust Company are still wrapped in one of Mrs. Sturtevant's aprons, as she wrapped them many years ago, a symbol of the loving devotion of this gracious lady to her

FAYETTE SESQUICENTENNIAL

AUGUST 28, 1945

AT

STARLING GRANGE HALL

Proud of its past, and with confidence in its future, Fayette is pausing to celebrate its 150 years of existence as an incorporated Town. Its first Town Meeting was held at the old Cyrus Baldwin place, now owned and occupied by Mr. Russell Chase. Previously, this was the home of Brown Emerson who, together with Edmond Bridge and Robert Page, bought the Starling Plantation from Massachusetts in 1785. In 1784 John Knowles settled on the farm now owned and occupied by George Cile. It was Mr. Knowles to whom Robert Page's warrant dated March 14th, 1795, for Fayette's first Town Meeting, was directed.

Due to the War, Fayette's celebration must be modest.

12:30 P.M.

Opening Prayer by Rev. Jas. Barr.

Then follows a real country dinner, prepared and served by a committee of seven capable Fayette women, of which Mrs. Louise Flagg is Chairman. Even though ration points are scarce, there is sure to be a good feed.

2:30 P.M.

Opening Chorus by the J. Carroll Fellows entertainers.

2:45 P.M.

Remarks on early days of Fayette by J. H. Underwood.

3:00 P.M.

Vocal Solo by Mrs. Gertrude Barron.

3:15 P.M.

Mr. H. P. Trefethen has made a very complete map of Fayette showing all the farms and their present owners and this map, suitably framed, will be presented to the Town by Mr. Trefethen.

3:25 P.M.

Piano Solo by Mrs. Geneva Walton.

Duet by Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Barr.

4:00 P.M.

Mr. Oscar Young will read a poem he has written for the occasion.

4:15 P.M.

Music by J. Carroll Fellows and others.

A 15-minute colored movie entitled "Trout Fishing in the Kennebago Region", by Mr. Everett Gration, Executive Secretary of the Maine Development Commission.

Closing Chorus.

Miss May Underwood will be in charge of the Registration Book, for the registration of all who attend this celebration. This book will become a part of the Town records for future generations to see.

Flags, flowers and decorations will be supplied and arranged by a committee of four clever Fayette women headed by Mrs. May Mayo, chairman.

The parking of vehicles will be supervised by Fayette Road Commissioner, Mr. Howard Mayo, and his committee.

Fayette residents, visitors and friends of Fayette are cordially invited.

J. H. UNDERWOOD

General Chairman.

COMMITTEES

General Chairman: Mr. Joseph H. Underwood

Dinner Committee:

Mrs. Louise Flagg, *Chairman*
Mrs. Alma Fellows
Mrs. Fern Livermore
Mrs. Mary Webster
Mrs. Blanche Lambert
Mrs. Doris Webster
Miss Mary Jackson

Registration:

Miss May Underwood

Parking Committee:

Mr. Howard Mayo
Mr. Ed. Rose
Mr. Chester Gile

Music Committee:

Mr. J. Carroll Fellows, *Chairman*
Mrs. Gertrude Barron
Mr. Henry French

Chorus:

Mrs. Gertrude Barron
Mr. John Heamer
Mrs. John Heamer
Miss Ruth Heamer
Mr. Henry French
Mr. Russell Chase
Mrs. Russell Chase
Mr. John Fowler
Mrs. John Fowler

Decoration Committee:

Mrs. May Mayo, *Chairman*
Mrs. Gertrude Barron
Mrs. Lauretta O'Brien
Miss Emma Underwood

church. Mr. Sturtevant had preceded his wife as clerk. For nearly thirty years Mr. J. Henry Dow was the superintendent of the Sunday School. The value and effect of such service can not be measured but it is appreciatively recorded.

In the 1901 Town Report mention is made of Mr. Albert T. Wing of Palmer, Massachusetts a native of Fayette and a former townsman. Mr. Wing, deeply interested in the cause of education, offered personally to defray the expenses of an extra term of school in town each year as long as it was considered profitable and advisable. At one time he made possible the renovation of the Brick Schoolhouse. His interest in Fayette was further shown by his generous help in the redecoration of the Baptist Church.

Fayette has continued to provide men and women for professional and business fields beyond its own borders. Two University of Maine professors are associated with Fayette. Professor Ernest Jackman, after service to public schools in Maine, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin, went to Orono in 1930 to the department of education. Although formally retired he continues active in extension work in his field. Dr. George Dow is the Associate Director of the Maine Experiment Station. Dr. Arthur W. Polister, who lived in town as a boy, is professor of zoology at Columbia University.

Mention was made in the previous chapter of the Russell family. Walter E. Russell, an alumnus of Wesleyan University, after one year in Connecticut, spent his entire professional life at the Maine State Normal School at Gorham. After teaching from 1894 to 1905 he became principal in 1905 and continued until his retirement in 1940. His brother Albin, likewise a Wesleyan graduate, completed his educational career as a teacher of mathematics for nineteen years at Kents Hill. A sister, Lillian, was a graduate of Perkins Institution and devoted her life to work for the blind. Mr. Albin Russell's daughter, Mildred, is the librarian at Kents Hill.

Paul G. Whittemore has given many years to public school administration. Two well-known teachers in the earlier 1900's were C. Alberta and Emma J. Underwood who taught in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Among those who have entered the teaching profession in more recent years the following may be mentioned: Faye and Waitie Gordon, graduates of Bates College; Ruth Tuck Champney, a graduate of Nasson College and her sister, Annie

Tuck Russell, a graduate of Colby College; and Mary Jackman Hanscom, a graduate of the University of Maine.

The three Bickford brothers who lived at the Mills as boys were at Kents Hill in the nineties. Everett has been in the real estate business at Auburn and has held public office. Ralph and Edwin both became dentists.

In the field of business may be mentioned Everett Harris of the Harris Baking Company in Waterville who grew up in Fayette. Guy Campbell was in the dry goods business in Farmington.

Two men were associated with banking for many years. Thomas H. Bodge in 1886 became the assistant treasurer of the State Trust Company of Augusta. Chester H. Sturtevant, a graduate of Colby College, organized in 1895 the Livermore Falls Trust Company and became its first treasurer. For forty-nine years thereafter he was the bank's managing head. Two of his sons and two grandsons are now connected with the bank. Reginald H. Sturtevant is president and Norman G. Sturtevant is treasurer.

The lovely old Sturtevant home at Fayette Corner is still owned and cherished by the family. The property was purchased by Andrew Sturtevant, Sr., from Asa Wiggin who first came to Fayette in 1779. Mr. Sturtevant was one of the petitioners for incorporation and was elected pound-keeper at the first town meeting.

Mrs. Erma Fellows Bigelow is intimately connected with the life of the church. Her husband, Reverend Earl Bigelow, is a Methodist minister and she herself is a local preacher.

Oscar E. Young, although not a native of Fayette, spent most of his life in this town. He was a life-long teacher, the author of a volum of poems, and a contributor to the press of many articles dealing with local men and events. He shared with J. O. Newton in the preparation of *Kents Hill and Its Makers* for which service Mr. Newton gave grateful acknowledgment.

More than a century ago Albion F. Gile settled in Fayette. The name of his son Elmer was mentioned in the preceding chapter as a prominent cattle breeder. He was known state-wide for his prize-winning cattle. He served as a representative in the legislature. His brothers, Irving and Merle, were well-known farmers also and the latter still resides in town. A sister, Certrude Gile Barron, was a trained singer and a teacher of music and in the public schools for many years. Today the name is

represented by George and Ralph Gile who are active in town affairs.

The name Chase is found early in the history of the town. The public service of the family has already been noted. Russell M. Chase, a great-grandson of the pioneer Israel Chase, has spent his life on his farm on Baldwin Hill. He has been a successful farmer always alert to the worth of new methods and skills in agriculture. He has held town office many times and has served his town well. Married to Irma Pratt they have one son, Arthur. His children are thus the sixth generation of the Chase family of Fayette.

As we bring the survey of our times to a close we realize what a long way we have come since the town was first settled. In the midst of all the inevitable change let the spirit of our fathers be remembered—the spirit which inspired them to push back the frontiers. Remembering our own heritage from yesterday let us use it so that tomorrow shall be full of promise.

CHAPTER XI

Genealogical Tables

THE Genealogical Records were prepared by Mr. Underwood. They are based on the first *Town Clerk's Book* covering the period from incorporation in 1795 to 1858. The next volume was unfortunately lost many years ago. Mr. Underwood added to the town records in many instances valuable material which he had gathered from other sources. His work is published as he had prepared it with the exception that for handy reference the material has been arranged in alphabetical order. Where family relationships are evident names have been so arranged.

ABBOT, Stephen, born September 28, 1759, son of Joshua and Phoebe Ingall Abbot and wife Sarah Lovejoy, sister of Lieutenant John Lovejoy, born November 7, 1765; died May 14, 1797 (date from Lovejoy Genealogy)

Sally, born July 28, 178-, Amherst, New Hampshire
 Phoebe, born October 4, 1784, Amherst, New Hampshire
 Polly, born September 26, 1786, Amherst, New Hampshire
 Martha, born June 17, 1788, Amherst, New Hampshire
 Nancy, born July 13, 1791, Amherst, New Hampshire
 Susannah, born June 13, 1793, Boston, Massachusetts; died March 15, 1797

Stephen, born September 17, 1795, Fayette

ANDERSON, Alvah, brother of Joseph, died May 15, 1862

ANDERSON, Joseph, died December 4, 1853 and wife Lydia Smith, died April 9, 1857

Betsey, born May 17, 1788

Thomas, born November 1, 1790

Lydia, born March 25, 1793

Jane, born May 2, 1797

David, born November 14, 1801; died September 20, 1885

ANDERSON, Thomas, born November 1, 1790; died August 15, 1885 and wife Nancy, died January 2, 1864

ANDERSON, David, born November 14, 1801; died September 20, 1885 and wife Nancy Billings, born July 17, 1800; died January 31, 1883; published September 18, 1831

90

ATKINS, Charles Wesley and wife Calista F. Sanderson
 Mary Lucinda, born April 25, 1861
 Charles Wesley, born August 4, 1863

BACHELDER, Nathaniel, born April 7, 1779; died November 16, 1826 and wife Jane L. Morse, born August 27, 1779; died September 3, 1818; published August 18, 1801
 Nathan, born July 1, 1802; died June 9, 1878
 Mary, born August 9, 1803; died August 12, 1872; married a Sanborn of Machiasport, Maine. She died in Fayette, leaving a son who lived in California. Probably this was Payson Sanborn.

David, born November 22, 1804; died December 8, 1806
 Daniel, born November 3, 1806; died January 15, 1858
 George Washington, born January 1, 1809
 Rebecca, born November 16, 1810; died March 3, 1870
 Jane, born November 11, 1812
 David, born October 29, 1814; died 1876
 Benjamin, born August 31, 1816
 Sarah Gilman, born August 7, 1818; died October 17, 1866

Married 2nd Mehitable Norton (or Rice) of Farmington, Maine; published April 7, 1819

Joseph, born February 15, 1820; died 1832
 Jotham Sewall, born May 8, 1823; died February 4, 1847
 Oliver R., born June 1, 1821
 Sabrina S., born August 5, 1825
 Nathaniel, born June 16, 1827

BACHELDER, Aaron and wife Sophia Gould; published April 26, 1808

Henrietta, born February 11, 1810
 David, born September 13, 1811
 Lucy, born March 21, 1814; died March 27, 1816
 Emeline, born January 30, 1816
 Hannah, born September 15, 1818

*BACHELLER, Captain Phineas, born November 11, 1707; died January 17, 1793 and wife Elizabeth Gilman of Kington, New Hampshire, died May 27, 1773

Stephen, born April 21, 1727; died August 16, 1794

*Note the different spellings of this family name.

- Mary, born April 13, 1729
 John, born February 28, 1731
 Daniel, born October 26, 1733; died January 16, 1734
 Elizabeth, born November 27, 1734; died February 4, 1735
 Elizabeth, born November 5, 1736; died December 5, 1736
 Daniel, 2nd, born January 6, 1738; died February 1, 1755
 Elizabeth, 3rd, born December 20, 1739; died November 20, 1746
 Nathaniel Gilman, born December 20, 1741; died October 10, 1817
 Dolly, born December 20, 1742; died October 9, 1743
 Dolly, 2nd, born December 14, 1744; died November 8, 1746
 Hannah, born October 8, 1746
 BACHELLER, Nathaniel Gilman and wife Dorothy Currier of East Kingston, New Hampshire
 Daniel, born November 17, 1765; died September 26, 1831 (accident in mill) married Rebecca Hilton. No children.
 Elisabeth, born February 17, 1768; died March 1768
 Moses, born March 2, 1769; died July 13, 1844
 Phineas, born October 18, 1771; died about 1860
 Married 2nd Sarah Davis, born November 22, 1751; died August 14, 1831
 Dolly, born August 28, 1775; died January 2, 1844; married Henry Watson
 Nathaniel, born April 7, 1779; died November 16, 1826
 Aaron, born October 12, 1780; died October 16, 1852
 Elisabeth, born January 22, 1783; died May 24, 1855
 Allen, born (February 15) February 17, 1786; died October 4, 1862
 Joseph, born April 2, 1789; died December 27, 1817
 Sarah, born April 22, 1792; died June 29, 1868
 Gilman, born February 18, 1795; died September 25, 1875
Elizabeth and Sarah lived and died on the old homestead in Fayette. Never married. Methodists. Antique furniture in old house which belonged to their father.
 BACHELLER, Gilman and wife Lydia L. Haynes, born November 8, 1808; died June 2, 1832; published August 27, 1825; married September 15, 1825
 Edwin Granville, born October 13, 1826

- John Gilman, born April 13, 1828
 Josiah Newton, born April 7, 1830
 Thomas T., born March 6, 1832; married Mary H. Smith
 Married, 2nd Abigail Thaxter; died March 17, 1871; married May 23, 1833 at Machias, Maine
 Marshall Thaxter, born March 30, 1835; died June 12, 1836
 Lydia Haynes, born November 7, 1836; died June (12?), 1842
 Mary Smith, born September 4, 1838; died October 11, 1869
 George E., born September 16, 1847; married Sarah A. Cetchell
 BACHELLOR, Nathaniel and wife Catherine
 1st child, born and died April 2, 1826
 2nd child, born May 2, 1827; died May 4, 1827
 Mary Elizabeth, born November 3, 1829; died April 5, 1830
 BALDWIN, Cyrus and wife Anna Tuck
 Anna, born December 17, 1789
 Fanny, born October 22, 1791
 Sally, born May 4, 1793
 Cyrus, Jr., born April 22, 1795
 Jay, born April 8, 1797; died December 16, 1797
 Joshua, born December 10, 1799
 Samuel, born November 4, 1803
 Naham, born February (?) 6, 1806
 James Madison, born April 14, 1810
 BALDWIN, Joshua and wife Sally
 John Morrill, born March 3, 1825
 Albert Franklin, born July 21, 1827
 Joshua Dearborn, born April 20, 1829
 George Everett, born December 21, 1831
 William Henry, born October 14, 1837
 BALDWIN, Cyrus, Jr., born April 22, 1795 and wife Sylvia Philbrick
 Dorothy Ann, born March 7, 1824
 David Kilburn, born April 16, 1826
 Caroline Matilda, born October 17, 1827
 Mary, no date
 Cyrus, born February 29, 1832
 Samuel Jordan, no date

- BAMFORD, Margaret, died June 21, 1805. She is listed in the U. S. Census of 1790 as of Barrington, New Hampshire with one son under 16 years and two daughters. Apparently she was the mother of James Bamford, 1790 Census, Stirling Plantation. The son under 16 years was probably William Bamford and the daughters were probably Jennie, who married Jonathan Perkins, and Sally, who married Theodore Marston. Andrew, another son, born May 18, 1786
- BAMFORD, James, died April 9, 1847—aged 79 years, 5 months, 20 days, and wife Hannah, died September 23, 1822—aged 49 years
- Sarah, born July 18, 1797; died November 11, 1875; married Lowell Eaton
- Hugh, born May 19, 1799; died August 2, 1800
- John, born October 23, 1801; died October 19, 1860
- George, born November 11, 1803
- Sullivan, born February 23, 1808
- Mary, born April 23, 1810
- Jane, born May 19, 1818
- BAMFORD, William, died July 10, 1836
- Charles, born September 2, 1798; died March 21, 1806
- BAMFORD, James and wife Elizabeth
- Elizabeth, born May 2, 1826
- Hannah Avas (?), born December 29, 1827
- Samuel Brackett, born June 18, 1833
- BAMFORD, John, died October 12, 1860—aged 59 years, and wife Phoebe E., died April 25, 1844—aged 41 years
- BATES, Solomon, born 1741, Hanover, Massachusetts; married Aquilla, daughter of John Bates of Scituate, Massachusetts; shipwright. Soldier in Revolution. Came to Maine in 1787 with all his children. Owned a farm in Greene, Maine; died Fayette, November 17, 1815 in 78th year of his age. Death recorded in Fayette Town Record Book by his son, Solomon Wheaton Bates
- BATES, Solomon, Jr., born August 27, 1765, Hanover, Massachusetts; died Norridgewock, Maine, 1860, and wife Mary Macomber of Taunton, Massachusetts, died Fayette, 1853;

- married December 22, 1787, Hanover, Massachusetts. Moved to Fayette from Greene, 1797
- James, born September 24, 1789. Became prominent surgeon. At one time Superintendent Augusta State Hospital. Representative to Congress. Settled in Yarmouth; married Polly Jones of Fayette
- Harriet, born April 10, 1791; married Honorable John Hubbard, once governor of Maine
- John, born March 1, 1794; unmarried
- Linda, born June 2, 1796; married Francis T. Haines
- George } George married ---Prince of Turner. Clergyman
and } born February 12, 1798
- Silas } Silas, Lawyer. Died, Havana, Cuba 1821; unmar'd
Mary, born March 2, 1800; married John Starbird
Niran, born November 27, 1801. Father Arlo Bates, professor and writer
- Sophia, born December 8, 1803; married Aea Clark of Norridgewock. Her daughter was Sophie May, noted writer of children's stories
- Solomon Wheaton, born August 2, 1805; married Elizabeth Dennis of Gardiner, Maine
- Horatio, born September 22, 1807; died New York City. Inventor
- BEAN, Philo and Mehitable Judkins
- Charles Pinkney, born October 8, 1815
- BERRY, Ellet or Eliot, moved to Vienna, Maine and wife Mary Ellet, born June 2, 1793
- Susannah, born May 24, 1795
- Abigail, born May 8, 1797
- BERRY, John, and wife Susanna, died August 1, 1815
- Polly, born February 16, 1792
- Elizabeth, born April 12, 1794
- Sarah, born July 18, 1797
- John, born August 1, 1797; published August 25, 1819 to Anna Berry of Fayette
- Jonathan, born September 21, 1803
- Nathan Dolly, born October 3, 1807; published August 13, 1826 to Lydia Bosworth of Fayette
- Mahala, born January 8, 1811; died July 8, 1822

- Married 2nd Mahala; died July 8, 1822
 Abigail, born April 4, 1818
 Emaline, born March 12, 1820
 William Moses, born February 22, 1822
- BERRY, Johnathan**, born September 21, 1803 and wife Mary
 Berry of Vienna; published January 14, 1827
 Mary S., born January 18, 1828
 Naomi M., born April 24, 1830
 James A., born December 13, 1833
- BILLINGS, Oliver and wife Lydia Anderson**
 Oliver, born March 3, 1790 (?)
 Dolla, born January 1, 1792
 Salla, born May 8, 1794
 William, born April 8, 1796
 John, born March 26, 1798
 , born July 17, 1800
- BILLINGS, Oliver, Jr., and wife Eliza Edes of Livermore or
 Chesterville (?)**; (published Livermore, January 30, 1812)
- BILLINGS, William and wife Eliza Rice**; published February 12,
 1822
 John, born February 6, 1823; died February 14, 1837
 Oliver Rice, born December 13, 1827
 Moses Fifield, born June 13, 1829
 Adoniram Judson, born March 10, 1832
 Ann H. J., born February 10, 1835; died March 3, 1856; (Ann
 Harriet J.; possibly Ann Haseltine Judson?)
- BILLINGS, Jesse and wife Harriet Walton**; married May 1, 1833
 Oscar Dunreath, born February 19, 1834; died August 21, 1838
 Thaddus Constantine, born June 30, 1835
 Charles Lewis, born July 23, 1837
 Abby Ann, born May 23, 1839
- BILLINGS, Oliver (2nd)**, brother of Jesse, and wife Cynthia
 French
 Ann K., born 1831; died 1899
 Luette or Helen L., born 1833
 George W., born 1834
 Loannas Cyrillo, born April 4, 1836

- Azora Lavilla, born March 6, 1841
 Linn Leroy, born June 20, 1844
- BLANCHARD, Isaiah of Rome and wife Elizabeth Judkins of
 Fayette**; published May 5, 1824
 Sylvanus Judkins, born September 6 or 16, 1826
 Betsey L., born February 7, 1831
- BLY, James and wife Elizabeth**
 William, born June 28, 1791
 James, born May 7, 1793
 Dolla, born February 29, 1796
 Meeder, born February 26, 1799
- BODGE, Benjamin, father of John, died August 18, 1822**
- BODGE, John, died September 3, 1835—aged 63 years, and wife
 Patty Moulton (Martha)**, died February 7, 1800
 Moulton, born January 24, 1800
 Married 2nd Sally Abbot Ford; died May 17, 1832—aged 50
 years
 Daniel M., born November 18, 1803; died December 20, 1807
 Patty, born December 8, 1805; died July 29, 1836
 Almorin, born August 29, 1807
 Nancy, born May 5, 1809
 Almira, born July 31, 1811
 John, born January 27, 1814
 Newell, born February 25, 1816
 Hannah, born December 11, 1817
 Albert, born February 5, 1820
 Emeline, born September 1, 1822
- BODGE, Moulton, born January 24, 1800; died March 6, 1873
 and wife Louisa, daughter of Ebenezer O. and Mary Judkins
 Lovejoy, born November 17, 1806; died March 2, 1873; pub-
 lished October 7, 1827**
 Henry Hamlin, born October 28, 1828
 Olive Howard Lovejoy, born June 12, 1833
 Sarah Moulton, born 1835
- BODGE, Henry H., born October 28, 1828; died October 8, 1906
 and wife Charlotte W. Ormsby, born January 9, 1831; died
 April 25, 1911**
 Mary, died April 5, 1934—aged 70 years, 22 days

- Thomas, died July 11, 1942—aged 75 years, 10 months, 11 days
 Frank H., died June 2, 1940—aged 71 years, 3 months, 22 days
 Julia O., died October 6, 1878—aged 3 years, 9 months
- BOSWORTH**, Cyrus and wife Elmira
 Cyrus Albert, born July 28, 1829
 James Irvin, born July 29, 1833
 William Henry, born June 6, 1835
- BROWN**, Cyrus and wife Mrs. Lucretia Mann, died March 11, 1864
 Helen Eliza, born October 21, 1839
 Caleb Parker, born December 7, 1847
- BROWN**, George C. and wife Harriet D.
 Robert B., born October 18, 1849
- BROWN**, John and wife Hannah, died March 13, 1832
 Sally, born July 7, 1802
 John, born November 27, 1804
 Betsey, died March 2, 1832
- BROWN**, John, Jr., and wife Sophronia Palmer, died March 8, 1832
 Horace Franklin, born April 29, 1829
- Married 2nd Miss Martha G. Schofield of Livermore, Maine;
 published December 2, 1832
- BUMPUIS**, Seth and wife Eliza Ann T. Lane
 Jason, born July 10, 1831
 John, born -----23, 1832
 Selata A. R., born December 31, 1834
 Charles R., born May 30, 1836
- BUMPUIS**, Zephaniah and wife Mary
 Luther, born May 12, 1789
 Jedidah, born October 20, 1791
 Calvin, born August 9, 1793
 Polly, born November 25, 1795; died March 21, 1806
 Rachel, born December 11, 1797
 Nancy, born November 3, 1799
 Matthew, born February 6, 1801
 Sarah, born September 7, 1804
 Mary, born May 30, 1807

- BUMPUIS**, Luther, born May 12, 1789 and wife Betsey Gorden;
 published February 19, 1814
 Alden, born February 8, 1815
- BURGESS**, Nathan and wife Polly
 Elizabeth, born January 7, 1828
- BUSWELL**, William, died August 15, 1852—aged 89 years, and
 wife Lucy, died September 19, 1841—aged 75 years
 Nathaniel F., born 1788; died November 8, 1870
 William B., died November 28, 1844
 Joseph B., born December 11, 1799; died February 11, 1866
 Ursula S., born 1806; died June 7, 1872
 Sarah H., born 1809; died January 9, 1873
- BUSWELL**, William B., died November 28, 1844, and wife Lucy
 Putman, died March 30, 1831; published April 10, 1816
 Jesse P., born April 3, 1820; died August 18, 1860
 Samuel Varrum, born October 17, 1822; died September 11, 1879
- Ursula Maria, born October 27, 1824; died in Boston
- Married 2nd Sarah Sleeper of New Sharon, Maine; published
 September 10, 1832
- BUXTON**, Josephine, wife of Nathaniel, died February 23, 1861
- CAME**, Hall J. and wife Jane
 Susanna, born March 20, 1807; died May 18, 1815
 John, born January 1, 1810; died January 26, 1811
 Jackson, born December 17, 1811
 Narissa, born February 28, 1814; died March 16, 1815
 Joseph Forston, born March 4, 1816
 Langdon, born June 18, 1818
- CHASE**, Israel and wife Betsey Crane
 John, born December 3, 1803
 Lewis, born August 1, 1805
 Simeon, born June 19, 1807
 Cynthia, born May 24, 1809
 Samuel Webster, born July 17, 1811
 Rachel, born May 24, 1814
 Frederick Augustus, born April 9, 1819

Mary Ann, born May 22, 1823
 Marcia Melvina, born April 29, 1829

CHASE, John

William Smith, born December 31, 1835

CHASE, Lewis, born August 1, 1805 and wife Sarah F. Fifield,
 born March 19, 1805; married April 19, 1831

Lewis Franklin, born July 8, 1832

Arthur Drinkwater, born May 28, 1833

James Underwood, born April 4, 1836

CHASE, Frederick Augustus, born April 9, 1819 and wife Rachel
 L. Sturtevant, born May 4, 1829; married March 29, 1848

Fred Virgil, born April 30, 1851

Mary Anna, born September 21, 1853

Ward Beecher, born November 28, 1857

CHUTE, George A., son of Watson Chute, died February 20,
 1862

CLIFFORD, Benjamin, died February 29, 1840 and wife Mary
 Baldwin (Polly), daughter of Nahum Baldwin and sister of
 Cyrus, born July 6, 1773; died May 27, 1826

Loammi, born August 28, 1794; died March 17, 1795

Benjamin, born June 1, 1796; died July 30, 1803

Sally, born March 28, 1798; died December 27, 1818

Polly, born August 12, 1800; died May 8, 1816

Lucy, born December 7, 1803

Benjamin and Fanny, born September 29, 1805; Benjamin
 died January 23, 1815

CLOUGH, Merrill, born September 22, 1793; died April 1, 1850
 and wife Anna Tuck, daughter of John M. and Sarah Robie
 Tuck, born January 30, 1798; died April 29, 1876; married
 by Solomon Bates, Esq., November 28, 1816

George Washington, born September 30, 1820; died October
 30, 1842

John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, born March 6, 1823

James Underwood, born February 13, 1825

Loren Smith, born February 25, 1827; died August 22, 1863

Lavisa Ann, born March 7, 1829

Loretta Jane, born October 25, 1834

COBURN, Jesse and wife Huldah

Lois Jane, born August 23, 1828

Nancy, born June 23, 1831; died August 5, 1832

COCHRAN, Levi and wife Alice

James Briar (?), born March 23, 1833

Angelina, born August 13, 1835

Charlotte Mary, born July 26, 1837

Charles Wisner, born May 31, 1842

COLE, Joseph and wife Mary

1st, born October 29, 1791

Ephram, born March 2, 1792

Hannah, born April 16, 1793

Mary, born November 2, 1795

Lost Family Record April 2, 1798

CONANT, Otis, Jr., died August 12, 1863

CRAIG, Elias, died May 7, 1837

CRANE, Abijah and wife Rachel

Elizabeth, born October 10, 1786

John, born August 25, 1788

Rachel, born May 5, 1791

Abijah, born April 17, 1793

Reuben, born August 30, 1795

Lucy, born May 6, 1797

Joham, born July 4, 1799

Hannah, born January 15, 1802

CRANE, John, born August 25, 1788; died December 16, 1843
 and wife Nancy Carwell, died February 2, 1831—aged 43
 years; married August 28, 1808

Sidney, born July 15, 1809

Reuben, born June 22, 1810

John, born August 22, 1815

Lucinda Parker, born October 25, 1822; died April 12, 1839

Augusta, born May 5, 1825

Married 2nd Dolly Watson, daughter of Enoch and Dolly Lang
 Watson, born February 21, 1798; married August 2, 1831

Lewis Watson, born September 28, 1832

Mrs. Dolly Watson Crane, married June 8, 1848 Deacon
 Orin Tinkham of Norridgewock

- CRANE, Reuben, 2nd son of John Crane, born June 22, 1810 and wife Nancy
 Luther Stevens, born July 7, 1840
 Marcellus C., born July 29, 1844
 Mary Annette, born July 20, 1856
- CRANE, Abijah, Jr., born April 17, 1793 and wife Harriet Field; published November 8, 1822; married December 5, 1822
 Maria Theresa, born July 13, 1824
 David Fifield, born February 25, 1828
 Abijah Robinson, born February 2, 1831
 Lucy Hannah, born June 5, 1833
- Mehitable Underwood, born February 25, 1839
 Charles Henry, born May 8, 1843
 William Henry Harrison, born May 6, 1845
- CRANE, Reuben, son of Abijah, Sr., born August 30, 1795; died March 9, 1853 and wife Mary Tuck, died May 20, 1866; married November 17, 1818
 Maria Louisa, born September 25, 1820; died January 8, 1821
 Mary Ann, born June 27, 1822; died November 16, 1832
 Samuel Tuck, born October 18, 1823; died March 28, 1824
 Dulcina Minerva, born May 12, 1825
 Lucy Maria, born March 10, 1829
 Boardman Vose, born December 25, 1831
- CRANE, Jotham and wife Susannah Underwood of Litchfield New Hampshire; published September 9, 1827
 Sarah Elizabeth Parker Underwood, born July 12, 1828
 James Irving, born December 20, 1830; died January 22, 1833
- DANE, John and wife Sarah Sutton
 Charles, born 1812
 Samuel, born 1815
 Francis B., born 1817
 Solomon, born 1820
- Mary Underwood, born November 10, 1822
 Sarah Augusta Craige, born March 29, 1824
 John Virgin, born October 1, 1826
 Mark Nason, born 1830
 Henry Craig, born 1833
 Eliza Underwood, born 1836
- Married 2nd Abigail Odlin, July 29, 1843

- DAVENPORT, Rufus of Winthrop, son of Elijah and Mercy Towne Davenport and grandson of Ebenezer and Mary Crane Davenport of Milton, Massachusetts, born November 8, 1796 and wife Anna Stevens, daughter of Ephraim and Sybil Foster Stevens of Winthrop, Maine and granddaughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Emery Stevens both of whom were born in Billerica, Massachusetts. Joseph Stevens, born October 20, 1720; died October 1791. Elizabeth Emery, born 1723; died February 28, 1798. This is probably an error. Late Winthrop History gives Anna Stevens as the daughter of Christopher of Wayne. Anna Stevens, born January 20, 1796; published July 31, 1819 in Wayne
- Sally, born July 22, 1820
 Harriet, born March 9, 1823
 Polly, born November 21, 1825
 Solon, born February 1, 1828
 Emeline, born April 15, 1831
- DAVIS, Benjamin, Revolutionary War soldier, died November 28, 1822—aged 98 years. Father of Eunice D. Hutchinson
- DAVIS, Joseph and wife Hannah
 Thomas, born June 27, 1796
 Sally, born November 24, 1799
 Philip, born May 20, 1801 (?)
 Martha, born August 7 (?), 1806
- DAVIS, Philip and wife Hannah, died July 6, 1861
 Joseph Hilton, born February 26, 1799; died December 14, 1826
- *DAVIS, Stephen, son of Moses, died October 9, 1828
- DOW, Perley (Parley in old book), came from Chichester, New Hampshire to Fayette about 1795, and wife Dolla Herodia, born August 12, 1785
 Joseph, born August 5, 1787
 Dolla, born May 7, 1788
 Jabez, born February 22, 1790
 Perley (Parley), born December 21, 1791; died January 7, 1792
 Sally, born October 13, 1793
 Elizabeth, born August 15, 1796

[†]Another record lists the death of Stephen, son of Mary Davis, October 7, 1828.]

- DREW, Daniel and wife Polly
John, born August 20, 1793
- DUDDLEY, Susanna, died July 11, 1818 at the home of Daniel
Bachelor
- EATON, Frances S., died August 7, 1861
- EATON, Susan Ella of Strong, Maine, died at the home of John
S. French, June 16, 1851 or 1857
- EDWARDS, James H. R. and wife Emeline McLellan of Gorham:
published August 8, 1834
Mary, born December 19, 1835
- ELKINS, Chase, died January 10, 1826 and wife Hannah Clark
Josiah, born August 13, 1781
Chase, Jr., born January 7, 1784
Samuel }
and } born October 13, 1789
Lydia }
Nancy Page, born December 26, 1799
- ELKINS, Chase, Jr., born January 7, 1784; died August 28, 1863
and wife Elizabeth Stevens, daughter of John and Martha
Marden Stevens of Wayne, Maine, born November 2, 1792
- Sabrina, born January 14, 1813; married Mark Stevens; mar-
riage intentions, October 21, 1837
- Andrew Jackson, born January 24, 1815
- Julia, born December 20, 1818; married Gilbert C. Hatch of
Auburn; marriage intentions, June 2, 1844
- Hannah Clark, born February 4, 1821; died March 3, 1889;
married Cyrus K. Gould of Atkinson, Maine, September 24,
1842
- EMERSON, Brown and wife Eunie
Sarah, born November 7, 1791
- EUSTIS, Thomas and wife Parthenia
Thomas Marshall Delmont, born March 26, 1840
- FARRINGTON, Benjamin, died April 5, 1855

- FELLOWS, Aaron of Chesterville, Maine, born March 22, 1773;
died April 1, 1854 and wife Eliza French, born September 26,
1772; died July 4, 1849; married February 1795
- Isaac, born October 20, 1795; died March 25, 1866; married
April 14, 1825 Cynthia Brown, daughter of Cyrus Brown,
born August 28, 1800; died December 20, 1885
- John, born June 21, 1797; died September 8, 1870; married
Sally, daughter of Nathan and Sally Perkins Page, born May
12, 1803; died March 25, 1881
- Sarah, born March 26, 1799; died May 1866
- Moses, born February 22, 1801; died 1876
- Aaron, born April 16, 1803; died 1876; married October 24,
1861 Polly Sanborn, born January 31, 1815; married 2nd
Martha Lowell. Lived in Chesterville on his father's home-
stead. No children.
- Nathan, born February 20, 1805; died June 15, 1825
- Dearborn, born June 17, 1808; died February 22, 1849; mar-
ried June 1836 to Hannah Harvey. 5 children.
- Eliza, born April 25, 1810
- Mary, born August 6, 1812; married John Rowell of Jay,
Maine; married 2nd ----- White. No children
- FELLOWS, Isaac, born October 20, 1795; died March 25, 1866
and wife Cynthia Brown, born August 28, 1800; married
April 14, 1825
- Emeline Dole, born December 29, 1827; died April 29, 1851
- Cyrus Brown, born July 12, 1829; died January 13, 1831
- Nancy Dearborn, born July 10, 1832
- Sarah Louisa, born July 3, 1834; died May 27, 1855
- Ann Celia Maria }
and } died October 15, 1889
Phidelia Sophia } twins, born May 16, 1836
died May 2, 1886
- Isaac Newton, born July 1, 1838
- Mary Frances, born December 7, 1840; died September 19,
1869
- FELLOWS, John, born June 21, 1797; died September 8, 1870
and wife Sally (Sarah) Page, born May 12, 1803; died March
25, 1881; married September 27, 1821
- Nathan P., born November 8, 1822; married Julia Ann French
Henry D., born May 21, 1824

- Benjamin P., born June 17, 1826; married October 8, 1857 to Rhoda E. Wyman, died January 8, 1914—aged 74 years, 2 months, 16 days
 Elizabeth N., born September 27, 1834; married May 10, 1874
 Abel L. Baker
 John Otis, born September 14, 1842; married Mary Bamford
 FELLOWS, Nathan P., born November 8, 1822; died July 3, 1892 and wife Julia Ann French, born March 15, 1825; died September 22, 1900
 Frank Howard, born October 24, 1852
 Flora Edna, born July 18, 1854
 Fred Eugene, born April 30, 1862
 FELLOWS, John Otis, born September 14, 1842; died January 7, 1905 and wife Mary Bamford, born March 24, 1844; died January 11, 1918
 Laura Ellen, born July 13, 1864; died September 13, 1878
 Nettie
 Infant, died February 8, 1870—aged 3 weeks
 Charles A., born 1871; died 1910
 FIELDS, Moses, born February 22, 1801; died 1876 and wife Sally Phillips, born June 27, 1803; died April 1852. Nine children
 Julianus, born February 18, 1824
 Hannah, born November 9, 1825
 Oliver, born November 29, 1827
 Angeline, born July 27, 1830
 Fernando Cortez, born November 28, 1832
 Marshall Leroy, born November 1, 1835
 Eugene U., born May 3, 1846; died June 28, 1916
 FIFIELD, David, died February 22, 1836 and wife Hannah, died January 18, 1857
 Harriet, born July 25, 1801
 Peter }
 and } born March 19, 1805
 Sally }
 David Stevens, born July 31, 1812
 Mehtable Stevens, born July 11, 1814
 FIFIELD, Mrs. Mary G., died October 4, 1861

- FIFIELD, Samuel Hubbard, died December 29, 1862
 FISK, Ezra and wife Malinda (Melenda) Blake
 William, born November 22, 1801; died January 17, 1820
 Francis Nourse, born March 30, 1803
 Ezra, born April 19, 1805; died December 11, 1806
 Ezra, 2nd, born February 2, 1807; died March 13, 1815
 Thomas Gage Underwood, born September 26, 1809
 Fanny Nourse, born February 9, 1811
 Robert Blake, born January 21, 1813; died August 26, 1819
 Allen, born March 16, 1815
 Malinda, born January 26, 1817
 Dudley Blake, born July 19, 1819
 Lucinda, July 13, 1821
 David, born March 23, 1823; died August 24, 1824
 Mary Walker, born November 4, 1824
 Joseph Underwood, born August 31, 1826
 Franklin, born February 10, 1829
 FISK, Francis Nourse, born March 30, 1803 and wife Fanny Joseph H. D., born June 16, 1830; died May 23, 1832
 Philip D., born April 20, 1832
 William H., born ----- 10, 1834
 FISK, Allen and wife Miranda
 Homer W., born March 18, 1844
 FOORD, Isaac, born July 19, 1738, Marshfield, Massachusetts and wife Lucy Josselyn of Pembroke, Massachusetts; married June 18, 1761
 Lucy, born October 17, 1762; married Constant Southard
 Betha, born December 1, 1764; married Mathew Pettengill
 Isaac, born February 27, 1767
 Henry, born November 14, 1768; married Priscilla Records
 Elizabeth, born January 13, 1771; died November 17, 1855; married Joseph French
 Tabitha, born January 27, 1776; married Nathaniel Jennings
 FOORD, Henry, born November 14, 1768; died September 3, 1843 and wife Priscilla Records, born 1770; died October 15, 1840; published November 26, 1796; married January 15, 1797
 Luther S., born September 27, 1797

- FOORD, Luther S., born September 27, 1797 and wife Eliza Elizabeth Hinkley, born July 30, 1818
 Emily Maria, born December 6, 1819
 Eliza Jane, born April 3, 1821
 Henry Albert, born June 8, 1823
 Samuel Hinkley, born September 9, 1825
 Martha Jane, born February 14, 1828
- FORD, Seth, died December 19, 1801 and wife Sally, daughter of Stephen and Sarah Lovejoy Abbott; published December 16, 1797
 Seth, Jr., born February 23, 1799
 Sally, born November 11, 1800
Mrs. Ford became 2nd wife of John Bodge
- FRENCH, Samuel, the son of Edward and Ann Goodale French; married Abigail Brown in 1664. She was the mother of Deacon Joseph French born about 1676. To Deacon Joseph and his wife, Hannah, was born September 14, 1700, Samuel French. Samuel married Mary Collins of Salisbury and they resided in South Hampton. Their son Moses was born December 20, 1736. Moses married Mary Dearborn of Kingstons, New Hampshire, December 6, 1759. She was a sister of General Henry Dearborn, a Revolutionary patriot. Children of Moses and Mary Dearborn French were Moses, Molly, Nathaniel, Joseph, Eliza, Sarah, Samuel, Dearborn, John, and Nathan. Moses married Sally Page on December 18, 1795. Joseph married Elizabeth Ford; intention filed March 7, 1794. Samuel married Polly Page. Dearborn married first Anna Carr; second, Rebecca Walton.
- FRENCH, Moses, died February 6, 1850 and wife Sarah Page, born -----, 1774; died March 1, 1815; married December 18, 1795
 John Shaw, born June 14, 1797
 Polly, born February 11, 1799
 Sally, born February 3, 1801; married Seneca Brit of Paris, Maine January 28, 1827 or possibly this is the date of the marriage intention.
 Benjamin, born February 16, 1804
 Daniel, born November 7, 1805
 Hannah and Nathan, born February 8, 1808

- Joseph, born May 28, 1810
 Caleb Strong, born May 30, 1813; died February 23, 1814
- FRENCH, John Shaw of Brunswick, born June 14, 1797; died January 29, 1873; married Nancy Judkins, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Judkins of Fayette, born August 14, 1797; died April 13, 1826; published November 13, 1822
 Married 2nd Sophia Eaton of Strong, Maine on May 31, 1828. She died October 2, 1837
 Albert G., born May 3, 1829
 Lucy Eaton, born September 2, 1830
 Mary Ann, born February 4, 1832
 Vesta Velzora, born October 12, 1833
 Frances Elizabeth, born July 6, 1835
 John Summerfield, born September 16, 1837; died October 30, 1837
- Sophia Eaton was the daughter of Elisha Eaton and his wife Lucretia Flint, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Lydia Pope Flint of Massachusetts and later of Nobleborough, Maine. Sophia was a sister of Lucretia Eaton, wife of Samuel Judkins, son of Moses Judkins.*
- Married 3rd Mrs. Eunice Richards, January 26, 1842. She died March 7, 1872—aged 69 years, 3 months
- FRENCH, Dr. Albert Gallatin, born May 3, 1829; died January 23, 1884 and wife Julia M. Wing of Wayne, born January 21, 1832; died September 4, 1926; married February 1, 1855
 Julia Alberta, born April 19, 1858
 Albert Lincoln, born December 8, 1859
 Mary Almeda, born April 14, 1861
 Gertrude Ellis, born July 22, 1864
 Henry Torsey, born November 12, 1866
 John Shaw, born July 3, 1873
- FRENCH, Joseph and his wife Abigail
 Joseph Hilton Davis, born October 21, 1833
 Benjamin Palmer, born July 12, 1835
- FRENCH, Abraham, born January 2, 1797; died April 29, 1855 and wife Sally Graves of Vienna, born November 28, 1796; died May 28, 1877
 Jacob Graves, born December 17, 1821

- Emeline, born September 12, 1823
 Stephen Harrison, born September 29, 1826; died January 26, 1833
 Sarah M., born October 16, 1831
 Harriet M., August 28, 1839
- FRENCH, Alonzo, died in Wrinthrop December 1, 1907—aged 81 years, 2 months and wife Martha Jane Maddocks, born September 20, 1831; married October 12, 1859
 Levi Dean, born September 8, 1860
 Esther Resina, born April 10, 1862
- [From *History of Wrinthrop*]
 Sarah J., born April 25, 1864
 Herbert C., born January 8, 1867; left home and never heard from
- Everard L., born March 13, 1869
 Arthur M., born June 1, 1871; died December 20, 1893
 Sherman T., born April 16, 1872; died May 26, 1881
 Florence, born April 16, 1872; died February 14, 1913
- FRENCH, Levi D., born September 8, 1860; died 1918 (railroad postal clerk for many years) and wife Martha Ellen Ingham; married August 20, 1881
- Lulu E., born April 10, 1882; died young
 Levi S., born January 22, 1887; died October 20, 1889
 Albert, born October 3, 1891; graduate Kent's Hill and Tufts Dental College. Dentist in Wrinthrop; married Edith Fannie James of Albany, New York on September 19, 1917; two children: Marjorie V., born May 15, 1918 at Portland, Oregon and Barbara Jane born June 21, 1921
- A. Violet, born September 24, 1896
- FRENCH, Levi, died May 12, 1859 and wife Philena, died in Vienna February 2, 1863 (?) 3 very faint
 Lorenzo, 7th child, born July 30, 1844
- FRENCH, Stephen, born November 2, 1768; died August 23, 1837 and wife Sarah Morrill, died April 8, 1862—aged 89 years. Married in Salisbury, Massachusetts, February 20, 1794
 Miriam, born Salisbury, New Hampshire, November 5, 1794; died June 28, 1884

- Abraham, born Fayette, January 2, 1797
 William, born February (?) 13, 1799
 Stephen, born March 25, 1801; died March 29, 1855
 Hannah, born September 9, 1803
 Nancy, born September 9, 1805; died March 9, 1846
 Edmund, born January 30, 1808
 Reuben, born April 26, 1810; died February 10, 1817
 Gilman Bachelder, born September 29, 1812
 David Tilton, born March 4, 1815
 Mary, born May 31, 1818; died March 8, ---
- FRENCH, Stephen, Jr., born March 25, 1801; died March 29, 1855 (Tombstone record. Town clerk's record March 31, 1855); died Lowell, Montana and wife Nancy Dutton
 Saphronia L., and Livonia C., born October 30, 1827
- FROST, John, U. S. Census, 1790 Sterling Plantation under 16 years
- FROST, Oliver, U. S. Census, 1790 Sterling Plantation over 16 years
- FULLER, Dr. A. P., and wife Elizabeth
 Henry Augustus Craig, born October 24, 1830
 Hannah Nelson, born January 28, 1833
- FULLER, Joel
 Albon Parls, born February 12, 1817
 John Wesley, born November 24, 1819
 Polly Dudley, born September 24, 1822
 Mary Ann Rowson, born May 17, 1826
 Charles Richworth, born November 30, 1828
- GLIDDEN, Simson and wife Lucinda Parker, died November 14, 1846; published December 4, 1824
 Vesta Volusia, born April 11, 1826
 Eliza Ann, born January 28, 1828
 Cordis Septum, born January 26, 1830
 Elenor Elmer, born January 17, 1832
 Calvin Parker, born October 6, 1834
 Lucretia Ann, born February 22, 1837
 Mary Angeline, born February 22, 1841

- Elia Augusta, born March 3, 1844
 Eliza Ann, died October 3, 1831:
 Married 2nd Betsy Prescott June 6, 1847
- GLIDDEN, Leonard and wife Melitable
 Lemuel Derwin, born June 24, 1829
 Augustus Foster, died September 5, 1831
- GOODWIN, Eleazer, born June 11, 1739 Salisbury, Massachusetts and wife Anna
 Martha, born May 13, 1781 Candia, New Hampshire: died October 2, 1782
 Mary, born October 2, 1782
- GORDEN, Eliphat S., born March 30, 1812: died June 2, 1899 and wife Elizabeth Magoon, born January 1, 1819: died June 26, 1900
- Lewis, born 1842: died November 24, 1865. Civil War-14 Regt. Maine Volunteers. Battles: Baton Rouge, Fort Hudson, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Mt. Jackson, Wadswell, Opequan Creek and others. Died in Fayette at his father's home.
- Charles S.
 Eugene, born 1849: died 1930
 Joseph, born May 12, 1844: died November 24, 1863: killed by car Needham, Massachusetts.
- Lucy
 John
 Frank
 Benjamin, born September 12, 1838: died May 26, 1860
- GORDON, Henry S. and wife Emily B. Safford
 Emily Maria, born May 17, 1849
 Henry Sanford, born March 18, 1851
- GREEN, Joseph C. and wife Lucy B.
 Lucy Hannah, born August 8, 1836
- GOTT, William, died January 10, 1860
- HAM, Reuben, Jr. of Wales and wife Dorothy Brown: married 1805
 Arnold Brown, born February 21, 1807
 Reuben, born December 21, 1810

- Rebecca, born February 17, 1817
 Joseph, born November 3, 1820
 John, born March 15, 1828
- HAM, Arnold B., born February 21, 1807
 Greenfield G., born April 21, 1835
- HERSEY, Samuel, Jr. and wife Betsy Marston: died January 7, 1822—aged 19 years, 9 months: published October 6, 1820
 Joseph P., died March 20, 1822, aged 5 months
 Married 2nd Lois Palmer, died January 29, 1839 (Old Town Record Book) June 27, 1839—aged 33 years, 6 months (D.A.R. Cemetery List)
- William Morse, born July 14, 1824
 Martha Jane, born October 2, 1825
 Lois Amanda, born April 17, 1841
 Luther S., born August 23, 1846
- Married 3rd Mrs. Harriet R. Allen of Readfield, died February 25, 1871: published May 2, 1840
- Mary B., died May 15, 1866—aged 17 years
 (Harriet Ann T. Allen, daughter of Mrs. Allen? born Readfield January 2, 1838: died May 5, 1866 wife of Isaac P. Cile)
- HEWETT, John, died November 30, 1856 and wife Sarah, died January 30, 1863
 John, born November 24, 1809
 Eliza, born November 25, 1811
 Sarah, born August 15, 1814
 Joseph, born May 13, 1816
 Charles, born April 1, 1820
 George, born May 30, 1827
- HEWETT, John, Jr., born November 24, 1809: died April 29, 1839 in Livermore and wife Betsy
 John Sanford Wingate, born 1835: died 1923
 wife Sarah M. Bodge
- HEWETT, John Sanford Wingate, born 1835: died 1923 and Alice M., died June 14, 1910—aged 44 years
 Warren S., born September 1869

HINKLEY, Benjamin and wife Sarah
 Julia, born March 22, 1823
 Benjamin Franklin, born August 16, 1824
 Henry Edwin, born February 13, 1826
 Mary Caroline, born May 23, 1828

HINKLEY, Samuel

Eliza, born September 23, 1797
 Lydia, born June 1, 1804
 Sally, born December 27, 1805
 Ezera Fisk, born July 12, 1815

HUBBARD, Francis, born 1761 or 1762; died March 22, 1838
 and wife Mehitable Judkins of Kingston, New Hampshire,
 born March 7, 1766; died November 7, 1828

Elizabeth, born December 9, 1786
 Joanne, born January 25, 1789; died October 11, 1805
 John, born January 26, 1791
 Richard, born February 26, 1793
 Moses, born March 21, 1795; died June 22, 1867
 Mehitable, born May 19, 1797
 Fannie, born March 11, 1799
 Samuel, born May 6, 1801
 Francis, born March 20, 1803; died March 3, 1806
 Joanne, born November 4, 1805
 Anna, born February 12, 1809; died January 14, 1863
 Married 2nd Ruth Cochran (Colten), widow of James Cochran
 and daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Prescott Whittier,
 born July 28, 1773

HUBBARD, Richard and wife Philena

Nancy, born April 28, 1819; died March 9, 1821
 Francis, born September 4, 1820
 Melvin, born June 28, 1822
 Sophronia, born February 10, 1824
 Ebenezer, born September 20, 1825
 Nancy, born July 17, 1827
 Granville, born May 15, 1829
 Mary Ann, born August 25, 1831; died September 6, 1832
 Sopa, born August 12, 1835

HUBBARD, Moses and wife Betsey Sweet of Wayne, daughter
 of Ellis Sweet, died April 16, 1862
 John, born March 18, 1828

Ellis Sweet, born May 29, 1830; died September 1, 1833
 Betsey, born March 21, 1832
 Mary Ellis Sweet, born May 1, 1834; died January 2, 1860
 Moses Henry, born November 9, 1838
 Olivia Ann, born December 17, 1840
 Aroline Frances, born March 28, 1836
 Caroline Elizabeth, born March 27, 1836; died June 12, 1841

HUBBARD, John, died October 30, 1887—aged 59 years, 7
 months, 12 days and wife Sarah R., died June 27, 1917—
 aged 85 years, 6 months, 14 days. Dates from D. A. R. Cem-
 etery Records

Isadore Adelaide, born January 10, 1855; died August 6, 1894;
 married H. S. Ballentine (Also from Cemetery Records)

HUSE, Reuben and wife Huldah

Isabella
 Rachel Tilton, died May 8, 1819
 Rebecca, died September 26, 1820

HUTCHINSON, Solomon, born 1719 and wife Hanna Putnam
 of Danvers, Massachusetts, born 1726; died 1802; married
 October 22, 1746. Mr. Hutchinson settled in Amherst, New
 Hampshire shortly after 1750 before its incorporation and
 signed petition for incorporation. He helped lay out the
 common lands and the township. He was the first town clerk
 and served on board of selectmen. He removed to Pond
 Parish, thence to Fayette, where he died May 20, 1813—
 aged 94 years

Hannah, born 1748 Danvers, Massachusetts; married Moses
 Barron

Solomon, Jr., born November 10, 1750; died Fayette, about
 1821; married Susan Riddle of Bedford; died November 5,
 1841—aged 82 years

Ebenezer, born March 22, 1753; married Hannah Littlefield
 Asa, born November 17, 1759 Amherst, New Hampshire; mar-
 ried Eunice Davis
 Mehitable, born -----, 1760; married ----- Crane; died Hills-
 borough 1799

HUTCHINSON, Ebenezer and wife Hannah Littlefield. Ebenezer, Revolutionary soldier, died about 1828 in Ohio. Hannah, born March 25, 1774, Amherst, New Hampshire. Ebenezer, born January 19, 1776, Amherst, New Hampshire. Polly, born August 23, 1778, Amherst, New Hampshire. Asa, born May 5, 1780, Amherst, New Hampshire. Abraham, born February 14(?), 1782, Amherst, New Hampshire. Solomon, born October 24 (?), 1784, Amherst, New Hampshire. Nathaniel, born December 23, 1786, Amherst, New Hampshire. John, born March 5, 178-, Amherst, New Hampshire. Robert, born December 24, 1791, Amherst, New Hampshire. Samuel, born December 25(?), 1795, Fayette shire.

HUTCHINSON, Asa, born November 17, 1759; died June 26, 1848 and wife Eunice Davis, daughter of Benjamin Davis, born May 18, 1763; died March 30, 1855; married August 4, 1780. They came to Fayette February 1799. Eunice, born October 16, 1785; married Daniel W. Whittier of Chesterville, Maine April 2, 1809.

Mary, born November 13, 1786; died April 1839 Winthrop, Maine.

Asa, born July 8, 1788; died March 16, 1871; married Betsey Woodman February 27, 1816 who died October 23, 1833; married Hannah B. Tewksbury. Hittie, born October 16, 1789; married John Hankerson of Madrid, Maine 1810.

Daniel, born December 17, 1791; died October 1833; married Achsah Higgins. Luther, born 1795; died Fayette, Maine December 1815 (century); died December 10, 1814—aged 19 years). Joseph, born August 12, 1794; died January 2, 1882; married Sarah Waugh, 1814; died May 12, 1868—aged 75 years, 7 months.

The foregoing children were born in Amherst, New Hampshire. Sarah, born July 16, 1800; marriage intentions October 30, 1819 Samuel McClench of Mount Vernon; married Com-fort Smith November 25, 1828. Resided in Troy, Maine. Putnam, born February 12, 1801; died January 12, 1802. Fannie, born May 29, 1803; died May 17, 1831.

Hiram, born May 20, 1806; died August 4, 1875 Burrham, Maine; married Abigail B. Chandler of Wayne, daughter of Asheel Chandler and Deborah Bourne, born July 15, 1803; died February 20, 1890 Canaan, Maine. Revolutionary War record: Enlisted August 7, 1778; discharged August 27, 1778 New Hampshire Rev. Rolle Vol. II, p. 318. Enlisted July 1779 for the town of Merrimac; discharged New Hampshire Rolls Vol. II, pp. 664-671. Enlisted July 26, 1779; discharged January 8, 1780 New Hampshire Rolls Vol. II, p. 683; Vol. IV, p. 339. Pension papers and certificate: Vol. II, pp. 407-9.

HUTCHINSON, Asa, Jr., born July 8, 1788; died March 16, 1871 and wife Sally Betsey Woodman, died October 23, 1833—aged 47 years; married February 27, 1816. Abigail Woodman, born December 15, 1820; died October 28, 1832. Mary Jane, born October 20, 1822. Married 2nd Hannah B. Tewksbury of Salisbury, Massachusetts August 3, 1834.

HUTCHINSON, James H. of East Dirfield and wife Martha Davis of Fayette; married February 4, 1831. Joseph Davis, born December 3, 1832; died May 3, 1833. Cynthia C., born May 3, 1834. Helen A., born July 30, 1836. James H., Jr. Albert.

HUTCHINSON, Samuel, born May 25, 1780 and wife Mary Goodwin, daughter of Eleazer Goodwin. David Goodwin, born February 22, 1804. Lydia Moses, born March 13, 1805.

INGHAM, David and wife M---- (Mary), died January 5, 1797. Elizabeth, born April 17, 1783; died February 21, —. Stephen, born May 17, 1785. Mary, born August 18, 1787. Married 2nd Rebekah Butterfield, March 31, 1797. Esther, born February 14, 1798.

- JARDAN, (JORDAN?), Cyrus and wife Eliza
 Thomas Wales, born November 30, 1829
 Samuel } Samuel died April 15, 1834
 and } born July 10, 1833
 Joseph L., died July 13, 1833
 James Appleton, born June 22, 1835
- JIPSON, Ebenezer, died February 5, 1863—aged 69 years and
 wife Dorcas, died April 15, 1871—aged 78 years
- JONES, Captain Sylvester, Jr., born 1761; died March 11, 1843
 and wife Lydia Crossman, died September 30, 1803—aged
 39 years; married December 2, 1785 Captain Jones, Revolutionary soldier serving in Captain John King's company,
 Colonel Walker's regiment, came from Taunton, Massachusetts to Fayette in 1802 or 1803. He was town treasurer in
 1806-07 and was chosen to fill out the unexpired term of
 John Judkins, 3rd, in 1819. All children were born in Taun-
 ton except Robert and possibly Charles.
- John Pratt, died April 5, 1874
 James, born August ---, 1790; died June 12, 1875
 Sylvester, Jr., born September --, 1786; died April 18, 1847
 Leonard, born 1797; died June 24, 1856
 J. Warren C., born May 30, 1799; died May 10, 1885
 George, born April 1, 1802; died April 27, 1890
 Charles, born ----, 1801(?); died June 5, 1812
 Robert, born September 20, 1803; died November 21, 1803
 Married 2nd Sally Rose, died March 17, 1843; married September 1805
- JONES, James, born August 1790; died June 12, 1875 and wife
 Sally Rose of Fayette; published October 3, 1819
- Charles, born August 21, 1820
 Leonard, born June 30, 1822
 Sarah Ann, born April 3, 1824
 Mary, born July 21, 1826; died September 3, 1832
 James, born March 2, 1829; died September 5, 1832
 William, born July 12, 1831
 James, born July 29, 1833
 Mary J., born June 19, 1836
 Augustus, born June 9, 1838
 Emily, born November 22, 1839

- JONES, Leonard, born 1797; died June 23, 1856 and wife Sarah
 McClench, born December 28, 1804; died November 7, 1835;
 published August 20, 1825
 A son, lived in Wales, Maine
- Married 2nd Nancy Odell of Farmington, Maine; published
 September 16, 1837
- Charles L., died February 21, 1894—aged 53 years
- JONES, J. Warren C., born May 30, 1799; died May 10, 1885 and
 wife Betsey Tuck of Fayette, born April 20, 1803; died
 March 5, 1888; married January 17, 1828
- William Henry Dearborn, born December 25, 1828; died De-
 cember 4, 1850
- Warren Crossman, born October 5, 1830
 Lydia Crossman, born May 5, 1832
 Moses Tuck, born November 17, 1833
 Mary Elizabeth, born October 6, 1835; died October 9, 1853
 Rebecca Jane, born October 17, 1837
 Melissa Adeline, born December 18, 1841; died September 17,
 1867
- JONES, George, born April 1, 1802; died April 26, 1890 and wife
 Mary Pratt of Turner, born May 3, 1807; died August 31,
 1896; published February 4, 1827
- Edwin Crossman, born April 11, 1828
 Susan Arvilla, born November 27, 1830; died April 3, 1871;
 married Nathan Gurney
- Sarah Preble, born April 17, 1834; died January 17, 1851
 Sylvester H., born March 31, 1843; died September 6, 1898
 Julia A., born July 29, 1847; died April 2, 1861
- John Pratt is buried in George Jones lot. Record on one side of
 monument, died April 5, 1874—aged 87 years, 2 months (born
 February 5, 1785) Delane, his wife, on monument. No dates for
 Delane. May have been father and mother of Mary Pratt Jones.*
- JOSELYN, Alden and wife Polly Page
 Almerin Page, born January 25, 1810; died October 10, 1828
 Alden Clark, born October 25, 1811
 William Harrison, born August 12, 1813
 Lewis Turner, born August 9, 1815

John Dearborn, born October 25, 1817
Isaac Martin, born March 19, 1820

JOSSELYN, Alden, Jr. of Chesterville (or 2nd, Old Record Book)
and wife Lucy Clifford of Fayette; published June 3, 1827

Mary Clifford, born October 15, 1828

Vesta Viriann Diantha Jane Angeline, born May 29, 1830

Benjamin C.

and } born June 18, 1832

Rolon or Rolan C. }

Christiana, born April 14, 1834

Madama, born June 13, 1835; (died February 27, 1836?)

JOSSELYN, Harvey, born January 27, 1782; died February 16

(Town Record 16, tombstone 15), 1856 and wife Sally True

daughter of Edward True, born October 25, 1791; died Oc-

tober 27, 1839

Aurelia, born February 26, 1815

Charles Hazelton, born October 30, 1816; died November 27,

1844

Mary Dearborn, born April 7, 1818

Harvey Ramsdell, born May 10, 1820; died April 1888 Jose-

phine, wife of Harvey R., died September 27, 1862

Edward True, born January 7, 1822

Betsy True, born February 23, 1824

Moses French, born August 5, 1828

Harriet Newell, born December 16, 1830

Married 2nd Mrs. Huldah Gurney Clifford, November 25,
1841

JOSSELYN, John D. and wife Betsy Swift

Lois Ramsdell, born January 9, 1821

Mary Bessey (Besse), born December 11, 1822

Married 2nd Mehitable Besse

Rosalta, born January 23, 1825

John Adams, born November 2, 1826

Lucy Ann Besse, born August 22, 1828

JOSSELYN, Lucy, died May 13, 1862—aged 5 years

JOSSELYN, Rolan, died May 12, 1829

JUDKINS, Benjamin, born January 20, 1749; died ---- --, 1833

and wife Mary Philbrook of Deerfield, born June 5, 1756

Twins, born September 28, 1782. One died the same day.

The other November 16, 1782

Polla, born February 9, 1784

Salla, born February 28, 1786

John, born March 18, 1788

Daniel, born March 4, 1790

Rebecca, born February 2, 1793

Peggy, born August 15, 1795

Nancy, born August 14, 1797

Married 2nd Mrs. Mehitable Prescott of Vienna, Maine

JUDKINS, Daniel and wife Lurena

Fanna, born January 10, 17--

Asa, born March 27, 17--

JUDKINS, Daniel, died May 25, 1862 and wife Sarah Baldwin

Cyrus Benjamin, born January 30, 1815

Rosaline Loe, born March 10, 1818

Jesse Aiken, born November 10, 1820

Mary Ann, born September 22, 1822

Sarah Frances, born May 8, 1825

Amanda Malvina, born October 24, 1830

JUDKINS, Cyrus Benjamin, born January 30, 1815 and wife

Augusta Crane, daughter of John and Nancy Canwell Crane,

born May 5, 1825

Waldo Blossom, born January 31, 1850

Annie Ada, born September 16, 1853

Lewis, no date

JUDKINS, Jesse Aiken, born November 10, 1820 and wife Lydia

Ann Stanton of Conway, New Hampshire; published Febru-

ary 13, 1847

Ellen Frances, born June 1, 1848

Ida Luella, born February 1, 1851

John Stanton, born January 12, 1853

JUDKINS, Joel and wife Abia (Abiah) Cram sister of Joseph

Cram

Lydia, born September 9, 1785

Joseph, born May 23, 1787
 Richard, born October 19, 1788
 David, born September 19, 1790
 Betty, born August 14, 1792
 Joel, born May 27, 1794
 Abia, born August 30, 1796
 Levi, born June 27, 1798

JUDKINS, John and wife Elizabeth Bachelder
 Elizabeth, born August 25, 1777; died March 7, 1778
 Stephen Bachelder, born July 6, 1779
 John, born August 9, 1781
 Esther, born May 10, 1784
 Elisha, born May 26, 1787
 Jesse, born January 4, 1793; died September 17, 1793
 Mehitable, born March 9, 1795

JUDKINS, John, Jr. and wife Dolly Smith
 Sarah, born August 11, 1802
 Rhoda, born March 17, 1804
 Hiram, born September 18, 1806
 Elizabeth, born October 15, 1808
 Jesse, born May 3, 1810
 Married 2nd Mary -----
 Stephen, born March 3, 1812

JUDKINS, Joseph, died April 4, 1798—aged 74 years
 JUDKINS, Moses and wife Polly Dudley; married 1798
 Susanna, born January 4, 1799; died April 4, 1808
 Dudley, born August 16, 1801; died August 29, 1805
 Hiram, born June 15, 1803; died August 30, 1805
 Samuel, born May 16, 1805
 Daniel, born April 10, 1807; died October 1, 1828
 Charlotte, born February 27, 1809
 Mary Ann, born May 16, 1811

JUDKINS, Samuel (Not recorded in first book; may have lived
 in another town), born May 16, 1805 and wife Lucretia
 Eaton of Strong, born July 6, 1804; published May 21, 1833
 Sophia, no dates
 David, born February(?) 25, 1834; died February 25, 1858

Eliab E., born January(?) 24, 1842; died July 26, 1861
 Mrs. Lucretia Eaton Judkins married 2nd Nathaniel True,
 born March 19, 1795; published December 1, 1850

JUDKINS, Samuel of Wyman Plantation and wife Elizabeth
 Knowles
 Elizabeth, born December 6, 1796
 Hannah, born September 4, 1797

JUDKINS, Sarah, died March 19, 1798—aged 73 years

JUDKINS, Stephen B. and wife Hannah Blackwell, died June 3,
 1833
 Elizabeth, born January 6, 1802
 Jesse, born February 7, 1804; died June 12, 1806
 Sylvanus, born May 5, 1806
 Cordelia, born September 27, 1808; died January 26, 1830
 Louisa, born March 24, 1811
 Benjamin Jones, born June 14, 1814; died April 3, 1833
 Stephen Bachellor, born January 9, 1817
 John Adams, born March 18, 1819
 Dudley, born May 7, 1822

JUDKINS, Sylvanus and wife Melenda
 Mary Jane, born May 9, 1828
 Reuel Williams, born March 23, 1830

KEATING, Matthew, died January 1, 1860 and wife Sarah
 Pettengill
 Mary F., born December 18, 1829; died March 7, 1855; married
 ----- Leterneau
 Matthew Pettengill, born September 29, 1831; died about De-
 cember 15, 1862 in Hobart Town Van Diemen's Land

KENNISTON, Jonathan B.
 Bryant, born June 29, 1807
 Eliza J., born September 28, 1808
 Mary, born June 20, 1810
 Elmira, born June 4, 1814
 Daniel Bachellor, born October 16, 1816
 Hannah M., born September 28, 1818
 Lydia Palmer, born February 22, 1821

- Sabrina, born November 4, 1825
 Lovina A. M., born December 27, 1825
- KENT, Duvelle (Develle?) of Readfield; published to Waitstill Wing, daughter of William and Deborah Besse Wing of Wayne, April 3, 1819. Mrs. Kent died April 28, 1829
- KENT, Martin H., died July 14, 1889 and wife Almira Frederick H., born March 31, 1838
 Sarah Jane, born July 27, 1839
 Ann Mary Eiken, born September 3, 1840
 William Warren, born March 19, 1842
 Charles Francis, born August 21, 1843
 Mary Eliza, born November 20, 1844
 Charlotte, born October 5, 1846
 George W., born May 12, 1848
 Eunice Eliza, born March 9, 1850; died September 22, 1852
 Arthur Drinkwater, born May 12, 1852
 Emma Elizabeth, born September 17, 1854
 Willie Martin, born June 9, (1847 Cemetery Records)
 Nellie Bethia, born November 28, 1858
- KNOWLES, John from Candia, New Hampshire and wife Lydia *Morse *Chaplin*.
- John, born March 9, 1784
 Lydia, born June 27, 1786
 David, born March 13, 1788
 Eunice, born August 17, 1789
 Lois Palmer, born May 24, 1792
 Elizabeth, born November 25, 1793
 Sarah, born April 27, 1796
 Calib Chaplin, born January 9, 1799
 Daniel, born October 16, 1802
- KNOWLES, David and wife, Mary Robie, daughter of Ichabod Robie of Candia, New Hampshire. Removed to Corinna, 1814
- Sally, born December 5, 1789
 David, born October 28, 1791
 Annie, born August 30, 1795
 Malinda, born October 4, 1797
 Betsey Adams, born November 27, 1799

- Ichabod Robie, born June 6, 1802
 Lowell, born November 22, 1804
 Cordelia, born October 20, 1807
 Abigail, born May 13, 1810
- KNOWLES, Caleb C. and wife Rachel Daniel Chaplin, born May 23, 1825
 Rachel Shaw, born December 2, 1830
 John Shaw, born July 27, 1832
- LANE, Ebenezer, died March 1855—aged 86 years, 9 months and wife Sarah Moor Arvilla Symantha, born March 20, 1820
- LANE, James, died January 28, 1862
- LANE, Jeremiah and wife Fanny Norcross; published December 20, 1799; married 2nd Priscilla Dutton; published September 8, 1801
 Thomas, born March 22, 1803
 Priscilla, born May 21, 1804; married John Stevens 2nd David, born March 17, 1807; died February 5, 1835
 Marshal, born September 27, 1812
 Sophronia, born June 22, 1815
- LANE, Marshal and wife Mary Aiken Underwood, born July 31, 1812; died April 7, 1887 in Jefferson, Wisconsin; published February 1, 1851
 Mary U., born February 25, 1852; died July 1, 1932; married George Stevens of Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin
 Thomas Marshal, born April 15, 1853
 Frank A., born February 14, 1856; died March 1894
- LANE, John and wife Mehtable George Washington, born February 22, 1818
 Mary Jane, born June --, 1821
 Sylvia Ann, born September 24, 1824
 John Williston, born March 17, 1830
- LANE, Nathan and wife Mary Walton; married October 1, 1795
 Moses, born July 24, 1796
 Aaron, born June 26, 1798
 Mary, born May 26, 1800
 Martha, born May 30, 1802

- LEACH, Libeus D., died February 3, 1891 and wife Olive Davenport, died September 10, 1886. Olive Davenport was no doubt the daughter of Samuel Wood Davenport who is buried in same lot with L. D. Leach and wife. S. W. D. was a brother of Rufus and grandson of Ebenezer Davenport of Dorchester, Massachusetts
- Alice, born September 29, 1862; died 1928; married John McInnis, born 1852; died 1924
- LEBBEE, Abraham and wife Ruth
Sarah, born August 9, 1794; died August 27, 1794
James (James), born January 20, 1797
- LOTHROP, Thomas, died September 3, 1861
- LOVEJOY, Ebenezer O., born June 13, 1777, Amherst, New Hampshire; died May 24, 1864 Fayette and wife Mary E. Jakins, died May 14, 1847—aged 67 years, 3 months, 8 days; published November 6, 1801
- Howard B., born November 11, 1802
- Alma, born February 6, 1804
- Louisa, born November 17, 1806
- Sophia Jane, born December 23, 1808
- Olive Howard, born February 2, 1814; died September 21, 1832
- Cordelia Ann, born November 20, 1816
- LOVEJOY, Howard B., born November 11, 1802; died May 21, 1874 and wife Eliza F. Aiken, died May 23, 1852—aged 45 years, 8 months, 23 days
- Eliza Howard, born June 13, 1831; died March 25, 1862; married C. S. Sanderson
- Mary Adeline, born August 17, 1836
- Annie Benson, born April 25, 1839; died February 12, 1912
- Jane Underwood, born September 22, 1840; died January 7, 1844
- Fred Aiken, born March 3, 1845
- LOVEJOY, Jacob, born January 15, 1755 and wife Sarah Rollins, died November 23, 1794
- Hezekiah, born March 18, 1777
- Jacob, born November 10, 1779
- Azel, born May 2, 1783
- Winthrop, born September 11, 1786

- John, born September 11, 1789
- Sarah, born October 2, 1792
- Married 2nd Mrs. Sarah Marten of Readfield
- Cloey, born August 11, 1795
- Jonathan, born March 11, 1797
- Children of Mrs. Lovejoy by her first husband:
Betsey Hooinus Marten, born December 2, 1789
- John Martinn (*note spelling*), born March 21, 1793
- LOVEJOY, Hezekiah, born March 18, 1777 and wife Hannah Atkins, both of Sterling Plantation
- Hannah, born June 16, 1794
- Lydia, born June 19, 1796
- LOVEJOY, Jesse, born August 22, 1790, Amherst, New Hampshire, died March 28, 1874 and wife Hannah Stearns of Readfield, died June 14, 1840—aged 42 years; married about 1816
- David Porter, born April 2, 1818
- Maria Fuller, born August 22, 1819; married Henry Morrison Perley Ray, born June 22, 1821; died October 1889 Mt. Washington, Maryland; married August 3, 1864 Rebecca T., daughter of John and Sarah Townsend Albertson, born March 10, 1823 Dorchester, New Jersey. No children. Perley R., graduate of Dickinson College. Teacher and principal Newton University. Professor belles lettres Baltimore City College. Captain of Company G, 9th Regiment in Civil War. Wounded Charleston, Virginia 1863. Later law partner of Henry Stockbridge.
- Sarah Whittier, born March 20, 1823
- Lee Augustus, born March 1, 1825; died December 29, 1881
- John Rodney, born January 2, 1827; died 1887
- Married 2nd Polly (Mary Wood) of Winthrop, May 30, 1840; died July 9 or 10, 1856—aged 59 years
- Married 3rd Harriet Smith of Readfield
- Merrill F. Morrison (Maria Fuller Morrison?), died Bangor, Maine

LOVEJOY, John, Jr. and wife Mary Jennings; published December 4, 1795; married by Reverend Eliphalet Smith December 7, 1795

Susannah, born October 25, 1797; died February 12, 1798

Tillotson, born January 5, 1799; died August 7, 1809

John, born March 10, 1800; died Franklinville, New Jersey

Charles, born June 7, 1803; died March 8, 1869; deaf mute

Gorham Dummer, born April 5, 1805. Became a sailor when

young boy and drowned at sea, November 13, 1832

Hartwell, born April 9, 1807. Drowned Winthrop, January

28, 1843; deaf mute

Claphyea, born July 22, 1809

Sally Underwood, born June 4, 1811

Stephen Basset, born May 15, 1813; died January 15, 1875

Winn, Maine

Polly, born March 16, 1815; died April 16, 1816

María Fuller, born July 13, 1816; died December 10, 1817 from severe burns

MARSTON, Joseph, died April 2, 1823 and wife Abigail, died November 2, 1824

MARSTON, Joseph, died February 6, 1872—aged 81 years and wife Hannah, died April 3, 1867—aged 72 years

MARSTON, Joseph Philbrick and wife Anna Judkins

Sarah, born November 20, 1787

2nd child, born and died April 4, 1788

Nancy, born April 4, 1789; married Josiah Elkins

Elisha, born January 20, 1792

Philbrick, born January 18, 1794

Polla, born May 16, 1796; married Simon Harmon

Rebecca, born May 18, 1798

David, born July 5, 1800

Betsey, born April 7, 1802

Louisa, born March 4, 1806

MARSTON, Philbrick, born January 18, 1794 and wife Polly, daughter of Moses and Sally Page French, born February 11, 1799; died December 23, 1819

Moses French, born October 15, 1816

Sarah Page, born January 16, 1819; died January 25, 1837

Philbrick Marston and Lydia Kincaid; published in Fayette January 11, 1822

McCLENCH, John H. and wife Sally

Sarah, born December 28, 1804

Lucinda, born November 29, 1806

Abigail, born January 6, 1809

John, born January 26, 1811

Joseph Underwood, born August 22, 1813

Elizabeth, born December 23, 1816

Mary Aiken, born January 30, 1819

Susannah, born April 13, 1822

Benjamin Franklin, born March 6, 1825

MORRILL, David and wife Mary

Ann, born March 16, 1801

Edmund, born February 26, 1803

MORRILL, William and wife Deborah Page, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Page of Epping, New Hampshire

Nancy, born January 27, 1793 in Epping, New Hampshire

Elijah, born February 9, 1794 in Epping, New Hampshire

Polla, (or Dolla), born May 7, 1796; died October 9, 1797

Mary, born July 8, 1821 (Undoubtedly an error)

MORRISON, Montgomery, died March 10, 1846—aged 63 years and wife Kezia, died May 14, 1878—aged 89 years, 6 months

Polly, born March 14, 1808

Eunice, born October 17, 1809

Stephen, born October 26, 1811

David, born July 26, 1813

James, born March 23, 1815

Nathaniel, born September 28, 1817

William, born October 27, 1819

Leonard, born August 27, 1821

Cordelia, born April 9, 1823

MORSE, Philip probably born Newbury, Massachusetts, son of Isaac Morse whose headstone was removed to Fayette Corner cemetery and wife Mary Knowles of Candia, New

- Hampshire, sister of John Knowles, Sterling settler. She died November 1, 1794
- Jane Lunt, born August 27, 1779; married Lieutenant Nathaniel Bacheller
- Elizabeth, born December 18, 1780
- Lydia, born December 20, 1781; married John Palmer
- Sarah, born October 2, 1783
- Isaac, born February 25, 1785; died October 21, 1791
- Mary, born April 5, 1786
- Benjamin, born April 27, 1788
- Martha, born February 6, 1791; died April 26, 1793
- Stephen, born August 9, 1792; died October 10, 1792
- Philip, born July 9, 1793
- Married 2nd Irene Briggs, October 1, 1795
- Twin children born March 31, 1796; died April 1, 1796
- Samuel, born November 9, 1797; died October 23, 1853
- William, born November 23, 1799
- Irene, born July 24, 1802
- MORSE, Samuel, born November 9, 1797; died October 23, 1853 and wife Sarah Lyford of Livermore; published September 10, 1820
- Emmy Ann, born May 21, 1821
- Charlotte Jane, born January 10, 1823
- Roxinda, born April 2, 1825
- Robert Low, born August 15, 1827
- Francis Lyford, born September 5, 1829
- Arline (Aroline or Arolyn), born September 15, 1831
- Samuel B. C., born October 26, 1834
- NORCROSS, Nathaniel and wife Lydia Lane
- Thankful, born March 26, 1792
- Sally, born April 10, 1793
- Eunice, born August 23, 1794
- Mary, born January 7, 1796
- Nathaniel, born December 2, 1797
- Samuel, born June 9, 1801
- William, born July 4, 1807
- PACKARD, Richard, died April 2, 1842

- PACKARD, Varen and wife Mary Abbot
- Rhoda, born February 18, 1805
- Mary, born June 13, 1806
- Stephen, born August 17, 1809
- Moved to Corinna where following children are recorded:
- Nancy, born April 13, 1813
- Sally, born February 22, 1814
- Daniel, born June 1, 1817
- Hannah, born July 27, 1825
- Olive, born January 19, 1828
- PAGE, John D. and wife Anna
- William Rufus, born December 17, 1784
- Polla, born November 20, 1789
- John, born October 16, 1794
- [PAGE, John Dearborn, born December 6, 1763 Epping, New Hampshire son of John and Lydia Page. Probably John D. Page above.]
- PAGE, John A., born October 16, 1794; died September 25, 1828 and wife Abigail Page of Livermore; published March 22, 1821
- Augusta Minerva, born May 26, 1823
- Marria Louisa, born April 12, 1825
- Sarah Anderson, born October 19, 1826
- Abigail Adams, born September 17, 1828
- PAGE, Lewis, son of Silas Parlin, born December 6, 1810
- PAGE, Stephen and wife Mary Balch; married October 13, 1805
- Addison, born November 16, 1806
- Stephen Benson, born October 16, 1808
- Samuel Wyer (Wire), born July 24, 1810
- Belden Bloomfield, born September 3, 1812; died April 9, 1813
- PALMER, Amos, died February 1, 1860
- Mary, born August 1, 1803
- Joseph B., born March 5, 1806
- Sophonra, born November 30, 1808
- Lucinda, born August 18, 1811
- Amos, born June 14, 1814; died February 28, 1816
- Susanna, born July 5, 1816

- PALMER, John, died January 9, 1820 and wife Lydia Moree, died January 2, 1851; married August 27, 1799
- Sally, born July 6, 1800; died March 2, 1812
- Lydia, born December 19, 1801
- Louis, born December 7, 1803
- Humphrey, born September 13, 1805
- Isaac, born September 26, 1807
- Betsy, born October 10, 1809; died March 8, 1846
- Benjamin, born February 3, 1812
- Thomas Francis } born September 28, 1816
and
Henry Kendall }
Harriet, born October 16, 1819
- PALMER, Humphrey and wife Charlotte Lyford, sister of wife of Samuel Moree
- John Ossian, born April 19, 1832
- Sophronia Stubbs, born May 23, 1834
- PALMER, Thomas F., born September 28, 1816; died September 5, 1899 and wife Mary J. Tilton, died April 18, 1857
- Sarah, born December 17, 1841; died January 21, 1857
- Charles F., born September 7, 1843; died May 22, 1864 in Washington, D. C.
- George H., born April 21, 1845; died June 18, 1853
- Albert A., born October 25, 1846
- Emma L., born April 4, 1849
- Fred G., born June 23, 1851
- Frank H., born September 3, 1853; died August 1, 1905
- Mary L., born October 15, 1854; died December 25, 1881; married Onsville Davis
- Married 2nd Mrs. Nancy B. Preston, died July 18, 1858
- Addie Frances, born July 9, 1858
- PALMER, Henry Kendall, born September 28, 1816 and wife Esther B.
- 3rd child: James M., born September 10, 1842
- 4th Frank H., born August 5, 1846
- 5th Ella Frances, born February 15, 1848

- PARKER, Samuel and wife Sally
- Joseph, born March 18, 1797
- Enoch, born November 12, 1798
- Francis, born September 4, 1805
- Amos Edes, born March 6, 1808
- Elbridge Gerry, born February 4, 1810; died September 8, 1818
- A sixth
- Josephine, born June 23, 1816; died March 9, 1831
- PERKINS, Jonathan and wife Jenny Bamford; married September 2, 1797
- Jane, born July 12, 1798
- Jonathan, Jr., born March 26, 1803
- Dearborn, born October 26, 1807
- Charlotte, born November 2, 1809
- Abigail, born May 5, 1812
- PERKINS, Winthrop, died November 16, 1861
- PETTINGILL, John A. and wife Mary
- Millard Fillmore, born March 23, 1848
- PETTINGILL, Matthew and wife Bethia
- Elisha, born May 28, 1788
- Daniel, born December 11, 1789
- Sarah, born January 10, 1790
- Priscilla, born June 7, 1792
- Bethia, born December 27, 1794
- John, born August 30, 1797
- Rhoda, wife of Matthew Pettingill, died November 27, 1827
- PETTINGILL, John, born August 30, 1797 and wife Lurana
- Harriet Stacy, born July 1, 1819
- PIKE, Zechariah and wife Hannah (Lovejoy?), born December 26, 1758
- Hannah, born August 28, 1780; died October 13, 1781
- Zeri, born December 5, 1778
- Jonathan, born June 2, 1782
- John, born June 13, 1784
- Hezekiah, born November 4, 1786
- Benjamin, born June 28, 1789

- Susanna, born February 4, 1791
 Jerusha, born August 30, 1793
 James, born June 26, 1796
 Luther, born February 19, 1797
 Eli, born June 28, 1798
- PIKE, Benjamin, born June 28, 1789; died February 7, 1870 and wife Lussannah Ford, died September 13, 1862
- Peleg Ford, born December 11, 1813
 James Simmons, born December 22, 1817
 Nathaniel Rogers, born December 8, 1815
 Eunice Rogers, born July 19, 1820; died February 23, 1823
 Eunice, born April 25, 1823; died March 21, 1830
- PIKE, Peleg Ford, born December 11, 1813 and wife Mary Cochran (Colren)
- Benjamin Franklin, born October 11, 1840
 Lewis, born ----, 1843
 James C., born August 25, 1846
 Mary Frances, born May 27, 1849; married Stilman Berry
 Nancy, born May 28, 1851
 Joseph, born October 16, 1853
 Charles S., born March 19, 1856
- POWERS, Addison and wife Harriet N.
 Roderick Do, born October 12, 1842
 Richard Packard, born May 19, 1842
- RANDALL, Adna (Adney) and wife Sarah Davis; published August 11, 1821; married October 15, 1821
 Horatio Stephenson, born May 18, 1823
- RANDALL, Asa and wife Mary Ann
 Drusilla Ann, born December 12, 1821
 Daniel Chase, born September 15, 1823
 Lovina Hegres (perhaps Hodges), born May 28, 1827
 George Washington }
 and } born July 5, 1830
 Andrew Jackson }
- Sarah Ann, born June 16, 1836 (must be an error)
 Hannah Young, born November 21, 1836
 Abigail, born March 4, 1839

- RANDALL, Daniel and wife Betsey
 Convers Corson, born August 16, 1843
- RANDALL, William and wife Polly Fairfield
 John (or Joshua) Taylor, born October 2, 1818
 Eliza Harvey, born September 7, 1824
 Hannah, born January 2, 1828
 Sanborn Fairfield, born March 8, 1834
- RAYMOND, Nathan and wife Anna Hix both of Wayne; married February 27, 1825
 Louise, born March 23, 1826
 Lorey or Lory, born April 30, 1828
 Emily, born March 31, 1830
- REDDING or REDDEN, Deborah, died May 17, 1861—aged 85 years, 10 months
- RICHARDS, Jeremiah, born 1762; died August 8, 1825 and wife Hannah Eastman; married Brentwood, New Hampshire August 31, 1786
 Hannah, born Windthrop August 17, 1787
 Polly, born Windthrop January 3, 1789
 Sally, born Fayette November 19, 1790
 Jeremiah, born September 19, 1792
 Susannah, born May 27, 1794
 Edward, born September 4, 1796
 William, born April 3, 1798
 Anna, born May 27, 1801
 Betsey, born October 3, 1803
- RUSSELL, Abel Amos Russell, third generation of this family in America, and father of Abel Russell, born June 6, 1723.
 Married Sarah, daughter of Ephraim and Mary Hildreth, born 1726. Married June 25, 1747 by Reverend Matthew Scribner (in Westford, Massachusetts?). At time of marriage, Amos Russell lived in Harvard, Massachusetts
 Abel and wife Sarah Bryan Frost, daughter of John Bryan and Elizabeth (Penney) Truworthy, born June 26, 1755; married November 1, 1781
 Betsey, born February 12, 1783
 Sarah, born December 24, 1785
 Abel, born April 26, 1788

- Isaac, born April 15, 1790
 Leonard, born May 5, 1792
 Rebekah, born May 17, 1794
 Lovina, born September 19, 1797 or 1799
- RUSSELL, Isaac and wife Temperance Fuller of Readfield:
 marriage intention December 29, 1821
- Joseph F., born January 20, 1823
 Leonard W. } Leonard died August 3, 1842
 and } born August 3, 1825
 Eben F. }
 Mary Ann, born July 30, 1827
 Rebecca M., born January 24, 1828
- Francis }
 and } born August 5, 1829
 Abel } Abel died December 19, 1907
 Isaac N. }
 and } born December 1833
 Eliza F. }
 Hiram F., born October 22, 1837
- SANDERSON, John and wife Hannah Randall, died March 17,
 1863
- Cyrus Leonard, born January 14, 1831
 Elijah, born May 23, 1832; died September 11, 1835
 Melvina, born August 4, 1834
 Martha Ann, born January 22, 1836
- SCHOFIELD or SKOFIELD, Charles, died June 16, 1862—
 aged 14 years
- SHEA, Nathan and wife Susan
 Charles E., born October 3, 1841
- SMITH, Dr. Charles, died December 12, 1829 and wife Susanna
 Taylor; married July 7, 1800
- Mary, born April 13, 1801
 Sophronia, born January 8, 1803; died ---- 23, 1806
 Ephraim Bowen, born November 25, 1804
 Sabrina, born July 26, 1806
 Lorin Crocker, born August 12, 1808; died July 23, 1824
 Charles Cotesworth Pinkney, born July 3, 1810
 Joseph Bacheller, born September 28, 1812

- Augustus Carpenter, born October 19, 1814
 Chester Sessions, born October 4, 1816
 Cordelia Ann, born September 19, 1819
 Gustavus Adolphos, born March 23, 1824
- SMITH, James of Wayne and wife Ruth Surrivant, born June
 6, 1800; published September 15, 1821
- Sabrina H., born November 22, 1829
 James, born March 6, 1832; died April 13, 1832
 Eliza Ann, born March 16, 1835
 James Wesley, born December 17, 1839
- SMITH, Jesse, Jr. and wife Betsey
 Hannah Jane, born September 5, 1823
 James Madison, born October 20, 1827
 David Dudley, born February 7, 1831
- SMITH, Samuel and wife Esther Judkins, born May 10, 1784;
 published March 23, 1801
- Susanna J.; published to James Dutton April 26, 1829
- STACY, Louis and wife Harriet
 George Henry Eustis, born February 12, 1821
- STEVENS, Abel and wife Grace Fish, born October 15, 1792;
 died July 1, (Jan. *Winthrop History*) 1832; published April
 8, 1815; married April 23, 1814 (an evident error)
 6 children by first wife
- Married 2nd Laura Holmes of Readfield November 19, 1832
 Elizabeth Russell, born October 9, 1834. She was allowed to
 take the name Laura Holmes by act of Legislature
 William Harrison, born March 21, 1837; died November 16,
 1839
- STEVENS, John 2nd, born March 30, 1798 in New Hampshire;
 died May 11, 1861 and wife Priscilla Lane, born May 21,
 1804; died February 7, 1863
- Jeremiah Lane, born January 22, 1826
 Robert Gardner, born September 17, 1828
 Sarah Elizabeth, born July 28, 1830
 Melvina Amanda, born January 14, 1839
 Emma Frances, born October 16, 1845

Married 2nd Mrs. Glaphyra Lovejoy Stevens, born July 22, 1809; died June 6, 1864

STEVENS, Mark and wife Sabrina Elkins

Octavius Emery, born December 14, 1838

Nancy Jane, born April 23, 1841

Mahala Tuck, born ---- 29, 1843

Flora

Lizzie

Joshua

STONE, Daniel, born Rutland, Vermont 1787; died November 3, 1829 Vassalboro, Maine and wife Betsey Dutton, born August 16, 1793 Readfield, Maine; died October 16, 1874 Weston, Massachusetts

Kendall Hardy Kitchridge, born August 14, 1814 (August 15, 1813)

Stephen Hayden, born November 7, 1816

Elizabeth Dutton, born December 26, 1818

Elias Craige, born August 3, 1820

Howard, died in infancy

James Dutton, born May 1825; died October 13, 1844

John Dutton, born January 3, 1827; died October 3, 1859

William S., served in Civil War

Cary

STONE, Kendall H. K., born August 15, 1813; died February 4, 1898 and wife Emily Willoughby

Luther Willoughby, born February 1, 1838; died April 1, 1923 married Ella Velnette Dow April 14, 1867. Children died in infancy

Lloyd Garrison, born June 18, 1843; died December 11, 1909; married Helen Woodward of Cambridge, Massachusetts, died April 13, 1882; Children: Loring Woodward, died May

12, 1919; son Kendall; Clarence; married Jennie Phelps, August 31, 1886

Iver

Mary Elizabeth, born February 24, 1847; died May 27, 1933

Emily Letitia, born May 27, 1849 residence Waterville, Maine; married George H. Hoar of Lincoln, November 28, 1867.

Children: Lillian Myra and George Wendell; deceased Frank

Howard Lovejoy, born August 21, 1850; died November 30, 1930; married 1st Eliza Baker, 2nd Belle Rice; children: Cora Belle; married Thomas Trimmer; Ellen Willoughby; married James Robinson, April 15, 1912; George Howard, residence Waltham, Massachusetts

Henry Kendall, born October 13, 1851; died March 20, 1910; married Marion Welch, October 20, 1890

William Brown, born March 17, 1856; married 1st Minnie Hicks, died October 19, 1886; married 2nd Stella McGregor, September 20, 1892

Milton Abbot Straw, born June 29, 1860; married Carrie Pike June 1, 1886. Children: Zeilna, married Ralph Weeks April 19, 1911; Reba, married Merle Newman; Editha (Sarah) Morse

Abner, born April 18, 1803

Philip, born June 26, 1805

Amy, born November 6, 1808

Martha, born June 5, 1811

Sarah, born August 2, 1813; died February 25, 1814

STURTEVANT, Andrew, died July 10, 1848 and wife Dinah Besse, died August 27, 1829

William, born October 26, 1786

Jabesh, born January 16, 1788; died May 31, 1798

Eliza, born March 19, 1789; died January 20, 1826

Andrew, born August 29, 1791; died September 1869

Patience, born July 4, 1793

Dinah, born April 20, 1795(?); died March 21, 1815 (*History of Weyme, Maine*) gives March 19

Moses, born May 4, 1796; died January 27, 1865

Ephraim, born August 9, 1797; died May 27, 1868

Mary, born December 17, 1798; died January 3, 1867

Ruth, born June 6, 1800; died April 18, 1886

STURTEVANT, Andrew, Jr., born August 29, 1791 and wife Rachel Crane, born May 5, 1791; died January 1, 1827

Lucy Crane, born February 18, 1816; married S. N. Watson

Jotham, born March 6, 1818; died January 18, 1833

Adoniram, born March 26, 1820

- Albion, born April 22, 1822, died February 2, 1833
 Andrew, born October 19, 1825
 Married 2nd Mrs. Rhoda Packard Tuck, widow of Samuel Tuck, Jr., June 7, 1828
 Rachel Lewis, born May 4, 1829; married Frederick Augustus Chase
 Josiah Houghton, born March 29(?) , 1833
- STURTEVANT, Adoniram J. and wife Sarah Ann
 Andrew Judson, born May 20, 1852
 Abbe T., September 7, 1855
- SWIFT, Turner, came from Cape Cod and made clearing on Morrison Heights, Wayne (*History of Wayne, Maine*, p. 202) and wife Mary Beese
 Alfred, born August 1, 1789
 Susanna, born September 28, 1791
 Hannah, born October 18, 1794
 Elizabeth, born October 26, 1796
 Alvin, born March 15, 1798
- SWIFT, Alvan, born March 15, 1798 and wife Mary Redion or Riddley of Wayne, born August 3, 1794; died January 13, 1860
 Otho, born November 22, 1820
 Alvan, born March 5, 1822
 Betsey, born July 12, 1823; died August 12, 1825
 Thomas Brigham, born August 23, 1824
 William Fisk, born November 12, 1825
 Harriet, born March 13, 1828
- TALBOT, William, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth of Stoughton, Massachusetts, born October 10, 1749 and wife Mary Farington of Dedham, Massachusetts; married November 9, 1772
 Jotham, born January 13, 1774(?); died September 10, 1777
 Mary, born September 30, 1778(?)
 Luther, born September 25, 1781(?)
 Abner, born March 1, 1783
 William, Jr., born May 9, 1785
 Jerusha, born August 16, 1787

- THOMPSON, Thomas Flint of Sharon, Massachusetts, died at the home of John S. French March 21, 1824
- TILTON, Anna, born December 25, 1794 and wife Nancy Woodman of Candia, New Hampshire; published February 9, 1821; married June 6, 1821 Candia, New Hampshire
 Elbridge Gerry, born April 15, 1822
- TILTON, Jacob, born January 5, 1797 and wife Polly Tuck; published May 12, 1821. Jacob Tilton moved to Mount Vernon. Settled on James Blunt farm, later (1900) owned by Sanford Gordon
 Abigail Jane, born September 16, 1822
 Jonathan Tuck, born September 13, 1825
- TILTON, Richard, born October 17, 1764, East Kington, New Hampshire; died March 20, 1820 and wife Abigail, died August 2, 1820—aged 49 years
 David, born September 16, 1793; died October 19, 1811
 Anna, born December 25, 1794
 Jacob, born January 5, 1797
 Jane, born February 17, 1799; died November 7, 1819
 Abigail and Richard, born January 24, 1802. Richard died July 9, 1804
 Richard, born December 12, 1812
- TRUE, Edward, born June 6, 1754; died April 1, 1840 and wife Mary French, born June 5, 1766; died April 27, 1847
 Molly, born March 15, 1788; died October 27, 1839
 John, born May 24, 1789; died January 6, 1828
 Sally, born October 25, 1791; died October 27, 1839
 Betsey, born July 8, 1793; died August 20, 1819
 Nathaniel, born March 19, 1795; died February 23, 1875
 Daniel, born March 25, 1797; died December 8, 1859
 Edward, Jr., born July 15, 1799; died November 18, 1871
 Lucy, born May 10, 1802; died September 2, 1820
 Moses, born August 29, 1805; died April 2, 1857
 Eliza, born July 4, 1808
 James Sullivan, born February 22, 1812; died January 8, 1848
The first five were born at Scobrook, New Hampshire, Daniel at South Hampton.

- TRUE, John of Wayne, born May 24, 1789; died January 6, 1828 married April 1819 Mehitable Sawyer, born March 1794; died December 1, 1864
- Married 2nd Mrs. Eliza (Elizabeth) Burgess Foss of Wayne, daughter of Ichabod and Kezia Handy Burgess, born October 4, 1801; died June 24, 1864; married April 29, 1822
- Polly, born April 13, 1823
- Elizabeth, born January 9, 1825
- Lewis, born November 27, 1826
- TRUE, Nathaniel F., born March 19, 1795; died February 23, 1875 and wife Betsey Billings, daughter of Elkanah and Katherine Morse Billings of Chesterville, born December 17, 1812; died August 5, 1849; published March 29, 1835; married April 14, 1835
- Catherine, born August 16, 1838; died September 6, 1861
- Infant son, born and died April 1, 1836
- Married 2nd Mrs. Lucretia Judkins, born July 6, 1804; died May 26, 1883; published December 1, 1850; married December 19, 1850
- TRUE, Daniel, born March 25, 1797; died December 8, 1859 (Cemetery Record gives December 7) and wife Drusilla Folsom, born December 5, 1814 (Cemetery Record gives 1813), died August 7, 1845; published March 25, 1833; married April 18, 1833
- Lucy, born March 3, 1835; small stone marked L. T.
- Married 2nd Eliza G. Billington of East Livermore, born April 30, 1816; died September 27, 1849
- Eliza A., born August 1, 1849
- Married 3rd Eliza Ann Turner of East Livermore; published March 17, 1850
- TRUE, Moses, born August 29, 1805; died April 2, 1857 and wife Mahala Folsom, born November 25, 1807; died December 31, 1832; published February 12, 1832; married March 14, 1832
- Mahala, born December 8, 1832
- Married 2nd Eleanor Q. Kyle of Peru, Maine, born October 15, 1815; died October 27, 1896; published March 12, 1834
- Mary D., born February 28, 1835

- John Henry, born April 30, 1836; died February 14, 1911; Veteran 1861-63
- Sarah Ellen, born June 24, 1842
- Edward, born November 2, 1844
- Charles Emory, born February 10, 1847
- Moses Wesley, born July 4, 1849
- Amos K. Olin, born January 4, 1852
- TUICK, Edward, son of John Tuick, was born February 7, 1695. He was a carpenter by trade. On November 24, 1720, he was married to Sarah Dearborn of Hampton, New Hampshire. Edward Tuick resided in Kensington near Hampton. He died June 7, 1772
- Sarah, born August 4, 1722
- Bethia, born June 3, 1723
- Mercy, born June 20, 1724
- Edward, born August 6, 1726
- Mary, born April 19, 1730
- Elizabeth, born January 22, 1732
- Hannah, born December 11, 1733
- John, born July 28, 1736
- Samuel, born September 13, 1738; died November 12, 1777
- Jeremiah, born November 17, 1740
- Jesse, born January 16, 1743
- TUICK, Colonel Jeremiah, born November 17, 1740 Kensington, New Hampshire, died December 20, 1813
- TUICK, sons of Samuel, son of Edward: John M., Samuel, Jeremiah, Jesse 2nd
- TUICK, John M. and wife Sarah Robie, born January 13, 1772; died December 13, 1860
- John, born November 11, 1792
- Salla, born April 11, 1794
- Levi, born October 27, 1795
- Anna, born January 29, 1799
- Polly and Betty, born September 24, ----
- Jonathan and Hannah, born August 9, ----. Hannah died August 3, ----; Jonathan died August 15, ----
- TUICK, John, born November 11, 1792 and wife Patty Stevens Cynthia, born June 19, 1815

Charles Morris, born April 3, 1817
 Andrew Jackson, born September 28, 1818
 Alvira, born September 30, 1820
 Lucinda, born March 12, 1822; died August 9, 1825
 Malinda, born July 19, 1824
 Hannah, born January 20, 1826
 Enoch Lincoln, born November 17, 1828

TUCK, Captain (in militia) Samuel and wife Nancy Watson:
 married July 19, 1795

Samuel, born April 27, 1796
 Mary, born September 5, 1797
 Moses, born March 25, 1799
 Nancy, born August 31, 1801; died July 3, 1802
 Betsey, born April 20, 1803
 Nancy, born March 28, 1806
 Parker, born April 4, 1806
 Henry Dearborn, born October 29, 1812

TUCK, Samuel, Jr., born April 27, 1796; died July 15, 1822 and
 wife Rhoda Packard; married July 15, 1820
 Stephen Charin, born January 10, 1822

TUCK, Jeremiah, died December 20, 1843 and wife Nancy Spiller

Samuel, born January 7, 1792
 Second child, born and died August 19, 1793
 Sally, born October 16, 1794
 Hugh, born September 11, 1796
 Jeremiah, born May 29, 1798; died February 5, 1804
 Joseph, born July 6, 1800
 Helena, born March 2, 1803; died February 4, 1804
 Helena, born February 13, 1805

(*In old records, 3rd child is Hough*)

TUCK, Jesse 2nd, died September 10, 1832—aged 57 years and
 wife Dolly Woodman, born 1776 Canada, New Hampshire;
 died March 21, 1817—aged 41 years (Cemetery monument
 date of death March 29) Dorothy Woodman was the second
 daughter of Jonathan Woodman, born July 25, 1746 King-
 ston, New Hampshire (6th living child of Joshua Woodman)
 and Mary Elkins of Hawke, New Hampshire; published
 December 22, 1798

Polly, born December 8, 1799; died September 2, 1863
 Samuel, born September 17, 1801
 Jonathan, born November 9, 1803
 Madelon, born December 17, 1809
 Anna, born May 7, 1813

Married 2nd Lydia Wiggin, died January 21, 1821—aged 39
 years; published February 18, 1819 (Cemetery monument
 date of death January 27)

Married 3rd Mrs. Sally Edes, widow of Benjamin Edes, born
 1794; died Auburn, Maine, December 3, 1885—aged 91
 years, 7 months; married March 23, 1822

TUCK, Samuel, born September 17, 1801; died December 9,
 1868 and wife Diadema Stimpson, died February 9, 1891
 Eliza Ann, born August 23, 1834
 Augustus Stimpson, born March 31, 1837
 Arthur Drinkwater, born February 28, 1847; died March 29,
 1852 (Cemetery monument)
 Annie Drinkwater, born February 28, 1847; died October 1,
 1850

TUCK, Jonathan and wife Harriet, died May 13, 1831. Presum-
 ably this is Jonathan, son of Jesse, 2nd
 Benjamin Franklin, born March 29, 1829; died January 12,
 1834

TUCK, son of Jesse, son of Edward; Jeremiah, Jesse, Joseph
 TUCK, Jeremiah, son of Jesse Tuck, born June 22, 1780; died
 November 5, 1875 Jesse Tuck, brother of Esagon Samuel
 Tuck, lived Kensington, New Hampshire on homestead of
 his father, Edward; married Ruth Woodman, born February
 12, 1785; died July 4, 1855; published March 11, 1807.
 Ruth Woodman was half-sister of Dorothy Woodman, wife
 of Jesse Tuck, 2nd. Jonathan Woodman married 2nd Abi-
 gail Morse of East Kingston, New Hampshire. Ruth their
 second child

Jesse Garland, born November 11, 1808; died August 15, 1843
 Marretta, Illinois. First child, Jane T., born April 20, 1850
 Abigail, born May 18, 1810
 Hannah, born July 31, 1811

- Elbridge Gerry, born July 14, 1815
 Caroline, born January 9, 1817
 Jane, born November 9, 1818
 Jeremiah Warren, born August 7, 1823 in Fayette
 Sarah Ann, born March 15, 1826 in Fayette
- TUICK, Jesse, born Kingston, New Hampshire and wife Anna,
 died January 6, 1801
- Baby, born June 20, 1798; died same day
 Moses Garland, born July 14, 1799
- Married 2nd Sarah Watson, born 1783; died January 2, 1863;
 married December 3, 1803
- Nancy, born August 17, 1804
 Edward, born March 31, 1806
 Hannah, born September 27, 1807
 Lerra, born August 10, 1810
 Baby, born November 16, 1813; died November 18, 1813
 George, born January 25, 1814
 Sarah, born July 1, 1816; died August 2, 1817
 Harriet, born December 23, 1817
 Joseph, born February 18, 1820
- TUICK, Joseph, died February 14, 1856—aged 77 years. (Presumably the Joseph mentioned above, son of Jesse (p. 145))
- Married 1st Betsey, died July 2, 1829—aged 47 years, 4 months
- Married 2nd Molly, died October 19, 1876—aged 80 years
- TURNER, Ebenezer, said to have died Quincy, Illinois and wife
 Mary Sumner, born December 9, 1775 at Dedham, Massachusetts, died January 31, 1845 at Quincy, Illinois; married
 February 28, 1798
- Joseph, born June 12, 1799 Dedham, Massachusetts
 Mary, born December 27, 1800
 Betsey, born May 16, 1803
 Edward, born December 1, 1805
 Louis (or Lewis), born June 14, 1808. Reverend Louis Turner at one time of Bangor, Maine, married at Rochester, New Hampshire April 7, 1839 Caroline Hale, daughter of Honorable Moses Hale of Rochester. Both were buried in the Hale lot in the old Rochester Cemetery
- Ebenezer, born September 4, 1810

- UNDERWOOD, James and wife Mehitable S. Fifield, died June 4, 1836; published July 28, 1833
- UNDERWOOD, Joseph H., born June 13, 1783 Amherst, New Hampshire; died November 8, 1867 and wife Mary Aiken of Merrimac, New Hampshire, born July 31, 1784; died July 22, 1822; married October 16, 1809
- Joseph Hall, Jr., born September 2, 1810; died May 5, 1814
 Mary Aiken, born July 31, 1812
 Eliza Hall, born November 8, 1814
 Joseph Hall, born July 31, 1816
 Thomas Parker, born June 8, 1818
 Sarah Ann, born July 17, 1822
- Married 2nd Jane Aiken of Merrimac, New Hampshire, born July 14, 1798; married December 25, 1822
- Jane Aiken, born September 29, 1823
 Albert Gallatin, born September 16, 1831
 Henry Clay, born April 29, 1833
 George, born September 20, 1834; died December 8, 1906
 Gilbert, born December 11, 1835; died 1907
 Helen, born June 20, 1841
- UNDERWOOD, Albert G., born September 16, 1831; died 1905 and wife Eliza A. Tuck, born August 23, 1834; died 1908; married November 6, 1856
- William Parker, born August 9, 1857; died 1899
 Albert Walter, born September 7, 1860
 Clara Alberta, born January 31, 1863; died 1921
 Jane Aiken, born December 22, 1864; died 1922
- WALTON, Abraham, son of William and Hannah Littlehale Walton; married Polly Hutchinson; marriage intention January 1, 1799
- WALTON, John and wife Lucy Blackwell
 Mary, born July 27, 1794
 Lurene, born March 11, 1796
 Nathaniel, born February 21, 1798; died September 12, 1881
 John, Jr., born March 15, 1802; died October 12, 1863
 Sarah
 Mehitable
 Hannah, born May 30, 1848

- WALTON, Joshua, born Amherst, New Hampshire August 27 1749; died Fayette December 18, 1828 and wife Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Martha Lane Dutton, born April 21, 1745 in Bedford, Massachusetts; married Lexington, Massachusetts. (Mrs. Walton's name given in one record as Mary and date of death January 6, 1829)
- Joshua, Jr., born Bedford, Massachusetts October 7, 1770; died May 22, 1839, East Mercer, Maine
- David, born June 22, 1773; died October 12, 1837
- Samuel, born May 14, 1776; died March 5, 1829
- Ephraim, born August 22, 1779; died May 9, 1843 in Livermore, Maine
- Rebecca, born March 21, 1781; died February 26, 1868
- Hannah(?) married Benjamin Austin July 27, 1807
- WALTON, David, born June 22, 1773; died October 12, 1837 and wife Mary Talbot; married December 20, 1796
- Mary, born October 21, 1799
- Jerusha, born April 23, 1801
- Jotham, born May 24, 1803
- Nancy, born May 31, 1805
- David, born September 22, 1807
- Abner Talbot, born November 3, 1809
- Hannah Dearborn, born July 29, 1812
- Betsy, born August 4, 1814
- Rhoda, born January 20, 1817
- William T., born April 22, 1819
- Hannah Newall, born May 21, 1821
- Julia Ann, born December 28, 1824
- WALTON, Samuel, born May 14, 1776; died April 12, 1853 and wife Rachel Billings; married January 11, 1797
- Willard, born November 3, 1797; married Elizabeth Parker Sally, born August 13, 1799; married Thomas Fletcher Oliver, born October 5, 1801; married Ann Hamlin
- Married 2nd Martha, daughter of Timothy and Mehitabel Metcalf Brainard of Winthrop, born October 27, 1782; married 1802
- Rachel Billings, born April 26, 1803 (Probably Bangor); married Walter Philbrick
- Alfred Brainard, born June 16, 1805

- Adeline, born May 18, 1807
- Martha (Party), born September 11, 1809
- Samuel, Jr., born January 9, 1812 (Bellaet, Maine)
- Nancy Jane, born November 19, 1816
- Joseph Metcalf, born October 15, 1820
- Rufus
- WALTON, Moses and wife Hannah
- Hannah, born September 23, 1792
- Moses, born June 9, 1794; died June 24, 1796
- Rachel, September 12, 1796
- Hannah Walton Davis was 13 years old when her father, Moses Walton, removed from Salisbury, Massachusetts to Fayette where he remained four years and then removed to South Chesterville.*
- WALTON, Samuel of Chesterville and wife Lydia Simmons; married in Readfield January 2, 1812
- Samuel Simmons, born January 4, 1813
- Amanda, born September 12, 1814
- Ichabod, born June 26, 1818
- Daniel, born October 2, 1821
- Caroline, born August 2, 1825
- WALTON, Samuel Simmons, born January 4, 1813 and wife Lucinda T. Jipson, died December 30, 1877
- Helen Melintha, born May 2, 1838
- Emery Fessenden, born January 24, 1840
- Lucy M., born April 26, 1843
- Lydia E., born March 10, 1846
- Orta L., born August 15, 1848
- Anna V., born April 22, 1851
- Charles E., born May 27, 1864
- WALTON, Deacon Joshua, born August 27, 1749; died December 18, 1828 and wife Mary; died January 6, 1829
- WALTON, Rufus, born August 9, 1789; died February 24, 1863 and wife Hannah Braley, born August 10, 1791; died May 6, 1873
- Sapphira Jones, born October 11, 1815; married Greenliet Davis of Readfield; published at Fayette June 13, 1835
- Charles Murdock, born November 24, 1817; died April 23, 1850

- Elizabeth Craig, born July 6, 1819
 Malintha, born March 20, 1821; died June 10, 1849
 Hannah, born December 10, 1822; died August 25, 1830
 Olive Craig, born December 21, 1825; died January 19, 1839
 Joseph Underwood, born April 29, 1830; died May 27, 1860
 (Town record) 1866 (D.A.R. Cemetery Record)
 Hannah Eliza, born August 25, 1833; died January 23, 1848
- WALTON, William, father of Rufus, born January 23, 1743
 died April 15, 1823. Mehitable Lyons, his second wife, died
 October 24, 1840
- WATSON, David and wife Lucretia York; married Brentwood,
 New Hampshire
 Joseph, born August 26, 1793
 Richard York, born February 2, 1795
 Jerusha York, born September 17, 1797; died June 20, 1818
 David, born May --, 1799
 Eliphallet, born February 13, 1801
 James, born June 24, 1803
 Ezekiel, born March 22, 1805
 Lucretia York, born April 23, 1807
 Betsey, born November 8, 1808. She and Hiram Adams of
 Winthrop published October 5, 1828
 David, 2nd, born November 28, 1810
 Nathaniel, born October 10, 1814
 Harriet, born August 16, 1816
- WATSON, Enoch and wife Dolly Long; married July 19, 1795
 James, born April 23, 1796
 Dolly, born February 21, 1798; married John Crane September
 20, 1831
 Sally Moody, born November 5, 1799; published September 30,
 1827; married Nathan Smith of New Sharon November 29,
 1827
 Pamela, born December 29, 1801; married Richard Watson
 November 28, 1820
 Agnes, born November 18, 1804; married William Herrick of
 Greene September 12, 1830
- WATSON, Henry, born 1775(?) and wife Dolly Bacheller (Bach-
 elder), born August 28, 1775; died January 2, 1864; published
 July 17, 1798

- Sally, born July 11, 1800
 Sophia, born February 5, 1803; died June 21, 1806
 Noah, born September 15, 1805
 Sewall Nealy, born August 10, 1808; died August 26, 1886
 Sophronia Bacheller (Bachelder), born January 8, 1811
 Daniel Mason, born July 14, 1813; died May 28, 1892
 Lucinda, born March 14, 1816; died March 19, 1891
 Jesse Martin, born March 11, 1819
- WATSON, Dr. Noah, born September 15, 1805; died October 30,
 1882 and wife Catherine, born ----, 1810; died March 30,
 1879; married February 12, ----
 Albion F., born January 7, 1836; died October 7, 1898
 Flora, born May --, 1848; died August 15, 1848
- WATSON, Sewall, born August 10, 1808; died August 26, 1886
 and wife Lucy Crane, daughter Andrew and Rachel Crane
 Sturtevant, born February 18, 1816; died April 16, 1839
 Lucy Ann, born April 6, 1839
 Married 2nd Rhoda P. Clough of Readfield; died December 12,
 1859—aged 39 years; town record. Tombstone date in
 D.A.R. cemetery records 1857; married July 7, 1847
 Married 3rd Hannah W. -----
- WATSON, James and wife Lucy Mitchell
 Dorinda, born October 24, 1816
 Enoch, born February 7, 1818
 James Howard, born February 6, 1820
 Lydia Mitchell, born October 30, 1821
 Joann Connor, born September 12, 1823
 Alden (Bradford?), born October 5, 1825
 Willard Glover, born June 15, 1827
 Isabella, born January 26, 1829
 Eunice P., born March 26, 1834
 Lucy J., born May 20, 1839; married George Kellogg Eaton
 November 2, 1824
- WATSON, Joseph, died April 2, 1823 and wife Abigail; died
 November 2, 1824
- WATSON, Joseph, Jr., died May 7, 1845—aged 69 years and wife
 Polly Wiggins, died March 12, 1830—aged 49 years
 Nancy, born February 25, 1801
 Asa Wiggins, born September 18, 1802

- WATSON, Moses and wife Rachel Towle (Tole); married November 6, 1800
- Moody, born August 27, 1801
 Sewell, born January 25, 1803; died March 6, 1803
 Hiram, born January 12, 1804
 Mary, born March 17, 1806
 Nancy, born May 5, 1808
 Betsy, born June 5, 1810
 Sabrina, April 14, 1812
 Hannah, born December 4, 1816
- WATSON, Noah and wife Abigail Mitchell; published February 12, 1809
- Merrill, born August 14, 1810
 Shepherd, born May 6, 1812
 Lucy Ann, born October 16, 1814; died September 6, 1828
 Jones, April 12, 1816
 Jane, born February 10, 1818
- WATSON, Thomas and wife Polly
- Benjamin, born November 5, 1806
 Daniel, born March 22, 1810; died October --, 1864
 Lewis, born January 7, 1812
 Philena, born June 3, 1814
 Adoniram Judson, born August 20, 1817
 Odlin, born February 28, 1821
 Leonard, born May 9, 1823
- WIGGEN, Asa, died March 21, 18-- and wife Anna Marsh; married December 10, 1778, Newmarket, New Hampshire
- Polla, born June 8, 1780, Derry, New Hampshire
- WING, Alden, born Wayne December 28, 1796; died October 22, 1871 (of Chesterville and Fayette) and wife Charity Stevens, born April 26, 1800; died April 13, 1891, daughter of John and Martha Marden Stevens of Wayne; marriage intentions February 3, 1822
- Martha J. L., born January 9, 1823; married Jason Riggs of Wayne, born June 30, 1817; died May 26, 1895
- Albert, born May 6, 1824; died at sea 1844
- WING, Benjamin and wife Mary Perry; died March 19, 1815
- Polly, born September 26, 1798

- Nathan, born July --, 1800
 Abigail, born April --, 1803
 James, born May 18, 1806; died April 6, 1815
- WING, Ichabod and wife Elizabeth Prescott (daughter of Odlin Prescott)
- Lucy Blake, born July 24, 1793; married Lewis Rowe Lealy, born September 15, 1795; married Cyrus Weston, M.D., Gorham Albion, born July 15, 1798
- WING, Israel and wife Hannah, died November 20, 1787
 Hannah, born November 16, 1787; died June 4, 1805
- Married 2nd Lydia January 1, 1788 (January 1, 1787 in Old Town Record which is impossible)
- Lydia, born August 29, 1788
 Olive, born February 8, 1791
 John, born July 5, 1793; died ---- 27, 1806
 Martha, born January 29, 1796
- WING, John A., died March 5, 1923--aged 93 years, 6 months, 9 days and wife Lucretia E., daughter of John S. French, born September 2, 1830; died March 22, 1893
- Fred Allen, born May 11, 1852
 Albert French, born August 27, 1854
 Frank E., born January 18, 1856; died January 3, 1877
 Vesta B., born March 22, 1863; died August 25, 1863
 An infant, died October 7, 1861
- WING, Seth (Scott) and Jedidah Perry; published September 1, 1800
- Reuben, born June 5, 1801
 Nancy, born March 12, 1803
 Charlotte, born January 4, 1805
 George, born October 15, 1807
 Lovina, born March 22, 1810
 Jefferson, born March 16, 1812
 Marian, April 16, 1815
- WING, Thomas and wife Abigail
- Caroline Thomas, born May 7, 1828
 James Cordis, born June 12, 1829
 Harrison Benjamin, born March 21, 1834

Albert Thomas, born February 18, 1837
Charles Howard, born March 6, 1850

WINSLOW, Aaron, born May 5, 1804 and wife Hannah French,
born February 8, 1808

Charles, born November 22, 1829
Moses F., born January 15, 1831
Theresa, born January 26, 1833; died May 15, 1844
Dennis, born July 23, 1834; died July 23, 1835
Lewis, born March 21, 1836
Sarah P., born December 15, 1837
John W., born January 31, 1840
Benjamin, born September 15, 1843
Ellen A., born January 31, 1846
Joseph F., born January 30, 1848
Althea J., born April 17, 1850

WOODMAN, Amos and wife Lydia Knight; published September 22, 1805

Amos, born November 1, 1807
Lydia, born September 30, 1809; died November 22, 1809
Nancy, born September 24, 1810; died February 27, 1817
Thankful, born December 4, 1812
Isaac, born November 29, 1814

WOODWORTH, John, died July 24, 1862 and wife, died October 26, 1862

WOODWORTH, John Jr. and wife Nancy Tuck; published September 29, 1833

Sarah Moody, born August 7, 1834

YORK, Richard and wife Betsey

Emeline, born September 28, 1813

YOUNG, James from Deerfield, New Hampshire. Revolutionary soldier and wife Mary (Smith?)

Mary (Molley), born September 5, 1780
Benjamin S., born August 6, 1783
Jonathan, born January 20, 1785
Simon, born July 30, 1790
James, born June 25, 1795
....., born February 19, 1797; died February 20, 1797

Mrs. Mary Young, mother of James Young, died Saturday, December 19, 1829

YOUNG, Benjamin S., born August 6, 1783 and wife Sarah Marston, born November 20, 1787; died January 24, 1824

Nancy, born August 2, 1806; died March 27, 1822
James Smith, born August 4, 1808
Mary Ann, born August 9, 1810
Elisha Marston, born July 31, 1815
Lucinda, born December 12, 1818
Polly Smith, born December 20, 1820
Charles, born May 31, 1823

Married 2nd Betsey Creach; published August 1, 1824

Benjamin Francis, born April 7, 1825
Joseph Watson, born October 26, 1826
Sarah Marston, born July 29, 1828
Jonathan(?), born June 6, 1830
Marthias Ridley, born July 9, 1833

YOUNG, James, Jr., born June 25, 1795 and wife Margaret

Zachariah J., born November 13, 1818
Zanette S., born October 1, 1825
Hester Ann, born July 24, 1827
Ward L., born May 28, 1830; died August 8, 1831

CHAPTER XII

Military Lists

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

List prepared by Joseph H. UNDERWOOD

- ABBOTT, Stephen, Amherst, New Hampshire
Joshua Abbott's Co., New Hampshire militia.
- ANDERSON, Joseph, Massachusetts militia
Pvt., Capt. Christopher Banister's Co., Col. David Wells'
Regt.; enlisted May 8, 1777; discharged July 8, 1777;
marched to Ticonderoga.
- BALDWIN, Cyrus, 1st Lieutenant
Capt. John Simpkin's (8th ward) Co., Henry Bromfield's
Regt.
- BEAN, Asa, 2nd Lieutenant, Massachusetts militia
Capt. Ebenezer Thompson's (8th) Co., 1st Plymouth Co.
Regt.
- BERRY, John 3rd, Sandwich, Massachusetts
Continental Army (July 19, 1780), age 21, 5 ft. 9 in., ruddy.
- BERRY, John 3rd, (perhaps identical)
Boy on brig HAZARD, commanded by Capt. John F.
Williams, (December 2, 1778).
- BLAKE, Paul (land owner, Fayette; resident, Mt. Vernon)
Capt. Daniel Gordon's Co., David Gilman's Regt., New
Hampshire militia.
- BLAKE, Robert, Massachusetts militia
(Pension list of 1840, age 87).
- BLY, James, Rehoboth, Massachusetts
Filer in Capt. John Perry's Co., Col. Timothy Walker's
(22nd) Regt.
- BODGE, Benjamin, Pvt., Amesbury, Massachusetts militia
Capt. Carr's Co., Col. Wesson's Regt.
- BROOKS, William, Kittery
Pvt. in Capt. Tobias Fernald's Co., Col. James Scammon's
(30th) Regt.
- BROWN, Isaac, Jr., Massachusetts militia
Pvt., Capt. Simeon Cole's Co., Col. Thomas Carpenter's
Regt.
- CRAIG, Elias, Wrentham
Massachusetts line.
- CRANE, Abijah, East Dedham
Massachusetts militia (Fayette Cor. Cem., S.A.R. marker).
- DAVIS, Joseph, Massachusetts. (Probably brother of Philip).
- DAVIS, Philip, Windham
Continental Army-engaged for town of Lexington, July 17,
1780. Service: 6 mos., 18 days; age 22 yrs., 5 ft. 9 ins.; light
(Fayette Cor. Cem., S.A.R. marker).
- ELKINS, Chase, Windham, Massachusetts militia
Pvt. in Capt. Richard Mayberry's Co., Ebenezer Francis'
Regt.
- EMERSON, Brown, Reading, Massachusetts militia
Pvt. in Capt. John Walton's Co., Col. David Green's Regt.
- FOORD, Isaac, Massachusetts militia
Pvt., Capt. Abijah Rowell (July 6, 1775).
- FRENCH, Moses, New Hampshire militia
Capt. Nathan Brown's Co., Col. David Gilman's Regt.
- GOODWIN, Eleazer
Seaman, brigantine Independence, commanded by Capt.
Simeon Samson; engaged, Nov. 6, 1776; service to Jan. 1,
1777.
- HAINES, John, Massachusetts militia
Pvt. in Capt. David Wheeler's Co., Col. Benjamin Simond's
Regt.
- HALE, Jonathan, New Hampshire
2d Major, N. H., 12th Regt. of foot, Israel Morey, Col.,
Sept. 5, 1775. Also 2d Major, Col. Chas. Pyncheon's (1st
N. H. Co.) Regt.
- Massachusetts militia
Commissioned Feb. 8, 1776; also chosen Lieut. Col. same
Regt., Oct. 4, 1777.
- HILTON, William, Pownalborough
Pvt. in Capt. John Wiley's Co., Col. Michael Jackson's
Regt., Continental Army.

- HINKLEY**, Samuel, Massachusetts militia
Pvt. in Capt. Ebenezer Newell's Co., Col. Danforth Keyes' Regt.
- HOWARD**, William, Massachusetts
Continental Army. (Age 22, stature 5 ft. 5 in., complexion dark, hair black, eyes gray, farmer). Receipt dated Acton, June 11, 1781; service, 3 yrs.
- HUBBARD**, Francis, Massachusetts militia
Pvt. (Fayette Cor. Cem., S.A.R. marker).
- HUSE**, Joseph, Massachusetts militia
Capt. of 1st Co., Col. Jonathan Titcomb's (2nd Essex Co.) Regt.; also 2nd Major in same Regt., commissioned July 16, 1779; also Lieut. Col. in Col. Nathaniel Wade's Regt. raised in Essex Co. to reinforce Continental Army for 3 mos. Discharged Oct. 10, 1780.
- HUTCHINSON**, Asa, Pvt., New Hampshire militia
Enlisted from Amherst. (Fayette Mills Cem., S.A.R. marker).
- HUTCHINSON**, Ebenezer, New Hampshire militia
Enlisted from Amherst, Capt. Stephen Peabody.
- INGHAM**, David, Connecticut.
- JACKMAN**, Richard, Massachusetts line
Pensioner, 1840.
- JONES**, Sylvester Jr., Taunton, Massachusetts
Capt. John King's Co., Col. Timothy Walker's Regt.
- JUDKINS**, Benjamin, Deerfield, New Hampshire militia
Capt. Henry Dearborn's Co., Col. John Starks' Regt.
- JUDKINS**, Joel, Deerfield (?)
Capt. Emerson's Co., Jos. Cilley's Regt.
- Epping**
Capt. Mark Wiggins's Co., Col. Pierce Long's Regt., Portsmouth.
- Sandown**
Capt. Philip Tilton's Co., Col. Enoch Poor's Regt. Enlisted June 12, 1775, Age 18; Occupation—husbandman.
- JUDKINS**, John, Portsmouth, New Hampshire
Ship Ranger.

- JUDKINS**, Joseph, New Hampshire militia
Capt. Nathan Brown's Co., Col. David Gilman's Regt.
- KNIGHT**, William, Portsmouth, New Hampshire militia
Capt. Shortridge's Co. (Fayette Cor. Cem., S.A.R. marker).
- KNOWLES**, Isaac, Candia, New Hampshire
At Cambridge in 1775, Capt. Cogswell, Col. Loami Baldwin's Regt.
- KNOWLES**, John, Candia, New Hampshire militia
Capt. Samuel Wallingford's Co., 2nd Regt., N. H. militia, reinforcing army in northern N. Y. June 19, 1777.
- KNOWLES**, John, Jr., Candia, New Hampshire
Same service as above.
- LANE**, Ebenezer, Western Massachusetts (also given in Leicester and Brookfield)
Capt. Porter's Co., Col. Wiggleworth's Regt., term 3 yrs. Continental Army pay accounts from April 4, 1776 to Dec. 31, 1780; muster roll for May 1778 dated "Camp at Valley Forge"; also descriptive list dated "West Point, Jan. 25, 1781"; Col. John Greaon's (3rd) Regt.; age 19, stature 5 ft. 7 in., complexion dark, hair dark, eyes dark.
- LANE**, Ephraim Jr. (?), Norton, Massachusetts
Ensign, Capt. Benj. Morey's Co., Col. John Daggett's Regt. which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775. Service 10 days. Also 2nd Lieut. in Capt. Geo. Makepeace's Co. of matrosses raised in Bristol County.
- LANE**, John, (22 of this name listed in MASSACHUSETTS REV. SOLDIERS AND SAILORS).
- LANE**, Nathan, Chesterfield, Massachusetts
Corporal in Capt. Robert Webster's (8th) Co., Col. John Fellow's (8th) Regt. Also Sergeant in Capt. Benj. Bouney's Co., Col. Ezra May's Regt. Engaged Sept. 20, 1777, discharged Oct. 14, 1777. Service 29 days in expedition to Stillwater including travel (100 miles) home.
- LOVEJOY**, Jacob, Amherst, New Hampshire militia
- LOVEJOY**, John, Amherst, New Hampshire militia
(Capt. Stephen Penhock's Co., Col. Nichols' Regt. (Fayette Mills Cem., S.A.R. marker)).

- MARSTON, Joseph P., Massachusetts militia (1840 pensioner, age 78).
- MERRILL, John, Massachusetts militia
Capt. Jonathan Whitcomb.
- MORRILL, William, Epping, New Hampshire
Capt. William Stillson, Northern Army, Continental Service.
- MORSE, Isaac, Candia, New Hampshire (New Hampshire line)
Capt. Stephen Dearborn, Col. Thomas Stickney.
- MORSE, Philip, Candia, New Hampshire
Enlisted at Haverhill, Mass. (1840 pension, age 85), Capt. Thomas Cogswell, Col. Loami Baldwin (at battle of Bennington), Fayette Cor. Cen., S.A.R. marker).
- PALMER, Benjamin, Upton, Massachusetts
Capt. Beni. Heywood's Co., 6th Mass. Regt., bounty receipt dated June 4, 1782, enlistment for 3 yrs., age 18, stature 5 ft. 4½ in., complexion dark, hair dark, occupation yeoman, birth-place Upton, engaged for town of Grafton.
- PERKINS, Jonathan, New Hampshire militia
Capt. Samuel May's Co.
- PETTINGILL, Matthew, New Hampshire militia
Capt. Samuel Thatcher's Co., also Ship *Boston*.
- PITTS, Shubal, Massachusetts militia
Capt. Josiah Keith's Co., Col. Isaac Dean's Regt.
- RAYMOND, William, Massachusetts line
1840 pensioner, age 92.
- RICHARDS, Jeremiah, Massachusetts militia
Capt. Edward Bridge Savill's Co., Col. Gill's Regt.
- RUSSELL, Abel, Westford, Massachusetts
Pvt. in Capt. Zaccheus Wright's Co., Col. Brooks' Regt.
- SAMPSON, Jonathan, Bowdoinham
Capt. Patten's Co., 1st Regt., age 48 yrs., stature 6 ft., complexion light; enlistment 9 mos.
- SMITH, Elishalet. Grafton, Massachusetts
Capt. Childs, Col. Wesson. Continental Army.
- SOUTHARD, Constant, Massachusetts

- STURTEVANT, Andrew, Wareham, Massachusetts
Capt. Daniel Shay's Co., enlisted July 10, 1780. (Fayette Corner Cen., S.A.R. marker.) Age 20, stature 5 ft. 3 in., complexion dark, engaged for town of Wareham, service 6 mos., 18 days.
- TALBOT, William, New Hampshire militia
Service at West Point from July 5 to Oct. 25, 1780.
- TRUE, Daniel, Kensington, New Hampshire
Capt. Moses Leavitt's Co., Col. Thos. Bartlett's Regt.
- TRUE, Edward, Kensington, New Hampshire
Capt. Moses Leavitt's Co., Col. Thos. Bartlett's Regt.
- TUOCK, Jeremiah
Drummer, Capt. Isaac Frye's Co., Col. Alexander Scammell's Regt.
- TUOCK, Jesse, New Hampshire militia
1st Lieut., Capt. Jos. Clifford's Co., at Pierce's Island, Nov. 5, 1775.
- WALTON, Moses, Salisbury, Massachusetts
Pvt. in Capt. Stephen Merrill's Co., Col. Caleb Cushing's Regt.
- WALTON, William, Reading, Massachusetts
Pvt. in Capt. John Walton's Co., Col. David Green's Regt.
- WATSON, Joseph
Pvt. in Capt. Thos. Whipple's Co. of guards. Service between Apr. 20, 1780 and Dec. 20, 1780, and stationed at Rutland.
- WOODMAN, Jonathan
Capt. Moses McFarland's (7th) Co., Lieut.-Col. Thos. Nixon's (4th) Regt.
- YOUNG, James
Massachusetts militia, pensioner 1840, age 80.

WAR OF 1812

Record of men called into The State Service

In Lieutenant Colonel Ellis Sweet's regiment was a company of men, enlisted at Fayette, of which Henry Watson was captain; Alden Josselyn, lieutenant, and David Knowles, 2d, ensign. Elisha Marston, Richard Hubbard, Thomas Fuller, Jr., and Benjamin

min J. Winchester were sergeants; James Watson, Moses Hubbard, David Knowles, 3d, and Moses Sturtevant, corporals; and William Sturtevant and John D. Josselyn, musicians; with thirty-five privates.

Another company was raised in Fayette, of which the commissioned officers were: John Judkins, captain; Thomas Anderson, lieutenant; and Luther Bumpus, ensign. The non-commissioned officers were: James McCaffey, William Whitten, Levi Fletcher and John Brown, sergeants; and Joseph Greely, Edward Griffin, Moses Carson and Bazald Bullard, corporals. Musicians were: A. Whitten, Squire Bishop, Jr., and James Trask; and the company mustered thirty-eight privates.*

THE CIVIL WAR

Enlistments to the end of 1861

Captain John E. Bryant, Charles E. Clough died July 14, 1862, Edwin R. Crane died at Baton Rouge, July 25, 1862, Otis Conant, Charles L. Crane wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, Captain Lewis Chase, Arthur D. Chase, Stephen Fellows, Stephen H. French, Allen Fisk, Charles H. H. French, Henry H. Folsom, Lewis C. Gordon, De Forrest M. Gille, Calvin S. Gordon, William H. Irish, Sylvester Jones, Daniel H. Morrill, Charles F. Palmer prisoner at Winchester, James G. Palmer, George H. Palmer, Thaxter B. Safford, G. B. Sanborn, ----- Sturdevant, Freeman C. Thurston died June 2, 1862, Calvin C. Woodworth.†

Later enlistments

Philip C. Adams, C. H. Bachelidor, Osbert L. Basford, Benjamin F. Bruce, Michael Buckley, Milton W. Burnham, Francis A. Bryant, Arthur D. Chase, Lieutenant Adolphus J. Chapman, Martin V. B. Clark, Loren S. Clough, Charles L. Crane, Francis A. Crane, Mark F. Ditsion, John F. Dwyer, Isaac Emerson, Samuel H. Fifield wounded December 13, 1862 died December 29, 1863, William H. Fish, H. H. Folsom, Stephen H. French, Assistant Surgeon Albert G. French, Charles H. H. French, Clarence C.

**History of Kennebec County* (The list was taken from records in the Maine Adjutant General's Office), p. 113.

†*History of Kennebec County* (The list was prepared by Captain Thomas Clark, Adjutant General's Office), p. 127.

Frost, Stephen Fellows, Lovell L. Gardner, Calvin S. Gordon, Lewis C. Gordon, John C. Gurney, William Hasty, Edgar Hathaway, Charles Hunter, William H. Irish, Charles L. Jones, Edwin C. Jones prisoner August 19, 1864, Moses I. Jones, Sylvester H. Jones, Daniel Lennon, Henry Magan, John Mangas, Elijah D. Marden, George L. Moore died of wounds May 20, 1864, Daniel W. Morrill, Timothy Nickoles, Tyler Newton, Albert A. Palmer, Thomas Powers, William H. Richmond wounded May 19, 1864, E. P. Sanborn, James Scott, Marcus M. Small, James W. Smith, Robert Smith, Jr., Josiah H. Sturtevant, Lewis F. Sturtevant, John H. Thurber, Edward M. True, Lieutenant John H. True, Isaac Warren, Samuel D. Weed, James M. Wiswell, Charles W. Wing.*

Soldiers claiming residence in Fayette not included in Captains Clark's list

Francis J. Folsom wounded October 1864, Charles W. Judkins wounded 1865, Charles F. Palmer died of wounds May 1864.†

Former residents of Fayette

James W. Smith, Isaac M. Wentworth†

WORLD WAR I

Linley S. Flagg
Arthur L. Knox
Guy Stevens
*Howard L. Stevens

David R. Wentworth
Paul G. Whittemore
Bryan F. Young

WORLD WAR II

Guy Bamford
Stanley Bamford
Mrs. Jos. Barbeoni
Carroll Barnett
Merle Barron
Harry Butler

Albert Choate
Harris Choate
Wilbur Choate
Paul V. Curran
Leon Currier
Donald Ellingwood

**History of Kennebec County*, p. 144 f.

†*History of Kennebec County*, p. 163.

‡*History of Kennebec County*, p. 165.

*Died in service.

Laurence M. Flagg	Elwood Pollis
Lyle Flagg	Everett Pollis
Floyd Gile	Leroy A. Pollis
Harold Gile	Lloyd A. Pollis
Lester Goodspeed	Robert F. Pollis
Kenneth Gray	*Reginald Rose
Pearl Leroy Gray	Arthur E. Schmidt
Benedict Haines	John Schmidt
Charles W. Ham	Clinton Smith
Charlotte Ham	Glenn Smith
Alfred E. Hessner	Guy H. Stevens
John L. Hessner	Norman Stevens
Orrin R. Hurd	Sabrina E. Stevens
Wesley Hodgkins	Vinal Stuart
Lloyd Jackman	Barbara Tobin
Merton Jackman	Willard Tripp
Richard W. Jackman	Earl D. Webster
Roger Lane	Edward B. Wheeler
Ellery McCluskey	*Lester I. Wheeler
Almon W. Mitchell	Richard Whittemore
Charles Mitchell	Theo Wilson

*Died in service.

Lists for the two World Wars were checked at the office of the Adjutant General.

CHAPTER XIII

Civil Lists

MODERATORS FOR THE ANNUAL TOWN MEETING

1795	Joseph Davis	1902-03	George Underwood
1796	Oliver Billings	1904	J. S. W. Hewett
1797-1820	Samuel Tuck	1905-06	George Underwood
1821-22	Ezra Fisk	1907	J. S. W. Hewett
1823	Charles Smith	1908-11	Joseph H. Underwood
1824	Joseph H. Underwood	1912-13	J. Henry Dow
1825	Samuel Tuck	1914-17	O. E. Young
1826	Merrill Clough	1918-19	Joseph H. Underwood
1827-29	Samuel Tuck	1920	E. E. Gile
1830-38	Merrill Clough	1921	Joseph H. Underwood
1839	Enoch S. Marshall	1922	O. E. Young
1840-43	Merrill Clough	1923-25	Joseph H. Underwood
1844	Howard B. Lovejoy	1926-1931	O. E. Young
1845-49	Merrill Clough	1932-33	Everett U. Wardwell
1850-1861	Lewis Chase	1934-35	John H. Bamford
1862-64	Nathl. B. Buxton	1936	Harry A. Allen
1865-67	F. A. Chase	1937	John H. Bamford
1868	Lewis Chase	1938-1943	Harry A. Allen
1869	F. A. Chase	1944	H. F. Jones
1870-74	George Underwood	1945	Harry A. Allen
1875-76	F. A. Chase	1946	Arthur Brown
1877-78	George Underwood	1947-1950	John H. Bamford
1879-1884	F. A. Chase	1951	Hugh R. Haines
1885	J. Henry True	1952	James Bate
1886-88	F. A. Chase	1953	Edward Murrell
1889-1890	George Underwood	1954	Arthur Brown
1891	F. A. Chase	1955	William Smith
1892-95	George Underwood		
1896	J. S. W. Hewett		
1897-1900	George Underwood		
1901	J. Henry True		

TOWN CLERKS

1795-1797	Eleazer Goodwin	1871-1874	T. F. Palmer
1798-1818	Solomon Bates	1875	J. H. Sturtevant
1819-1822	Joseph H. Under- wood	1876	T. F. Palmer
1823-1825	John A. Page	1877-1884	J. H. Sturtevant
1826-1827	Gilman Bacheller	1885	J. F. Stevens
1828-1829	Ezra Fisk	1886	F. A. Wing
1830-1834	Jotham Crane	1887-1890	A. G. Underwood
1835-1836	James Underwood	1891	J. S. W. Hewett
1837-1840	Joseph H. Under- wood	1911-1931	H. F. Jones
1841-1852	Andrew Sturtevant	1932-1937	Grace P. Daven- port
1853-1858	H. B. Lovejoy	1938-1948	Louise C. Flagg
1859-1867	A. G. Underwood	1949-1955	Florence C. Gile
1868-1870	J. H. Sturtevant		

SELECTMEN

1795	Eleazer Goodwin, Benjamin Clifford, Ebenezer Hutch- inson
1796	Eleazer Goodwin, Joseph Davis, Benjamin Clifford
1797	Francis Hubbard, John M. Tuck, Moses French
1798	Joseph Davis, Francis Hubbard, Solomon Bates
1799	Solomon Bates, Joseph Davis, Francis Hubbard
1800	Solomon Bates, Francis Hubbard, Joseph Davis
1801-02	Solomon Bates, Joseph Davis, Samuel Tuck
1803	Solomon Bates, Ezra Fisk, Ebenezer Turner
1804	Solomon Bates, Richard Titton, Ezra Fisk
1805	Solomon Bates, Ezra Fisk, Francis Hubbard
1806	Solomon Bates, Francis Hubbard, Ezra Fisk
1807	Ebenezer Turner, Joseph Davis, Ezra Fisk
1808	Solomon Bates, Ezra Fisk, Francis Hubbard
1809-10	Solomon Bates, Francis Hubbard, Ezra Fisk
1811	Ezra Fisk, Elias Craig, Enoch Watson
1812-14	Ezra Fisk, Solomon Bates, Joseph H. Underwood
1815	Solomon Bates, Samuel Tuck, Ezra Fisk
1816	Solomon Bates, Ezra Fisk, Enoch Watson
1817-18	Joseph H. Underwood, Charles Smith, Francis Hubbard
1819	Joseph H. Underwood, Charles Smith, Ezra Fisk

1820	Joseph H. Underwood, Ezra Fisk, David Fifield
1821	Ezra Fisk, David Fifield, Charles Smith
1822	Ezra Fisk, Charles Smith, Samuel Parker
1823	Samuel Parker, Charles Smith, Merrill Clough
1824	Joseph H. Underwood, Merrill Clough, Ezra Fisk
1825	Merrill Clough, Charles Smith, John A. Page
1826	Merrill Clough, John A. Page, John S. French
1827	Francis Hubbard, Ezra Fisk, Jeremiah Tuck
1828-29	Ezra Fisk, Jeremiah Tuck, Israel Chase
1830-31	Merrill Clough, Henry Craig, Moses Hubbard
1832	Henry Craig, Moses Hubbard, Jotham Crane
1833	Jotham Crane, John Hewett, Moses Hubbard
1834	John Hewett, Merrill Clough, Asa Hutchinson
1835	Merrill Clough, Moses Hubbard, John S. French
1836	Merrill Clough, John S. French, Lewis Chase
1837	Merrill Clough, John S. French, Barker Kent
1838	Ezra Fisk, Barker Kent, Moses Hubbard
1839	Merrill Clough, Abijah Crane, Jr., Moses Hubbard
1840	Merrill Clough, Abijah Crane, Jr., Henry Craig
1841	Abijah Crane, Jr., Henry Craig, John S. French
1842	John S. French, John Stevens, Oliver Billings, 2d
1843	John S. French, Henry Craig, Joseph Marston
1844	Merrill Clough, Abijah Crane, Jr., Samuel Morse
1845	John S. French, Jonas Hill, Jonathan Tuck
1846	John S. French, Abijah Crane, Jr., Cyrus Brown
1847	Abijah Crane, Jr., Moses Hubbard, Jonathan Tuck
1848	Merrill Clough, Lewis Chase, Samuel Tuck
1849	John S. French, Lewis Chase, Samuel Tuck
1850	Lewis Chase, Jonas Hill, Alden Lane
1851	Marshall Lane, Jonas Hill, F. A. Chase
1852-53	Marshall Lane, F. A. Chase, John S. French
1854	Marshall Lane, Jonathan Tuck, Peleg F. Pike
1855	Lewis Chase, Peleg F. Pike, Stephen C. Tuck
1856	Peleg F. Pike, J. W. C. Jones, Andrew Sturtevant
1857-58	Peleg F. Pike, J. W. C. Jones, John S. French
1859-60	J. W. C. Jones, Noah Watson, Jonathan Tuck
1861	Peleg F. Pike, F. A. Chase, A. G. French
1862-63	Noah Watson, J. W. C. Jones, N. B. Buxton
1864	Noah Watson, F. A. Chase, A. G. French
1865-67	Peleg F. Pike, F. A. Chase, A. G. French
1868	F. A. Chase, A. G. French, Peleg F. Pike

- 1869 F. A. Chase, A. G. French, J. W. C. Jones
 1870 A. G. French, Noah Watson, J. W. C. Jones
 1871-72 A. G. French, Noah Watson, William L. Small
 1873 Noah Watson, Albert G. Underwood, George Keith
 1874 A. G. French, John A. Wing, George Keith
 1875 A. G. French, J. H. Sturtevant, H. W. Hutchinson
 1876-78 Albert G. Underwood, Charles Russell, W. G. Watson
 1879 Charles Russell, Albert G. Underwood, Cyrus H. Tobin
 1880 F. A. Chase, J. S. W. Hewett, F. A. Wing
 1881-82 F. A. Chase, Cyrus H. Tobin, O. L. Basford
 1883 F. A. Chase, O. L. Basford, J. S. W. Hewett
 1884 J. S. W. Hewett, E. H. Kent, S. H. J. Berry
 1885 Charles Russell, E. H. Kent, Albert G. Underwood
 1886 Charles Russell, E. H. Kent, George Underwood
 1887 E. H. Kent, George Underwood, J. O. Fellows
 1888 George Underwood, J. O. Fellows, Albion Gordon
 1889 Enoch Whittemore, Cyrus H. Tobin, Charles Bamford
 1890 H. J. Hutchinson, Albion Gordon, J. O. Fellows
 1891 Albert G. Underwood, Albion Gordon, O. L. Basford
 1892-93 Enoch Whittemore, O. L. Basford, C. H. Bamford
 1894 O. L. Basford, C. H. Bamford, Enoch Whittemore
 1895 George Underwood, C. H. Bamford, D. D. Gordon
 1896 George Underwood, D. D. Gordon, J. S. W. Hewett
 1897 D. D. Gordon, H. J. Bamford, C. K. Gile
 1898 H. J. Bamford, C. J. Gile, D. D. Gordon
 1899 H. J. Bamford, C. K. Gile, W. S. Hewett
 1900-01 H. J. Bamford, W. S. Hewett, H. J. Tuck
 1902 W. S. Hewett, H. J. Tuck, O. L. Basford
 1903 H. J. Bamford, C. A. Fellows, R. M. Chase
 1904 H. J. Bamford, R. M. Chase, H. J. Tuck
 1905 H. J. Bamford, C. K. Gile, Timothy Stone
 1906 H. J. Bamford, J. H. Underwood, Albion Gordon
 1907 J. H. Underwood, Albion Gordon, E. E. Gile
 1908 H. J. Tuck, R. M. Chase, H. J. Bamford
 1909-10 H. J. Tuck, E. E. Gile, J. B. Berry
 1911 H. J. Tuck, A. W. Underwood, W. E. Crocker
 1912 H. J. Bamford, W. E. Crocker, R. M. Chase
 1913-15 H. J. Tuck, R. M. Chase, W. E. Crocker
 1916 H. J. Bamford, E. E. Gile, J. C. Lothrop
 1917-20 H. J. Tuck, J. C. Lothrop, L. R. Fellows
 1921-23 H. J. Tuck, L. R. Fellows, C. B. Knox

- 1924 H. J. Tuck, C. B. Knox, Frank Webster
 1925 H. J. Tuck, Frank Webster, W. C. Smiley
 1926 H. J. Tuck, Frank Webster, F. C. Wood
 1927-30 H. J. Tuck, W. E. Crocker, L. R. Fellows
 1931 O. E. Young, W. E. Crocker, E. E. Gile
 1932 H. J. Tuck, E. U. Wardwell, P. A. Smith
 1933 J. H. Underwood, E. U. Wardwell, F. C. Wood
 1934 H. J. Tuck, F. M. Flagg, H. F. Jones
 1935 F. M. Flagg, J. H. Underwood, J. H. Bamford
 1936 H. F. Jones, F. M. Flagg, A. L. Jamison
 1937-38 H. F. Jones, A. L. Jamison, F. M. Flagg
 1939-41 A. L. Jamison, F. M. Flagg, John Bamford
 1942-43 A. L. Jamison, F. M. Flagg, R. M. Chase
 1944 F. M. Flagg, R. M. Chase, G. W. Gile
 1945 F. M. Flagg, H. B. O'Brien, S. V. Webster, A. L. Jamison
 1946-47 A. L. Jamison, F. M. Flagg, H. B. O'Brien
 1948 Grace Davenport, F. M. Flagg, J. H. Bamford
 1949 Wesley M. Hodgkins, J. H. Bamford, Leroy A. Pollis
 1950 F. M. Flagg, J. H. Bamford, Leroy A. Pollis
 1951 F. M. Flagg, Leroy A. Pollis, Glen Nason
 1952-53 F. M. Flagg, H. B. Blake, Wesley M. Hodgkins
 1954 F. M. Flagg, Leroy A. Pollis, L. M. Brown
 1955 L. M. Brown, A. L. Jamison, Norman Stevens

TREASURERS

- 1795-97 John Knowles 1832-34 Israel Chase
 1798 Solomon Bates 1835-36 Jeremiah Tuck
 1799-1800 Samuel Tuck 1837-39 John Fifield
 1801-04 Cyrus Baldwin 1840 Jonathan Tuck
 1805 Ebenezer Turner 1841 John Stevens
 1806-07 Sylvester Jones 1842-48 Andrew Sturtevant,
 1808-10 Jesse Jones Jr.
 1811 Sylvester Jones 1849-51 Marshall Lane
 1812-17 John Judkins 1852 Andrew Sturtevant,
 1818 John Judkins and Jr.
 1819-26 Sylvester Jones 1853 Joseph H. Under-
 1827 Sylvester Jones 1854 wood
 Joseph H. Under- 1855-58 J. W. C. Jones
 wood H. B. Lovejoy
 1828-31 Sylvester Jones 1859 Pelleg F. Pike

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1860-61 Albion F. Gile
 1862-63 Joseph Gile
 1864-65 J. W. C. Jones
 1866 Joseph Gile
 1867-70 J. W. C. Jones
 1871 Albion F. Gile
 1872 J. W. C. Jones
 1873-77 S. H. J. Berry
 1878 J. S. W. Hewett
 1879 S. H. J. Berry
 1880 Albion F. Gile
 1881 S. H. J. Berry
 1882-83 J. S. W. Hewett
 1884 S. H. J. Berry

TAX COLLECTORS

1795 David Knowles
 1796 Cyrus Baldwin
 1797 William Morrill
 1798-1800 James Young
 1801 David Merrill
 1802-03 Daniel Bachellor
 1804 Henry Foord
 1805 John Lovejoy
 1806 John Knowles
 1807 Henry Foord
 1808 Daniel Bachellor
 1809 Cyrus Parlin
 1810 James Young
 1811 John Lovejoy
 1812-14 John H. McClench
 1815-16 Elisha Pettingill
 1817 John H. McClench
 1818-19 Daniel Judkins
 1820-21 Henry Watson
 1822 Montgomery Mor-
 tison
 1823 Henry Watson
 1824-27 Daniel Stone
 1828 Barker Kent

CIVIL LISTS

1864-65 J. W. C. Jones
 1866 Joseph Gile
 1867-70 J. W. C. Jones
 1871 Albion F. Gile
 1872 J. W. C. Jones
 1873-77 S. H. J. Berry
 1878 J. S. W. Hewett
 1879 S. H. J. Berry
 1880 Albion F. Gile
 1881 S. H. J. Berry
 1882-83 J. S. W. Hewett
 1884 S. H. J. Berry
 1885 C. H. Tobin
 1886-90 J. S. W. Hewett
 1891 S. H. J. Berry
 1892 J. S. W. Hewett
 1893 Augustus Pease
 1894 Warren S. Hewett
 1895 C. H. Tobin
 1896-97 E. E. Gile
 1898 Horace H. Tobin
 1899 H. F. Jones

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COURT, 1795-1819

Senate
 1817-18 Solomon Bates

House of Representatives
 1807 Solomon Bates
 1809-10 Solomon Bates
 1811-12 Ezra Fisk

STATE LEGISLATURE

Senate
 1842, 1844 Merrill Clough
 1862-63 Peleg F. Pike

1875-76 Albert G. French

House of Representatives

1820-21	Samuel Tuck	1860	Asa Hutchinson
1823	Charles Smith	1864	Phineas Libby
1826	Merrill Clough	1869	Frederick A. Chase
1829, 1831	Ezra Fisk	1873	Josiah H. Sturtevant
1833, 1835,			
1838	Joseph H. Underwood	1878	Albert G. Underwood
1841	Abijah Crane, Jr.	1887-88	Charles Russell
1843	Israel Chase	1895-96	O. L. Bastford
1846	Jonathan Tuck	1911-12	Joseph B. Barry
1849	Howard B. Lovejoy	1923-24	Elmer E. Gile
1854	Moses Hubbard		
<i>Governor's Council</i>			
1841	Joseph H. Underwood		

CHAPTER XIV

1790 Census Starting Plantation

HEADS OF FAMILIES*

Manter, David	Brown, Eliphelet
wing, Benj ^e	Palmer, Benj ^e
wing, Israel	Tuck, Samuel
hubard, frances	Tuck, John M.
Marston, Joseph	Baese, Jabas
Morse, Isaac	Baese, Solomon
Morse, Philip	Sundervant, andrew
knowly, David	Sturdevant, abisha
Judkins, Joel	tilton, David
Judkins, Joseph	lane, Ephram
Judkins, Daniel	lane, Ebenezer
lane, Nathan	Daves, Joseph
Barry, John	Daves, Philip
Goodin, Elezer	hilkon, William
wiggins, Asa	Richard, Jeremiah
Judkins, Benj ^e	Barnard, James
Page, John	Billings, Oliver
Rowell, Daniel	Fitts, Shubal
Rusel, Abal	Wough, Robert
Wolton, Joshua	Emrson, Brown
anderson, Joseph	Emrson, ----
Walton, Moses	Elhings, Chase
Batchelor, Daniel	knowly, John
Batchelor, Moses	Thomas, Richard
French, Moses	Brocks, Gorge
Clifford, Benj ^e	Ingham, David
Brown, Isaac	

SETTLERS IN STERLING AND
THIRTY-MILE RIVER, 1794

Joseph Anderson
Daniel Bacheller
Moses Bacheller
Nathaniel Bacheller

*The original spelling has been retained as it was printed.
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Cyrus Baldwin
 James Bamford
 Eliot Berry
 John Berry
 Solomon Besse
 Oliver Billings
 James Bly
 William Bly
 George Brock
 Eliphalet Brown
 Isaac Brown
 Benjamin Clifford
 Joseph Davis
 Philip Davis
 Chase Elkins
 Brown Emerson
 Henry Foord
 Isaac Foord
 Moses French
 Eleazer Goodwin
 Noah Greeley
 William Hilton
 Francis Hubbard
 Ebenezer Hutchinson
 David Ingham
 Benjamin Judkins
 Joel Judkins
 John Judkins
 David Knowles
 John Knowles
 Abraham Lebbe
 John Lovejoy
 Nathaniel Lyford
 David Manter
 Joseph Marston
 Isaac Morse
 Philip Morse
 John Page
 Benjamin Palmer
 Mathew Pettingill
 Zechariah Pike
 Shubal Pitts
 Otis Reardon
 Amasa Records
 Jeremiah Richards
 Daniel Rowel
 Abel Russell
 Samuel Smith
 Constant Southard
 Abisha Sturtevant
 Andrew Sturtevant
 Turner Swift
 William Talbot
 Richard Thomas
 David Tilton
 Richard Tilton
 Jeremiah Tuck
 Jesse Tuck
 Jesse Tuck, 2nd
 John M. Tuck
 Samuel Tuck
 David Walton
 Joshua Walton
 Moses Walton
 William Walton
 David Watson
 Enoch Watson
 Henry Watson
 James Watson
 Joseph Watson
 Joseph Watson, Jr.
 Moses Watson
 Robert Waugh
 Benjamin Wing
 Israel Wing
 James Young

