

ALEXANDER



ALEXANDERS

OF

MAINE

1898

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## The Alexanders of Maine







WILLIAM ALEXANDER

1762-1847

# The Alexanders of Maine

BY  
De Alva Stanwood Alexander



The Peter Paul Book Company  
Buffalo, New York

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S. S. P.

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Author.  
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To  
the memory of  
Stanwood Alexander  
this volume  
is affectionately inscribed  
by his son, the  
author.



## *Introduction*

**T**HIS volume is published simply to preserve a few book notes, the result of much research, and some recollections of old people now deceased. Its purpose is to present one branch of the family which descended from David Alexander, the Scotch-Irish immigrant, who came to Topsham, Maine, in 1719, from Ulster, Ireland, and who, it is believed, was the ancestor of all of the name first settling in Cumberland and adjoining counties. An effort has also been made to give the descendants of the children of William and Betsey Alexander, born between 1787 and 1808, with such information as might be furnished, and if names, or dates of birth, marriage, and death, are omitted, it is because the writer could not obtain them.

It is proper to acknowledge the assistance of Doctor Wheeler's "History of Brunswick, Topsham, and Harpswell," and of Mrs. Elizabeth Dunning Alexander, of Harpswell. To Mrs. Alexander's opportunities for learning the history of the early members of the family, and to her splendid memory, is the writer especially indebted for many facts which add to the interest of these records.

BUFFALO, N. Y.



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## **The Alexanders of Maine**







BETSEY ALEXANDER

1769-1848

# The Alexanders of Maine

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## I

### *The Alexanders in Scotland and Ireland*

Somerled, or Samuel, of Norwegian descent, 1135-1685 was "Lord of the Isles" in 1135, and as thane of Argyle ruled over Arran and Bute in Scotland. In attempting to capture the Clyde region (Glasgow), he was killed in 1164. He married Effrida, daughter of the king of the Isle of Man, and to them four children were born. The second, Ranold, had two sons, Donald and Roderick; and to Donald three sons were born—Roderick, Angus, and Alexander. Angus had a son named Alexander, who, in 1284, became Lord of the Isles. He was hostile to Robert Bruce, who besieged and captured him. He died in captivity.

It seems, however, that Alexander, the younger brother of Angus, was friendly to Bruce, and in 1306 sheltered the Scottish hero in his castle at

1135-1685 Dunavertie, a stronghold in the southern extremity of Kintyre; that John, Alexander's grandson, married Margaret, the granddaughter of Bruce and daughter of Robert II.; and that their grandson, Alexander of Lochaber, born about the year 1430, in the reign of James I. of Scotland, became the real founder of the house of Alexander.

The family, which in time became numerous, lived continuously on the peninsula of Kintyre, a long, narrow strip of land in Argyleshire, running north and south between Arran Isle and the Atlantic, and united at the north end with the mainland of Scotland by the isthmus of Taret. From the eighth to the twelfth centuries, this peninsula was occupied by Northmen from Scandinavia, afterwards by the Macdonalds of the Isles, then by the Campbells and Argyles, the family of Alexander being closely allied with the latter, a sort of cousin clan who assisted them and in return obtained grants of lands. The writer visited this peninsula in 1894, and not only found the name Alexander very common, but observed a strong resemblance to their distant relatives in Maine.

About 1641 the first of the family name appeared in Londonderry, in the province of Ulster, Ireland. The coast of Scotland is within

ten miles of that province, and across the strait flowed a stream of emigrants attracted by a better soil and a sparser population,<sup>1</sup> to which, in the reign of James II. of England, was added a desire to escape the sword of Claverhouse and the iron hoofs of his dragoons. These families settled in the valley of the Bann in the towns, or parishes, of Coleraine, Ballymoney, Ballywatick, and Kilrea. When, finally, in 1689, hostilities broke out, these determined Scotch immigrants, filling the city of Londonderry, closed its gates against the king and earnestly joined the cause of William of Orange, maintaining the siege amidst the most stirring events until relief came.

## II

### *Scotch-Irish Immigrants*

1684-1728 As prosperity followed the thrift and skill of the Scotch settlers in Ulster, oppressive taxes and embarrassing trade regulations were enforced by the English government, similar to those endured later in the American colonies. To these were added the still greater misfortune of very large advances in rent. Such aggravating and distressing conditions were promptly resented by the hardy Scotchmen, and as early as 1684 a settlement was formed by them in New Jersey. In 1690 other families settled in the Carolinas, Maryland, and Pennsylvania; but not until 1718 did oppressive measures of government and disastrous seasons turn the attention of large numbers of these people to America.

In the spring of that year (1718) the Reverend William Boyd was sent to Boston to secure for them a new home. Colonel Shute, an old soldier of King William and an officer under the great Marlborough in the wars of Queen Anne, was then governor of Massachusetts, and by an appeal to him Mr. Boyd hoped to secure a grant of sufficient lands for their needs.

Mr. Boyd reported that much encouragement had been given by the governor, and on August 4th, 1718, "five small vessels," carrying 120 families of Scotch-Irish, numbering 750 persons, dropped anchor in Boston harbor. Fifty families or more went directly to Worcester, Massachusetts, while others sailed eastward along the coast to Casco Bay, where they wintered. Early in the spring (1719) they explored still farther to the eastward, leaving some of their number in Falmouth, and a few others along the coast from Casco to Merrymeeting bays; but the majority, desiring a milder climate and more favorable location, returned to the Merrimac and sought homes fifteen miles north of Haverhill, at Nutfield, afterwards called Londonderry, New Hampshire.

About the same time, but entirely independent of Mr. Boyd's expedition, Robert Temple, an old officer of the English army, a gentleman of family and of means, conceived the plan of becoming a large landed proprietor in America, and for this purpose made extensive purchases from Thomas Hutchinson, one of the Pejepscot proprietors, as well as from the Plymouth, or Kennebec, Company, agreeing to settle these large tracts of land with desirable immigrants.

1684-1728 In the following year (1719) he chartered "five large ships," transporting from Ulster many families, similar in character to those who came with Mr. Boyd. Some of them settled in what is now Topsham, which probably received its name from the port of Temple's departure, taking up lands extending from Merrymeeting Bay along the Cathance and Androscoggin rivers. These immigrants, it is said, also constituted a majority of the early inhabitants of Brunswick, living between New Meadows and Maquoit. The native New Englanders, ignorant of their Scotch descent, miscalled them "Irish," and Doctor Wheeler in his "History of Brunswick" seems to fall into the same error. It is probably true that many of them were born in Ireland, but their immediate ancestors came from Scotland.

"These Scotch-Irish," says Professor Perry, of Williams College, "were all in general one sort of people. They belonged to one grade and sphere of life. They were for the most part very poor in this world's goods. The vast majority of all the adults, however, could read and write. If they had but one book to a family, that book was surely the Bible, and if there were two volumes to a family, the second place in most cases was disputed between Fox's 'Book of Martyrs'

and Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress.' Their personal habits, their mental characteristics, their religious beliefs and experiences, and their very superstitions, were held largely in common. 1684-1728

"So far as their physical natures went, they had received in the old country a splendid outfit for the race of life, in large bones and strong teeth and a digestive apparatus the envy of the mountain bears. Men and women both were trained to an almost tireless physical industry. The struggle for physical subsistence had been with them no mere figure of speech. Each company of Scotch-Irish brought with them as a part of the indispensable outfit, the much prized potato, to which the pine lands of New England, always so sandy, are adapted.

"Each company also brought the agricultural implements needful for the culture of the flax-plant, and the small wheels for spinning the flax-fiber, and the looms for weaving the linen textures. Nothing connected with the newcomers excited so much interest in English and Puritan Boston, in 1719 and the three following years, as the small wheels worked by women and propelled by the foot, for turning the straight flax-fibers into thread."

### III

#### *David Alexander, the Pioneer*

1650-1722     The Pejepscot Purchase, made in 1714, included, as is well known, what are now the towns of Topsham, Harpswell, and the greater portion of Brunswick. In 1717 a part of these lands was surveyed and deeds recorded by those having previously settled there. Thirty-four of these early settlers lived in Topsham.

The next year, as we have seen, Robert Temple purchased an interest in the Pejepscot lands of Thomas Hutchinson, and in 1719 brought over the Scotch-Irish; but because of the Fourth Indian, or Lovewell's, War (1722-25), further immigration was not only abandoned, but most of those here gave up their homes, which were already comfortable. Some sought the Boyd company at Londonderry, but the greatest part, it is said, removed to Pennsylvania. In the summer of 1722, nine families were captured in Merrymeeting Bay, twenty-six houses burned in Georgetown, and Brunswick destroyed and deserted. The Pejepscot proprietors, during

these and the unsettled years immediately following the war, made no effort to sell or settle their lands. 1650-1722

In 1730, however, their energy was renewed, a new survey made, and in 1731 deeds were entered of record by those who had retained their homes.

Topsham had forty-five such entries, and among them appears the name of William Alexander. His farm, consisting of one hundred acres, was on the Cathance river, being a portion of the lands purchased of Hutchinson by Robert Temple. Under the terms published by the Pejepscot company, it cost him £25, or \$1.25 per acre, provided a house was built within one year and the lands were improved for three years. It could be paid for in wood or timber ready for shipment to Boston.

From this brief statement of the history of land settlements in Topsham it is evident that William Alexander must have come to this country prior to 1722, while the location of his farm upon the Temple lands indicates that he arrived in 1719 in one of the "five large ships" chartered by Robert Temple for immigration purposes. The land then acquired by these settlers could not, under the terms of purchase, have been entered of record

1650-1722 until three years later, or in 1722, and at that time, Lovewell's War having begun, all entries went over until 1731.

The inquiry naturally suggests itself whether any member of William's family came with him. Doctor James McKeen, in his interesting and valuable notes on the early history of Brunswick and adjoining towns, throws some light on this question, for he relates, with fullness of detail, that the grandfather of David Alexander was killed by an Indian, and that his son, although then only a youth, was of such uncommon strength and agility as successfully to resist the efforts of his father's slayer to capture him. Doctor McKeen says:

"The late David Alexander's father was remarkable when a youth for his agility and uncommon strength. In muscular vigor he far exceeded any of the lads in town who were anywhere near his own age. One day he and another boy by the name of Thorn were on the hill near the river, when suddenly a couple of stout Indians pounced upon them, each Indian singling out one of the boys. Their object was to run the lads off into the woods, where they would be comparatively safe from pursuit. The stout resistance, however, made by young Alexander, although a mere boy, made the Indian feel as if he had

more than his hands full. At every step he encountered a resolute resistance, and, although a powerful Indian, he was making slow progress. The boy's outcries at length attracted the attention of the settlers up and down the river, and his father, being first to comprehend the true state of things, outstripped all others in going to the relief of his son, guided partly by the voice of the lad and partly by the zigzag trail of the furrowed earth, which was a conspicuous mark and was made by the boy's stubborn obstinacy and resistance. The father at length came in full sight of his son and was hastening to his rescue, when the Indian, letting go the lad, fired, killing Mr. Alexander, who fell instantly dead. The son, the moment he saw his father fall, ran, and the Indian, fearing pursuit, desisted from attempting his recapture. The inhabitants of the neighborhood, having provided themselves with guns, and guided by the Alexander boy, started off in pursuit. They found Mr. Alexander dead." 1650-1722

Unfortunately, in this incident, so interesting historically, the given name of the Indian's victim is omitted. This important fact, however, probably unknown to the historian, is not difficult to supply, for it may be suggested that David Alexander, in naming his eldest son William

1650-1722 after his father, followed the example of William Alexander, who, in calling his eldest son David, did so after *his* father. This would be in line with the custom which then obtained in most families.

David Alexander's name does not appear among the early landowners in Topsham, because his death occurred prior to 1731, probably during Lovewell's War; but it is not unlikely that the land entered of record by William was purchased by David as soon as the latter reached the country in 1719.

The place of David's burial is unknown. In the oldest burying ground in Topsham of which any traces exist, only three or four headstones remain, the earliest bearing a date (1752) long subsequent to his death.

David Alexander was the ancestor of all of the name in the vicinity of Brunswick, Topsham, Harpswell, and adjoining towns. James Alexander, whose farm was entered of record in Topsham in 1738, was his son, probably younger than William.

Upon a map of Topsham made in 1768, giving the location of all the farms then occupied in the town, with their several owners, appear the names of Robert and William Alexander. These are the sons of James. It was this William Alex-

ander who was elected poundmaster or "hog constable" at the first meeting after the organization of the town. 1650-1722

A majority of the families coming to America with Robert Temple and William Boyd had resided in Coleraine, county of Londonderry, Ulster, Ireland, having been engaged in farming and in ship carpentering. Thirty years before, during the reign of James II. (1685-88), they had left Scotland in search of greater freedom, and it is not unlikely that in 1789 David Alexander was one of the valiant defenders of Londonderry, who, rather than surrender to the minions of a king who had made them miserable in their native land, preferred to live for two months on the flesh of horses, dogs, and rats. Among the officers in that memorable siege was Lieutenant Colonel William Campbell, the great-great-great-grandfather of David Alexander's great-great-grandchildren.

#### IV

### *William Alexander, Son of the Pioneer*

1706-1774 William Alexander, the son of David, married Jean, or Jennet (as it is variously written in deeds in which she joined with her husband), daughter of James Wilson, or Willson. Of her father nothing is known except that his children were Jennet, probably the oldest, William, Robert, Samuel, Alexander, and Hugh. The fact that his sons located on the Cathance River indicates that he came with Robert Temple in 1719, but died prior to 1731, or before his lands could be entered of record.

William, Samuel, and Hugh occupied adjoining lots of one hundred acres each, numbered 56, 57, and 58 respectively. They also owned farms farther up the river, adjacent to those of Robert and William Alexander. William's and Robert's lands were entered in 1758, and Samuel's and Hugh's in 1762. The date of Alexander's entry is not given.

These brothers of Jennet Alexander seem to have been very well known and well liked. At the first town meeting held in Topsham, in 1764, Hugh was elected constable; Samuel, surveyor of highways; and William, fence-reviewer and surveyor of boards. In 1761 Samuel was licensed to keep a ferry across the Androscoggin River, about one hundred yards below the falls, being permitted to charge "three coppers" for each man and horse. From 1763 to 1767 he was also licensed as an innholder at Topsham, but subsequently removed to Lisbon, settling upon a farm. 1706-1774

In 1761, William was licensed by the Court of General Sessions to sell tea and coffee. Hugh, who seems to have been the youngest, was born in 1729, and died in 1769 from the effects of an amputated leg, broken while driving logs on the Cathance River. He was the first cabinetmaker in Topsham, being mentioned as early as 1766. He married Elizabeth Hewey, and left an estate of £649:11:0. Samuel married Mary Reed; William, Isabella Larrabee; and Alexander, Catherine Swansee. William died in 1769, leaving a will and an estate of £297:12:6. Robert died in 1783, leaving an estate of £36:0:0.

In 1747 Alexander Wilson moved to Harpswell Neck, in the vicinity of William Alexander,

1706-1774 his brother-in-law. He was evidently a trustworthy, reliable man, for at the first town meeting after the organization of Harpswell, he was appointed a committee "to settle with North Yarmouth" (from which Harpswell had been set off) "and to receive whatever money was due the town." At the same meeting he was paid three shillings, "for getting a power of attorney to give Mr. Ralph Farnam." In May, 1763, the town voted to remit an assessment against him and John Alexander "for the sloop built the previous year." In 1762 he "kept store" in partnership with Andrew Dunning, perhaps the most prominent of the early Harpswell settlers.

The Wilsons showed their patriotism in three wars. In 1748, during the Spanish, or Fifth Indian, War, Robert and William served in the company of Captain Benjamin Larrabee (probably William's father-in-law), the former for thirty-seven and the latter for eleven weeks. Singularly enough, each received the same amount of pay—thirty-one shillings three pence. During the French, or Sixth Indian, War, Hugh, Samuel, Robert, and William were with Captain Adam Hunter. In the Revolution, William's son William was a lieutenant.

William Alexander evidently married into a good family, and to him and Jennet were born David, James, William, Samuel, Hugh, and John. As already suggested, the eldest was undoubtedly named David after his father's father, James after his mother's father, William after his father, and Samuel and Hugh after their mother's brothers. Where John got his name does not appear. It was he who built the sloop with his uncle, Alexander Wilson, upon which the tax was remitted.

Topsham had few strong garrisons, and was, therefore, much more exposed than neighboring towns to the incursions of the Indians. For this reason settlers avoided it and others left it during the years of Indian hostilities. William Alexander was among those who went to Harpswell. It is not certainly known when he left, but Mrs. Elizabeth Dunning Alexander says it was a tradition in the family that his eldest son was born the day his new house in Harpswell was sufficiently enclosed to give the mother shelter. This son was born in 1737.

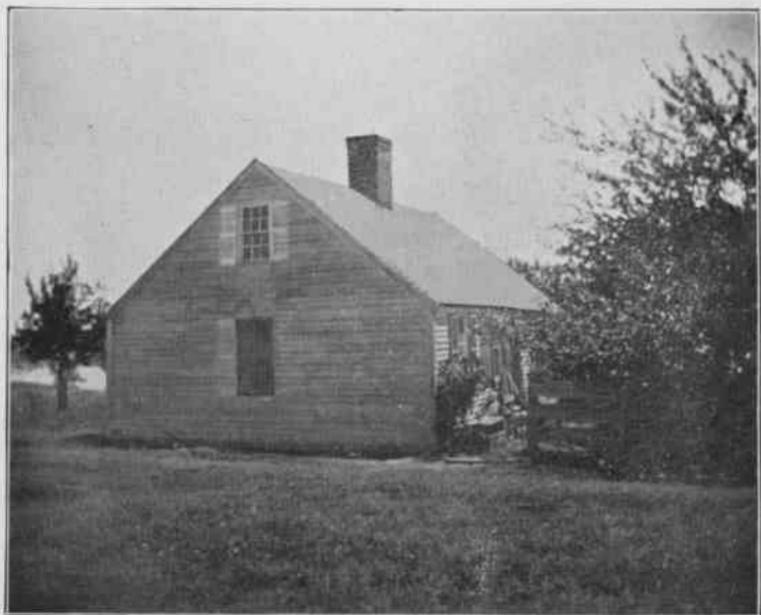
Upon removing to Harpswell, William located at the northeast extremity of Widgeon Cove, building a small house within a hundred feet of the water. A spring bubbled up near the front door, while on either side, and distant about five

1706-1774 hundred feet, rose a ridge fifty feet high, heavily wooded with fir, hemlock, beech, spruce, and pine. Such a location protected the family from winter storms, and afforded them quick access to their boats in the event of Indian alarms.

Tradition says this house was burned, and an excavation, not well defined, is pointed out as the cellar, while the spring is in evidence only by a little marshy ground, which, it is said, remains wet during seasons of severe drought.

After the fire a larger frame house was erected on the brow of the hill, eighty rods east; and, if the family tradition be correct, it is one of the very oldest in the state, having been built in 1737. It still stands (1897) as a typical house of the Maine coast, being well planned, honestly built, and carefully finished. It faces southwest, fronting Casco Bay, sixty rods distant, from which a path gradually rose from the little wharf directly to the front door. In size it is 21 x 36 feet, and 8 feet to the eaves, containing six rooms besides hallways, with roof boards 14 feet long, giving a good-sized attic. The front hall, 5½ x 5½ feet, leads to a parlor on the left, 12 x 13 feet, beyond which is a bedroom, 6½ x 11 feet. A small china closet also opens out of the parlor.





HOME OF WILLIAM ALEXANDER, SON OF THE PIONEER,  
HARPSWELL NECK, ( BUILT IN 1737 )

To the right of the hall is the living room, 1706-1774  
11 x 20 feet, with two windows in front and rear. A fireplace eight feet long held the largest back logs, beyond which a pantry, 6 x 6½ feet, was admirably arranged like a ship's cabin for the storage of sufficient provisions for the winter. On the opposite side, two bedrooms, each lighted by one window having double sash and glass 7 x 9 inches, were divided by the cellarway, stairway, and back hall. The walls and floor of the cellar, 15 x 18 feet, were of stone—the latter, of matched stones, four and five feet square, being as smooth as planed boards.

Although this house, one hundred and sixty years old, has been the home of a large family continuously until within the past ten years, it is sound throughout, without seam or crack.

Its location is ideal. Looking from the front door to the left, Orr's Island appears a mile away, across Harpswell Sound, with Bailey's Island beyond, running to the open ocean, while to the right and three miles away is Half-way Rock Light. Farther to the right, Harpswell Peninsula, with the old First Church, built twenty years after the house (1757), is in full view and not more than a mile away as the crow flies. To the northwest are the White Mountains, the

1706-1774 summit of Mount Washington being plainly in sight on a clear day, while in the valley below lies the village of Freeport. To the northeast one looks across Widgeon Cove to Great Island, half a mile off, and to New Meadows and the red-roofed barns and houses of the Dunnings, indicative of the prosperity everywhere seen in that famous town. Three miles off can be seen the masts of the vessels lying at Skolfield's wharf.

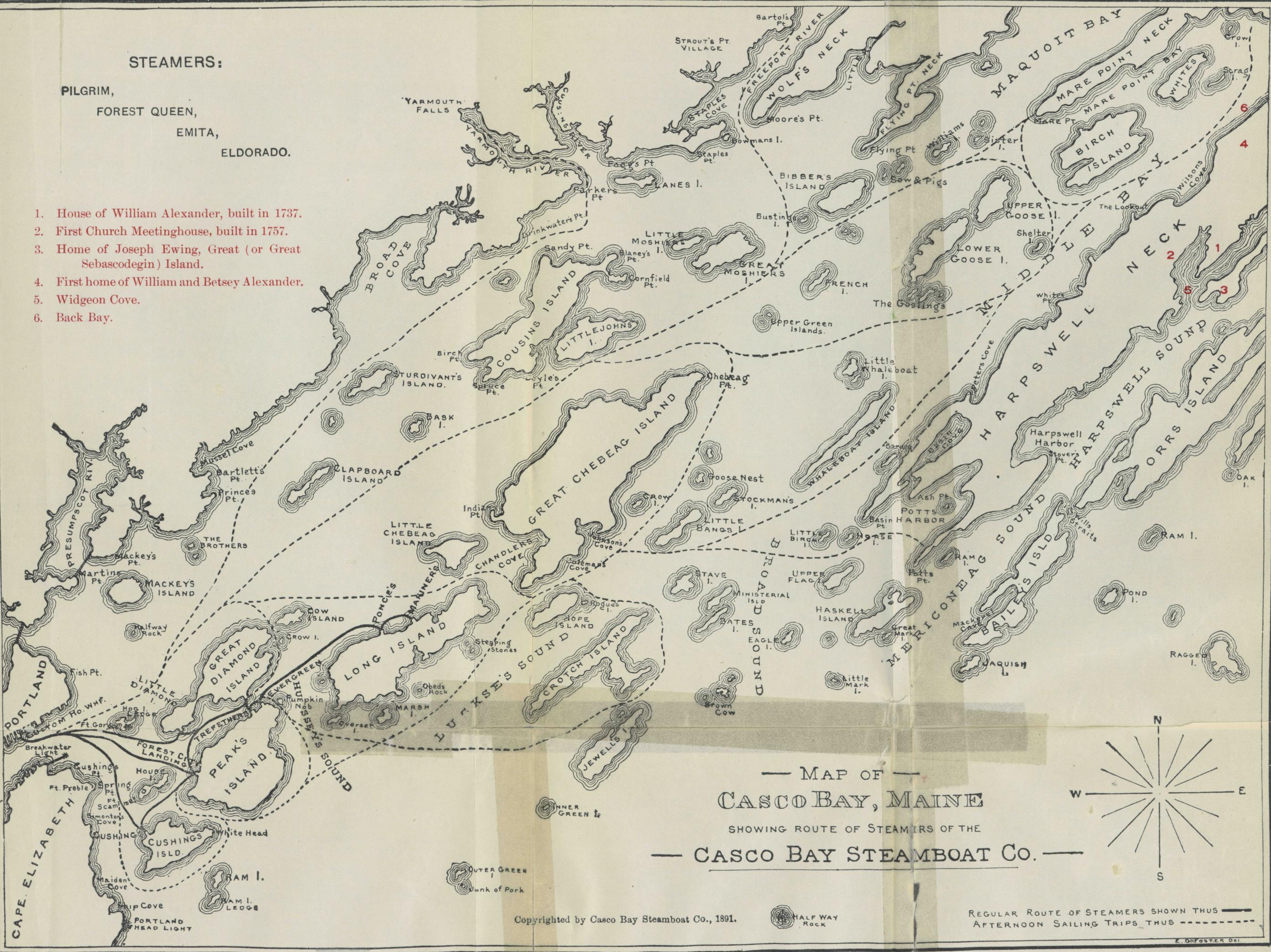
In 1792, upon the death of David Alexander, this house passed by will to his son Isaac, who sold it in 1830 to James Dunning, his son's wife's cousin. The latter's son, Clement S. Dunning, born in the house in 1836, is the present owner. Doctor Wheeler, in his "History of Brunswick, Topsham, and Harpswell," does not refer to this house, but in explanation of the omission says: "It is not unlikely that there are other very old houses still standing in Harpswell. A lack of personal knowledge of the town, however, and the great difficulty in determining the age of a building concerning which there is no documentary evidence, prevents us from mentioning others."

The town of Harpswell was incorporated in 1758, and among its officers William Alexander appears as surveyor of roads. At this time, too,

**STEAMERS:**

PILGRIM,  
FOREST QUEEN,  
EMITA,  
ELDORADO.

1. House of William Alexander, built in 1737.
2. First Church Meetinghouse, built in 1757.
3. Home of Joseph Ewing, Great (or Great Sebascodegin) Island.
4. First home of William and Betsey Alexander.
5. Widgeon Cove.
6. Back Bay.



— MAP OF —  
**CASCO BAY, MAINE**  
SHOWING ROUTE OF STEAMERS OF THE  
**CASCO BAY STEAMBOAT CO.** —

Copyrighted by Casco Bay Steamboat Co., 1891.

REGULAR ROUTE OF STEAMERS SHOWN THUS ———  
AFTERNOON SAILING TRIPS THUS - - - - -

he was a member of Captain Adam Hunter's 1706-1774  
company, raised for protection against the Indians during the French, or Sixth Indian, War (1754-1760). Among his associates were Josiah Clark, the father-in-law of his sons Samuel and John, and his wife's brothers, Hugh, Robert, Samuel, and William Wilson.

These hardy settlers, by their enlistment, engaged to go to the relief of any English fort or settlement "which shall be attacked or molested by Indians," and it is of record that they saw active service at least twice. Hostilities commenced in this vicinity in May, 1756, one party of Indians appearing at Flying Point, now Freeport, and another at Maquoit, Middle Bay, and New Meadows. Several whites were killed and others taken captive to Canada, but when Captain Hunter and his company appeared, the redskins hurriedly left the country.

In the year following, a second party appeared in Topsham and later in Maquoit, led by the famous chief Sabattis, who afterwards became the guide of Benedict Arnold's forces through Maine to Canada; but they were met by Hunter's determined band and quickly driven off, although not until two or three had been killed on either side. This practically ended the series

1706-1774 of Indian wars, beginning with King Philip's and covering a period of eighty-five years.

The Anasagunticooks, a tribe of the Abenaki nation, occupied the valley of the Androscoggin, the Pejepscots being a subtribe. Worumbo was their most celebrated chief, or sagamore. It was he who, in 1684, deeded to Richard Wharton the lands formerly held by Thomas Purchase, thus confirming the title that in 1714 passed to the Pejepscot proprietors. These Indians, at first friendly, after King Philip's War (1675-78) became very hostile, and almost continuously thereafter exhibited their enmity by attacking isolated settlements and ambushing small parties. It was these midnight cruelties and midday massacres, called "wars," that made the settlement of Maine slow and difficult; but at the close of hostilities the Indians had become practically exterminated by disease and by the fierce, continued aggressions of the whites.

William Alexander's character must be picked out from the few incidents already given. He showed excellent judgment in the selection of a wife, and his readiness to join in the defense of the settlement against Indian attacks evinced patriotism as well as courage. His resistance at the time of his father's death indicates unusual





FIRST CHURCH, HARPSWELL NECK, ( BUILT IN 1757 ),  
WITH CHURCHYARD IN REAR

pluck and determination. The duties of surveyor of highways required knowledge and good judgment, for in those early days roads were surveyed and made, as well as kept in repair, and it is to his credit that the highways then surveyed have practically remained unchanged. 1706-1774

It is evident, too, that he was thrifty, or, as we say now, "a money-maker." The house built in 1737, although small, was an exceptionally good one, and the farms purchased in Topsham, as well as in Harpswell and elsewhere, show that he could own the best. He might have purchased lots "at Brunswick road" for ten pounds, but preferred a better quality of land on the Cathance, for which twenty-five pounds were charged. The Cumberland County records contain several of his land transfers, of which the following is a brief abstract:

Vol. 2, page 521. Warranty deed, December 15, 1757. Twenty-five acres to James Alexander, his son, "being part of my dwelling place upon Mereconeag Neck, so-called." No dower released.

Vol. 4, page 98. Quitclaim deed, March 5, 1763. "One hundred acres on Great Sebascodegin Island, in the district of Harpswell, being lot No. 13 in second division of said Island," to Joseph Ewing. No dower released.

1706-1774 Vol. 6, page 269. Warranty deed, June 1, 1764. "A certain lot of land lying on Mereconeag Neck in the district of Harpswell," to David Alexander, his son. This deed is also signed by Jean Alexander, his wife.

Vol. 7, page 115. Warranty deed, April 9, 1771. "One hundred acres, being the tenth lot in second division on Great Sebascodegin Island, reserving the privilege of getting firewood" to Samuel Alexander, his son. This deed is also signed by Jennet Alexander, his wife.

Vol. 8, page 11. Warranty deed, June 4, 1773. "A certain tract of salt marsh in Brunswick, lot No. 12, three acres more or less, lying at the Marshes called Merryconeage," to William Mosely. This deed is also signed by Jennet Alexander, his wife.

It is not known when William died, but it must have been after October 1, 1773, for on that day his son William gave a deed to Joseph Booker, in which he is described as William Alexander, *Junior*. At that time, William, Senior, "a mere boy" when his father was killed, was probably sixty-five years old, and his wife sixty-one or sixty-two.

Both were buried in the yard back of the old First Church on Harpswell, or Merriconeag,

Neck, their graves adjoining those of their son David and his wife. The place of burial was indicated to the writer in 1895 by David Alexander's grandson (William, husband of Elizabeth Dunning Alexander), who was shown the location by his father. The spot is now marked by a tombstone erected by the writer. 1706-1774

This yard is a typical country burying ground, amply shaded, and fenced with a low stone wall. The soil is sandy, the graves are scattered, and over them the daisies and buttercups grow in profusion, while tiny violets find shelter behind the small dark headstones. In the afternoon stillness the sound of the waves breaking upon the shore at the foot of the hill mingles with the rustle of the maples that have for years stood guard over the mounds about them. "I would rather sleep in the southern corner of a little country churchyard," says Edmund Burke, "than in the tomb of the Capulets."

*David Alexander, Grandson  
of the Pioneer*

1737-1792 As already suggested, David, the eldest child of William and Jennet, was undoubtedly named for his grandfather. He was born in 1737, and at the age of twenty-four married Anna, daughter of Joseph Ewing. She was one year his senior.

Very little is known of Joseph Ewing or his wife. This is the more surprising because their children, being prominent in Harpswell, should have left some family records. As it is, even the wife's maiden name is unknown. Doctor Wheeler complains of the paucity of Harpswell records, attributing it "to the scattered situation of its inhabitants."

To the petition addressed Governor Shute and presented in 1718 by the Reverend William Boyd, three hundred and sixteen names were attached, and among them that of Joseph Ewing. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the Harpswell settler came with the Boyd company in 1719, and, finding the islands of Harpswell favorable to agri-

culture, as well as less exposed to Indian attacks, 1737-1792 made Great Island his home, for there the family settled. He was a mason by trade, and Mrs. Elizabeth Dunning Alexander says the tradition was that he laid the cellar walls of William Alexander's house. He is mentioned in Doctor Wheeler's history as a mason by trade, and a resident of Great Island.

Joseph Ewing had at least five children—Anna, Catherine, Joseph, Alexander, and John. Anna and Catherine married David and Hugh Alexander. In 1757 Joseph and Alexander Ewing were members of Adam Hunter's company, and during the Revolution Joseph served with distinction in the company of Captain Nehemiah Curtis and John as a sergeant in that of Captain James Curtis.

In civil affairs they were no less prominent. Joseph was selected in September, 1774, to join with those from Falmouth and other towns to meet a committee of the House of Representatives appointed June 17th, 1774 "to Consult together upon the Present State of the Colonies and to Deliberate & Determine upon Wise and Proper Measures to be by them Recommended to All the Colonies for the Recovery & Establishment of their Just Rights." In 1775 Joseph

1737-1792 was chosen one of a committee of nineteen "of Inspection and Correspondence," and three years after he and Alexander were placed upon "a Committee of Inspection, Safety, and Supply." Alexander was continued upon this committee in 1779.

In church matters the family was also prominent. At a meeting of the First Parish, held May 29th, 1777, Joseph was chosen a deacon. It had been the custom to hold religious services on Great Island, the home of Mr. Ewing and others, but it was finally voted that Mr. Eaton should preach only in "the west meeting-house" because of the difficulty of one of his age going to and from the island. For this reason the inhabitants of Great Island were exempted from paying a tax for his support "except the Ewings." "This exception was made," says Doctor Wheeler, "because the Ewings were accustomed to attend meetings on the Neck, were strong supporters of Mr. Eaton, and well-to-do people."

Like his father, David Alexander married into an excellent family, a good fortune which also fell to the lot of his four brothers. James married the daughter of William Mustard, an early settler in Topsham, whose son James served in Captain Hunter's company during the French, or Sixth

Indian, War (1754-60), and later, in 1778, in the 1737-1792  
First Lincoln County Regiment, enlisting for  
"nine months from the time of his arrival in  
Fishkills." Samuel and John won the two daugh-  
ters of Josiah Clark; while Hugh married Cath-  
erine Ewing, sister of Anna, and, for his second  
wife, Hannah, daughter of Deacon Andrew  
Dunning.

From the organization of the town in 1758 the  
Dunnings were prominent people in Harpswell.  
The American ancestor of the family, Andrew,  
with his wife, Susan Bond, and five sons, came  
to Georgetown, Maine, in 1717 from Ashburton,  
Devonshire, England. William, his eldest son,  
who settled in York, left two sons, Andrew and  
Benjamin, the former marrying Hannah Shepard,  
of York, by whom he had twelve children, and  
the latter Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Ewing,  
of Harpswell, by whom he had nine children.  
Although Andrew did not settle in Harpswell  
until 1758, and Benjamin some years later, both  
were given places of honor and trust in the new  
town. Andrew was elected the first town clerk,  
an office which he held twenty-five years (1758-  
1782). In 1758, '59, '60, and '64, he served as  
selectman and assessor, and from 1767 until his  
death in 1808 as deacon of the First Church.

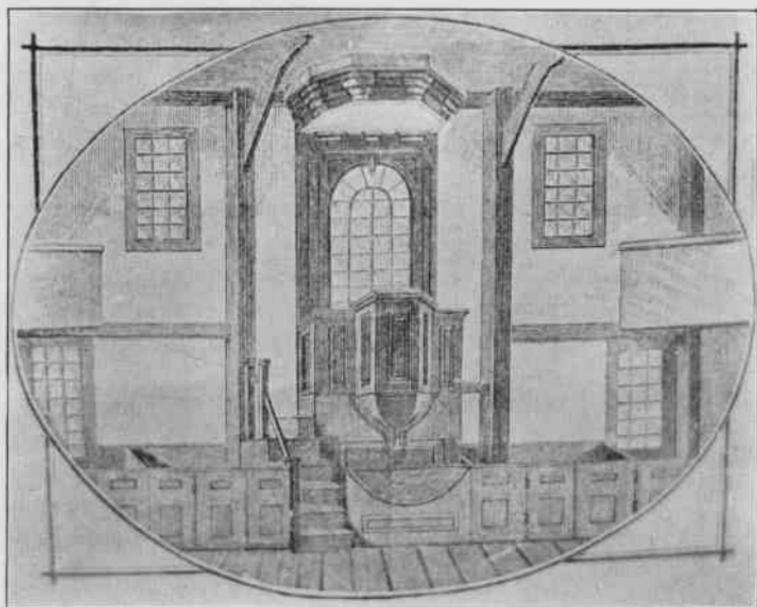
1737-1792 Benjamin was town clerk in 1791-92, ten times a representative to the General Court from 1781 to 1806, and for several years an overseer of Bowdoin College. During the Revolution, both were especially active upon committees having in charge important interests of the town, its soldiers and their families. For a time Benjamin served as a lieutenant. This family often intermarried with the Alexanders.

It is easy to understand how the friendship of David Alexander and Anna Ewing, separated only by a little cove half a mile wide, should ripen into marriage, and when the happy day arrived nothing was more natural than that the Reverend Elisha Eaton, the pastor of both families, should be called upon to perform the service.

The First Congregational Church at Harpswell was organized in 1750, and Elisha Eaton installed as pastor in 1753. Upon the latter's death, in 1764, he was succeeded by his son Samuel, who continued the work until 1824 — a pastorate of sixty years. Thus it happened that for nearly three quarters of a century the Alexanders of Harpswell and adjoining towns were usually married by an Eaton, either father or son.

David took the bride to his father's home, where they ever after lived, the son inheriting





INTERIOR OF FIRST CHURCH, HARPSWELL NECK

the farm upon the father's death. To them nine children were born—William, named after his father's father; Joseph, after his mother's father; David, for his father; Anna, for her mother; James, after his grandfather's brother; Isaac, after his mother's brother; Isabel, after her mother's sister; Jennet, after her father's mother; and Rebecca, the youngest, whose name for the first time appears in the family. 1737-1792

Nothing eventful occurred in the lives of these plain, quiet folks. The Indian wars were over before David could take part in them, and when the Revolution broke out he was old enough to let "the boys" go; but like his father he was a good business man. He built vessels, and owned several in part or in whole, as his will shows. He acquired lands rapidly, being able upon his death to give each of his three sons a large farm, besides money and shares in vessels. He lived a most exemplary life. His pew in the old meetinghouse, says Mrs. Elizabeth Dunning Alexander, was second from the pulpit, on the left of the main aisle, being five feet square, with seats on the four sides.

David died October 29th, 1792, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He left a will, the original, with that of his wife, having been found by Hiram

1737-1792 Alexander among the papers of his father, left in the attic of the old home in Brunswick. The following is a copy:

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

The twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, I, David Alexander, of Harpswell, in the County of Cumberland, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament.

In the first place, I give my immortal soul into the hands of God, who gave it, and my body to be resolved into its first original, not doubting, at the general resurrection, I shall receive it again, and, I trust, fashioned like to the Lord's most glorious body, through his merits and mediation.

As touching that worldly interest, with which it has pleased God to bless me, I now dispose of, in the following manner:

IMPRIMIS. I give unto my dearly beloved wife, Anna, the one third part of all my personal estate, and the improvement of the same part of my real estate, during her natural life.

ITEM. I give unto my beloved son, William Alexander, the land upon which he now lives, containing about ninety acres, surveyed by Stephen Gatchel. I also give unto him, one sixteenth part of the schooner, named the Nancy, with all appurtenances, and also fifty pounds to be paid out of my estate, the one half in money and the other half in stock.

ITEM. I give unto my beloved son, David Alexander, the whole of the farm upon which he now lives, containing about seventy-seven acres, more or less.

ITEM. I give unto my beloved son, Isaac Alexander, the whole of the farm upon which I now dwell, with all the buildings thereupon, reserving to my unmarried daughters and each of them, the privilege of living in my house till they are married or deceased, and also all my farming utensils, and also seventy-three acres and one half of an acre of land, more or less, containing the whole of the farm formerly belonging to Henry Barns, late of Harpswell, deceased.

ITEM. I give unto my beloved daughter, Anna Dunning, the wife of Benjamin Dunning, Jun'r, and to my three other daughters, viz., Isabel, Jenny and Rebecca Alexander, three shares of the land left by my dec'd father, William Alexander, late of Harpswell, to be equally divided between them. I also give unto my before named daughters my part of the sloop named Sally, and one eighth part of the schooner named Nancy, to be equally divided between them. I also give unto each of my aforesaid daughters, a cow and a calf and six ewe sheep.

I further give unto my three before named sons my part of the schooner named Betsy, to be equally divided between them. And the residue of my estate I give unto my aforesaid son Isaac, excepting a good feather bed, with bedding, to each of my three daughters Isabel, Jenny and Rebecca. And I do hereby constitute and appoint my beloved wife, Anna Alexander, executrix, and my beloved son, William Alexander, together with my trusty friend, Benjamin Dunning, Esq'r, executors of this my last Will and Testament.

And I do hereby utterly disallow, revoke and annul all and every other, or former Will confirming this and no other to be my last Will and Testament.

1737-1792

In testimony of which I do hereunto put my hand and seal the day and year before written.

DAVID ALEXANDER.

Signed, sealed, published, declared and pronounced by the said David Alexander to be his last Will and Testament in presence of us the subscribers.

SAMUEL EATON,  
JAMES WILSON,  
ABIJAH Y. JORDAN.

Anna Alexander died September 22d, 1809, aged seventy-three years. She also left a will, of which the following is a copy:

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

The seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and six, I, Anna Alexander, of Harpswell, in the county of Cumberland and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, widow, do make this my last Will and Testament. In the first place, I commend my immortal soul into the hands of God who gave it, and my mortal remains to the earth to be deposited at the discretion of my executor, viz., my son William Alexander, not doubting my receiving the same again at the general resurrection, and I trust through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, fashioned like to the Lord's most glorious body. My worldly property I dispose of in this manner:

IMPRIMIS. All the money I am possessed of, I give unto my five children, viz., William Alexander, David Alexander, Isabel Meryman, wife of Walter Meryman Jn'r, Isaac Alexander, and my grandchildren, the children of Benjamin Dunning Jn'r, and Jenny Curtis, wife of Nehemiah Curtis Jn'r, to be equally divided between them.

ITEM. I give unto my aforesaid son William Alexander, a feather bed, with bedding complete.

ITEM. The whole of the remainder of my estate, shall be equally divided between my other children, viz., David Alexander, Isabel Meryman, Isaac Alexander, Jenny Curtis, and my grandchildren, the children of Benjamin Dunning Jn'r.

And I do hereby constitute this to be my last Will and Testament. In testimony of which, I do hereunto set my hand and seal, the day and year before mentioned.

ANNA ALEXANDER.

Signed, sealed and pronounced by -  
the said Anna Alexander to be  
her last Will and Testament in  
presence of the subscribers.

MICHEALL DOYLE,  
WM. DUNNING, JR.,  
JOHN CURTIS, JN'R.

David and Anna were buried on Harpswell Neck by the side of William and Jennet. Upon David's headstone, covered with moss and the rust of age, is this inscription:

1737-1792

IN MEMORY OF

MR. DAVID ALEXANDER

WHO DIED OCTOBER 29, 1792,

AGED 55 YEARS.

*Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord,  
from henceforth, yea, saith the Spirit,  
that they may rest from their labours and  
their works do follow them.*

Upon the wife's headstone, of same size and material, is the following:

IN MEMORY OF

MRS. ANNA ALEXANDER,

WHO BID ADIEU TO TIME

SEPTEMBER 22ND 1809, AGED 73.

She was forty-three years a professor of the Holy Religion of Jesus Christ.

*Under these cloths, confined, reduced to dust,  
Lies what was once religious, wise and just;  
The soul is fled no doubt with Christ on high,  
In El'm enjoys a blest eternity.  
Like her be virtuous, then like her you'll be  
In yonder bliss, no mortal eye can see.*

## VI

*Conditions of the Early  
Settler's Life*

Scattered about the churchyard at Harpswell 1720-1792 Neck are the graves of the Alexander family. To the right of David and Anna sleep William and Jennet, and on the left lie the former's children, James and Rebecca, aged fifteen and eighteen, while in the row of mounds to the east is their son David, buried in 1818, at the age of fifty-two. It was he who died from hydrophobia, having been bitten by a cow attacked by a mad dog. Beside the latter rest his wife, Sarah, and their children David and Betsey, aged twenty and eighteen. Two children of Isaac are near by, while Hugh, who died in 1807, aged fifty-six, lies nearer the old church, with his wife, Catherine, Anna's sister, at his side, having died at the age of thirty-six.

One naturally asks why these people died so young. David was only fifty-five, his brother Hugh fifty-six, and Hugh's wife thirty-six. Of David's children, James died at fifteen, Rebecca at eighteen, and Isabel at fifty-five. A hasty glance at inscriptions upon other stones shows

1720-1792 that death came early to a majority of those whose fortune it was to live in that locality in the last century.

Perhaps the conditions were in a measure responsible. During the period covered by Indian wars, people were both anxious and melancholy. They talked and heard of little else than Indian alarms and cruelties. It was life under most trying circumstances, the extreme cold of winter being welcomed in preference to the milder seasons because Indians were less troublesome.

After the red man had disappeared, conditions were not helpful either to the refinements or pleasures of life. Bears were frequent, and the cry of the wolf not uncommon. As in Indian times, every family kept a large, ferocious dog, and the gun hung above the door for ready use. Wagons were not introduced into Harpswell and vicinity until the first quarter of this century, and carts do not date back to the beginning of it.

Mr. James Curtis is authority for the statement that in 1780 "there was not a wheel carriage nor even a sleigh in Brunswick." With strong hand sleds logs were drawn to the fireside, and people relied upon boats to go to church, to market, and upon visits. Journeys to the interior were infrequent and usually made on foot.

The first carpet and the first painted house were seen in Harpswell in 1799. As late as the Revolutionary War, wooden pins ordinarily took the place of nails, although in building his house William Alexander used wrought iron nails. The chase and the water furnished a large share of the food, baked beans, with rye and corn bread, completing the menu. Scarcely a bushel of wheat was raised. Small crops of potatoes were produced with double the labor now expended. Calves were taken from the cows at eight or ten weeks old and often sacrificed that the family might have milk. Even tallow candles were not in use when David Alexander died. As late as 1780 the nearest fulling mill was in North Yarmouth, and the cloth very ordinary. Cotton was three shillings per pound, and cotton and linen cloth fifty cents per yard. Everybody wore homemade garments. "Not one man in ten had a pair of boots in 1780," writes James Curtis in his journal. "Blue buskins were the fashion."

During most of the years spanned by David Alexander's life, few real amusements were known to the people. The wedding furnished the only relaxation, young men traveling for miles on horseback to attend them, with their sweethearts on the pillion behind. As the eighteenth century

1720-1792

1720-1792 neared its close, however, huskings and apple bees came into vogue, which were occasionally turned into dances by the presence of a well-played fiddle, although the earliest recorded dancing school in the vicinity of Harpswell was taught in 1799.

The writer, when a boy, listened by the hour to his grandfather's stories, which were handed down, doubtless, from the latter's great-grandfather. Some of these anecdotes now appear in town histories published during the past twenty years, showing that they were simply recitations of actual occurrences. The story so often told of the dog finding an Indian concealed in a brush heap and protecting the wife and children of his owner until all escaped, is now a part of the history of Topsham, the name of the dog's owner being Joseph Foster.

The unusual strength of William Alexander, son of the pioneer, also furnished material for several anecdotes. It was said that William vowed vengeance upon the Indians because one of them killed his father, and how he kept this vow formed the basis of many interesting stories which often sent the writer to bed frightened lest an Indian lurked without ready to take his scalp if he ventured to the door before retiring.

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In the later years of his life, James, eldest son of William and Betsey Alexander, was fond of telling the experiences of his grandmother, Anna Ewing Alexander. He was twenty years old when she died, and therefore easily recalled with great vividness her stories of the fear, the suffering, and the privations which the people of Harpswell and vicinity endured. Born in 1736, she lived during the Spanish, or Fifth Indian, War (1745-1749), as well as the French, or Sixth Indian, War (1754-1760), and as a young woman well remembered the attacks of the Indians in 1756 at Flying Point, Maquoit, Middle Bay, and New Meadows.

It is, perhaps, little wonder that the lives of so many of these hardy pioneers were cut short as indicated upon the headstones in the quiet churchyard of Harpswell Neck.

## VII

### *William and Betsey Alexander*

1762-1848 William, the oldest child of David Alexander and Anna Ewing, was born November 13th, 1762. He was too young to enter the army at the commencement of the Revolution, but he took advantage of the first opportunity after reaching a proper age.

The British fleet on the Maine coast had remained under the command of the much hated Mowat since the destruction of Falmouth in October, 1775, and after the disastrous defeat of the Bagaduce (Castine) expedition in the summer of 1779 increasing alarm was felt that his vessels might again return to the safe and beautiful harbor within Casco Bay. Accordingly, on the 3d of September, 1779, the General Court called for a regiment of militia to take the place of those of Colonels Jackson and Mitchell, which had temporarily garrisoned the Neck.

This gave young Alexander his opportunity, and on the 23d of September, 1779, although not yet eighteen years old, but within the age

limit, he joined Captain John Rogers' company 1762-1848 of Colonel Nathaniel Jordan's regiment, and served one month, being discharged October 23d, 1779. Rogers belonged to North Yarmouth, the members of his company being young men from the immediate vicinity of his home, the second lieutenant, one sergeant, two corporals, and at least eight privates coming from Harpswell. Colonel Jordan's command was known as the Second Cumberland County Regiment of Massachusetts militia. The following muster roll of Captain Rogers' company is taken from page 182, volume 22, of the Massachusetts Archives:

Captain, George Rogers; first lieutenant, Michael Cortje; second lieutenant, William Rose; sergeants, John Pennel, Caleb Hall, John Spear, and John Parker; corporals, Abner Merrill, Samuel Linnet, John Wallis, Philip Stanwood; privates, Robert Dunning, William Chase, John Bailey, Adam Crips, John Anderson, David Gustin, Benjamin Rackly, Ichabod Soul, David Dooty, Seth Griffin, Ambrose Talbot, Benjamin Lake, John Stagpole, John Raddock, Isaiah Bucker, Timothy Bastor, William Alexander, William Barns, Daniel Bucker, John Smith, Aaron Snow, Samuel Small, Philip Obiner, Thomas Warren, George Gooding, John Vining,

1762-1848 Richard Ferren, Thomas Cotton, John Mariner, Miche Senate, Daniel Jenkins, Joseph Gray.

The service of Colonel Jordan's regiment, numbering about three hundred men, was entirely local. The troops were poorly equipped and disciplined, but had the enemy appeared Falmouth would undoubtedly have been defended with spirit if not with success. In 1781 this regiment was paid wages similar to those given General Wadsworth's men in 1780.

During the Revolution Harpswell was also well represented on the high seas. It was natural, perhaps, that the young men of a town broken into peninsula, neck, and islands should select the deck of a vessel as well as the ramparts of fort or field. They were brought up on the water, the principal business of the community being shipbuilding, coastwise trade, and fishing. It is not surprising, therefore, that the shipping lists of the *Sea Flower*, the *Sturdy Beggar*, the *Protector*, and perhaps other privateersmen should contain such Harpswell names as Alexander, Dunning, Reed, Skolfield, Stanwood, Toothaker, Sylvester, and many others.

The vessels named belonged to the Province of Maine, and were commanded by "down east" captains. The *Sea Flower*, carrying six guns

and fifteen men, was classed as a brig, while the *Sturdy Beggar*, of the same class, carrying fourteen guns, fourteen swivels, and eighty men, was — for a time, at least — commanded by Captain John Campbell of Harpswell. This vessel was destroyed by the British at Crosswell Creek, in May, 1778. The *Protector* classed as a ship, carrying twenty-six guns and two hundred men, was commanded by Captain John Foster Williams. The records of the Secretary of State at Boston show that William Alexander shipped on the *Protector*, March 20th, 1780, and was discharged August 17th, after a service of four months and twenty-eight days. 1762-1848

This vessel had sunk the British ship *Admiral Duff*, of thirty guns, in an hour and a half's engagement, and later had escaped the powerful frigate *Thames*, after a running fight of several hours; but during the enlistment of William Alexander it seems to have been employed in guarding the Maine coast and in transporting General Pelig Wadsworth, then in command of the whole northern department, from Falmouth to Camden. Among the crew was midshipman Preble of Falmouth, afterwards the distinguished commodore and well-known commander of the *Constitution*. The *Protector* was finally lost at sea.

1762-1848      Whether William Alexander of the *Protector* was the son of David, the writer cannot say with certainty. The traditions of the family include the son's service at Falmouth, and, in his earlier years, as a follower of the seas in the coastwise trade; but at this period there were two William Alexanders of proper age to enlist—the son and the brother of David. The brother, according to Mrs. Elizabeth Dunning Alexander, went to Boston, and, except on one occasion, was never after seen or heard from. In 1773, as mentioned elsewhere, he sold property to Joseph Booker, after which the records are silent respecting him.

The question may very properly be raised, therefore, if of sufficient age at the commencement of hostilities (he was at least thirty-five) and disposed to enter his country's service, why did he wait until 1780, and why come back from Boston to enlist?

These circumstances, taken in connection with the fact that this sea service followed closely upon the son's land service, and that both began as soon as the son had reached sufficient age, would indicate that land and sea service were performed by the son. This is the opinion of Mrs. Alexander. At the time of his enlistment

and discharge, the *Protector* seems to have been at Falmouth, only a few miles or a sail of two hours from the son's home. In those days the usual mode of travel from Harpswell to Falmouth was by sailboat. 1762-1848

On December 22d, 1786, William Alexander married Elizabeth, daughter of William Campbell and Elizabeth Price, of Portland. William was twenty-four, and "Betsey," as she was called, seventeen. The Reverend Elijah Kellogg stated to the writer, upon the authority of his father, who remembered her perfectly, that Betsey was an extremely beautiful girl. While visiting her brother, Alexander Campbell, on Brunswick Plains (two miles south of Bowdoin College), William invited her to a seat on the pillion behind him, and together they rode off to his father's home, a few miles distant. Here, by prearrangement, the Reverend Samuel Eaton married them.

It is interesting to note, also, that the same clergyman married three of William's sisters and two of his brothers, all of whom found worthy companions. There is no record of Joseph's marriage, and James and Rebecca died at an early age; but David took Sarah, Deacon Andrew Dunning's daughter, and Anna accepted

1762-1848 Andrew, the deacon's son. Both were married in 1791. Of Mr. Dunning's prominence in his town, mention has already been made.

Isaac married Mary Pennell, whose father, Thomas Pennell, was one of the prosperous farmers of Brunswick. An inventory of the taxable property in the western part of the town, made in 1791, shows that Mr. Pennell owned twenty of the one hundred and sixty-six acres of tillage, two of the forty-eight horses, four of the one hundred and twelve oxen, and eight of the one hundred and ninety-one cows. He came from the Isle of Jersey in 1740.

Jennet, or Jenny, as she was called, married Nehemiah, son of Nehemiah Curtis, whose services in the Indian and Revolutionary struggles were highly meritorious and conspicuous. He led his company into the most dangerous places upon the shortest notice, with a spirit that never feared death or considered surrender.

Isabel married Walter Merriman, or Meryman, as it was formerly written, whose father, it is said, was kidnapped in Dublin, taken to Boston, and sold for his passage money. After serving his time, he went to Harpswell, settling first on Birch Island, and afterwards, but prior to 1776, on the Neck. During the Revolution, his son, Cap-

tain Thomas Merriman, served upon important war committees with Andrew and Benjamin Dunning, Alexander and Joseph Ewing, and others. 1762-1848

These good people believed in large families. William's numbered eleven children; David's, nine; Anna's, seven; Isaac's, ten; Jennet's, eleven; and Isabel's, nine. In presenting elsewhere the descendants of William the writer would gladly have included those of his brothers and sisters, but after an effort to trace them and to separate the living from the dead, the work proved unsatisfactory because so fragmentary.

William and Betsey Alexander began life on one of his father's farms, a strip of seventy-seven acres on Back Bay, two miles south of the head of the Neck, and about as far distant from the old homestead. Here three children were born — Aletta, March 12th, 1788; James, November 2d, 1789; and Campbell, October 18th, 1791. In the meantime his brother David had married (August 18th, 1791), and turning the farm over to the young bridegroom, William moved to Brunswick upon another of his father's farms, located north of Bunganuc and west of Grows-town. Here he built a house sufficient to cradle the babies, but the housewarming was a funeral, little Aletta dying June 3d, 1792, at the

1762-1848 age of four years. In this house three more children were born—Isaac, October 19th, 1793; Isabella, December 4th, 1794; and Eliza, June 11th, 1797.

By this time more room was needed, and a large, handsome two-story house was erected on the opposite side of the road, the one remembered by all the children as "home." Here were born Ewing, January 14th, 1799; Aletta, March 31st, 1802; Joseph, November 28th, 1804; Ann, April 4th, 1806; and Hiram, May 11th, 1808.

After his marriage, William Alexander quit the sea for farming and ship carpentering. He raised whatever was needed for family use, and in winter worked his trade at Bunganuc and Richmond. Like his father, he was a money-maker. His house was one of the best in town, and he was among the first to have wagons, sleighs, modern furniture, and the comforts of home. In his "History of Brunswick," Doctor Wheeler notes the fact that William Alexander owned the first *balanced* two-wheeled chaise in town, a vehicle which Professor Parker Cleveland, of Bowdoin College, once borrowed to make a journey to Boston.

William made no pretention to scholarship. He attended school for a month or two each year





HOME OF WILLIAM AND BETSEY ALEXANDER ( BUILT IN 1798 )  
ORIGINAL ROOF WAS GAMBREL

in his boyhood, learning only the elementary 1762-1848  
branches; but he knew how to live a moral, up-  
right life, possessing the affection of his children  
and the respect of his neighbors.

Betsey Alexander, under the tutelage of her mother and gifted grandmother, was as well educated as she was beautiful. She was a remarkable conversationalist, possessing good memory and speaking with a clearness and felicity that easily won her first place in any company. Her children never tired of summing up her accomplishments, illustrating them by stories and incidents of her life. She used frequently to tell how her aunt Polly found three diamonds in a bean pod, embellishing every detail to the greater wonderment of her listeners.

Another incident told with spirit was the burning of Falmouth by the British in October, 1775. She was six years old, but the escape with her mother on horseback amidst the roar of cannon and the illumination of burning buildings made an impression which age and distance exaggerated rather than minimized. "It was a story we could not hear often enough," said her son Hiram the summer before his death; "her eyes would dilate as she depicted by her nervous manner and wonderful description the terror of the scene."

1762-1848 All agree that Betsy Alexander was of the sweetest disposition, and that her influence within the home, as well as without, was most refining and helpful. To grandchildren and great-grandchildren her rich blood gave imagination, enthusiasm, a love for books, and a kindliness of disposition which has always marked the family as good neighbors and warm friends. Her memory is held in high esteem, her mother's maiden name being given to several descendants, notably to James Price, son of James and Eleanor Alexander, and to Ellen Price, daughter of William and Sarah Melcher.

The Scotch-Irish, for the most part, were Presbyterians, but, upon coming to this country, naturally or from necessity allied themselves with the Independents, or Congregationalists. Thus the Alexanders, the Wilsons, and the Ewings of Harpswell had, with others, in 1753, united in the formation of a Congregational church, over which the Reverend Elisha Eaton was settled.

But on the 23d of October, 1783, the Reverend Isaac Case, a Baptist clergyman, appeared in Harpswell, and although Mr. Eaton "treated him rather coolly," his work resulted in the formation of a Calvinist Baptist church, which, in January, 1785, numbered thirty-one members. With this





UNION MEETINGHOUSE AND CHURCHYARD AT GROWSTOWN.

church Betsey Alexander united soon after her marriage, having been taught the principles of its faith by her mother and grandmother. After her removal to Brunswick, Betsey transferred her membership to the First Baptist Church of that town, her name appearing in 1803 in the list of its thirty-three communicants. 1762-1848

William Alexander did not unite with the First Church, but in 1793, when Elder Pelatiah Tingley, of Waterboro, a Freewill Baptist, visited Brunswick, "his meetings," says Doctor Wheeler, "were usually held at the house of William Alexander." In June, 1780, the first Freewill Baptist society was founded in America, and nineteen years after a church was organized in Brunswick, William Alexander being among the nine original members. Before the end of the year its membership numbered forty. "Their first meeting-house," says Doctor Wheeler, "was built in 1810, a one-story building, on the old Freeport road near Noah Melcher's. It was the second meeting-house of this denomination in the State. . . . On November 14th, 1827, the Union Meeting-house at Growstown was finished, and the future meetings of this society were held in it."

The fact that the brothers of William Alexander, and their families, so far as they attended

1762-1848 any church, continued to worship with the Congregationalists in Harpswell makes William's change the more noticeable. It was undoubtedly due largely to the influence of his wife, who, as we have seen, had been raised in the Baptist faith. He attended her church, and naturally became interested in the principles of her faith. When, therefore, Elder Tingley, a Baptist, began work in their section of the town, it was natural that he and his wife should receive him kindly and open their house for the prosecution of his work; but Betsey preferred to retain her membership in the church of her mother and grandmother, although, because of its nearness and accessibility, she was a regular attendant with her husband at the Growstown church. It is interesting to note, also, that Betsey's daughters united with the church of their mother, while the sons, Ewing, Joseph, and Hiram, followed their father into the Freewill Baptist society.

William Alexander died October 19th, 1847, aged eighty-six, and his wife followed him November 18th, 1848, aged seventy-nine. They were buried in the yard back of the Growstown church, and about them sleep Joseph, Hiram, Eliza, and other members of their family.

## VIII

### *The Prices*

Betsey Alexander of whom much has been said in the preceding chapter, was both a Price and a Campbell. The Prices were of English origin and of gentle birth, possessing a coat of arms and an ancestral home. John Price, the oldest known member of the family, removed from England to St. Eustatius, one of the Dutch West Indies islands, about the middle of the eighteenth century, and in 1747 married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Jenkins. Sarah was then seventeen years old. Her father is recorded as having died in 1752. 1730-1848

John and Sarah Price had two children—Elizabeth, born in 1750, and Mary, or Polly, born in 1752. Where John Price was married, or when he died, or where Samuel Jenkins lived at the time of his death, is not known; but in 1765, at the time of Elizabeth's marriage, the family resided on the English island of St. Kitt's, twelve miles from St. Eustatius.

1730-1848 Captain William Campbell, a young sea captain, sailing between Falmouth and the West Indies, became acquainted with the Prices at St. Kitt's, where the mother, Sarah Price, already a widow, was keeping school. He fell in love with Elizabeth, a beautiful girl of fifteen, and married her despite her tender years. Some time afterwards, but not later than 1773, Captain Campbell brought his wife and her sister Polly, with their mother, to Falmouth, Maine. He died at sea in August, 1776.

The above facts were learned by William Goold, an old and honored resident of Portland, who had access to records in the family Bible, and to other memoranda kept in a wrought worsted pocketbook formerly owned by Samuel Jenkins, afterwards by Sarah Price, and still later by the latter's great-grandson who had carefully preserved these papers with other family relics. Of the Price family Mr. Goold left a written statement, which, thirty years later, came into the writer's possession through the courtesy of the son, Mr. Nathan Goold; and upon the authority of that manuscript is based much of the information given respecting this family.

The house first occupied by the Prices in Falmouth was a one-story cottage, standing in a

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large lot bought of Nathaniel Deering, on the east side of Fish Street, now Exchange Street, about halfway between Middle and Milk streets. Here they lived until 1783, when the house was moved to a larger lot in Turkey Lane, now Newbury Street. 1730-1848

Sarah, or Madam Price, as she was usually called, as well as her daughters, were excessively fond of flowers, and had cultivated rare plants from seeds and bulbs brought from St. Eustatius. Their cottage was vine-clad, and the garden, with its rich, variegated colors blended with taste and skill, attracted general notice. The removal to Turkey Lane, therefore, was stoutly resisted until the Deerings who desired the Fish Street place for business purposes, had satisfied the florists that their house, with all its vines and flowers, should be carefully transported and an opportunity afforded for a larger display. "This garden," says Mr. Goold, "became the wonder of the town."

Sarah Price lived forty-one years in Turkey Lane amidst her flowers and vines, although nine years before her death the property was deeded to her daughter, "Mary Price, single woman," being described as "situated on the southerly side of Turkey Lane, and bounded westerly by

1730-1848 land of Edward Little, Esq., it being the same premises I have occupied and improved for thirty-two years last past." This deed is dated August 1st, 1815.

After the death of Captain Campbell in 1776, the Prices, thrown upon their own resources, opened a private school exclusively for the instruction of young ladies. It was the first of its kind in Falmouth. Sarah Price and her widowed daughter, Elizabeth Campbell, were the teachers, while Polly attended to the household affairs, and "administered punishment," says Mr. Goold, "to such delinquents as were sent out to her in the kitchen. Sarah Jewett and Mary Deering declared, however, that Polly always sweetened the punishment with a doughnut or bit of cake."

Besides the ordinary branches, special attention was given to the French language and to needlework both useful and ornamental. "No young lady," says Mr. Goold, "was considered educated unless she had learned ornamental needlework of Madam Price, and many pieces wrought in her school and carefully framed are still in possession of old families in Portland."

From the outset this school seems to have been very popular, the most prominent Falmouth families being represented, among them the

Deerings, Jewetts, and Kelloggs. Mary Deering, 1730-1848 daughter of Nathaniel Deering, and afterwards wife of Commodore Preble, and Sarah Jewett, daughter of Joseph Jewett, who, like Nathaniel Deering, was a leading merchant of Falmouth, were two of Madam Price's most devoted girls, the friendship continuing during the long life of their early and excellent teacher.

The principal event in the history of this school, and the one that seems to have lingered longest in the memories of pupils and patrons, was the finding of three alleged diamonds in a bean pod. The incident, as related by Polly Price and Mary Deering to Sarah Jewett, and by the latter to Mr. Goold, occurred in 1782. Madam Price, having gathered a mess of beans from the garden, handed them to Polly who, with Mary Deering, was shelling them, when three little stones, alike in form, about five-eighths of an inch long, half an inch broad, and shaped like a kidney bean, fell into the pan with a rattling noise. Although slightly different in color, each had a tinge of purple and a surface like ground glass. They were pronounced diamonds.

In the meantime, the pupils were let into the secret, and before night the story of "the three

1730-1848 diamonds in a bean pod" was the talk of the town, not only advertising the school, but making everybody wonder how "diamonds" could grow in bean pods. Afterwards the stones were taken to England by Captain Andrew Scott who reported them amethysts, but their origin ever remained a mystery, although the neighbors "guessed" that Polly's lover had placed them in a pod to surprise his sweetheart. Be this as it may, "the story," says Mr. Goold, "has served to amuse the young people of Portland for nearly a century."

One of the stones Polly Price gave to Sarah Jewett who wore it as a breastpin. By direction, the latter's executor presented it to Mr. Goold whose son still has it. The second was given to a relative in Massachusetts, and the third, Mr. Goold says, was in the possession of Madam Price's great-grandson who received it from Polly during her residence in Brunswick.

"Sarah Price," continues Mr. Goold, "was one of the celebrities of the town, highly accomplished, greatly respected, and much beloved by her intimate friends. Several aged ladies have told me that her teaching and example had been most helpful to them through life. Although her house was an humble, vine-covered cottage,

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she received among her callers the most prominent in the town, as well as notable visitors from abroad. One of her relatives, Miss Heyliger, a handsome, accomplished lady, granddaughter of Captain General Heyliger, governor of the Dutch West Indies, married Commodore Bainbridge, and with her husband frequently visited Portland, always stopping at the home of Madam Price. Their daughter, the wife of Rear Admiral Henry K. Hoff, was also a visitor." 1730-1848

Sarah Price was a member of the Calvinist Baptist Church, and although as late as the year of her marriage (1747) it was still somewhat of a reproach to belong to this organization, she remained faithful to its teachings throughout her long life, influencing children and grandchildren to follow her example.

Forty-one years before her birth (1682) the first Baptist meeting had been held in Maine, and to prevent "similar turbulent and contentious practices," each one attending was summoned to appear and answer for the offense. They were threatened with a fine of five shillings if they presumed again to offend. Their minister, Elder Screven, was fined ten pounds. Disgusted at such treatment, he and the eight male members of the church, with their families,

1730-1848 removed to South Carolina. After this the denomination made slow progress, no Baptist appearing publicly in Maine for eighty-five years, or until 1767. So late as 1750, "the community was in general," says Mr. Williamson in his history of Maine, "a body of Congregationalists, if a very few Presbyterians and Episcopalians and still fewer Baptists and Quakers be excepted." But Sarah Price had too much force of character to mend her faith because of its unpopularity; and she lived to see it triumphant, for in 1820, at the time the province became a state, "the Baptists," says Mr. Williamson, "are obviously the largest religious denomination in the state."

The Reverend Elijah Kellogg remembers having seen Madam Price a year or two before her death, recalling her as a lady of great dignity, yet gentle and fascinating in her manners. "She and my mother frequently exchanged visits," said Mr. Kellogg to the writer in 1895, "keeping up until the last the friendship formed when my mother was her pupil."

Sarah Price lived to the ripe age of ninety-four, and was buried in the old Eastern Cemetery, now in the center of Portland, where a small





GRAVES OF SARAH PRICE AND ELIZABETH AND ALETTA CAMPBELL,  
IN EASTERN CEMETERY, PORTLAND.

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slate headstone, marking the place of interment 1730-1848 near the eastern corner of the schoolhouse lot, bears the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF

MRS. SARAH, WIDOW OF

MR. JOHN PRICE.

DIED AUG. 5TH, 1824, AGED 94 YEARS.

It savors of poetic justice that the growth of the city in which Sarah Price devoted over fifty years to teaching should compel the location of a schoolhouse so near her grave, thus by chance, but with manifest appropriateness, making it a monument to one so gifted and so useful to her generation. The controlling purpose of her life was a desire to acquire knowledge and the power to use it for the benefit of others. Hers was the spirit of Chaucer's Oxford scholar:

"Gladly wolde he lerne, and gladly teche."

Elizabeth Campbell sleeps by the side of her mother and infant daughter, the small slate headstone, more pretentious than the others in the

1730-1848 little crescent group, indicating the thoughtful love of the mother and sister who survived her. It bears the following inscription:

IN MEMORY OF

MRS. ELIZABETH CAMPBELL,

WIDOW OF

CAPT. WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

DIED APRIL 3, 1795, AGED 45.

After the death of her mother, Mary Price moved to Brunswick, living with her nephew Alexander Campbell, where she died about 1832, at the age of eighty. She took with her to Brunswick some of the rich and curious old furniture, chinaware, and other articles of family interest, including one of the bean-pod diamonds. Some of these relics are still preserved in the old homestead on the Plains, the writer having seen a bureau, a chest of drawers, and a chair which Sarah Price brought with her to Falmouth from the island of St. Kitt's.

## IX

### *The Campbells*

Betsey Alexander's father, Captain William Campbell, born in 1748, descended from William Campbell, of Campbelltown, Argyleshire, Scotland. The latter was a descendant of the house of Auchinbreck, one of the brave Scottish clans which had many times been honored by the king, and was the possessor of a coat of arms. William himself was worthy such blood. He boldly engaged in the Monmouth Rebellion, and afterwards, in 1685, escaped to Ireland, upholding the standard of William of Orange in the siege of Londonderry. He bore the rank of lieutenant colonel. 1650-1848

William had two sons, born in Ireland—James, in 1690, and Samuel, in 1695. They came to Boston in 1728, and thence, in 1735, removed to Londonderry, New Hampshire, and afterwards, in 1741, to Cherry Valley, New York. Samuel's eldest son, Colonel Samuel Campbell, was one of the strong characters developed in

1650-1848 the state of New York during the Revolution. The following sketch of his family is taken from Livermore's "History of Cooperstown":

Col. Samuel Campbell, the father of Robert Campbell, when a child, was brought to Cherry Valley, from Londonderry, N. H., in 1741. During the Revolutionary days he was one of the Freeborn Sons of Liberty. In 1775 he was a minute man, a member of the committee of safety, participated prominently in the border warfare of the state, and later was a commander at the bloody battle of Oriskany. He strongly fortified his homestead in Cherry Valley for the protection of his household, and as a place of refuge and safety for the neighboring families against the attacks of Brant and Butler and their savage followers.

At the Cherry Valley massacre (Nov. 11, 1778), Col. Campbell was absent from home. His house, and his barns filled with hay and grain, were burned, and his wife and four children taken captives. After cold and protracted wanderings for more than three hundred miles, they reached an Indian settlement where Geneva now stands. From thence, Mrs. Campbell, separated from her children, was taken to Niagara, where she remained with the Indians until the summer of 1780, when she was taken to Montreal, joining one of her children, James S. Campbell, then seven years old. Finally, with all her children, she was exchanged for the wife and children of Col. Butler, and was restored to her husband at Troy, but did not return to the Cherry Valley homestead until 1784.

Col. Campbell had six children, five sons and one daughter, of whom the only survivor is James S. Campbell, the Indian captured boy, now past his ninetieth birthday. He still resides (1862) upon the old homestead in vigorous health, his faculties seemingly unimpaired.

Among the eight children present at the anniversary of his diamond wedding (Dec. 15, 1860) were the Rev. Dr. Alfred E. Campbell, who was for thirteen years pastor of the Presbyterian church in Cooperstown, and the Hon. William W. Campbell, one of the present justices of the Supreme Court. On that occasion the old homestead was referred to as the place where Washington was a guest sixty-seven years ago; the same old homestead that is historically associated with the stirring events of the Revolutionary days, and with the conflagrations, imprisonments, barbarities and massacres of Brant and his Tory and savage allies, eighty-two years ago; the same old homestead of two hundred acres which is prominently distinguishable as never having been sold or demised—passing from father to son by gift, during the lifetime of the father, the other children voluntarily and gratuitously releasing their prospective interest therein to the son; the same old homestead that has never been encumbered by mortgage, judgment, or other lien, during the one hundred and twenty years it has been in the possession of the family.

James Campbell, the older son of William, and brother of Samuel, married Jane, or Jennet, Humphrey, and had six children. William, their second son, born in 1718, returned from New York to New Hampshire before the stirring times narrated above, and later settled in Falmouth. He had at least two sons, Alexander D. and "Captain William," as he was known, who engaged in the coastwise trade, sailing a brig between Falmouth and the West Indies. His father lived in King, now India, Street. Alexander D.

1650-1848

1650-1848 was also a resident of Falmouth, and after him, it is believed, Captain William's son, Alexander, was named.

The name of William Campbell's mother has not been learned. As stated in the preceding chapter, Captain William was lost at sea in 1776, leaving a widow and two children.

## X

*The Children of William and  
Betsey Alexander*

With three exceptions, the children of William 1788-1896  
and Betsey Alexander became strong, active  
men and women, living to good age. It is  
remarkable that of a family of eleven children,  
born within a period of twenty years, only two  
should die in youth and one in middle life; but  
more remarkable, perhaps, that of those remain-  
ing seven should live from three to four score  
years and upwards. James died at eighty-seven,  
Campbell at seventy-three, Eliza at seventy-  
eight, Ewing at eighty-four, Joseph at eighty-  
six, Ann at seventy-five, and Hiram at eighty-  
eight.

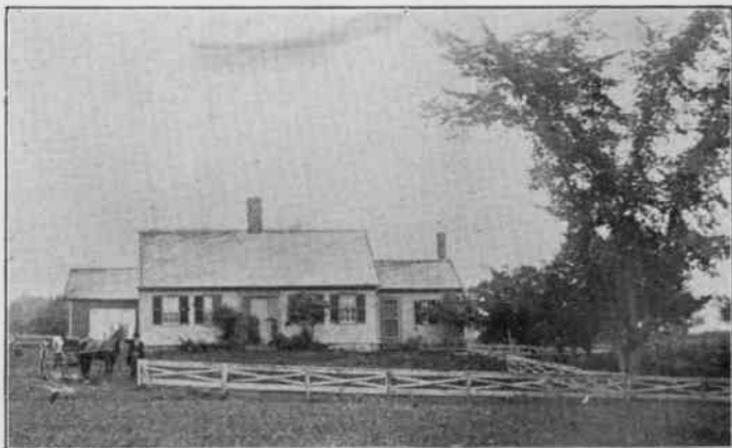
The sons, like their progenitors, were sturdy  
men, quiet and home-loving, but firm of purpose,  
hard-working, and characteristically honest and  
thrifty. They were taught to till the soil, and  
each, at one time or another, owned a good  
farm; but they also inherited a love for the salt  
water and skill in the use of sharp-edged tools.

1789-1876 They were at home on sea or land, on a vessel or on a farm, and could use the plane, the adz, the saw, or the draw shave as cleverly as they could hold a plow or swing a scythe. Not less noteworthy is the fact that each one married most creditably.

JAMES ALEXANDER, the eldest son, whose name was a common one in the family, followed the sea in his younger days, but soon after marriage settled down in Bowdoinham, upon a farm of one hundred acres, bought February 21st, 1818, of Joseph Langdon. At the same time, his father bought one hundred acres adjoining on the east, which he gave Campbell, and in the following year (July 16th, 1819) seventy acres adjoining on the west, which he gave Ewing. The three deeds were recorded June 21st, 1820. In 1823 this part of Bowdoinham was set off as Richmond.

Upon this farm James lived a long, peaceful, quiet life in the midst of his family. His wife, Eleanor, was a granddaughter of Reverend Robert Dunlap, one of the best-known ministers in Maine. The writer has many times heard her narrate the story of her grandfather's shipwreck on the Isle of Sable, in 1736, during his voyage





HOME OF JAMES ALEXANDER, BUILT 1819, SIMILAR TO THOSE OF  
CAMPBELL AND EWING ALEXANDER ON ADJOINING FARMS.

to America. Of two hundred persons on board the vessel, ninety-six were lost, among them an infant child of Mr. Dunlap. He had fastened the babe to its mother, and then, taking his wife in his arms, was swept away by the waves. After great difficulty he reached the shore, but wife and child were missing. While walking disconsolately along the beach, he came suddenly upon his wife whom he succeeded in reviving, but the body of the babe was never recovered.

The divine settled in Brunswick in 1747, and from that time until the present a Dunlap has been prominent in the town. His son John represented Brunswick for six years (1799-1805) in the General Court of Massachusetts, and his grandson David filled the same place five years, besides holding other public offices. For many years he was a member of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College. Eleanor's cousin, Robert P. Dunlap, was president of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College, served in both branches of the legislature, was four years governor of Maine, and two terms in Congress. In every respect Eleanor was the equal of this gifted cousin, while in sweetness of disposition she was without a superior. As wife and mother and

1791-1864 grandmother, she possessed the graces of mind and heart that made her ideal.

James and his wife are buried in the village cemetery at Richmond, with other members of their family.

CAMPBELL ALEXANDER, named for his grandfather, Captain William Campbell, worked upon the home farm until his marriage, when he moved to Bunganuc, thence to Chesterville, near Monmouth, and finally, in 1818, to Richmond. He preferred making vessels to sailing them, and, with the exception of the few years he lived on a farm, all his life was passed in finding the best trees in the forest and carving them into shapely masts and spars.

His oldest son, Stanwood, early exhibited rare skill in the construction of vessels, and before thirty years of age had become one of the largest and most popular ship builders on the Kennebec. From 1845 to 1852, during his partnership with Thomas J. Southard, the firm built sixteen ships, barks, and brigs, all of which Campbell supplied with masts and spars: in 1846, brig *Josephine*; in 1847, barks *Alice Frazier* and *John Murray*, brig *Sea Bird*, and ship *Masonic*; in 1848, ship *Buena Vista* and bark *T. J. Southard*; in

1849, ships *Hampton* and *Forest Queen*; in 1850, 1791-1864 ships *Delia Maria* and *Washington*; in 1851, ships *B. Sewall*, *Lucy W. Hale*, *Arctic*, and *Harriet Frances*; in 1852, ship *B. K. Page*. The last vessel was upon the stocks when Stanwood Alexander died, upon the announcement of whose death, on August 7th, all work throughout the village was suspended, the bells were tolled, houses, stores, and fences draped, and a funeral given him such as is accorded only to those who are greatly beloved and respected.

Campbell inherited his mother's memory, as well as her love for books and conversation, and when not working he was reading or talking. On the slightest provocation he would lay down the draw shave and explain some point in history or scientific research. He knew of countries he had never seen, better than most men who had visited them.

He married Margaret Stanwood, whose family came to Massachusetts thirty years after the landing of the Pilgrims. In every American war, from 1653 to the Rebellion, a Stanwood fought for larger liberty and better union. For more than a century some member of this family held public office in Brunswick, being the trusted servant of the people.

1799-1883 For a second wife, Campbell went again to Brunswick, marrying Hannah Weston, a lady four years his junior, and in every way worthy of him. She was the "grandmother" known to the third generation, and in her home the happy laugh and noisy romp of children were never suppressed. She dispensed happiness and good cheer with a quiet dignity and refined manner that made her blessings doubly appreciated.

Campbell and his wives, with other members of the family, are buried in the village cemetery at Richmond.

EWING ALEXANDER was named for his great-grandfather Joseph Ewing. He worked for a time upon the farm, but like his brothers inherited a strong taste for salt water, and preferred a vessel to a farm. In his younger days he "coasted," and afterwards became a most expert workman, contracting to make and to keep a ship water-tight. Finally he left the farm, moved to the village, or landing, and so long as he was able to work gave all his time to vessels, being an excellent mechanic.

From his mother he inherited a strong religious nature, which, coupled with her fluency of

speech, made him prominent in the meetings of 1804-1890  
the Freewill Baptist Church of which he was a  
lifelong member. He was most happy in his  
church relations, being well known and highly  
respected.

He married Sarah Melcher, of Brunswick,  
granddaughter of Joseph Melcher who settled at  
Bunganuc about the middle of the last century,  
and of Mary Cobb, of Gorham. Both families  
were old and highly honored; and although few  
are now left in the vicinity of that college town,  
the lives of those who are gone have become  
and must forever remain a part of the history of  
Brunswick. Later he married Martha P. Ewers,  
and Eliza Merriman, most excellent ladies and  
wives, who cared for him tenderly, making his  
home pleasant and attractive to all.

Ewing and his wives, with other members of  
his family, are buried in Richmond.

JOSEPH ALEXANDER was also named for his  
great-grandfather Joseph Ewing. He had a  
positive fondness for the sea, and as soon as old  
enough exchanged his father's farm for the fore-  
castle of a vessel. He was most successful, com-  
manding some of the finest ships built in the  
state, among them the *John Henry*, the *Venus*,

1804-1890 and the *Levant*, owned and constructed by John Henry, his brother-in-law. Among sea captains and vessel owners he was deservedly popular, being esteemed one of "the smartest of Yankee skippers." Owing to serious throat trouble he was finally obliged to give up the sea, and returned to the farm in Brunswick, originally purchased by his father. There he built a pretty house and settled down to rural life, the quiet of which was occasionally broken by visits to Richmond and Bath, where he found abundant work at ship carpentering.

Later he moved to Portland, and afterwards to the suburbs of Boston, keeping in touch with his children and grandchildren who did him honor. Thus he lived to the end an ideal life of faith and contentment. He was a member of the Freewill Baptist Church, and well known throughout his native state as one of its most active workers. Like his mother he was a good story-teller. In person he was tall, handsome, and most dignified.

Joseph went to Bowdoinham for a wife, selecting Emeline Decker whose mother was a Maxwell. These families were among the oldest and best known in the town, Emeline's uncle, Robert Maxwell, being one of the richest men in New





HOME OF JOSEPH ALEXANDER, BUILT IN 1834, OPPOSITE HOUSE OF  
WILLIAM AND BETSEY ALEXANDER.

England. He outlived brothers and sisters, 1808-1896  
nephews and nieces, but the third generation was  
remembered in his will with arithmetical fairness.

For his second wife Joseph went to Gorham, where his brother Hiram had been so successful, selecting Mary Mosher, whose family had been prominent in Gorham and Falmouth for nearly two centuries. If Joseph Alexander's home had been richly blessed by the presence of Emeline Decker, it was no less happy in the sunny disposition and gentle ways of Mary Mosher, who, at the age of eighty-seven, still lives in the midst of her children and grandchildren at West Newton, Massachusetts, with every prospect of rivalling in length of years her great-great-grandfather, who died only nine months less than a century old.

Joseph and his wife Emeline, with other members of the family, are buried in the churchyard at Growstown.

HIRAM KING ALEXANDER was given a Bible name, "King Hiram" being changed to Hiram King. It nowhere else appears in the family records. He was the youngest child, the eldest being twenty years his senior. It is not surprising, therefore, that he remained at home, the help

1808-1896 and comfort of his parents, and the keeper of the old homestead. However, he had the same innate love for a vessel which his brothers exhibited, and whenever he could do so went to work at Bath, Bunganuc, and Richmond. He was also an excellent house carpenter, but his principal occupation was that of farmer, and he kept the old home, despite the departure of his sons, until it was finally broken up by the death of his good wife. Then, at the age of eighty-six, he sought the home of his younger son in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he found a generous welcome, and, two years later, a peaceful death.

Hiram was full of good cheer. He had his mother's happy disposition, with a strong, abiding faith which kept him sweet and clean. Like his brothers Ewing and Joseph, he was a life-long member of the Freewill Baptist Church, and for sixty years a reader of *The Morning Star*, his last request being that a copy of the paper be buried with him.

He married Sarah Phinney of Gorham, whose family was distinguished by the splendid Revolutionary record of her grandfather, Colonel Edmund Phinney, and by the patriotism, unsullied character, and generous hospitality of the whole family. To be a Phinney was to be high born,

*Daughters of William and Betsey* 79

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noble, vigorous in body and in mind, and universally respected. Sarah possessed the traits of her family in marked degree. 1794-1881

Hiram and his wife, with their daughter Isabella, are buried at Growstown.

ISABELLA, ELIZA, ALETTA, and ANN, the daughters of William and Betsey Alexander, were not less worthy than their brothers, each one being entitled to a place in the "Biographies of Good Wives," whether written by Lydia Maria Child or some other. They were not picturesque. The new woman of today would find no recruits among their number, but each possessed a firmness and dignity of character, with tenderness of heart and active sympathies, that make good wives and mothers, and helpful, faithful friends and neighbors. Their children and children's children attest the excellence of birth and training which comes from stable lives, wrought out through generations of honest and honorable living. With the exception of Aletta who died at twenty-eight, they lived to good age, having health and abundant strength.

It is not surprising that they accepted the faith of their mother, following her into the Calvinist Baptist Church; yet each was ever ready to

1794-1851 attend the church of her husband's selection, finding in it the same faith and the same desire for holy living. In this connection it is worth noting, perhaps, that the Prices largely controlled the theology of the families into which they married. The Alexanders, the Wilsons, the Ewings, and the Campbells were Scotch Presbyterians, and upon coming to America allied themselves with the Independents, or Congregationalists; but the Prices, as we have seen elsewhere, were Calvinist Baptists, and Elizabeth and her daughter Betsey who for fifty-five years lived under the influence of her gifted grandmother, Sarah Price, made Baptists of nearly all their descendants.

In John Henry, Robert P. Woodside, Anthony Raymond, and Thomas Whitehouse, Isabella, Eliza, Aletta, and Ann found husbands similar to their brothers in character and attainments. They belonged to old families, and each in his own way established himself in an honorable business and won a substantial place in the social life of his vicinage.

JOHN HENRY, when a young man in his twenties, came to the home of William Alexander, with all his worldly possessions tied up in a bandanna

handkerchief. He wanted work, and was given 1785-1851  
a place in the haying field. Before the season ended he had won the confidence and esteem of the family, and in the following winter William Alexander proposed that together they build a sloop at Bunganuc. A small workshop, with living rooms, was hastily constructed, and William's daughters Isabella and Aletta kept house for them.

The result of the winter's work showed that the young man had a genius for drafting, and in the use of tools was skillful and rapid. Some time afterwards he went to Bath, and very soon began building vessels on his own account, owning them in part or in whole. He made money quickly, and among the business men of Maine none stood higher or was better known.

He joined the Calvinist Baptist Church of which his wife, Isabella, was already a member, but later in life both transferred their membership to the Universalist Church. Mr. Henry while en route to New York, died very suddenly in the cars from heart disease, at the age of sixty-six. This was in November, 1851, and his wife, already in ill health, survived the shock only four months, dying in February, 1852, at the age of fifty-eight. They are buried in the cemetery at West Bath.

- 1796-1865     ROBERT P. WOODSIDE was a sea captain in his earlier years, sailing a coaster between Brunswick, Portland, and Boston. He also learned the trade of ship carpenter, and for many years worked upon vessels at Richmond, Bath, and Winnegance. Like the men of his day, he was a thorough workman, and until within a few years of his death was unwilling to lay aside his tools, which he called "his friends." He was a man of sterling character, sober and industrious, and deservedly popular with all with whom he associated. Although not a member, he regularly attended the Freewill Baptist church, better known as Elder Lamb's church. His wife was a member of the Calvinist Baptist Church, and always retained her membership, but for convenience, and probably from choice, went with her husband, finding pleasure and contentment in worshipping among neighbors. The husband died in 1865, and the wife followed ten years later, both being buried in the yard at Grows-town church.
- 1798-1879     ANTHONY RAYMOND, named after his mother's father, belonged to one of the oldest families in Harpswell, his grandfather, Paul Raymond, coming from Dorchester, Massachusetts, previous to

1770. His father, Edward, born in Harpswell 1801-1885  
December 5, 1771, married Lydia, daughter of  
Anthony Coombs who also came from Dorches-  
ter and who lived for many years at Growstown.

Anthony became one of the most successful  
builders and contractors in Maine. Before thirty  
years of age he had built the Tontine Hotel in  
Brunswick, and among his many other buildings  
were two of the dormitories at Bowdoin College  
and forty-three churches scattered over the state.  
During the administration of Governor Kent, he  
erected the state arsenal at Bangor.

In 1812 his father became one of the organ-  
izers of the Universalist church in Brunswick,  
and very soon the son was an active and efficient  
worker, maintaining his connection with that  
church during all the years of his long life.  
Husband and wife are buried at Growstown.

THOMAS WHITEHOUSE, the husband of Ann,  
was a mason and builder, and admittedly one of  
the best workmen in the state. He confined his  
work, for the most part, to Topsham and Bruns-  
wick, being employed, under contract and other-  
wise, to erect the largest and finest buildings  
in those towns, among them the beautiful chapel  
of Bowdoin College. Husband and wife were

1801-1885 members of the Calvinist Baptist church at Topsham. They are buried in the cemetery on the banks of the Androscoggin, within a hundred yards of the neat white cottage in which they lived and raised their little family.

The descendants of these nine worthy sons and daughters of William and Betsey Alexander number two hundred, of whom one hundred and twenty-nine are now (1898) living. Very few have ever wandered far from the old house built in Harpswell in 1737 by William Alexander, son of the pioneer. At present one family is in California, one in Minnesota, one in Illinois, one in New Jersey, one in Pennsylvania, one in the District of Columbia, and at least two in New York; but the others dwell in New England, most of them within a radius of forty miles of Boston and of Portland. The whereabouts of only two are unknown, and these are believed to be living.

True to the teaching and example of their ancestors, all have been worthy and helpful citizens wherever their lots have been cast, not one having entered jail or prison, or crossed the threshold of an almshouse, or become intemperate. Several have been educated in New England colleges,

*William Alexander's Descendants* 85

a number responded promptly to their country's 1813-1898  
call in 1861-65, and some in honorable place have  
been the trusted servants of the people.

The following tabulation, made up from pages  
92 to 108, both inclusive, may be of interest :

Family.	Total descendants.	Living.	Dead.	Total married.	Married and Living.	Died under twenty.	Living under twenty.
James,	17	11	6	6	3	1	4
Campbell,	30	13	17	9	6	10	3
Isabella,	17	3	14	5	2	6	0
Eliza,	31	28	3	16	14	1	10
Ewing,	41	32	9	15	13	3	11
Aletta,	17	11	6	7	6	5	3
Joseph,	19	14	5	6	5	3	6
Ann,	18	11	7	5	4	6	2
Hiram,	10	6	4	4	3	2	0
Totals,	200	129	71	73	56	37	39

*“Howe’er it be, it seems to me,  
’Tis only noble to be good.  
Kind hearts are more than coronets,  
And simple faith than Norman blood.”*

TENNYSON.

## *The Alexander Genealogy*

- 1 David**, the pioneer, came to Topsham from Ulster, Ireland, 1670-1724 in 1719. Dates of birth and marriage and name of wife unknown. Killed by an Indian, probably in 1722-25. Had at least two children: /
- (2) *William*, born in Ireland about 1706; died *after* 1773.  
*James*, born in Ireland about 1709. Had at least three children: Robert, William, and Margaret. The last married Robert Gower, of Topsham, Me. James's branch of the family not traced.

### WILLIAM ALEXANDER'S DESCENDANTS.

- 2 William**, son of (1) David, came with his father from Ulster in 1719; married Jennet Wilson, dau. of James Wilson, who came from Ulster in 1719. Jennet died *after* 1773. Six children:
- (3) *David*, 1737; died Oct. 29, 1792.  
(4) *James*, 1739.  
(5) *William*, 1741.  
(6) *Samuel*, 1743.  
(7) *John*, 1745.  
(8) *Hugh*, 1751; died 1807.
- 3 David**, son of (2) William, born in Harpswell, Me., in 1737, married, in 1761, Anna, dau. of Joseph Ewing, of Harpswell. Died Oct. 29, 1792. Anna, born in 1736, died Sept. 22, 1809. Nine children:

1706-1774

- (9) *William*, Nov. 13, 1762; died Oct. 19, 1847.  
*Joseph*, March 16, 1765. Nothing further in records.
- (10) *David*, March 13, 1767.
- (11) *Anna*, Sept. 3, 1769.  
*James*, Oct. 12, 1771; died Dec., 1786.
- (12) *Isaac*, Oct. 10, 1774.
- (13) *Isabel*, Oct. 10, 1774.
- (14) *Jennet*, July 9, 1777.  
*Rebecca*, Sept. 10, 1779; died Aug. 21, 1797.

**4 James**, son of (2) William, married Martha, dau. of William Mustard, of Harpswell, Me. Nine children:

- John*, May 15, 1758.  
*Jennet*, Jan. 14, 1760.  
*James*, Jan. 4, 1762.  
*Elizabeth*, Feb. 14, 1764.  
*Abigail*, May 7, 1765.  
*William*, April 27, 1767.  
*Catherine*, Jan. 13, 1769.  
*Elipha*, Sept. 16, 1770.  
*Joseph*, Aug. 20, 1773.

This branch of the family is not further traced.

**5 William**, son of (2) William, born in 1741. The records of Harpswell contain no mention of him. Mrs. Elizabeth Dunning Alexander says the tradition is that he moved to Boston or vicinity, but whether he left issue she never heard. The only mention of him in the Cumberland County records is a deed of land given in 1773.

**6 Samuel**, son of (2) William, married, Feb. 7, 1770, Rosannah, dau. of Joseph Clark, of Harpswell. Seven children:

- Samuel*, May 7, 1771.  
*Mary*, Nov. 15, 1772.  
*Abigail*, June 27, 1776.

*Elizabeth*, Nov. 17, 1778.

*Hannah*, Dec. 20, 1780.

*John*, Oct. 3, 1782.

*James*, April 15, 1784.

This branch of the family is not further traced.

1737-1792

- 7 John**, son of (2) William, married, March 31, 1768, Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph Clark, of Harpswell. Names of children not given in records.

- 8 Hugh**, son of (2) William, married, March 25, 1772, Catherine, dau. of Joseph Ewing, of Harpswell; married, Sept. 29, 1778, Hannah, dau. of Andrew Dunning, of Harpswell. Two children by first wife and four by second wife.

*Margaret*, March 16, 1773.

*Betsy*, March 1, 1774.

*Martha*, Oct. 14, 1779.

*Hugh*, Dec. 14, 1781.

*Joseph*, April 12, 1784.

*Benjamin*, April 12, 1790.

This branch of the family is not further traced.

#### DAVID ALEXANDER'S DESCENDANTS.

- 9 William**, son of (3) David, married, Dec. 23, 1786, Betsy, dau. of Capt. William Campbell (see Campbell Genealogy) and Elizabeth Price (see Price Genealogy), of Portland, Me. Betsy, born Sept. 15, 1769, died Nov. 18, 1848. Eleven children:

*Aletta*, Mar. 12, 1788; died June 3, 1792.

(15) *James*, Nov. 2, 1789; died Oct. 3, 1876.

(16) *Campbell*, Oct. 18, 1791; died Oct. 15, 1864.

*Isaac*, Oct. 19, 1793; died Jan. 11, 1794.

1737-1792

- (17) *Isabella*, Dec. 4, 1794; died Feb. 29, 1852.  
 (18) *Eliza*, June 11, 1797; died June 4, 1875.  
 (19) *Ewing*, June 14, 1799; died May 6, 1883.  
 (20) *Aletta*, March 31, 1802; died Sept. 21, 1830.  
 (21) *Joseph*, Nov. 28, 1804; died May 17, 1890.  
 (22) *Ann*, April 4, 1806; died July 8, 1881.  
 (23) *Hiram*, May 11, 1808; died Dec. 20, 1896.

**10 David**, son of (3) David, married, Aug. 18, 1791, Sarah, dau. of Andrew Dunning, of Harpswell. Nine children:

- David*, Dec. 31, 1792; died in youth.  
*Margaret*, March 3, 1795.  
*Nancy*, Feb. 9, 1797.  
*David*, Jan. 30, 1799.  
*Rebecca*, Jan. 28, 1801.  
*Hannah*, March 4, 1803.  
*Nehemiah*, March 15, 1806.  
*Deborah*, May 25, 1808.  
*Betsy C.*, May 19, 1810.

This branch of the family is not further traced.

**11 Anna**, dau. of (3) David, married April 14, 1791, Benjamin, son of Andrew Dunning, of Harpswell. Seven children:

- Jane*, Feb. 8, 1792.  
*James*, Dec. 16, 1793.  
*David*, Jan. 8, 1796.  
*Obijah*, March 4, 1798.  
*Rebecca*, May 23, 1800.  
*Isaac*, Sept. 3, 1802.  
*Charles*, Oct. 25, 1804.

This branch of the family is not further traced.

**12 Isaac**, son of (3) David, married Mary, dau. of Thomas Pennell, of Brunswick, Me. Ten children:

*David Alexander's Descendants* 91

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*Isaac*, 1796.

*David*, 1798; died Dec. 12, 1804.

*Alexander*, 1801. *Alice Alexander*

*Thomas*, 1803.

*David*, 1805; died June 25, 1808.

*Mary*, 1808.

*James*, March 20, 1814.

*William*, March 20, 1814; married, Nov. 1, 1838,

Elizabeth, gr.-dan. of Andrew Dunning. She was  
born Jan. 27, 1816. William died 1896.

*Charles*, 1819.

*Pennell*, 1821.

This branch of the family is not further traced.

- 13 Isabel**, dau. of (3) David, married, Jan. 1, 1796, Walter Merriman, of Harpswell. Nine children:

*David*, Oct. 1, 1796.

*Walter*, April 28, 1798; died Aug. 15, 1853.

*Isaac*, July 15, 1801.

*Robert*, Sept. 5, 1803.

*Shenbol*, March 14, 1806; died Nov. 11, 1829.

*Ely*, July 24, 1808.

*Anna*, Nov. 17, 1810.

*Thomas*, Aug. 1, 1813.

*Betsy*, Nov. 23, 1817.

This branch of the family is not further traced.

- 14 Jennet**, dau. of (3) David, married, Jan. 15, 1795, Nehemiah Curtis, Jr., son of Capt. Nehemiah Curtis, of Harpswell. Eleven children:

*Margaret*, May 16, 1796; died Aug. 17, 1853.

*Joseph*, July 4, 1798; died May 1, 1874.

*Rebecca*, Jan. 2, 1801.

*Nancy A.*, Nov. 13, 1803.

1737-1792

1789-1898

*David*, May 24, 1805; died Nov., 1872.*Nehemiah*, Aug. 18, 1807.*Mary J.*, Oct. 9, 1809.*Adaline*, July 16, 1813.*Ainger*, Oct. 12, 1815.*Isabel*, Sept. 19, 1817.*Paul R.*, June 26, 1819.

This branch of the family is not further traced.

## JAMES ALEXANDER'S DESCENDANTS.

**15 James**, son of (9) William, born in Harpswell, Me., Nov. 2, 1789, married, June 27, 1815, Eleanor, dau. of Samuel Dunlap, of Brunswick. (See Dunlap Family.) James died Oct. 3, 1876. Eleanor, born Sept. 23, 1786, died Sept. 25, 1865. Five children:

(24) *Robert Dunlap*, Dec. 16, 1816; died June 10, 1888.(25) *Eleanor Elizabeth*, June 16, 1819; died Sept. 25, 1842.(26) *James Price*, April 23, 1822; died May 25, 1885.*Susan Dunlap*, April 30, 1824; died May 6, 1856.*Aletta Raymond*, Feb. 22, 1827.

**24 Robert Dunlap**, son of (15) James, married, Dec. 20, 1845, Susan Gray, dau. of Samuel Jack, of Litchfield, and Susan Winchell, of Bowdoin, and gr.-dau. of Andrew and Frances Jack, who came with the Scotch-Irish. Susan was born Jan. 28, 1819. Four children:

(27) *Albert Harris*, Dec. 2, 1846.(28) *Abbie Helen*, April 2, 1848.(29) *Alice Scott*, Oct. 9, 1856.*Frank West*, Mar. 14, 1860; Bowdoin College, 1885.

*James Alexander's Descendants* 93

- 25 Eleanor**, dau. of (15) James, married, July 10, 1841, (30) 1789-1898  
Stanwood Alexander, of Richmond. One child, (34)  
James Henry. (See Campbell Alexander's descendants.)
- 26 James**, son of (15) James, married, in 1852, Octavia Mars-  
ton, of Boston, Mass. No issue. Served during War  
of the Rebellion in U. S. navy.
- 27 Albert Harris**, son of (24) Robert, married, Oct. 6, 1871,  
Ellen Louise, dau. of Frederick Rogers and Margaret  
E. Hinkley, of Georgetown, Me. Ellen born Sept. 3,  
1846. Five children:  
*Albert Norman*, June 26, 1873.  
*Roland Haywood*, Oct. 3, 1875; died June 5, 1896.  
*Helen Louise*, Feb. 11, 1879; died Nov. 18, 1895.  
*Susan Marguerite*, Dec. 20, 1885.  
*Ada Herbert*, Jan. 20, 1890.
- 28 Abbie Helen**, dau. of (24) Robert, married, Oct. 31,  
1872, John, son of Hugh Wilson and Isabella Kilgour, of  
Salem, Mass. John born Jan. 9, 1848. One child:  
*Frank Alexander*, May 13, 1883.
- 29 Alice Scott**, dau. of (24) Robert, married, April 9, 1876,  
Walter Scott, son of Charles Almer Dearborn and Mary  
Lathé Dickson, of Salem, Mass. Walter born in 1856.  
Two children:  
*Ethel Blanche*, Aug. 16, 1877.  
*Charles Robert*, Dec. 15, 1879.

CAMPBELL ALEXANDER'S DESCENDANTS.

- 16 Campbell**, son of (9) William, born in Harpswell, Me., 1791-1898  
Oct. 18, 1791, married, March 20, 1812, Margaret, dau. of  
James Stanwood and Margaret Chase, of Brunswick,

1791-1898

Me. (See Stanwood Family.) Margaret was born Aug. 13, 1790, died Dec. 1, 1845. Married, Dec. 16, 1849, Hannah Weston, of Brunswick. She was born in 1795. Died Oct. 11, 1871. Campbell died Oct. 15, 1864. Eight children by first wife:

- (30) *Stanwood*, Aug. 13, 1813; died Aug. 7, 1852.  
*William*, March 21, 1815; died May 21, 1834.  
*Henry*, Jan. 30, 1817; died July 12, 1840.  
 (31) *Charles*, Sept. 17, 1818; died Oct. 27, 1851.  
 (32) *Isaac*, Feb. 18, 1820; died March 9, 1892.  
 (33) *Margaret*, May 1, 1824.  
*Betsy*, April 30, 1826; died Aug. 8, 1826.  
*Rebecca*, March 30, 1827; died Oct. 9, 1843.

- 30 Stanwood**, son of (16) Campbell, married, July 10, 1841, (25) Eleanor Elizabeth, dau. of (15) James Alexander. She died Sept. 25, 1842. Married, Nov. 25, 1843, Priscilla, dau. of Solomon Brown, of Gorham, and Sarah Elizabeth Rumery, of Biddeford. (See Brown Family.) Priscilla was born May 18, 1823, died Nov. 17, 1864. One child by first wife and three children by second wife:  
 (34) *James Henry*, June 26, 1842.  
 (35) *De Alva Stanwood*, July 17, 1845.  
*Ellen Lucette*, June 10, 1847; died Aug. 10, 1849.  
*Edward Payson*, Oct. 26, 1851; died Dec. 13, 1852.

- 31 Charles**, son of (16) Campbell, married, in 1845, Celia Ann, dau. of William Winslow, of Bath. She was born Oct. 26, 1821, died Nov. 24, 1877. Four children:  
 (36) *Charles Melville*, Oct. 2, 1846.  
*Fred Winslow*, 1848; served during War of Rebellion in 3d Maine Battery.  
*Nellie*, 1851; died an infant.  
*George*, 1852.

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- 32 Isaac**, son of (16) Campbell, married, June 11, 1843, 1791-1898  
Frances Luella, dau. of John Southard (bro. of Thomas J. Southard), of Boothbay, Me. She was born July 13, 1822, died April 7, 1863. Six children:  
*Oscar Melville*, Dec. 6, 1844; died Sept. 2, 1845.  
*Oscar Melville*, Oct. 20, 1846; lost at sea Sept. 23, 1884.  
(37) *Amsbury Southard*, Feb. 12, 1849.  
*George Edgar*, April 3, 1851; died April 15, 1851.  
*George Lewis*, June 24, 1853; lost at sea Sept. 27, 1875.  
(38) *Lewis Southard*, May 4, 1859.
- 33 Margaret**, dau. of (16) Campbell, married, April 16, 1869,  
Isaac Lamont, of Bath, Me. He was born Oct. 29, 1823.  
No issue.
- 34 James Henry**, son of (30) Stanwood, married, June 24,  
1881, Kate, dau. of Eliphalet Johnson and Caroline  
Augusta Burnham, of Washington, D. C. Kate was  
born at Albany, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1855. Her father's par-  
ents were James Burnham and Lois Johnson, of Con-  
necticut. Her mother's parents were John Heugham  
Moyston and Ann Little, of Schenectady, N. Y. Three  
children:  
*Eleanor Dunlap*, April 25, 1882.  
*Emma Caroline*, Dec. 8, 1884.  
*Stanwood*, Dec. 9, 1887.
- 35 De Alva Stanwood**, son of (30) Stanwood, served dur-  
ing War of the Rebellion in Co. C., 128th Ohio Inf.;  
Bowdoin College, 1870; auditor U. S. Treasury Depart-  
ment, 1881-1885; Commander Dept. of the Potomac,  
G. A. R., 1884-5; U. S. attorney, Northern Dist. of New  
York, 1889-94; member of Congress, 1897-. Married,  
Sept. 14, 1871, Alice, dau. of Jonas Colby, of Henniker,

1794-1898

N. H., and Almira Hull, of Defiance, Ohio. She was born Jan 11, 1850, died at Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1890. Married, Dec. 28, 1893, Anne Gerlach Bliss, dau. of David Gerlach and Mary Pero, of Buffalo, N. Y. Anne was born July 19, 1846. No issue.

- 36 Charles Melville**, son of (31) Charles, served during the War of the Rebellion in Co. G., 1st California Cavalry; married, in 1874, Eliza D., dau. of Capt. Samuel Snow, of Bath, Me. Two children:

*Grace Melville*, June 25, 1875; died Feb. 5, 1898.

*Samuel Snow*, March 17, 1877; died April 14, 1877.

- 37 Amsbury Southard**, son of (32) Isaac, married, Sept. 23, 1872, Harriet E., dau. of Elias T. Jordan, of Richmond, Me. She was born Dec. 16, 1852, died Aug. 15, 1876. Married Dec. 21, 1878, Elizabeth, dau. of John Blair, of Richmond, Me. Two children by first wife:

*Charles Amsbury*, June 23, 1873.

*George Lewis*, May 23, 1876.

- 38 Lewis Southard**, son of (32) Isaac, married, Oct. 7, 1882, Emma, dau. of Samuel W. George, of Plymouth, N. H. One child:

*Ann Frances*, April 3, 1886; died April 24, 1886.

#### ISABELLA HENRY'S DESCENDANTS.

- 17 Isabella**, dau. of (9) William, born Dec. 4, 1794; married in 1813, John Henry who was born in Bowdoinham, Nov. 10, 1785; died on the cars en route to New York, Oct. 26, 1851. Isabella died Feb. 29, 1852. Eight children:

*Cordelia*, Feb. 13, 1814; died June 17, 1861.

*Mercy E.*, April 26, 1817; died Nov. 6, 1841.

- (39) *Aletta*, May 1, 1819; died Sept. 24, 1841. 1794-1898
- (40) *Mary F.*, May 4, 1821; died June 24, 1883.  
*Beveridge*, April 7, 1823; died Feb. 16, 1827.  
*William*, Nov. 18, 1825; died Feb. 23, 1827.  
*John*, Dec. 28, 1827; died Dec. 12, 1837.  
*Isabella*, Feb. 26, 1830; died Oct. 10, 1847.
- 39 Aletta**, dau. of (17) *Isabella*, married in 1840 *Timothy Waldron*. One child:  
*Mary Bowers*, July 6, 1841; died April, 1866.
- 40 Mary F.**, dau. of (17) *Isabella*, married in Dec., 1844, *Jacob Parker Morse*, of Bath. He was born in 1810, died March 19, 1872. Seven children of whom two died in infancy, their names not given:  
(41) *Isabella F.*, Aug. 29, 1848.  
(42) *Harry F.*, Jan. 5, 1852.  
(43) *Clara A.*, Nov. 5, 1853; died April 30, 1879.  
*Mary*, Dec. 23, 1857; died July 10, 1876.  
*Ella T.*, Sept. 10, 1860.
- 41 Isabella F.**, dau. of (40) *Mary F.*, married, Oct. 15, 1871, *William F. Hooper*, of Fall River, Mass. No issue.
- 42 Harry F.**, son of (40) *Mary F.*, married, Feb. 16, 1892, *Jane Schuyler*, of New York.
- 43 Clara A.**, dau. of (40) *Mary F.*, married, Oct. 15, 1873, *Dr. F. W. Payne*, of Boston, Mass. One child, name unknown; died in infancy.

ELIZA WOODSIDE'S DESCENDANTS.

- 18 Eliza**, dau. of (9) *William*, born in Brunswick, June 11, 1797-1898  
1797; married in Sept., 1822, *Robert Patten Woodside*.

- 1797-1898      He was born March 6, 1796, died April 29, 1865. Eliza died June 4, 1875. Six children:
- (44) *Caroline Frances*, Jan. 6, 1824.  
 (45) *Mary Elizabeth*, May 8, 1826; died May 27, 1896.  
 (46) *Hiram Alexander*, Dec. 2, 1828.  
 (47) *Aletta Raymond*, Nov. 8, 1830.  
 (48) *Isabella Henry*, Nov. 28, 1833.  
 (49) *Harriet Amanda*, May 13, 1837.
- 44 Caroline Frances**, dau. of (18) Eliza, married, Jan. 21, 1851, Edward James, of Brunswick. He died Feb. 1889. Two children:
- (50) *Georgiana L.*, March 4, 1853.  
 (51) *Frances Eliza*, Nov. 12, 1857.
- 45 Mary Elizabeth**, dau. of (18) Eliza, married, Jan. 10, 1860, James R. Hawkes, of Portland. He was born Jan. 22, 1817, died May 8, 1891. One child:
- (52) *Edgar Osborn*, Dec. 7, 1860.
- 46 Hiram Alexander**, son of (18) Eliza, married, March 16, 1856, Emily A. Harmon, of Brunswick. Six children:
- Harry L.*, Feb. 8, 1857.  
 (53) *Anna M.*, April 1, 1860.  
 (54) *Helen V.*, Oct. 7, 1862.  
 (55) *Robert Patten*, March 31, 1865.  
 (56) *Frank Scott*, Nov. 12, 1868.  
*Howard D.*, April 20, 1872.
- 47 Aletta Raymond**, dau. of (18) Eliza, married, Nov. 27, 1851, Thomas J. Henry. He was born Dec. 11, 1812, died June 14, 1890. Three children:
- Robert Patten*, March 25, 1853.  
 (57) *Annie Thomas*, Jan. 15, 1857.  
*Helen Sewell*, Nov. 24, 1865.

- 48 **Isabella Henry**, dau. of (18) Eliza, married, Nov. 30, 1797-1898  
1871, Edwin J. Hawkes, of Portland. No issue.
- 49 **Harriet Amanda**, dau. of (18) Eliza, married, June 19,  
1862, Barzilla R. Miller, of Boston, Mass. He was born  
Jan. 18, 1836. Two children:  
(58) *Edwin Barzilla*, April 23, 1864.  
(59) *Frederick Woodside*, Feb. 12, 1866; died July 8, 1889.
- 50 **Georgiana L.**, dau. of (44) Caroline, married, Jan. 10,  
1885, John M. Elfolk, of Boston, Mass. No issue.
- 51 **Frances Eliza**, dau. of (44) Caroline, married, Aug. 6,  
1888, James Stanley Grant, of Boston, Mass. No issue.
- 52 **Edgar Osborn**, son of (45) Mary, married, Aug. 2, 1891,  
Elizabeth D. Sawyer, of Portland, Me. Two children:  
*Lizzie D.*, May 15, 1892; died May 17, 1892.  
*James R.*, Dec. 26, 1896.
- 53 **Anna M.**, dau. of (46) Hiram, married, in 1875, Fred  
Wakefield, of Eastport, Me. Married, Nov. 19, 1885,  
Frank Griffin, of Topsham, Me. One child by first and  
two children by second husband:  
*Mabel H.*, April 4, 1879.  
*Ada C.*, Dec. 20, 1886.  
*Carl F.*, Oct. 26, 1895.
- 54 **Helen V.**, dau. of (46) Hiram, married, March 14, 1884,  
Charles Reynolds, of Richmond, Me. Five children:  
*Walter S.*, March 14, 1885.  
*Maud A.*, Nov. 8, 1886.  
*Ethel M.*, Nov. 4, 1890.  
*Blanche E.*, Dec. 17, 1892.  
*Marion G.*, Dec. 17, 1894.
- 55 **Robert P.**, son of (46) Hiram, married, June 5, 1891,  
Cora A. Wilson, of Brunswick. No issue.

- 1799-1898 **56 Frank Scott**, son of (46) Hiram, married, Dec. 31, 1890, Minnie Van Grimm. No issue.
- 57 Annie Thomas**, dau. of (47) Aletta, married, July 29, 1891, Frank A. Locke, South Boston, Mass. No issue.
- 58 Edwin Barzilla**, son of (49) Harriet, married, Dec. 5, 1888, Isabella Vought, of Stuyvesant, N. Y. No issue.
- 59 Frederick Woodside**, son of (49) Harriet, married, April 12, 1887, Jessie Houstin, of Boston, Mass. One child:  
*Blanche Ethel*, Jan. 19, 1888.

EWING ALEXANDER'S DESCENDANTS.

- 19 Ewing**, son of (9) William, born June 14, 1799; married, Dec. 31, 1821, Sarah Dunning Melcher, born in Brunswick, Oct. 8, 1798, died Aug. 19, 1853. Married, June 1, 1854, Martha P. Ewers, of Richmond; she died Jan. 11, 1860. Married, Dec. 25, 1860, Eliza B. Merriman, née Wilson, of Richmond. She was born June 3, 1824, died Jan. 14, 1878. Ewing died May 6, 1883. Ten children by first wife:
- (60) *Albion Dunning*, Oct. 5, 1822.
- (61) *Sarah Jane*, Nov. 27, 1824.
- (62) *Eliza Ann*, Dec. 13, 1826.  
*Joseph Melcher*, Dec. 12, 1828. Bowdoin College, class of 1854. Died Sept. 25, 1853.  
*Ewing*, Nov. 5, 1830; died Oct. 8, 1832.
- (63) *Harriet Maria*, Nov. 4, 1832; died Jan. 12, 1859.
- (64) *Ewing*, Aug. 26, 1834.
- (65) *Emeline Decker*, Sept. 16, 1836.
- (66) *Mary Henry*, May 8, 1839.
- (67) *William Henry*, Aug. 2, 1841; died Sept. 3, 1882.



- 60 Albion Dunning**, son of (19) Ewing, married Elvira Lewis, of Swan Island. Data as to their six children, Ella, Ida, Joseph, Lewis, Sarah, and Alice, not obtained. Ella and Ida are married. Sarah is dead. 1799-1898
- 61 Sarah Jane**, dau. of (19) Ewing, married, June 14, 1846, William Henry Melcher, of Brunswick. He was born May 9, 1824. Three children:  
(68) *Ellen Price*, June 25, 1847.  
(69) *William Palmer*, April 10, 1849.  
(70) *Ada Maria*, June 29, 1856.
- 62 Eliza Ann**, dau. of (19) Ewing, married, July 4, 1852, Edwin R. Brown, of Lunenburg, Vt. He was born Dec. 24, 1825, died Nov. 25, 1886. (See Bond's "Genealogies of Watertown," Brown 138.) Three children:  
*Estella Frances*, Dec. 18, 1853; died Jan. 7, 1854.  
*Sarah Alice*, March 9, 1855. Smith College, class 1881.  
*Harry Edwin*, June 26, 1861; died May 1, 1862.
- 63 Harriet Maria**, dau. of (19) Ewing, married, June, 1854, William Dwight Taylor, of Hinsdale, N. H. He was born Nov. 12, 1826, died June 27, 1868. Two children:  
(71) *Frank Dwight*, Feb. 26, 1855.  
*Hattie Florence*, Jan. 7, 1857; died March 14, 1881.
- 64 Ewing**, son of (19) Ewing, served during the War of the Rebellion in Co. I., 1st Minnesota Vol. Inf.; married, Dec. 7, 1869, Celia Frances Slocum, of Lake City, Minn. She was born June 5, 1846. Five children:  
*Helen*, July 7, 1870.  
*Katherine*, July 22, 1875.  
*Sarah*, Dec. 25, 1880.  
*Annie Frances*, Feb. 15, 1882.  
*James Malcolm*, Aug. 4, 1888.

- 1799-1898 **65 Emeline Decker**, dau. of (19) Ewing, married, Dec. 14, 1870, Austin D. Collins, of Danville, N. H. He was born Nov. 2, 1840. Two children:  
*Marion Louise*, Oct. 9, 1873.  
*Florence Alexander*, Feb. 18, 1876.
- 66 Mary Henry**, dau. of (19) Ewing, married, July 7, 1875, Dr. Abiram Francis Squier, of Buffalo, N. Y. He was born Feb. 25, 1845. No issue.
- 67 William Henry**, son of (19) Ewing, married, Sept. 25, 1865, Clementine, dau. of Chelubia Gregory Bowman, of Richmond, and Pamela T. Sawyer, of Litchfield. Clementine was born March 14, 1843. Her gr.-father was Jonas Bowman, of Litchfield. No issue.
- 68 Ellen Price**, dau. of (61) Sarah, married, May 5, 1867, Daniel C. Shaw, of Bath, Me. He was born Jan. 18, 1846. Two children:  
*Nellie May*, March 27, 1868; died Dec. 8, 1895.  
(72) *Emma Charlotte*, July 7, 1869.
- 69 William Palmer**, son of (61) Sarah; Bowdoin College, class 1871; Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania, 1876. Married, March 13, 1884, Mary Snyder Gaskell, of New Lisbon, N. J. She was born June 7, 1860. Three children:  
*Theodora*, March 29, 1887.  
*Stanwood Alexander*, Sept. 15, 1893.  
*Charlotte Patten*, June 9, 1896.
- 70 Ada Maria**, dau. of (61) Sarah, married, Oct. 20, 1890, Thomas J. Dillon, of Bath, Me. Two children:  
*Gertrude*, April 2, 1892.  
*Anna Austin*, June 21, 1895.

- 71 Frank Dwight**, son of (63) Harriet, married, Feb. 1, 1883, Helen Eliza Wheeler, of Scranton, Pa. She was born July 12, 1856. Two children:  
*Marion Hattie*, Nov. 21, 1885.  
*Raymond Wheeler*, Feb. 20, 1890.
- 72 Emma Charlotte**, dau. of (68) Ellen Price, married, June 18, 1894, Capt. Frank W. Patten, of Bath, Me. One child:  
*Nellie May*, May 15, 1897.

ALETTA RAYMOND'S DESCENDANTS.

- 20 Aletta**, dau. of (9) William, born March 31, 1802; married, March 3, 1821, Anthony Coombs Raymond, son of Edward Raymond and Lydia Coombs (dau. of Anthony Coombs), of Harpswell. Anthony was born June 21, 1798, died June 13, 1879. Aletta died Sept. 21, 1830. Three children:  
(73) *Mary Ann*, Nov. 28, 1821; died Dec. 7, 1893.  
(74) *Isabella H.*, Sept. 2, 1823.  
(75) *Edward C.*, June 16, 1828.
- 73 Mary Ann**, dau. of (20) Aletta, married, Jan. 31, 1842, David B. Mitchell, of Bath. Four children:  
*Charles F.*, April 24, 1843; died Jan. 13, 1846.  
(76) *Charles E.*, Jan. 4, 1849.  
*Fred A.*, March 22, 1851; died Jan. 18, 1853.  
(77) *George F.*, May 25, 1855.
- 74 Isabella H.**, dau. of (20) Aletta, married, Jan., 1850, Job Scott Donnell. He died in 1853. Married, June 6, 1857, Alonzo C. Peck. One child by first marriage:  
*Orianna Putnam*, Nov. 15, 1850.

- 1802-1898 **75 Edward C.**, son of (20) Aletta, served during War of Rebellion in 124th Ill. Vol. Inf., with rank of captain. At Vicksburg, in 1863, he served upon the staff of Gen. John A. Logan. Was wounded. Married, Nov. 27, 1851, Ellen Curtis, of Edgecomb, Me. She was born in May, 1832, died in Bath Oct. 18, 1854. No issue. Married, May 10, 1857, Lillie T. Bruns, of Kewanee, Ill. She was born in New York city, Sept. 27, 1839. Five children:

*Frank Herman*, Feb. 22, 1860; died July 16, 1869.

*Louise Belle*, Dec. 21, 1864; died July 8, 1866.

(78) *Harrie Philip*, Aug. 14, 1868.

(79) *Adeline Mary*, Nov. 18, 1870.

*Claude Bruns*, Dec. 16, 1872; died April 13, 1885.

- 76 Charles E.**, son of (73) Mary, married June 26, 1872, Mary E. Ford, of Boston, Mass. She was born Dec. 17, 1848. Three children:

*David Henry*, Sept. 16, 1874.

*Edward Franklin*, July 31, 1879.

*George Fred*, Dec. 26, 1886.

- 77 George F.**, son of (73) Mary, married, Oct. 12, 1880, Florence M. Kelly, of Bath. She was born July 19, 1853. No issue.

- 78 Harrie Phillip**, son of (75) Edward, married Aug. 13, 1894, Bertha E. Dunn, of Galesburg, Ill.

- 79 Adeline Mary**, dau. of (75) Edward, married Sept. 14, 1893, Everett Fred Gaylord, of Galesburg, Ill. One child:

*Ethelyn Aurilla*, Feb. 7, 1895.

- 21 Joseph**, son of (9) William, born Nov. 28, 1804; married, Aug. 27, 1829, Emeline, dau. of William and Betsey Decker, of Bowdoinham. She was born Jan. 30, 1810, died Sept. 23, 1844. Married, May 25, 1845, Mary G., dau. of Nathaniel Mosher, of Gorham. (See Mosher Family.) Mary was born Oct. 16, 1810. Joseph died May 17, 1890. Five children by first wife and four by second wife:

*Betsey Ann*, Sept. 18, 1831.

*Noble Decker*, April 6, 1833.

*Isaac*, June 17, 1835; died June 7, 1885.

(80) *Frances Maria*, June 25, 1836; died Dec. 29, 1893.

(81) *Emma Eliza*, Nov. 29, 1841.

*Mary Ellen*, March 12, 1846; died March 7, 1847.

(82) *Mary Ellen*, Sept. 8, 1847.

(83) *Sarah Merrill*, June 13, 1849.

*Josephine*, Nov. 13, 1852; died Nov. 7, 1854.

- 80 Frances Maria**, dau. of (21) Joseph, married, May 29, 1860, William Henry Stewart, of Saco, Me. He was born June 10, 1826, died June 30, 1894. Three children:

(84) *Josephine Alexander*, Oct. 25, 1862.

(85) *Mabel Stanton*, May 14, 1866.

*Blanche Emeline*, Nov. 27, 1870; died Jan. 8, 1882.

- 81 Emma Eliza**, dau. of (21) Joseph, married, Aug. 20, 1878, Henry Thompson, son of Dr. Greenleaf Thompson, of North Yarmouth, and Eliza Phinney, gr.-daughter of Col. Edmund Phinney of Gorham. (See The Phinney Family.) Henry was born in Pownal, May 17, 1837; served during War of Rebellion in 27th Maine Vol. Inf., receiving a Medal of Honor; died June 24, 1892. No issue.

- 1806-1898 **82 Mary Ellen**, dau. of (21) Joseph, married Jan. 29, 1873, Alva Augustus Libby, of Portland. He was born Nov. 19, 1846; served during War of Rebellion in Co. D., 1st Maine Battalion. Three children:  
*Joseph Harold*, March 4, 1877; Harvard University, 1898.  
*Myles Augustus*, Nov. 5, 1884.  
*Henry Alexander*, June 8, 1889.
- 83 Sarah Merrill**, dau. of (21) Joseph, married, Oct. 6, 1879, John Atkinson Currier, of Newburyport, Mass. He was born Aug. 21, 1849. One child:  
*Karl Castleman*, Oct. 5, 1881.
- 84 Josephine**, dau. of (80) Frances, married, Nov. 25, 1884, Alfred Stuart Pratt, of West Newton, Mass. He was born Sept. 3, 1861. Three children:  
*Eleanor Frances*, Sept. 3, 1888.  
*Lucius Gale*, March 31, 1892.  
*Mabel Stewart*, March 8, 1894.
- 85 Mabel Stanton**, dau. of (80) Frances, married, Dec. 7, 1892, Arthur Green Hosmer, of Natick, Mass. He was born June 29, 1863.

## ANN WHITEHOUSE'S DESCENDANTS.

- 22 Ann**, dau. of (9) William, born April 4, 1806; married Thomas Whitehouse, of Topsham, Me. He was born in 1801, died Sept. 15, 1885. Ann died July 8, 1881. Five children:  
 (86) *Aletta Ann*, Dec. 9, 1831.  
 (87) *Lizzie B.*

- (88) *Alfred*, 1835; lost at sea, April 19, 1864. 1806-1898  
*George Knox*, July 21, 1844; died March 21, 1846.
- (89) *Mary Ellen*, May 9, 1847.
- 86 Aletta Ann**, dau. of (22) Ann, married, Sept. 19, 1852,  
Solomon Davis. He was born at Bowdoin, Feb. 18,  
1825, died Sept. 1, 1890. Two children:  
*George Alfred*, July 27, 1853; died Aug. 21, 1855.  
(90) *Thomas W.*, Nov. 2, 1865.
- 87 Lizzie B.**, dau. of (22) Ann, married, May 27, 1856,  
John Newton Slocum, of Northfield, Fulton Co., N. Y.  
He was born Oct. 7, 1832. Four children:  
*Charles Alfred*, Oct. 6, 1857.  
*Caroline Ann*, Dec. 23, 1859; died Jan. 22, 1862.  
*Frank Earnest*, Aug. 3, 1863.  
*Ida May*, April 9, 1868.
- 88 Alfred**, son of (22) Ann, married, Feb. 14, 1861, Lizzie  
S. Leighton. She died in 1878. One child:  
*Anna May*, 1862; died Aug. 21, 1864.
- 89 Mary Ellen**, dau. of (22) Ann, married, Feb. 14, 1875,  
John Stalker. He was born Feb. 14, 1849, in Aberdeen,  
Scotland. Six children:  
*Alfred W.*, Dec. 12, 1875.  
*Elizabeth S.*, March 18, 1877.  
*Robert M.*, Aug. 23, 1881; died Jan. 7, 1883.  
*George D.*, Aug. 13, 1882.  
*Frank I.*, April 24, 1884.  
*Augustine Estuck*, May 4, 1892; died Nov. 24, 1893.
- 90 Thomas W.**, son of (86) Aletta Ann, married, Feb. 10,  
1896, Augusta Willett, of Brunswick, Me.

1808-1898

## HIRAM ALEXANDER'S DESCENDANTS.

- 23 Hiram King**, son of (9) William, born May 11, 1808; married March 8, 1836, Sarah E., dau. of James, and gr.-daughter of Col. Edmund Phinney, of Gorham, Me. (See The Phinney Family.) Sarah was born June 14, 1814, died March 24, 1894. Hiram died Dec. 20, 1896. Four children:
- (91) *Leonard Brackett*, Oct. 27, 1837.  
 (92) *Abbie Eliza*, July 22, 1840; died July 12, 1872.  
 (93) *James Scott*, Aug. 21, 1842.  
*Isabella Henry*, Sept. 2, 1845; died May 15, 1876.
- 91 Leonard Brackett**, son of (23) Hiram, married, Aug. 1, 1863, Alice Pennell Reed, of Benton, Me. She was born July 28, 1837. Four children:
- Mabel Reed*, May 27, 1867; died Sept. 13, 1867.  
*Arthur Reed*, Oct. 4, 1868.  
*Gertrude Alice*, Aug. 24, 1870.  
*Marion Eliza*, Aug. 4, 1873.
- 92 Abbie Eliza**, dau. of (23) Hiram, married, March, 1865. Warren E. Mountford, of Brunswick. He was born Oct. 3, 1834. Two children:
- (94) *Sarah Marion*, Dec. 11, 1866.  
*Raymond*, born and died 1868.
- 93 James Scott**, son of (23) Hiram, married, Oct. 24, 1866, Mary E. B. Hudson, of Stow, Mass. She was born Jan. 2, 1843. No issue.
- 94 Sarah Marion**, dau. of (92) Abbie, married, Aug. 27, 1890, George Winfield Parsons.

THE PRICE FAMILY.

- 1 **John Price**, of England; dates of birth and death unknown; 1730-1832  
married, in 1747, Sarah, dau. of Samuel Jenkins of England; Sarah was born in 1730, and died in Portland, Me., Aug. 5, 1824, aged 94 years. Two children: (2) Elizabeth, born in 1750, died in Portland, April 3, 1795; Mary, born in 1752, died in Brunswick (unmarried) in 1832.
- 2 **Elizabeth**, dau. of (1) John, married, in 1765, Capt. William Campbell, of Portland. He was lost at sea in 1776. Three children:  
(3) *Betsy*, Sept. 15, 1769; died Nov. 18, 1848.  
*Aletta*, Aug. 5, 1770; died Feb. 5, 1773.  
*Alexander*, 1776; died Feb. 7, 1856.
- 3 **Betsy**, dau. of (2) Elizabeth, married, Dec. 23, 1786, William Alexander.

THE CAMPBELL FAMILY.

- 1 **William Campbell**, of Campbelltown, Argyleshire, Scotland; descendant and cadet of the house of Auchinbreck, engaged in the Monmouth Rebellion; escaped to Londonderry in 1685; in the siege of that place with forces of William of Orange as lieutenant colonel. Two sons: (2) James and Samuel. 1650-1848
- 2 **James**, born in Ulster, Ireland, 1690; went to Boston, Mass., 1728, to Londonderry, N. H., 1735, and to Cherry Valley, N. Y., 1741. Married in Ireland, Jane, or Jennet, Humphrey. Four children: John, (3) William, James, and Elizabeth.

- 1650-1848 **3 William**, born in Londonderry, N. H.; went to Cherry Valley, N. Y., with his parents; returned to Londonderry, N. H., and thence to Falmouth. Had at least one son, (4) William.
- 4 William**, born in Falmouth, married, in 1765, Elizabeth Price, of Falmouth. Three children (see The Price Family), of whom Betsey married William Alexander, of Harpswell, afterwards of Brunswick.

## THE DUNLAP FAMILY.

- 1690-1865 **1 John Dunlap**, born and died in Ulster, Ireland. Wife's name, Jane. Two children: (2) Robert, and a daughter, name unknown. The latter married William Livingston, of Ireland.
- 2 Robert**, born Aug., 1715, in Barilla, county of Antrim, province of Ulster, Ireland; came to America in 1736, and settled in Brunswick in 1746, becoming pastor of the orthodox church; died June 26, 1776. Five children: John, Elizabeth, (3) Samuel, Hugh, and Jane.
- 3 Samuel**, born in Brunswick in 1742. Had ten children, one son and nine daughters, of whom one was
- 4 Eleanor**, born in Brunswick Sept. 23, 1786; married, June 27, 1815, James Alexander, of Richmond.

## THE STANWOOD FAMILY.

- 1630-1845 **1 Philip Stanwood**, born in England; came to Gloucester, Mass., in 1652; served as selectman in 1667; died Aug. 7, 1672. His wife, Jane, died Aug. 18, 1706. Eight children: Philip, John, Jane, (2) Samuel, Jonathan, Naomi, Ruth, and Hannah.

- 2 Samuel**, born 1658; married in 1686; served in King Philip's wars (1675-8 and 1688-99) and Queen Anne's War (1703-13), receiving a grant of land at Kettle Cove for such services. At least one child, (3) Ebenezer. 1630-1845
- 3 Ebenezer**, born in 1695; came to Brunswick in 1717, being the ancestor of all of the name in Maine; lieutenant in Capt. John Gile's company in Lovewell's war (1722-5); selectman 1743-5; died July 21, 1772. Three children: David, (4) William, and Samuel. David's son William was at the battles of Monmouth and White Plains in the Revolutionary War, served as selectman, as representative, and as an overseer of Bowdoin College. Samuel was the first representative to the General Court of Massachusetts. Mrs. James G. Blaine and Mary Abigail Dodge, "Gail Hamilton," belong to this branch of the family.
- 4 William**, born in 1726 in Brunswick. Served in the Spanish, or Fifth Indian, War (1745-9), and as selectman (1757-9 and 1774-81). In 1778-9 was member of the committee to supply families of Revolutionary soldiers, and to fix prices to prevent monopoly. Married Elizabeth Reed, of Topsham. Died July 17, 1797, aged 71. Wife died October 6, 1819, aged 93. Nine children: William, Thomas, David, Jane, Samuel, Philip, (5) James, Margaret, and Elizabeth.
- 5 James**, born in Brunswick February 28, 1763, married, October 29, 1786, Margaret, daughter of Judah Chase, of Brunswick. She was born November 7, 1767. He died in 1804. (Judah Chase settled in Brunswick in 1752, and served in the French, or Sixth Indian, War (1754-60). Wife's name was Margaret.) Five children: David, (6) Margaret, James, Judah, and Elizabeth.

- 1630-1845 6 **Margaret**, born in Brunswick August 13, 1790; married, March 20, 1812, Campbell Alexander, of Richmond. She died December 1, 1845.

THE MOSHER FAMILY.

- 1640-1898 1 **Hugh Mosher**, of French origin, owned lands in Falmouth in 1640. Had at least one son, (2) James.
- 2 **James**, born in 1634, died in 1734, aged 99 years 3 months. At least one son, (3) Daniel.
- 3 **Daniel** moved to Gorham in 1738, being the second settler in that town and ancestor of all of the name in Gorham. At least one son, (4) James.
- 4 **James** married Abigail Frost. Had ten children: Susannah, Nathaniel, James, (5) Nathaniel, Abigail, Benjamin, Jenny, Betsey, Nancy, and Daniel.
- 5 **Nathaniel**, born May 5, 1769; married Eunice Elder, and among their children was (6) Mary G.
- 6 **Mary G.**, born Oct. 15, 1810; married, May 25, 1845, Joseph Alexander, of Brunswick.

THE PHINNEY FAMILY.

- 1650-1894 1 **John Phinney**, of Barnstable, Mass., was one of the 840 men who took part in King Philip's War, and who, on Dec. 16, 1675, under command of Capt. Gorham, was engaged in the swamp fight at Indian Fort, Narraganset. The army of the settlers numbered 1,127 of whom 400 were so badly frozen as to be unfit for duty. The Indians numbered over 4,000 of whom not 200 escaped. The

whites also lost heavily. Of Capt. Gorham's company, 1650-1894  
thirty were killed and forty-one wounded. To these men and their heirs a grant of seven townships of unimproved lands was set apart in 1728 and 1732, the grantees from Barnstable County being assigned "Narraganset, No. 7," which became Gorham, Me. John Phinney had at least one son, (2) John, who inherited his father's interest in the Gorham lands.

**2 John**, son of (1) John, born April 9, 1693, in Barnstable, Mass., married Martha Coleman, of Barnstable; removed with wife and five children, in 1732, to Falmouth, Me., and in May 1736, to Gorham, being the first settler in the town. He died Dec. 29, 1780, aged 87; his wife died Dec. 16, 1784, aged 87. Eight children, of whom (3) Edmund was the oldest.

**3 Edmund**, son of (2) John, born in Barnstable, Mass., in 1723; took an active part in the Spanish (1745-9) and French (1754-60) Indian wars, and in 1772 held a captain's commission. In 1775, at the commencement of the Revolution, he was commissioned colonel of the Thirty-first Regiment of foot, taking part in the struggle under Gen. Washington preliminary to the evacuation of Boston by the British. The time of his regiment's enlistment expired in December of that year, but under the reorganization of the army, Col. Phinney, on the recommendation of Gen. Washington, was placed in command of the Eighteenth Continental Regiment, the field and staff officers of the Thirty-first being retained. The new regiment entered the service Jan. 1, 1776, and was assigned to Gen. Heath's brigade at Cambridge, under Gen. Israel Putnam. On March 2d a return was made of 413 men, with 285 fit for duty.

1650-1894

In February and March, 1776, occurred the siege of Boston. During the bombardment on the night of March 4th, Col. Phinney's regiment occupied Lechmere Point (East Cambridge) and Cobble Hill (Somerville), from which were fired sixty-four twenty-four and eighteen pound shots, and two ten-inch shells. Under cover of this fire Dorchester Heights were fortified. Afterwards Col. Phinney's regiment was marched to Cambridge Common to take part with four thousand selected troops in an assault on Boston, under command of Generals Sullivan and Greene; but on March 10th the British began preparations to evacuate, and on the 20th the regiment entered the city with other troops.

Here the Eighteenth remained until August 8th, when it was ordered to reinforce the Northern Army, then at Lake Champlain. It reached Mount Independence, opposite Fort Ticonderoga, on September 2d. The British were present in force, but early in November withdrew to Canada, leaving Lake Champlain and the country in possession of the Americans. On November 20th the Eighteenth Regiment moved to Fort George where Col. Phinney took command, and where, on the last day in December, the regiment was mustered out.

"The story of the suffering, the zeal, the patience, the patriotism, the perseverance, and the valor of the men who won the victory at Ticonderoga," says Charles H. Jones, in his 'History of the Northern Campaign of 1776,' "should be held in grateful remembrance by their countrymen to the latest generation. Like the story of Valley Forge, it is not told in startling deeds of blood. Though but few perished by the sword, yet *five thousand* who had gone out at the call of their country never returned. More than one out of every three became victims of

pestilence, want, and exposure, and many of those who passed through the campaign came out of it with broken constitutions to fill premature graves." 1650-1894

Col. Phinney retired from service at this time, his affairs at home requiring attention, and his health being broken; but he was an active patriot throughout the war. He served as a selectman of the town, as representative to the General Court, and as one of the Committee of Safety and Correspondence. For many years he was a deacon in the Congregational Church. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Clement Meserve, of Scarborough, the third generation of the name. He died in Dec., 1808, aged 85. His children were Decker, Sarah, Joseph, Betty, Edmund, Stephen, (4) James, and Nathaniel.

- 4 **James**, son of (3) Edmund, born in 1768. Among his children were Eliza and (5) Sarah.
- 5 **Sarah**, dau. of (4) James, born June 14, 1814, married, in 1836, Hiram Alexander, of Brunswick.

#### THE BROWN FAMILY.

- 1 **George Brown** came from England and settled in Plymouth, Mass., as early as 1635. It is believed he was a brother of Peter Brown who came in the Mayflower in 1620. He married, July 16, 1649, Mary Murdock, of Plymouth. Seven children: Mary, 1650; George, 1652; William, 1654; (2) Samuel, 1656; John, 1657; James, 1659; Mercy, 1660. He took part in King Philip's War, and was present in Capt. Gorham's company at the "swamp fight," on Dec. 16, 1675. For these services he was entitled to a share in "Narraganset Township, No. 7." (See account in The Phinney Family.) 1635-1875

- 1635-1875 **2 Samuel**, son of (1) George, married, Feb. 19, 1683, Martha, dau. of Joseph Harding, and Bethiah, dau. of Josiah Cook, of Plymouth, Mass. Mr. William F. Davis, in his *Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth*, says: "In 1635, Josiah Cook, perhaps a son of Francis Cook who came in the *Mayflower* in 1620, married Elizabeth King who came from England with her mother and two brothers soon after the landing of the *Pilgrims*." Samuel Brown had three children: Bethiah, 1685; Martha, 1688; (3) Samuel, Nov. 7, 1690.
- 3 Samuel**, son of (2) Samuel, removed from Eastham, Barnstable County, Mass., to Gorham, Maine, with other early settlers, having inherited from (1) George, his grandfather, an interest in "Narraganset, No. 7." He took part in the Spanish (1745-9) and French (1754-60) Indian wars. Among his children was (4) Solomon, born in Eastham about 1730.
- 4 Solomon**, son of (3) Samuel, was about forty-five years old when the Revolutionary struggle began. He enlisted Dec. 1, 1775, in Capt. Hart Williams' company, Eighteenth Continental Regiment, commanded by Col. Edmund Phinney. A brief outline of the splendid service of this regiment is given in connection with the Phinney Family. The muster roll of Capt. Williams' company (Vol. 46, page 2, Mass. Archives) shows that Solomon Brown died Oct. 25, 1776, while in the service. Among his children was (5) Simeon, born in Gorham in 1755.
- 5 Simeon**, son of (4) Solomon, married, June 22, 1776, Elizabeth, dau. of James Emery, of Buxton, Me., and Mary, dau. of Capt. Jonathan Bean, of Biddeford. Nine children: James, July 3, 1777; Mercy, Jan. 22, 1779; Samuel, Nov. 4, 1782; Simeon, Jan. 17, 1785; Levi,

March 23, 1787; Sally, March 25, 1789; Charles, March 1, 1792; (6) Solomon, March 5, 1795; Polly, Feb. 28, 1797. 1635-1875

The house in which Simeon lived, and in which, it is believed, he was born, a one-story-and-a-half building, with side to the road, still stands (1898) about two and a half miles north of Gorham village, and a short distance from the house, across the Buxton town line, formerly owned and occupied by James Emery, his father-in-law.

John and James Emery came from England in 1635. The former settled in Newbury, Mass., and to this branch of the family belonged James Emery, born in Kittery, Me., in 1731. As early as 1748, during the Spanish, or Fifth Indian, War, James was a soldier at the Saco block house (now the site of Dayton) under command of Capt. Thomas Bradbury. The latter was succeeded in 1750 by Capt. Jonathan Bean (born in Kittery in 1693), and thus young Emery became acquainted with Mary Bean, the captain's daughter, whom he married Aug. 24, 1750. They had eight children, the third child, Elizabeth, wife of Simeon Brown, having been born Jan. 20, 1755, and baptized July 18, 1756. James Emery died in 1821 at the age of 90, and his wife in Nov., 1813, aged 81.

Simeon Brown enlisted early in 1776, for two months, with Capt. Paul Ellis who marched from Falmouth on Feb. 13, 1776, and reported to Gen. Washington at Winter Hill, near Boston, on the 27th of the same month. The company participated in the memorable siege of Boston. In April of the same year Simeon reënlisted with Capt. Ellis whose company, on Jan. 1, 1777, became a part of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, a three-years regiment, commanded by Col. Timothy Bigelow. This regiment took part in the Saratoga campaign, was present at Burgoyne's

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surrender, spent the winter of 1777-8 at Valley Forge, and participated in subsequent campaigns under Gen. Washington. In the battle of Monmouth, Capt. Ellis was killed. At the conclusion of his second enlistment Simeon reentered the service in Capt. Samuel Whitman's company of Col. Reuben Fogg's regiment.

- 6 Solomon**, son of (5) Simeon, born March 5, 1795, married, Oct. 17, 1813, Sarah Elizabeth Rumery, of Biddeford, Me. She died in Lockport, N. Y., in 1824. Married, in 1825, Sarah P. Saleme, born in Gorham, Feb. 22, 1792; moved to Litchfield Corner in 1828; was one of the incorporators and trustees and first treasurer of Litchfield Academy, founded in 1845; second wife died Jan. 22, 1852. Married, in 1854, Julia Plimpton, a teacher at the Academy, of Walpole, Mass. She died March 16, 1875, in Chelsea, Mass. Solomon died July 19, 1875, at the residence of his dau. in Defiance, Ohio. Four children, two by first wife and two by second wife:

*Elizabeth Emery*, born in 1817, married, first, Jabez Nickerson, second, Thomas J. Cole; she died Nov. 11, 1883, at Defiance, Ohio. No issue.

*Priscilla*, born May 18, 1823, married, Nov. 25, 1843, Stanwood Alexander, of Richmond. (See Campbell Alexander's Descendants, page 94.)

*Margaret*, born Sept. 15, 1827, married, in 1847, Capt. Israel Preble, of Richmond, Me.; she died March 1, 1869. He died 1897. Four children: Frederick, Sarah L., Horace Wilbur, and Horace E.

*Edward Payson*, born Sept. 15, 1828, married, in 1849, Margaret, dau. of Gen. John Scott, of Terre Haute, Ind.; died at Terre Haute, Nov. 12, 1855. One child, Ida Scott, who married Harry Simmons, of Indianapolis, Ind. One child, Harry Simmons, Jr.

## *Soldiers in Colonial and Other Wars*

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### COLONIAL WARS.

- Alexander, David. Lovewell's, or Fourth Indian, (1722-5).  
Alexander, William. French, or Sixth Indian, (1754-60).  
Brown, George. King Philip's, or First Indian, (1675-8).  
Brown, Samuel. Spanish (1745-9) and French (1754-60).  
Chase, Judah. French, or Sixth Indian, (1754-60).  
Clark, Josiah. French, or Sixth Indian, (1745-60).  
Dunlap, Robert. Spanish, or Fifth Indian, (1745-9).  
Ewing, Alexander. French, or Sixth Indian, (1754-60).  
Ewing, Joseph. French, or Sixth Indian, (1754-60).  
Mustard, James. French, or Sixth Indian, (1754-60).  
Phinney, Edmund. Spanish (1745-9) and French (1754-60).  
Phinney, John. King Philip's, or First Indian, (1675-8).  
Stanwood, Samuel. King Philip's First (1675-8), Second (1688-1699), and Queen Anne's, or Third Indian, (1703-13).  
Stanwood, Ebenezer. Lovewell's, or Fourth Indian, (1722-5).  
Stanwood, William. Spanish, or Fifth Indian, (1745-9).  
Wilson, Hugh. French, or Sixth Indian, (1754-60).  
Wilson, Robert. Spanish (1745-9) and French (1754-60).  
Wilson, Samuel. French, or Sixth Indian, (1754-60).  
Wilson, William. Spanish (1745-9) and French (1754-60).

### THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

- Alexander, William. Second Cumberland County (Mass.) Regiment and U. S. S. *Protector*.

- Brown, Solomon. Eighteenth (Mass.) Regiment.  
 Brown, Simeon. Fifteenth (Mass.) Regiment.  
 Dunning, Benjamin, Lieutenant. Regiment not known.  
 Ewing, John. Capt. James Curtis' company.  
 Ewing, Joseph. Capt. Nehemiah Curtis' company.  
 Mustard, James. First Lincoln County (Mass.) Regiment.  
 Phinney, Edmund. Thirty-first and Eighteenth (Mass.) regiments.  
 Wilson, William, Lieutenant. Regiment not known.

#### THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

- Alexander, Charles Melville. First California Battery.  
 Alexander, De Alva Stanwood. One hundred and twenty-eighth Ohio Vol. Inf.  
 Alexander, Ewing. First Minnesota Vol. Inf.  
 Alexander, Fred Winslow. Third Maine Battery.  
 Alexander, James Price. U. S. Navy.  
 Libby, Alva Augustus. First Maine Battalion.  
 Raymond, Edward C. One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois Vol. Inf.  
 Thompson, Henry. Twenty-seventh Maine Vol. Inf.

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#### *Graduates of Colleges*

- Alexander, De Alva Stanwood. Bowdoin, class of 1870.  
 Alexander, Frank West. Bowdoin, class of 1885.  
 Alexander, Joseph Melcher. Bowdoin, class of 1854.  
 Brown, Sarah Alice. Smith, class of 1881.  
 Libby, Joseph Harold. Harvard, class of 1898.  
 Melcher, William Palmer. Bowdoin, class of 1871.

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