

A New Vineyard

by

Dorothy Cottle Poole

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For my husband
without whose constant encouragement
this book never would have been written.

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PREFACE

When I learned that a little village in the mountains of Maine, over eighty miles from the sea, was called New Vineyard, because it had been settled by people from Martha's Vineyard, I was intrigued. Being the ninth generation of my family to live on the island, I wondered who these emigrants were; not just their names, but what kind of people they were, and what circumstances led them to leave their comfortable island homes to settle in the wilderness, far from the sea. A NEW VINEYARD is the answer.

Dorothy Cottle Poole
Point Inner Place
Chilmark, Mass. 02535

FOREWORD

Vineyarders in search of fortune or a livelihood were likely to turn up anywhere, but the one instance in which migration -- mass migration, it might be called in an old frame of reference and the measure of the times -- resulted in the settlement of the town of New Vineyard, Maine, stands as a curious exception to the general rule of westward movement. These Islanders did not press westward but went Down East.

The carefully researched and detailed story which Dorothy Cottle Poole tells here is of moment not only to Martha's Vineyard but will stand interestingly in the annals of the many migrations which formed the dominant theme in the exploration, settlement and development of the American continent. The main body of history for much more than a hundred years clusters about them.

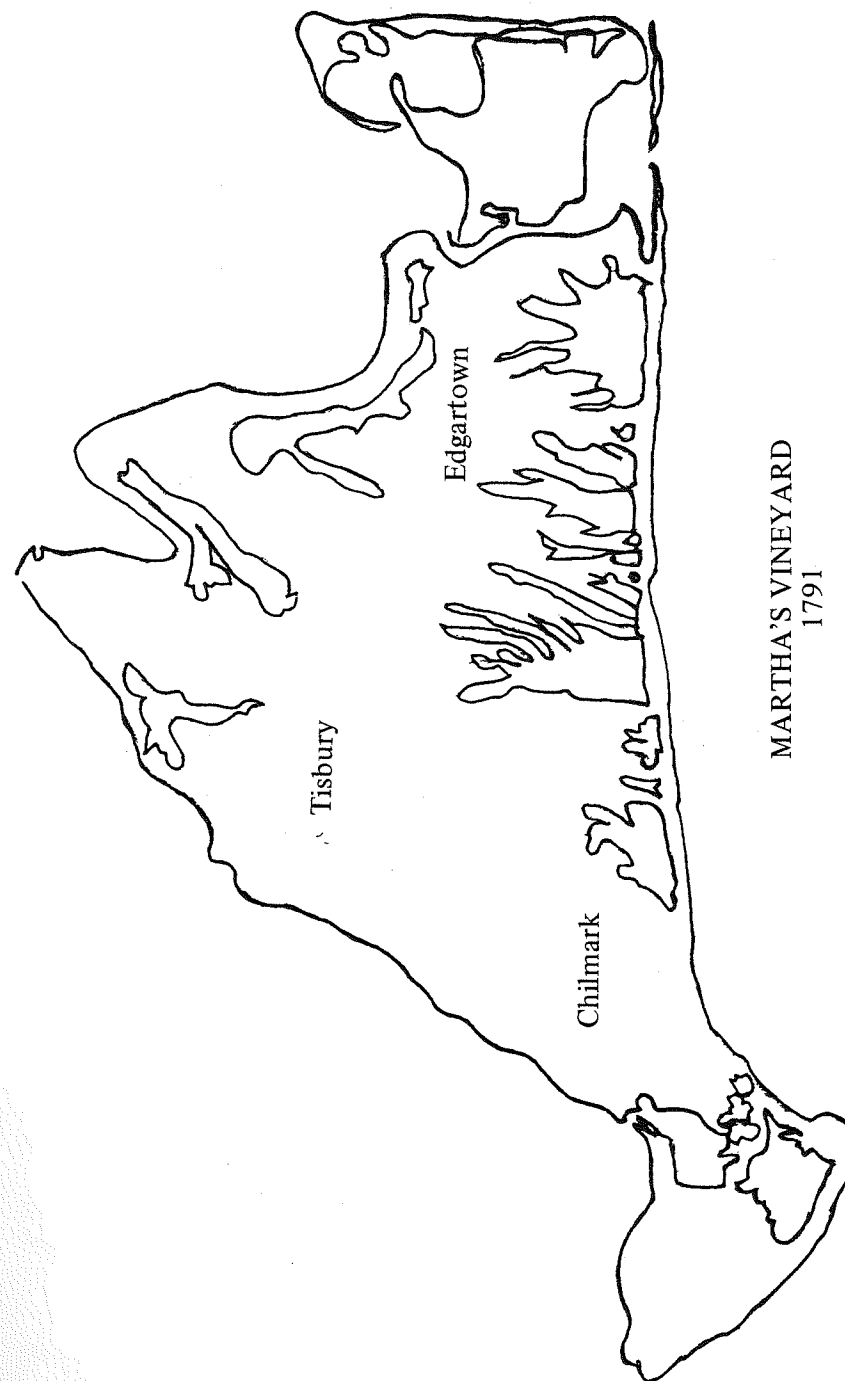
In our perspective it seems remarkable that settlers of the original Vineyard should so soon pack up and move on by sea and an arduous land journey to a little known wilderness. Yet the Island had been settled for a hundred years when the first of its restless people went to Maine about 1766, beginning a movement which was to extend over forty years with the period 1789 to 1794 the definitive one.

Mrs. Poole quotes the words of Simon Athearn protesting the autocratic rule of Thomas Mayhew, the Vineyard's first proprietor and long time governor: "If things are not mended divers of the inhabitants will remove their dwellings and goe where they Can. . ." That this revolt against autocracy should have been a first cause of the Maine migration suggests again that a pro-Mayhew bias in Vineyard histories should be corrected in a more realistic biography of the Governor.

But there were other causes: retreat from the hazards of whaling and the sea, hardships of the Revolution and post-war period, problems of land proprietorship on the Island, and the fact that most of the emigres were Baptists, recalling the schism dramatized in Mayhew's expulsion of Peter Folger to Nantucket.

All this is the more pertinent because New Vineyard still exists, its separation as complete in time as in geography, beyond the knowledge of living Islanders or an enigma to them. Mrs. Poole's sketches of the migrants and their families are invaluable in showing the human stuff of the period and the responses to its challenges. Her genealogy puts at the service of researchers a body of information hitherto inaccessible and certain to be of enduring value.

Henry Beetle Hough



I

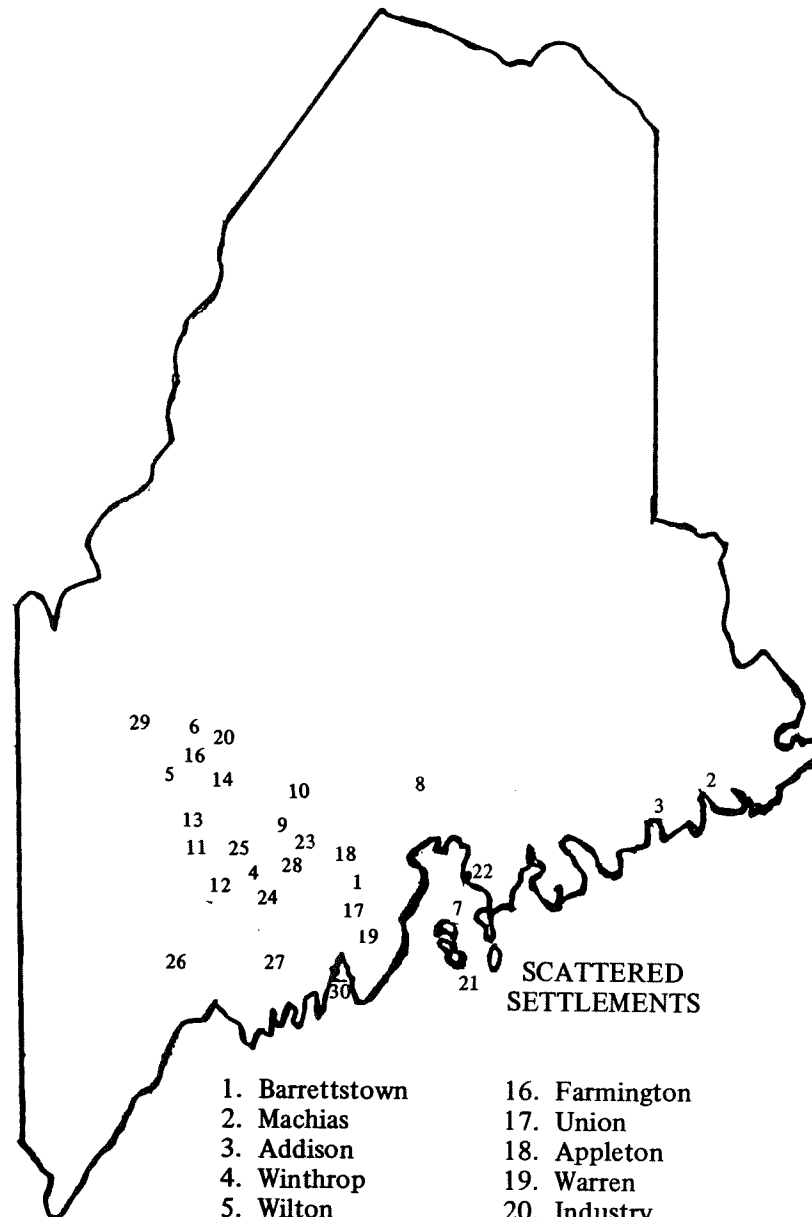
MARTHA'S VINEYARD

Martha's Vineyard, an island about six miles off the southeast coast of Massachusetts, was discovered by Bartholomew Gosnold in 1602, but no permanent settlement was made until after the founding of the Plymouth and Bay State Colonies.

In 1635, the Council for New England, which had been developing this region for thirty years, surrendered its charter to the king, after parceling the territory among its patentees.⁽¹⁾ Sir Fernando Gorges was allotted that part of Maine between the Piscataqua and the Kennebec and the "Isles of Capawock (Martha's Vineyard) and Nautican (Nantucket)", while Lord Stirling drew the eastern half of Maine from Pemaquid to the St. Croix and "Matoax or the Long Island." Because of the nebulous ideas then prevalent concerning their localities, the two patentees, or their agents, both laid claim to Martha's Vineyard, then called "Capawock".

In 1640, Thomas Mayhew of Watertown, Mass., bought Martha's Vineyard from Lord Stirling and two days later, to "make assurance doubly sure", he obtained rights from Gorges' interests through Richard Vines. Next, Mayhew journeyed to the Vineyard to buy the Indian rights to the island. He was then ready for colonization and granted five Watertown neighbors "authority equal to that of the proprietors". Of these five associates, only John Daggett took up his share in the first grant, settling at the east end of the Vineyard with Thomas Mayhew, Junior, and several other families from Watertown in 1642. The elder Mayhew did not move to the island for some time.

However, because of ownership of the soil through his purchases from Sir Fernando Gorges and Lord Stirling, Thomas Mayhew succeeded to their powers and established himself as



SCATTERED SETTLEMENTS

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Barrettstown | 16. Farmington |
| 2. Machias | 17. Union |
| 3. Addison | 18. Appleton |
| 4. Winthrop | 19. Warren |
| 5. Wilton | 20. Industry |
| 6. New Vineyard | 21. Vinalhaven |
| 7. Fox Island | 22. Penobscot |
| 8. Dixmont | 23. Montville |
| 9. Vassalboro | 24. Hallowell |
| 10. Winslow | 25. Readfield |
| 11. Livermore | 26. New Gloucester |
| 12. Monmouth | 27. Wiscasset |
| 13. N. Livermore | 28. Sidney |
| 14. New Sharon | 29. Phillips |
| 15. Cape Elizabeth | 30. Cushing |

(1) Banks, C. E., *Martha's Vineyard and the Province of Maine, Unwritten Chapter in Territorial Jurisdiction under Gorges*. Read before Maine Historical Society 12/3/1897

governor. He ruled thus for thirty years, responsible to none, "keeping all positions of power within his immediate family".

It is true that, from 1653 to 1658, a half-dozen men were chosen annually "to stand for a year", apparently as assistants to Thomas Mayhew, the chief magistrate. But by 1660, this plan had been abandoned and Mayhew's management was untrammelled. By now the number of settlers had increased considerably and to insure his position, Thomas Mayhew drew up a form of "submission", which was to be signed by all the settlers.

Actually, with the taking of New York by the Dutch (1673) the Duke of York's government collapsed, and the life tenure of the governor of Martha's Vineyard, Thomas Mayhew, fell. Twenty freeholders who for years had been chafing under his nepotism, rebelled and petitioned the governor of Massachusetts for an island government, adhering to the Massachusetts system of elections, as had been provided originally. This was their Declaration of Independence against Thomas Mayhew's plan for an hereditary aristocracy. Massachusetts declined to interfere and for two years confusion and bitterness prevailed. But the Dutch did not long retain possession of New York and, through diplomatic agreement and a treaty at Westminster in 1674, New Amsterdam was surrendered to the English and once more became New York.

By 1675, the Mayhew authority was re-established, the "rebels" were punished and peace was restored, satisfactory only to the Mayhews who still dominated the island, holding all important positions.

Simon Athearn, a leader of the defeated faction, wrote to Governor Andros of New York that the islanders "greevinces" were many and that if matters were not mended, "divers of the inhabitants will remove their dwellings to goe where they can".⁽²⁾ This feeling, transmitted from generation to generation, was one of the principal reasons for migrations from the island.

To the early settlers, Martha's Vineyard had appeared to be an ideal location. The climate was insular, the growing season long. The many ponds offered attractive feeding grounds for game birds, and a habitat for trout, perch, black bass, pickerel, eels and

(2) Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard*, Vol. I, p. 169

herring. The salt and brackish ponds abounded with crabs, mussels, snails, scallops, oysters, clams and quahogs, and the sea on all sides provided lobsters and an infinite variety of fish.

As a result of the glacial period, hills and plains were almost equal, the northwestern part of the island being hilly and the rest a great plain.⁽³⁾ Forests were of beech, sassafras, scrub pine, scrub oak and hombeam and were the home of numerous small animals. Wild berries were everywhere: strawberries on the hillsides, blueberries, raspberries, blackberries and gooseberries at the edges of the swamps, beach plums along the shore, cranberries in the bogs and huckleberries and lowbush blueberries rampant on the plains. Only the sandy soil was not luxuriant.

This was a major factor in the island's economy for, almost without exception, the settlers were English yeomen, farmers. The soil of the Vineyard was best adapted to sheep raising, an industry which required such large acreage that it was not long before the need for more farmland was acute, a second powerful factor in family emigrations.

When the English settlers came to the Vineyard, they found it inhabited by friendly Indians who shared with the newcomers their peculiar skills. One of these was the ability to catch whales. The Indians first captured those mammals which ventured too close to shore and became stranded, drift whales, but they later pursued the whales along the coast in their dugouts. They shared their knowledge with the Englishmen, who soon became proficient whalers. When whales along the coast grew scarce, the islanders built larger vessels and followed their prey to distant seas. Whaling rivaled, and then superceded, farming in the island's economy.

Just before the American Revolution, the Vineyard and Nantucket owned about a fourth of the entire American whaling fleet and supplied an even greater proportion of the whalers. Nearly every Vineyard family had a father, brother, or son aboard a whaler. Young boys eagerly anticipated a chance to sail as cabin boy or foremast hand, and old men whetted these ambitions with tales of the seas they could no longer sail. The sight of the tall masts and the redolence of whale oil along the waterfront drew all males to the docks. The lure of the sea was strong. It was strong

(3) Nourse, Walter - "How the Vineyard Got this Way, Geologically Speaking."

enough to overcome any fears of hardship or dangers in those who went to sea, but not in the hearts of their families who knew that a raging gale or a boat stove by an angry whale might mean a lost whaler. Anxious wives and mothers sometimes longed for an inland home - far inland - where the roar of the sea could not be heard, constantly reminding them of the lives it had claimed.

This is the reason most often given for the migrations to Maine, but it was, in fact, one of the lesser ones, being mostly a buried longing in women who had been brought up to accept whaling, with all its dangers and hardships, as the inevitable occupation of Vineyard men. Nevertheless, some whalers did not want their sons to undergo the perils of a life at sea, and sought to prevent it by moving as far inland as possible. Other less direct causes influenced the migrations to Maine.

From the beginning, relations between the Indians and the white settlers on Martha's Vineyard were peaceful. King Phillip's War had little or no effect on the life of the Islanders, but it was the forerunner of over half a century of conflict which did affect them, not to a great extent militarily, but economically.

No Vineyard men were involved in the disastrous expedition to Quebec in 1690, but the island was harassed for years by French vessels whose center of activity was the Vineyard Sound. Protection of their own vessels and other colonial shipping, whose main thoroughfare was through the sound, and losses of crops, livestock, and other supplies taken by marauding French crews, put a severe strain on island resources. In addition to this, the island towns were so heavily taxed to help pay for expeditions "to the Eastward", Maine and Canada, that they felt the effect for an entire generation. A few island Indians were "trustees" in the earliest campaigns, and later, Vineyard whaleboats and Vineyard men were involved. In the expeditions to Louisburg and Crown Point there were Butlers, Daggetts, Hillmans, Luces, Mayhews, Nortons, Peases, (a thirteen year old cabin boy, Peter), Wests and others. Side by side with men from the province of Maine, these islanders endured the hardships of long treks through the wilderness and difficult assaults upon the well-entrenched French. Some Vineyard men remained for months on garrison duty in Nova Scotia and other eastern provinces. Though not a direct force, this experience affected the migrations. Vineyard men had

traversed miles of Maine territory and seen its abundant forests, its many rivers and its rich soil and when they sought a new home, they remembered this promising land.

The Revolution brought further assaults on the economy of the Vineyard. Because most coastal trade between New England and the south passed through Vineyard Sound this was the favorite rendezvous for the king's armed vessels. They lay in the lee of Holmes Hole or Tarpaulin Cove, awaiting their prey. The full extent of the trouble they inflicted on the Vineyard is obscured by the lack of records and the passage of time, but excerpts from the log of the armed sloop *Falcon* give some idea. In less than three weeks, in May 1775, the *Falcon* had captured thirteen vessels and held them as prizes. On the last day of the month, the crews of two more sloops were impressed and the *Falcon* "fired four six pounders shotted with Round and Grape to bring the boat to".⁽⁴⁾ Incidents like this, multiplied by scores of armed vessels, meant constant harassment for the islanders.

The English ships often put in at Holmes Hole or Edgartown for water and supplies. This led to the islanders being accused of "supplying the enemy", so supplies, ammunition and military support from the state were all withdrawn. The General Court abandoned the island and recommended that the inhabitants move to the mainland. But the islanders had developed a great degree of self-sufficiency and they did not propose to flee. They prepared for their own defence.

War brought a virtual end to whaling as England's policy was to cripple the colonial industry and transfer its headquarters to her ports.⁽⁵⁾ At the beginning of the war, Nantucket and the Vineyard had had approximately 100 whaleships. But the British confiscated the vessels and forced the seamen to fight against their own country or go whaling for England. The thriving whaling industry, the backbone of island economy, was practically wiped out.

Further blows to the economy were struck by the raids of the British crews depleting fields, orchards and livestock. Gray's Raid was the most disastrous; through it, the island lost 10,000 sheep,

(4) Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard*, Vol. I, p. 331-332

(5) Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard*, Vol. I, p. 439

300 oxen, 52 tons of hay, 1000 pounds of sterling, arms and ammunition, six vessels and the island's salt works.

Colonel Beriah Norton made several voyages to England, seeking redress for the island's losses, but he was unsuccessful. The end of the war did not bring an end to unjust shipping charges, fines and other annoyances. Many islanders began to think of removing to a place where, should another war occur, they would not be so vulnerable.

Meanwhile, to avoid British warships, whaling ships sailed farther and farther south. In 1791, Captain George Bunker, of Nantucket, sailed the ship *Washington* into the Pacific and found an abundance of sperm whales. Others were quick to follow suit and soon whaling was centered in the South Pacific. Voyages were hazardous and separations from home were longer than before, causing some whalers to retire and others, who might have become whalers in another era, to remain on the land.

Nepotism had spawned feuds lasting generations. Whaling had reached a low ebb, with dangers greater than ever; and the natural advantages of island living had been overshadowed by its exposure to the hazards of war. The economy had collapsed and, due to the limitations of the sandy soil, agriculture could not support the growing population. Acreage was limited on the Vineyard, but Massachusetts offered "free" lands in the province of Maine so, recalling the reports of the men returning from garrison duty "to the eastward", many islanders packed their belongings and sought a new vineyard.

II

THE SANDY RIVER COUNTRY

When Captain John Smith failed to establish a colony in New England in 1618, Sir Fernando Gorges formed a new company whose sole purpose was to colonize New England. A liberal charter from the king granted him and his heirs perpetual succession over lands from New Jersey to the St. Lawrence River, much of which had been included in a former grant to the Virginia Company.⁽¹⁾ The Sandy River Valley was part of that tract.

Objections arose at once and matters grew worse as Company lands were not surveyed and grants, inaccurately described, were often overlapping. Much of this land had belonged to Tories who, at the time of the Revolution, had left the country, or had remained to assist the British. By such disloyalty, they forfeited the titles to their land, which became the property of the United States and was offered, at a very nominal sum, to any who had fought for the independence of the colonies. Many discharged veterans sought permanent homes and they came to claim the wild lands, but they settled wherever they found a good site, without regard to prior claimants.

In the autumn of 1779, Stewart Foster and Ephraim Allen, hunters from Winthrop, made camp along the Sandy River and spent the winter tending their traps in which they caught an abundance of furs: muskrat, otter, beaver, mink, and fisher. In the spring, they made a dugout and paddled down the river to the Kennebec. As far as is known these were the first white men to spend a winter in the Sandy River Valley.⁽²⁾

But in the summer of 1776, Stephen Titcomb, Robert Gower, James Henry, Robert Alexander and James McDonald had paddled up the Androscoggin River from Topsham to Hallowell and then trudged overland until they were about a mile above Farmington Falls. They explored the valley, guided by Thomas Wilson who had hunted the area for several years.

(1) Hatch, *History of Industry*, Chapter II, p. 24

(2) Butler, Francis G. *History of Farmington*, p. 21

Their exploration disclosed that the Sandy River had five principal tributaries: Porter Mill Stream, Fairbanks Mill Stream, Wilson Stream, Temple Stream, and Muddy Brook. These streams drained a large mountainous area and Wilson said that deep snow and heavy rains often caused them to become roaring torrents, washing away the banks and changing the course of the river from year to year, but they also provided fertile soil and moisture to grow crops. All this land was heavily forested with both hard and soft woods: maple, birch, beech, ash, fir, spruce, and hemlock. Game was abundant and the streams teemed with salmon, alewives, pickerel, eels, and trout. It seemed an ideal place for a settlement, so the explorers made a chain of basswood and measured the land into farms. Then they returned to Topsham for tools and supplies to clear and settle their lots.

As a result of this survey, an association of Topsham and Hallowell explorers, known as the "Proprietors of a Township on Sandy River", was formed on December 17, 1777. (This later was changed to "Reuben Colburn and His Associates".) On July 28, 1778, and again on May 24, 1779, negotiations for a grant of a township on Sandy River were instigated, but failed.

The first permanent settler in the Sandy River Valley was Stephen Titcomb. Originally from Kennebec County, he had been living in Topsham, exploring the valley, since 1776. Each year he visited the Great Intervale, twenty-two miles beyond any other settler, clearing the land until he had six acres ready to plant corn and potatoes.

In 1780, he harvested a good crop and built a loghouse near Farmington Falls, the first on the Sandy River. By that time, several other men were clearing neighboring lands and, with their help, Titcomb bushed out a rude sled path to Winthrop.

In the late fall, he went back to Topsham to make preparations for moving his family to the Sandy River country as soon as there was sledding. Just before Christmas, 1780, the Titcombs commenced their dangerous seventy-mile journey. Mrs. Titcomb's brother was hired to drive the team of oxen which pulled the heavily laden sled, containing household goods and provisions enough to last until the next harvest. A neighbor's boy went along to drive the livestock and Mr. and Mrs. Titcomb rode horseback, each with a child to care for, the baby girl being scarcely five weeks old.

It was a very slow and tiring journey. They were still more than twenty miles from their destination when a severe snowstorm made further progress impossible. They stopped at the first cabin they came to, near Readville Corner. The snow was more than two feet deep, completely blocking the road.

Mrs. Titcomb and the two children had to remain in the crowded cabin while Mr. Titcomb strapped on snow shoes and pushed on to the Sandy River with a handsled loaded with necessities. He spent the winter clearing more land and, in the spring, he tapped his sugar maples and boiled down syrup and sugar for his family's use. As soon as the snow allowed, he returned to Readville to collect his family.

With ox team, pack horses, and meagre rations for the journey, the Titcombs left for the Sandy River, which they reached late in April.

There another disaster confronted them. The ample supplies which Mr. Titcomb had stored for his family had been ransacked by bears. Only the potatoes and turnips were unharmed and it would be many months before he could raise more.

Bears were constant marauders, but one thing the Titcombs and other settlers of the Sandy River Valley did not have to contend with was Indian trouble. "A small bunch of the Norridgewocks settled at Meesee Contee (herring place, now Farmington Falls) at the time that their tribe was expelled by massacre under Captains Harmon and Moulton on August 26, 1724. Now fifty years later, one solitary Indian lived at the lake and one family, consisting of Pierpole, his squaw and four or five children, lived near the upper settlement."⁽³⁾ They were peaceable and well disposed to the settlers, although sometimes annoyingly persistent in begging for all too-scarce food. Pierpole was Catholic and made yearly pilgrimages to Quebec to carry offerings and receive instructions and blessings and in 1797, his entire family moved to St. Francis in Lower Canada.⁽⁴⁾

(3) Allen, William, *Sandy River*, Maine Historical Society Series II, Vol. IV, Augusta 4/2/1855

(4) Butler, Francis Gould, *History of Farmington, 1776-1885*, says this is probably untrue as neither Pierpole nor his wife was affiliated with the Canadian Indians. Mr. Butler quotes Mr. Francis Knowlton, who as a child saw Pierpole, as recollecting "that he probably went to Passamaquoddy."

Other settlers, Joseph Brown, Nathaniel Davis and their wives trudged through from Winthrop about the same time the Titcombs arrived from Readville. The Browns and Davises had nothing except what they had been able to pack on their hand sleds and they had no homes awaiting them, so they camped in a nearby hunter's shack until they could each build a small log house.

The following summer was one of great hardship. The Titcombs shared their meagre supply of potato and turnip seed, for the others had none. The nearest corn they could buy was at Fort Western (Augusta), thirty miles away, and that had to be taken eight miles further to Winthrop to be ground, and then brought home through the wilderness, a bushel at a time. The families had so little food that they dug up their potatoes, cut out the eyes, replanted them and ate the rest of the potato. That and a few greens sustained them through the summer. In August the potatoes were dug and, a little later, the green corn was ready to eat. They had survived months of hardships and on November 14, 1782, Stephen Titcomb, Jr., became the first white child to be born in the Sandy River Valley.

The Titcombs prospered. Stephen had built on one of the best locations on the river and, year by year, he improved his holdings. He built the first framed barn in the settlement in 1785 and three years later he erected a large house (destroyed by fire in 1940).

From the beginning, the Titcombs had been noted for their gracious hospitality. Itinerant preachers and weary travelers, among them the Allens of Martha's Vineyard, found there a warm welcome, food, rest and a renewed courage with which to face their life in the wilderness.

Throughout the winter of 1782-83, the Titcombs, Davises and Browns were alone in the Valley, but seven other settlers came the next summer. After the corn ripened in the fall, most of the settlers had a "tolerable" supply and one even had a little wheat, but nearly eighty miles to Winthrop and back on foot, carrying heavy sacks, was torture. Several of the men built large ramp mortars with spring poles to pound the corn. It took an entire day to grind one bushel of corn, making half fit for bread and the other half for hominy.

Money was scarce. It was not until 1791 that Joseph Brown received a silver dollar - for a day's work for himself and his horse.

That was the first dollar he had seen since moving to the Sandy River. Yet, except for 1794, after the August '93 frost had killed all the corn, these settlers felt no actual want, and their settlement thrived, although not without its "growing pains."

A sawmill was built in the fall of 1781 and the next year Colburn and Bullen erected a grist mill on Temple Stream, hauling the stones all the way from Winthrop on sleds. Three years later, Ebenezer Sweet built a tannery. In dry seasons, Temple Stream did not supply enough power to keep these mills operating, but they still saved a great deal of back-packing.

Up to this time, there had been no formal government in the plantation, the scattered settlers meeting as occasion demanded. But the last decade of the 18th century brought a considerable influx of settlers from Middleborough, Dunstable and Martha's Vineyard. There was dissension between the settlers from Dunstable and those from Martha's Vineyard. The former were Universalists and the latter mostly Baptists, so doctrinal disputes were hot and heavy. Furthermore, the "patriotic sons of Dunstable" were nearly all ex-soldiers, while many of the men from the Vineyard had been privateers during the Revolution. Transferred to a raw, unsettled land, each group claimed the right to rule by prowess and every town meeting became an arena with weight-lifting contests and wrestling matches staged to "prove" who was superior. Elijah Norton and Cheney Butler were the Vineyard champions, while Silas Perham and Jonas Butterfield, Jr., were Dunstable's defenders.

Town meetings were truly democratic. Business ranged from the care of stray cattle to provision for the minister. Some matters, like sites for bridges across the Sandy River, could not be settled because of local enmity, and the bridges were finally built by private subscription. Federal politics seldom caused friction, but local matters frequently resulted in mayhem.

Nevertheless, the community continued to grow. Dr. Thomas Flint opened a store in 1792. The Free Will Baptist Church was organized and a post office was established in 1793. And in the winter of 1799, the settlement was incorporated as the town of Farmington.

The "real emigration" from Martha's Vineyard to Maine was the period from 1789 to 1794, but there were several lesser ones, and scattered immigrants settled the vast wilderness over a period of forty years. "Scattered Settlements" is about seventy-three of these families.

III

SCATTERED SETTLEMENTS

As early as 1766, an occasional Vineyarder beat his way down east to settle in Maine, mostly along the coast or on its adjacent rivers. James Pease of Edgartown was one of these and he moved his family to Barrettstown (now Hope) near Camden.

Another Vineyarder, who sailed as far as Machias before he dropped anchor in 1767, was Wilmot Wass. Mr. Wass was a brazier who had come to West Tisbury from Boston, about 1737, with his wife and three young daughters. He became a trader, as well as a brazier, and a leading citizen of his town. His family had increased to fourteen by the time he moved to Pleasant River, near Machias.

This remote region was known throughout New England as the site of a lucrative fur trading post, established by the Pilgrims in 1626 - 1629. It was even better known to seafarers as a safe harbor, which is why Jabez West lived there. Jabez, son of William and Jane West of Tisbury, was the captain of a privateer between 1788 and 1789. About that time he and his wife, Ruth Tupper, made their home in Machias.

Another settlement, some miles to the west, was made earlier (1770) when Richard Coffin,⁽¹⁾ Daniel Look and Seth Norton established their homes at Addison, at the head of Pleasant Bay. Richard was a yeoman and his wife, Mary Cooke, was the daughter of Temple Philip Cooke, an erudite schoolmaster and attorney of Edgartown.

Daniel was married to Ann Butler of Lambert's Cove. They had four children before they moved to Maine and six more were born in Addison. However, records show that only three, Damaris, Eunice and the youngest, Daniel, lived to maturity.

Seth's family owned many acres of farmland on Martha's Vineyard, but Seth "wanted to establish his own domain". He married Amy Norton (another tribe) and they had seven children,

(1) Richard was the son of Tristram and Mary (Bunker) Coffin of Nantucket. His older brother Samuel and his wife, Elizabeth Gardiner of Nantucket, also moved to Addison.

some of whom were born in Addison.

Two years after Mr. Wass settled in Machias, Gideon Lambert sailed to Hallowell and then led his family around Lakes Cobbosseecontee and Annabessaccok to Winthrop, which had been settled just a few years previously. After their stormy voyage from Martha's Vineyard to Hallowell and the arduous journey across the lake country, with three sons all under five, Susanna Lambert was thankful to find even a small settlement in which to establish a home, while Gideon set up his blacksmith shop in anticipation of the needs of the growing community.

Letters to their relatives in Tisbury must have extolled the virtues of the little Maine settlement as before 1800, Gideon's nephew, Elisha, and his wife, Phebe, moved to Winthrop to farm. Elisha and Gideon's eldest son, Ebenezer, were about the same age and the elder Lamberts welcomed the young family as their own.

Even before this, in 1776, another nephew, Ransford Smith, and his uncle, Mathias Smith, had moved their young families from Tisbury to Winthrop, which soon became a small trading center.

In 1779, Ephraim Allen, a yeoman from Chilmark, his wife Hannah (Manter), and their five children joined the other Vineyarders in Winthrop. Two more children, Hannah and Ephraim, were born there. In 1807, Ephraim married Rebecca Look, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Chase) Look, who had settled in New Vineyard. Mrs. Look died in 1815 and Samuel returned to Martha's Vineyard.

About 1790, the Luce family had also become established in Winthrop. Beriah Luce and his wife Remember (Foster) were inn-holders in Tisbury until 1788, when they moved to Chilmark where two of their sons, Shubael and Benjamin lived. Two years later, they all moved to Maine. Shubael and his wife Mary (Atsatt) had three small sons at the time, but Benjamin was unmarried. However, he soon remedied that, marrying Prudence, daughter of Abisha Pease, mariner and pilot, who had moved to Wilton from the Vineyard.

Benjamin and his family lived in Winthrop about ten years and then moved to Wilton. Shubael had been an innholder in Chilmark, but he had served in the Sea Coast Defense in 1776 and, in 1818, he was living in Winthrop as a pensioner.

A few years before this, another scattered settlement of Vineyarders was made by Benjamin Daggett and his family, who had moved to Fox Island, east of Camden, in 1784. Benjamin, the first Daggett to move to Maine, was accompanied by his father, whose wife had recently died. The senior Daggett, "a man of eminent piety and virtue"⁽²⁾ lived with his son's family until his death in 1791 when his body was returned to Edgartown for burial.

Benjamin moved his family to Dixmont and his oldest son, Thomas, following the route of Indian travel among the French missions, headed north until he came to Palmyra, a small settlement west of Newport, where he lived until his death in 1840.

In the meantime, Tiltons, too, had left their ancestral acres for new homes. Jane Tilton had lived all her life on the farm at Kephigon, an extensive acreage between Vineyard Sound and the Middle Road in Chilmark, acquired by her great grandfather, Samuel.

Samuel was the ancestor of all the Vineyard Tiltons and was probably a Quaker, for he was closely associated with them and subscribed to their beliefs.

When Jane was twenty-one, John Tilton (no relation), a widower with year-old twin daughters, came to Chilmark from Middletown, New Jersey. He and Jane were married and lived on the North Road, where two sons and nine daughters were born. The older son was lost at sea, and the twins were married when John and Jane, with sixteen year old Gibbs and nine of his sisters, moved to Vassalboro in 1784, four years after it was settled by the Quakers. They may have chosen Vassalboro to remove Gibbs from the dangers of the sea, but it is just as likely that they chose it for its Quaker persuasion.

Apparently only one other Vineyard family chose Vassalboro as its new home. That was the Robert Burgess family. Robert, son of Joseph and Desire (Luce) Burgess, was born in Harwich. Before 1748, he came to Tisbury, where he married Ruth Weeks. They had several children before they moved to Vassalboro and increased their family to ten.

(2) Quote from Parson Homes, Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard*, Vol. III, p. 129

About this time, Jane Tilton's oldest brother, Cornelius, moved his wife and five children to nearby Winslow. A distant cousin, Ward Tilton, a master mariner and farmer from Chilmark, settled at Livermore at the same time (1793). There he married Elizabeth Chase and fathered three sons and a daughter.

Elizabeth was a great, great granddaughter of Isaac Chase, who had emigrated from England to Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, in 1674. Isaac was then twenty-four, a blacksmith by trade and a Quaker in his religious beliefs. He married Mary Perkins of Hampton, New Hampshire, the sister of a fellow emigrant, Jacob Perkins. Mary did not live long and Isaac married the sister of another fellow emigrant, Samuel Tilton. Her name was Mary, also. They had a dozen children but, as his estate comprised nearly the whole of Tisbury, there was ample inheritance for all.

Isaac's great grandson, Samuel, (1734 - 1801) farmed in Tisbury. He and his wife, Jedidah (Mayhew) had eleven children. Their youngest son, Paine, was lost at sea; Tristram and Prudence married Vineyarders and remained on the island; all the others moved away. Sarah, the eldest, married William Merry and moved to Lenox; Samuel married and went to live in London; Lothrop moved to Virginia and found a wife there. The rest, Thomas, Sarson, Elizabeth, Olive and Lydia went with, or followed their parents to Livermore.

Lydia married Moses Hillman, brother of the Rev. Samuel Hillman of Livermore. For some time Lydia and Moses lived in Monmouth, but later returned to Livermore and settled on the Intervale. They had five sons and five daughters. The oldest son, Tristram, who was married to Abigail Stewart of Chilmark, held many town offices in Livermore.

Olive's husband was James Norton, known as "Junior." He moved from Chilmark to Livermore about 1787 where he and Olive were married on March 26, 1789.

Olive's brother, Sarson, had his farm in Tisbury, but he married two Chilmark girls. His first wife was Jane, daughter of Reverend Andrew Boardman. After her death, he married Mary, daughter of Nathan Mayhew, a Chilmark farmer. They moved with the Chases to Livermore.

Their brother, Thomas, was a farmer in Edgartown. He served in the Revolution, first as a privateer and then in the navy. He was

captured and incarcerated in Mill Prison, Plymouth, England. After his release, he returned to Edgartown and married Desire Luce on March 8, 1888. But his wartime experience had destroyed his delight in seafaring so, in 1791, he, his wife, and four children moved to Livermore. Four daughters were born subsequently.

Most of these emigrations involved entire families, but there were also individuals seeking adventure, a change, or a new home.

In 1788, Samuel Hillman, Ransom and James Norton and Sylvanus Boardman united in an expedition to the District of Maine where they proposed to "share with each other their gains and losses"⁽³⁾ in developing the "free lands." For Sylvanus, that was a "disagreeable resolution and a last alternative."⁽⁴⁾

For ten years, he had been leading an aimless life, not dissolute, but wasteful, seeking a comfortable existence without hard work, for which he claimed a "peculiar aversion."⁽⁵⁾

Sylvanus' father, Andrew, was pastor of the Chilmark Church. He and his wife, Katherine, were determined that, although there was little money, their nine children should be well educated. So, at fifteen, Sylvanus was being prepared for entrance to college.

The Revolution prevented this course and the youth studied "anatomy, physics and surgery"⁽⁶⁾ at home until the death of his father in 1776. Upset by changing plans and without his father's guidance, Sylvanus could not concentrate on his studies, so he left home, beginning a decade of wandering. He visited Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey, teaching occasionally, but never staying long in one place. Then discouraged and lonely, he returned to the Vineyard where he found his three friends planning to go Downeast.⁽⁷⁾ They persuaded him to become the fourth partner and, without much enthusiasm, he carried out his share of the preparations.

(3) *Collections of Maine Historical Society Documents, History 1884 - 2nd Series*, Vol. V, Portland - Hoyt, Fogg & Donahue

(4) *Ibid.*

(5) *Ibid.*

(6) *Collections of Maine Historical Society Documents, History 1884 - 2nd Series*, Vol. V, Portland - Hoyt, Fogg & Donahue

(7) Course of vessels from Mass. lay "down" prevailing southwest wind of summer and Maine lay east from Boston (in later 18th century - annual variation, so is now somewhat altered.)

In May, the four young men left New Bedford in a small sloop bound for the Kennebec. They went ashore at Hallowell and made their way through the wilderness toward Livermore where they claimed their lots and began clearing the land. Sylvanus enjoyed the physical labor and found here the contentment he had been seeking. In 1790, he married Phebe Dana, daughter of George and Margaret Dana of Stowe, Mass. They had eight children of whom three died in infancy. A son, Dana, became a missionary in Burma, India.

North Livermore was organized as a town in April 1795 and Mr. Boardman was elected one of the three selectmen. He was re-elected several times and also represented the town in the General Court in Boston in 1802.

The Boardmans were leaders in both church and community, taking an active part in the formation of the Congregational Church in Livermore. But they united with the Baptist Church in 1795 and Mr. Boardman was repeatedly elected moderator and then asked to lead the meetings on Sundays. Finally, he suggested, "if the brethren could believe it to be for the glory of God", he would accept a license to preach. Five months later (February 1802) he was ordained and he served as Baptist minister in North Livermore for thirty-eight years. He was a large man, nearly six feet tall, broad shouldered, compact and heavy, with a booming voice which was responsible for the legend of Boardman Mountain.

Winter winds cause great roaring sounds around Boardman Mountain and folklore attributes these sounds to the spirit of their deceased pastor. But despite his forceful voice, Mr. Boardman had a kind, earnest, gentle manner and was a sympathetic and wise counselor. He frequently preached in Industry and New Vineyard where he was well-known and highly esteemed. His wife was a true helpmeet so their ministry was most beneficial. Eventually, they settled in New Sharon.

Sylvanus' partners all settled in the vicinity of Livermore. Ranson became the pastor of the Baptist Church. He married Susanna Mayhew, whose stepmother was Abigail Boardman, oldest sister of Sylvanus. James married Olive Chase whose parents, Samuel and Jedidah, moved from Tisbury to Livermore soon after the young men settled there.

And Samuel, the Methodist clergyman from Chilmark, married Jane Norton, sister of his partners. The Hillmans moved to Monmouth, where he preached and they were both influential in the community. Mrs. Hillman died in 1837, and he in 1849, at the age of eighty. They had five children, one of whom was the Rev. Abner P. Hillman of Cape Elizabeth.

Another Vineyarder who moved to Livermore was Sylvester Norton. With his wife (Lydia Jones) and their younger children, he settled near his sons, Ransom and James. Presumably, Andrew Norton, son of Ebenezer, settled in town in 1791 when his father established residence in Farmington. However, no record of Andrew can be found beyond the census of 1790.

Our first emigrant, James Pease, went to Barrettstown in 1766. Although only distantly related to him, Prince Pease also chose Barrettstown for his new home. Prince and Desire (Coffin) Pease of Edgartown were married at the beginning of the Revolutionary War and had seven children when they left Edgartown in 1790. James Pease was then sixty-five and his oldest son Aaron, was married to Sarah, daughter of Ansel Norton, who had moved to the Sandy River region. Two other sons, James and Nathan, and a daughter Miriam, all lived nearby, so the newly transplanted family had Vineyard neighbors. Even Stephen Pease, an Edgartown yeoman whose family had farmed their Vineyard acres since 1644, left the island to settle in Barrettstown.

Stephen's neighbor, Abraham Ripley, migrated to Union before 1790, but he later moved to Barrettstown, and then to Appleton.

Other Vineyard settlers in Barrettstown were the Youngs. Levi Young came to Tisbury, probably from Boston, and married Sarah Raymond in November, 1762. They had two daughters; Susanna, who married Sarson Butler in June 1783, and Phebe, who married Elisha Lambert in June 1788. Sarah died; Levi married Mary West and they moved to Barrettstown, 1790.

Another Young, Henry, had come to West Tisbury in 1776 as a school teacher. He and his wife Lydia had nine children when they moved to Barrettstown, about 1790. Their sons were Robert, Henry, William and Freeman.

Vineyard families were also attracted to the nearby settlement of Union. Barnard and Thankful (Daggett) Case left Tisbury in 1787. Thereafter Barnard pursued his trades of blacksmith and

surveyor around Union, until his death in 1794.

In 1789, Thomas and Rebecca (Athearn) Daggett moved to Union, as did their three sons, Samuel, Thomas, and Aaron, and Thomas' brother, Ebenezer. All were prominent in the affairs of their community.

Thomas and Rebecca's daughters were married, Hannah to William Norton and Rebecca to Matthew Daggett. They remained in Edgartown. But nine years later, 1798, Rebecca and Matthew migrated to Warren, Me.. Matthew was a master mariner who sailed in coastwise and foreign trade all his life. His sons were Matthew, Thomas, Sebastian and Frederick.

Samuel served on a privateer during the Revolution and was captured and imprisoned. Only nine of the ninety who were with him survived. As a result, he could not seem to take up his duties on the farm in Tisbury after the war, so he and his wife moved their family to Union where he became a leading citizen until his death in 1805.

Samuel's brother, Thomas, was also a husbandman. He and his wife Rebecca (Luce) had three small children when they moved to Maine and four more were born in Union. The Daggetts were active in the Baptist church in Warren.

The third brother, Aaron, was a mariner, but he moved to Union with the other members of his family. There he met and married Rebecca, daughter of Stephen Peabody of Warren. Aaron continued to go to sea until he was lost in 1813.

The Vineyard descendants of Henry Luce were also numerous and many of them moved to Maine. Most settled around the Sandy River region, but Seth and Sarah (Luce) Luce, with five small children and a new-born babe, chose Union for their home. Here three more daughters were born and all nine offspring eventually established homes of their own in Maine.

A neighbor, George West, with his wife and six children, removed from Tisbury to Union about this same time, while George's brother, Peter, appeared in Industry in 1791.

Daniel Stewart was a Scotsman who came from Eastham to Tisbury before 1680, moving to Edgartown four years later. He had three sons: James, John and Charles.

John was a farmer and an innkeeper on Martha's Vineyard and he also had three sons: Benjamin, Daniel and James. Daniel had

five sons: Timothy, the oldest, was murdered at sea in 1765; Thomas was a farmer; John was a whaler; Hugh and Elijah both served in the Sea Coast Defence in 1776.

Two years later, Hugh married Mary Marchant. Five sons and a daughter were born in Edgartown and twin daughters arrived four years after the family moved to Farmington in 1794.

Two of Hugh's nephews, sons of Thomas, also moved to Maine. Timothy, the older, married Jedidah Pease in 1792 and they settled in Union. When Jedidah died, about 1818, Timothy married Abigail Daggett, whose father had gone from the Vineyard to Fox Island in 1784.

Timothy's young brother, Nathan, and his wife (Mary Vincent) also made their home in Maine, but not until after 1807.

Bethuel Luce chose another island for his new home, settling at Vinalhaven before 1790. His daughter was married and his three sons were "on their own", but his wife Susanna and her brother, Uriah Norton, his wife Dinah and their family all accompanied Bethuel to Maine.

About this time, Noah Norton and his wife (Jerusha Dunham) moved to Penobscot. They had seven children in 1790 and three more were born in Maine. Noah spent the last part of his life in Montville where he died May 31, 1841.

The year before Noah Norton went to Penobscot, Isaac Cottle, a yeoman of Tisbury settled in Hallowell. His wife was Rhoda Manchester whose forbears were from Rhode Island. The Cottles had at least fifteen children, all of whom were mentioned in Isaac's will of 1814.

Another Vineyarder who settled in Hallowell about this time was Captain William Poole, son of William and Mary (Burgess) Poole of Chilmark. Captain Poole was a master mariner who sailed brigs to the West Indies in the sugar trade.

His first wife was Bathsheba Lambert of Chilmark, the mother of all his children. His second wife was Jane Pease of Edgartown. At his death in 1814, the selectmen of Hallowell were appointed by the Court

"to fet off, by metes and bounds, one third part, both in quantity and quality, of all the real eftate of William Pool late of Hallowell in faid county, Trader, deceafed, unto his widow, Jane Pool - as her dower in faid real eftate, for her ufe during her natural life." -

Included in Jane's share were the kitchen and adjoining porch, the NE front room and the chamber above it, the NW chamber "reserving to the heirs of said Wm and their assigns liberty to pass and repass through the same leading to the garret of said house - also, the Cellar under the SE corner of said house and a seat for herself in the Pew on the first floor in the Rev. Wm. Gilbet's meeting house" (8)

Jane and Nathaniel Cheever were joint administrators of the estate and Jane's detailed account for probate included schooling and clothing for the children. It also showed that she had charged "To the board of Winthrop Pool from May 27, 1814 to March 27, 1815, at 1.50 per week being 43 weeks \$64.50. To the board of Amelia G. Pool and William Pool 43 weeks at 1.75 - \$150.50, totaling 215.00." (9) This was evidently disallowed for it had been crossed out and was not included in the settlement.

Also from Chilmark was Francis Mayhew, a farmer in search of more fertile soil and better grazing. In 1792 he moved to New Sharon where he became a prominent citizen and a leader in military affairs. He was married to Susanna Smith, daughter of Harlock and Jedidah Smith, who had also removed from the Vineyard to New Sharon.

Jeremiah, Susanna's brother, was married to Deborah Norton and they arrived in New Sharon in 1794, about the same time that Cornelius Norton, Deborah's father, settled in Industry. After Deborah died, Jeremiah married his cousin Hannah, daughter of Elijah and Hannah Smith.

Other Smiths living in New Sharon were Harlock's brother Elijah and his son Benjamin. Elijah was a Chilmark farmer whose first wife, Hannah Mayhew, died in June 1790. She was the mother of all his children. Elijah married Matilda Mayhew in September 1791 and they moved to Farmington, later removing to New Sharon.

Elijah's oldest son, Benjamin, was married to Ruhama Mayhew in 1793. They also moved to New Sharon. After Ruhama's death, Benjamin married Abigail Tuttle.

(8) Warrant Dower 1815
Wm. Pool's Estate Rec. Feb. 12 Lot 410
(9) Jane Pool's Account of Admin.

Two decades later, some Vineyard Luce settled in New Sharon. Samuel, the oldest son of Ezekiel and Hannah (Manter) Luce came from a long line of weavers, but he was listed as a yeoman. He married Lucy Cathcart, who died in September, 1811, leaving six children. Samuel moved his family to New Sharon, where he married Sally Webster the following January. They had one child, Samuel Dexter, born in 1814. Sally did not long survive the birth of her son and her widower married Phebe Tibbetts in February, 1816. That same year, his oldest daughter, Sophronia, married Warren Williamson.

Her brother, Francis and his wife Angeline (Newcomb) moved to Martha's Vineyard, where he sailed as a master mariner until he was lost at sea. His brother, Ezekiel, and their sisters all married and settled in, or near, New Sharon.

Samuel Dexter, Sally's son, became a farmer and a shoemaker. He married Abigail Spencer of New Vineyard and they had nine children.

Another of Ezekiel's and Hannah's sons, Eddy, and his wife Thankful (Reynolds) lived in New Sharon for a short time and their son, Eddy Manter Luce, was born there, November 23, 1807. The family later moved to New Bedford and then to Falmouth.

Three years later, Thomas and Ruth (Mayhew) Hillman, with their four sons and five daughters, came from Chilmark to Readfield. Ruth's brother and sister-in-law, Samuel and Persis Mayhew, with their two little girls, accompanied the Hillmans. All the children made their homes in the vicinity. The boys were Francis, Charles, Thomas and Jethro.

Stephen Norton was an early emigrant to Maine. His father Samuel, was a fisherman-farmer who brought up his two daughters and six sons on Nomansland. Stephen moved to Nantucket, where he married Sarah Fordick in 1759. They and their five children moved to Readfield, Maine, where Stephen died in 1795.

Many Vineyard families lived for some time in the Sandy River Plantation (Farmington) before going on to their homesteads in New Vineyard or Industry, and members of certain families settled there permanently. These are mentioned in the accounts of individual families, but a few isolated immigrants are listed here.

Francis Meader came to Edgartown from Nantucket in 1780. He had been a soldier in the Revolution, but nothing is known of

his origin. He married Mary Holley and, in 1790, they migrated to Maine. Some years elapsed before they settled on lot No. 24 of the Plymouth Patent in 1807. Later they lived with their youngest daughter, Judith, and her husband, James Eveleth.

Another settler who came to Farmington from Edgartown was John Holley, the oldest son and namesake of a weaver who had migrated from Sandwich to Martha's Vineyard about 1745 and had married Ann Pease. John was in the Sea Coast Defense, 1775-1776, and married Hepsibah Marchant on the fourth of July, 1777. They had five children when they emigrated to Farmington in 1792. Their youngest son, Joseph, who was born in Maine, inherited the homestead.

The same year the Holleys settled in Farmington, Joseph Fairbanks, just eighteen, cleared a fine farm and set out the first orchard in the vicinity. Later, he sold his property to Timothy Smith from Edgartown.

The next year, another Edgartown family became residents of Farmington, the Elverton Parkers. Elverton Parker came to Edgartown about 1770 from Yarmouth, Cape Cod. He was a carpenter and highly esteemed. He married Mary Beetle and they had five daughters and a son when they moved to Farmington in 1793.

Their son, Thomas, who was ten when the family moved to Maine, learned the trade of mason. He became an important citizen, locally and throughout the county, respected for his Puritan principles and beloved by all.

John Mayhew Russell was the grandson of Samuel and Huldah (Odar) Russell of Nantucket. His father, William, came to Homes Hole in 1763 and married Lydia Mayhew. John, the youngest of four children, moved to New Gloucester, Maine, where he died in 1848.

George Chase, a distant relative of the Chases who settled in Livermore, moved from Tisbury to Wiscasset about 1800.

Perkins Allen was a farmer in Homes Hole, who married Abigail Smith, sister of Ransford who went to Winthrop in 1776. The Allens moved to Maine before 1810, settling first at Sidney and later at Phillips. Their sons were Ichabod and Perkins.

Another emigrant from Edgartown was John Stizacre. There were two persons in Edgartown in the eighteenth century whose

name was Stizacre (sometimes written Tizaker.) They were William and John.

William and his wife Dorcas appeared on the island and nothing is known of their antecedents. They had a daughter, Mary, who married Robert King. Dorcas died in 1795 and nothing further is known of her husband.

John Stizacre was a mariner, possibly the son of William. He married Mrs. Hannah (Pease) Long, after 1771. They moved to Cushing, Lincoln County, Maine, before 1790.

With all these Vineyarders scattered throughout Maine, "New Vineyard" might have been established at many points. The Sandy River Country was chosen because good land was reportedly available for small cost, several Vineyard men had already explored the area and returned to the island with good reports, and the distance, though great, was not as far as the coastal sites "downeast".



NEW VINEYARD MOUNTAIN/NORTON MOUNTAIN



SMITH MANUFACTURING COMPANY
QUALITY WOOD TURNINGS

IV

NEW VINEYARD & INDUSTRY

In 1791, about a dozen families from Martha's Vineyard debarked at Hallowell, packed their belongings onto oxcarts and trudged miles through unbroken wilderness and across mountains to reach the Sandy River country.

At Readfield, where they stopped for a night's rest, they met young Dr. Thomas Flint, who decided to cast his lot with theirs, so the little settlement had a doctor. He lived for a time on the "Old Road", but his many interests took him frequently to Farmington. The chief of these interests was undoubtedly Sarah Bassett Norton, Ebenezer's daughter. The young couple were soon wed. Doctor Flint then resided in Farmington and built a store there, but he continued his medical practice in New Vineyard. The doctor earned an excellent reputation as a physician and surgeon and he served his community faithfully until blindness forced him to retire.

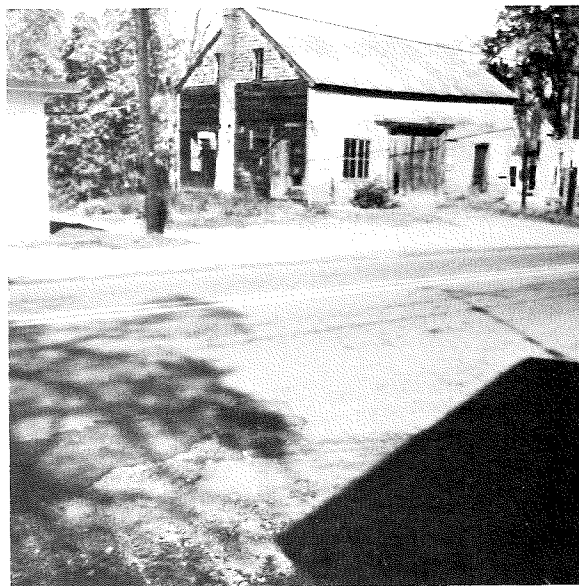
His patients and neighbors along the old stage road, which led from the Sandy River Plantation (Farmington) to New Portland, were Bensons, Butlers, Daggetts, Davises, Luces, Merrys and Nortons. They built their homes halfway up the mountain "to get above the frost," but before they could build a shelter or plant a crop, they had to cut and burn clearings in the heavily wooded area. However, the soil was good, and they were hardy individuals, intent on establishing real homes in their new vineyard.

The first marriage to take place in the town was that of Lucinda Smith to Elijah Butler. Their son, Zebulon, was born December 11, 1795, the first white child born in New Vineyard. Unfortunately, few early accounts of the settlement are available as the town's official records were destroyed by fire before 1900.

John Porter built a grist mill where the lake empties into Twelve-Mile Brook, or Lemon Stream, as it is often called. Both mill and lake soon bore his name, and still do, though the village is now nestled at the foot of the mountain, and the mill is just a relic. The surrounding territory, now no longer worked as farm



WOODEN WATER WHEEL - LEMON STREAM



REMAINS OF STEWART'S GRIST MILL

land, looks much as it did when the pioneers arrived from Martha's Vineyard. How they overcame obstacles, established their farms, and devoted themselves to building a new community is told in the sketch of each family.

Hugh Stewart built a grist mill on Lemon Stream, at the foot of the mountain, where the huge wooden water wheel can still be seen. Other mills were built nearby and the settlers began to move to the present location of New Vineyard. The village grew, its name changing with the ownership of mills from Stewart's Mills to Luce's Mills, to Vaughn's Mills, until on February 22, 1802, it was incorporated as the town of New Vineyard.

The first framed building in town was moved down from the mountain and located at the east end of the village. It is now owned by the Smith family, but it is known to all as the "Red House." Next to it, stretching toward the center of the village, is Smith's woodworking mill, in operation for nearly a hundred years, painted the same rosy red.

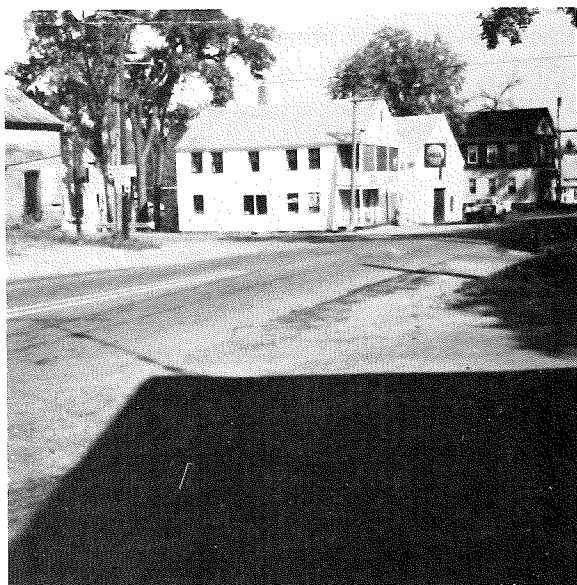
Hugh Stewart moved his house down from the mountain and placed it across the road from his grist mill. At one time it was used as a tannery, but now it houses New Vineyard's modern fire fighting equipment. Next to it, on the main road, Mr. Stewart built a hotel. It is still in existence, but the lower floor is Carsley's General Store and the upper his family's home.

Between 1860 and 1880, settlers, one by one, moved to the valley and built their houses along the road which parallels Lemon Stream, and up the hills on each side of it. Two churches, a post-office, a school and a store were added. Other businesses flourished for short periods and the population grew until the town had three schools, and even a high school for a short time. Then the young people grew up; many went away "to seek their fortunes" and the population dwindled to about three hundred, as it is today.

The houses which were not moved down from the mountain have decayed and virtually disappeared, even their cellar holes being obliterated by underbrush. The forest has again claimed the mountain and the "Old Road" is impassable. Only Uncle Warren Look's house still stands at the New Vineyard end of the road. But New Vineyard survives and some of its inhabitants are descendants of the original settlers from Martha's Vineyard.



NEW VINEYARD POST OFFICE
04956



Once HUGH STEWART'S HOTEL
Now CARSLEY'S GENERAL STORE
GRANGE HALL and LIBRARY - far right

The Gore

In 1790, a company comprised of Jonathan Knowlton of Farmington, Daniel Collins of Providence, Ebenezer Norton, Esquire, Deacon Cornelius Norton, and Abner Norton, all of Martha's Vineyard, bought from Massachusetts for forty-five pounds sterling (less than fourteen cents an acre) 1564 acres of land known as the Gore. This was the parcel of land "left over" after the survey of New Vineyard's longest sides from east to west. It was bounded on the north by New Vineyard, on the west by Readstown (Strong), on the south by the Sandy River Plantation (Farmington) and on the east by the Lowell Strip.

The men explored the section and divided it in half, north and south. The lots on the south were more valuable and were nearer to the Sandy River Plantation so those on the north were made wider. Then the men drew lots to determine each one's holdings.

Abner Norton and Daniel Collins cleared adjoining lots, chopping and trimming trees, clearing and burning the underbrush. By summer they had plenty of material and began to build substantial log houses with roofs of hemlock or spruce bark, withed down with long poles. The gable ends were covered with bark, the cracks caulked with moss on the inside and plastered with clay outside. Chimneys were stone laid in clay mortar and topped off with sticks. The resulting houses would shelter their families but they were a far cry from the gracious, commodious homes they had left.

Cornelius Norton, Jr., of Tisbury, began to clear his father's section of the Gore at this time, but he did not make his home there until the summer of 1794 when he married Margaret Belcher, daughter of Supply Belcher, Esquire, of Farmington. (His father, Deacon Cornelius Norton, moved to the Gore about the same time.)

As soon as the young men had completed their homes, they bushed out a rough road. Hitherto, a "spotted line", trees marked with an axe chip on each side and the underbrush partially removed, was the only guide from one settlement to another. To mark such a path took two days per mile; to make it so a pack horse could pass in summer and a team and sled in winter took twice that long. When it was done, Abner and Daniel set about moving their families.

After sailing from Providence to Hallowell, the Collins family packed all their belongings on a horse sled, with their twelve year old son as driver. His twin and two other children were stowed away among the boxes, blankets and tools, while Daniel and his wife, on horseback, each carried a tiny twin. At the end of a slow and tiresome ride over rough roads, through dense forests, they arrived at their new home in December, 1791.

Daniel Collins had never lead a life of ease. He had gone whaling from Providence, Rhode Island, acting as boat steerer on at least one voyage around Cape Horn. He owned an interest in a merchant ship which had a thriving foreign trade, but the British confiscated it. He enlisted in the army and served under General George Washington for three years during the Revolution (for which he received a pension of \$8 per month in his old age).

Daniel and his family lived in a log cabin in Industry for five years and then he built a frame house. This was demolished by a whirlwind in 1797. Mrs. Collins had gone to a near neighbor's, leaving her infant daughter asleep on the bed. The women heard an unusual sound and rushed outside to see the Collins' house uprooted and twisted into a mass of ruins in no time. Miraculously, the baby was alive and uninjured.

Daniel rebuilt on the same site, but the number and size of the timbers he used attested to the fact that he did not intend to have his second house destroyed. He and Thankful had seven daughters and four sons, Joseph, Daniel, William, and Barnabas.

Abner and Mary (Claghorn) Norton moved their brood from Tisbury at the same time and these two families were the only ones to winter on the Gore that year (1791-1792). New Vineyard Gore was the first settlement in what later became the town of Industry.

Abner was a man of considerable property and his farm on the Gore was a prosperous one. After a few years, he built a large two story house which was so badly damaged by lightning some years later, that it was cut down to a single story.

Abner was active in the Methodist Church and served on the school committee of New Vineyard. He was a weaver, as well as a farmer, and when he became too infirm to do heavy farm work, he often wove for his neighbors, as well as for his own family. In his old age he was cared for by his daughter Rebecca and her husband, Zebulon Manter.

His sons both lived all their lives in the vicinity. Benjamin farmed in New Vineyard, later moving to Farmington where he died in 1843. Four of his six children survived him.

Benjamin's brother Isaac was also a farmer, but for a while he tried his hand as a trader at West Mills. He died in 1843 in Stark and his widow moved away from Maine.

Industry

Industry was formed from the northwest part of Plymouth Patent, or Kennebec Purchase. It was an irregular piece of land containing about 13,000 acres, bordered on the west by Farmington and New Vineyard, on the north by New Vineyard, on the east by Stark and on the south by the unincorporated lands of Plymouth Company and New Sharon. After its incorporation as a town on January 18, 1803, it received additions from all adjoining towns except Farmington. In 1813, New Sharon ceded 2000 acres including Allen's Mills and part of Clear Water Pond. Two years later the Gore was set off from New Vineyard and annexed to Industry amid protestations from both sides.

12/13/1814

"The petitioners, inhabitants of the Town of New Vineyard, oppose setting off the Gore from New Vineyard and annexing it to Industry because:

1. By taking the Gore the best tract of land of the same bigness, if taken off, will impoverish the remainder of town.

2. Men that principally own land on said Gore are much against its being set off from New Vineyard, feeling themselves much injured thereby.

3. Signers of petition for settling off Gore six or seven of them, do not own one foot of land in said Gore. Chain of mountains alluded to does not intercept between inhabitants of Gore and Centre of Town in least and therefor is not reason for setting off Gore. Town meetings have been alternately, (at opposite side of town) so inhabitants of Gore have not experienced any peculiar disadvantage. Pray said Gore may not be set off from Town of New Vineyard."

This petition had fifty signers.

"The petitioners, inhabitants of the Gore, 1600 acres attached to New Vineyard, labor under disadvantage, being separated by a range of mountains extending almost the whole length of town, which with badness of roads cuts off all communication; frequently have to travel a distance equal to the whole length of town as would nearly carry us to the centre of the town of Industry - where roads are much better - to attend town meetings. We pray the Gore be set off to Industry.

Cornelius Norton	William Davis
Elisha Lambert	William Presson
Nathan Cutler	Daniel Collins, Jr.
James Presson	Tristram N. Presson
Daniel Collins	Joseph Collins
James Graham	Zephaniah Luce

The above petition was read to the House of Representatives January 13, 1815 and committed to the Committee on Towns.

The Gore became a part of Industry on September 23, 1815.

Stark ceded 400 acres in 1822 and Anson added 320 acres the next year. In 1844, New Vineyard gave up 7000 acres, since known as North Industry. Settlers who lived all their lives in one place might have lived in several towns, two counties and two states (Mass. and Maine).

There are at least two versions of how Industry got its name. (1.) William Allen states in his history of the town that, "At a meeting for the choice of these (militia) officers (in the winter of 1799) my father proposed the name of Industry for the military territory, which was adopted by the company, and when the westerly portion of the territory was incorporated retained the name." (2.) Tradition among the Winslows says that, "When the town (or on the organization of the plantation) was about to be incorporated, Mr. Thompson said to his wife as he was leaving home, 'What shall we call the new town?'

'Name it for the character of the people,' she replied, 'call it Industry.' He proposed the name and it was accepted."

Industry was well named.

The northern part was drained by Lemon Stream and the south by Muddy Brook, the outlet of Clear Water Pond, furnishing good water power. Several grist mills and saw mills were built at once.

Elisha Lambert built both on the western part of the settlement and Ansel Norton bought them in 1794.

Joseph Smith, son-in-law of Rufus Davis, built both grist and saw mills at the outlet of Clear Water Pond in 1804. He made one dam at the outlet of the pond and another across the stream, some rods below, for the mill, using a fifteen foot undershot wheel for power. A sawmill was built at Allen's Mills by James Gower and Rufus Allen before 1820. For some time, Gower's sons ran it and then Rufus Allen did until he fell out the lower end of the mill onto the rocks and into the stream. This put an end to his sawing logs. Benjamin and Newman Allen eventually became sole owners and they rebuilt the mill in 1837.

Rufus Allen, a son of Oliver and Lavinia (Hopkins) Allen of Hallowell, was probably not a resident of Industry although he operated a saw mill on Clear Water Pond. He went to Farmington in 1794 and bought one of the best upland farms. His wife was Abigail Fairbanks.

Three of their sons, Benjamin, Newman and Charles, went to Industry in 1823 and bought Gower's saw and grist mills. Two years later, they built a tannery with twenty vats and tanned mostly sole leathers which were shipped to Boston. Sometimes a currier was hired to finish some of the leather for uppers, but, eventually, the brothers took over this business themselves.

All three were well liked and all served their community in many offices. Newman was a good mechanic and an expert millwright. The village grew and prospered, due largely to the Allen industries and, by common consent, its name was changed from Gower's Mills to Allen's Mills.

As early as 1795, Henry Butler built a tannery on a stream flowing through his farm.

Newman Allen ran a shingle machine in the saw mill at Allen's Mills and Allen, Titcomb, and Norton built a starch factory there. Lumber mills and factories for making chairs, salt boxes, wheel hubs and shovel handles were established. West Mills had saw and grist mills, but also shops for making leather goods.

Thomas Johnson had served as a soldier in the Continental Army, had been taken a prisoner and carried to Spithead on a prison ship. He had escaped, shipped on a whaleship and, at length, reached Martha's Vineyard. He had settled in Edgartown,

where he learned to be a tanner and a shoemaker. Then he married Thankful Smith and they moved to Industry in 1793 where he found employment at West's Mills.

The first store was built on Peter Daggett's land and run by his brother Aaron in 1811. The next year, Peter West sold groceries from his house, but he soon built a large store.

John Allen, Jr., arrived in Industry about 1830 and settled at West's Mills. He engaged in trade at Col. Peter A. West's store for several years. In 1839, he went to Aroostook County where he settled on Presque Isle as a farmer and amassed a comfortable fortune investing in real estate. Then in 1879 he moved to California where he died eight years later.

Capt. Jeruel Butler was a man of means and frequently went on long foreign voyages as master of merchant ships. He kept a large stock of goods in his home until his son Charles built a store. This store changed hands several times, but around 1835, it was run by John Allen, Jr. He carried a fine assortment of dry goods, a wide selection of groceries and, as was the custom, liquor in the back room.

Benjamin Burgess, from Martha's Vineyard, came to Industry in 1800 and married Dependence Luce, settling in the center of town. They had one child, Abigail, who became a tailoress and had a shop on the second floor of Esq. Peter West's store.

William Roach, a whaler from Nantucket who had moved to Edgartown and married Jabez Norton's daughter, Mary, came to Industry at the same time and set up as a cabinet maker. He had three daughters and a son, George Royal, who was his assistant.

Many of the early settlers of Industry and New Vineyard were Baptists and they held religious meetings in various houses, most often at Deacon Norton's and, later, at Deacon Benjamin Cottle's. Rev. Sylvanus Boardman visited Deacon Norton in December, 1794, and preached the first sermon in town. The next year, Elders Eliphalet Smith and Isaac Chase came to the Gore to organize a church. Three people were baptized and the church was organized with nine members. It was called the Particular Baptist Church.

Schooling was very important to these people, although most of them felt the three R's sufficient for "intelligent discharge of the high duties of an American citizen". The first school was built of

logs on the south side of the brook running from Little Pond. Two other schools were built in 1807, one at Butler's Corner, serving New Vineyard and Industry, and one near Davis' Corner. It was here that William Allen, Jr., and several of his brothers and sisters and Levi Young all taught.

Industry had become a town by 1803 and it was divided into five highway districts. The highway surveyors were William Allen, Sr., Benjamin Cottle, John Thompson, Abraham Johnson, and Levi Greenleaf.

There were three pounds keepers in 1812, but fences were poor and depredations by stray livestock were many.

In 1823 the town voted to build a pound and the contract was awarded to Rowland Luce. The pound was to be two rods square inside, "with walls of stone 4 inches thick at base and 18" at the top, said wall to be sunk deep enough to prevent hogs from rooting." It was to rise 6 feet above the ground and the walls were to be surmounted by timbers 3 feet square. There was to be a gate with iron hinges and lock and key. For this Rowland was to receive \$26.00.

Industry had its own post office by 1816, with mail coming at first from Farmington; later, from Stark, in a two-wheeled carriage, or gig. Jonathan Goodridge was the first postmaster and he taped all the letters onto a bulletin board so the villagers could see, at a glance, if they had any mail.

Later, the route was changed, the mail was brought once a week from New Sharon and the route was extended to West Mills and then to New Vineyard. Isaac Daggett was postmaster of the northern terminus.⁽¹⁾

Industry was now a full-fledged town. In 1830, there were three churches, two post offices and four stores. There were 902 inhabitants of whom 161 were qualified to vote. The town prospered; but before long, it lost some of its wealthiest citizens and most of its valuable territory. In 1850, the western half of the Gore was set off to Farmington and, two years later, the south part of the town was annexed to Sharon. Today, though the township is still designated Industry, there are just two small settlements, Allen's Mills and West's Mills.

(1) Discontinued 1855, lack of patronage.

Family Histories

The stories of the families who founded New Vineyard, and their relatives and neighbors who joined them in the next few years, follow. They are arranged alphabetically, rather than chronologically, because all of a family did not necessarily go to Maine at the same time, nor settle in the same place. The length of each family's sketch has no bearing on the importance of the family, either on Martha's Vineyard or in Maine, but is due to the availability of data. Many families recorded their activities in diaries, journals or family correspondence, but only a few records are extant, nearly 200 years later.

V ALLEN

The progenitor of the Vineyard Allens was James² the second son of Samuel¹ and Anne Allen, born in 1636, probably in Braintree, Mass. According to family tradition, he wed Elizabeth Perkins in 1662 and moved to Sandwich on Cape Cod, where three of his twelve children were born.

Here he met James Skiffe and they became personal friends and business associates. With James' brother-in-law, Lieutenant Josiah Standish⁽¹⁾ and William Peabody, they were given letters patent from the Lords Proprietors, through their agent, Thomas Mayhew, the governor of Martha's Vineyard, authorizing them to purchase land there from the Indian Sachem of Takemmy.

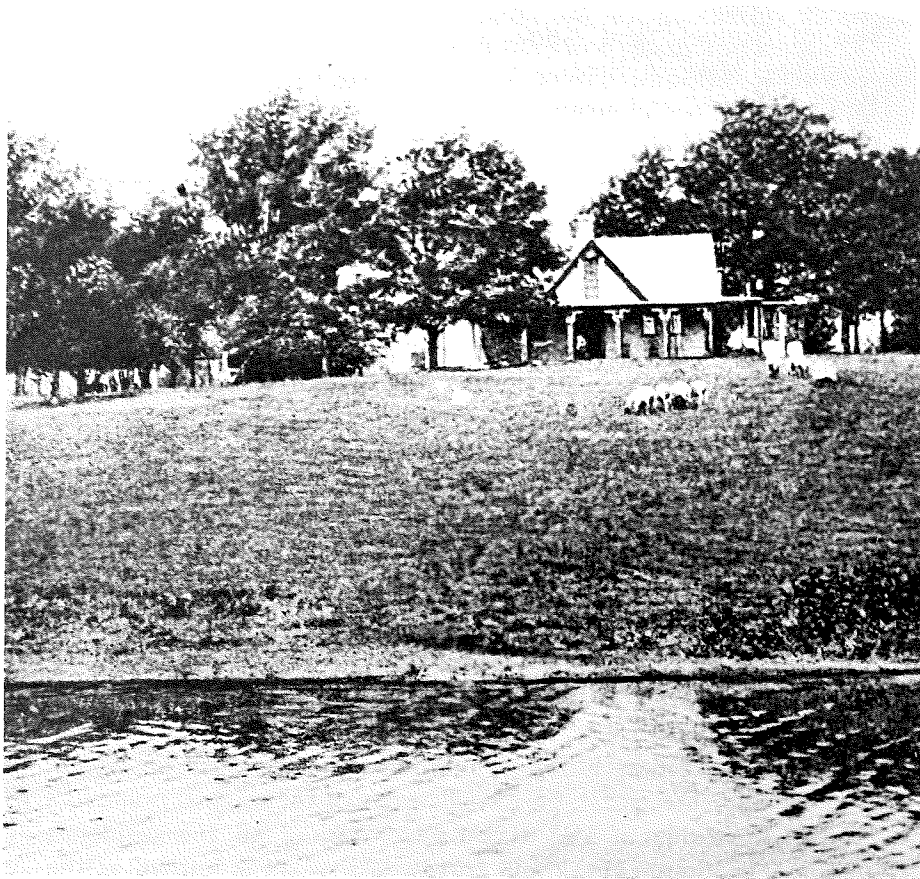
In August, 1669, Samuel¹ Allen died, bequeathing five pounds to his son James² and ten pounds to his son-in-law, Josiah. That same summer, James² completed his bargain with the Indians for the settlement on Martha's Vineyard generally known as Middletown.

It was at this time that James² came to Martha's Vineyard and for the ensuing forty-five years he was a leading citizen and one of the largest landowners in Tisbury and Chilmark. Though he held few offices, he was one of the first three justices of the peace and, for six years, was Justice of the King's Bench, one of the highest posts of the time. He was the first person, not connected with the Mayhews, by either blood or marriage, to have such an honor. Wealthy and influential, he owned seven of the original home lots on the west side of Old Mill Brook, besides all the dividends accruing to them. His home for twenty years is known as the Everett Allen Davis estate, opposite the West Tisbury cemetery. This he had given to Tisbury in 1701 as its first "God's Acre" for the burial of the dead and as a site for the new meeting house. Here he was buried in July 1714.⁽²⁾

Many years before (1677), he had begun his land purchases in Chilmark by acquiring fifty-five acres near Abel's Hill on the south

(1) Son of Captain Miles Standish

(2) With several enlargements, this cemetery is still in use, over 250 yrs. later.



PARSONAGE POND, WEST TISBURY
A small portion of James Allen's homestead
1669 - 1689
Now owned by Everett Whiting

side of the road. He continued to increase his holdings until they covered 250 acres along the South Road.

His later years were spent in Chilmark, where he served as selectman and where he and Elizabeth brought up their twelve children in their spacious farmhouse, just north of the meeting house. All five daughters married and left Martha's Vineyard, but six of the seven sons remained on the island to perpetuate the name.

The youngest son, Benjamin³, was the first college graduate from Holmes Hole (Tisbury) when at nineteen, he graduated from Yale. Thereafter, he moved about considerably, sometimes preaching, but never staying long in one place.

In 1712, he married Elizabeth Crocker of Barnstable. They went to Worcester and then to Bridgewater, where Benjamin³ was ordained pastor of the South Parish in 1718. He remained twelve years,

"but being an unsuccessful manager of his private secular concerns, he fell into debt and his parish, after often relieving him, became at last weary of it and he was dismissed by an ecclesiastical council." (3)

The Allens then went to Falmouth, Province of Maine, settling at Cape Elizabeth in 1733. The next year, Benjamin³ was installed as pastor and served until his death in 1754. His ministry at Cape Elizabeth was eminently successful as these excerpts from an account of his death appearing in the Boston Gazette, June 25, 1754, indicate: "He was honourably interr'd at the Expense of his Flock." He was "justly accounted a Person of superior intellectual Powers" and was "an Example to the Flock". His discourses were "nervous and solid", his "Delivery grave, serious and pathetick". "He was exemplary in every Relation, a kind Husband, a tender Father, a wise Counsellor and affectionate, faithful Friend.... and tho' so well accomplished a Person, he was withal affable, condescending, humble, and modest."

Joseph³, the next older brother, became a cooper and moved to Holmes Hole where his business prospered.

Ebenezer³ and John³ were both land speculators, buying and selling not only on the island, but all over New England. Both acquired large holdings and considerable wealth. The other three sons were successful farmers. Samuel³ had been given the Keephiggin property in 1705, Ichabod³ had large holdings in

(3) BANKS - *History of Martha's Vineyard*, Vol. II, Annals of W. Tisbury, p. 65-66.
WILLIAMSON - *Sketches of Early Maine Ministers*.

Chickemmoo and James³ took over an extensive portion of the South Road farmlands.

His farm in Chilmark, overlooking the ocean, was large and well-kept. Straight, sturdy stone walls enclosed pastures for the scrubby English cattle and the Cheviot and Shropshire sheep, hardy animals which were seldom housed, even in winter. The woods back of the farm supplied fuel and the gardens and fields furnished foodstuffs. Industry did the rest. No one ever went hungry or cold, but no one could be idle. Wood must be cut, chopped and stacked in the shed. Gardens must be ploughed, harrowed, seeded, cultivated and harvested. The vegetables and fruits must be sorted and stored or canned for the long winter months. Sheep must be sheared and the wool washed, dried, combed, carded, spun, twisted and woven into cloth. Flax underwent a similar process and became linen. Hides were cured and made into shoes. Butchering was done in the fall and stores of salt meat were prepared to supplement the fresh. Nothing went to waste. Ashes from the fire and fat from the slaughtered animals were used to make soap. In the workshop, tools were mended and sharpened, and sometimes made. It was a comfortable existence, but not an idle one.

Three of James' sons moved "off-island", only Sylvanus⁴, the oldest, remaining at home. He was a gentleman farmer in Chilmark and a Lieutenant in the Island Militia. On July 1, 1725, he married Jane Homes, daughter of Rev. William Homes, Minister of the Chilmark Church.

Their older son, James⁵ farmed in Chilmark, also, and was a Deacon of the church. He married Martha Athearn and they had four sons and three daughters⁽⁴⁾. The sons all moved to the Sandy River Valley in Maine, though only William⁶ and Zebulon⁶ became permanent settlers.

Sylvanus⁶ whose wife was Katherine Athearn, bought a farm in Industry in 1806. He was a successful teacher and was Deputy Sheriff for several years and town treasurer in 1809. Eight years later, he sold his farm to his son Freeman⁷ and moved to Farmington Falls where he went into trade with David Beal. The business was unsuccessful and Sylvanus⁶ moved to Nantucket. There his wife died in 1822 and he returned to Martha's Vineyard, where he married Prudence Cathcart of Tisbury.

(4) Jane m. Silas Bassett, rem. to Goshen; Martha m. Wm. Worth, a master mariner, rem. to Charlton; Prudence m. Brandon Mayhew.

James⁶, the blacksmith, married Lois Allen and their only child was James⁷, but they also brought up Patience Allen, Lois' niece. The James⁶ Allens moved to Farmington in 1809, but returned to Chilmark in a few years. In 1815, they moved to Zanesville, Ohio.

A third brother, Zebulon⁶ was a clothier who learned the business from an Englishman named Hazelton. Each step was done laboriously by hand until 1805 when Zebulon⁶, with Amos Nourse, put into operation the first carding machine seen on Martha's Vineyard. But business did not prosper, so Zebulon⁶ moved his family to Industry, settling at Gower's Mills (1818). Here he continued his trade and brought up his family. In later life, he moved to Farmington, where he died in December, 1837.

William⁶ the eldest brother became a farmer in Chilmark. He was the first of the four brothers to go to Maine and his story is told in detail because it typifies the experiences of most of the Vineyard emigrants, and because his family left more records than others.

In 1779, William⁶ married Love Coffin, one of eleven children, who became the mother of eleven. She was a woman of great stamina, enduring and overcoming hardships which would have daunted many a strong man. Moreover, she had a remarkable intellect and a keen wit so that she not only cared for the needs of her large family, but also saw that each had, for the times, a good education.

Having acquired considerable capital, William⁶ became a prosperous trader. However, he suffered a severe loss, near the close of the Revolution, when a vessel heavily laden with his goods was plundered by a British privateer.

After the war, he attempted to recoup his fortune. He borrowed money from his father, bought a cargo of provisions and sent them to the starving Loyalists in Nova Scotia, in exchange for lumber. His vessel was detained so long that, by the time it arrived in Halifax, the market had been supplied. It was with great difficulty that Dr. Tupper, a relative of Allen's acting as supercargo, was able to trade the provisions, but he finally did.

The return passage was very rough so, when they reached Cape Ann, the schooner was well anchored and all hands went ashore. With his feet planted firmly on the ground, Dr. Tupper shook his fist at the wind shouting, "Now blow, Mr. Devil, the vessel is well anchored in a good harbor."

The wind obeyed. With great violence it blew and blew until the cable parted and the vessel and its cargo were dashed to bits upon

the rocks. Captain Allen was again reduced to bankruptcy.

To support his family, he shipped as mate aboard a brig bound for Surinam, and then to the Carolinas. At Wilmington, William⁶ was taken ashore with a fever and remained there two years. When he returned home, he was once more penniless, and he went to work as a clothier in a fulling mill in Chilmark.

Fulling mills and grist mills, like the village store, were social centers as well as places of business. Everyone had to wait his turn and waiting was whiled away with exchange of news. Men who had sailed down east to fight at the Siege of Louisberg, or to bring back cargoes of lumber, were constantly swapping yarns. Through all their talk ran, like a refrain, glowing accounts of the cheapness and fertility of Maine farms. Acres and acres of rich soil could be had almost for the asking. Mountain streams, rivers and brooks furnished ample water for stock, for crops and even for power for grist mills. It all sounded like an opportunity too good to miss.

So, in the spring of 1792, William⁶ Allen, with his nine year old son, Truman,⁷ sailed down east and struck off into the wilderness to find and prepare a home for his family. The Sandy River Valley was his destination.

William⁶ Allen had acquired a plot two miles beyond any other settler. When he cleared the land, he found much of it was worthless swamp land, but he prepared a few acres which he planted to corn and he built a crude log cabin. Then he returned to the Vineyard to get his family, leaving Truman⁷ in the care of the Titcombs in Sandy River Plantation.

Capt. Allen reached home in August, 1792, and immediately began preparations for moving his family to Maine. He engaged Capt. Warren Howland and his sloop, *Speedwell*, to be at Lambert's Cove the first of September. The family, with fears and forebodings, hastily planned their departure.

Grandpa and Grandma (James⁵) Allen offered to keep Bartlett⁷ who was eleven, for three years, and Jane, who was five, until she was eighteen.⁽⁵⁾ Truman⁷ was already at Sandy River, but that still left William⁷, twelve; Deborah⁷ seven; Love⁷ two; and

(5) Vineyard boys often went to sea by the time they were 14 and girls were usually married at 18 or earlier.

Harrison⁷, just four months old. With them would go an Indian apprentice, John Coombs, seventeen, and his mother, Rachel, who would help Mrs. Allen.

The first week in September, the Allen boys and John Coombs drove the family stock from their home on the South Road to Lambert's Cove.

A horse, a cow, a two-year-old heifer, a hog, and six sheep made quite a parade. Besides this, there was about a ton of furniture, farm equipment and other family belongings to load aboard the sloop, which arrived at the cove on September eleventh.

The next day, the forty-ton sloop made sail. She had reached Nantucket Shoals when she ran into strong head winds from the northeast. The women and children were all seasick. The vessel could make no progress and, as anchoring on the shoals was not safe, Capt. Howland turned back to Nantucket. The next day, with fair wind and moderate weather, the *Speedwell* left Nantucket in the afternoon and got over the shoals before dark. The next few days were stormy, with head winds and little progress. At last they neared Harpswell Bay, but by then a northeast storm was raging. They anchored near the shore of Cape Small Point, about a mile from the mouth of the Kennebec River. The swell was frightful, but toward daylight the storm abated. Captain Howland made sail and, despite head winds, they beat back and forth across the river until they reached Bath about midday.

Captain Allen went ashore to buy hay for the stock and to see Colonel Drummer Sewall about his land at Sandy River.

The next day, the *Speedwell* beat up to Lovejoy's Narrows, where they landed the horse; and Mrs. Allen, her baby, and young William started for Dr. Tupper's in Dresden, five miles up the river. On the way, the horse stepped off the path in search of water and sank into the swamp, catapulting the three Allens into the mud. The baby was covered with mire and almost suffocated before Mrs. Allen could get him cleaned off. No bones were broken and William managed to get the horse back onto the path so they arrived at the Tupper's about dark. Mrs. Tupper greeted them warmly for she and Mrs. Allen were relatives and old friends. The Allens stayed in Dresden five days, while the *Speedwell* sailed to Hallowell.

Then Mrs. Allen and the children rode horseback to the ferry for Hallowell, a village of two or three stores and a few houses. Seth Luce, who had moved from the Vineyard to Readfield two years before, arrived with his oxcart and a horse for Mrs. Allen. He had contracted to haul a ton of furniture from Hallowell to the Sandy River, fifty miles, for \$20. When the oxcart was loaded, the caravan set forth for the wilderness. The oxen led the way, followed by the livestock driven by William⁷ and Indian John. Then rode Captain Allen with "a bed in a sack" across the saddle, a bundle of blankets behind him and two-year-old Love⁷ in his arms. Behind them rode Mrs. Allen with another bed over her saddle, five-year-old Deborah behind her and the four-month old Harrison in her arms. This train, moving very slowly sometimes extended for a mile along the road.

Just outside the village, the hog refused to budge. Suddenly it ran into the woods and headed "a straight course for Martha's Vineyard." The two boys pursued the "critter" and, after a long chase, Indian John slipped a halter on him and led him back to the road and he made no further trouble, even when he had to wade the Sandy River.

Somewhat past noon, the Allens stopped in Readfield, eight miles from Hallowell. After dinner and a short rest, the family went on to the home of Beriah Luce, an innkeeper from Tisbury who had moved to Maine in 1790.

The next day the Allens toiled over Kent's Hill. Near the crest of the hill, the road branched; one side went to Livermore, the other toward the Allen's homestead. This road was very poor, rough and full of pot holes. On the way down the hill some of the furniture was jolted loose and broken.

At Robert Blake's the family stopped for a late dinner and a much needed rest. Then Capt. and Mrs. Allen rode ahead to make provisions for the night at Judkin's camp, Vienna. There was not a house in sight. A misty rain began to fall, making the long dreary walk even drearier, but all arrived at Judkin's camp before dark. Here they met two men from the Sandy River with the unwelcome report that all corn on the intervalles had been destroyed by a heavy frost in August.

Judkins had no bread for the wayfarers so he "blasted" his oven and baked enough for all hands for supper and breakfast. The

house had only two rooms with a stone chimney and oven between them. In one room the Judkins family lived and the other was packed with unthreshed wheat. When supper was over, between ten and eleven, the crowded household settled down for the night.

All slept soundly and roused early to continue their journey, twelve miles to the Sandy River and more to their own camp. It was another cold, rainy day.

They stopped for dinner at Drummer Sewall, Jr's in Chester. Mrs. Sewall knew the hardships and privations which the family would have to endure at their desolate outpost and she outdid herself to make their brief stay with her a pleasant one. That, and knowing their journey was almost at an end, gave the Allen family renewed courage to resume their travels.

At Thomas Hiscock's they forded the river to reach Solomon Adam's just at sunset. From there, Captain and Mrs. Allen, with the three youngest children, went down the river to Esquire Titcomb's, where the family had an invitation to stop until their own log cabin was made habitable. Here, they were reunited with Truman who enthusiastically escorted the younger children around the Titcomb's holdings.

William⁷ and the two Indians drove the stock upriver to Ebenezer Norton's where provision had been made for keeping them until they could be driven to Allen's clearing. Mr. Luce went still another route, driving along the west side of the river with the furniture. After about a mile, he crossed an old fording to reach Zaccheus Mayhew's on the east side of the river.

William⁷, Truman⁷ and Indian John set out the next morning to see their new home, two miles beyond any other encampment. It was a desolate place. The trees, mostly spruce and hemlock, had been cut along a strip forty rods long and half as wide. This Captain Allen had burned over in July and the surface was black. A small bed of English turnips, sown after the fire, was the only green thing visible.

The log-house, on the bank of a small brook, was twenty by forty, built of straight spruce logs. It was seven feet high, with hewn beams and "a framed roof, covered with large sheets of spruce bark secured by long poles withed down."⁽⁶⁾ The gable

(6) *Wm. Allen's Diary*

ends were also rudely covered with bark. There were neither doors nor windows, but a doorway had been cut near the center of the front. On the rough ground by the house, Mr. Luce had piled all the furniture. The boys returned to Esquire Norton's, disappointed in their first view of their new home and very, very homesick for the Vineyard.

In the morning, William⁷ was sent to Farmington Falls to have a bushel of corn ground into meal. Then he "rode blind" over bad sloughs to New Sharon to collect a box of maple sugar which his father had ordered. The return trip was greatly impeded by many fallen trees, lying in all directions, but William⁷ managed to get back safely with his supplies.

The next day, Captain Allen, the boys and a carpenter moved to the cabin. The carpenter split basswood logs for floor planks and sawed boards for partitions and doors. One wide board was laid for a floor in front of the hearth. Here Mrs. Allen or Deborah could sit to rock the baby. A few boards were laid as a chamber floor where the boys would spread their beds. "The rest of the chamber floor was made of poles covered with basswood bark, on which the corn was spread to dry." ⁽⁷⁾ The boys, using a hand barrow, collected stones for "the jambs of a chimney and the foundation of an oven. In a week's time, the floor was laid, the doors hung, the jambs of the chimney laid up,⁽⁸⁾ and a hole was made in the roof to allow the smoke to escape. A rude entry partition was put up and a window opening was filled with a sash with six panes of glass. Other openings, to let in the light, could be closed with boards when necessary. It was to this home that Mrs. Allen and the rest of the family moved on October eighth, and here they lived for five years "without friends or neighbors."⁽⁹⁾

The corn Captain Allen had planted in the spring, frostbitten though it was, had to be harvested. It had been planted in two fields, six or seven miles from the cabin,, so the boys slung the large sacks of corn over the horse's back and drove it home, often having to reload when the horse became mired and the corn slid to the ground.

(7) *Wm. Allen's Diary*

(8) *Ibid*

(9) *Ibid*

Finally the corn was harvested and then everyone helped prepare the house for winter. The boys collected more stones to build an oven and to carry the chimney to the ridge pole.

The younger children helped to gather the moss used to caulk the cracks between the logs on the inside of the dwelling. The outside was plastered with clay. A hovel for the animals was built and covered with boughs.

Indian John was a good hunter and he and the Allen boys explored the forest and found plenty of game before the snow got too deep. Partridge, rabbit, squirrels and possum supplemented the daily corn meal mush.

The first snow fell in October and it snowed every week thereafter. Until January, there was little wind and the snow piled evenly over all the land which made hauling logs, stones and meal much easier by sled than on horseback. But in January the gentle snows turned to blizzards. The winds screeched and howled and the snow drifted so badly that there was practically no traveling. The Allens were more isolated than ever.

Spring finally came, and then summer. More land had to be cleared, for the land near the house was completely unproductive. Only about an eighth of Captain Allen's holdings was fit for cultivation. The rest was mainly swamp, good for nothing except to breed black flies and mosquitoes. These pests swarmed everywhere, biting so the boys' eyelids swelled till they couldn't see. Thorns and briars tore their clothes and their bare feet, legs and necks were scratched and bleeding. Tiny black flies imbedded themselves in the sores. There was not nearly enough food and that not very good. Everyone except Harrison⁷ had to work hard and he, poor baby, could not even defend himself from the biting, stinging insects.

The new crop of corn was not as plentiful as it should have been because bears ate the ears as they ripened on the far sides of the plots. Finally, Captain Allen had to sell his horse and then getting the corn to the mill to be ground became a back breaking chore for Indian John and William⁷. Occasionally, they hired a horse from a settler three or four miles away. Often the animal was "a poore lame stumbling beast."⁽¹⁰⁾ It took a whole day to make

(10) *Wm. Allen's Diary*

the trip to the mill and two days' work for a boy, or one for a man, to pay the hire for the horse.

The Allens fortunes did not improve. On June 28, 1793, there was a terrible hailstorm, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Hailstones as large as hens' eggs came through the bark roof of the camp by the score. Little Deborah was stunned by a hailstone which hit her forehead, causing it to bleed profusely. Then the rain came in torrents. Water drenched everything in the house. Thunder crashed and vivid bolts of lightning streaked across the sky. It seemed like the end of the world; then it ceased abruptly. But the damage was done. Crops were ruined, the meagre furnishings of the house were sodden. Family and livestock were all disconsolate.

The next four years brought little relief. The fulling mill Captain Allen had built on the brook which ran through his lot had to be abandoned because there was insufficient water for power. He moved his fulling operations to the village at Farmington Falls but did not operate there long for his mill was washed away by a freshet.

Untimely frosts, winter freshets, depredations by wild beasts, and other unavoidable misfortunes kept the Allens in poverty and misery.

Seventy years later (1868), William⁶ Allen, Esquire, read a paper entitled, "Now and Then" before the Maine Historical Society in Augusta. The town he told about was Norridgewock in 1788, but the same conditions prevailed in New Vineyard when Captain Allen and his family settled there in 1792.

The paper begins by noting the almost complete lack of money, and continues:

"neither did the inhabitants of this place, considered at large, eat bread in their families more than three-fourths of the year. It was not uncommon to find a whole neighborhood without a cow.Settlers raised corn and lived on hasty pudding, beans, herbs, peas and potatoes. Skim milk to eat with hominy was a luxury." (11)

But as all Vineyarders know, "the tide turns every six hours." Bartlett, who had been left on the Vineyard with his

grandparents, joined his family in 1795 and moved with them to a new log house in Industry.

This house was smaller than the first one, but the roof was boarded and shingled. Inside there was a good floor and rooms were partitioned off. A ladder led to the attic which had two bedrooms for the children.

As Bartlett⁷ now furnished another pair of hands to share the labor, Capt. Allen attempted to catch up with postponed tasks. Several acres of trees had been felled the year before, but not burned. There was little cleared land around the house and when the cut-down was burned, it threatened to engulf the house. Despite a thorough wetting, the house caught fire. The family managed to put it out before too much damage was done, but they nearly suffocated in the attempt. However, that seemed to be the crisis.

That year the corn crop was good and the next few years the Allens continued to have good crops of corn, wheat and rye.

But good crops did not interest Truman⁷, who was now seventeen. All his life he had listened to his father and others telling tales of their seafaring exploits and there was nothing he wanted to do more than go to sea. He was sure his father would think he should remain on the farm, so he ran away to Portland and shipped as a cook on a vessel bound for the West Indies.

When he returned several months later, his father consented to his going to sea, but he remained at home until he was of age. Then he went to sea, sailing mostly from Bath. He rose rapidly from foremast hand to master. (He made his last voyage to the Azores as master of the brig *Hiram*. He died on the homeward voyage in the fall of 1818 and was buried at Shelburne, Nova Scotia.)

Back in Industry, the new home was far from luxurious and the Allens lacked many comforts, but, in comparison with the barren loneliness and actual want of their first six years, their prospects now seemed brighter. The livestock they brought from the Vineyard had all been sold or eaten so Capt. Allen hired a cow. She ran loose all summer, picking up a living and supplying the family about a quart of milk each day. (Later, the Allens bought several cows, the start of a good herd.)

(11) *Maine Historical Society Records*, Vol. VII, p. 272

One asset of their new home was a fine sugar orchard on the back lot. After the trees were tapped, William⁷ tended the buckets and boiled down the sap, making 900 pounds of maple sugar. Except for one day's work cutting wood, he worked alone, for Bartlett was sick and Truman had gone to sea.

That same winter, Capt. Allen hired a yoke of oxen and William⁷ carried the corn to market. Starting before daylight, William⁷ drove nineteen miles before sunset, and a supper of bread and milk. The next day, he drove seventeen miles to Winthrop, where he left ten bushels of corn to pay the tanner for the Allen's winter stock of leather. He could not sell the rest of the corn so he had to go twenty miles more to Fairbanks, and then on to Hallowell the next day. He sold the corn for four shillings a bushel, taking ten dollars in cash and the rest in supplies. He made the journey home with two stopovers. This six-day journey and the load of corn netted just four dollars.

William⁷ was used to long, difficult journeys on foot or horseback. He was clerk of the militia company formed in 1799 with Capt. John Thompson, Lieut. Arnold Ambrose and Ensign Jabez Norton, Jr. It was William's duty to call the men for training, general muster and inspection four times a year. The district stretched from New Vineyard through Stark to Norridgewock, more than twenty miles. There was no direct road and the snows were often so deep that many routes were impassable and William traveled nearer eighty miles than twenty. He did not enjoy this, nor did he aspire to promotion, having no "wish for any office of more honor than profit,"⁽¹²⁾ so he resigned.

He owned about 100 acres of wild land, without title, which he began clearing by cutting five acres of trees. In bad weather he made shingles, baskets and brooms to sell, and shoes for his family.

In the winter of 1799, he taught primary school in Farmington for two months at eight dollars a month. The next winter he worked with Enos Field at North Yarmouth, making shoes for which he was paid nine dollars monthly. After that he taught in New Sharon for ten dollars monthly and in Farmington for twelve.

(12) *William Allen's Diary*

He was a fine teacher but he had had little formal education. His mother had imbued him with good habits of industry and economy and had given him oral instruction in English, but he was not qualified to teach English grammar.

So he was persuaded by his friend, Joseph Titcomb, who was attending Hallowell Academy, to join him for a six week's course. Professor Moody charged nothing for William's⁷ tuition and employed him as a gardener, which eased the financial burden, but William⁷ was embarrassed by his deficiencies and was terribly homesick.

One of the students, Hannibal Shepherd, lent him books and he was soon making progress in grammar, geometry and trigonometry. He was very studious and, at the end of six weeks, he received a certificate stating that he was well-qualified to teach all branches of study usually taught in a public school. His clothes were shabby, he had no money and he had to walk home, but he had the foundation for his future success, a good education.

The previous spring, William⁷ had been served a warrant requiring "a state tax of \$44 to be assessed on the inhabitants of the plantation."⁽¹³⁾ The deputy had been told to serve the warrant on "some one who would be able to pay the tax if he did not cause the same to be lawfully assessed."⁽¹⁴⁾ The deputy said he could find no such person, but that William had received enough money from teaching to "answer the purpose."

William went to Hallowell to learn what he had to do to avoid the "penalty of neglect."⁽¹⁵⁾ He procured a warrant, called a meeting of the inhabitants, and the plantation was organized, with William⁷ chosen one of the assessors. The tax was assessed and paid, that year and the next. In June, 1803, the western part of the plantation was incorporated as the town of Industry. William⁷ Allen, Capt. Peter West and Daniel Luce, Sr., were chosen as the selectmen. Capt. William Allen was elected town clerk, which office he held for two years.

Before this, disputes between the Plymouth Proprietors and the settlers had flared into fights. Tumultuous meetings had been held

(13) *William Allen's Diary*

(14) *Ibid*

(15) *Ibid*

because the court had established the proprietors' title to large tracts of land on the Kennebec. Many believed they had no right to these lands which the settlers had worked with the expectation of buying for a small price under the aegis of the state.

When the proprietors won a judgement in their favor, they exacted hard terms. Many settlers would not, often could not, pay the higher price. The legislature then appointed a committee to "view the land and appraise for each settler a lot of 100 acres."

But the committee was biased. It was composed of Peleg Coffin, Treas. of State; Hon. Elijah Brigham, Judge of Court; and Colonel Thomas Dwight. All three men were "high-toned Federalists" who had no sympathy for the settlers whom they considered trespassers.

The committee went to Augusta in October, 1802, and put up at Thomas' Tavern on the East side of the Sandy River, where they fared royally. The settlers on the disputed lands were notified to appear in Augusta to "enter into a submission to abide the decision the committee should make as to conditions of holding the lands." (16) But the committee did little investigating. They had seen fertile gardens near the Kennebec and had received glowing descriptions of the settlers' lands from the agents. The committee members never bothered to look as far as Industry, where they could have seen for themselves the stony lands, roads little more than trails, and evidence of poverty everywhere. If their investigations had been more thorough, their assessments certainly would have been fairer.

William⁷ Allen was at school at Hallowell. He waited a week for the crowd of settlers, some of whom had come from forty miles away, to thin out. Then he persuaded a schoolboy to take him across the river in a canoe and he walked up the east side of the river to Augusta, because he had no money to pay toll to cross the bridge. Although the crowds had lessened, William⁷ still had to wait his turn to appear before Charles Vaughan, Esq., agent for the proprietors.

William's claim was disputed as the committee said he had not been of age a year ago when the resolve was passed providing for settlers who had been on the land a year. William argued that he

had been in possession more than a year and had already built a barn. The committee debated so long about William's eligibility that, when they finally decided he had a right to be heard, William⁷ had to leave. He signed the submission without making any explanation of his claims, bitterly noting that the proprietors had an efficient agent and the best lawyers in Augusta to protect their rights, while he had no one. Leaving the Tavern, he saw a huge roast of beef with all its accompaniments on the table, but he could not have any because he had no money for a dinner. For a cent, he bought a big cracker and munched that as he walked back to Hallowell.

The settlers were appalled by the results of the appraisal. The state had been charging twenty-five to fifty cents an acre, but the committee appraised the lots in Industry at a dollar to two dollars and a quarter an acre, plus thirteen months interest and two dollars for the deed, all to be paid in specie, in Boston before June 1, 1804.

Thirty settlers entered into submission to have their lands appraised, but only ten could raise the money by their own resources; ten others borrowed money from friends who held the land for security; and the other ten gave up, abandoning the results of many months hard labor. William sold his oxen and all the corn and grain which he had. Then he borrowed \$10 from a friend in Winthrop. He had to pay \$2 to send the money to Boston so his lot, for which he had expected to pay \$50, cost him \$207.

As soon as the spring work on his father's farm was done, William had gone to work in earnest on his own acres. He arranged to board at home, his mother consenting to do his cooking, washing and mending while he furnished the provisions. He soon managed to buy a good cow, so the family was no longer stinted to a teacupful of milk to a meal.

William⁷ worked long hours clearing eight acres which he planted to corn, wheat and rye. He borrowed his father's oxen to harrow in his grain and then spent a long day with a hoe, covering the seed which the harrow had missed. He was very proud of his field which "showed not a weed, bush, nor stump." His harvest was good and much of it was sold for seed, thereby bringing top prices.

(16) Hatch, *History of Industry*

This helped to counteract the results of the submission and William⁷ worked harder than ever to improve his acreage. He already had a barn and he now built a roomy two storied house in anticipation of his marriage to Hannah Titcomb.

At seventeen, Hannah was attractive, bright, "well versed in domestic arts and her piety was unexcelled."⁽¹⁷⁾ William⁷, now twenty-eight, had known her most of her life, but he had not dared to ask for her hand until he had established a well-deserved reputation for industry, self-reliance and prudence.

A desire to please and impress his bride had overcome William's⁷ customary prudence, for he built his house too large and exhausted his cash, except for \$50 which he kept for winter stores and a few articles necessary to begin housekeeping. This was spent in a month. William abhorred debt, so he took a school for three months: "\$20 a month and board around." As that was very good pay, he hired his brother-in-law, Joseph, to care for the farm, and "get up wood and cedar for fences." His school was seven miles from home, but he walked home each Friday night and back very early on Monday.

Cash expenses for the year were \$128. Hannah made butter and cheese for their table, and some to spare. The house was cold and they lacked many niceties, but they were young, healthy and used to hard work. The next year was easier and each succeeding year they prospered.

William⁷ continued to teach from time to time in Farmington and Norridgewock and he was assistant principal of the Hallowell Academy. With the principal, William Kinney, he wrote an arithmetic which was the approved text for Maine schools for thirty years. His five children all received good educations and three of his four sons graduated from Bowdoin.

Neither did he neglect his civic duty, serving as town clerk, chairman of the board of selectmen and Justice to the Court of Common Pleas, while he lived in Industry, and helping to draft the constitution for the state of Maine. He was also an astute business man, "diligent in all his business dealings, prudent with his expenses and judicious in his investments."⁽¹⁸⁾ He was president of the Skowhegan Bank and it prospered under his guidance.

(17) Hatch, *History of Industry*

(18) *Maine Historical Society Series 2 Vol. III, Portland, Documents, History 1884*
Hoyt, Fogg & Donahue.

William⁷ was also a historian, compiling a geneology of the Allen family, a *History of Industry*, a *History of Norridgewock*, many articles about Maine and, in his old age, reminiscences of his long eventful life.

The barefoot boy from Martha's Vineyard had become an important citizen of Maine. He and Hannah were greatly respected.

William⁷ had always been generous and charitable, contributing liberally to various institutions of learning and to the Methodist Church of which he was a devout member. As long as he lived, his house was a home for itinerant ministers. He had provided funds to help his brother Harrison⁷ through Bowdoin and to complete his ministerial studies.

(Harrison became a missionary to the Choctaws and died at Eliot, Mississippi, after living three years with the Indians.)

Their brother Bartlett⁷ also left Maine. He had married Lucy Fairbanks of Winthrop and they had three children, when Mrs. Allen died in 1820. Bartlett⁷, like all the Allens, was civic minded and he had served as Town Clerk of Industry for seven years and on the Board of Selectmen for eight. After Lucy's death, he married Priscilla Dexter of Tisbury. Their son Charles Dexter was born in July, 1822.

The following spring, Bartlett⁷ sold his farm and returned to Martha's Vineyard. He settled in Holmes Hole and went coasting for some years. Then he piloted vessels the entire length of the New England coast. His services were much in demand for he was a skillful seaman and was completely reliable. As he had done in Industry, he held many town offices in Tisbury, serving until advanced age prevented.

James⁷, the youngest of William⁷ Allen's brothers, married Naomi Sylvester of Norridgewock. They moved to Bangor in 1825, and James⁷ became Surveyor General of Lumber. After Naomi's death, James⁷ married Elizabeth Mills.

William⁶ and Love had five daughters, one of whom died in infancy. Deborah married the Rev. Thomas Merrill, pastor of the Baptist Church in Prospect, Maine.

Jane, who remained on the Vineyard with her grandparents when the Allens moved to Maine, married John Robinson of Naushon Island. Her twin sister, Love, died in infancy so, as was

the custom, the next baby, born in 1790, was also named Love. She survived the rigors of life in New Vineyard and Industry and married George Gowen.

Clementine, the youngest of the family married Dr. John Cook and went to New Sharon to live.

The remaining member of the family was John⁷ who became the famous evangelist known as "Camp Meeting John Allen."

John⁷, fifth son of William⁶ and Love Allen was born in March, 1795. He was a handsome, bright child, small of stature, but uncommonly vigorous and full of fun. This, coupled with his excellence in sports, made him very popular.

With his brothers and sisters, he was taught religion and English grammar by his mother. Occasionally, there were school sessions held in a log cabin, or a barn, within a few miles of the Allen home and all the children would attend for a few weeks. A maiden lady, Dependence Luce, was John's first teacher and it is well that he did not have to depend solely on her instruction for it was limited to the teaching of the alphabet and a few easy words with their definitions. But some of the local teachers were more talented and the boys went to Farmington Academy for short periods, so all the Allens received enough instruction to become teachers themselves.

While still a small boy, John⁷ sold some watermelons that he had raised along the edge of the family garden. One customer offered him a shiny silver dollar for his purchase - his first silver dollar - but, alas, it was counterfeit. However, he was not often bested in his business deals and he earned enough to buy a completely new outfit. To a boy who had worn nothing but hand-me-downs all his life, this was momentous. Good looking and bold, John⁷ fairly strutted in his first suit of gray clothes, felt hat and thick shoes.

William⁶ and Love were determined that their children should have the best education possible. They taught them constantly, by precept and example, but they also sought to supplement that teaching.

When John⁷ was about seventeen, he and his brother Harrison⁷ were sent to Farmington Academy, at that time headed by an eccentric Scotchman, Rev. James Hall. Preceptor Hall reported to Mr. Allen, "Harry is studious and will make a scholar, but as for

John; you will never make much of him, he is so full of the devil." However, John⁷ obtained a certificate to teach district school.

John⁷ never doubted his physical strength, but he wasn't sure of his ability to teach school, so he agreed to teach in Prospect, Waldo County, on trial for one month. He taught the same school for three years and was asked to stay another.

This was a period in which school discipline was largely enforced by brute strength. John⁷, with a compact, muscular frame, hardened by physical labor, wrestling and other sports, excelled in this. When one of his older pupils caused a disturbance in the classroom John⁷ forcibly evicted him and would not allow him to return. The pupil's father came to school to protest, but John⁷ would not admit him, so the man drove twenty miles to hire a lawyer to "prosecute Allen." The lawyer advised against prosecution and suggested, "get a better teacher next year." But John⁷ was considered a first class teacher and the people of the district approved his handling of the recalcitrant pupil and employed Mr. Allen for the next year with increased pay.

In this same school, John⁷ was challenged not only by the larger boys, but also by the older girls. One of these, called to the master's desk to confess that she had disobeyed and then lied about it, refused to admit her guilt. Mr. Allen picked up his ferrule to strike her hand, but her older and very much larger sister hurtled down the aisle to intervene. John ordered her to sit down, the younger girl apologized, and classes were continued.

Thereafter, John frequently heard rumors of "what would have happened to the schoolmaster if he'd hit my sister." A short time later, John⁷ went to board at the house where the older girl worked. Idly, he asked, "What would you have done if I had struck your sister?" "Tackled you," was the prompt reply. John said he'd like to know which of them was the stronger and the girl agreed to a wrestling match. The stalwart country girl expected an easy victory over the little schoolmaster, but she was defeated. Two quick moves and she fell like a log across a chair, splitting it to pieces. Allen paid for the chair and the girl wisely decided to stop boasting about her prowess.

At nineteen, John⁷ had been apprenticed to a fuller (clothier) and worked at his trade between school terms. John's⁷ master was a skillful fuller, but occasionally became intemperate, and John⁷

began to drink, smoke and curse. He became reckless and was well on his way to ruin, though frequently tormented by thoughts of his gentle mother and upright father.

In 1820, John⁷ married Annah S. Hersey of Farmington. She was a fine, intelligent woman and a great help to her husband. They had a pleasant home in which they brought up their son and three daughters, all of whom became respected and honored citizens.

A few years after his marriage, John heard a temperance lecture which persuaded him to give up intoxicating liquors and he "signed the pledge". Soon after that, he heard Dr. Hiscock say that a man could not be temperate who was a slave to tobacco. John⁷ emptied his mouth and his pockets of the "filthy weed" and ever after abstained and worked earnestly to get others to do so.

About that time, out of sheer curiosity, John⁷ attended a camp meeting at Industry. The meeting was held on forested land belonging to Capt. Thompson. In a clearing, a rude preacher's stand had been constructed of poles and unplanned boards and in front of it were rows of rough planks resting on logs for the congregation. Beyond these were cotton cloth tents which served as dining room and sleeping quarters. The grove resounded daily to earnest preaching, ardent prayers and hearty singing. John⁷ became convinced that he must repent and reform. Upon invitation, he went to the altar and sought pardon. He grew extremely distressed, but finally became calmer and, filled with rapture, he rushed up the aisle, "leaping and praising God."

The day after that camp meeting, John⁷ met a fellow who had borne him a grudge for a long time. He had heard of John's conversion and planned revenge.

"Look-a-here, John Allen, you licked me once and now I'm going to pay you for it. You're pious now and can't fight." John gazed steadily at the threatening face and brandishing fists and then calmly replied,

"Daniel, keep back; John Allen is pious now, but he is liable to backslide." Daniel, remembering John's brawn from earlier chastisements, forebore to tempt him.

However, John's change was complete and lasting. He devoted the rest of his life to telling what great things the Lord had done

for him. He visited his neighbors, prayed with them, and exhorted them to seek the Lord. He established prayer meetings at his own home which soon overflowed. The meetings were moved to the Congregational Church in the village. This was the site of a protracted meeting, "the most extensive revival ever witnessed." Most of the converts joined Baptist or Congregational Churches, but John⁷ became a firm believer in the "Wesleyan doctrine of Christian perfection."

The following year (1826) John received his exhorter's license and began his work as a minister, discharging his duties faithfully and well. He bought a horse cheap "because it was so ugly that it upset carriages." Then he sang hymns to the horse until she became docile and he drove her for thirteen years over his large circuit. He attended 376 camp meetings and was widely known as "Camp Meeting John." His religious work often took him away from home when his presence was sorely needed. Annah rejoiced in the reform of his evil habits, but was often sorely tried by his extravagant zeal. However, she did not complain, but simply added many of John's obligations to her already full schedule.

She was pleased when John was admitted to the Methodist Episcopal Conference. She was proud when he stood in the pulpit clad in his black suit, with black tie and white cravat. He was short, but he stood erect with a commanding air and his sermons were forceful and interesting.

The year Augusta was born (1831), John's mother died in Industry. John mourned for the anguish he had caused her while he sowed his wild oats and rejoiced that she had lived to see him reform, accept Christ and establish a Christian home.

In 1875, Annah died and the next year John⁷ married Mrs. Sarah Ann Fellows.

Soon afterwards, he was appointed chaplain of the Maine State Legislature where his reputation for wit then came to the fore. One day he prayed thus: "Oh, Lord enable them to condense and to be able to stop when they get through."

Sarah Ann died in April, 1881. John⁷ remained at home until October, 1886, when in a disastrous fire, he lost two houses, all his household goods, private papers, etc.. He disposed of his real estate and went to Boston to live with his daughter, Mrs. Lothrop.

The following August (1887) John⁷ left Boston to attend a camp meeting at Epping, N. H. He was carried past his station, so he changed his plans and went on to East Livermore. There he took part in a camp meeting for two days, but died late the second afternoon. Between three and four thousand people attended his funeral service on September 2, 1887.

Another John Allen Family

James² Allen's son, John³, was a wealthy man, a large land holder and a speculator. He was a Colonel in the Island Militia and High Sheriff of the county from 1714 to 1733. His wife was Margaret Homes, oldest daughter of Rev. William Homes. She was described as a "blooming damsel of twenty, recently from Ireland, when Major Allen, thirty-three, became enamored."⁽¹⁾ They had thirteen children.

The youngest son, Jonathan⁴, was a gentleman farmer in Chilmark who married Deborah Gardner of Nantucket. He was a Harvard graduate and had a good legal education, but he also engaged in maritime activities and was an excellent farmer. He provided well for his family, but he died when Frederick,⁵ the youngest of his nine children, was three.

Deprived of a college education, Fred⁵ studied with his brother, Homes, and with Dr. Allen Mayhew. He attended Hingham Academy, studied law for two years with Homes and then, as a student, entered the offices of Benjamin Whitman, Esquire, a leading advocate of Plymouth Colony, at Hanover, Mass.

A couple of years later he moved to Boston with Mr. Whitman. A few months in the city, brought him into contact with the leading lawyers of the day and were of great advantage to him.

In 1805, he moved to Maine, settling first in Waldoboro. Two years later, he became a partner of Nathan Bridge and moved to Gardiner, where he became an eminent lawyer of Kennebec County. In 1812, he married Hannah B. Whipple and they had a daughter, Clarissa⁶ and a son, Henry⁶

Frederick's brothers, Henry⁵ and Jonathan⁵, were mariners and Homes,⁵ a lawyer in Barnstable, but Tristram⁵ remained on the farm.

(1) *Geneology of the Allen Family in Maine*, Thomaston Public Library.



ALLEN FARMHOUSE
SOUTH ROAD, CHILMARK

Now owned by Clarissa Allen, this house is somewhat south of original homestead, but contains much lumber from earlier house.

When Henry⁶ became a young man, he came to Chilmark and lived in the Allen homestead⁽²⁾ on the South Road with his grandfather and his great aunt and great uncle.

Henry⁶ married Maude Luce and their children were Frederick Roger,⁷ 1892, and Alice Wales.⁷ Henry⁶ farmed the acres bordering the Atlantic and, like his forebears, served his town as selectman and assessor for many, many years.

His son, called Roger,⁷ was an expert carpenter and contractor and he, too, was selectman and assessor, succeeding his father and bringing their total years of service to eighty. He married Catherine (Bierne) Tilton and had one daughter, Clarissa, the present owner of the Allen farm on the South Road.

Joshua Allen's Diary 1817 - 1825

Joshua Allen's father was Zebulon, son of James and brother of William. He had moved to Farmington about 1800 and then to Industry in 1818. Joshua had a younger brother, Horace, and four sisters. In his teens, Joshua began a diary which, with occasional lapses of a year or more, he kept until 1855. The principal entries are the weather, some marriages and deaths, and a few ship arrivals and departures. However, now and then an item shows that he was interested in national and international affairs and cognizant of them.

Joshua's⁷ diary begins on January 1, 1817, but the first entry of interest is on May thirteenth:

"This day expected to depart for the District of Maine - contrary wind prevented." Then on May twenty second: "This day wind being favorable, we left Homes Hole in the sloop *Experiment*, Capt. William Bradlee of Falmouth, Cape Cod. Sailed as far as Nantucket." And May twenty-fourth: "At noon left Nantucket with favorable wind." Two days later: "This morning at sunrise came to anchor under Pond Island, one mile within Seguin. At twelve o'clock a light breeze sprang up from the south

(2) The original Allen house had been built in a field a considerable distance back of this one, but this was built from parts of the first house.

when we weighed anchor and stood upriver and arrived at Gardiner about seven P.M."

"May 27 - Took land passage for Farmington. Found the season uncommonly fine and vegetation flourishing.

"June 6 (at Industry) Very warm. This afternoon heavy showers of rain. Our goods arriving from Gardiner, commenced housekeeping this day." Again daily entries are terse weather reports, but it is interesting to note that weather entries at Martha's Vineyard always noted wind direction and force, while in Maine the wind is not mentioned, just the sun or rain - or snow.

"October 30 - Yesterday the dwelling house of Capt. Jabez Norton in New Vineyard was consumed by fire. Another will soon be erected by volunteers." In April, 1820, he writes,

"Have been informed that the schooner *Quaker*, Capt. Leonard Jernegan of Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, was upset on March 5 when on passage from Boston for Chesapeake and of 48 persons on board 46 perished including Capt. Jernegan.

"Agreeable to previous arrangement the question relating to the separation of Maine from Massachusetts was on part of people of Maine determined in affirmation on the 26 of July. Delegates from several towns met in convention at Portland in October and framed a constitution which was accepted by the people in December. A petition was then drawn up and presented to general governor of U. S. praying for admission into the Union on an equal footing with the other states. After much delay Maine was declared an independent state by an act of March 4, 1820. At annual meeting on first Monday in April the Hon. William King of Bath was chosen governor." The last day of April, he wrote:

"Warm. Understand that the wife of Capt. Leonard Jernegan died about the same time with her husband, leaving 4 children." Few items were recorded for the next two years and none in 1823. In February, 1824, he records a severe snowstorm and adds:

"During month of Jan. the dwelling house of Herbert Boardman, Esq., in the town of New Vineyard was consumed by fire. The family narrowly escaped without being able to save much." The following November:

"Charles G. Butler, son of Mrs. Winthrop B. of this town was kicked on the head by a horse and survived but a few hours. He was their oldest child, aged 17." November 27, 1824 was cool and pleasant. Presidential election.

"By returns of votes for elector of president and vice-president it appears that in N. E. votes were all for John Q. Adams, the middle states divided between Adams, Jackson and Crawford, the southern principally for Jackson and Clay - probably there will be no choice by the people." The last of January Joshua wrote:

"It appears that a choice of president will not be effected by the people or electors. Of course the right will devolve on the two houses of Congress. General Jackson is the highest candidate: Jackson 99, Adams 87, Crawford 40, Clay 37.

"Feb. 20 - The Congress of the U. S. voting by states (each state having one vote) have chosen John Q. Adams president having 13 votes of 24."

The rest of the diary is sketchy, with many lapses, and is, in any case beyond the limits of this account.

VI BENSON

According to the census of 1790, Benjamin Benson and his family were living in Holmes Hole. His wife was the former Mary Chamberlain and they had four sons and four daughters.

Their oldest son, George², married Margaret Manter in May 1789 and their son George³ was born a year later. Then in 1791, the young family became pioneer settlers of New Vineyard, where five more children were born.

Mr. Benson built and operated a mill on a small stream near his house.

His youngest brother, Matthew, acquired Lot No. 25 in Industry and kept a large apiary there. He constantly replenished his hives by hunting wild honey bees, which abounded in the territory. In later life, Matthew moved to Madison. No further records of this family could be found.

VII BOARDMAN

William¹ and Frances Boardman came to America in 1638, settling in Cambridge, where he pursued his trade as a tailor. He had nine children, of whom Aaron² was the fourth. Aaron² and his wife, Mary, had seven children, the second being Moses³, who married Abigail Hastings. Their son, Andrew⁴, graduated from Harvard in 1737 and became a Congregational clergyman.

He was ordained in the church in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, in 1746, and served there until his death in 1776. He married Katherine Allen, the daughter of Sylvanus and Jane (Homes) Allen and granddaughter of the Rev. William Homes, the second pastor of the Chilmark Church, whom he succeeded.

The Boardman farm was stony and barren, but they eked out a living for their family of nine children, and provided them with better than average educations.

In 1776, Andrew⁴ contracted small pox and died. The youngest child, Jane⁵, was then about nine years old. Four years later, Mrs. Boardman married Shubael Cottle, a miller and innholder at Chickemmo. They moved to Industry, where he was justice of the local court for several years, returning to Martha's Vineyard in 1800, two years before Mrs. Cottle's death.

But the Boardmans were rooted in Maine because Sylvanus, the third son, had been a pioneer, settling in Livermore with his friends in 1788,⁽¹⁾ and he was followed by his younger brothers, Walter⁵ and Herbert⁵, and their sister, Jane⁵.

In April, 1792, the schooner *Snubbett*, Captain Sarson Butler, left the Vineyard for the Kennebec River. She was heavily laden with household goods, tools and livestock, including fifteen choice sheep, belonging to the passengers who were about to become settlers of the Sandy River Valley. Among them were Herbert and Walter Boardman, Ephraim Gould Butler and his cousin Henry, Nathan and Samuel Daggett, David and Wendall Davis, Asa Merry, Joseph Smith, and their families.

Near the mouth of the Kennebec River, the *Snubbett* ran into a

fierce northeast snowstorm and wallowed mightily in the heavy seas. Captain Butler, seeking to lessen the peril of his ship and its passengers and crew, ordered the load on deck overboard.

Herbert Boardman objected. He begged the captain to allow his sheep to remain on the deck, stressing how valuable they would be to the new settlement. He became almost tearful in his entreaties and his persistence nettled Capt. Butler who curtly ordered,

"Mate, cut the lines and let Boardman's sheep go to hell."

The valiant *Snubbett* handled better with her lightened load and berthed in Hallowell, minus some of her cargo, but with no loss of life.

The Boardmans stayed in Farmington for a few years, but on October 10, 1795, Tristram Daggett deeded to Herbert Boardman, "for forty pounds English", a hundred acres of land at the base of what is now Boardman Mountain in New Vineyard. A new road was cut from Daniel Collins' to Boardman's purchase and, in December, he moved his family by ox sled from the river settlement.

His was the first team to pass over the new road, but William Allen and his young brother, hurrying to deliver some medicine to James Manter, who was very ill with "cold fever",⁽²⁾ overtook the slowmoving oxen and went on ahead.

The Boardman farm became one of the largest and best in town, with a comfortably furnished house and well-tended fields.

Mr. Boardman was a blacksmith by trade, but most of his business was as magistrate. He was a man of extraordinary ability, somewhat eccentric, but generous and hospitable.

On New Year's day, 1824, his house and all its contents were destroyed by fire, but he promptly built another, where he spent the rest of his life.

Herbert's⁵ brother, Walter⁵, had settled in Industry. Their sister, Jane⁵ married Sarson Chase, a farmer from Tisbury, and they chose Livermore as their new home. Jane, Mayhew, Sarson and Mary were born there.

(1) See "Scattered Settlements," p. 25

(2) A virulent disease, similar to influenza, which often became epidemic, causing many deaths.

VIII
BUTLER
JOHN BUTLER BRANCH

Nicholas¹ Butler emigrated from Eastwell, County Kent, England, in 1636, with three children and five servants. He settled in Dorchester, Mass., but about 1651, moved to Edgartown on Martha's Vineyard. At the time, he was in his middle fifties and above average socially, which probably accounted for his immediate prominence in his new home, where he was repeatedly elected magistrate. In all records he is called "Mr. Butler," a mark of distinction accorded only to him, John Bland and the two Mayhews.

Nicholas¹ was a large landowner. His home lot and adjoining meadows comprised about twenty acres of choice lands and he owned meadows, uplands and "thach lots" totaling a hundred acres or more, besides having "full Commonage and a Six and twentyth part of fish and whale."⁽¹⁾

Nicholas married Mary Cotterell, who died in 1623. He then married Joyce Baker. Only children of this second marriage survived.⁽²⁾

John, the first child of Nicholas and Joyce was born on Jan. 2, 1624, in Kent, England, and it was from him that all the Butlers on Martha's Vineyard descend. His brother Henry, born a year later, was graduated from Harvard, became a teacher and returned to England. Their sister Lydia married John Minot of Dorchester and died at thirty-nine. Another brother, Thomas, lived less than a month.

John² Butler married Mary Lynde of Charlestown. With their baby son, John³, they moved to Martha's Vineyard where John² owned land to the north of his father's homelot. This was in 1652 and in 1658 John² died, leaving his widow with five children: eight year old John³, his brothers Thomas³, and Joseph³, and sisters Mary and the new born Hannah. After a short while, Mrs. Butler

(1) Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard*, Vol. II, Edg. p. 55.

(2) Nicholas had three daughters by his first wife, Mary Cotterell, but all died in infancy. Banks, *Vol. III, Butler*, p. 47.

married William Weeks. Both girls were married young, Mary to Simon Athearn and Hannah to James Chadwick.

John's³ descendants were numerous, Thomas's³ but a few score and Joseph³ had none. They were all owners of considerable property, and important citizens in their communities. John³ lived on Great Neck and Joseph³ also lived in Edgartown, but Thomas³ bought many huge tracts of land at Chickemmo, establishing his home near Old House Pond.

John³, who was called "gentleman and captain" in the island records⁽³⁾, married Priscilla, daughter of Nicholas Norton, the founder of the Vineyard Nortons and a man of great importance. John³, too, was a leading citizen in Edgartown, living on a large farm at Great Neck. In general, the Butlers were landowners but, like most island families, they also produced a good many mariners. John³ and Priscilla had twelve children, nine of whom were sons. Six were farmers, one a tanner and two mariners.

Their seventh son, Simeon⁴, was a tanner, living at Farm Neck. Like his predecessors, he was a man of importance in the community and a representative to the Great and General Court in 1732. He married Hannah Cheney of Roxbury, and they had nine children. The sons all learned the tanning trade; Elijah⁵, the eldest had a tannery at Eastville while Thomas⁵ and Ebenezer⁵ carried on their father's business and inherited all his land at Farm Neck after 1750.

At the close of the eighteenth century, Thomas's⁵ son, William⁶, was the sole owner and almost sole occupant, of the territory now covered by the settlement of Oak Bluffs. William⁶ farmed the ancestral acres and taught in the local school, but he found time to keep a journal in which most items dealt with farm problems like this one in the spring of 1792:

"Hides should be well limed to get off fine short hair," and a later entry which illustrated the island farmer's need for more land, one of the chief causes of the migrations to Maine:

"Washing sheep at Squibnocket, there was difficulty between Moses Lumbert and Zach Norton. Lumbert and J. Stewart held rights of Esq. John Allen on Squibnocket for number of sheep. Appeared to be about 200 pastured in the Esq.'s place on John

(3) Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard*, Vol. III p. 98

Coffin's Right. Nearly half had been out of their pasture into Zach's and other pastures during the whole spring. Norton said he should have compensation for keeping sheep - Lumbert said (there was) no order on Squibnocket and (we) should not compensate for eating his (Norton's) grass. If Esq. Allen has taken in more sheep than his land will keep he ought to reimburse for as many as should appear to be over what the land would keep."

Spring was early that year and William⁶ was hard pressed to keep up with it. Nevertheless, he made three entries in his journal which showed that his thoughts were not confined to the Vineyard. On March twenty-first, he noted, "the adjournment of the Proprietors of Sandy River, meeting at Captain Young's." A few days later, he wrote:

"Esquire Norton arrives from Sandy River with a packet of letters for the Vineyarders whose relatives had already moved downeast."

Then, in May, he notes, "Nabby Pease arrived from Sandy River." Despite his interest in these matters, William⁶ did not move to Maine, but several of his cousins did.

Ebenezer⁶ went to Norridgewock, Maine, about 1792, but he returned to Edgartown in 1820. His brother, Benjamin⁶, settled in Farmington, but later moved to Avon, where he died in 1828. He and his wife Amy (Daggett), had thirteen children.

Another brother, Ephraim Gould⁶, who was married to Love Sherman Pease, was a mariner. He was a skillful pilot, sailed as mate on a whaleship from Nantucket, and served in both land and naval services during the Revolution.

After the war, he drew a lot of land in New Vineyard. In company with his cousin Henry and eight other Vineyard families, he sailed from Holmes Hole, in April 1792, with Captain Sarson Butler aboard the schooner *Snubbett*.⁽⁴⁾

The Ephraim⁶ Butlers and their five children lived at the Sandy River Plantation (Farmington) for about a year. After Abigail was born, they moved to the unbroken wilderness of New Vineyard, which later became Industry. Here William was born, bringing the family to nine. About eight years later, Ephraim⁶ bought Leander

(4) See Scattered Settlements p. 25

Daggett's farm where the family lived until 1806, when they moved to the west side of the river.

Ephraim Gould's⁶ uncle, Elijah⁵, "a tanner and a gentleman", married Thankful Smith on April 14, 1737. They had eight children, three of whom were boys who grew up on Farm Neck. Elijah⁵ provided well for his family, working at his trade as a tanner until his death on April 5, 1789.

Before this time, all his children were married. Elizabeth had moved to Hudson, N.Y., with her husband, Lemuel Jenkins; Thankful, who was married to Samuel Pease of Connecticut, had gone to Glastonbury; and Zebulon had moved to Nantucket, the home of his wife, Ann Starbuck. The rest remained on Martha's Vineyard.

In 1790, Elijah's⁵ oldest son and namesake, also a tanner, decided to move to Maine. In addition to his wife, Jane (Kelley) and their eight children, Elijah's⁶ widowed mother made the tedious journey by boat and ox cart from Martha's Vineyard to the Sandy River Valley. Elijah⁶ settled with his family in Farmington and there erected a tannery (1805) where he resumed his trade.

Mrs. Butler was seventy-three and very, very homesick. She longed to see her old friends and the familiar sights of the Vineyard, but she never returned. Until her death in New Vineyard in 1797, she lived part of the time with Elijah⁶ and part of the time with his brother, Henry⁶, who moved to New Vineyard in 1792.

Elijah⁵ and Thankful's three young daughters soon followed their brothers to Maine. Mary and her husband, James Manter, a husbandman, moved to Industry in 1793. Three years later, Abigail and Joseph Smith made the same move, followed by Deborah and her husband, Silas Daggett in 1806. Silas was town clerk in Industry in 1809, but he was a master mariner and it is thought that he returned to Martha's Vineyard for some time, although he died in Farmington.

Elijah's⁶ oldest son, Sarson⁷, went to sea and became a master mariner. In the schooner *Snubbett*, he sailed time and again to Hallowell, Bath, or Wiscasset, carrying Vineyard families toward their new homes in the Maine wilderness.

Then he and his wife, Susanna (Young), decided to move to New Vineyard where Sarson⁷ farmed for several years. But he was discontented away from the sea so, in March 1811, he moved his family, now increased to twelve, to Hallowell and resumed his seafaring.

Sarson's⁷ oldest son was Henry Young⁸ who married Naomi Luce, daughter of David and Elizabeth of Industry. At the time of his marriage, Henry⁸ was farming in New Vineyard. Later, he moved to Hallowell where he kept a public house for many years. At his death, Naomi married Capt. Shubael West of Hallowell, son of Capt. Peter and Hannah (Cottle) West of Industry. The Butlers had a daughter, Susan⁹, who married John Hutchinson of New Sharon. She had two brothers, Henry Young⁹ and Israel⁹, both of whom were lost at sea.

Elijah's⁶ brother, Henry⁶, was a farmer, as well as a tanner and a currier, and he built a tannery on a small stream not far from his house. Before he settled in Maine, he had held a commission as lieutenant in the militia. Family tradition says that he was commissioned by General Washington as an officer in the Sea Coast Defense of Martha's Vineyard, during the Revolution. Henry⁶ and his wife Mehitabel (Norton), the parents of ten children, were cared for in their old age by their youngest son, Elijah⁷, who assumed management of the farm and provided a comfortable home for his parents. (Later he moved to Lexington and then to Wisconsin.)

Elijah⁷ had ten brothers and sisters. Peter⁷, the oldest was a farmer and a magistrate. He married Rhoda Merry who had moved to New Vineyard from Tisbury in 1794. She died in July, 1827, and two years later, Peter⁷ married Mrs. Catherine E. Clark, relict of Jacob Clark.

A younger brother, Josiah⁷, married Lydia Norton, daughter of Cornelius who had moved to Industry in 1794. They had ten children, four born in New Vineyard and six in Industry, where Josiah⁷ built a two-story frame house on the Lowell Strip, about 1805.

A custom of the times was to "name the frame" after it had been raised and so one of Josiah's⁷ neighbors stood on his porch and declaimed:

"Some build large and some build small,
But Josiah Butler beats them all."

Josiah⁷ served as town clerk for four years and was re-elected to the board of selectmen eight times. In 1820, he sold his farm to Cornelius Davis, reserving a small part of the south end of the lot, where he built a one story house. Later he moved to Norridgewock where he died at an advanced age.

The next brother, John⁷, married Betsey Lemon of Lyons, New York, where they made their home.

Henry⁷ had married Lucinda Daggett, daughter of Elijah and Peggy (Smith) Daggett, who had migrated to Industry before 1799. Henry farmed several locations in New Vineyard, the last one at Talcott's Corner. He died in Boston at seventy-four, but his wife died in New Vineyard and they are both buried in the cemetery, near Talcott's Corner.

Asa's⁷ wife was Sarah Daggett, and Joseph⁷ married Sarah Norton. They moved to Stark and settled on the south side of the Sandy River. Joseph⁷ was not a good farmer and his wife was delicate and artistic, rather than sturdy and practical, so they did not fare very well. They had three daughters, and a son who served in the Union Army in the Civil War.

Asa⁷ and his brothers were great, great, great, great grandsons of the original Nicholas¹. Three grandsons one generation nearer to Nicholas¹ were Christopher⁶, son of John⁵ and Jedidah (Beetle) Butler; Solomon⁶, son of Lemuel⁵ and Hannah (Athearn) Butler; and John⁶, son of John⁵ and Anna (Dunham) Butler.

Christopher⁶ had two sisters and two brothers. When the younger brother was two, their father died. A year later, his widow remarried and Christopher⁶, at fifteen, shipped aboard a whaler, sailing two voyages to Davis Straits.

He wed Lydia Luce and they had one son and four daughters. They moved to Union, Maine, where Christopher⁶ died of lung fever in January, 1821.

Solomon⁶ married Rebecca Allen in September, 1792, and they moved to Farmington. At Rebecca's death, Solomon married Polly Parker.

His cousin, John⁶, was married to Susanna Butler and they had seven children, all baptized September 22, 1805. The family later removed "to the eastern part of the country," an indefinite destination, but inconclusive reports suggest Maine.

BUTLER
THOMAS BUTLER BRANCH

Thomas³ Butler, a grandson of Nicholas¹, was left by his grandmother's will,

“ 1 iron pottage pot
an iron kettle
my bead, beadsted and
all furniture belonging to it
as it is in present use,
as 2 prs. blankets, 2 pillows, etc.” (1)

By present day standards, this doesn't seem much of a legacy, but Thomas³ very evidently did not need to rely on an inheritance. He married Jemima Daggett whose mother was Hannah Mayhew Daggett, the favorite daughter of Governor Mayhew.

Thomas³ bought great tracts of land in Chickemmoo, acquiring the first one from John Daggett in February, 1700. He bought another tract, from the same source, at Makonikey “where was a brick kiln.” He also bought many acres around Lambert's Cove, establishing his home near Old House Pond, with his four sons all located in the same vicinity. There seems to be no record of the eldest, Thomas⁴, except that he was living in 1727. Israel⁴ was a weaver, Daniel⁴ farmed and David⁴ was a carpenter.

David⁴ had fourteen children. The oldest son, Thomas⁵, was a carpenter at Chickemmoo. He married three times: first, Rebecca Butler, then, Abigail West, and lastly, Parnell Smith. His first wife's youngest child, Thomas⁶ married Mrs. Catherine (Daggett) Toothacre. In 1784, they moved to Dixmont, Maine, where her father had gone.

The first child of Abigail and Thomas⁵ was Jeruel⁶, who had thirteen brothers and sisters. Despite the large family, all the children had good educations and Jeruel⁶ became a master mariner in the merchant service. He was widely and favorably known and commanded almost unlimited credit in the ports along the Atlantic Coast.

In 1791, he married Susanna West, daughter of Captain Peter and Hannah (Cottle) West of Tisbury. Two years later they moved

to Maine with their infant daughter, Abigail. Jeruel⁶ settled his family in Farmington while he spent the summer and fall in New Vineyard, felling trees, clearing land, and building a loghouse. He stocked the latter with provisions for the winter but, before Mrs. Butler ever saw it, the house and its contents were completely destroyed by fire.

With the help of his neighbors, Jeruel⁶ built another house and had it ready for his family soon after William⁷ was born in November, 1794. The Butlers had eleven more children and Jeruel⁶ later built a two story house and a store nearby. He traded, farmed, manufactured potash, and made salt on Salter's Island at the mouth of the Kennebec.

At the close of the War of 1812, Captain Butler resumed his seafaring, sailing from Hallowell or Bath and trading the entire length of the eastern coast. Letters written to his wife from as close as Wiscasset and as far as Havana, Cuba, tell of his cargoes, of passengers, of gales and calms, and of meetings with their sons Peter⁷ and David⁷ who were trading from Charleston, S. C. Sometimes Jeruel⁶ would send a gift home by an acquaintance.

Detained at Bath in September, 1869, he sent salt home, writing, “The salt which I sent you by Lovejoy you will keep for your own use, letting Mrs. Roach have half a bushel. Mr. Roach is well and desires to be remembered.” (Captain William Roach was a neighbor of the Butlers.)

In November, off Hatteras, he wrote “It was dead calm and as warm as any weather we had last summer. The rays of the sun seemed to almost burn. On Wed. the tenth I made Cape Fear; it was the first land I saw after leaving Block Island.”

In December he wrote from Charleston: “Savannah remains sickly; about 16 white people die per day, I was there only 4 days and 51 new graves were made in that time.”

A week later from Savannah he sent home twenty Spanish dollars, explaining, “I did not send them because I thought you needed money, but as a token of my esteem.”

The next March he was robbed in Havana by two of his passengers who “had the appearance of a gentleman and conducted themselves as such during the whole passage.” These men offered to change his American bank bills into Spanish dollars and “having the fullest confidence in them, I counted out the

(1) Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard*, Vol. II, Edg. p. 57

money (\$310)." The men purported to sell him ninety-one bags of coffee, which were never delivered. Capt. Watts of Hallowell warned Capt. Butler that these men were "agents for the pirates who had absconded from New Orleans." Capt. Butler went to their lodging with officers and a search warrant but he could not locate the men. Later, he was taken to them and they forced him, at pistol point, to sign a release or die.

Jeruel wrote home:

"Business went well with me till this time, but since then I have been the most discouraged that I ever was. I wish I was at home, but hope I shall have the fortitude and wisdom to guide me in this hour of affliction I never before felt the need of friends so much to console me and soften my cares."

Off the Bahamas, in Feb. 1822, he met "a piratical craft" which came so close he could see the color of the crew's clothes. "I thought I was gone, hook and line, sure. However, I rounded to and fired my cannon into them, and as God would have it, they were afraid and bore round and stood off out of sight."

Early in March, 1822, Jeruel⁶ wrote: "I have had the yellow fever and have regained a reasonable degree of health, but my flesh is all gone." Again from Mobile: "At St. Domingo I wrote you 4 letters and sent you a journal of my voyage, whether they reached you or not I can not say. I am convinced I shall have a good voyage for I believe I have almost worried out the Devil and his imps."

The next month, he wrote: "I have not heard from you since I left home" and adds specific directions for mail to New York and also by packet "in case the first gets lost."

He arrived in Charleston, S. C., June 12, 1822, and "had the high satisfaction of finding my sons well and doing well. It is vain for me to attempt to express the satisfaction it gives me to see them again and to find them steady and prudent. I think they will come home with me, tho Peter's unwilling to leave his trade; but I do not think it will do for him to stay. We shall come home some better off than when we left and if I ever felt a degree of thankfulness, if my heart ever melted with love to Him who has preserved me thru many dangers, I think I now feel a full sense of the obligation that I owe my Preserver for the many blessings

bestowed on me and my sons. The boys look very pale and white but are smart as bees. Am much pleased to hear how well gentlemen of high standing here speak of them."

He reached Wiscasset March first, 1823, with a "sleigh load of articles" that he thought Susanna might need.

He wrote to her that Peter "has gone to Charleston, S. C., with a lot of English and Indian goods, valued at \$4000. He found friends in Boston who were willing to credit him to any amount he wished. He sailed the 18th of Feb. in the schooner *Maine*, Capt. Bunyoon I have concluded to run my vessel as a packet between Hallowell and Boston this season. I shall return to Boston in about 10 days and shall be in Hallowell as soon as the ice is out."

Possibly the Hallowell-Boston packet was not as profitable as he had hoped for Jeruel⁶ resumed his southern voyages the next year, and died of yellow fever in New Orleans in June, 1824, not quite fifty-four.

Three years later, his son Peter⁷, returned to New Vineyard from New Brunswick, where he had been engaged as a skilled ship's carpenter. He and his wife lived on the homestead with Peter's⁷ widowed mother until after the births of their first two children. Then Peter⁷ built a house nearby, where his family lived for five years, moving to Flagstaff in 1837.

After three years in that desolate spot, the Butlers moved to Industry and settled at West's Mills. In 1843, Peter⁷ was elected town clerk and he was re-elected for thirty-three consecutive years, until failing health forced him to decline another term.

In November, 1854, Peter⁷ was appointed postmaster at West's Mills which office he held for seven years.

In Industry, he employed his carpentry skills in making wheels, carts, sleds, or whatever the neighboring farmers might need. Greatly loved and respected by all who knew him, Peter⁷ died in May, 1877, aged 79.

His brother Charles was a ship's carpenter. He married Mary Catherine Burrell and moved to Troy, New York, where he died at an advanced age, leaving seven children.

Their brother, David, with his wife Charlotte (Hasty) and their five children, lived in Industry where he was a carpenter and a farmer.

IX COTTLE

The first Cottle who came to America was Edward¹, born about 1628 in Wiltshire, England. He settled in Salisbury on a neck of land called the Lion's Mouth, where he built "a sufficient house". This burned and he built a smaller one, which was destroyed by the Indians in 1668. He moved his family to Nantucket "hoping the Eastern parts might in time obtain a settled peace and that I might then Return to my inheritance again".

But, instead, he and his wife Judith, with their family now numbering eleven, went to "Mannamoiett" (Monomoy). On March 5, 1677, they were fined 40 shillings "for prophaning the Sabbath by quarreling" - with the alternative "to be whipt".⁽¹⁾

Then about 1680, the Cottles moved to Tisbury and Edward became prominent in town affairs. He was chosen on a committee to procure a new town charter in 1683, and as constable in 1689. He had been a fence viewer and was appointed to divide the proprietor's lands in 1688, and as a surveyor of highways in 1699.

In 1688 he bought from Thomas Mayhew twenty-five acres of land, the eastern half of the home lot of Josiah Standish.⁽²⁾ This he sold to his son John in 1700 and spent his declining years in Chilmark, probably with his son James, who owned land in the Keephighan district and at Chickemmoo adjoining Black Water Brook and bordering the Sound. In 1710, Edward was at least eighty-two and "grown aged".

One of Edward's great grandsons was Shubael⁴, only son of John³ and Mary (West) Cottle. He was born April 14, 1723 at Lambert's Cove where his father was a miller and a ferryman to Woods Hole (1741). Before 1790, Mr. Cottle moved to Chilmark where he died Aug. 21, 1793.

Shubael⁴ was a miller and an innholder at Chickemmoo. He was influential in town affairs and in the island's efforts to obtain adequate defense against the British. In 1776, Mr. Cottle was one of three men from Tisbury to join committee members from the other towns of the island to petition the General Court to grant

more men, arms and munitions for defense against the British. He was also one of the three representatives to present this petition to the General Court in Boston in June of that year. In September, they petitioned for ten whale boats "for use of the island garrisons". But at the end of 1776, only one company was left on the Vineyard; petitions were ignored and the Vineyard was left to its own devices. However, Vineyarders were a hardy and resourceful lot and they survived the hardships though their economy suffered drastically - one cause of the migrations to Maine.

(#32) Shubael⁴ and his wife Amy (Allen), mother of all his children, moved to Industry. They lived in Maine for some years and Mr. Cottle was Justice of the local court. Mrs. Cottle died in May, 1780 and Shubael married Mrs. Katherine (Allen) Boardman. The Cottles returned to Tisbury about 1800 and Katherine died two years later. Shubael's third wife was Mrs. Mary (Allen) Tilton-Allen, widow of Samuel Tilton and Robert Allen.

The Cottle's younger daughter, Susanna died when she was eleven. Her sister, Hannah, married Peter West in 1769 and migrated to Maine in 1791. Their brothers both remained on the island.

(#100) Edmund⁵ was a master mariner and trader who married Jemima Dunham. They had seven children. Jemima died in 1789 and Edmund⁵ married her youngest sister, Margaret, by whom he had five children.

(#103) Edmund's⁵ brother, Shubael⁵, was also a master mariner and was lost in a shipwreck, July 20, 1789. He had married Hepsibah Davis and they had five children, the oldest eleven at the time of her father's death.

(#115) Another great, great grandson of Edward¹ was Benjamin⁵, son of Seth⁴ and Abigail (Claghorn) Cottle. In 1787, he married Miriam Luce, the oldest daughter of Daniel Luce. Daniel had moved to Connecticut when Miriam was only five, but returned to Tisbury in 1782. In 1790, he moved his family to Industry and three years later, Benjamin⁵, Miriam and their two little girls followed. They settled in New Vineyard on a lot adjoining the Gore, but moved to Industry about 1796. Here four more daughters were born. Benjamin⁵ was a cordwainer and a farmer. He was a small man, quick, impetuous, and quite eccentric. But he

(1) *Plymouth Colony Records*, Vol. V p. 254, Vol. VII p. 207, Vol. VII p. 148

(2) Land now owned by heirs of Henry L. Whiting in W. Tisbury.

and his wife were leaders in the community and pillars of the Baptist church. Mr. Cottle was always called "Deacon" and before any church had been built, services were held regularly in his home.

The other one of Edward's¹ great, great grandsons who moved to Maine was Isaac, recorded in "Scattered Settlements", page 29.

PH06
#70
NOT FOUND
P 29

X DAGGETT

JOSEPH DAGGETT BRANCH

John¹ Daggett was the only one of the five original patentees from Watertown, who came with Thomas Mayhew, Jr., by shallop to Great Harbor (Edgartown) in 1642, who remained as a settler.⁽¹⁾ By original grant from the Mayhews, he (with four others) was granted "equall Power in Governm't with us," proprietary rights in the soil, and management of it.

John¹ Daggett, with his wife and small son, came to New England with Governor Winthrop in 1630, settling successively in Salem, Charlestown and Watertown from where he migrated to Martha's Vineyard.

He soon became prominent in local affairs, although he did not get along well with Governor Mayhew, who refused to honor his grant of five hundred acres of land at "Farm Neck", present site of Oak Bluffs. Mr. Daggett, therefore, purchased the rights to the soil from the Indian sachem on March 3, 1660. At Mayhew's instigation, it was charged "that John Daggett, the elder, hath broken the order of the pounds upon every acer (acre) in purchasing a farm at Sanchacantackett at the hands of the Indians without the town's consent."⁽²⁾

Five thousand pounds was levied for "breach of order". The case was heard in Plymouth County, where the jury "found for the plaintiffe the full title granted to him by Mr. Thomas Mayhew, Sr." Mr. Daggett did not live on his "farm", but on his "house lot" at Great Harbor. Constantly involved in litigation, he finally moved to Plymouth, where he died in 1673.

John¹ Daggett had three sons to whom he bequeathed his farm in equal shares. The eldest, John², sold his share and went to Rehoboth to live. Thomas², also, sold his share and lived "as a gentleman" in Edgartown.

(1) Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard*, Vol. II, Annals of Edgartown, p. 9, line 17, which does not agree with the same source p. 64, line 6.

(2) Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard*, Vol. II, Annals of Oak Bluffs, p. 12.

Joseph² had gone to live on his father's farm about 1667, making him probably the first white man to live in the present limits of Oak Bluffs. He married Alice Sisseton, daughter of the Sagamore of Sanchacantackett, and they had three children, Alice³, Hester³ and Joseph³. This branch of the family is known as the "bow and arrow Daggetts". Joseph's² marriage estranged him from his family and the two island branches of the Daggetts had little to do with each other for many generations.

Joseph², a wheelwright by trade, added to his share of the farm by successive purchases from the Indians (with permission of the town.) He kept his original holding until his death in 1718, when it went to his great grandson, Joseph⁵, of Edgartown.

Two other great grandsons, Ebenezer⁵ and John⁵, and Ebenezer's⁵ son, Peter⁶, were the representatives of Joseph's² branch of the Daggetts who moved to Maine.

Ebenezer⁵ was a weaver and a mariner in Tisbury. His wife was Jedidah Vincent of Edgartown and they had four sons and four daughters. The oldest son, born in 1761, died at sea when he was eighteen, and of William⁶ there appears to be no record. The two oldest daughters married Vineyard men and remained on the island. Jane⁶ died in infancy. Hannah⁶ and Aaron⁶, the two youngest, went to New Vineyard with their parents in 1793.

There Ebenezer⁵ built a large frame house, the first in the community, and developed a prosperous farm. On June 21, 1796, with many of the Vineyard neighbors in attendance, Hannah⁶ married Rowland Luce, the oldest son of David and Elizabeth (Merry) Luce, who had moved to Industry with his parents in 1790.

After the wedding, Ebenezer⁵ sold the farm to his youngest son, Aaron⁶, who had married Susannah Hillman, daughter of Benjamin Hillman and his second wife, Abigail (Manter).

Peter⁶, the third son, was a husbandman in Tisbury. He did not go to Maine with his parents, but in 1797, with his wife and two sons, William⁷ and Plamentin⁷, he moved to Industry and settled on the Lowell Strip. There Jonathan⁷, Leander⁷, Albert⁷, Betsey⁷, and Peter⁷ were born. Betsey⁷ was just six when her mother and baby brother died and her father married Mrs. Hannah (Pratt) Snow by whom he had one daughter, Lavinia⁷. Peter⁶ was a leader in the community for many years, dying in Industry of Nov., 1833.

His son, Plamentin, served in the War of 1812 and then settled in New Vineyard, where he cleared a large farm and built a pleasant home for his wife, Hannah (Snow) and their six children. He was a respected and influential citizen, prominently identified with the growth of the town, in which he held many public offices.

Ebenezer's⁵ brother John⁵ fought in the French and Indian War and in the Revolution. He lived in Tisbury, where he erected a windmill for grinding grain. His first wife was Rachel Myers of Edgartown and they had two children, John⁶ and Rachel⁶. Mrs. Daggett died soon after Rachel's birth, and, in 1761, her widower married Thankful Vincent, sister of his brother Ebenezer's wife. Two daughters were born of this union.

Sometime later, the family moved to Edgartown, where they lived until 1793. In February of that year, John⁵ bought land and moved his family to New Vineyard, the part that was annexed to Industry in 1844, where he began clearing at once. Somehow, in stacking logs, he was injured and he died a short time later.

Rachel⁶ taught school in New Vineyard, but she died of consumption soon after the family settled in Maine. Thankful⁶ did not marry, but her sister Deborah⁶ married Willard Spaulding.

The only son, John⁶, was a master mariner and a farmer. He moved to New Vineyard with the family and, thereafter, devoted himself to farming. In 1814, he married Mrs. Love (Pinkham) Benson by whom he had eight children.

DAGGETT

THOMAS DAGGETT BRANCH

Thomas'² branch of the Daggett family was more prolific. Thomas² married Hannah, the favorite daughter of Governor Mayhew, and had five sons and five daughters. The oldest son, Thomas³, was a carpenter, "a peaceable man and well-inclined and of good understanding."⁽¹⁾ He, also, had ten children and it was his son and grandson, both Benjamins, who were the first Daggetts to settle in Maine, going to Fox Island in 1784.⁽²⁾

(1) Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard*, Vol. III p. 128 Quote from Parson Homes.

(2) See "Scattered Settlements," p. 23.

The younger Benjamin's⁵ brother, John⁵, also moved to Maine, but he settled in Farmington, where he lived until his death in 1822. His first wife, mother of his five children, was Susanna Stewart of Edgartown. She died in 1800 and, three years later, John⁵ married Betty Crowell.

Several of Thomas'² great, great grandsons, all sons of Seth⁵, removed to Maine in the early 1790's. Samuel⁶ was the second son of Seth and Elizabeth (West) Daggett who lived on the shore of Tashmoo Pond in Tisbury.

He and all his brothers were mariners, the oldest and the youngest, dying at sea. Samuel⁶ became a master mariner and commanded the ship *Mars* during the Revolution.

He married Sarah Butler and they had one son, Samuel⁷, born in Holmes Hole in 1764. Sarah died in March, 1789, and was buried in the Granary Cemetery, Boston. Samuel⁶ subsequently married Abigail Daggett, daughter of Elijah, and they were among the Vineyard families who sailed with Capt. Sarson Butler to Hallowell. They lived on the Sandy River Plantation (Farmington) for about a year, but after Abigail was born they moved to the unbroken wilderness of New Vineyard (later Industry).

Samuel⁶ cleared a large farm and invested in other property. He was a meticulous man, cautious and methodical in all his business transactions and very precise in his speech, a trait inherited from his mother's family.

His only son, Samuel⁷, was a pilot, living in Holmes Hole. He married Rebecca Daggett, and they had one daughter, Sarah, when they followed Capt. Daggett to Industry in 1794. There the younger Samuel⁷ farmed for fourteen years. During this time, four girls and three boys were added to the family. In 1808, the younger Daggetts returned to Martha's Vineyard, but their two oldest sons, Isaac⁸ and Samuel⁸, remained in Industry to help their grandfather on his farm, as did Lendal Daggett, a great nephew. Captain Daggett was a good farmer and a fine example for the younger members of his family, who came to live with him.

Samuel⁷ and Rebecca settled at Holmes Hole and Samuel⁷ again was engaged as a pilot. Another son and another daughter were added to the family. They were Bradford Brush⁸, who was lost at sea, and Amanda Malvina⁸, who married George B. Manchester.

Of the four next older children, only John Tobey⁸, who was just a year old when the family moved from Maine, survived. He spent most of his life whaling. "On May 26, 1833, he married Belinda B. West of Chilmark, and they made their residence in Holmes Hole on the northwest corner of Main and Wharf Street."⁽³⁾

About 1845, they bought Cedar Tree Neck, but John Tobey⁸ did not enjoy farming and soon returned to whaling. His oldest son, John, Jr.⁹, also went whaling. In 1868, he was harpooner and his father was fourth mate aboard *Niger* of New Bedford. The men were together in a whaleboat which was attacked by a whale, throwing the entire crew into the sea. John, Jr.⁹, saved his father but was unable to save himself.

The older John⁸ Daggett, despite losing a brother and a son at sea, continued whaling and rose in rank until he "was to have been master of a new whaleship,"⁽⁴⁾ when he died in 1876.

His descendants still own the homestead at Cedar Tree Neck, built by Matthew Norton for his bride in 1772, but now it is occupied only for short vacations.

Captain Samuel⁶ Daggett's brother, Nathan⁶, had been chief pilot for Count De Grasse's French fleet when it helped bring about the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in October, 1781.

Nathan's⁶ wife was Anne Wilkins of Nantucket and they had six children when they moved to New Vineyard. In 1793, they changed locations, settling in Industry, where Jesse⁷, and Nathan⁷ were born. All their children married and settled in Maine.

Captain Nathan⁶ Daggett is buried on the side of New Vineyard Mountain. Until a few years ago, his grave was unmarked⁽⁵⁾, but in 1969, E.M.C. Brown wrote, "Having located the grave of my ancestor, I hope to have it marked or recognized in some way."

Another brother, Silas⁶, was also a master mariner. He and his wife, Deborah Butler, lived in Tisbury until 1806, when they moved to Industry and settled at Thompson's Corner.

Silas⁶, a man of great integrity, was town clerk in 1809 and, later, treasurer of Industry, but he declined re-election because "his books could not tell the truth."⁽⁶⁾ He said he'd done all the

(3) Daggett, "It Began With A Whale," p. 23.

(4) Daggett, "It Began With A Whale," p. 24.

(5) Letters from Mrs. Effie M. C. Brown, great, great, great granddaughter of Captain Nathan Daggett, *Down East Magazine*, Nov. 1969, Letters to the Editor p. 3.

(6) Hatch, *History of Industry*.

town's business by orders and bills, not paying out a dollar on the town's account, but his book showed a considerable balance due him which he "knew was not the case."⁽⁷⁾ Unhappy on land and unable to make a comfortable living farming, he returned to the Vineyard in 1810. He had six daughters and six sons.

His second son, and namesake, was a farmer and a mariner who married Peggy Cleveland. They lived in that part of New Vineyard later set off to Industry and they, too, returned to Martha's Vineyard. The younger Silas⁷ was the promoter responsible for building the East Chop Lighthouse in 1869.

It was a private enterprise backed by marine insurance companies, steamship lines and other interests which made use of Vineyard Sound. After the light was completed, Mr. Daggett maintained it until the government took it over, when the Boston Marine Society recommended Capt. Silas Daggett of Holmes Hole as keeper "should he find it for his interest to surrender other objects of business to this alone."

Other descendants of John¹ Daggett who emigrated to Maine were Tristram⁶, Elijah⁶ and Matthew⁶, all sons of Elijah⁵, a shipwright of Edgartown who moved to Nantucket.

Tristram⁶, the eldest, married Jane Merry, the mother of his nine children, and at her death, Mrs. Nancy (Eveleth) Norton. He served for five years in the Revolution and was awarded the badge of merit for honorable service at his discharge in 1783. He went to Maine before 1789 and was one of the original purchasers of the township of New Vineyard. He drew his hundred acres in the first range adjoining the Lowell Strip, east of New Vineyard Mountain.

In June, 1791, he packed provisions from Farmington to New Vineyard Gore, stopping overnight with Daniel Collins who went part way up the mountain to show the town line marked by blazed trees. Then, with his pack on his back and his axe in his hand, Tristram⁶ followed the lots until he came to his own, No. 6. This was swampy land, but a little farther on he found good land and a spring, beside which he built a temporary camp. Here he cut trees and cleared five or six acres of land and built a log house into which his family moved the next year.

(7) Ibid

They lived here until 1795 when they moved to the Lowell Strip at the head of Clearwater Pond. There he developed an excellent farm which he sold to David Luce in 1828, at which time he bought a small house and lot east of West's Mills. After the death of his second wife, he moved to Parkman, where he died in 1848.

Tristram's brother, Elijah⁶, married Peggy Smith in 1787. In 1791, they were "warned out of town," but they remained. The record of the warning was not filed until 1799, by which time it is thought that he had died at sea.⁽⁸⁾

His widow went to Industry to be near other members of the family and, in 1812, she married Deacon Levi Greenleaf, but she lived only until August of that year. She and Elijah had seven children. The three sons became mariners: Elijah from New York, Matthew on Lake Ontario, and Samuel at Nantucket.

Elijah's⁵ third son, Matthew⁶, married Rebecca Daggett and they moved to Warren, Maine.

Matthew⁶ was a master mariner and continued in coastwise and foreign trade until his death in 1831.

(8) Hatch, *History of Industry*

XI

NO. 1 DAVIS FAMILY

There were two distinct Davis families who came to Martha's Vineyard and settled in Eastville.

Malatiah², the first to come was born in 1717 in Falmouth, Mass., son of Benjamin¹ and Mary (Robinson) Davis. He came from Falmouth about 1740 to work for Thomas Butler in his tannery at Eastville. Malatiah² was a hard-working, thrifty, young man who became a colonel in the militia, as well as a large land owner and a leader of town affairs. He married Jemima Dunham by whom he had nine children.

About 1778, the Davises moved to West Tisbury where Malatiah² served as selectman and held other town offices for a decade. He died in January, 1795.

Shubael³, his oldest son, became a master mariner and moved to Tolland, Conn., about 1790. He was married to Jane West and they had four children.

The other sons were all farmers in Eastville, Farm Neck and West Tisbury.

Malatiah³ married Mary Cousins Davis, thus uniting the two Davis families of Eastville.

Their oldest son, James⁴, with his wife, Betsey (Look) moved to New Vineyard where James⁵, Jr., was born in 1799. Soon after, both James⁴ and Betsey were admitted to the Baptist Church on the Gore and became influential members.

In 1808, the Davises moved to Industry and purchased "betterments", on lot no. 27 at Goodridge's Corner, from Archelaus Luce. James⁴ built a store and a small log cabin, replacing the latter in a few years with a large frame house.

Mr. Davis⁴, a man of much ability, was a tanner as well as a farmer and storekeeper. He was prominent in town affairs, serving for several years as town clerk, then as chairman of the board of selectmen until he was elected representative to the Massachusetts legislature. He was the first representative from Industry and was elected by a handsome majority over five other prominent candidates. He went to the first session, resplendent in a suit of blue homespun, a linen shirt and well-turned shoes, all made from raw materials by members of his family.

Between 1820 and 1825, Betsey's father, Samuel Look, who had emigrated to New Vineyard when the Davises did, returned to Tisbury. James⁴ and Betsey followed suit.

Their only son, James⁵, worked with his father and, when he married Mrs. Abigail (Hobbs) Boardman, they lived with the older Davises for some time. They joined the Baptist Church in Industry and James, Jr.,⁵ served as Town Clerk for four years.

In 1839, he and Abigail moved to Stark, where he held various town offices and was trial justice for many years.

His wife died in 1865 and he married Mrs. Emeline Welts of Norridgewock. They moved to Martha's Vineyard and settled in Tisbury. In the Great Fire of 1883,⁽¹⁾ Mr. Davis⁵ house was the first to burn. Mrs. Davis was not well and the shock was too great, causing her death. He returned to Maine and died in Stark in April, 1885.⁽²⁾

Cornelius⁴, the second son of Malatiah³ and Mary Cousins, was a tanner and a shoemaker who moved to Maine about the same time that James⁴ did. He was a single man and made his home with his brother's family for a few years. About 1803, he returned to Martha's Vineyard and married Hepsibah Norton and lived on his farm in Edgartown for seven years. At that time (February, 1810) he exchanged farms with his brother Dennis⁴.

Dennis⁴ had married Mary Norton and taken her to New Vineyard where for \$800 he bought a lot on the Lowell Strip from Asa Conant. Dennis⁴ made a large clearing and built a comfortable log house, but he and Mary did not like pioneer life so they returned to Edgartown in 1810. Eight years later, Dennis⁴ died, "distracted in his mind".

Cornelius⁴ had gone to New Vineyard alone in the middle of February, so he lived for awhile with Deacon Benjamin Cottle. When the winter snow and the spring mud had dried, and the ground was settled, Hepsibah, with a fifteen month old baby, sailed from the Vineyard to Hallowell with all their household goods. Cornelius⁴ met her at Hallowell with a horse for her to ride and an ox cart to transport their goods.

(1) Sat. P.M., Aug. 11, 1883, fire started in harness factory in Tisbury. In an hour, whole length of Main St. on both sides ablaze. Stately elms lining St., church, 32 houses, 26 stores, 12 barns and 2 stables were demolished.

(2) Of James' 5 children, only 2 survived infancy. They were Eliza and Jophanus.

They were industrious and frugal and soon replaced the log house with a comfortable framed one. Mrs. Davis carded, spun, wove, dyed, cut and made the products of her wheel and loom into clothes for the family. Cornelius⁴ followed the trade of tanner and farmed, adding to his acreage until by 1820, he was one of the most extensive landowners in town.

Cornelius⁴ was not an office seeker, but he served as town treasurer in 1816, was on the Board of Selectmen for seven years, and, in 1836, represented the town in the State Legislature.

He was a very honorable man with firm convictions of right and justice, but he was a kindly man, an indulgent father and an obliging neighbor.

In his old age, his daughter Mary and her husband, James Norton, lived with him, doing all in their power to make his declining years comfortable and pleasant.

Cornelius'⁴ uncles, Benjamin³ and John³, the two youngest sons of Malatiah² and Jemima, married and stayed on the Vineyard. But Henry Davis⁴, Benjamin's³ oldest son, with his wife Betsey (Athearn), moved to Maine. They lived first in Farmington and then in Strong, where their ten children were born. Their declining years were spent in New Vineyard.

No. 2 DAVIS FAMILY

The first Davis to settle in this country was said to have been Barne¹ or Barney¹ Davis, a surveyor who lived in Albany, New York, where his son, Thomas², was born. Around 1720, father and son moved their families to Yeopim, North Carolina, on Albemarle Sound.

Thomas² was twice married, his second wife being Maicke, daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Wendell) Millington. She was the mother of two sons, Thomas, Jr. and David, the youngest of Thomas'² seven children.⁽¹⁾

In 1737, when Thomas, Jr.³, was fifteen, he was sent to Plymouth, Mass., to be educated. He stayed there, married Mercy, daughter of Barnabas Hedge, and had seven children.

(1) Thomas² married again and there were other children, who with his third wife were mentioned in his will in North Carolina. Mrs. Jane Pierson, Littleton, Mass., has a copy of this will and is my source for this addition.

Four years before Thomas³ was sent to Plymouth, his younger brother, David³, had been sent to Kingston, Mass., to be educated under the care of Silas Cook. He later moved to Martha's Vineyard, married Sarah Cousins and settled at Eastville. He was a mariner and was lost at sea in Boston Bay during a storm, May 18, 1768. His widow died in Edgartown in 1816, aged eighty-four.

David³ and Sarah had seven children. The youngest son, Rufus⁴, remained on the Vineyard where he became a prominent citizen of Edgartown. His first wife was Rebecca Mayhew by whom he had five children. She died in 1815 and Rufus⁴ married Abigail Norton. Three of Rufus' brothers, migrated to Maine.

Sandford⁴ and his wife, Deborah Coffin, moved to Farmington in 1790, settling on the back of lot No. 6 on the east side of Sandy River. A letter which Deborah wrote to Sandford's mother⁽²⁾ described their purchase and life in their new home.

"Sandy River July 4, 1791

"Honoured Mam

haveing an opportunity I will just take up my pen and tell you that I am not quite out of the world yet. Though separated att a great distance yet not so far but what we may have frequent opportunity to hear from each other (att least) if we take a little pains. I have not heard from any of you att Old town⁽³⁾ since I left the Vineyard, but hope you are all in Health and happiness. Must tell you we have concluded to settle in this town as we find mills and other conveniences to be handy there is a school at the New Vineyard att present. Have bought 140 acres of right good land (they say) gave 60 dollars for it - got 9 or 10 acres of good Rock Maple trees cut down on it; and am in hopes to have as many more this summer; that I heartly wish was att the Vineyard to keep Some of you warm next winter. I think I enjoy myself as contented hear as I should att the Vineyard Should be glad if it was for the best to have some of my particular connections and friends settled round me. I have got in a nice nabourhood now as I could wish to have they are all very kinde and cleaver and corn and wheat is very plenty

(2) Sarah (Cousins) Davis, widow of David⁵ Davis

(3) Edgartown

here yet. Can hear the thrashing flails going in my neighbours barns and things look promising now for a fruitful season. Mr. Davis has got 14 acres of corn growing that was all planted for him and looks nicely. hes one half to take the rest of the cair (care) of it

Must tell you that we have had a Meeting in town I prayed steady for this 2 or 3 months past. I go when its handy have it in Mr. Mayhews barn very often. its a large too story and is almost darkened with people sometimes; you could not think so many people grew in the woods as do. There is a good (illegible) forecast to preach tomorrow here. Wm Little, a settled Minister in the town of Wells; that is (illegible) from the court. He and two more to preach to the Eastern lands this summer. his time is most out hear. He called hear a few days ago and claimed kind with me as his wife was a Coffin of Newberry and he seemed to know the whole tribe of them. I wanted aunt Beulah hear to talk with him must now conclude as I have nothing of importance to write and remain your Daughter in law

Debby Davis

Wm Davis joins with me
in love to all friends
and relations (4)''

Debby, very evidently, adjusted to her new environment and she and Sandford⁴ prospered. In 1818, He bought lot No. 15 and half of lot No. 14 from Joseph Moors and built a large two story - and-a-half house and a commodious barn where he lived the rest of his life.

His youngest son, David⁵ married Hannah Marchant and then Octavia Jane Backus. He established in Farmington an "institution for a higher grade of education" called Davis Academy. The school was successful, but was destroyed by fire in 1836. Dr. Davis' host of friends contributed funds to enable him to rebuild the academy which served the community for many years.

When ill health forced him to give up teaching, Dr. Davis continued to live in the upper story of the building, the rest of the

(4) Wm Davis, b. May 17, 1791, son of David⁴ and Olive (Mayhew) Davis of Industry and named for his father's brother William who was lost at sea Jan. 30, 1791.

school being used for classes by day and for concerts and lectures by night.

Sandford's⁴ brother, Wendall⁴, was one of the original settlers of New Vineyard in 1791. He had married Mary Smith the previous year. Their first-born, Cornelius⁵, died in infancy, but two daughters, Polly and Sally, were born in New Vineyard.

In 1795, David⁴ who was married to Olive Mayhew, followed his brothers to Maine, settling on the southwest section of New Vineyard Gore. He cleared a fine farm, but lived in a log house until 1803, when he built a large two story home which stood for seventy-five years.

Well-to-do, he became very corpulent in his later life, weighing over 300 pounds, but his honor and integrity were well-known and he was much respected in his community.

In 1837, his youngest son Nathaniel, built a clover mill on the farm. He then bought from Colonel Joseph Fairbanks, the flowage from the dam at the outlet of his pond on the Gore, to furnish the water power for his mill. He replaced the wooden dam with a stone one and made several other improvements.

One day in October, 1843, Nathaniel went beneath the mill to inspect a shaft. (Bearings on these shafts sometimes became overheated and needed constant watching.) In the darkness, he failed to note that workmen, repairing the shaft recently, had left the key protruding. Mr. Davis was struck on the head by the key on the rapidly moving sweep and was killed.

That evening, a search was made for him, but it proved fruitless. The neighbors finally dispersed for a little rest, agreeing to meet again at daylight.

In the morning, Capt. Norton casually remarked that he had dreamed where the body of Mr. Davis lay and added, "to dispel the illusion and prove the fallacy of dreams, I am going to that spot." (5) When Capt. Norton reached the cellar of the mill, he found Nathaniel⁵ lying, just as he had dreamed. Soon after this, the mill, farm and other property were purchased by Alexander Hillman.

Nathaniel's⁵ brother, William Broderick, spent his youth clearing his father's farm in the wilderness, with an occasional term at school.

(5) Hatch, *History of Industry*.

After his marriage to Nancy Harvey, he settled on a farm in New Vineyard and dealt in real estate and neat stock. Later, he engaged in trade at Cutler's Mills on the Gore. He was a coroner in 1824 and justice of the peace soon after.

In 1842, he moved to Farmington and then bought a farm just outside the twin villages of Dover and Foxcroft. Here he was interested in real estate, investing largely in wild lands and showing remarkable foresight in regard to future expansion.

He died at sixty-six, but his widow lived twelve years longer, taking profound interest in the welfare and education of their children. She had the great satisfaction of seeing them all become reasonably prosperous, and esteemed members of the community. Mrs. Davis was intellectually strong and "Age did not seem to impair her mental faculties or weaken her sound judgement."⁽⁶⁾

A paper⁽⁷⁾ read by the Hon. George F. Talbot to the Maine Historical Society at Portland on March 14, 1878, and honoring the Hon. George T. Davis, emphasizes the close ties between Maine and Massachusetts and is equally applicable to specific parts of these districts, such as New Vineyard and Martha's Vineyard.

Excerpts from the paper read:

"I was taught to revere Massachusetts as a beneficent parent from whom I had inherited priceless heritages, free church, common school, and town meeting.".....

"Nearly all the Americans who settled in Maine came from Massachusetts and when that old stock began to show rare qualities, under the hardy training of our rough life, Massachusetts received back our sons with larger honor and more liberal bounty for their talent and genius than our narrow circumstances could afford."

(6) Obituary, *Piscataquis Observer*.

(7) *Memoir of Hon. Geo. T. Davis*"

XII HILLMAN

John¹, the first Hillman in America, was "shanghaied" from a fishing boat on the Thames when he was about 16. He was brought to this country, probably as an apprentice or servant. He lived in the vicinity of Salisbury and came to Tisbury around 1675, when he was about 24. Here he came into possession of the half lot share of Samuel Tilton on the east side of the Old Mill Brook. This he sold to Elizabeth Norton in 1679.

He then went to Nantucket, where he married Hannah, daughter of Edward Cottle. He left Nantucket about 1685 and settled in Tisbury on a farm which he hired from Simon Athearn. This tract of land was called the "Red Ground" and was the source of tedious litigation between Athearn and the "Praying Indians", who claimed it belonged to Christiantown.

After his lease with Athearn expired, Mr. Hillman, a Welch gardener, worsted comber and weaver, moved to Chilmark. In October 1711, he bought twenty acres of land and, some time before 1728, he built a grist mill on Roaring Brook which was operated after his death by his widow and his son Benjamin².

John's¹ oldest son, Richard², was the grandfather of Thomas⁴, the first Vineyard Hillman known to have moved to Maine.⁽¹⁾ *who in 1798 moved to Maine* Thomas⁴ served in the Sea Coast Defense in 1776. He lived in Chilmark and married a neighboring farmer's daughter, Ruth Mayhew. They had nine children, but only six survived. In 1798, Thomas⁴ moved his family to Readfield, Maine. Later, his two oldest sons, Francis⁵ and Charles⁵, moved to Troy, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Thomas⁴ other two sons were Thomas⁵ and Jethro.⁵ *his son moved to Troy 1798*

Two more of John's¹ great grandsons, Samuel⁴ and Moses⁴,⁽²⁾ were among the pioneers who went to Maine in 1788.

John¹ and Hannah's third son, Benjamin², was a Chilmark farmer, but in 1729 he moved to Dartmouth where he became an innholder. After several years, he returned to Chilmark where he died in April 1745. His son Benjamin³, one of seven children, was

(1) Nevertheless, in 1674 there was a Thomas Hillman living at Pemaquid, Maine.

(2) See "Scattered Settlements" pp. 24, 25, 27.

also a farmer. He married twice, having six children by his first wife, Love Cathcart, and eight by his second wife, Abigail Manter. His oldest son, Capt. Robert⁴ Hillman, the fourth generation of Hillmans to live on Martha's Vineyard, was a yeoman, a trader and a whalerman, having been master of the whaleship *Trelawney* out of Bristol, England in 1794.

A copy of his orders is revealing.

Bristol Dec. 20, 1793

Capt. Robert Hillman

Sir

We appoint you to the command of our ship *Trelawney* in her present voyage to the South Whale Fishery. You are therefore to repair on board with your Ships Company not less in all than Twenty-six and gett the Ship ready to proceed with the first Convoy, now about to Sail from hence to the West Indies.

You are to take Sailing Orders from the Commodore as our Insurance is made warranted to Sail from hence with that Convoy - and you are to keep Company with them - as far to the Southward as you think yourself out of danger of the Enemy - and then make the best of your way around Cape Horn - as the Season is getting late - it is unnecessary for me to point out any particular Cruising Ground - Whales shift their ground and are met from the latitude of 30N - 10S and at a moderate distance from the shore- Your experience in the Fishery must have taught you, when you fall in with a Scol of Whales that it is prudent not to loose sight of them if possible untill you have filled your ship, which we hope by perseverance and Industry you will do - You are amply and well fitted with everything for the purpose and have provisions of every kind for upwards of Twenty-four Months. Altho we hope you will be fortunate and fill your Ship to be home before that period It will nevertheless be necessary for you to observe the greatest Frugality during the whole of the Voyage - but particularly on the first part of it, you are to keep a regular account in your Log book of the expenditure of every article of provisions - by this means you may always calculate how long the remainder will last you, as in your victualling bill, you have a particular account of every article on board - the same frugality is necessary with your

wood and coal - as great distress have been experienced by being too lavish in the beginning - You are provided with all the difference Acts of Parliament for your information and guidance and we desire you will at all times be particularly attentive to them not to endanger our rights to the Bounty - or make yourself liable to the penalties - You will observe the shortest time you are to remain on the Fishing Grounds is four months and not to return here under sixteen months. We hope you may be fortunate to fill your Ship by that time - so as to entitle us to one of the highest bounties - but if you should not get full by that time, you are not to quit the Fishing Ground untill you are - or your provisions are all expended, save what may be sufficient to bring you home. You are to be particularly careful to see that the casks are well Coopered and made tight before you putt oil in them, and that they are carefully stowed to prevent leakage - The success of your Voyage will depend much on keeping your Crew healthy and free from Scurvy - you have all kinds of antiscuboticks on board for that purpose. It is absolutely necessary that good harmony subsist between yourself, Officers and Crew. Take every precaution to preserve it - We desire you will carry a proper command on board seeing that every Man does his duty - should any neglect it make an Entry of the same in your logbook. Let it be signed by yourself and officers - for by your Agreement with them - any that neglect his duty or behaves refractory forfeits the benefit of the voyage. You have licenses from East Indian and South Sea Company and have given Bond not to carry on any Contraband Trade. Take care not to forfeit these bonds. You have sufficient stores of every kind for your sails - rigging to keep them in good repair as also paints and oil and we trust you will pay every attention to our Ship and Stores - be very carefull of Fire - not to suffer any but carefull persons to go into the Lazerette- You have also Slops of every kind for the use of your Crew- Keep a regular account of the disposal of them. I would recommend you to call at Rio Janeiro on going out and return to get such refreshments as may be necessary and on your return call at St. Helena - to inform yourself if War continues - if it should and any Convoy should be coming take the benefit of it - You are not to omit writing to us by any conveyance of your success,

etc. On you return you are to call at Falmouth for further orders which you will find with Major Geo. C. Fox You will observe that we shall not make any insurance on your proportion of the proceeds without our Orders. In case of your death (which God forbid) we appoint W. William Clarke your chief mate to succeed you in the command of our ship who, with yourself are to observe these our instructions and Orders - wishing you health and a prosperous voyage we remain

Sir

Your assured friends and owners
For James Jones
William Bush

Robert had married Rebecca Hillman, the daughter of his father's cousin, Thomas. They had a daughter, and seven sons, all of whom went to sea on merchant ships.

Of Gilbert⁵ (1770), the eldest, there seems to be no record. The other sons, except Uriel⁵, made their homes on the Vineyard, but sailed far and wide, establishing a very lucrative trade.

France and Britain were at war and the newly formed United States had declared her neutrality. American shipping was molested by the French confiscating cargoes and the British impressing seamen whom they labeled deserters. Isaiah⁵ was earning \$20 a month sailing from Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic) on the schooner *Andrew*, Capt. Norton. He wrote home, "..... to add to our troubles we have our men taken out by those rascals, the English, so that we are scarcely able to get men to sail on our vessels."⁽³⁾

Two years later he wrote to Uriel⁵ in Chilmark, telling of his safe passage from Philadelphia to Hispaniola and the discouraging fact that produce was lower in the latter port than in the former. His next port of call was to be Jamaica and then he purported to return to the Vineyard where business was good and wages were higher. He was drowned in 1796.

Prince⁶, who married Nancy Hillman (daughter of Silas and Susanna), in July, 1801, died at sea the following year.

Like his brothers, Uriel sailed in merchant ships to the West Indies, to France and up and down the Atlantic Coast. But unlike

(3) Family letters belonging to Mrs. Freda Hillman Weymouth

his brothers, he did not enjoy going to sea, so he returned to Chilmark where he found employment as a carpenter. He became an exceptionally fine house joiner and his services were in great demand.

Just before Christmas, 1797, Uriel married Betsey Adams, youngest daughter of Captain Mayhew Adams of Chilmark. In the next ten years, they had three sons and two daughters.

Families on Martha's Vineyard expected their sons to go to sea and their daughters to marry seamen. Betsey's own father and two of her brothers were master mariners and two other brothers were whalemens. Uriel⁵ had followed the sea, as had his father and all six brothers. But now he had three sons and Isaiah⁶, at seven, was already looking ahead to being old enough to ship aboard one of his uncle's merchant-men or, better yet, on a whaleship.

Evening after evening, Betsey and Uriel⁵ talked together while the children slept peacefully. Mostly they talked of the families that had left the Vineyard in the past ten or fifteen years, going to Connecticut, New York, Ohio and Maine. Many had left, at least in part, to get away from the sea: the sea which had such a powerful magnetism for Vineyard boys.

"I don't want my sons to go to sea," said Uriel⁵ as he had said many times before. "the sea is a cruel master."

"I can't bear to think of Isaiah⁶, or Gilbert⁶, or Alexander⁶ spending their lives on shipboard. All my life I've waited at home, wondering if father and then my brothers, one by one, and then you would return from each voyage. I can't live through years more of such anxiety. But what can we do?"

"Would you consider moving away from the Vineyard?"

"I shouldn't like it. You wouldn't either. All our family and friends are here and we've always lived here. We'd miss the island, but not nearly as much as we'd miss the boys if they were away - or any of them should be lost at sea. But where could we go? I don't think I'd want to go out West."

"How about Maine? There are many Vineyarders there and it would seem more like home than a place where we knew no one."

"Yes, that's true. But how could we be sure of going where we'd have Vineyard neighbors?"

"Well, the Allens, Daggetts, Nortons and several other families have all settled in the Sandy River Valley. If we go to New

Vineyard, we'd be near them. We know from their reports that the soil is good and orchards flourish there, so we could be sure of a livelihood. The country roundabout is becoming more and more settled, so there would undoubtedly be work for a good house joiner."

"It sounds as if you had it all planned out."

"No, I wouldn't do that without discussing it with you, but I have been considering it."

"Well, I have, too. Seems to me that place is certainly far enough from the salt water to keep the boys from going to sea."

"Yes, I'm sure that's why many of the other families moved there."

After many discussions, Uriel⁵ and Betsey decided to take their family away from the sea. They moved to Maine in 1807 and Uriel cleared Lot No. 17 on the east side of the Sandy River. (His southwest corner abutted a corner of William Allen's original clearing so, though the distance was great, they had Vineyard "neighbors".)

They heard often from the Vineyard. Uriel's⁵ family kept him informed of his brother's activities. His father wrote in November, 1807, "John⁵ has gone to New York, James⁵ to Savannah, Robert⁵ is at New Bedford."

In December of that year, Jefferson's "long embargo" was imposed, but the Hillmans, like many others disregarded it. James wrote to Uriel⁵ in January 1808:

"Capt. Maxfield in sloop *Fairhaven* from N. B. supposed to be lost as he has been out 45 days and no news. John⁵ has gone to Dublin from N. Y."⁽⁴⁾

The end of the month, Robert⁵ wrote from New Bedford:

"James⁵ is gone to south. Wrote business good as usual. John⁵ has gone to Dublin from N.Y., mate of ship. Capt. Maxfield sailed 70 days ago from here - not been heard of. Thomas West, Peter Foster, Seth Sherman's son and 8 others in her. New Bedford to Savannah."⁽⁵⁾

Then in March, Uriel⁵ heard from his father the final account: "There was one sloop lost last fall, bound to Savannah. Crew and 8 passengers all lost in her. Capt. West's son Thomas was

(4) Ibid

(5) Ibid

one. She sailed 3 days before the snowstorm in Nov. and has not been heard from since."⁽⁶⁾

In February, 1811, Uriel⁵ heard from his father that, "Jonathan⁵ is home Robert⁵ and James⁵ are at Bedford getting timber to build ship next summer,"⁽⁷⁾ and in 1815 he learned that "John⁵ and James⁵ have gone to Ireland with their ship with a cargo of tobacco."⁽⁸⁾

In August 1818, Robert⁵ wrote:

"Brothers build fine ship at N. B.. 400 tons launched last October. 'Virginia' gone to New Orleans, Moors Rogers, Master, then to Liverpool. John⁵ is home waiting for the new ship."⁽⁹⁾

Thus the displaced Vineyarders kept close touch with their families who remained on the island.

Uriel⁵ had found employment at once, doing the finish work in many houses in New Vineyard and Farmington, including work in the large handsome house Joseph Fairbanks had built for his bride, at the fork of the Strong and New Vineyard roads. Later, Uriel⁵ built himself a similar house on Holley Road. This house burned some time ago, but the broad granite steps leading to its gracious arched doorway remain, leading now to a tiny house built on the site of Uriel's⁵ homestead.

Uriel⁵ cleared acres and acres of land and built miles of stone walls. He raised cows, sheep, corn and rye. His farm was not only self-sustaining, but was profitable. Because of his superior husbandry, his sheep averaged ten per cent more wool per head than the sheep in neighboring counties and his was some of the best wool in Franklin County. His brother James⁵, kept him posted on wool quotations so that he could sell on the best market. Common wool sold for \$.50 a pound and half-bleeded for \$.84.

By 1814, prices for farm products were high. Corn sold for \$1.50 and rye for \$2.00 a bushel. Cows brought thirty to forty dollars, and oxen sold for \$110.00. Acre after acre, Uriel⁵ cleared and fenced with well-built stone walls. He mowed his meadow lands, let his cultivated lands lie fallow on alternate years, rotated

(6) Ibid

(7) Ibid

(8) Ibid

(9) Ibid

his crops and constantly improved his herd of cattle. He built sturdy barns and sheds to house his livestock and his tools, and he took good care of both. When farm work was slack, he could always find some one who needed the services of a good carpenter and so Uriel⁵ was very content.

Betsey was busy with her new home and her increasing family. Her fifth child, John⁶, was born on November 13, 1808, and was followed by four sisters, the last arriving in May, 1817. Betsey missed the sight and sound and smell of the sea. She missed seeing the ocean wherever she went, but she resolutely hid her homesickness, even from herself. When she could, she drove around Porter Lake or to Clearwater Pond and, whenever Uriel⁵ had business in Farmington, she went along to spend the day with Mrs. Allen. She always came home feeling happy and contented. For weeks afterward, whenever she felt a tendency toward self-pity, she'd remember the hardships Mrs. Allen had had to endure and she'd realize that Betsey Hillman was a very fortunate woman.

But despite their comfortable, prosperous existence, the Hillmans did not keep their sons from going to sea.

On June 11, 1819, Betsey's mother died. Captain Adams was eighty and Betsey thought it would comfort him to see some of his family, so she allowed Isaiah⁶ to go to the Vineyard to visit his relatives. It wasn't long before she received a letter from him asking her to send him his sea chest, warm clothing and blankets, because he had had a chance to ship aboard a whaler. Uriel⁵ objected. Betsey objected. But Isaiah⁶ was nineteen so he sailed, despite his parents' protests.

Isaiah's⁶ first two voyages were "plum pudding" voyages, each lasting less than a year. His first voyage netted him \$179 and the second only \$100, although the ship returned with 1750 barrels of whale oil. The price had dropped from twenty-eight cents a gallon to twenty-five cents.

Meanwhile, Gilbert⁶ had completed his apprenticeship at the fulling mill and he, too, wanted to go whaling. His parents objected and Isaiah⁶ tried to dissuade him, pointing out the small returns to be made from a year's work. But his opinion bore little weight as he himself had just shipped for a three year whaling voyage as boatsteerer aboard the *Maryland*, Captain Folger of New Bedford, bound for the Pacific Ocean.

The *Maryland* sailed for Havre de Grace. There most of her crew deserted and Captain Folger had difficulty obtaining her clearance papers. Finally, with a new crew, he set sail for the South Pacific. When the ship made port to recruit, Isaiah⁶ and two other boatsteerers left the *Maryland* and Isaiah⁶ got a berth on the *Pacific*, Captain Whitfield. They fished the False Bank off the coast of Chile, returning to New Bedford in April, 1822. Isaiah's⁶ lay had been one one hundredth and he pocketed \$180.

Next he shipped aboard the *Martha*, New Bedford, Captain Sheffield Reed, for a seventieth lay. For five years Isaiah⁶ sailed to the Brazil Banks and back aboard the *Martha*, each of the five voyages netting about 1900 barrels of whale oil.

In 1825, Isaiah⁶ married Maria Hillman, daughter of Whitten and Rebecca Hillman of Chilmark. He continued whaling aboard the *Martha* for two voyages after Captain Richard Weeden replaced Captain Sheffield Reed as master. Then in 1829, Isaiah⁶ gave up whaling to become first mate on a new 700 ton cargo ship. But though he abandoned whaling, he was still interested in it and followed its progress through the thirties and forties. In 1814, he wrote to his father in New Vineyard:

"New Bedford will add twenty more ships this year. They will either kill whaling or make voyages longer. There will be eight more added to Vineyard this season. We have five of them already." (10)

Voyages did become longer and whalers ranged from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Indian to the Arctic Oceans, but Isaiah⁶ gave up the chase and settled down to be a farmer on Martha's Vineyard.

Despite family disapproval, Gilbert⁶ had sailed from Edgartown in June 1821, on the ship *Loan*, Captain Allen Tilton, bound for the Pacific Ocean. The voyage around Cape Horn proved Gilbert's⁶ contention that he was meant to be a whaler. His only comment, later when he was asked about that stormy voyage, was that the lightning was so sharp and so constant that he read the whole time. The *Loan* returned to Edgartown August 7, 1823, with 1700 barrels of sperm oil, but sailed again in just a few weeks. The day after Christmas, 1825, the *Loan* once more entered her home port, a full ship. Gilbert⁶ took passage on the

(10) Family letters - Mrs. Freda Hillman Weymouth



CAPTAIN GILBERT HILLMAN'S FARM
now owned and occupied by his
granddaughter
MRS. FREDA HILLMAN WEYMOUTH

first packet for New Bedford and there found a coaster bound for Portland. In about a week he arrived home. Before he returned to Edgartown and his next whaling voyage, he was married to Mary Pettengill. From this time, Gilbert's⁶ travels from New Vineyard to Martha's Vineyard were as regular as his whaling voyages permitted. He went overland from Farmington to Hallowell, or sometimes Portland, and sailed from there to New Bedford or to Martha's Vineyard often on a lumber schooner.

He enjoyed whaling and rose rapidly from foremast hand to boatsteerer, to mate and, in 1845, he sailed as master of the *Smyrna* to the Pacific.

After that voyage, Gilbert⁶ joined the Gold Rush to California. But he found no "gold on the banks of the Sacramento", so he bought a sloop and carried freight from San Francisco to Sonoma. His most frequent cargo was hay for the mules in the mines and this sold for \$80 a ton.

A few years later, he returned to New Vineyard and applied himself to farming. Early in his married life, he had had a comfortable, rambling, white farmhouse built on the sightly hill just across the road from his father's farm. Mary had been a good steward while he was away, but now they had eight children and she needed him at her side. So Gilbert⁶ "swallowed the anchor" and became a farmer. His natural industry and thrift soon turned his thriving acres into a model farm and he became very prosperous.

Today, some of the acreage which Gilbert sold, including the "old Len Luce place", is overgrown with popple. But, though there is no livestock on the home farm and the acres are not tilled, Gilbert could still be proud the immaculate white farmhouse overlooking the well-tended meadows and woodlands, now owned and occupied by his granddaughter, Freda Hillman Weymouth.

XIII

LOOK

Thomas¹ Look, a collier at the Lynn Iron Works, was one of the original ten associates of Salisbury who purchased Nantucket in 1659. His son Thomas² moved there in 1670 and "took up a share as a settler".⁽¹⁾ He moved to Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, about 1686 and operated the grist mill⁽²⁾ on the Tiasquin River for Joseph Merry. When Mr Merry sold the property to the Coffins, Mr. Look continued as miller until July, 1715, when he bought this valuable water and mill privilege. By then he was nearly seventy so "for love and good will" he transferred it to his only son, Samuel³.⁽³⁾

Samuel³ was born March 16, 1683, in Tisbury, where he grew up and followed his father's trade as a miller. He married Thankful Lewis of Barnstable in 1704 and had eleven children, and more than sixty grandchildren. Two of these and one great grandson moved to Maine. Daniel⁵, son of Thomas⁴, went to Addison about 1770. (See "Scattered Settlements", p. 21)

Samuel⁵, the oldest son of Elijah⁴ and Joanna (Luce), was born January 14, 1744. When he was twenty-five he married Margaret Chase and they moved to New Vineyard. They had six boys and six girls. Margaret died in 1815 and Samuel⁵ returned to Tisbury where he died in April, 1825.

Their oldest son was Jonathan⁶, who married Betsey Holley of Farmington on June 2, 1799. They settled on a farm in New Vineyard, where Jonathan⁶ served as Deputy Sheriff. He later moved to North Jay, where he died in 1850.

One of his grandsons was L. Warren⁸ Look, next to the oldest of Jonathan⁷ and Bathsheba (Pratt) Look's six children. Born October 18, 1838, he married Emily Vaughan and they had four children. Warren⁸ was an industrious and thrifty farmer, noted for his extremely accurate memory. Always cheery and friendly, he was universally liked. He died at the farm of his eldest son,

(1) Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard* - Vol. II, W. Tisbury p. 54

(2) Built by Benjamin Church of Duxbury about 1668

(3) This mill was continuously occupied by a member of the Look family for over 150 years.

Edward, in Phillips, on Nov. 17, 1918. Known as the "Uncle Warren place", his rambling grey farmhouse still stands on the hill at the New Vineyard end of the old road across the mountain to Farmington, though it's been vacant for many years.

Although there are still Looks in New Vineyard and on Martha's Vineyard, too, their numbers have dwindled.

For forty years, beginning August 26, 1899, the Looks held annual family reunions in August or September. The first of these was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Look at North Jay. Sixty-five members of the family were present, the oldest being seventy-two and the youngest, not quite one. A business meeting, an exhibition, a luncheon and an entertainment were the order of the day. At the fortieth reunion, August 27, 1938, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Foss, Jr., were hosts at their cottage at Long Pond, Livermore. Fifty clansmen attended.

Among the exhibits shown in later years were two of special interest to Vineyarders. Mr. Jonas B. Look of North Jay showed a pane of green bullseye glass that had been in the old Look house in New Vineyard. The window had four lights, five by seven, the first of its kind used in the vicinity. At the last reunion, Mr. Look exhibited a yoke for one ox (most were double) complete with rings and oxbow. With them were a pair of hames and a whiffle tree, all of which were brought from Martha's Vineyard nearly 150 years before.

Among the guests who attended the reunion in Livermore Falls in 1938 were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Look, their daughter, Mrs. Percy Cowen, and her daughter, Jane, all from Martha's Vineyard. Mr. Look not only attended family reunions in Maine, but he sometimes went to New Vineyard on business. He was a trap fisherman at Menemsha and he saw in the forests around New Vineyard an unlimited supply of spiles. With the owner of the woodland, he tramped through the woods marking suitable trees which were sent by train to Woods Hole and thence by boat to Menemsha, where Mr. Look set his fish trap; one more link in the tie between Martha's Vineyard and its namesake.

Although it has been about forty years since this last recorded gathering, the Looks still get together to visit and to reminisce. One of the most interesting of the clan was Leland, son of Warren's brother Frank. Until Nov., 1975, Leland still lived in



LELAND LOOK, age seventy-seven, with part of the thirty cords of wood he sawed, split, and stacked in his basement to help repel the penetrating chill of winter in Maine.

New Vineyard, but not on the mountain road. He had a huge Victorian house right in the center of town,⁽⁴⁾ opposite Carsley's store. Down in the basement, a mammoth furnace stretched upward in an attempt to drive the cold Maine winter out of the high-ceilinged rooms above. Cords and cords of wood were consumed by this monster every year and, in 1967, Leland at seventy-seven had sawed and split a huge pile of wood which, stacked in the basement, measured thirty cords. In his mid-eighties, Mr. Look still stored firewood for the winter, though he confessed to some assistance with the initial steps.

But he did not spend all his time chopping wood. He went hunting and fishing, adding to his food supply and furnishing many hours of pleasant recreation. When the weather prevented outside activities, he sat comfortably in his home, watching baseball and listening to the news by means of a large colored television set. His agility, both mental and physical, were the envy of many a younger man.

Mr. Look liked to relive his fishing and hunting exploits. One of these occurred on a winter day long ago when he went up the mountain to tend his fox traps. As he stepped out of his bright, warm kitchen into the chill darkness of pre-dawn, the snow creaked under his red-jacks, but there was no other sound in New Vineyard for it was too early for the grist and saw mills to start their noisy clatter.

Tall and spare, Leland strode up the snowy mountain road at an easy, rapid gait. This road had been the heart of the village when it was first settled, but no one lived here now. Several of the old houses had been carted down the mountain and located along the road which paralleled Twelve-Mile Brook, where the new mills had been built. The other houses had fallen to ruins, their only reminders an occasional cellar hole. Near one of these desolate remnants of the past, Leland cut up through what had once been a farmyard into the woods above it. Here he had a line of fox traps, roughly following the road, half a mile below.

In the heavy snow, Leland made no noise as he steadily covered the miles. Reaching a large spruce, he propped his rifle against the trunk, put his Mackinaw in a crotch above it, and bent to brush

(4) For some years Mr. Look was postmaster, and the office was in his home.

away the snow and part the underbrush where his first trap was hidden. The trap had been sprung, but the fox, if fox it was, had been too wily to be caught.

Leland reset the trap, pulled the underbrush over it and, using a blueberry bush as a broom, brushed the snow back so that it covered the bushes and left no trace of footsteps for some distance. Turning from this task to go to his next trap, he saw, at the edge of a small clearing, a beautiful fawn. Anticipating several delicious meals, he moved cautiously toward the tree where he had left his rifle. When he bent to pick it up, the fawn lifted her little white tail and bounded out of sight. Leland was disappointed, but he knew it was useless to go in pursuit, so he turned to replace his rifle against the tree. As he did so, he saw a twelve-point buck on the other side of the clearing. He knew it was too far away, but he aimed and fired anyway. The buck bounded off and Leland once more resigned himself to the loss of a good stock of meat. He continued along his trap line.

Half an hour and several empty traps later, he noticed fresh blood on a white birch. A little farther on there were scattering drops of blood on the snow. He followed the trail for a mile or more and was rewarded by finding a huge buck. Far from missing him, Leland's shot had gone right through the buck's heart. The rest of the traps would have to wait until another day. Leland unsheathed his knife and began to dress out the deer. It was not easy to manipulate the great creature and quarter him. The faint echo of the noon whistle at the mill, far below, sounded as he completed his task.

Piece by piece, he carried and dragged the deer as far as the spruce trees. Buck, rifle and Mackinaw he moved by relays so it was dusk and he heard the four o'clock whistle from the mill before he was through. Ruby, his wife, would be worried. He buried the pieces of venison in the snow and covered them with branches before he hurried home. He planned to stop at home to reassure his wife and then go over to the store to find some one who would go with him to get the deer.

But when he told Ruby his tale, she insisted she would go with him in the morning. So very early the next day, Leland hitched his horse to a pung and the Looks started up the mountain. The town below was in darkness, but the mountain slopes were faintly

touched with dawn when they reached the old cellar hole where Leland had left the road.

They blanketed the horse and tied him to a gnarly old apple tree while man and wife retraced Leland's path up the side of the mountain until they came to the place where Leland had left the buck. They each hefted a load and started for the pung. Ruby was ahead when Leland saw her fall onto the snow, "all in a heap." She had stepped on a stone, a twig or a bit of ice and twisted her ankle. It was already swollen and very angry looking and she couldn't get up, much less bear any weight on the injured leg. Now instead of a buck to be carried home, Leland had an injured wife and the buck to get back to the pung. He picked up his wife and trudged through the woods, across the barnyard and over to the sled. Gently he lifted Ruby onto the low seat and tenderly wrapped her in several heavy robes which they had providently brought along. Then he took another blanket and went back over the now well-worn trail to save his winter's supply of meat. Using the blanket over a branch as a travois, he loaded his buck and dragged it to the pung in two loads. The horse was unblanketed and, headed for home, he pulled the pung along at a brisk pace. Ruby gritted her teeth and managed not to let Leland know the agony she was suffering, but when he carried her into their warm kitchen and laid her on the couch, she lapsed into unconsciousness.

Leland made her as comfortable as he knew how and then rushed across the road to the village store to telephone for the doctor. Several neighbors who were sitting around the pot-bellied stove in the rear of the store quickly buttoned their Mackinaws, pulled down their caps, and went out. A couple crossed the road to Look's barn, unharnessed the horse, rubbed him down and fed him, and hung the venison in the corn crib. Some of the others went directly home and soon neighbors began dropping in, each with some contribution.

The women cared for Ruby, prepared a hot meal for Leland and had a big pot of coffee and plenty of hot water ready for the doctor. The break proved no simple fracture and Ruby had to spend several weeks in the hospital. The winter was almost over before she returned home but, asked if she had had enough mountain climbing, she promptly replied that she would go again in a minute if Leland would take her.

Like all villagers, the people of New Vineyard had a supply of folklore, and one of the commonest tales concerned Chesley Pinkham, one-time miller for Mr. Porter, who built the first grist mill in New Vineyard. When Mr. Porter erected a new mill in the valley, Chesley refused to work there. One by one, the settlers moved their houses to new sites along the Twelve Mile Brook and many moved their dead from the crude cemetery behind the settlement to resting places in the neat, tree-shaded plot at the edge of the new village; but Chesley stayed on the mountain.

He rarely appeared in the village, but hunters and wood cutters often reported seeing him prowling through the woods along the streams, looking for gold. He became known as the "hermit of the mountain," but little was known of him, except that he was miserly and in mortal fear of being robbed.

He had always been miserly, had existed on very little, and most of that cadged from his neighbors. Thus he had managed to accumulate a tidy sum from his wages and the little extras that had fallen his way. He carried his wealth with him until, being mostly small coins, it became too bulky to go unobserved, and too heavy for comfort. Then he looked about to find a safe hiding place. His one-room shack offered no niche, safe from the sharp eyes of chance hunters or roving schoolboys.

The matter gave him great concern until, "panning for gold" in the stream by Porter's mill, he saw a swallow fly out from the end of one of the massive beams which supported the structure. Going beneath the mill, he found a more secluded beam with a hollow end. He scooped out the decaying wood, enlarging the cache, and tossed the telltale debris into the stream. Then he went home, ripped open the straw mattress on his bed and lifted out his treasure. He wrapped it carefully in a piece of ragged blanket and returned to the mill. Before he entrusted his hoard to its new hiding place, he took it to the river's edge and smeared it thoroughly with mud. Thus, when he crammed it into the hollow log, no one would ever suspect its presence, even in the very unlikely event of their being beneath the mill, peering at its foundations.

Then one fall, a party of hunters stopped at Chesley's cabin and found him dead. The townsfolk respected his wish not to leave the mountain and he was buried in the little plot on the upper side of the mountain road.

Years passed. Chesley's cabin rotted, fell to the ground and completely disappeared. The old mill, being of sturdier construction, stood until within living memory, torrential spring rains swelled Twelve-Mile Brook to a raging river which overflowed its banks, burst the dam and washed away the mill.

Leonard Hackett and his crew (Festus Hackett, Landa Weeks and Edward Morton) were hired to salvage what they could and dispose of the rest. A couple of men were moving some of the foundation when they uncovered a strange bundle which, they later found, contained \$1300 in coins, green and brown with age and dampness, but legal tender just the same.

The workmen claimed "finders, keepers." Leonard Hackett felt he was entitled to treasure found on his job. The owner, heir to John Porter's grandson, contended anything found on his property was his. How it came to be in its strange hiding place seemed not to concern anyone.

But when the story was told in New Vineyard, the old timers were quick to say that this could be none other than Chesley Pinkham's carefully hoarded fortune. However, Chesley had no use for it now and, if he'd ever had a family, no one knew who or where it might be. So the workmen each went to his own lawyer to assert his claim and to refute the others.

The case was taken to court, where it attracted wide attention and became a heated controversy among lawyers who had never known Chesley Pinkham, Porter Mill, or even New Vineyard. The pros and cons of each were weighed, separately and collectively, and all evidence bearing on the case was collected from the archives, but no precedent could be found. When, after long deliberation, the court found for the heirs of John Porter, Chesley Pinkham's fortune was depleted and not one of the claimants was enriched.

XIV

LUCE

Records concerning Henry Luce, the progenitor of the largest Vineyard family, are very sparse. Dr. Banks believed that he came from Wales⁽¹⁾, although positive proof is lacking. He is recorded as being a juror in Scituate in 1666 and a proprietor of purchased lands in Rehoboth in 1668.⁽²⁾ He came to Tisbury about 1670 and acquired a home lot on the west side of Old Mill River, north of Scotchman's Bridge. He also owned land at Great Neck, Kepigon, and sixty acres adjacent to Great James Pond in Christiantown. His wife was Remember Litchfield of Scituate and they had nine sons, all of whom married and had large families. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, there were forty distinct Luce families on Martha's Vineyard.

Eleven of these removed to Maine between 1789 and 1812. Six of the eleven settled in the Sandy River Valley, one chose Union and one Vinalhaven, while three others made their homes at Winthrop⁽³⁾, which seemed to be a sort of way-station between the river port of Hallowell and the Sandy River settlements.

From 1790-1800, Luce families frequently trekked to Maine. Their holdings on the Vineyard were extensive, but there were so many families to claim them that Daniel⁵ felt he could do better elsewhere. So in August 1775, he went to Sharon, Conn., living there about seven years, and then returned to Tisbury.

The next summer, he and his wife Elizabeth (Merry) with their eight children, sailed from the Vineyard to Hallowell and from there carted their household goods to Farmington on a rude horse sled. They were very poor, having no team or stock, not even a cow, until several years later when Daniel raised a pair of calves from hired cows. Grain had to be back-packed to Starling's Mill, nearly ten miles away, to be ground. All other daily tasks were equally arduous, but they always had "enough of something to eat".

(1) Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard*, Vol. III, pp. 246-248

(2) Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard*, Vol. II, W. Tisbury, p. 55

(3) See "Scattered Settlements" pp. 22, 28, 29, 31.

Betsey was born the November after they reached Farmington. The following fall, the family settled in New Vineyard on 120 acres, bought from Zachariah Smith of Tisbury for four pounds, six shillings in lawful money, "or other things equivalent". Here, David⁶ joined the family.

The next year (1795) Daniel⁵ sold his farm to Dr. Thomas Flint and moved to the Lowell Strip in Industry. He built a loghouse and, later, a substantial frame one, which he eventually sold to Jesse Pratt.

All four Luce sons settled near their father's farm. Rowland⁶ married Hannah Daggett and at her death, Eunice Mason. He had eleven children. His youngest son, Moses Mason⁷, settled on the homestead where he made a good living and provided a comfortable home for his aged father. Moses⁷ later sold the farm to Caleb True of Stark and bought out Benjamin Allen. He moved to Allen's Mills, where he was appointed postmaster when the office changed from Goodridge's Corner to Allen's Mills.

Moses⁷ youngest son, Herbert Boardman⁸, managed the farm after his father's death in 1881 and provided a home for his mother. He was elected town treasurer, re-elected three times, and was appointed postmaster, in which capacity he served eight years. In addition to his civic duties and his farming, he was a dealer in grain and groceries at Allen's Mills.

Daniel's⁵ second son and namesake lived on his father's farm for some time before he built a house and barn for himself and his wife Elizabeth (Collins). They had six children, all of whom were intelligent and capable citizens.

Truman, whose wife was Rebecca Collins, was Deacon of the First Congregational Church of Industry. David married Mrs. Martha (Ballad) Chapman, relict of John Chapman. All six of their sisters lived nearby.

Daniel⁵ was a great grandson of Robert² and Desire Luce. Another of their great grandsons was Solomon⁵, son of Jonathan⁴, a weaver in Tisbury. Solomon⁵ married Martha Tilton and with five children, one an infant, they were among the original settlers of New Vineyard in 1791. Two more children were born in Maine, but Martha died after the birth of her seventh child. Solomon⁵ remarried and had two daughters and a son by his second wife.

Solomon's⁵ second son, John Tilton⁶, four years old when the family left Martha's Vineyard, grew up in New Vineyard and lived there until 1849 when he bought and moved to the Enoch Craig farm in Farmington. He was active in the town affairs of New Vineyard and was the representative to the legislature in 1847. He was one of the first members of the Congregational Church in New Vineyard and did much to enlarge its membership and to increase its usefulness. Mr. Luce led a blameless life which ended abruptly when he was thrown from his carriage in New Vineyard.

More Luces moved to New Vineyard in 1795 when Charles⁵, great, great grandson of Henry¹, moved his wife Catherine (Merry) and their four children to the Jeremy Bean farm.

Before this, Charles⁵ had spent several months clearing land and building a house for his family. While thus engaged, he lived with Catherine's parents, who had moved to New Vineyard the previous year.

Charles⁵ prospered and, after some years, he had considerable stock, including a small flock of sheep. Every evening he had to yard his sheep near the cabin to protect them from bears and wolves.

One night Charles⁵ was aroused from sleep by a disturbance among the sheep. He seized his gun and hurried to the sheeppen. On the way, he met a bear and, at short range, fired his musket. Badly wounded, the bear crawled away, but Mr. Luce followed him, pelting him with stones and whatever else he could find.

Stung to madness, the beast turned on his assailant, seizing him with enormous paws. Before Mr. Luce could break free, he was badly torn and scratched and one hand was severely mangled by the bear's teeth.

With great difficulty, Charles⁵ broke away and, bleeding profusely, finally reached home. Some one was sent to summon Dr. Stowell of Farmington who came immediately and tended the wounded man. His hand was saved, but its usefulness was greatly impaired and many ugly scars never disappeared.⁽⁴⁾

Mr. Luce died in May, 1821, in the sixty-second year of his life, and was buried on his own farm where five tiny headstones marked the graves of his five children who died in infancy. He was survived by eight children and his widow, who lived until 1846.

(4) Hatch, *History of Industry*, p. 700

Charles's⁵ oldest son and namesake owned a farm on the eastern part of New Vineyard. He died there at the age of fifty-eight and his widow (Mary Foss) married Ebenezer Humphrey, of Jay.

David Merry⁶, the next younger brother, also settled in New Vineyard with his wife Joanna (Cottle). A son, Charles⁷ and three daughters were born there before David⁶ sold this property and returned to Industry, settling on the Tristram Daggett farm, which his father had bought from Francis C. Lowell in 1807. Six sons were born here. In May, 1859, David⁶ sold his property in Industry and moved to Lexington where he died three months later. Joanna lived until March, 1860. All their children settled in Maine except Seneca White⁷, the youngest, who went to California in 1806, and died there in 1879.

David's⁶ oldest son, Charles⁷ married Sarah Savage and moved about considerably. In 1837 he went to Lexington, later to New Vineyard, and then to Boston. Next, he settled in Norridgewock, where he did carpentry for several years. He also moved buildings and gained a wide and enviable reputation as a skilled mover. A depot, two hundred fifty-seven feet long, a block containing twenty-four tenants and three stores, and a two story house, thirty-four by forty-five, with a fifty foot ell and five chimneys, each weighing thirty tons, were all moved by him without the least injury to buildings or contents.⁽⁵⁾

Charles's⁷ brother, Benjamin Cottle⁷ Luce, spent his youth on the farm in Industry, except for three years during which he lived with his grandfather, Deacon Benjamin Cottle. He married Caroline Boston and moved to Lexington where he spent the rest of his life, except for a few years mining in California.

Another brother, True Remick,⁷ married Sarah Whittier in Pleasant Ridge Plantation and the next day they rode horseback through unbroken forest, guided only by a spotted line, to Highland Plantation, carrying all their worldly goods with them. Later, they moved to a farm in Lexington and, after ten years there, they went to Norridgewock, but returned to Lexington where they lived until 1865. True⁷ farmed and dealt in lumber and he moved to Kingsbury to facilitate these operations. Then he bought a small farm in Fairfield and raised fruit there until his death in 1885.

(5) Hatch, *History of Industry*, p. 704

True's⁷ brother, David Merry⁷, married Laura A. Norton and they lived in Lexington, Industry and New Vineyard. David⁷ was a farmer and a trader. For years he drove about the country collecting eggs, in exchange for groceries and tinware, and shipping them to Boston. For some time he had a grocery store at Allen's Mills. He sold that in 1870 and moved to Stewart's Mills in New Vineyard. Here he cultivated a small farm, continued his egg business and, when winter snows curtailed these activities, he made brooms to sell the next spring. He was not quite fifty-nine when he died.

True's⁷ other brothers were farmers, Herbert Boardman⁷ in Lexington and Carlo⁷ in Highland.

David's⁶ brother, Elisha⁶, settled on the Abner Norton farm where he spent his entire life, dying at fifty-eight. He had two daughters and three sons. Charles⁷, the oldest, died, unmarried, when he was just a young man. The others settled in, or near, Industry.

One of these was Elisha⁷, whose only surviving son was Winthrop⁸. He married Velzora Norton and they settled on the homestead in Industry. They had ten children, but only one lived to be ten years old. That one was Laura⁹, who married Albert Leavitt of New Vineyard, with whom Winthrop⁸ lived after the death of his wife.

Another of David's⁶ brothers, Joseph⁶, married Dorcas Cutts and had a farm in the northern part of New Vineyard. They had six sons and a daughter, Catherine, who died of consumption when she was twenty-five. The young men all married and settled in New Vineyard.

The year Catherine died, Joseph⁶ sold the farm and he and his wife started for California by way of the Panama Canal. They reached San Francisco in October, 1865, and settled in Sutter County, where Joseph⁶ died in 1869 and Dorcas in 1889.

Joseph's⁶ brother, Benjamin⁶, and his wife Anna (Manter), had settled in Industry and opened a general store at West's Mills in November, 1835. Benjamin⁶ was prominent in both business and social life and served as Justice of the Peace, Deputy Sheriff of Somerset County, and a colonel in the state militia.

Benjamin⁶ died at thirty-eight and his widow married Moses Bradbury. All four of the Luce children made their homes in New Vineyard, Industry and Anson. The youngest, Benjamin Henry⁷

was a prosperous farmer in Anson. He and his wife, Amantha Tinkham, had six sons and two daughters. Benjamin Dexter⁸ and Allen Edward⁸ moved to California and Aphia Mertie⁸ married Charles Parker Luce and moved to Nebraska. The others settled in, or near, Anson.

The youngest of Charles and Catherine's family was Henry⁶, who was a farmer in Industry until his death. He and his wife Lucy (Chapman) had three sons and three daughters. Wm. Henry⁶, the oldest, lived on the homestead and cared for his mother after his father's death. He was thrifty, industrious and enterprising and the farm prospered, but he died in Dec., 1880, after a brief illness. His mother then went to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, to make her home with her youngest, Newell Augustus.⁷ The three girls and Charles Nelson⁷ all settled in Industry.

Charles⁵, was a great, great grandson of Henry¹ and so were Elisha⁵, Zephaniah⁵ and Robert⁵.

Elisha⁵ was a mariner, sailing from Edgartown. His first wife was Hannah Chase who died February 7, 1799, soon after the birth of their ninth child. The following April, Elisha⁵ married Drusilla West and they moved to Industry, where they settled on lot No. 33 next to William Allen. Elisha⁵ burned his chopping and built a loghouse. He sowed an acre of wheat, which he hoed in because he was too poor to hire a yoke of oxen. Homesteading proved too much for him and he sold out to Jonathan Goodrich. Drusilla died in 1803 and was succeeded by Hepsibah (Cottle). Elisha⁵ and Hepsibah had two daughters, Hannah, who married Nathaniel Allen and Maria, who married Dr. LeRoy Yale. Only four of Elisha⁵ and Hannah's offspring lived to adulthood. They were Tristram, Hannah, Jane and Sophia.

Zephaniah⁵ moved his family from Tisbury to Industry in 1801. His first wife, Prudence (Manter) had died about 1790, leaving three young daughters. Early in 1794, Zephaniah⁵ married Thankful Crowell. They had two daughters and a two-year old son, Sanders⁶, when they moved to Maine.

Lots in Industry had been re-appraised and were now \$1.50, instead of fifty or sixty cents an acre. Mr. Luce could not raise the money to redeem his claim and his name did not appear on the petition for incorporation in 1803. He lived for a time in Farmington, near the Industry line, at the head of Clear Water

Pond. The last part of his life he lived in a small log house near the Deacon Cottle burying ground. Thankful died in 1825 and Zephaniah⁵ about 1830.

Their son Sanders⁶ learned the carpenter's trade and served his apprenticeship under Uriel Hillman of Farmington, a very skillful and talented workman. Sanders⁶ married Mahala Collins in 1822 and they settled north of Clear Water Pond, building quite near the shore. Sanders⁶ was commissioned a captain of the militia, which office he held for several years. In 1834, he moved to Phillips where he worked at his trade for seven years. During that time he had a wood-working shop in Readville for a short while. Then he went to Wilton and, in 1850, to Auburn. He died in Auburn at the age of sixty-four, leaving three children.

One of these was Henry True⁷ Luce who married Mary E. Parker and, at her death, Sarah Look, daughter of Captain Valentine and Mary Look of Industry. She died within a year and Henry⁷ married Mrs. Amelia Fuller. It is possible that he moved to Martha's Vineyard, as a Henry True Luce, carpenter, was listed there in 1893.

Robert⁵ moved to Industry in 1798 with his wife Mary (Burgess) and six children, the youngest a mere infant. Five more children were born in Industry before Robert⁵ sold his lot to Captain Valentine Look, from Martha's Vineyard, and moved his family to New Portland in 1811.

Another Luce lived on New Vineyard Gore for a short time. He was Archelaus⁶, a great, great, great grandson of Henry¹. Archelaus⁶ improved his holdings, sold them to Jonathan Knowlton and settled at Goodridge's Corner, where he remained until 1808. At that time, he sold his farm to another Vineyarder, James Davis, and moved to George's River. He was honest, impartial and hard working, but he had a roving disposition and never accumulated any property.

XV MANTER

John¹ Manter was a freeman in Eastham in 1657. He moved to Succoneessit (Falmouth) about ten years later and remained there until 1677. At that time, he exchanged his property in Succoneessit with Nathaniel Skiffe, a proprietor of Tisbury on Martha's Vineyard, for the eastern half of the Josiah Standish lot, to which he added several other valuable properties. He was a useful and respected citizen, serving the town in many capacities throughout his lifetime, a trait which some of his sons and their descendants, to this day, have emulated.

His grandson, Benjamin³ (Manter) was a man of note on Martha's Vineyard and a colonel in the Dukes County Militia. He was also a diplomat. The story is told that during the Revolution, when the English were frequently landing on the island and helping themselves to sheep, cattle, poultry or whatever else they fancied, Mr. Manter owned an especially choice flock of turkeys. Hoping thereby to avoid molestation of his property, he killed and dressed several of his finest turkeys and presented them to the admiral of the fleet. The admiral was so pleased that he gave Mr. Manter a fine horse (undoubtedly part of his plunder) which became such a pet with the Manter children that they kept him until he died of old age.

Benjamin's³ second son James⁴ was a pioneer to New Vineyard (the portion set off to Industry in 1844). He married Mary Butler, daughter of Capt. Elijah and Thankful (Smith) Butler and, with their seven children and a Gay Head Indian named Talsoosa, sailed from the Vineyard in the spring of 1796. From Hallowell, all except Mrs. Manter, even five year old Elijah⁵, walked to New Vineyard. Mrs. Manter rode horseback, carrying a small wicker basket with a few pieces of her choice china. The Manters "camped out" until their lot could be cleared and a log cabin with fireplace and chimney of rough stone be built. The oldest son, Benjamin⁵, was a mariner who planned to return to the Vineyard as soon as his parents were settled in their new home.

Accordingly, late in the fall, he bade them goodbye and went to Hallowell to await a vessel which would take him to the Vineyard. While there, he was called back because his father was very ill with "cold fever". Mr. Manter died the day after Christmas and Mary,

his sixteen year old daughter, died of the same illness later that winter.

Left a widow with seven children, the youngest only six, Mrs. Manter not only had to set an example for her family, feed, clothe and educate them, but she had to hide her own sorrow and loneliness. She missed James. She would have missed him if she'd been living on Martha's Vineyard but way off in the wilderness away from family, friends, and familiar surroundings it was almost unbearable - even without the added hardships of want and poverty. When there was no meal in the house Mrs. Manter would use a rude mortar made from a hollow log end and pound corn for enough hominy to feed the children. She cooked on an open fire and baked "bread" on a board at the edge of the fireplace.

Benjamin⁵ gave up the idea of going to sea again and took charge of the farm. With the help of his younger brothers and sisters, he cleared and cultivated the fields and set out an apple orchard. It was grueling work and the rewards were meagre. The Manters missed the amenities of their island home, but determined to duplicate them as soon as possible and each worked according to his ability.

One day while her sons were at work in the farther field, Mrs. Manter discovered the roof of the cabin was afire. She ran to the brook for water, propped a rude ladder against the house and climbed to the roof with her heavy bucket. It took several buckets of water to put out the fire, but Mary managed it before too much damage had been done. Weak-kneed from fright and exertion, she sank down on the doorstep to recover, but little Elijah needed reassurance that all was well and a meal must be ready for the others when they came in from the field, so Mary had no time for recuperation.

But, despite her hard life, Mrs. Manter lived to be ninety-four, surviving her husband by fifty years. Her family attest to the character and stamina of this remarkable woman.

Betsey⁵ married Benjamin Hilton, a blacksmith in Anson. She, too, lived to be ninety-four and was the mother of ten children.

Her brother James⁵ learned the blacksmith trade from Mr. Hilton and spent the rest of his life in Anson, blacksmithing, lumbering, and farming. He married Susanna Sawyer and they had eleven children.

Henry,⁵ married Mary West. He bought a farm in Industry on which they lived until 1816 when he sold it to his brother Elijah⁵.

Elijah⁵ was married to Betsey Small, who died at forty-eight, leaving eleven children. Elijah⁵ then married Sally Norton, relict of Benjamin C. Norton. They moved to Newport, Maine.

Meanwhile, Henry bought a farm in Stark and then exchanged that with Captain Martin Moore for his farm. Here Henry⁵ built a large house in which he lived until he was eighty.

Zebulon⁵, the middle son, married Rebecca Norton and lived with his father-in-law, Abner, for a number of years before settling on his father's homestead. In 1854, he moved to Palmyra, where he died six years later.

Benjamin⁵ provided for his mother and her family until they could care for themselves. Meanwhile, he cleared more land and constantly improved the farm. He married Abigail West by whom he had seven children, all born in Anson. At Abigail's death, Benjamin⁵ married Deborah Luce and their four children were born in Industry, from which town Benjamin⁵ went to the State Legislature in 1833.

With Esquire Daniel Shaw, Benjamin⁵ sometimes bought butter, cheese, dried apples and meat from the neighboring farms and shipped them from Wiscasset to the British Provinces.

Benjamin's⁵ oldest son was Hiram⁶, a very skillful carpenter, as well as a successful farmer. He and his wife Jane (Atkinson) were active in the Congregational Church and in town affairs in Industry and were universally loved and respected. Their three boys all went to California, but their daughter Adelaide⁷ married Joseph Elder and lived on the homestead near West's Mills.

Hiram's⁶ brothers, James⁶ and Elijah⁶ were also successful farmers. James⁶ married Maria Norton, by whom he had six children, and they lived in Stark and, later, Mercer, where James⁶ died in 1882.

Elijah⁶ and his wife Irene (Shaw) had six children also. They bought the Alexander Manell farm in Anson which Elijah⁶ greatly enlarged. In 1881, he sold out to Hiram Look and moved to Industry near the Anson line.

Their sister Eliza⁶ married Daniel Hilton, a mason and shoemaker. They moved about considerably but finally settled at West's Mills in 1845.

Henry⁵ and Mary's sons were equally divided between farming and trade. William West⁶, who married Betsey Norton, settled in Industry where he built a brick house at West's Mills.

John⁶, too, was in trade at West's Mills where he served as postmaster. Then he moved to New Sharon and for fourteen years held various town officers and acted as deputy sheriff. From there he went to Farmington, then Mt. Vernon and Kent's Hill and went into trade at Readfield Corner. This business was carried on, after his death in 1878, by his sons George⁷ and Melville.⁷

The youngest of Henry and Mary's brood was Warren Norton⁶ who was a merchant in Norridgewock for some years before he moved to Oakland, California.

The other three sons were all successful farmers. Henry⁶ first lived in Stark and then, about 1863, moved to Farmington. George⁶ spent most of his life in Farmington living at West's Mills about ten years (1860-1870) and returning to Farmington for the next ten. There, his first wife died and he married Martha York. They moved back to Industry in the spring of 1880 and there George⁵ died after a brief illness in 1885.

Peter⁶ and his wife, Sarah (Bixby), with the help of their ten children, ran a farm in Farmington. Peter died at fifty-four.

Zebulon⁵ and Rebecca's two oldest sons were farmers, but they did not remain in Maine. Benjamin⁶ moved to Minnesota and Asa⁶ went to Kansas.

The next son, Zebulon⁶, joined the Methodist Church in West's Mills and became a licensed preacher in 1841. His first parish was Palmyra, then Anson, Sidney and, in 1844, Industry. Here he married Mary Manter (daughter of Elijah and Betsey). Soon afterward he left the Methodist Church and united with the Christian Band, in which he became an able preacher. He remained in Industry about ten years, farming and running a grist mill with his brother. In 1856 he returned to Palmyra, then to Albion for several years and then to Newport, Maine, where he remained eighteen years. His next charge was Rockland, Rhode Island, where he preached three years, but his health was impaired and he could only preach part time. He went to Connecticut for a year and then returned to Maine, settling in Cape Elizabeth, where he died, 1887.

XVI MAYHEW

Thomas¹ Mayhew, Sr., the first of his family to come to New England, was a merchant who settled in Medford, Mass., to act as business representative for Matthew Craddock, one of the great merchants of London who supported companies engaged in the colonization of New England. About 1617, Thomas¹ had married Abigail Parkus⁽¹⁾, and they had one son, Thomas², when they came to America in 1631. Mr. Mayhew was very busy for the next several years managing the varied and extensive interests of his employer, but he found time to become active in both the business and political life of the colony.

About 1634, Mr. Mayhew married Jane, widow of Thomas Paine, a London merchant. Jane had two children, Jane and Thomas, Jr., heirs to considerable estates in England, whose care now devolved on their stepfather. Two daughters were born to Thomas² and Jane in Medford.

Meanwhile, though Thomas² Mayhew appears to be very active in many business pursuits and was a Representative to the General Court for about ten years, his business ventures did not prove very remunerative. Matthew Craddock became dissatisfied and replaced his factor about 1637.

At this time, Mr. Mayhew moved to Watertown, where for a number of years he was engaged in town affairs, and where his two youngest daughters were born. Each year he was selectman, Deputy to the General Court and commissioner⁽²⁾, but his business acumen did not improve and his financial troubles grew. Then (1641) he purchased the proprietorship of Martha's Vineyard from Sir Fernando Gorges and Lord Stirling and, due to these proprietary rights and to his strength of character and personality, became "Governor" of the island.

Thomas² Mayhew, Jr., was the leader of a small band of patentees from Watertown who came to Martha's Vineyard in 1642. Thomas¹, Sr. did not move to the Vineyard until ~~four~~ ^{two} years later.

(1) Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard*, p. 115 footnote

(2) Local magistrate or justice of the peace

~~Thomas², Jr., educated in the public schools of Medford and Watertown and tutored in Latin, Greek and Hebrew, devoted his life to missionary work among the Indians. He and Jane had six children, three sons to perpetuate the name. Though he was an original patentee and son of the governor, records show little or no estate and the meagre accounts available speak of his being "forced to labour with his own hands" to support his family, having "not halfe so much yeerly coming in in a settled way, as an ordinary labourer."~~ (3)

One of the early emigrants to Maine was Zaccheus⁶ Mayhew, great, great grandson of Thomas, Jr.. His grandfather, for whom he was named, was a lawyer and farmer in Chilmark, where he held many town offices. He was also agent for the Indians of the island, Colonel of the County Militia and a justice of the Court of Common Pleas. His son, Zaccheus⁵, and the latter's son and namesake were also Chilmark farmers.

The younger Zaccheus⁶ married Pamela Smith of Eastville in December, 1785; but she died soon afterward. He then married her younger sister, Love, the mother of his nine children. With their firstborn, Elizabeth, the Mayhews moved to Farmington where Zaccheus⁷ was born in 1791, in a large house his father had built on the east side of the Sandy River. Two more sons and five more daughters were born here and all nine of Zaccheus⁶ and Love's children lived to be adults and establish their own families, something of a record in the Sandy River country at that time.

About 1793, Zaccheus⁶ began to carry mail from Farmington to Hallowell, the first mail service between those two settlements. Years later, he moved to Nobleboro, where he died.

Two other Chilmark farmers, Francis⁷ and Hebron⁷ Mayhew, whose common great, great grandfather was John³, a grandson of Governor Thomas¹ Mayhew, moved to Maine.

In December, 1788, Francis⁷ married Susanna Smith, a daughter of Harlock and Jedidah Smith. Both families moved to New Sharon, Maine, in 1792.

Susanna had born three children on the Vineyard, but only year-old Clarinda lived to accompany her parents to Maine and the first child born in New Sharon also died in infancy. But, in time, Clarinda had four sisters and three brothers.

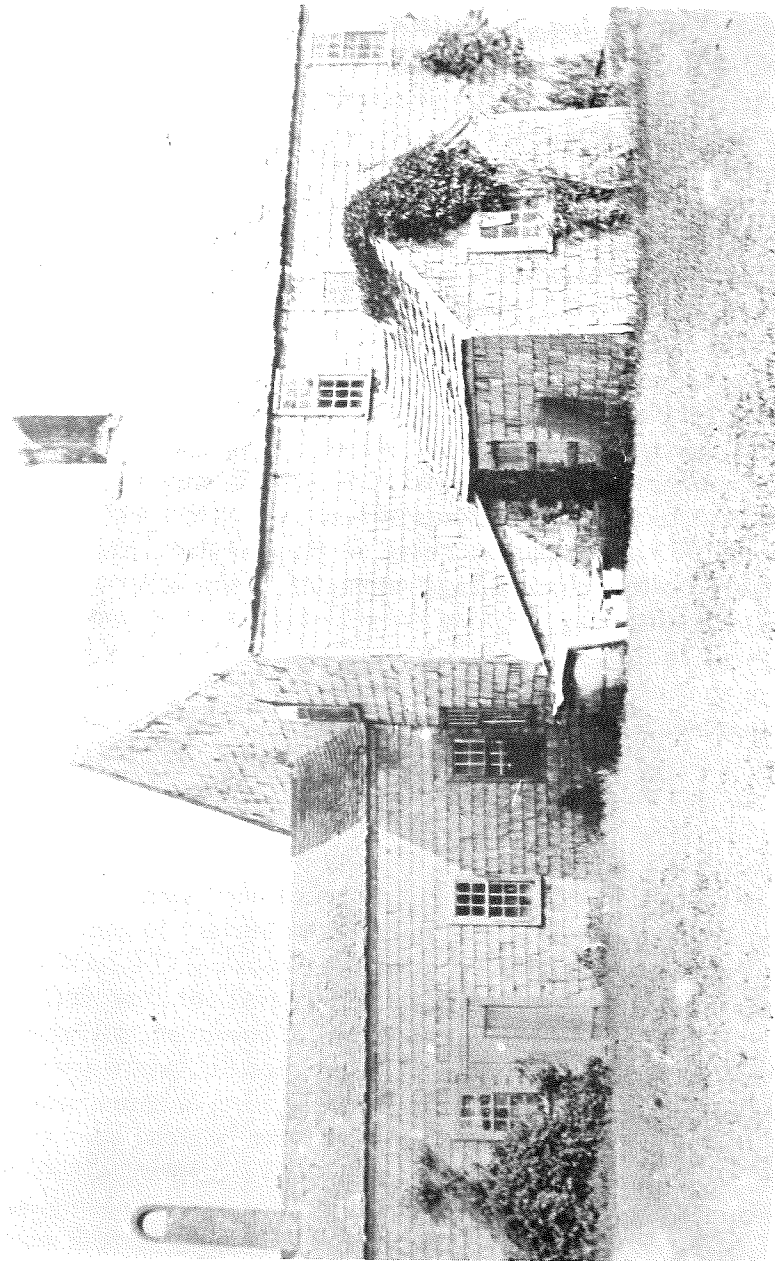
Her father became a prominent citizen and a leader of military affairs, attaining the rank of major.

John's³ other great, great grandson, Hebron⁷, married Deborah Stewart in September, 1792, and they were the parents of four boys and two girls.

In 1808, the family moved to Farmington, but in 1825 the second son, Nathan⁸, returned to Tisbury and married Elizabeth Athearn. They lived just across the lane from the school in which Nathan⁸ taught for twenty-five years. (It is now under the auspices of the Seacoast Chapter of the D.A.R. and is known as the Nathan Mayhew School House Museum.)

About 1853, Mr. Mayhew moved to Norton, Mass., and, later, he lived in Boston. He died at the home of his son, Rev. Wm.⁹ H. Mayhew, in Milton, in 1865.

(3) Rev. Henry Whitfield, 1651



ONE OF THE EARLIEST MAYHEW HOUSES ON MARTHA'S VINEYARD



OLD MAYHEW HOUSE
SOUTH ROAD, CHILMARK

XVII MERRY

Joseph¹ Merry, with his second wife and four children, came to Martha's Vineyard from Hampton, N.H., about 1670, and lived here until his death in 1710, at the age of 103. The epitaph on his gravestone in the West Tisbury cemetery reads, "That being verified in him (Psalms 92, 14) They shall bring forth fruit in old age."⁽¹⁾

The youngest child, and only son, of this second marriage was Samuel², who became a farmer in Chilmark. He married Remember Luce and had five daughters and three sons. The middle son was Samuel³, who married Elizabeth Stewart and Elizabeth Cottle, by each of whom he had five children. David⁴ was the son of Elizabeth Stewart and was a husbandman in Holmes Hole, where he served in minor town offices and as sergeant in the Sea Coast Defense in 1776. He married Mrs. Eunice (Chase) Chase and had seven children. The oldest son, Asa⁵, was one of the original settlers of New Vineyard in 1791.

Three years later, his parents and their two youngest daughters also moved to New Vineyard. Mr. Merry bought lot No. 1, on range two, for eight pounds sterling, but only he and his wife lived there any length of time because Margaret soon married Benjamin C. Norton⁽²⁾ and in 1794, Rhoda married Peter Butler.⁽³⁾

Asa⁵ had an excellent farm under cultivation and made a very comfortable living. He kept a large herd of cows and made quantities of cheese which, no matter what the market price might be, he always sold for 10c lb. When his neighbors protested he replied, "I make as good cheese as anybody. I know the amount of labor required for its manufacture and the value of the milk, and all I want is a fair compensation for the same."⁽⁴⁾ Mr. Merry was

(1) This exact quotation of Psalms 94,14 from the Authorized (King James) Version is: "They shall bring forth fruit in old age; they shall be fat and flourishing." This curious epitaph referred to his second marriage when, at fifty, he married a widow of twenty-nine and had four children in rapid succession.

(2) Son of Abner Norton, of Holmes Hole, who moved to New Vineyard in 1790.

(3) Son of Henry Butler of Edgartown, who moved to New Vineyard about 1790.

(4) Hatch, *History of Industry*.

intelligent and just, but when his mind was made up to the honesty or rightness of anything, no argument could swerve him.

Asa⁵ had married Sally Bartlett in 1793, and they had 13 children, two of whom died in infancy. The four girls married, two of them choosing Vineyard men.

When Asa's⁵ sons became of age, he gave them each a tract of land for a farm. Benjamin⁶ and Jonathan⁶ had adjoining farms in New Vineyard and William⁶ and Caroline (West) settled nearby. Asa⁶ married Deborah Butler and they moved to New Portland, while Joseph⁶ and his wife Rhoda (Butler) chose Anson. Charles⁶ went to Ohio. David⁶ farmed his father's homestead until after his first wife (Betsey Remick) died in 1865. Two years later, he married Sarah Taylor and they moved "out west", taking all ten children.

Because of the climatic conditions, Maine farmers usually had a slack season during which some of them augmented their incomes by working at a trade. Jonathan⁶ was a shoemaker in fall and winter, travelling from farm to farm with his kit of tools. At each homestead he'd stay long enough to make that farmer's supply of hides into boots and shoes for the family and then move on to the next settlement.

After a few years, Jonathan⁶ sold the land his father had given him to his brother Benjamin⁶, moving his house to another site. Then in 1850, he sold that and bought a place in Stark, where he died suddenly in May 1872.

XVIII NORTON

THE NICHOLAS NORTON FAMILY

Nicholas¹ Norton was born in England about 1610 and emigrated to New England, possibly as one of the colonists with Rev. John Hull, in 1635. He married and lived in Weymouth, Mass., for twenty years before moving to Martha's Vineyard.

On August 22, 1659, "Goodman" Norton was granted "a Lott of 40 acres of Land." This grant was north of the Great Swamp in Edgartown and south of the road to West Tisbury. Nicholas also acquired considerable land at Sanchacantackett, around Major's Cove, from the Indians, "Sam" and Thomas Sisseton, and he held the usual proprietor's shares in the town lands, and a meadow at Aquampache. He constantly added to his holdings.

On the same day that Nicholas was awarded his forty acre grant, the town ordained that "Goodman Norton shall have Liberty to make use of any Pond about the Ox Pond for his Trade, except the Great Ponds."⁽¹⁾ In conjunction with the fact that several of his forbears operated tanneries in England, the above permission leads to the assumption that Nicholas was a tanner.

He was a man of considerable means and of high social standing, but he did not favor the Mayhew regime. In 1673, he joined the Dutch Rebellion⁽²⁾, with other townsmen, and when it failed, he was tried and convicted. Nevertheless, he remained active in town affairs until his death in 1690.

Nicholas¹ Norton had four sons and seven daughters. The second son, Jacob², was unmarried. Descendants of Isaac², Joseph², and Benjamin² comprised the numerous Norton families, thirty-three at one time, who lived on Martha's Vineyard. The majority were yeomen, or farmers, though a fair share were traders and seamen, including several master mariners.

From such a large agrarian family it is not surprising that there were many emigrants. Perhaps what is surprising is that most of

(1) Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard*, Vol. II, Annals of Edg., p. 86.

(2) See "Martha's Vineyard" p. 10.

them were Joseph's² descendants. Only Isaac's great grandson, Ansel⁵, son of Nathan and Deborah, represented this branch of the family in Maine.

Ansel⁵ had been a soldier in the French and Indian War in 1759-1762 which probably determined his later life. He was a yeoman with a fine farm and valuable orchard in Edgartown. These he sold at a great sacrifice when he decided to move to the District of Maine, where he bought two hundred acres of the northwest section of the New Vineyard Gore in 1794.

Although Nicholas¹ had purchased extensive acreage around Sanchacantackett Pond, he never lived there, preferring a home within the village. His son, Joseph², was the first to live on the pond property; the first of a long line of Nortons who owned this domain for over two centuries.

Joseph² was born in Weymouth in 1652 and came to the Vineyard when he was about three years old. He grew up in Edgartown and, like his father, became a distinguished and esteemed citizen. Like his father, too, he was politically opposed to the Mayhews and joined the Dutch Rebellion, but by 1675, he had been forgiven and was made marshall, constable, and water bailiff of the General Court. Thenceforth, he continued to hold high offices, overseer in 1682, county commissioner in 1684, 1686 and 1695 and proprietor's agent in 1687. When the island came under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts in 1690, Joseph² Norton was its first representative to the General Court. He was recommended to Sir William Phipps by Simon Athearn as "Being a man of Curag(e) & a good Estate" and the governor appointed him Marshall in 1692. Three years later, he was appointed to the King's Bench. He was High Sheriff in 1699 and Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1702.

Mr. Norton was a man of majestic stature and complete fearlessness. These qualities endeared him to the Indians over whom he exerted a commanding influence. Leaving a large estate, he died on January 30, 1742, eighty-nine years and ten months old.

Although Nicholas¹ had willed his holdings around Major's Cove to his son Benjamin² in 1690, they were subsequently transferred to Joseph's² third son, Ebenezer³. (He was also the inheritor of the ancestral "silver tankard" which later went to his

son Peter⁴ and to Peter's⁴ son Ebenezer⁵. This Ebenezer⁵ took the tankard to Maine about 1791.)

Ebenezer³ carried on as his father had done, adding part of Felix Neck and some outlying lands to the family estate. Ebenezer³ was selectman in 1738, but he was more interested in education than in politics, serving on the school committee for several years. Ebenezer³ and both his sons, Eliakim⁴ and Peter⁴, remained on the Vineyard.

Peter⁴ was very much like his grandfather Joseph², energetic, commanding, ambitious. He continually increased his holdings until his property bordered the entire western cove of the great pond. The cove was then called Major's Cove in recognition of his services as captain in the Edgartown company of militia in 1756 and Major of the Dukes County regiment during the French and Indian Wars. He was too old to serve in the Revolution, but acted on committees formed to prepare for the defense of the town.

Like his father, he was interested in education and served on the school committee many years. In fact, the Sanchacantackett and Eastville Districts always had a Norton on the school committee. Peter⁴ was commissioned as high sheriff by the provincial authorities on October 24, 1776. After the Revolution, when the Baptist sect came to the island, Peter⁴ became a leader in that church.

Six of his ten sons moved to Maine. Ebenezer⁵, Zachariah⁵ and Joseph⁵ all went to Farmington and Cornelius⁵ to Industry about 1790. Ebenezer⁵ and Cornelius⁵ were two of the five original purchasers of the New Vineyard Gore, which was divided into three quarters and two eighths. The men then drew lots, but Ebenezer complained that Knowlton and Cornelius⁵ got too much land through an error in calculating the center line. The rest were satisfied, but "to pacify the complainant, the others relinquished to him their right to purchase a fragment of good land adjoining Clear Water Pond." (3)

Ebenezer's son and namesake, a tanner, moved to Farmington when his father did. He and his wife, Clarissa (Butler) had three children born in Farmington and two in Hallowell.

Cornelius⁵ had been an innkeeper in Tisbury from 1787-1794, but he won, in the final division of the Gore, the northeast quarter section and settled there as a farmer. He was influential and respected in the community and became a deacon in the Baptist Church, as he had been in Tisbury.

Ephraim⁵ had been a whaler on Martha's Vineyard and he and Deborah settled on the east side of the river when they went to Farmington in 1788. But in 1791, they, too, moved to the Gore.

Zachariah⁵ and Joseph⁵, with their families, remained in Farmington, settling on the east side of the river. In 1810 Joseph⁵ was a representative to the Massachusetts Legislature. About five years later, Zachariah⁵ moved to Somerset County where some of his sons settled.

In 1791, Eliakim⁵ decided to follow his brothers to Maine. As his three daughters helped their mother pack personal belongings and household goods, they mourned for all they must leave behind and Hannah consoled them with the thought that five uncles and their families would be in Maine, so it wouldn't be like going to a strange place alone. But while the uncles all chose the Sandy River Country, Eliakim took his family to Norridgewock, a few log houses in a small clearing in the wilderness.

Two more of Peter's⁴ sons, Andrew⁵ and Peter⁵, died in infancy. Samuel⁵ was involved in the purchase of New Vineyard, but he did not settle there. His son Henry⁶ bought from him lot No. 3 in the first range, moved to New Vineyard about 1794 and built a mill the same year. He married Hannah Gower of Topsham and they had ten children. They moved to New Portland where Henry⁶ held several town offices including that of clerk.

Samuel⁵ and Ichabod⁵ remained on Martha's Vineyard. Samuel⁵ was a mariner, so to Ichabod fell the management of the Norton estate.

Ichabod⁵ was a bachelor of frugal -- even penurious -- habits.⁽⁴⁾ The house in which he lived was always in obvious need of repair and he walked everywhere he went, never keeping a carriage. His inheritance grew, by his judicious investments and his few personal wants, until he became the wealthiest man of his time on the

(3) Hatch, *History of Industry*, quote from William Allen.

(4) Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard*, Vol. III, p. 362

island,⁽⁵⁾ owning much property on the Vineyard and in Maine, holding large shares in trading vessels, and many mortgages for the less thrifty.

Correspondence from friends and relatives in Maine gives some insight into his widespread influence and into the close ties maintained between the settlers in Maine and their Vineyard kin. A few examples follow.

In September, 1815, Cornelius⁶ Norton wrote from Industry:

"Dear Sir,

I rec. yours of the 11 of Aug. in which you inform me that you decline (at present) of selling the lot of land that you talked with me about. I have advised with your friends here about the sale of this lot of land (to wit) Uncle Butler, Josiah Butler and Peter Norton. They are of the opinion that the land will not fetch more very suddenly..... I think it rather probable.... there may be some fears in your mind about realizing the money as it would pass through many hands.... If however you should consent to sell the same, point out the manner of remittance or deposit, and it shall be attended to. I am of the opinion that it is a great uncertainty whether the land will fetch more 7 years hence than now for this very good reason I would say that some one third part of the people about here would sell their property move out of the country if they could sell by reason the untimely frosts we have had late yrs. Our relations are all well, my particular respects to my Aunts Hetty & Lydia-Anna also Rebecca is married - a young man by the name of Wilson.

I am, Sir, your friend & nephew

C. Norton

In May, 1833, Josiah Butler wrote from Norridgewock:

"Honored Unkle

After giving my best respects to you I will inform you that we are all well, perhaps you will be tired of my calling on you for favors but if you can help me and not hurt yourself I shall take it as a favor. My son has just returned from whaling, he has

been at the East Cape third mate of the ship and the owner wants him to go out again the same voyage Second mate, but he thinks now he shall do better to go round Cape Horn and as you are concerned in that business he want you to git him a voize he had made a good voize and one of his brothers has been with him. he can come well recommended as a good whaleman and navigator both from the owners and officers of the ship. there is no ship sails from Boston round the Cape or he could git a voize there where he is acquainted if you should want hands he can fetch as many stout green hands as you want. I want you to write me an answer whether you can git him a voize or not and write by the Mail, as soon as possible. Unkle Eliakim is about as he has been all winter and is at Ichabod's.

Yours Respectfully,

Josiah Butler"

Toward the close of the year, Zebulon⁶ appealed to his uncle for assistance in paying off the mortgage on his farm in Industry:

"Dear Sir, herewith is enclosed a deed quitting claim to the farm on which I now live. I bot the said farm of Clifford B. Norton I paid him \$350 & gave him my notes for \$300 more with a mortgage to secure payment of the same on which notes I have paid \$10, the first of said notes for \$100 becomes due in Jan. next the second for the same amt. becomes due in Sept. next the third note for the same amount will become due in 2 yrs, from next Jan. My wife has been sick for some time & is still sick & my expences in consequence of sickness has been such that it is not in my power to meet said notes, I have therefor executed a quitclaim deed to you as you have a claim in the premises which I sold for said farm; the said C.B. Norton says he must have the money as the notes become due, now if you can help me to save the farm you can do it and take a warrantee which will secure you. (Luce) Norton says he will give in the interest amounting to \$36 if the money is all paid up June next I therefore submit all things to your control & hope you will be so disposed to manage the same that I may be permitted to remain on the farm.

With due repect and esteem
Your humble servant & nephew

Zebulon Norton"

(5) Banks - *History of Martha's Vineyard*, Vol. III, 362.

The next letter was from a friend, Josiah Prescott, pleading not for himself, but for a young neighbor, Thomas Butler, who could not make ends meet. It was headed, "Phillips, Franklin County, Me., February 14, 1841."

"My dear friend

More than 15 years have now passed by since I had the pleasure of spending a day under your hospitable roof. Since that time, however, I have frequently heard from you by way of your relatives; the last accounts are that your life is yet continued and in tolerable health for a man of your age..... I most devoutly hope your life and health may be preserved as long as life may be deemed an enjoyment and so long as you can in any way be useful to others. I have, however, a particular motive (and I trust not an unworthy one) of addressing you at this time. It is mainly at the special request and for the benefit of Mr. Thomas Butler of this town. I will therefore 'nothing extenuate or ought set down' by misrepresenting facts. Thomas has a large family, and destitute of the means of supporting them, except by his own daily labors in making shoes, which in this place is wholly inadequate for such a purpose though no man can be more industrious than he is. He is inclined to think and I am of the same opinion, that if he had a suitable residence with a few acres of land, attached to it, his growing family could be more usefully employed, and aid much in growing their own support. Another great advantage to be derived from a little farm, would be its moral influence upon the habits and minds of children, instead of remaining where idleness becomes the main business of life - 2 or 3 places now offer either of which might be advantageously purchased for 4 or 5 hundred dollars and afford an income the present season, for the support of the family. If it be your design that they shall share in your patrimony ultimately, I have no hesitation saying that at no time will it be ever needed more; or do the family more good than at the present moment. My wife desires to be remembered to you for your former kindness and attention and thinks herself very unfortunate in not being one of your nearest and deserved relatives

With sentiments of profound respect I am your friend and well wisher.

Josiah Prescott"

Ichabod did not let these appeals go unheeded, but he never acknowledged that his was the helping hand. So niggardly did he purport to be that some local wag proposed the following inscription for his gravestone:

"Here lies Old Twelve-and-half Per cent;

The more he had, the less he spent.

The less he spent, the more he craved.

Oh, God, can Ichabod be saved?"⁽⁶⁾

The contrast between Ichabod's extensive holdings and the penury of his daily habits caused many unkind stories, but the truth was that, though in a business deal he would extract the last dollar on a note or a mortgage, privately he gave large sums to charity, was just to the deserving poor, always had a kind word for children and was fond of all animals.

Nicholas' youngest son, Benjamin², lived all his life in Edgartown. His six sons followed his example, but several of his grandsons and great grandsons sought greener fields. Seth⁴ went to Addison in 1770. His brother, Noah⁴, to Penobscot in 1790 and Uriah⁵ migrated to Vinalhaven before that time.⁽⁷⁾

Uriah's⁵ brother Stephen, called "Junior,"⁽⁸⁾ went to Farmington, where he carried on his trade as a tailor. Tradition says he served in the Revolutionary War at Ticonderoga in 1776, in Captain Daniel Whiting's Company.⁽⁹⁾ Stephen⁵ married Lydia Smith in 1787 and they had six children, two born in Maine. At Lydia's death, Stephen⁵ married Damaris Pease of Edgartown.

Benjamin's² grandson, Beriah, was Colonel in the Militia of the island and held various important offices in local, county, and state governments. He was instrumental in securing reimbursement from the British for losses the islanders suffered at the time of Gray's Raid, though the accounts were never settled satisfactorily.

Although Madame Nordica's home is in Farmington, a brief account of her life belongs here because, not only did her Norton ancestors come from Martha's Vineyard, but so did her maternal great grandparents, the William Allens.

(6) Allen, *Tales and Trails of Martha's Vineyard* p. 184.

(7) See "Scattered Settlements" pp. 21, 29.

(8) To distinguish him from Samuel's⁴ son, Stephen who also lived in Edgartown.

(9) Banks - *History of Martha's Vineyard*, Vol. III, p. 379.

Lillian Bayard Norton was the sixth daughter of Edwin and Amanda (Allen) Norton, both of whom were musical. Their large family grew up in a house Edwin had built on his grandfather's land when he married Amanda in 1841. It was a lovely site with Farmington's Old Blue Mountain to the west, the Sandy River winding below, and acres of timberland stretching out beyond the barn, but Edwin was always in need of money, and the farm was constantly mortgaged.

Edwin could not make his farm pay and he had no better success when he bought and attempted to run the Blue Mountain House. In 1864, he sold this for \$2000 and the Nortons moved to Boston, where their fortunes did not improve. They moved constantly until Edwin got work in a photographer's shop on Harrison Street and Amanda and two of the girls also found employment.

The Nortons were all musical but their hopes were pinned on teenage Wilhelmena, a student at the New England Conservatory. She was an extraordinary soprano and a serious, tireless student. In 1868 The Franklin Musical Institute held its annual four day convention at the Congregational Church in Farmington and "Miss Willie Norton of Boston" was soloist. She was sixteen.

The next year the Nortons were back in Farmington. It was the fall of the "Punkin Freshet"⁽¹⁰⁾ and from Titcomb Hill the Nortons could see all the lowlands flooded and mills and bridges torn from their foundations and hurled downstream. Willie contracted typhoid and died on November twenty-fourth. To Amanda and Edwin this seemed the end of all their dreams, but they reckoned without Lillian.

Being the youngest, Lillian was often overlooked, but she was a determined young lady and she constantly aped her sisters despite their disapproval. When she was fourteen, she auditioned for Wilhelmena's teacher, Prof. John O'Neill, and entered the New England Conservatory for four years of hard study.

In the summer of 1874, Amanda took Lillian to Martha's Vineyard where she had a chance to meet her many Norton and Allen relatives. She had a part-time job sorting mail at the Tisbury

post-office, but she had time for hayrides, clambakes, and dances with her cousins.

A Captain Joseph de La Mar wanted to marry her and finance her musical career, but Amanda saw to it that she returned to Boston uncommitted.

That fall she began her professional engagements for which she received very little money as she was still a student. In June 1876, she graduated from the conservatory, in a simple black silk dress made by Amanda, the complete antithesis to the elaborate gowns for which she was noted in later years. After a summer in New York, working hard despite the intense heat, Lillian and her mother went to Europe. Here Lillian Norton became Giglio Nordica. She sang her first opera in 1879 and then she performed in Russia, Germany and Paris. Her parents were devoted and self-sacrificing, Amanda accompanying her daughter on tour and Edwin gentle and devoted, but entirely unable to cope with the world. He died when Lillian was at the height of her career in Russia.

In Jan. 1883, while in Paris, Lillian married Frederick Allen Gower, a distant cousin. He was an assistant of Alexander Graham Bell and was an astute but ruthless business man, reputed to be a millionaire.

The marriage proved to be a disaster - Frederick interfered and ruined Lillian's career not once, but three times. Finally he ordered Amanda to leave the house and Lillian left with her and lived with her sister Annie, while Amanda returned to Farmington. Fred died in a balloon over Cherbourg in 1885, leaving very little estate. Lillian finally got \$40,000 for which she had thrown away a career on two continents.

But Lillian did not give up and she went to London for Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee and won a place for herself in the English musical world. Then she went to Germany, where she studied many new roles, learning German, Italian, Russian, French, and English scores.

In 1889, she made a "grand tour" of the United States, singing only in German. When she appeared in Boston, the city which had greeted her so coolly in the past, was unequivocally hers and the next year (1893) she was a regular member of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

(10) So many pumpkins were washed out of the fields that the rivers were orange.

In the summer of 1908, she spent a part of August in Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, where she gave a concert "for her own people". So many claimed relationship that the Church was crowded and summer visitors stood outside to listen. The diva was at her best and no one was disappointed.

Lillian was equally popular when she visited the Norton farm and spread her jewels on the kitchen table, regaling her enthralled audience with tales of her triumphs. She even accompanied her young cousin Franklin on his milk route and thereby gained another ardent admirer.

But when her vacation was over, Lillian worked harder than ever, allowing herself no rest. She sang before Queen Liliuokalani in Honolulu and then went to Australia. On her way to Batavia the ship she was on was wrecked on a coral reef and Lillian contracted pneumonia. She was very ill for three months before she died, May 10, 1914. Her funeral was at King's Weigh House Church, where she and her second husband, George Young, had been married five years before.

Maine did not forget little Lilly Norton, who had become Madame Giglio Nordica. In 1927, the Nordica Memorial Association was founded with Ernestine Schumann Heinck as honorary president. The group bought Nordica's birthplace and made it a museum. They collected much of the original farmhouse furniture and more memorabilia than the modest house could well display.

The Farmington post office, built in the thirties, has a wooden panel carved in low relief which depicts Lilly Norton, age six, listening to the birds on her father's farm.

Even the U. S. Navy paid her tribute by naming a Liberty Ship launched in Portland, March 17, 1943, the *U.S.S. Lillian Nordica*. Unusual launching ceremonies included a musical hour with opera, chorus and band. The ship was nicknamed "Lucky Lillian" because it escaped unscathed in the bombing of Antwerp, at which time most of the convoy of which it was a part was destroyed or badly damaged.

Lillian Norton's story brings us to the present generation of Nortons, Merle⁹, one of the two remaining dairy farmers⁽¹¹⁾ in

(11) The other is Irving Holbrook.

New Vineyard. His great, great, great grandfather, Eliakim⁵, was the fifth generation to live on the Norton acres at Major's Cove, Martha's Vineyard. We have already learned that he left his comfortable home for the unsettled wilderness of Norridgewock in 1791.

Eliakim⁵ and Hannah had eleven children, one of whom was Ichabod⁶.

In the midst of the wilderness, the mountains to the northwest lured Ichabod⁶ as the fertile farmlands of Maine had lured his father. With a rifle in one hand and an axe in the other, "one for food and protection, the other for warmth and shelter", Ichabod⁶ toiled through the wilderness across the "break neck" to the top of the mountain which now bears his name, Ick Norton Mountain. There he cleared the land and built his homestead in Industry, close to the New Vineyard boundary. He married Ruth Kempton and at her death married Sarah Pratt. Life on the mountain top was not easy, but Ichabod⁶, like most of his family, was a farmer who took pride in tilling the soil and extending his holdings.

Ichabod⁶ had a large family and the boys at least, were wanderers. Shepley⁷ must have inherited from his island ancestors "salt water in his veins" for he left Maine to go whaling out of New Bedford. Alexander⁷, never much of a worker, decided to seek his fortune in the Dakotas. He nearly starved to death there and finally moved on to the Sacramento Valley, where the climate was kinder and life somewhat easier.

Another son, Ichabod⁷, married Margaret Barker and later, Delilah Fish and became the grandfather of Merle⁹ Norton, who lives in New Vineyard today. Ichabod⁷ lived for some time in New Portland and then moved to Anson. Here he was "burned out" and then, like his grandfather, he trudged across the mountains.

He settled in New Vineyard Basin, just below what is now called Norton Mountain. Here he made a clearing and built a small house and some sheds to shelter his sheep and cattle. John Presbury⁸, Merle's⁹ father, was born in 1859 and he remembered seeing wolves lurking around the clearing. He told of having to herd all the sheep into the barn cellar at night and of his consternation, one night when a few sheep had been left in the bay, at finding a wolf among them. Exciting moments followed, but the wolf was routed before any sheep had been harmed.

On good days, when the sheep were let out to pasture, John⁸, called "J.P.", and his brother "Eph"⁸ were sent out to guard them. Armed with a double-barreled shotgun, they kept close watch over the pasture and considered it a dull day when they did not have to shoot to drive away at least one skulking, gray marauder. The boys felt no real fear of these beasts, probably due to their point of vantage above the pasture and of their confidence in their own marksmanship.

But to meet a wolf at night was quite another thing. One night, J.P. and his cousin, John E. Norton, "Uncle Sander's son", were walking along Barker brook when, John E. suddenly backed up.

"Where are you going?" asked J.P.

"Back."

"Why?" In answer, Cousin John held up his lantern and J.P., catching the glint of two fiery eyes, ran after his cousin as fast as he could go.

Ichabod⁷ was a great fox hunter but not too successful as a farmer. His large family was often hungry and ill-clothed so they left the farm and moved to Industry, where Ichabod⁷ died in 1900.

J.P. "drifted here and there" and he was nearly fifty before he married. Then (1898) he bought his grandfather's farm from relatives of his great uncle. There were 150 acres of land and he added two small farms beyond his grandfather's boundaries. He built up a herd of two dozen milk cows and raised nine or ten heavy young steers besides maintaining large flocks of sheep. There were miles of stone walls on the place but it was partly fenced with brush. Whenever the sheep jumped over the barrier, they would knock a hole in the fence and the farmer and his sons would have to cut a tree or two to fill the gap.

In those days, sheep were raised for their wool, not for "show". At shearing time the sheep would be stood on their hind quarters and a good shearer could clip the wool all in one piece to be rolled into a bundle and tied with wool twine. Sometimes a "forward spring" would be followed by a cold, wet rain called a "lamb killer." The sheep, denuded of their heavy wool coats and turned out to pasture would perish if this happened, so everyone on the farm dropped whatever he was doing and rounded up all the sheep. All the lambs and some of the frightened sheep had to be

picked up and carried, but the family did not rest until the last sheep was under cover and thoroughly dried. New lambs were often bedded down behind the kitchen stove, sharing the space with the family dog, a cat or two, and perhaps a brood of chickens. Snow in May was not uncommon and Mr. Norton recalled one May twelfth when snow lay two feet deep on the level.

Around 1900, Fred O. Smith and Frank Luce began buying up all available farms. They didn't want the fields and the buildings, just the timber for their mill, so they gave the owners a "life lease" on a small house lot. Most of the farms in and around New Vineyard went in this way, so that today Irving Holbrook and Merle Norton are the only dairy farmers left. Merle still lives in the house built by his grandfather and enlarged by his father and, back of the milkshed, is the original barn, still in use. The stonewalls, laboriously laid up around the fields, still keep the cattle from straying, although Merle grumbles a good deal at their narrow openings explaining,

"They were made just wide enough for a two wheeled ox cart to go through. Now when I want to drive my hay-rake from one pasture to another, one side has to go up over the wall. It ain't handy."

The farm now covers 240 acres, but Merle and his family have no hired help so some of the land has reverted to forests, much as it was when Merle's great grandfather first saw it.

A truck, a tractor, and some other modern implements are used on the Norton farm and the milkshed is updated to meet the state requirements. But Merle continues to do many things as his father and his grandfather did before him and he finds some of the home-made tools more useful than modern products. One of these is an apple ladder that Merle had fashioned, just as his father and grandfather had done before him, and he told us how it was done.

"In the spring, I went into the woods and found a small spruce which I dragged home. Then I dropped off all the branches, peeled the trunk, and carefully split it from the base to eight or ten inches from the top. Then I pulled the ends apart and nailed them to a board and left the frame to dry all summer. When it was thoroughly dry, I nailed on steps (rungs) every foot or so.

Then I had my apple ladder. These fit into the trees much better than a fancy extension ladder."

Merle enjoys farming the homestead, living much as his father did. He has had to work hard to feed, clothe, and educate his three children but they "do him proud".

Barbara has finished school, is married and lives nearby. Since a heavy snow caved in the roof of the New Vineyard school, about ten years ago, Nina and Alan have ridden their bikes over the steep hill from their farm to the main road where they meet the bus that takes them to Farmington. They said some of the children like this, but they wished their town had rebuilt the local school instead of following the prevailing tendency to bus pupils to a larger one.

Though his pleasures appear to be non-existent, Merle is a happy man. Whenever the valley seems a bit confining, he goes up on the mountainside to hunt, or to work one of the clearings made by his forebears. This close association with the past brings him peace and contentment, and he knows he is part of an on-going cycle, for down in the valley he sees his son, his hope for the future.



MERLE NORTON'S DAIRY FARM

Acreage settled and worked by his great grandfather, grandfather, and father - house built by his grandfather.



MERLE NORTON

Alan

Nina

XIX

NO. 1 SMITH FAMILY

There were two distinct Smith families on Martha's Vineyard, apparently entirely unrelated. The ancestor of the first Smith family was John, who settled in Watertown in 1634, marrying Deborah Parkhurst of that town. Around 1644, they moved to Hampton, N.H., and then to Edgartown about 1653. Their home lot was on Tower Hill, just north of the cemetery. John was involved in the affairs of the community and also in a movement to settle Nantucket. He became very active in the development of that island and spent his later life there.

However, he retained his proprietary rights on Martha's Vineyard, which he willed to his son, Philip². The Nantucket property was left to John² and Samuel², equally, with provision for their two sisters. John², a cooper by trade, sold his property in 1674 and returned to Hampton, N.H., where he married Huldah Hussey and brought up their twelve children.

Philip², a farmer in Edgartown, was marshall of the county in 1685. He, his wife, Dorcas Stewart, and only son, John³, shared the Vineyard homestead with Philip's mother until her death, about 1686. Then Philip² sold the property to his brother, Samuel².

Samuel², a blacksmith in Edgartown, was called "Captain". He married Mrs. Hannah (Mayhew) Daggett, who died before 1721. In May of that year, he married Catherine Homes, mother of his three daughters and son, Samuel³. Mr. Smith died of smallpox in January, 1737.

Four descendents of John¹ Smith's family moved to Maine. They were his great, great grandsons, Harlock⁵ and Elijah⁵, and their sons, Jeremiah⁶ and Benjamin⁶.

Harlock⁵ was an Edgartown farmer who married Jedidah Smith (unrelated). They had two daughters and four sons, one of whom died in infancy. The rest were all married when Jedidah died, September 30, 1804. Harlock⁵ married Mrs. Bethiah Wing the next July and they moved to New Sharon.

Harlock's⁵ son, Jeremiah⁶, married Deborah Norton whose father, Cornelius, moved to Industry in 1794. Jeremiah⁶, however,

followed his father to New Sharon. After Deborah's death, Jeremiah married his cousin, Hannah Smith, whose family had migrated to Maine.

Harlock's ⁵ brother, Elijah⁵, was also a farmer, but tilled his acres in Chilmark, where he was tax collector and town treasurer. During Gray's Raid in 1788, a party of British confiscated his flock of sheep and robbed him of his entire tax receipts (390 pounds). He had to petition the Great and General Court of Massachusetts for an act absolving him of responsibility for these town monies.

Two years later, Hannah (Mayhew), mother of his ten children, died. The next year Elijah⁵ married her second cousin, Matilda Mayhew. Then he moved his family to Farmington and later to New Sharon, leaving his Vineyard property to his youngest son, Rufus.⁶

Elijah's ⁵ oldest son, Benjamin⁶ was living in Chilmark with his wife Ruhama (Mayhew) and their three small children when he, too, decided to move to New Sharon. There Ruhama died. Benjamin's ⁶ second wife was Abigail (Tuttle), who bore twelve children, five of whom died in infancy. Life on the edge of the Maine wilderness was not easy for stalwart men; for their wives it was often exhausting and heartbreaking.



SAMUEL SMITH HOUSE, POHOGANUT, EDGARTOWN

Pohoganut, also called Aquampache and Nonnamesset, means "cleared land."

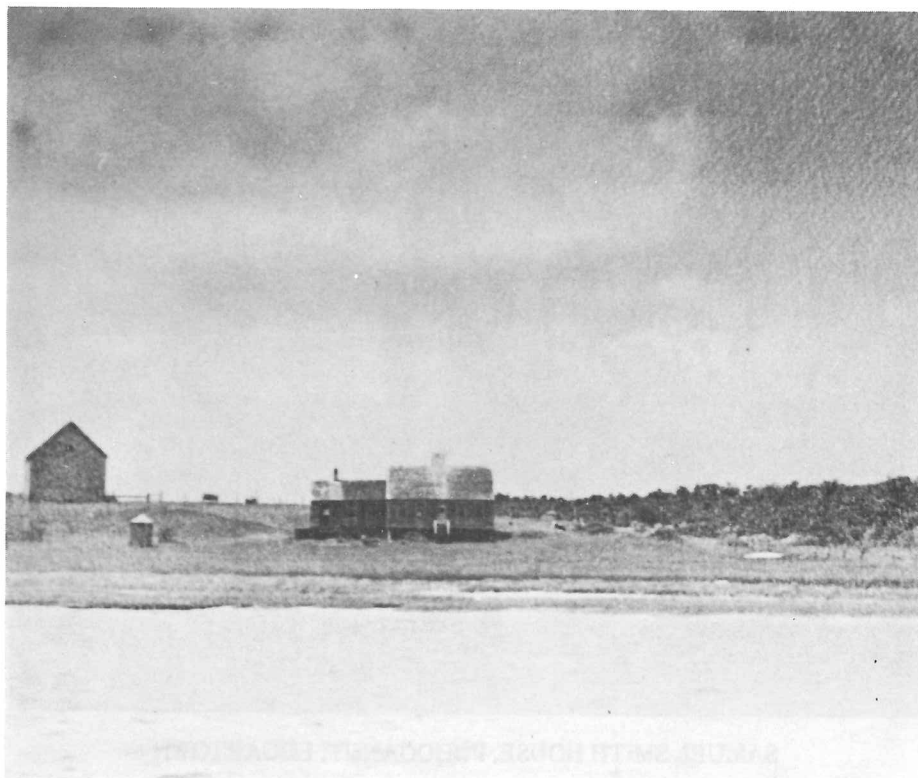


Photo courtesy Henry Smith

SMITH FARM, KATAMA, EDGARTOWN

Katama meant "a crab fishing place."

NO. 2 SMITH FAMILY

The progenitor of the other Smith family of Martha's Vineyard was also named John, the Rev. John¹ Smith of Barnstable, where he settled before 1643. He married Susanna Hinckley, daughter of Governor Hinckley of Plymouth Colony, by whom he had thirteen children.

Their son, Benjamin², came to Martha's Vineyard about 1684, when he obtained a grant of land in Edgartown. He married Jedidah Mayhew, youngest daughter of the younger Thomas Mayhew, which alliance was responsible for Benjamin's² many appointments to important public offices.

Two of his grandsons, Matthias⁴ and Joseph⁴, and a great grandson, Ransford⁵, moved to Maine.

Matthias⁴ had three sons, Matthias⁵, Cyril⁵, and Thomas Perrin⁵. The first two were born in Tisbury, but Thomas Perrin⁵ was born in Winthrop, Maine, where his father settled in 1776.

Accompanying Matthias⁴ to Winthrop was his nephew, Ransford⁶, with his wife, Mary Allen, and two small daughters, Abigail⁷ and Mary⁷. Three years later, Ransford⁷ was born and a daughter, Anna⁷, in 1781, completed the family.

Benjamin's² other grandson, Joseph⁴, son of Ebenezer and Thankful (Claghorn) Smith, spent his youth on their farm on East Point in Edgartown. He married Abigail Butler in 1764 and moved to New Vineyard about 1790, settling on Lot No. 2, Range No. 2. He and Abigail had six children, four of whom married Butlers.⁽¹⁾ They all made their homes in Industry, Farmington and Hallowell.

Joseph⁴ and Abigail's youngest son was named Joseph Warren⁵. He inherited the homestead and he and his wife Deborah (Butler) cared for Abigail until her death at seventy-five.

About ten years later, Joseph⁵, moved to Lot No. 1 Range No. 3 where he built a loghouse. He was active in town affairs and served as town clerk for a number of years.

Joseph⁵ was artistic and also a skilled workman. He used these talents in designing and cutting gravestones many of which may be seen in the older graveyards around New Vineyard.

Deborah died in 1840 and he married Mrs. Rhoda Greaton, relict of Lee Greaton of New Vineyard.

(1) Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard*, Vol. III, p. 452.

Joseph Warren⁵ and Deborah had eight children. Their son, Peter Butler⁶ married Eleanor Spencer. Three sons and two daughters were born in New Vineyard before Peter⁶ moved to another farm in Industry where Charles Greenwood⁷ and Lydia Ellen⁷ were born. The next year, 1854, the Smiths moved to a third farm, this time in Stark. Here their eighth and last child was born in July, 1854.

Peter's⁶ brother, Ebenezer⁶, who married Nancy Lovejoy, had two sons and two daughters. Their oldest son, Bradford⁷ was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion. He went to Lewiston, early in 1892, and ran a "lunch shop" on Franklin Street.

Another of Peter's⁶ brothers was Elijah Butler⁶ Smith, a farmer in New Vineyard and in Industry. He and his wife Annah B. Viles ran the Franklin House in New Vineyard for many years. Two of their children, Amanda Tinkham⁷, who married Woodward Lewis, and Charles Edward⁷, whose wife was Jennie Abbott of Anson, remained in New Vineyard.

Joseph Warren⁷ Smith, the son of Peter Butler and Eleanor Spencer, lived on a farm in Industry with his wife Lydia Ann (Daggett). In 1815, he bought Cutt's blacksmith shop at West's Mills, but hired workmen to run it. However, being a natural mechanic, he easily learned the trade, took over the management, and had a generous patronage.

Smiths still live in New Vineyard and descendants of the original family still run the mill on the bank of Lemon Stream, which runs through the center of town. The low, barn-red buildings, which house the machinery for turning dowels, spools and other wooden articles, just as they did generations ago, and the offices with equipment - and work- of which those earlier Smiths never even dreamed, spread along the road at the entrance to the village. At seven, twelve and five, the whistle still blows, and men and women go to the mill to earn their daily bread. The noon whistle is the signal for the postmaster to go home to dinner and for Mr. Carsley to go upstairs, leaving his gas pumps and grocery shelves untended for an hour. Promptly at one, business resumes. The mill plays more than one role in the lives of the villagers.

XX

STEWART

Daniel¹ Stewart, a Scotchman, came to Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, from Eastham before 1680. Four years later, he moved to Edgartown, where three sons and two daughters were born.

The second son, John², was a husbandman and innholder. One of his three sons was Daniel³, the father of Hugh⁴ Stewart who moved to Farmington in 1794.

Hugh⁴ served in the Sea Coast Defense in 1776. Two years later, he married Mary Marchant. Five sons and a daughter were born in Edgartown and twin daughters arrived four years after the family had settled in Farmington.

Two of Hugh's⁴ nephews, sons of Thomas,⁴ also moved to Maine. Timothy⁵, the older, married Jedidah Pease in 1792 and they settled in Union.

When Jedidah died, about 1818, Timothy⁵ married Abigail Daggett, whose father had gone from the Vineyard to Fox Island in 1784.

Timothy's⁵ young brother, Nathan, and his wife, Mary (Vincent), also made their home in Maine, but not until after 1807.

XXI

WEST

Franics¹ West (1606 -) was a carpenter in Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. He came to Duxbury and in 1639, married Margaret Reeves, by whom he had five children. Thomas², one of these, came to Martha's Vineyard. He was a man of education and ability, the "first known practioner of medicine and surgery on the Vineyard",⁽¹⁾ and an attorney as well.

One of Thomas² grandsons was Capt. Peter⁴ West, who distinguished himself in the Crown Point Expedition of 1756. The following year, garrisoned at Fort Edward on the Hudson, he contracted smallpox and died, Oct. 30, 1757. He left seven children and his two oldest sons, George⁵ and Peter⁵, moved to Maine when they reached manhood.

George⁵ married Margaret Dunham who, with her child, died in Sept. 1766. George⁵ then married Mary Chase, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. They moved to Union, Maine about 1790.

His brother Peter⁵, was married to Hannah, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Shubael Cottle. Peter⁵ served on the Committee for Safety for Tisbury in 1775 and in the Sea Coast Defense in 1776. The next year he moved to Conway, Mass., but soon returned to the Vineyard. The Wests had nine children when, in 1791, they moved to Industry where Peter⁵ had cleared a lot and built a log cabin.

The first grist mill in Industry was built on the north bank of the stream by Henry Norton. Day after day, Mr. Norton walked six miles across the mountains from Abner Norton's on the Gore, carrying some of the iron for the mill and provisions for his workmen. When the mill was finally finished, it was found to be entirely useless, due to faulty construction.

Just as soon as he could, (1797) Peter⁵ West built a grist mill and a saw mill on the stream near his home. The remoteness of Industry from mills was one of its greatest inconveniences. Grist

(1) Banks, *History of Martha's Vineyard*, Vol. II, Annals of Tisbury, p. 25.

had to be carried to Farmington, or twice that distance to Wilton, and much of the way was through dense forest with only the roughest of roads marked out along a "spotted line"⁽²⁾. So the local mills were well patronized and, subsequently the village became known as West's Mills.

Peter⁵ and Hannah's daughter, Betsey⁶, married Abraham Howard Willis and they had four children, but Betsey died in her early twenties. Her widower left Industry so Captain and Mrs. West brought up their grandchildren. The two oldest, Sarah and Peter, married and lived in Maine. John became a sea captain and died of yellow fever (1830) a few days out of Havana, en route for New York. Betsey married Windborn Pinkham and moved to Wisconsin.

Their grandfather was selectman and treasurer after the incorporation of Industry in 1803. He was a man of influence among the settlers and was chosen with Daniel Luce and Sprowel Norton to negotiate for the purchase of the Lowell Strip.

Although a man of great ability, Captain West was somewhat eccentric. He moved to Hallowell for a few years and while there he built a small vessel, the "Bonaparte". Then he returned to Industry to spend his last years.

His oldest son, Shubael⁶, married Mary Edmondson in January, 1793 and after her death he married Naomi Butler, widow of Henry Butler. They made their home in Hallowell, where they brought up eleven children. One of these, Peter Augustus⁷, went to Industry as a clerk in Unde's Store. He married Susan Butler and was engaged in trade at West's Mills until his untimely death in 1828 at the age of twenty-seven.

Shubael's⁶ brother, William⁶, became a sea captain but was ashore long enough to marry Mercy Larkin Gray of Wiscasset and to father twelve children.

Their brother Peter⁶, who was said to resemble his mother, having none of his father's peculiarities, took over his father's business and became an important citizen and the first postmaster of West's Mills. He built a "fine two story house" and he and his wife Anna (Butler) raised eleven children. In October, 1839, at fifty-seven, Peter⁶ fell from his cart and died from the injuries he sustained.

(2) Settlers "blazed" the trees by cutting notches to mark the way.

His brother John⁶ was postmaster, town clerk and merchant in Industry for some years. Then he and his wife, Martha, (Hutchins) moved "out west" and did not return.

CONCLUSION

Martha's Vineyard is once again threatened with over-population. The three towns of 1791 have been divided into six: Vineyard Haven (Tisbury or Homes Hole), Oak Bluffs (Cottage City, originally part of Edgartown), West Tisbury (once part of Tisbury), Chilmark, and Gay Head. All six towns are popular summer resorts and all are confronted with trying to expand enough to maintain a stable economy while retaining their beauty and character.

New Vineyard has not yet felt the press of over population, but the surrounding areas have become ski resorts and the hunting and fishing camps on the many lakes in the area are developing into small summer resorts. Should Vineyarders seek sanctuary in New Vineyard now, they would only help to bring about the condition they were hoping to escape.

Nevertheless, the ties between the two places remain. Although there are no migrations, in either direction, there is much traffic between Maine and Martha's Vineyard and a strong empathy exists between the two places.

GENEALOGIES

Partial genealogies of the families who settled New Vineyard and Industry are appended to help clarify relationships. Most begin with the progenitor who first settled on Martha's Vineyard and are traced only through branches of the family which include some emigrants to Maine.

Allen		
Samuel ¹	1600-1669	m. 1. Anne
		2. Mrs. M. Lamb
James ²	1636	m. Elizabeth Perkins
Ichabod ³	1671-1751	m. Elizabeth Belcher
		2. Elizabeth Symonds
		3. Elizabeth M. Clifford
		4. Elizabeth.....
Ebenezer ⁴	1721-1807	m. Mrs. Sarah C. Daggett
Perkins ⁵	1746-1826	m. Abigail Smith
Ichabod ⁶	1773	
Perkins ⁶	1779	
James ³	1674-1724	m. Mary Bourne
Sylvanus ⁴	1702-1787	m. Jane Homes
James ⁵	1732-1815	m. Martha Athearn
William ⁶	1756-	m. Love Coffin
William ⁷	1780-	m. Hannah Titcomb
William ⁸	1808-1831	
Stephen ⁸	1810-1888	m. Rachel Sturdivant
Elizabeth ⁸	1813-1858	
Charles F. ⁸	1816-aft. 1892	
Albert B. ⁸	1819-1841	
Bartlett ⁷	1781-1872	m. 1. Lucy Fairbanks
		2. Priscilla Dexter
Truman Augustus ⁸	1810-1888	m. Susan W. Eaton
William H. ⁹		
Caroline A. ⁸	1814	m. Charles Harding
Charlotte Lucy ⁸	1818-1866	m. Benjamin Nye
Charles Dexter ⁸	1822	m. Caroline M. Luce
William ⁸	1829-1851	

Allen		
Truman ⁷	1783-1818	m. Hannah Sewall
Sarah Ann ⁸	d. 1851	
Deborah ⁷	1785	m. Rev. Thomas Merrill
Jane ⁷	1787	m. John Robinson
Love ⁷	1787 d.y.	
Love ⁷	1790	m. George Gowen
Harrison ⁷	1792-1831	m. Nancy Eames
John ⁷	1795-1887	m. Anna Hersey
Amanda Elvira ⁸	1821	m. Edwin Norton
John Wilson ⁸	1823	m. Vannie F. Geyer
Clementine Elizabeth ⁸	1827-1880	m. Lewis Howes
Augusta Cook ⁸	1831	m. Capt. John Lothrop
James ⁷	1796-1865	m. 1. Naomi Sylvester
		2. Elizabeth B. Mills
Clementine ⁷	1800	m. Dr. John Cook
James ⁶	1762-1848	m. Lois Allen
James ⁷	1785	
Patience, adopted niece of wife		
Zebulon ⁶	1764-1837	m. Prudence Mayhew
Julia ⁷	1791-1854	
Myra ⁷	1794-1871	m. James Mayhew
Sarah Mayhew ⁷	1797-1874	m. Adoniram Crane
Joshua ⁷ (473)	1800	m. 1. Naomi D. Sweet
		2. Rosaline Crane
James Mayhew ⁸	1837	
Charles Abbot ⁸	1843	
Horace ⁷	1804-1854	m. Mary Macomber
Louisa ⁷	1809	m. Leander S. Tripp
Sylvanus ⁶	1770-1853	m. 1. Katherine Athearn
		2. Prudence Cathcart
Martha ⁷	1792 d.y.	
Katherine ⁷	1794 d.y.	
Martha Worth ⁷	1795-1881	m. Thomas Whittier
Freeman ⁷	1798-1877	m. Martha Goodwin
Lydia ⁷	1799-1837	unm.
Achsah ⁷	1802-1820	unm.
Lovina ⁷	1805-1880	unm.

Allen

Catherine ⁷	1807	m. Zadoc Davis
Calista ⁷	1811 d.y.	
Sylvanus ⁷	1814-1836	died at sea
John ³	1682-1767	m. Margaret Homes
Jonathan ⁴	1734	m. Deborah Gardner
Tristram ⁵	1769-1852	m. Clarissa Mayhew
Frederick ⁶	1811	m. Caroline Wales
Frederick ⁵	1780	m. Hannah Whipple
Clarissa ⁶		
Henry ⁶	1851	m. Maude Luce
Alice Wales ⁸	1897	m. Rex E. Weeks
Frederick Roger ⁷	1892-1966	m. Mrs. Catherine Tilton
Clarissa ⁸		
Ebenezer ³	1672	
Benjamin ⁴	1718	
Benjamin ⁵	1767	
Benjamin ⁶	1801	m. Delia Robinson
Joseph ⁷		
William ⁸		
Joseph Chase ⁹		
Everett ¹⁰		

Allen (2)

Edmund ¹		m. Elizabeth Woodward
Oliver ²		m. Lavinia (Hopkins) Allen
Rufus ³	d. 1836	m. Abigail Fairbanks
Benjamin ⁴	1800-1871	m. 1. Sophronia Fairbanks 2. Mrs. Eliza Coombs
Hiram ⁵	1823-1856	
Benjamin Franklin ⁵	1860	
George Howard ⁵	1863	
Joseph Warren ⁵	1863	
Charles S. ⁵	1866	
Newman Truman ⁴		m. Sarah Goodridge
Samuel Rufus ⁵	1826-1873	m. Frances Boyden
Charles Henry ⁶	1853	
Asa Neuman ⁶	1859	
William Augustus ⁶	1830	m. Betsey Wendell Luce

Benson

Benjamin ¹ Benson	1733	m. Mary Chamberlain
Rhoda ²	1764	
George ²	1768-bef. 1807	m. Margaret Manter
George ³	1790	
Benjamin ³	1792	
Priscilla ³	1794	
Sarah ³	1796	
Thomas ³	1798-1826	
Peggy ³	1801	
Mary ²	1770	
Lucy ²	1774	
Benjamin ²	1776	
Bartlett ²	1777	
Hannah ²		
Matthew ²	1782	
Charles ²		
Lydia ²		

Boardman

William ¹		m. Frances.....
Aaron ²		m. Mary
Moses ³		m. Abigail Hastings
Andrew ⁴	1720-1776	m. Katherine Allen
Andrew ⁵	1748	
Abigail ⁵	1750	m. Nathan Mayhew
Katherine ⁵	1752	m. Nathaniel Bassett
William ⁵	1753	
Elizabeth ⁵	1755	
Sylvanus ⁵	1757	
Walter ⁵	1761	m. 1. Jane Hillman 2. Zada Scoville
Herbert ⁵	1764	m. Mary Merry
Jane ⁵	1767	m. Sarson Chase

Butler

John Butler Branch

Nicholas ¹	bef. 1600-1671	m. 1. Mary Cotterell 2. Joyce Baker
John ²	1624-1658	m. Mary Lynde
John ³	1649-1738	m. Priscilla Norton
John ⁴	1672-aft. 1754	m. Elizabeth Daggett
John ⁵	1728-1764	m. Jedidah Beetle
Christopher ⁶	1750-1821	m. Lydia Luce
John ⁷	1780-	
John ⁶	1752-1781	m. Mrs. Anna (Look) Manter
William ⁷	1776-aft. 1799	
<i>Banks #24</i> Samuel ⁴	1682-1765	m. Mrs. Elizabeth (Clay) Stanbridge
Lemuel ⁵	a. 1729-a.1790	m. Hannah Athearn
Athearn ⁶	1763-1814	m. Desire Allen
Solomon ⁶	1770	m. 1. Rebecca Allen 2. Polly Parker
Prudence ⁶	1772	m. Shadrach Hillman
<i>Banks #75</i> John ⁵	1731-1793	m. Anna Dunham
<i>#250</i> John ⁶	1753	m. Susanna Butler
<i>#466</i> John ⁷ <i>p. 85</i>		
Simeon ⁴	1685	m. Hannah Cheney
Elijah ⁵	1713-1789	m. Thankful Smith
Elijah ⁶	1738-1825	m. Jane Kelley
Sarson ⁷	1761-1842	m. Susanna Young
Henry Young ⁸	1783	m. Naomi Luce
Jane Kelley ⁸		
Susan ⁸	1790	
Sarson ⁸	1790	m. Catherine Norton
Mary ⁸	1792	
Phebe Young ⁸	1794	
Deborah ⁸	1796	
Elisha ⁸	1799	
Amelia ⁸	1801	
Nathan ⁸	1801	
Hannah ⁸	1805	
Shepherd ⁸	1808	

Butler

John Butler Branch

Jonathan ⁷		
Elijah ⁷	1773	m. Lucinda Smith
Zebulon ⁸	1795 d.y.	
Polly ⁸	1796	
Abigail ⁸	1798	m. Isaac Thomas
Clarissa ⁸	1800	
Elijah ⁸	1802	
Joseph Smith ⁸	1802-1804	
Edward ⁸	1804-lost at sea 1823	
Lucinda ⁸	1806-1808	
Lovina ⁸	1809	m. Amasa Hosmer
Betsy ⁷		
Clarissa ⁷		
Edward ⁷		
Samuel ⁷		
Winthrop ⁷		
Abigail ⁶	1740	m. Joseph Smith
Elizabeth ⁶	1743	m. Lemuel Jenkins
Henry ⁶	1746	m. Mehitable Norton
Peter ⁷	1771	m. 1. Rhoda Merry 2. Mrs. Catherine E. Clark
Philander ⁸	1800-1860	m. Mary Norton
Caroline ⁹	1825	
Eunice Chase ⁹	1827	
Amanda ⁹	1829	
Margaret ⁹	1831-1833	
Mary ⁹	1836-1859	
David Merry ⁹	1838	
Aurelia ⁹	1844	
Eunice ⁸	1802	m. John Parker
Deborah ⁸	1804	m. Capt. Asa Merry
Henry ⁸	1806 lived 3 das.	

Butler

John Butler Branch

Henry ⁸	1807	m. Alice Endexter
David ⁸	1809	m. Emeline Sawyer
Mary Boardman ⁸	1811	m. Charles B. Clark
Catherine Luce ⁸	1813	m. Gen. George W. Clark
Paine Chase ⁸	1815	m. Butts
Rhoda ⁸	1818	m. Joseph Merry
Peter ⁸	d.y.	
Andrew ⁸	d.y.	
Sarah Cotton ⁸	1854	m. Rev. David Pratt
John ⁸		
Josiah ⁷	1772	m. Lydia Norton
Zebulon ⁸	1799-1801 drowned	
Lydia ⁸	1800-1822	m. Elisha Luce
Sarah ⁸	1802	m. Benjamin Jennings
Betsey ⁸	1804-1814 d. "cold fever"	
Electra ⁸	1806	m. 1.
		2. John Wadsworth
Zebulon ⁸	1808	m. Sopronia Philbrick
Henry ⁸	1809	m. Mary Ann Farnsworth
Cornelius ⁸	1812	m. Mary Sawyer
Josiah ⁸	1812	m. Mary Gordon
Isaiah ⁸	1815	
John ⁷		m. Betsey Lemon
Martha ⁷		m. Moses Williams
Abigail ⁷		m. Levi Butler
Sarah ⁷	1777	m. Alvin Smith
Deborah ⁷	1780	m. Joseph Warren Smith
Henry ⁷	1806	m. Lucinda Daggett
Josiah ⁸		m. Lucy Jane Waugh
John Gray ⁸		m. Dolly Stevens
Abigail Daggett ⁸		unm.
James Madison ⁸		m. Sarah Ann Bloomer
Samuel Daggett ⁸		m. Sopronia Williams

Butler

John Butler Branch

Henry ⁸		m. Patience Bray
Francis Caldwell ⁸		
Lucinda ⁸		m. Samuel Elder
Asa Merry ⁷	1807	m. Sarah Daggett
Joseph ⁷	1818	m. Sarah Norton
Elijah ⁷	1823	m. Naomi Viles
Harriet ⁸		
Asa ⁸		
Sumner ⁸		
Sarah ⁸		
Frances ⁸		
Martha ⁸		
Ruhama ⁸		
Mary Anna ⁸		
Andrew ⁸		
(Ichabod?)		
Zebulon ⁶	1748	m. Ana Starbuck
Mary ⁶	1751	m. James Manter
Thankful ⁶	1753	m. Samuel Pease
Deborah ⁶	1759	m. Silas Daggett
Thomas ⁵	1721-1780-81	m. Hannah Smith
Ebenezer ⁵	1723-1808	m. 1. Mehitable Norton
		2. Bethiah Gould
		3. Jerusha Butler
Ebenezer ⁶	1746	
Mehitable ⁶	1748	
Benjamin ⁶	1749-1828	m. Amy Daggett
Nancy ⁷	1770	m. David Paine
Amy ⁷	1772 d.y.	
Mary ⁷	1773 d.y.	
Mary ⁷	1774	m. Elisha Bradford
Benjamin ⁷	1776	m. Hulda Bradford
Zimri ⁷	1778 d.y.	
Ebenezer Cheney ⁷	1780	m. Betsey Johnson

Butler

John Butler Branch

Ralph ⁷	1782	m. Mary Stevens
Melinda ⁷	1786	
Lovina ⁷	1789-1790	
Lovina ⁷	1791-1791	
Lovey ⁷	1792	m. John Paine
William ⁷	1795	m. Betsey Davis
Hannah ⁶	1756-1817	
Ephraim Gould ⁶	1758-1832	m. Love Sherman Pease
Jeremiah ⁷	1780	m. Sarah Knowlton
Francis ⁷	1782	m. Mary Blackstone
Olive ⁷	1785	m. Samuel Knowlton
Betsey ⁷	1788	
Lovie ⁷	1791	m. Francis Knowlton
Abigail ⁷	1794	m. Samuel Wheeler
William ⁷	1798	m. Eunice Brackett
Simeon ⁶	1765	
Jane ⁶	1767	m. Jonathan Manter
William ⁶	1768	

Butler

Thomas Butler Branch

Nicholas ¹ Butler		m. 1. Mary Cotterell 2. Joyce Baker
John ²	1624-1658	m. Mary Lynde
Thomas ³	1654-1732	m. Jemima Daggett
David ⁴	1699-1769	m. 1. Ann Hatch 2. Lydia Eldridge
Thomas ⁵	1732-1816	m. 1. Rebecca Butler 2. Abigail West 3. Parnell Smith
Thomas ⁶	1767	m. Mrs. Catherine (Daggett) Toothacre
Jeruel ⁶	1770	m. Susanna West
Abigail ⁷	1792-1809	

Butler

Thomas Butler Branch

William ⁷	1794	
Thomas ⁷	1796-1811	
Peter ⁷	1798	
Hannah ⁷	1800 d.y.	
Charles ⁷	1801	m. Mary Catherine Burrell
Sukey ⁷	1803-1829	
David ⁷	1805	m. Charlotte Hasty
Emily ⁸	1831	
Abby ⁸	1834	
Charlotte ⁸	1835	
Lydia ⁸	1840	
Milton ⁸	1844	
George Halsey ⁷	1807 (lived 8 hours)	
George Halsey ⁷	1809-1823	
Abigail ⁷	1810 (lived 3 weeks)	
Thomas ⁷	1812	
Delia ⁷	1814 d.y.	

Cottle

Edward ¹	1628-aft. 1710	m. Judith.....
James ²	1668-a.1750	m. Elizabeth Look
John ³	1696-1793	m. 1. Mary West 2. Mary.....
Shubael ⁴	1723-1808	m. 1. Mary Allen 2. Mrs. Katherine (Allen) Boardman 3. Mrs. Mary (Allen) Tilton-Allen
Edmund ⁵	1745	
Hannah ⁵	1747	
Susanna ⁵	1749	
Shubael ⁵	1751	
Samuel ³	1702-1769	m. Abigail Merry
Seth ⁴	1725-aft. 1772	m. Abigail Claghorn

Cottle

Benjamin ⁵	1765-1843	m. Miriam Luce
Abigail ⁶	1790-1808	
Joanna ⁶	1792	m. David Merry Luce
Betsey ⁶	1796	m. Reuben Hill
Polly ⁶	1799-1808	
Sally ⁶	1801-1808	
Susanna ⁶	1803	m. Adin Briggs
John ²	1675-1705	m. Jane Look
Sylvanus ³	1704	m. 1. Martha Hatch 2. Abigail Sherman
Isaac ⁴	1726-bef. 1769	m. Mary Clark
Isaac ⁵	1751-aft. 1814	m. Rhoda Manchester
Isaac ⁶		
Polly ⁶		
Ananias ⁶		
Eunice ⁶		
John ⁶		
Rhoda ⁶		
Abner ⁶		
Rosanna ⁶		
Isaiah ⁶		
Jane ⁶		
Charles ⁶		
Sarah ⁶		
Hannah ⁶		
Nancy ⁶		
Mahala ⁶		

Daggett

Joseph Daggett Branch

John ¹	abt. 1602	m. 1. Hepsibah Brotherton 2. Mrs. Bathsheba Pratt
Joseph ²	1647-8	m. Alice Sisseton
Joseph ³	abt. 1668-abt. 1718	m. Amy Eddy

Daggett

Joseph Daggett Branch

John ⁴	abt. 1696-1735-39	
		m. Sarah (Daggett)
Joseph ⁵	1719-1810	m. Jedidah Norton
Prince ⁵	1723-1795	m. 1. Sarah Norton 2. Eleanor Cottle
Ebenezer ⁵	1727-abt. 1793	m. Jedidah Vincent
Huldah ⁶	1759	m. 1. Job Norton 2. William Norton
Son ⁶	1761-1779	died at sea
William ⁶	1764	
Elizabeth ⁶	1766	m. Isaac Luce
Jane ⁶	abt. 1768 d.y.	
Peter ⁶	1770-1833	m. 1. Damaris Luce 2. Mrs. Hannah (Pratt) Snow
William ⁷	1792	m. Charity Barker
Plamentin ⁷	1795	m. Hannah Snow
Jonathan Luce ⁷	1797	m. Sally Carle
Leander ⁷	1799	m. Margaret Anderson
Albert ⁷	1801	m. Elizabeth Cannon
Betsey ⁷	1864	m. Samuel Green
Peter ⁷	1807	
Lavinia ⁷	1812	m. Jacob Clark
Aaron ⁶	1774 prob.	m. Susannah Hillman
Hannah ⁶	1776	m. Rowland Luce
John ⁵	1733-aft. 1793	m. 1. Rachel Myers 2. Thankful Vincent
John ⁶	1758-1840	m. Mrs. Love (Pinkham) Benson
John ⁷		
Sarah ⁷		
John Atwell ⁷	1819	m. Cynthia Furbush
Deborah ⁷		
Love ⁷		
William ⁷		m. Mary T. Viles

Daggett

Joseph Daggett Branch

Warren ⁷	1829	m. Jane Ramsdell
Ann Cordelia ⁷		
Rachel ⁶	1768	
Thankful ⁶		unm.
Deborah ⁶		m. Willard Spaulding

Daggett

Thomas Daggett Branch

John ¹	abt. 1602	m. 1. Hepzibah Brotherton 2. Mrs. Bathsheba Pratt
Thomas ²	abt. 1630-1691	m. Hannah Mayhew
Thomas ³	abt. 1658-1726	
Benjamin ⁴	1701-1791	m. Margery Homes
Benjamin ⁵	1741-1802	m. Elizabeth Hathaway
Thomas ⁶	1774-1840	
John ⁵	1744-abt. 1822	m. 1. Susanna Stewart 2. Betty Crowell
Samuel ⁴	1688-bef. 1722	m. Mary Pease
Seth ⁵	1713-1779	m. Elizabeth West
Samuel ⁶	1745-1835	m. 1. Sarah Butler 2. Abigail Daggett
Samuel ⁷	1764-1860	m. Rebecca Daggett
Sarah ⁸	1791	m. Asa Butler
Isaac ⁸	1794	m. Sarah B. Norton
Rebecca ⁸	1796	m. William Daggett
Samuel ⁸	1798	m. Julia Jones
Abigail ⁸	1800 d.y.	
Abigail ⁸	1802-1827	
Mary Merry ⁸	1805-1821	
John Tobey ⁸	1807-1876	m. Harriet B. West
John Tobey, Jr. ⁹		
Obed Sherman ⁹	1850-1934	m. Maria Gurney
Emma Sherman ¹⁰		
John Tobey ¹⁰		
Robert Gurney ¹⁰		

Daggett

Thomas Daggett Branch

Bradford Brush ⁸	1812 (lost at sea)	
Amanda Malvina ⁸	1815	m. George B. Manchester
Nathan ⁶	abt. 1750	m. Anne Wilkins
West ⁷		m. Mrs. Betsey T. Talcott
Betsey ⁷		m. Richard Pomeroy
Catherine ⁷		m. John Grey
Nancy ⁷		m. Eben Colby
Lydia ⁷		m. John Elliott
Thomas West ⁷		m. Hannah Merrill
Jesse ⁷		m. Sophia Lovejoy
Nathan ⁷		m. Polly Elliott
Silas ⁶	1757-1847	m. Deborah Butler
Mary ⁷	1779	
West ⁷	1780	
Silas ⁷	1782	m. Peggy Cleveland
Deborah ⁷	1785	
Sarah ⁷	1787	
Joseph Bassett ⁷	1790	
Elizabeth ⁷	1793	
Isaac ⁷	1794-1884	m. Sarah B. Norton
Sophronia ⁷	1796	
Lendal ⁷	1804	
Abigail ⁷	1807	
Hiram ⁷		
Joshua ³	1664-1737	m. Hannah Norton
Brotherton ⁴	1686-1740	m. Mrs. Thankful D. Butler
Elijah ⁵	1734-1771	m. Jedidah Chase
Tristram ⁶	1758-1848	m. 1. Jane Merry 2. Mrs. Nancy E. Norton
Elijah ⁷	1786 d.y.	
Henry ⁷	1789	m. Abigail Cleveland
Susan ⁷	1791-1808	
Abigail ⁷	1793	m. Jabez Norton
Jane ⁷	1796-1861	unm.
Matthew ⁷	1797	
Tristram ⁷	1799	m. Martha Luce

Daggett

Thomas Daggett Branch

Timothy ⁷	1802	m. Thankful Merry
Isaac ⁷	1805-1808	
Elijah ⁶	abt. 1760-abt.1799	
		m. Peggy Smith
Love ⁷	1788	
Lucinda ⁷	1790	
Elijah ⁷	1791	
Sarah ⁷	1792	
Matthew ⁷	1794	
Margaret ⁷	1796	
Samuel S. ⁷	1799	
Matthew ⁶	1764-1831	m. Rebecca Daggett
Matthew ⁷	1789	
Thomas ⁷	1791	
Sebastian ⁷	1792	
Frederick ⁷	1794	
Nancy A. ⁷	1799	m. Reuben Alford
Thomas ⁵	1728-1806	m. Rebecca Athearn
Samuel ⁶	1753-1835	m. Jedidah Butler
Brotherton ⁷	1778	m. 1. Sarah Kimball 2. Mrs. Emily C. Marshall
James ⁷	1779	m. Deborah Upham
Polly ⁷	1781	m. Thomas Mitchell
Jonathan ⁷	1783	m. 1. Betsey Martin 2. Mary Robinson
William ⁷	1785	m. Sophie Weston
Samuel ⁷	1792	m. 1. Priscilla Coggin 2. Mrs. Sarah W. Stetson
Ebenezer ⁷	1797	m. 1. Margaret Miller 2. Salome Miller
Daniel Weston ⁷	1800	m. Lydia Jameson
Thomas ⁶	abt. 1755-1822	m. Rebecca Luce
Hannah ⁷	1783-1826	unm.
Berinth ⁷	1786	m. John Robbins
Thomas ⁷	1788	m. Martha Maidman

Daggett

Thomas Daggett Branch

Sally ⁷	1790	m. Samuel Goodman
Edmund ⁷	1792	m. Deborah Keene
Henry ⁷	1794	m. Meribeh Jackson
Matthew ⁷	1798 d.y.	
Aaron ⁶	1764-abt. 1813	m. Rebecca Peabody
Ruth ⁷	1792	m. Jacob Kuhn
Olive ⁷	1794	m. George Clouse
Margaret ⁷	1796	m. Peter Wiley
Polly ⁷	1798-1802	
Lucy ⁷	1802	m. Abraham Gushee
Elijah ⁷	1806	m. Ruth Ann Waters
Aaron Athearn ⁷	1808	m. Bethia Thompson

No. 1 Davis Family

Benjamin ¹ Davis		m. Mary Robinson
Malatiah ²	1717-1795	m. Jemima Dunham
Mary ³	1744	m. 1. Henry Norton 2. Samuel Norton
Lydia ³	1746	m. Francis Norton
Shubael ³	1748-1806	m. Jane West
Malatiah ³	1750-1821	m. Mary Cousens Davis
James ⁴	1773-1855	m. Betsey Look
Mary Cousin ⁵	1798	m. David Harris
James ⁵	1799-1885	m. 1. Mrs. Abigail Boardman 2. Mrs. Emeline Wetts
Anna ⁵	1805-1837	unm.
Betsey ⁵	1807 d.y.	
Betsey ⁵	1811	m. William Downs
Cornelius ⁴	1775-1861	m. Hepsibah Norton
Sophronia ⁵	1809	m. Wm. Norton
Harrison ⁵	1811	
Mary ⁵	1814	
Oliver ⁵	1816	
Lydia ⁵	1819	

No. 1 Davis Family

Ann ⁵	1825	
Dennis ⁴	1777-1818	m. Mary Norton
Malatiah ⁵		
Samuel ⁵		
Shubael ⁵		
Rufus ⁵		
Dennis ⁵		
Eunice ⁵		
Sarah ⁵		
Mary ⁵		
Anna ⁴	1779	m. Samuel Norton
Sarah Cousins ⁴	1787	m. Grafton Norton
Oliver ⁴	1790-1822	m. Nancy Norton

No. 2 Davis Family

Barney ¹		
Thomas ²	1685	m. 1. Unknown 2. Maicke Millington
Thomas ³	1722	m. Mercy Hedges
David ³	1724-1768	m. Sarah Cousins
Catherine ⁴	1752	
Mary Cousins ⁴	1754	m. Malatiah Davis
David ⁴	1759-1837	m. Olive Mayhew
John ⁵	1787	m. Hepsibah Norton
Olive ⁵	1789	m. James Sprowell Marchant
William ⁵	1791-1857	m. Nancy Harvey
Betsey ⁵	1795	m. William Butler
Nathaniel ⁵	1796-1843	
Susan Wade ⁵	1799	m. Samuel Norton
Almira ⁵	1805	m. Philip Hunter
Eunice ⁵	1807-1866	unm.
Wendell ⁴	1761	m. Mary Smith
Cornelius ⁵	1790 d.y.	
Polly ⁵	1791	m. Jacob Eaton
Sally ⁵	1795	m. Menzir Boardman
Sanford ⁴	1763-1831	m. Deborah Coffin
Sarah ⁵	1791	m. Ezra Butler

No. 2 Davis Family

Daniel ⁵	1795-1860	m. Hannah Grant
Deborah ⁵	1796	m. 1. John Pratt 2. William Taylor
Rebecca ⁵	1797-1826	unm.
Henry Harmon ⁵	1801	m. Catherine Allen
David ⁵		m. 1. Hannah Marchant 2. Octavia Jane Backus
William ⁴	1765-1791	died at sea
Rufus ⁴	1767	m. 1. Rebecca Mayhew 2. Abigail Norton
Thomas	1795 d.y.	
Mary	1799	
Eunice	1802-1805	
Rebecca	1805-1807	
Rufus	1807	m. Abigail Hillman

Hillman

John ¹	1651	m. Hannah Cottle
Richard ²	1682-1743	m. Lydia Covell
David ³	1711-1785	m. 1. Thankful Thorpe 2. Marianne Hillman (Mrs.)
Thomas ⁴	1749-1835	m. Ruth Mayhew
Francis ⁵	1778-1862	
Charles ⁵	1780-1853	
Thomas ⁵	1783	m. Sarah Gerrish
Jethro ⁵	1785	
Sarah ⁵	1787	m. James Smith
Lavinia ⁵	1789	
Daughter	1791	
Daughter	1792	
Daughter	1795	
Benjamin ²	1690-1745	m. Susanna Samson
Benjamin ³	1727-1784	m. 1. Love Cathcart 2. Abigail Manter
Robert ⁴	1747-1824	m. Rebecca Hillman
Uriel ⁵	1775-1861	m. Betsey Adams

Hillman

Sophronia ⁶	1798-1883	unm.
Isaiah ⁶	1800	m. 1. Maria Hillman 2. Sarah Lambert
Gilbert Russell ⁶	1802	m. Mary Pettengill
Alexander ⁶	1804	m. 1. Thankful Pettengill 2. Jane Churchill 3. Mrs. Mary Lowry
Harriet ⁶	1806-1879	unm.
John ⁶	1808-1862	
Betsey Adams ⁶	1810	d. unm.
Cordelia ⁶	1812	m. Dexter B. Nevins
Isabella ⁶	1815	d. unm.
Rebecca ⁶	1817-1820	
Jonathan ²	1696-1777	m. 1. Bethia Covell 2. Keziah Luce
Samuel ³	1732-1801	m. Phebe Cathcart
Samuel ⁴	1769-1849	m. Jane Norton
Jane ⁵	1796	m. Samuel Blossom
Cyrus Stebbins ⁵	1798	m. Mary Boynton
Samuel ⁵	1801	m. Helen Hart
Abner Plummer ⁵	1806	m. Alfreda Albee
Mary Plummer ⁵	1811	m. Thomas Day
Moses ⁴	1771-1823	m. Lydia Chase
Tristram ⁵	1795	m. Abigail Stewart
Jireh ⁵	1797	m. Nancy Tilton
Prudence ⁵	1798-1879	unm.
Fanny ⁵	1801	m. Rev. Reuben Milner
Charlotte ⁵	1803	m. Louis Chase
Lydia ⁵	1804	m. Alexander Bemis
Betsey ⁵	1806-1825	
Samuel Chase ⁵	1808	drowned at sea
Moses ⁵	1810	m. Hannah W. Safford
Thomas Mayhew ⁵	1814	

Look

Thomas ¹	1622	m.
Thomas ²	1646	m. Elizabeth Bunker
Samuel ³	1683-1772	m. Thankful Lewis
Thomas ⁴	1706-1783	m. Mercy Lewis
Daniel ⁵	1733-1825	m. Ann Butler
Damaris ⁶	1764	m. Samson Hillman
George ⁶	1765	
Moses ⁶	1767	
Mary ⁶	1770	
Mercy ⁶	1772	
Eunice ⁶	1774	m. Abraham Norton
Hannah ⁶	1776	
Anne ⁶	1778	
Jane ⁶	1780	
Daniel ⁶	1782	m. Lois Hillman
Elijah ⁴	1713-a. 1799	m. Joanna Luce
Samuel ⁵	1744-1825	m. Margaret Chase
Mercy ⁶	1770	
Betsey ⁶	1772	
Jonathan ⁶	1774-1850	m. Betsey Holley
John ⁷	1800	m. Mrs. Elizabeth Bruce
Margaret ⁷	1802	m. Ichabod Bartlett
Betsey H. ⁷	1805 d.y.	
Hepsibah ⁷	1807-1835	unm.
William H. ⁷	1810-1850	unm.
Jonathan ⁷	1812	m. Bathsheba Pratt
L. Warren ⁸		
Frank ⁸		
Lottie ⁹		
Della ⁹		
Lucille ⁹		
Lillian ⁹		
Leland ⁹	1890	m. 1. Rose Barker 2. Ruby Melvin
Virginia ¹⁰		m. Lewis Smith
Pauline ¹⁰		m. Samuel Wheeler
Frank M. ¹⁰		

Look

Betsey H. ⁷	1815	m. Ichabod Bartlett
Clementine ⁷	1819	m. Sanford White
Charles C. ⁷	1822	m. Lydia Butterfield
Albert ⁷	1824 d.y.	
Samuel ⁷	1827	m. Martha Macomber

Luce

Henry ¹	abt. 1640-abt. 1688	
Experience ²	1673-1747	m. Remember Litchfield
Shubael ³	1701-1750	m. Elizabeth Manter
Beriah ⁴	1731	m. Mercy Luce
Shubael ⁵	1754-aft. 1818	m. Remember Foster
Shubael ⁶	1784	m. Mary Astatt
Thomas ⁶	1786	
Hebron ⁶	1788	
Atsatt ⁶		
Betsey ⁶		
Hannah ⁶		
Polly ⁶		
Remember ⁶		
Freeman ⁵	1756-1804	
Ellis ⁵	1759	m. Rhoda Weeks
Benjamin ⁵	1762-1840	m. Prudence Pease
Lovina ⁶	1793	m. Marshall Whitney
Prudence ⁶	1794	
Clarissa ⁶	1796	m. Ezra Ames
Climena ⁶	1798	m. Ephreim Washburn
Harriet ⁶	1800	m. Franklin Mirrow
Sarah ⁶	1802	m. Ebenezer Gay
Freeman ⁶	1804	m. Eliza Morrill
Jonathan ⁶	1806	m. Sally Washburn
Priscilla ⁶	1808	m. Ames
Maria ⁶	1810	m. Joseph Morrill
Prince ⁵	1764	
William ⁵	1766	

Luce

Maria ⁵		unm.
Sally ⁵		m. Marion Wood
Zephaniah ³	1695-1779	m. Hope Norton
Stephen ⁴	1714-1801	m. 1. Content Presbury 2. Mrs. Rhode (Manter) Look
Ezekiel ⁵	1750-1817	m. Hannah Manter
Samuel ⁶	1769	m. 1. Lucy Cathcart 2. Sally Webster 3. Phebe Tibbetts
Ezekiel ⁷	1794	m. Nancy Norcross
Sophronia ⁷	1796	m. Warren Williamson
Almira ⁷	1799	m. Capt. Leander Daggett
Francis ⁷	1801	m. Angelina Newcomb
Temperance ⁷	1803	m. Warren Williamson
Patience ⁷	1807	m. William Philbrick
Samuel Dexter ⁷	1814	m. Abigail Spencer
Eddy Manter ⁶	1775	m. Thankful Reynolds
Hannah ⁷	1798-1801	
Eliza ⁷	1801	
Joseph ⁷	1804	m. Abigail Daggett
Eddy Manter ⁷	1807-1849	
Frederick W. ⁷	1810	
Ambrose ⁷	1813	
Rebecca ⁷	1816	
Martha W. ⁷	1819-1832	
Freeman C. ⁷	1822	
Zephaniah ⁵	1751-a. 1830	m. 1. Prudence Manter 2. Thankful Crowell
Jane ⁶	1777	
Olive ⁶	1780	m. Shubael Weeks
Daughter ⁶		
Prudence ⁶	1794-1804	
Mary ⁶	1796	m. Ichabod Foster
Sanders ⁶	1799	m. Mahala Collins
Henry ²	1677-aft. 1738	m. Sarah Look
Henry ³	1700-aft. 1778	m. 1. Phebe Cathcart 2. Abiah Chambers

Luce

Joseph ⁴	1725	m. Deborah Wallen
Elisha ⁵	1756-1815	m. 1. Hannah Chase 2. Drusilla West 3. Hepsibah Cottle
Tristram ⁶	1778	m. 1. Maria Rotch 2. Rebecca Chase
Hannah Chase ⁶	1780	m. Henry Luce
Elisha ⁶	1789-1806	
Keturah ⁶	1791	
Royal ⁶	1792	
Jane ⁶	1794	m. Caleb Parker
Sophia ⁶	1795	m. Charles West.
Kezia ⁶	1797	
Jessy ⁶		
Hannah ⁶		m. Nathaniel M. Allen
Maria ⁶	1816	m. Dr. LeRoy M. Yale
Charles ⁵	1759-1821	m. Catherine Merry
Charles ⁶	1786	m. Mary Foss
David Merry ⁶	1788	m. Joanna Cottle
Deborah ⁶	1792	m. Benjamin Manter
Catherine ⁶	1793	m. True Remick
Elisha ⁶	1800-1859	m. Lydia Butler
Joseph ⁶	1802	m. Dorcas Cutts
Benjamin ⁶	1804	m. Ann Manter
Benjamin Dexter ⁷		
Allen Edward ⁷		
Aphia Mertie ⁷		
Benjamin Henry ⁷		
Henry ⁶	1806	m. Lucy Chapman
Thomas ²	a. 1679-1727	m. Hannah.....
Malatiah ³	1710-1801	m. Eleanor Harley
Bethuel ⁴	1741	m. Susanna Norton
Lydia ⁵	1766	
Elijah ⁵	1768	
Malatiah ⁵	1770	
Uriah ⁵	1772	
Robert ²	1667-a.1713	m. Desire.....

Luce

13 Henry ³	1690-1769	m. Hannah Merry
100 Eleazer ⁴	1711-bef. 1760	m. Ann Merry
Abraham ⁵	a. 1745-bef. 1800	m. Abigail.....
Archelaus ⁶	1773	
Robert ⁴	1715-1745	m. 1. Hannah Merry 2. Dorcas Luce
Robert ⁵	1764-1857	m. Mary Burgess
Benjamin ⁶	1785	m. Mrs. Betsey Holden
Abigail ⁶	1787	m. Elijah Robbins
Drusilla ⁶	1789	m. Benjamin Burgess
Lydia ⁶	1792	m. Abraham Page
Irwin ⁶	1796	m. Charity Furbush
Robert ⁶	1798	m. Almira W. Gilkey
Katherine ⁶	1800	m. Thaddeus Kilkenny
Betsey ⁶	1802	m. Benjamin Brooks
James ⁶	1804	m. Sally Tuttle
Mary ⁶	1806	m. Samuel Trask
Hovey ⁶	1811	m. Lucy Furbush
Jonathan ⁴	1727-1791	m. Urana.....
Solomon ⁵	1762	m. 1. Martha Tilton 2.
Anna ⁶	1781	
Celia ⁶	1784	m. William Meader
Katherine ⁶	1786	m. 1. Thomas Johnson 2. Benjamin Butler
Martha ⁶	1788	m. Hugh Stewart
Solomon ⁶	1791	m. Rebecca Eagle
John Tilton ⁶	1793	m. Betsey Wendell
Nancy ⁶	1795	m. James Hannaford
Almira ⁶	1809	
William H. ⁶	1811	m. Hannah Belcher
Philena ⁶	1816	
Jonathan ³	1696-1763	m. Lydia Burgess
120 Rowland ⁴	1725-1767	m. Mary Butler
471 Daniel ⁵	1747-1814	m. Elizabeth Merry
Miriam ⁶	1770	m. Benjamin Cottle

Luce

Rhoda ⁶	1772	m. Eleazer Pratt
Judith ⁶	1774	m. John Trask
Rowland ⁶	1776	m. Hannah Daggett
Daniel ⁶	1779	
Truman ⁶	1781	
Mary ⁶	1783	m. Jabez Norton
Naomi ⁶	1786	m. Henry Butler
Betsey ⁶	1790-1836	unm.
David ⁶	1793	m. Mrs. Martha (Ballard) Chapman
Joseph ⁴	1726-1808	m. Jedidah Claghorn
Seth ⁵	1752-1833	m. Sarah Luce

Manter

John ¹	a.1636-	m. Martha Lambert
Benjamin ²	1671-1750	m. Mary Whitten
Benjamin ³	1711-1796	m. Zerviah Athearn
James ⁴	1746-1796	m. Mary Butler
Benjamin ⁵	1773	m. 1. Abigail West 2. Deborah Luce
Hiram ⁶	1799	
James ⁶	1802	
Mary ⁶	1804	m. Greenleaf Hilton
Eliza ⁶	1806	m. Daniel Hilton
Amy Allen ⁶	1808	m. Benjamin Warren Norton
Abigail ⁶	1810-1813	
Elijah ⁶	1813	m. Irene Shaw
Abigail ⁶	1816	
Emily N. ⁶	1818	
Charles Luce ⁶	1824	
Betsey ⁶	1830	m. William.....
Elizabeth ⁵	1775	m. Benjamin Hilton
James ⁶	1797	
T. Harnden ⁶	1800	
Benjamin ⁶	1803	

Manter

Elijah ⁶	1805	
Edgar ⁶	1807	
Mary ⁶	1810	
Fidelia ⁶	1812	
Cordelia ⁶	1812 d.y.	
Angelina ⁶	1815	
Joshua ⁶	1819	
Henry ⁵	1777	m. Mary West
William West ⁶	1806	m. Betsey Norton
Anna West ⁶	1808	
John West ⁶	1811	m. Hannah C. West
George ⁷		
Melville ⁷		
Caroline ⁶	1814	
Henry Manter ⁶	1817	m. Abigail Remick
Susan B. ⁶	1820	
George ⁶	1823	m. 1. Martha D. York 2. Mary S. Holley
Peter West ⁶	1826	m. Sarah Bixby
Warren Norton ⁶	1829	m. Catherine Heald
Mary ⁵	1780-1797	
Zebulon ⁵	1783	m. Rebecca Norton
Benjamin ⁶	1809	m. Lucy A. Gould
Asa Merry ⁶	1811	m. 1. Maria H. Gould 2. Clara Ann Emery
Zebulon ⁶	1813	m. Mary Manter
Hannah ⁶	1815	
Abner Norton ⁶	1817	
John ⁶	1819	
Anna ⁶	1820	
John Claghorn ⁶	1822	
Edward ⁶	1824	
Rebecca ⁶	1825	
Caroline ⁶	1829	
Philura ⁶	1829	
Elizabeth Caroline ⁶	1832	
James ⁵	1786	m. Susanna Sawyer

Manter

Luke Sawyer ⁶	1810	
George ⁶	1811-1813	
Goff Moore ⁶	1813	
Angeline ⁶	1815	
Betsey ⁶	1818	
Benjamin ⁶	1820	
James ⁶	1822	
Susan ⁶	1823	
Mary ⁶	1825	
Columbus ⁶	1829	
Helen ⁶	1833	
Elijah ⁵	1790	m. Betsey Small
Aphia Atkins ⁶	1815	
Mary ⁶	1816	
Martha B. ⁶	1819-1839	
Betsey Small ⁶	1819	
John Wells ⁶	1821	
James ⁶	1822	
Elijah ⁶	1824	
Charles ⁶	1827	
Lucretia ⁶	1830	
James ⁶		
Celestia Evelyne ⁶		

Mayhew

Thomas ¹ Mayhew	1593-abt. 1682	m. 1. Abigail Parkus 2. Mrs. Jane Paine
Thomas ²	1620-1-1657	m. Jane
Thomas ³	1650-1715	m. Sarah Skiffe
Zaccheus ⁴	1684-1760	m. Susanna Wade
Zaccheus ⁵	1723-1775	m. 1. Rebecca Pope 2. Abigail.....
Zaccheus ⁶	1759	m. 1. Pamela Smith 2. Love Smith
Elizabeth ⁷	1787	m. Winthrop Butler

Mayhew

Zaccheus ⁷	1791	m. Sarah Thayer
Pamelia ⁷	1793	m. John Weber
Ebenezer ⁷	1795	m. Lucy Folsom
Jane ⁷	1797	m. Jeremiah Webber
Lucy ⁷	1800	m. Alexander Jones
Susan ⁷	1802	m. 1. Jonathan Chapman 2. John Gammell
Nathaniel ⁷	1805	m. Jane W. Partridge
Sarah ⁷	1807	m. Hartley Cunningham
John ³	1652-1688-9	m. Elizabeth Hilliard
Experience ⁴	1673-1758	m. 1. Thankful Hinckley 2. Remember Bourne
Zachariah ⁵	1718-1806	m. Elizabeth Allen
Nathan ⁶	1741	m. 1. Susanna Athearn 2. Abigail Boardman
Hebron ⁷	1767-1826	m. Deborah Stewart
Hebron ⁸	1793	m. Abigail Craig
Nathan ⁸	1795	m. Elizabeth Athearn
Mira	1798	m. David Wentworth
Holmes ⁸	1800	m. 1. Meron G. Gay 2. Mrs. Rachel (Pease) Norton
Thaddeus ⁸	1803	3. Helen Boyd
Elizabeth ⁸	1805-1824	m. Pauline Hersey
Benjamin ⁴	1679-1717	m. Hannah Skiffe
Benjamin ⁵	1717-1749	m. Sarah Tilton
Ephraim ⁶	1746-1807	m. 1. Deborah Mayhew 2. Jedidah Smith
Francis ⁷	1769-1835	m. Susan Smith
Child d.y.		
Child d.y.		
Clarinda ⁸	1791	m. Winborn Swett
Child d.y.		
Deborah ⁸	1795	m. Stephen Howe
Ephraim ⁸	1797	m. Abigail Bullen
Henry ⁸	1799	m. Mary Cushing

Mayhew

Benjamin ⁸	1801	m. Sophia Smith
Jedidah ⁸	1804	m. Winborn Swett
Susanna ⁸	1806	
Sarah ⁸	1808	m. Cornelius Smith

Merry

Joseph ¹	1607-1710	m. 1. Mary..... 2. Mrs. Elizabeth Hilliard
Samuel ²	1669-1727	m. Remember Luce
Samuel ³	1702	m. 1. Elizabeth Stewart 2. Elizabeth Cottle
David ⁴	1741-1815	m. Mrs. Eunice Chase
Catherine ⁵	1762	m. Charles Luce
Mary ⁵	1767	m. Herbert Boardman
Asa ⁵	1770-1872	m. Sally Bartlett
Benjamin ⁶		m. 1. Susan Allen 2. Mrs. Susan Tinkham
Jonathan ⁶		m. Eliza.....
Asa ⁶		m. Deborah Butler
David ⁶	1805	m. 1. Betsey Remick 2. Sarah Taylor
Charles ⁶	1808	
Joseph ⁶	1810	
William ⁶	1815-1880	
Leonard ⁵	1772	m. Polly Daggett
Joseph ⁵	1774	
Margaret ⁵	1776	m. Benjamin C. Norton
Rhoda ⁵	1779	m. Peter Butler

Norton

Isaac's Branch

Nicholas ¹	1610-1690	m. Elizabeth.....
Isaac ²	1641-abt. 1723	m. Ruth Bayes
Thomas ³	abt. 1676-aft. 1753	m. Hepsibah Skiffe

Lillian Norton - see p152

Norton

Isaac's Branch

Nathan ⁴	1699	m. Sarah Vinson (?)
Ansel ⁵	1736-1810	m. Mrs. Deborah (Vinson) Marchant
Sarah ⁶	1762	m. Aaron Pease
Ansel ⁶	1764	
Ruth ⁶	1766	
Deborah ⁶	1768	m. Jason Luce
Lydia ⁶	1770	
Anna ⁶	1772	
Nathan ⁶	1774	master mariner, Philadelphia
Levi ⁶	1776	
John Marchant ⁶	1778	
Deborah ⁶	1780	
Jedidah ⁶	1782	

Norton

Joseph Branch

Nicholas ¹	1610-1690	m. Elizabeth.....
Joseph ²	1652-1741	m. 1. Mary Bayes 2. Ann Trapp
Joseph ³	abt. 1676-1734	m. 1. 2. Mrs. Mary (Greene) Pease
Samuel ⁴	abt. 1703	m. 1. Mary Norton 2. Elizabeth.....
Stephen ⁵	1731-1795	m. Sarah Fosdick
Sylvester ⁵	1738-1841	m. Lydia Jones
Ransom ⁶	1762	m. Susanna Mayhew
Hebron Mayhew ⁷	1792	
Susanna Mayhew ⁷	1794-1808	
Ransom Jones ⁷	1796	
Jethro ⁷	1798	
Charles ⁷	1800	
Mary ⁷	1803-1808	

Norton

Joseph Branch

Abigail Jerneagan ⁷	1806-1870	unm.
Deborah ⁷	1808-1825	
Anne ⁷	1809	m. Peletiah Gibbs
Emma ⁷	1812	m. Eldridge Coffin
James ⁶	1764-1841	m. Olive Chase
Prudence ⁷	1789	
Moses ⁷	1791	
Patty ⁷	1793	
Lydia ⁷	1795	
James ⁷	1797	
Ira ⁷	1799	
Tristram ⁷	1801	
Laura ⁷	1803	
Olive ⁷	1806	
Mary ⁶	1769	
Jane ⁶	1771	m. Samuel Hillman
Zebulon ⁶	1777	
Dinah ⁶	1780	m. Philip Pitts
Isaac ⁴	1709-1789	m. 1 Hannah Norton 2. Elizabeth.....
Jabez ⁵	1738-1812	m. Phebe Luce
Sprowell ⁶	1771	m. Nancy Eveleth
Mary ⁶	1773	m. Capt. Wm. Rotch
Jabez ⁶	1777	m. Mary Luce
Elijah ⁶	1788	m. Rhoda Norton
Abner ⁵	1740	m. 1. Mary Claghorn 2. Mrs. Hannah (Claghorn) Bartlett
Child ⁶	1770 d.y.	
Rebecca ⁶	1774	m. Zebulon Manter
Benjamin Claghorn ⁶	1777	m. 1. Margaret Merry 2. Mrs. Sarah Boardman
Isaac ⁶		m. Katherine Caine
Catherine ⁶		m. Sarson Butler
Hannah ⁶		m. John Patterson
Serena ⁶		m. John Gott

Norton

Joseph Branch

Thankful ⁶		m. Alfred Viles
Mary ⁶		m. Hosea Bump
Abigail ⁶		m. Simeon Butler
514 Ebenezer ³	1691-1769	m. Deborah Mayhew
Peter ⁴	1718-1791	m. Sarah Bassett
528 Ebenezer ⁵	1741-1805	m. Elizabeth Smith
Sarah ⁶	1762 d.y.	
Andrew ⁶	1763	m. Damaris Dunham
Elijah ⁶	1765	m. Peggy Gowen
Sarah Bassett ⁶	1767	m. Dr. Thomas Flint
Martha ⁶	1769	
Elizabeth ⁶	1772	
Peter ⁶	1774	m. 1. Lydia B. Norton 2. Deborah Norton
Ebenezer ⁶	1777	m. 1. Clarissa Butler 2. Charlotte Luce
Lydia ⁶	1780	1729 m John Flint, shad Bath ME 1854*
Jeremiah ⁶	1781	
Clarissa ⁶	1783	
George Washington ⁶	1785	
Samuel Bassett ⁶	1791	
501 Samuel ⁵	1743-1801	m. Mrs. Mary D. Norton
689 Henry ⁶	1767-1844	m. Hannah Gower
690 Deborah ⁶	1770	m. Isaac Norton
691 Tristram ⁶	1772	m. Sally Butler
Samuel ⁷	1795	
Hepsibah ⁷	1797	
Sally ⁷	1799	
Elizabeth ⁷	1801	
Mary Davis ⁷	1803	
Lydia ⁷	1805	
Priscilla ⁷	1807	
Deborah ⁷	1809-1810	
692 Mary ⁶	1775	m. Dennis Davis
693 Lydia ⁶	1784	m. Francis Norton
694 Samuel ⁶	1784	m. Anna Davis

Norton
Joseph Norton Branch

695 Hepsibah ⁶	1787	m. Cornelius Davis
503 Cornelius ⁵	1746	m. Lydia Claghorn
Cornelius ⁶		m. Margaret Belcher
Ebenezer ⁶		m. Rebecca Norton
Zebulon ⁶	lost at sea	
Elizabeth ⁶	1766	m. John Holmes
Winthrop ⁶	1768-1784	lost at sea
Lydia ⁶		m. Joseph Butler
Deborah ⁶		m. Jeremiah Smith
Susanna ⁶		m. James Gower
Sarah ⁶		m. Ebenezer Vaughn
Martha ⁶		m. Dr. Thomas Blake
505 Eliakim ⁵	1749	m. Hannah Butler
Hannah ⁶	1776	m. Timothy Pease
Cornelius ⁶	1778 d.y.	
Mehitable ⁶	1778 d.y.	
Rebecca ⁶	1780	m. 1. Ebenezer Norton
		2. Isaac Wilson
Love ⁶	1782	m. Henry P. Cottle
Winthrop ⁶	1784	m. 1. Mary Gray
		2. Betsey Gould
1716 Ichabod ⁶	1786	m. 1. Ruth Kempton
		2. Sarah Pratt
1350 Ichabod ⁷	1824	3. Betsey Baxter Butler?
John Presbury ⁸	1859-1936	
Merle ⁹		
Barbara ¹⁰		
Nina ¹⁰		
Alan ¹⁰		
717 Thomas ⁶	1789	unm.
718 Sarah ⁶	1792	m. Wilbur
719 Peter ⁶	1794	m. Lucy Segar
720 Eliza ⁶	1796	m. 1. James Gray
		2. Len Lambert
509 Ephraim ⁵	1752-1839	m. Deborah Instance
Anna ⁶		

Norton
Joseph Norton Branch

Sarah ⁶		
722 Mehitable ⁶	1780	m. Edward Butler
721 James ⁶		m. Lydia Norton
Edwin ⁷		m. Amanda Allen = see p173
Lillian ⁸ (NORDICA)	1859-1914	m. 1. Frederick Gower
		2. George Young
723 Ephraim ⁶	1789-1875	m. Jane West Norton
724 Deborah ⁶	1790-1857	m. Alex Forsyth
508 Zachariah ⁵	1754-1830	m. Hannah Smith
Francis ⁶	1779	
Dehave ⁶	abt. 1781	
Peter ⁶	1782	m. Margaret Look
Hannah ⁶	1783	m. John Heald
Zachariah ⁶	1784	m. Hannah?
Earl Marshall ⁶	1786	
Elihu ⁶	1787	
Zebulon ⁶	1789	
Child ⁶	1790 d.y.	
Abraham Smith ⁶	1792	
Abigail B. ⁶	1793	m. Thomas Butler
509 Joseph ⁵	1756-1819	m. Deborah Smith
Lydia Bassett ⁶	1775	m. Peter Norton
Polly ⁶	1777-1847	unm.
Mayhew ⁶	1779	m. Nancy Willard
Betsey ⁶	1784	m. John Bailey
Joseph ⁶	1786	m. 1. Betsey Cummings
		2. Sarah Smith
Elijah ⁶	1791-1804	
Deborah ⁶	1793	m. Peter Norton
Sarah ⁶	1795	
511 Ichabod ⁵	1761-1849	unm.
Bayes ⁴	1695-1785	m. 1. Mary Merry
		2. Mrs. Patience
		(Cleveland) Norton
Timothy ⁵	1717-1787	m. 1. Amy Daggett
		2. Jedidah Allen

Norton

Joseph Norton Branch

Samuel ⁶	1757-1833	m. Anna Vincent
Barnabas ⁷	1732	m. Deborah Brown
Susan ⁷		m. Richard Brown
Rachel ⁷		m. William Philbrook

Norton

Benjamin's Branch

<i>Banko number</i> Nicholas ¹	1610-1690	m. Elizabeth.....
Benjamin ²	1659-1733	m. Hannah.....
63 Phineas ³	1689-prob. 1751	m. Patience Cleveland
920 Seth ⁴	1736	m. Amy Norton
990 Elihu ⁵		m. Fanny Beals
991 Abram ⁵	1767-1844	m. Eunice Look
992 Seth ⁵		
993 Elisha ⁵		
994 Amy ⁵		
995 Hepsibah ⁵		<i>m. Nathaniel Ramsdell</i>
996 Betsey ⁵		
996 Noah ⁴	1748-1841	m. Jerusha Dunham
Seth ⁵	1780	
Phineas ⁵	1782	
Lemuel ⁵	1785	
Moody ⁵	1788	
Noah ⁵	1791	
Thomas ⁵		
David ⁵	1797	
Nicholas ³	1687-aft. 1755	m. Martha Daggett
Timothy ⁴	1710-1768	m. Lydia.....
Uriah ⁵	1748	m. Dinah Norton
Stephen ⁵	1751	m. 1. Lydia Smith 2. Damaris Pease
Betsey ⁶	c. 1789	
Susan ⁶	c. 1790	

Norton

Benjamin's Branch

Lydia ⁶	1792	
Hannah ⁶	1793	m. Flavel Butler
Stephen ⁶	1797	
John Stephen ⁶	1799	
Matthew ³	1696-1779	m. Mary Daggett
Beriah ⁴	1733-1820	m. Ann Frances Cosens

No. 1 Smith Family

John ¹	1615-abt. 1760	m. Deborah Parkhurst
Philip ²	1650-bef. 1713	m. Dorcas Stewart
John ³	1685-1728	m. Hannah Pease
Elijah ⁴	1716-1802	m. Bethiah Harlock
Harlock ⁵	1742	m. 1. Jedidah Smith 2. Mrs. Bethiah Wing
Jedidah ⁶	1765	m. Rev. John Tripp
Susanna ⁶	1767	m. Francis Mayhew
Nehemiah ⁶	1770 d.y.	
Jeremiah ⁶	1773	m. 1. Deborah Norton 2. Hannah Smith
Charles G. ⁷	1799	m. Hannah Atkins
Cornelius ⁷	1801	m. Sarah Mayhew
Eliza ⁷	1803	
Columbus ⁷	1805	
Caroline ⁷	1806	
Lydia C. ⁷	1808	m. Daniel Trask
Hiram ⁷		d. unm.
Deborah ⁷		d. unm.
Nehemiah ⁶	1775	m. Sarah Smith
Ephraim ⁶	1778	m. Mercy Smith
Elijah ⁵	1744-1823	m. 1. Hannah Mayhew 2. Matilda Mayhew
Benjamin ⁶	1769-1861	m. 1. Ruhama Mayhew 2. Abigail Tuttle

No. 1 Smith Family

Nathan ⁷	1794	m. Sarah Watson
Elijah ⁷	1796	
Sarah ⁷	1798	
Matthew ⁷	1800	
Seth ⁷	1802 d.y.	
Ruby ⁷	1804	m. Enoch Whittier
Hannah ⁷	1818	m. Elijah Mayhew
Mary Ann ⁷	d.y.	
Priscilla ⁷	d.y.	
Sarah ⁷	d.y.	
Benjamin ⁷	1815	
Ruhama ⁷	1818	
James Winchell ⁷	1824	
Mary B ⁷	1827	
Samuel B. ⁷	1830 d.y.	
Elijah ⁶	1771	
Mayhew ⁶	1773-1775	
Sarah ⁶	1775	m. Asa Tilton
Hannah ⁶	1777	m. Jeremiah Smith
Mayhew ⁶	1779	m. Sarah Cottle
Polly ⁶	1781	m. Nicholas Winslow
Rufus ⁶	1784	m. Lydia Mayhew
Matthew ⁶	1786 d.y.	
Matthew ⁶	1787 d.y.	

No. 2 Smith Family

Rev. John ¹ Smith		m. Susanna Hinckley
Benjamin ²	1658-1720	m. Jedidah Mayhew
Thomas ³	1697-1765	m. Elizabeth Bassett
Ransford ⁴	1722-1811	m. Elizabeth Lambert
Ransford ⁵	1747-1780	m. Mary Allen
Ransford ⁶	1779	m. Rebecca Welts
Matthias ⁴	1728	
Matthias ⁵	1763	m. Temperence Blossom
Cyril ⁵	1765	

No. 2 Smith Family

Thomas P. ⁵	1769	
Ebenezer ³	1700-1771	
Joseph ⁴	1736-1796	m. Abigail Butler
Thankful ⁵	1765	m. Joshua Bullen
Henry ⁵	1767	
Lucinda ⁵	1770	m. Elijah Butler
Alvin ⁵	1773	m. Sarah Butler
Abigail ⁵	1774	m. Rufus Davis
Joseph Warren ⁵	1775-1846	m. 1. Deborah Butler 2. Mrs. Rhoda Greaton
Almira ⁶	1804	m. Stephen Chapman
Joseph Warren ⁶	1806-1811	
Peter Butler ⁶	1808	m. Eleanor Spencer
Joseph Warren ⁷	1833	m. Lydia Daggett
John ⁷	1835	m. 1. Abbie Gilman 2. Argilla Nichols
Mary Butler ⁷	1858	m. Johanus Kennedy
Deborah ⁷	1840	m. Alonzo Norton
Franklin ⁷	1843-1855	
Charles Greenwood ⁷	1845	m. M. Norton
Lydia Ellen ⁷	1850-1853	
Marshall Willis ⁷	1854	m. V. Rackliff
Alvin ⁶	1810	m. Judith Gilmore
Deborah ⁶	1814	m. Obed Gray
Ebenezer ⁶	1817-1867	m. Nancy Lovejoy
Benjamin ⁶	1820	m. Fanny Hall
Elijah Butler ⁶	1822	m. Annah Viles
Lauriston Arthur ⁷	1847	m. Lillian Morrill
Amanda Tinkham ⁷	1850	m. Woodward Lewis
Charles Edward ⁷	1857	m. Jennie Abbott
Ella Marie ⁷	1862-1866	

Stewart

Daniel ¹	1703	m. Mary.....
John ²	1670-1736	m. Margaret.....
Daniel ³	1711-1778	m. Jane Vincent

No. 1 Smith Family

Nathan ⁷	1794	m. Sarah Watson
Elijah ⁷	1796	
Sarah ⁷	1798	
Matthew ⁷	1800	
Seth ⁷	1802 d.y.	
Ruby ⁷	1804	m. Enoch Whittier
Hannah ⁷	1818	m. Elijah Mayhew
Mary Ann ⁷	d.y.	
Priscilla ⁷	d.y.	
Sarah ⁷	d.y.	
Benjamin ⁷	1815	
Ruhama ⁷	1818	
James Winchell ⁷	1824	
Mary B ⁷	1827	
Samuel B. ⁷	1830 d.y.	
Elijah ⁶	1771	
Mayhew ⁶	1773-1775	
Sarah ⁶	1775	m. Asa Tilton
Hannah ⁶	1777	m. Jeremiah Smith
Mayhew ⁶	1779	m. Sarah Cottle
Polly ⁶	1781	m. Nicholas Winslow
Rufus ⁶	1784	m. Lydia Mayhew
Matthew ⁶	1786 d.y.	
Matthew ⁶	1787 d.y.	

No. 2 Smith Family

Rev. John ¹ Smith		m. Susanna Hinckley
Benjamin ²	1658-1720	m. Jedidah Mayhew
Thomas ³	1697-1765	m. Elizabeth Bassett
Ransford ⁴	1722-1811	m. Elizabeth Lambert
Ransford ⁵	1747-1780	m. Mary Allen
Ransford ⁶	1779	m. Rebecca Welts
Matthias ⁴	1728	
Matthias ⁵	1763	m. Temperence Blossom
Cyril ⁵	1765	

No. 2 Smith Family

Thomas P. ⁵	1769	
Ebenezer ³	1700-1771	
Joseph ⁴	1736-1796	m. Abigail Butler
Thankful ⁵	1765	m. Joshua Bullen
Henry ⁵	1767	
Lucinda ⁵	1770	m. Elijah Butler
Alvin ⁵	1773	m. Sarah Butler
Abigail ⁵	1774	m. Rufus Davis
Joseph Warren ⁵	1775-1846	m. 1. Deborah Butler 2. Mrs. Rhoda Greaton
Almira ⁶	1804	m. Stephen Chapman
Joseph Warren ⁶	1806-1811	
Peter Butler ⁶	1808	m. Eleanor Spencer
Joseph Warren ⁷	1833	m. Lydia Daggett
John ⁷	1835	m. 1. Abbie Gilman 2. Argilla Nichols
Mary Butler ⁷	1858	m. Johanus Kennedy
Deborah ⁷	1840	m. Alonzo Norton
Franklin ⁷	1843-1855	
Charles Greenwood ⁷	1845	m. M. Norton
Lydia Ellen ⁷	1850-1853	
Marshall Willis ⁷	1854	m. V. Rackliff
Alvin ⁶	1810	m. Judith Gilmore
Deborah ⁶	1814	m. Obed Gray
Ebenezer ⁶	1817-1867	m. Nancy Lovejoy
Benjamin ⁶	1820	m. Fanny Hall
Elijah Butler ⁶	1822	m. Annah Viles
Lauriston Arthur ⁷	1847	m. Lillian Morrill
Amanda Tinkham ⁷	1850	m. Woodward Lewis
Charles Edward ⁷	1857	m. Jennie Abbott
Ella Marie ⁷	1862-1866	

Stewart

Daniel ¹	1703	m. Mary.....
John ²	1670-1736	m. Margaret.....
Daniel ³	1711-1778	m. Jane Vincent

Stewart

Thomas ⁴	1743-1823	m. Hannah Daggett
Timothy ⁵	1770	m. 1. Jedidah Pease 2. Abigail Daggett
Nathan ⁵	1783	m. Mary Vincent
Hugh ⁴	1751-1835	m. Mary Marchant
Henry ⁵	1779	m. 1. Sophia Church 2. Catherine Stanley
Hugh ⁵	1785	m. Martha Luce
Daniel ⁵	1786	m. Mrs. Delight (Church) Coney
Mary ⁵	1788	m. Daniel Baker
Charles ⁵	1790-1847	unm.
William Marchant ⁵	1793	m. Lucy Morton
Elizabeth Howard ⁵	1798	m. Daniel C. Church
Vesta Howard ⁵	1798	m. Simeon Hackett

West

Francis ¹ West	1606-1692	m. Margaret Reeves
Thomas ²	1646-a.1706	m. Elizabeth.....
Abner ³	1683-1756	m. Mrs. Jane (Look) Cottle
Peter ⁴	1718-1757	m. Mrs. Elizabeth (Atheam) Chase
Abigail ⁵	1741	
George ⁵	1743-1800	m. 1. Margaret Dunham 2. Mary Chase
Child ⁶	1766 d.y.	
Peter ⁶	1768	
Peggy ⁶	1770	m. Lot Luce
Mary ⁶	1772	m. John Tobey
Love ⁶	1775	
George Washington ⁶	1777	m. Hannah Fairbanks
Thomas ⁶	1780	m. Sarah Spalding
Peter ⁵	1746-1828	m. Hannah Cottle
Susannah ⁶	1770	m. Jeruel Butler
Shubael ⁶	1772	m. 1. Mary Edmundson 2. Naomi Butler
Delia Edmonson ⁷	1794	

West

Charles Edmonson ⁷	1796	
Hannah ⁷	1799	
Peter Augustus ⁷	1800-1828	m. Susan Butler
George ⁷	1802	
Joseph ⁷	1804	
Joseph Merry ⁷	1805	
John ⁷	1809	
Gustavus Oscar ⁷	1811	
Hannibal Alphonse ⁷	1813	
Harriet Emmeline ⁷	1816	
William ⁶	1774	m. Mercy Larkin Gray
Elizabeth ⁶	1776	m. Abraham H. Willis
Abigail ⁶	1779	m. Benjamin Manter
Hannah ⁶	1781-1829	
Peter ⁶	1782-1839	m. Anna Butler
Anna ⁷	1808 d.y.	
Susan Mary ⁷	1809	m. Leonard Luce
Shubael Cottle ⁷	1811	
Thomas Butler ⁷	1813	
Peter ⁷	1814	
John ⁷	1816 drowned	
Jeruel ⁷	1818 d.y.	
Caroline Augustus ⁷	1820	m. William Merry
Hannah Cottle ⁷	1822	m. John Manter
George Butler ⁷	1824	
David Butler ⁷	1828-1850 drowned	
John ⁶	1784	m. Martha Hutchins
Mary ⁶	1786	m. Henry Manter
Thomas ⁵	1748	
Elizabeth ⁵	1751	
Jeruel ⁵	1753	
Love ⁵	1756	

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