

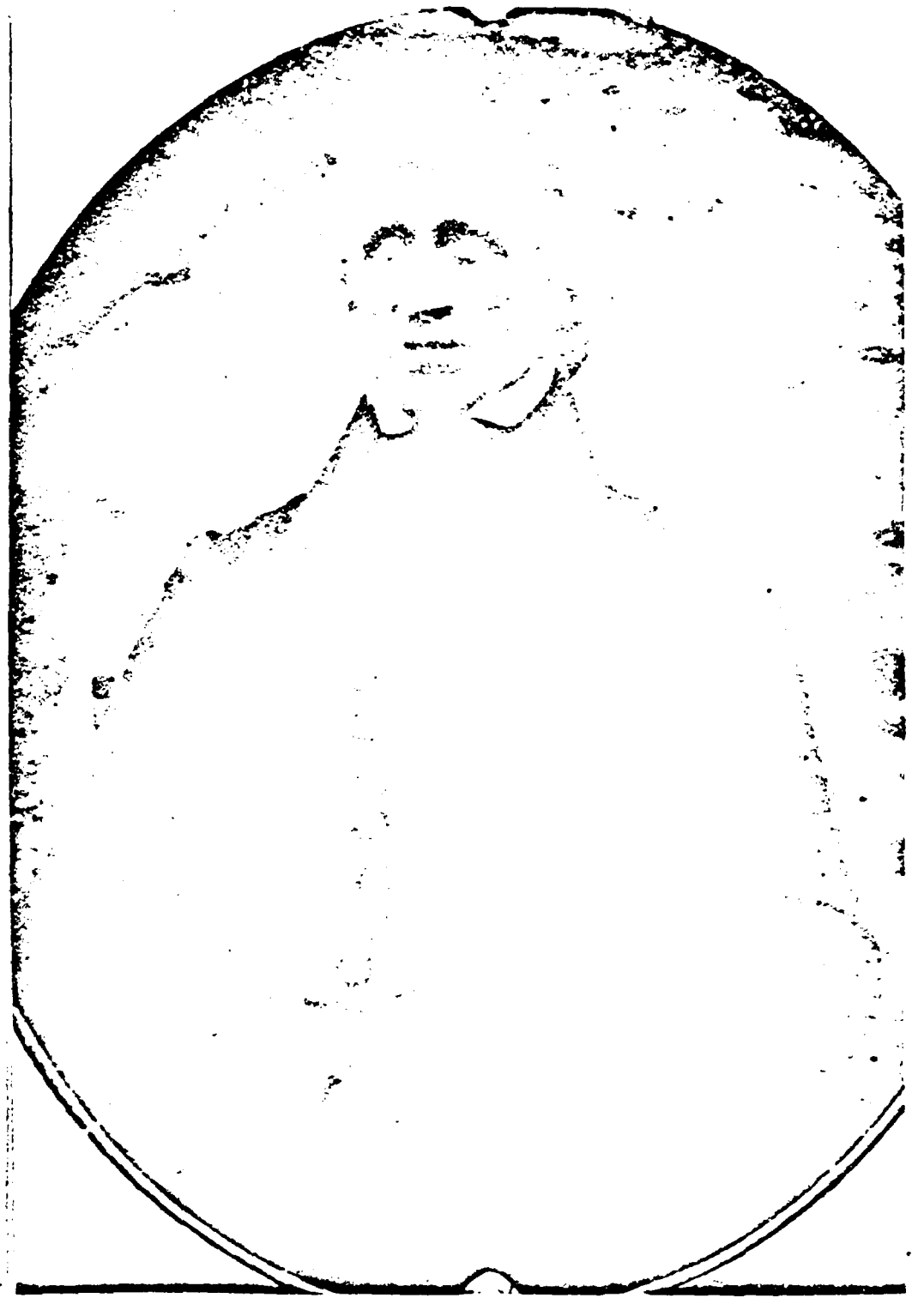
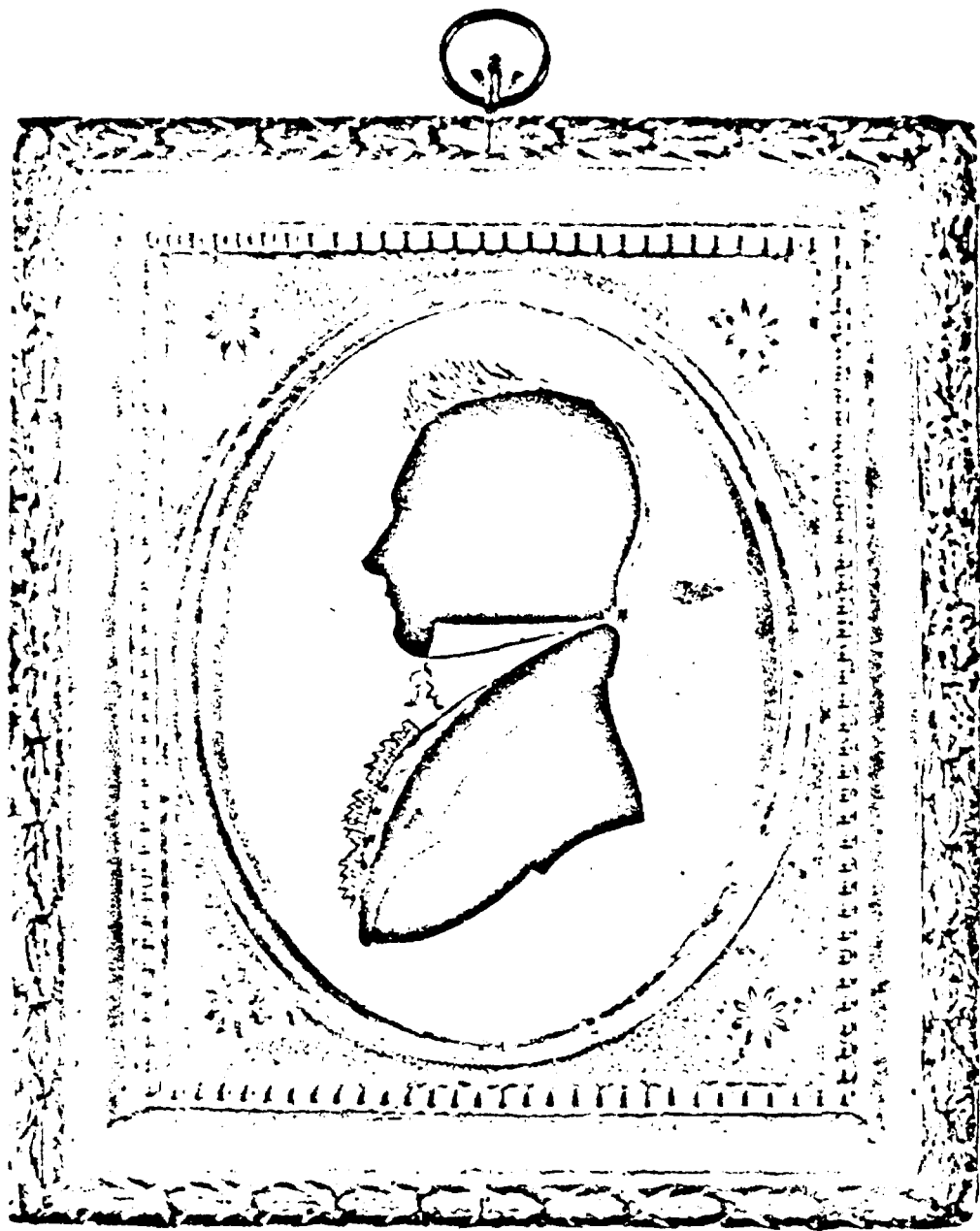
THE GENEALOGY OF THE
GOULD FAMILY

Containing a record of
one line of descendants of
FRANCIS GOOLE
of
Braintree and Chelmsford, Mass.

Compiled by
Mark Sumner Still, B.A., M.A.

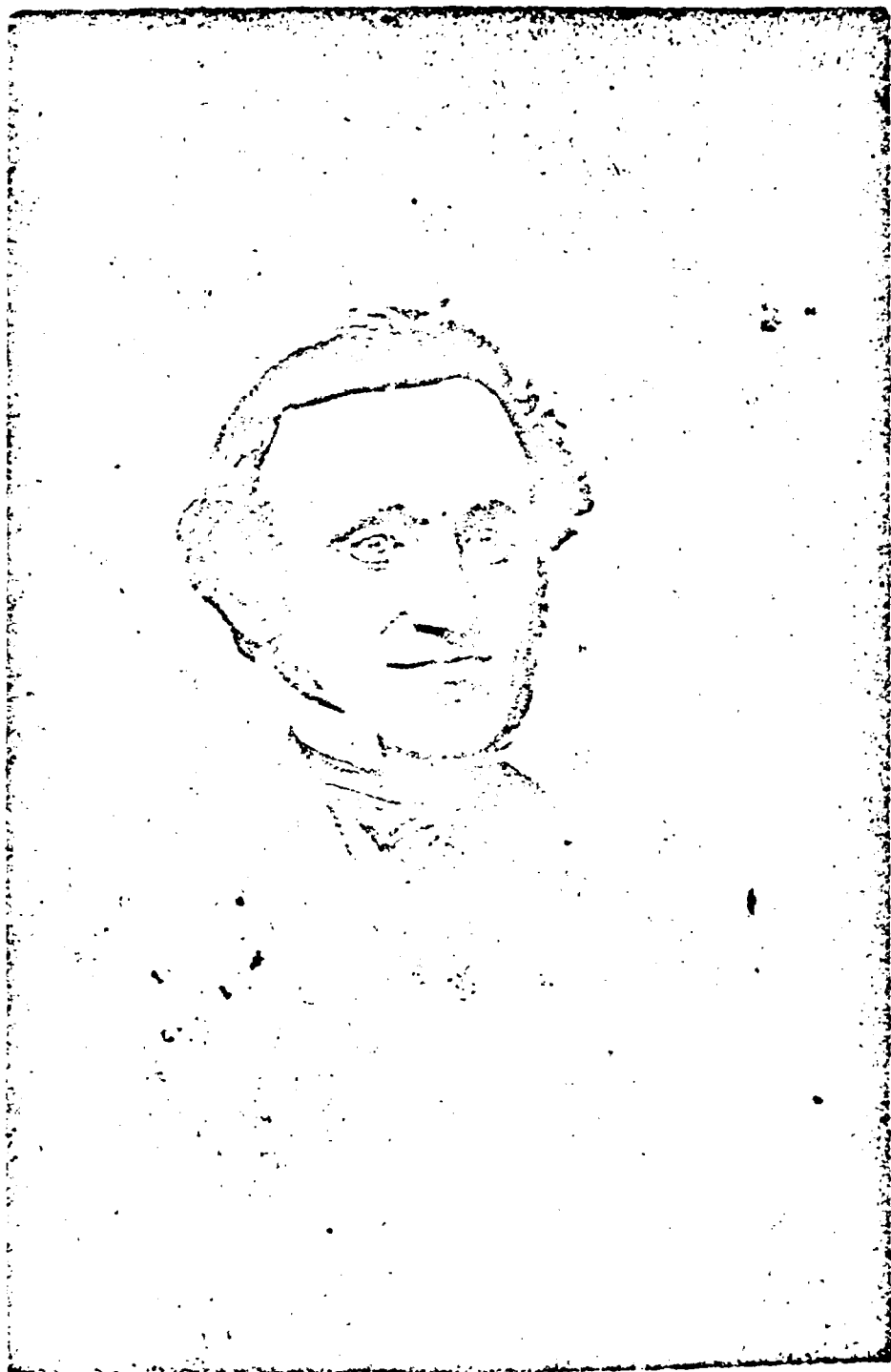
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FOUR GENERATIONS OF THE GOULD FAMILY



(80) Col. Silas Gould (1760-1842)

(104) Capt. John Gould (1779-1849)



(135) Dr. Sumner Gould, M.D. (1818-1865)



(167) Benjamin Flint Gould (1852-1932)

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THE GOULD GENEALOGY

FIRST GENERATION

(1) FRANCIS GOOLE, the immigrant ancestor of this branch of the Gould family, was born in England about 1622. Exactly where he came from in England or when he arrived on the shores of the New World is not known. The first mention of him is found in the records of the town of Boston where he is listed as being a watchman before the court in 1639. When next we find mention of him he was in Duxbury, Plymouth Colony. (In 1691 Plymouth Colony was united by royal charter to the Massachusetts Bay Colony.) and in 1643 he was listed among the inhabitants of Duxbury who were able to bear arms. Apparently he remained in the area of Duxbury and nearby Plymouth until the late 1640's for we find that on April 3, 1645, one John Eddy, aged eight years, was apprenticed to "Francis Gouider of Plymouth, yeoman." Since it is recorded that young Eddy learned the trade of a blacksmith from Goole, it seems evident that Francis practiced smithing as a trade.

By 1649 Goole had moved to Braintree, Norfolk County, Massachusetts, where he was living with his wife, ROSE. Unfortunately, no records have come to light which would indicate to us when they were married or what Rose's maiden name was. The first five children of Francis and Rose Goole were born in Braintree and they continued to reside there until late in 1659 or early in 1660 when they moved to what was then the frontier at Chelmsford, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. It was at Chelmsford that Francis and Rose made their home for the rest of their lives.

At the Chelmsford town meeting of October 7, 1673, the town made a contract with Joseph Barrett, son-in-law of Francis Goole, to build a house on Robins Hill, outside Chelmsford. When built the house consisted of one room, 16 feet by 18 feet, covered with a single thickness of boards, and had one window. The house was undoubtedly built to serve as a lookout post to warn the town of approaching hostile Indians, at that time a danger in the area. Francis Goole, or Goold, signed an agreement with the town selectmen stating that ". . . I have taken to hier the house and land that I now live in of the selectmen of the town For which house and land I Do covenatt with thm to pay yearly the sum of one peck of endian Corn For the towns use as wittnes my hand this last tuesday in Desember 1673. (Signed) Francis Goold, his mark."

Thus Francis and Rose Goole moved into the Robins Hill house, outside Chelmsford, with their children. Francis lived there until his death, March 27, 1676, while Rose remained in the house with her daughter and son-in-law, Hannah and Daniel Galusha, after they took it over from the town. Rose died about 1679 in Chelmsford.

In the records for this generation the name Gould is spelled variously as Goole, Goold, Goid, and Gould.

Francis and Rose Goole were the parents of thirteen children, the first six of whom were born at Braintree and the last seven at Chelmsford.

Children:

2. Abigail Goole, b. 18 Feb. 1649-50 at Braintree, Mass.; m. 19 Sept. 1665, Thomas Corey; d. 1719.
3. Mary Goole, b. 23 Dec. 1651 at Braintree; m. (1) 25 Dec. 1666, John Wadell, (2) 12 Jan. 1677-78, Peter Talbot; d. 18 Aug. 1687 in Chelmsford, Mass.
4. Martha Goole, b. 15 Oct. 1654 at Braintree; m. 17 Sept. 1672, Joseph Barrett; d. 15 May 1698.
5. Hannah Goole, b. 18 July 1655 at Braintree; m. 10 Oct. 1676, Daniel Galusha.
6. John Goole, b. 26 April 1657 at Braintree; d. 20 April 1660 at Chelmsford.
7. Samuel Goole, b. 6 Feb. 1659 at Braintree; m. 17 March 1684, Mehitable Barrett; d. 27 Oct. 1747, at Chelmsford.
8. John Goole, b. 21 Aug. 1660 at Chelmsford, Mass.; m. 2 July 1686, Elizabeth Cummings; d. 16 April 1689 at Dunstable, Mass.
9. Leah Goole (twin), b. 4 May 1663 at Chelmsford; m. 29 Aug. 1681, Jonathan Adams; d. 1718.
10. Rachel Goole (twin), b. 4 May 1663 at Chelmsford; d. 12 Feb. 1674 at Chelmsford.
11. Elizabeth Goole, b. 15 Jan. 1664-5 at Chelmsford.
12. Mercy Goole, b. 23 Feb. 1666-7 at Chelmsford; m. 16 June 1686, Noah Fisk.
13. Isaac Goole, b. 3 March 1669 at Chelmsford.
14. Thankful Goole, b. 30 Jan. 1671-2 at Chelmsford.

SECOND GENERATION

(2) ABIGAIL GOOLE was born at Braintree, Massachusetts, on February 18, 1649-50. She was the eldest daughter of Francis (1) and Rose Goole, his wife. On September 19, 1665 she was married to THOMAS COREY (d. 1706), a native of Devonshire, England. About 1658 he had come over from England to the Massachusetts Bay Colony and settled first at Charlestown and later at Chelmsford. He served as a soldier during King Philip's War, an outbreak in which the chief, King Philip, led an alliance of Indian tribes against the English settlers (1675). Abigail (Goole) Corey died in 1719.

Children:

15. John Corey, b. 26 Jan. 1666 at Chelmsford, Mass.; m. c.a. 1690, Elizabeth _____; d. 1747.
16. Thomas Corey, b. 28 June 1669 at Chelmsford.

17. Samuel Corey, b. 6 Feb. 1670 at Chelmsford.
18. Abigail Corey, b. 1672 (?) at Chelmsford.
19. Nathaniel Corey, b. 1 Dec. 1674 at Chelmsford;
d. 1674-5 at Chelmsford.
20. Elizabeth Corey, b. 21 Dec. 1683 at Chelmsford.
21. Anne Corey, b. 7 March 1686 at Chelmsford.

(3) MARY GOOLE, second daughter of Francis (1), was born in Braintree, Norfolk County, Mass., on Dec. 23, 1651. Her first marriage occurred on Dec. 25, 1666, at Chelmsford when she was married to JOHN WATTLES (or WADDELL). He was probably the son of Richard Wattles, or Wattels, and his wife Mary who were residents of Ipswich, Mass., as early as 1648. Mary and John made their home in Chelmsford, Mass., where the births of their four children are recorded.

Following John's death, Mary was married to PETER TALBOT of Dorchester, Mass., on Jan. 12, 1677. Peter Talbot had been born about 1655 near Blackburn, Lancashire, England. According to tradition, he was seized in England and forced to serve on a naval vessel. He succeeded in escaping at Plymouth and after three unsuccessful attempts to return to England, settled in Dorchester and served in King Philip's War. Following Mary's death in Chelmsford on August 18, 1687, he was remarried to Hannah (Clark) Frizell of Woburn on December 29, 1687. He was probably lost at sea in 1714 while returning to England.

Children of Mary Goole and John Wattles:

22. Mary Waddell, b. 1 Aug. 1668 in Chelmsford, Middlesex Co., Mass.; m. 29 Dec. 1685, John Parish of Groton.
23. Rose Waddell, b. 22 Aug. 1670 in Chelmsford.
24. William Waddell, b. 28 Dec. 1672 in Chelmsford;
m. 1697, Abigail Belcher; d. 10 Aug. 1737. Lieut. Constable of Lebanon, Conn., 1709.
25. John Waddell, b. 1674; d. 1742.

Children of Mary Goole and Peter Talbot:

26. Edward Talbot, b. 31 March 1679 in Dorchester, Mass.; killed in his childhood by Indians.
27. Dorothy Talbot, b. 20 Feb. 1680-1 in Dorchester;
m. James Cutting of Watertown.
28. Mary Talbot, b. 15 Jan. 1682-3 in Dorchester; d. young.
29. Peter Talbot, b. 1 Jan. 1684; lost at sea after 1709.
30. Elizabeth Talbot, b. 13 Jan. 1686-7 in Chelmsford,
Mass.; m. (1) 27 Nov. 1713, Eleazor Tupper; (2) 3 Aug. 1748,
Samuel Ranes.

(4) MARTHA GOOLE, daughter of Francis (1), was born on October 15, 1653, in Braintree, Massachusetts. On September 17, 1672, she married JOSEPH BARRETT of Chelmsford. He was a son of Thomas Barrett and his sister, Mehitable, married Martha's brother, Samuel. Joseph Barrett built the Robins Hill house which was occupied by the Goole family. Martha (Goole) Barrett died on May 15, 1698.

Children:

31. Rebeckah Barrett, b. 4 July 1673 at Chelmsford, Mass.
32. (~~daughter~~—probably named Martha) Barrett, b. 8 July 1678 at Chelmsford. (Martha, daughter of Joseph Barrett, d. 25 July 1678 at Chelmsford).
33. Margaret Barrett, b. 28 April 1683 at Chelmsford.
34. Josiah Barrett, b. 2 July 1683 at Chelmsford.
35. Joseph Barrett, b. 24 Feb. 1690 at Chelmsford; m. 24 Mar. 1714, Mary Taylor. Their son, Oliver Barrett (1726/7-1777), was a minuteman at the Battle of Lexington.

(5) HANNAH GOOLE, daughter of Francis (1.) was born on July 18, 1655 in Braintree, Massachusetts. She was married to DANIEL GALUSHA (1652-1706) on October 10, 1676. There seems to be some confusion regarding Daniel Galusha's origins. According to one tradition, he was the son of Jacob Galusha who was kidnapped in Wales and brought to America at the age of nine years and finally settled at Plymouth. Other authorities state he was born in Wales, Montreal, or Holland. At any rate, it is known that he served as a soldier in King Philip's War. Daniel and Hannah lived in Chelmsford until 1696 when they moved to the nearby town of Dunstable, living near Salmon brook. During Queen Anne's War the Galusha's house was one of the area's fortified garrisons and on July 3, 1706, it was attacked by Indians. Daniel Galusha, assisted by several of his sons, was able to hold them off for a time but finally had to surrender. When he informed the Indians the garrison was only defended by two men and a boy they began to fight with renewed vigor and killed or drove off the defenders and then burned the house to the ground. Galusha's daughter, Rachel, was slain in the fighting.

The date of the death of Daniel Galusha is not known. However, it is believed to have been about 1706 and is known to be prior to 1713. After the destruction of the home in Dunstable, the widow, Hannah, lived for a short time in Brookline and then in 1714 went to live with her son, Daniel, in Weston.

Children:

36. Hannah Galusha, b. 12 Sept. 1677 at Chelmsford, Mass.
37. Jacob Galusha, b. 24 June 1680 at Chelmsford.
38. Rachel Galusha, b. 14 Sept. 1683 at Chelmsford; d. 3 July 1703 at Dunstable, Mass.
39. Daniel Galusha, b. 31 March 1686-7 at Chelmsford; probably died young.
40. Daniel Galusha, b. 3 April 1688 at Chelmsford; m. 5 July 1710, Sarah Warren.
41. Nathaniel Galusha, b. 22 Dec. 1691 at Chelmsford; m. Anna _____.
42. Dinah Galusha, b. 14 Jan. 1695-6 at Chelmsford.
43. Richard Galusha, b. 4 Dec. 1696 at Chelmsford.

(7) SAMUEL (GOOLE) GOULD, second son of Francis (1), was born on February 6, 1659, in Braintree, Norfolk County, Massachusetts. While still in his infancy he moved with his parents to Chelmsford and it was here that he grew up. He was married at Chelmsford on March 17, 1684, to MEHITABLE BARRETT, daughter of Thomas Barrett (c.a. 1619-1668) and Frances (Woolderson) Barrett of Chelmsford. Mehitable was born on April 12, 1665, in Chelmsford. Samuel had moved from Chelmsford to nearby Dunstable, Mass., in 1680 and it was here that he and his wife made their first home. Samuel's name is found on the town records of Dunstable for about twenty years and on May 21, 1688, he was chosen "dog whipper" for the town meeting. At this time this office was virtually a necessity since the country around Dunstable was so infested with wild animals, as well as with Indians, that the settlers took both their dogs and guns to church with them.

During the 1690's Samuel and his family returned to Chelmsford to live. The town records reveal that in 1720 Samuel and Mehitable became the first persons to be maintained at the public expense in that place. The town gave them 8 shillings a week and provided a horse for them to ride to meeting. Samuel Gould died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years at Chelmsford on October 27, 1747. His wife had preceded him in death, having died on October 3, 1733, at Chelmsford.

Children:

44. Margaret Gould, b. 26 May 1687 at Dunstable, Middlesex Co., Mass.; m. 30 March 1790-10, John Chamberlain, Jr.
45. Anna Gould, b. 12 September 1689 at Chelmsford, Middlesex Co., Mass.
46. Samuel Gould, b. 10 Nov. 1691 at Chelmsford; d. 6 May 1704 at Chelmsford.
47. John Gould, b. 24 Jan. 1693 at Chelmsford.
48. Samuel Gould, b. 9 April 1694 in Chelmsford; m. 28 July 1720, Mary Batchelder; d. 13 Jan. 1769 at Tyngsborough, Mass.
49. Jemina Gould, b. 30 June 1696 at Chelmsford, Middlesex Co., Mass.
50. Moses Gould (twin), b. 6 March 1699 at Chelmsford; probably died young.
51. Isaac Gould (twin), b. 6 March 1699 at Chelmsford; probably died young.

It is believed that there may have been another son, Joseph Gould (52), born about 1697.

(8) JOHN GOULD, third son of Francis (1), was born in Chelmsford, Mass., on Aug. 21, 1660. He came to Dunstable in 1680 with his brother, Samuel. On July 2, 1686, he was married to ELIZABETH CUMMINGS. He did not long survive this marriage, dying on April 16, 1689, at Dunstable.

One child:

53. Elizabeth Gould, b. 8 May 1687 at Dunstable, Mass.

(9) LEAH GOOLE, fifth daughter of Francis (1) was born on May 4, 1663, at Chelmsford, Mass. She had a twin sister, Rachel, who did not survive childhood. She was married to JONATHAN ADAMS, a son of Lt. Thomas Adams (1612-1690) of Chelmsford and Mary, his wife, on August 29, 1681. He was a grandson of Henry Adams of Braintree, the immigrant, who was the progenitor of President John Adams and President John Quincy Adams. Jonathan was born at Concord, Massachusetts, on January 6, 1646, and spent his life as a farmer in or near Littleton. He died on November 25, 1712, in Chelmsford, and his wife, Leah, died in 1718.

Children:

54. Edith Adams, b. 1 Dec. 1683 at Chelmsford, Mass.; m. Jacob Powers.
55. Mary Adams, m. 13 May 1707, William Haggett of Andover; d. 1718.
56. Margaret Adams, b. 24 June 1688 at Chelmsford; d. young.
57. Lydia Adams, b. 2 April 1691 at Chelmsford; m. 6 August 1713, Thomas Robbins.
58. Abigail Adams, b. 9 Nov. 1693 at Chelmsford; m. John Learned.
59. Jonathan Adams, b. 21 (or 28) March 1695-6 at Chelmsford.
60. David Adams, b. 29 March 1699 at Chelmsford; m. 27 Aug. 1723, Dorcas Paine; d. 3 March 1745-6 at Canterbury, Conn.
61. Elizabeth Adams.
62. Edward Adams.
63. Rachel Adams.

THIRD GENERATION

(44) MARGARET GOULD, daughter of Samuel (7) was born in Dunstable, Mass., on May 26, 1687. In Concord on March 13, 1709-10 she was married to JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, JR. (1684 or 85-1722 or 23) of Billerica, Mass. He was a son of John Chamberlain (c.a. 1650-1712) and his wife, Deborah (Jaco?) and was probably a grandson of William Chamberlain, one of the earliest settlers of Billerica. After their marriage, Margaret and John made their home in Billerica where the births of their seven children are recorded.

Children:

64. Josiah Chamberlain, b. 27 Aug. 1710 in Billerica, Mass.; d. 6 Sept. 1710 in Billerica.
65. John Chamberlain, b. 26 May 1711 in Billerica; d. 26 May 1711 in Billerica.
66. Anna Chamberlain, b. 3 April 1712 in Billerica; m. 27 March 1735, John Willibie.
67. John Chamberlain, b. 28 March 1714 in Billerica; m. 18 May 1758, Frances Clark; d. about 1760 (?).

68. Deborah Chamberlain, b. 9 Aug. 1716 in Billerica.
69. Samuel Chamberlain, b. 22 April 1719 in Billerica; dismissed by the Church to Union, Conn., 1748.
70. Mehitable Chamberlain, b. 12 Nov. 1721 in Billerica.

(48) (CAPT.) SAMUEL GOULD, son of Samuel (7) was born in Chelmsford, Mass., on April 9, 1694. After settling in Dunstable, he married in Wenham on July 28, 1720, MARY BATCHELDER, daughter of Joseph Batchelder and Sarah (abt. 1664-26 Dec. 1740), his wife. Mary had been born on April 10, 1692. She was a great-grand daughter of the Hon. Joseph Batchellor who came to America from Canterbury, Kent, England in 1636 along with his wife, Elizabeth, three servants, two brothers, and one child. He settled first at Salem and later at Wenham where he was made a freeman in 1637 and deputy to the General Court in 1644, being the first representative to that body from Wenham. His son, John Batchellor (bp. 1638, d. 1729), was Mary's grandfather. John was one of the jury that tried the famous witchcraft cases in Salem. Along with other members of the jury, he signed a statement in 1692 asking forgiveness for the error of their judgment. He was married twice and his first wife, Mary Dennis, was the grandmother of Mary (Batchelder) Gould.

Captain Samuel Gould, as he was styled in the town records, bought from Col. Jonathan Tyng, one hundred acres of land. This farm, with its later additions, was partly in Hudson, N.H., and Pelham but was mainly in that part of Dunstable now known as Tyngsborough. It was here that they spent the rest of their lives. Mary (Batchelder) Gould died in Dunstable on Nov. 26, 1761, and was followed in death by her husband on January 13, 1769. They were both buried in the family graveyard in Tyngsborough, where their stones were visible for many years and perhaps still may be seen.

Children:

71. Joseph Gould, b. 19 Aug. 1720 (19 Aug. 1721) in Dunstable, Mass.; m. 19 June 1746, Mary Piper; d. 1776 in Hudson, N.H.
72. Samuel Gould, b. 1 Jan. 1723 (1 Jan. 1724) in Dunstable; m. 10 Jan. 1751, Elizabeth Marble; d. 2 April 1769, Tyngsborough, Mass.
73. Mary Gould, b. 24 Jan. 1727 (24 Aug. 1727) in Dunstable; m. 27 June 1775, Solomon Pollard.
74. Mark Gould, b. 17 March 1729 (17 March 1730) in Dunstable; m. Abigail Wyman; d. 23 Oct. 1819 at Tyngsborough, Mass.
75. Silas Gould, b. 16 Sept. 1733 in Dunstable; d. 9 Jan. 1756. He served as a soldier during the French and Indian War.

(Note: The first group of birthdates for the children of Capt. Samuel Gould are taken from The Vital Records of Dunstable, 1913, while the second group, each of which is enclosed in parenthesis, is taken from the manuscript genealogy of the Goulds written in 1849-50 by John F.W. Gould.)

FOURTH GENERATION

(71) JOSEPH GOULD, son of Capt. Samuel (48) and Mary (Batchelder) Gould, was born on August 19, 1720-1 in Dunstable, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. He was married on June 19, 1746, to MARY PIPER of Concord. In 1744 he was living in Nottingham, New Hampshire, and in 1746 he was on the tax list of Nottingham West, N.H. He moved to Hudson, N.H. in 1748 where he made his home in the south part of town on what was once the Bowman Road. Joseph Gould died in 1776. I have been unable to find records of any children born to Joseph and Mary, his wife. The 1790 U.S. Census for New Hampshire lists a Joseph Gould and a Jonathan Gould as living in Nottingham West. Perhaps they were sons of Joseph and Mary (Piper) Gould.

(72) SAMUEL GOULD, JR., son of Capt. Samuel (48) was born on January 1, 1723-4 in Dunstable, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm there. He somehow became acquainted with ELIZABETH MARBLE, from the town of Andover in neighboring Essex County, and they were married in Andover on January 10, 1751. Elizabeth, who was the daughter of Noah Marble and his wife Mary (Ingalls) Marble, was born on August 10, 1723, in Andover, a town where her grandfather, Samuel Marble, had settled in the early 1670's. It will be noted that several of the common given names in the Marble family, such as Noah, Jerusha, and Cyrus, were carried on in the Gould family for several generations. A chart showing Elizabeth (Marble) Gould's ancestry may be found in the appendix.

Unfortunately, Samuel Gould, Jr., did not enjoy the same longevity as several of his progenitors. He was only about forty-five years old when he died on April 2, 1769, in Tyngsborough and was buried in the family burial ground near his father, whose grave had not yet settled, having been dug less than three months before.

Children:

76. Elizabeth Gould, b. 25 March 1752 in Dunstable, Mass.; d. 26 Jan. 1832 in Farmington, Maine.

77. Samuel Gould, b. 8 Jan. 1754 in Dunstable; m. (intention of marriage--17 Nov. 1781), Mrs. Lydia Barron; d. 7 March 1822 in Lisbon, Grafton Co., N.H.

78. Jesse Gould, b. 17 Feb. 1756 in Dunstable; m. 1790, Mary Starling; d. 1840 in Indiana.

79. Noah Marble Gould, b. 2 Feb. 1758 in Dunstable; m. (intention of marriage--16 Aug. 1783), Mary B. Webb; d. Sept. 1830 in Wilton, Maine.

80. Silas Gould, b. 11 March 1760 in Dunstable; m. (intention of marriage--17 June 1779), Thankful Ditson; d. 5 July 1842 in Wilton, Maine.

81. William Gould, b. 26 Feb. 1762 in Dunstable; m. 1785, Elizabeth Coburn; d. 29 Sept. 1831 in Farmington, Maine.
82. Isaac Gould, b. 7 March 1764 in Dunstable.
83. Daniel Gould, b. 27 April 1766 in Dunstable; m. 25 Nov. 1790, Dorothy Willard; d. about 1845 in New Sharon, Maine.
84. Hannah Gould, b. 4 June 1768 in Dunstable.

(74) MARK GOULD, son of Capt. Samuel (48) was born on March 17, 1729-30 in Dunstable, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. He saw service during the French and Indian War (1755-1763) as his name is found, with that of his brother Silas, among a list of soldiers who were in the expedition against the French stronghold of Louisbourg on Cape Breton Island in 1755. He was married to ABIGAIL WYMAN. His name is shown on a tax list of Hudson, N.H., in 1793 but evidently he made his home in Tyngsborough as that is where his wife, Abigail, died on November 20, 1801, at the age of sixty-eight years. Mark Gould survived her by almost eighteen years, dying in Tyngsborough on October 23, 1819 at the age of ninety, according to the town records. I have been unable to definitely determine the names of his children but I believe that the following were his sons:

85. David Gould, b. abt. 1765; m. (intention of marriage-- 3 April 1807), Althea Woods; d. 2 March 1826 at Tyngsborough, Mass.
86. Mark Gould, b. abt. 1767; d. 10 Dec. 1828 in Tyngsborough, Mass.

FIFTH GENERATION

(77) SAMUEL GOULD, JR., eldest son of Samuel, Jr., (72) was born in Dunstable, Mass., on January 8, 1754. During the American Revolution he served as a private in Capt. Wright's company of Col. Brooks' Massachusetts regiment. His intention of marriage to LYDIA BARRON was recorded in Dracut on Nov. 17, 1781, and they were undoubtedly married soon afterwards. They lived for a time in Dunstable and then moved to Lisbon, Grafton Co., N.H. where he died on March 7, 1822.

Children:

87. Samuel Gould, b. 5 June 1783 in Dunstable, Mass.; m. 1811, Hannah Young.
88. Lydia Gould, b. 26 March 1785 in Dunstable.

(78) JESSE GOULD, second son of Samuel, Jr. (72) was born in Dunstable, Mass., on Feb. 17, 1756. During the American Revolution he served as a private in Capt. Ebenezer Bancroft's company of the regiment commanded by Col. Ebenezer Bridge. Following the Revolution in 1782 he moved with his younger brother William, to Farmington, Franklin County, Maine. At

this time many people from the Dunstable area were settling the district around Farmington, then known as the Sandy River Country, after the river which flowed through the county.

Jesse Gould settled on the west side in a lot near the Sandy River where he developed his farm. In 1790 he married MARY STARLING. They made their home on his farm until 1837 when Jesse sold his farm and with his wife and son, James, removed to the state of Ohio. Jesse did not long survive this move for he died in 1840 in Indiana.

Children:

89. Mary Gould, b. 5 Feb. 1792 in Farmington, Franklin Co., Maine; d. 25 Sept. 1812.

90. Jesse Gould, b. 10 March 1794 in Farmington; d. 25 Sept. 1804.

91. Rachel Gould, b. 11 Jan. 1796 in Farmington; d. 16 April 1799.

92. James Gould, b. 24 Jan. 1798 in Farmington; m. 3 Dec. 1818, Nancy Billings.

93. Amelia Gould, b. 3 Jan. 1800 in Farmington; m. not married.

94. Rachel Starling Gould, b. 23 April 1802 in Farmington; d. 20 Sept. 1804.

95. Cyrena Gould, b. 19 April 1804 in Farmington; m. March 1824, Joseph Eames.

96. Cordelia Gould, m. July 1832, Augustus Dwinell.

(79) NOAH MARBLE GOULD, third son of Samuel, Jr. (72) was born on Feb. 2, 1758, in Dunstable, Massachusetts. He saw service during the Revolutionary War, after which he married MARY B. WEBB. Their intention of marriage was recorded in Dunstable on August 16, 1783. He moved to the Sandy River Country in Maine, but evidently not as early as his brothers because the baptisms of his children are recorded in Tyngsborough. At any rate, he died in Wilton, Franklin Co., Maine in September, 1830.

Children:

97. Mary Gould, bp. 3 July 1791 in Tyngsborough, Mass.; m. 20 Oct. 1826, Eleazer Frederick.

98. Noah Gould, bp. 3 July 1791 in Tyngsborough.

99. Nancy Gould, bp. 3 March 1793 in Tyngsborough.

100. Nathaniel Webb Gould, bp. 19 April 1795 in Tyngsborough.

101. Royal Gould, bp. 10 Sept. 1797 in Tyngsborough.

102. Rebecca Gould, bp. 22 Oct. 1799 in Tyngsborough.

(80) (COL.) SILAS GOULD, fourth son of Samuel, Jr., (72) was born in Dunstable, Mass., on March 11, 1760. He was only fifteen years old when the American Revolution began, but this did not stop him from enlisting when the first call for volunteers went out. He enlisted in April, 1775, as a private in Capt. Ebenezer Bancroft's company of Col. Ebenezer Bridge's

regiment of the Massachusetts line for eight month's duty. As Silas marched off to Cambridge to participate in the siege of Boston he could not have realized that he was to spend the next four or five years of his life in the military service, both on land and sea, and participate in six major battles.

During the seige of Boston Silas saw action in the Battle of Bunker Hill (June 17, 1775) and at the expiration of his term of service he enlisted as a corporal with Capt. Samuel Brown in Col. John Durkee's regiment of the Continental Army. He continued to serve at Cambridge until Boston was evacuated (March 17, 1776) when his regiment was ordered south to aid in the defense of New York City. During this campaign he participated in the Battle of Long Island (Aug. 27, 1776) and after the Continental forces were disastrously defeated, largely because of faulty intelligence, he retreated with the rest of the army across the Hudson River into New Jersey. This was one of the real low points in the war for the Americans because Washington's forces dwindled alarmingly due to desertions and expiration of enlistments, while the British forces under Howe pursued them across New Jersey. Silas continued to serve and was present at the Battle of Trenton, N.J., (Dec. 26, 1776) during which Washington, when it looked as if all hope was gone, took his men in small boats across the Delaware River to capture almost a thousand surprised Hessians. The British immediately dispatched Lord Cornwallis with a large force to crush Washington. The Americans evaded the main British force and managed to defeat a detachment at the Battle of Princeton, N.J., (Jan. 3, 1777) where Silas again saw action. After this term of duty Silas re-enlisted, this time as a private in Capt. John Minot's company, Col. Josiah Whitney's regiment. During the campaign of 1777 Silas fought at the Battle of Bennington, Vermont, (Aug. 16, 1777) in which the Americans practically destroyed a motley detachment of British, Indian, Tory, and German troops which had been sent to capture American supplies stored at Bennington. During most of the rest of the war Silas continued to see service, both on land and on sea. On one occasion while serving on an American privateer, he was taken prisoner by a British man-of-war and confined on a guard ship lying at anchor in New York harbor for six weeks.

An intention of marriage between Silas Gould and THANKFUL DITSON was recorded in Dunstable on June 17, 1779, and they were undoubtedly married soon afterwards. Thankful Ditson, who was born in Dunstable on Nov. 26, 1760, was in all likelihood the daughter of John Ditson and Thankful Butterfield, who were married in Dunstable on October 8, 1759, although no proof of this has been found. However, other than John and Thankful, no other Ditsons are listed in the town's vital records. According to family records, Thankful had two brothers and two sisters. Of the brothers, John Ditson married

Martha Mooar and settled in Wilton, Maine, while Benjamin Ditson settled in Starks, Maine, where he died. One of her sisters, Elizabeth Ditson, married Nathaniel Ingalls, and the other, Rebecca, married Titus Johannel and was living in the town of Palmyra, Maine, in 1849.

In the spring of 1786 Silas Gould brought his wife and three young children to the Sandy River Country of Maine, as the area around Farmington was then called. The Goulds came by water to Hallowell, Maine, and then went on foot to Farmington, carrying all their effects on one sled. At the time they arrive in Farmington there were only three or four settlers in the town and the place was generally a wilderness. Silas Gould took up a farm on a portion of back lot #7 west side and proceeded to burn and clear off the land and erect a log house for his family to live in. During this early period they suffered many hardships. Often during the winter it was virtually impossible to reach the nearest grist mill, which was over twenty-five miles away, so that the family had to live on bread made from meal procured by pounding corn on a stone. During the ten years that the Goulds occupied this farm they managed to clear off and plant in crops and grass on a large part of it, as well as build a frame barn and possibly a frame house.

During the spring of 1796 Silas Gould was induced to move to the nearby settlement of Wilton (then known as Tyngtown) because he was offered possession of a lot of land merely for clearing it and building and living on it for a certain number of years. Thus he moved to the farm in Wilton, which was to be his home for the rest of his life (although he had originally intended to move back to Farmington after a few years). So Silas began clearing land all over again. For a number of years he continued working his first piece of land in Farmington, in addition to that in Wilton, but eventually he sold it. He also served as a colonel in the local militia during the early days.

Because of a hernia, rheumatism, and a bad back, Silas was unable to work after April, 1821, and applied for a pension, on the basis of his revolutionary war services, which he received. Probate records for the year 1826, on file in the Probate Court of Kennebec County, reveal that a guardian was appointed to oversee the administration of Silas' pension. In his later years Silas was described by one of his grandsons as ". . . a sociable, jovial, athletic man, rather below medium size."

Thankful (Ditson) Gould died in Wilton, Maine, on March 10, 1834, and Silas Gould died in the same place on July 5, 1842. Both he and his wife were buried in the Brown Neighborhood Cemetery in Wilton where their gravestone may still be seen. In addition, the small brick house built in Farmington by Col. Silas Gould is still standing.

Children:

104. John Gould, b. 31 Dec. 1779 in Dunstable, Mass.; m. 28 March 1805, Alice Taylor Woods; d. 21 Sept. 1849, Wilton, Maine.

105. Silas Gould, b. 28 Nov. 1781 in Dunstable, Mass.; m. Eunice Sawyer; d. 14 Dec. 1861.

106. Elizabeth Gould, b. 7 June 1784 in Nottingham, N.H.; m. 1 April 1802, Joseph Perham; d. 19 June 1861.

107. Benjamin Gould, b. 8 July 1786 in Farmington, Maine; m. March 1810, Hannah Powers; d. 7 Oct. 1861.

108. Thankful Gould, b. 21 Feb. 1789 in Farmington, Maine; m. Hosmer Powers; d. 1 June 1855 in Wilton, Maine.

109. Joseph Gould, b. 13 May 1791 in Farmington, Maine; d. 11 March 1810 in Wilton, Maine.

110. Josiah Gould, b. 22 May 1793 in Farmington, Maine; m. Silence Morse; d. 1821 in White Plains, New York.

111. Sally Gould, b. 14 Oct. 1795 in Farmington, Maine; m. 1819, Jeremiah Fletcher; d. 14 June 1840 in Wilton, Maine.

112. Hannah Gould, b. 17 June 1798 in Wilton, Maine; m. (not married); d. 13 June 1816 in Wilton, Maine.

113. Rhoda Gould, b. 27 Feb. 1801 in Wilton, Maine; d. 7 Aug. 1803 in Wilton, Maine.

114. Jerusha Marble Gould, b. 31 March 1803 in Wilton, Maine; m. Josiah Bakon; d. 29 Oct. 1864.

115. Rhoda Gould, b. 25 March 1806 in Wilton, Maine; m. Jesse Huse; d. 24 Nov. 1845 in Lowell, Mass.

116. Agnes Gordon Gould, b. 26 May 1809 in Wilton, Maine; m. Robert Welsh; d. 28 May 1874.

(81) (GEN.) WILLIAM GOULD, fifth son of Samuel, Jr. (72) was born at Dunstable, Mass., on February 26, 1762, and came to Farmington, Franklin County, Maine, in 1782 with his older brother, Jesse Gould. He settled on river lot no. 11, west side, where he very soon set out an apple orchard of twelve acres, and was thus among the very first in the town to raise apples for market. When the local militia was organized he was appointed adjutant and later commanded the brigade, with a commission as brigadier general. In 1812 when the militia was called up and ordered to Bath, Gen. Gould with the drafted men from his brigade, responded to the call.

In 1810 Gen. Gould served as a selectman and in 1822 he was elected to represent Farmington in the state legislature. At that time there was a custom in the town that the representative-elect place a barrel of New England rum on the town Common and invite all of the Farmington townspeople to share it. Gen. Gould refused to comply with this custom and a large portion of the electorate held an indignation meeting at the school house, charging Gen. Gould with "unparalleled meanness." Shortly after this the town treasurer received a note from the General stating that he had determined the cost of a barrel of New England rum to be \$12 and was enclosing that amount, to be used for the benefit of the common schools. In the following year (1823) Gen. Gould was a candidate for governor of Maine but he lost the election.

In 1785 Gen. William Gould married ELIZABETH COBURN (4 Nov. 1766-26 Aug. 1831). He died in Farmington on Sept. 29, 1831.

Children:

117. Betsey Gould, b. 9 Dec. 1785 in Farmington, Maine; m. March 1806, David Dwinell.
118. Abi Gould, b. 7 Nov. 1787 in Farmington; m. 28 Feb. 1805, Jeffrey B. Brown.
119. Mary Gould, b. 15 Aug. 1789 in Farmington; d. 1 March 1793.
Hannah Gould, b. April 1793 in Farmington.
120. William Gould, b. 3 Jan. 1796 in Farmington; m. 8 Sept. 1819, Betsey H. Whitney; d. 13 Sept. 1876 in Wilton, Maine.
121. Manley Gould (triplet), b. 2 June 1798 in Farmington; d. 17 April 1799.
122. Thirza Gould (triplet), b. 2 June 1798 in Farmington; d. 20 Oct. 1798.
123. Louisa Gould (triplet), b. 2 June 1798 in Farmington; d. 8 Aug. 1798.

(83) DANIEL GOULD, seventh son of Samuel, Jr. (72) was born on April 27, 1766 in Dunstable, Massachusetts. On November 25, 1790, he married DOROTHY WILLARD in Tyngsborough, Mass. He died in New Sharon, Maine, about 1845.

Children:

124. Oliver Gould, b. 3 June 1791 in Tyngsborough, Mass.
125. Elizabeth Gould, b. 1 Sept. 1792 in Tyngsborough.
126. Hannah Gould, bp. 12 Oct. 1794 in Tyngsborough.
127. Daniel Gould, bp. 7 Feb. 1797 in Tyngsborough.

SIXTH GENERATION

(104) (CAPT.) JOHN GOULD, eldest son of Col. Silas (80), was born on December 31, 1779, in Dunstable, Massachusetts. He often told his children how he was born on the last day of the year, last day of the month, last day of the week, and the last hour of the day. This biography of Capt. John Gould is based on the extensive biography of him written by his son, John F.W. Gould, contained in the manuscript genealogy of the Gould family.

When he was six years old (in 1786) Capt. John Gould moved with his family from Dunstable, where the family had resided for over 100 years, to what was to become the township of Farmington, Maine, but was then known as Sandy River Country. Silas Gould soon settled on a lot of wild land and, while he and his family lived for about a year with another family in the neighborhood, began with the assistance of his young son to clear the land, fall the trees, and build

a log house. In about a year they were able to move onto the farm. After ten years on this farm the family moved to nearby Wilton, as has been previously discussed. Thus by the time John was twenty-one years old he had helped in clearing two lots of land.

Since the area around Farmington and Wilton was newly-settled, there were few schools. As a result, John acquired a somewhat limited education, just learning to read, write, and "cipher."

When John turned twenty-one he began to work for other farmers in the neighborhood, as well as help his father. He soon purchased from his father, for about \$100, a lot which he commenced to clear off with the thought of farming. It was not long before he had erected a small frame house and a barn on the property. About this same time he became acquainted with ALICE TAYLOR WOODS and after a courtship of about two years they were married at her father's home on March 28, 1805.

Alice Taylor Woods (born on August 30, 1786, in Groton, Middlesex Co., Mass.) was the daughter of (Deacon) John French Woods (1756-1818) and his wife, the former Mrs. Mary (Butterfield) Parker (1748-1844). John F. Woods was a direct descendant of Samuel Woods, the immigrant ancestor of the Woods family, who was an original proprietor of Groton, Mass., having settled there in 1662. John F. Woods served in the American Revolution. In the spring of 1788 his removal from Groton to Farmington took place. The trip, covering a period of twenty-three days, was made with ox teams. Evidently sleds were used because it is stated that during the first part of the journey they were detained by a lack of snow while during the last part the unusual depth of the snow made for slow traveling. In Farmington, John F. Woods took up farming and was also one of the original members of the Free Will Baptist Church, at one time being a ruling elder. In addition he served as selectman in 1804-1806 and 1812-1813. (See chart entitled "Woods Genealogy" in appendix.)

John Gould and his new wife made their home on his farm in Wilton. They lived on this place from the time of their marriage until May, 1818, and their six eldest children were born there. This was probably the happiest period in their lives, according to J.F.W. Gould. At this time John was made a captain in the local militia. During the second war with Great Britain in 1814 when part of Maine's militia was called up he commanded a company stationed at Hallowell for fourteen days and forty days at Bath.

In 1818 John Gould swapped his farm in Wilton, which was then worth about \$1200, with his brother, Silas Gould, Jr., for the farm that his father began clearing in Farmington in

1786. During the year 1821 he served as moderator of the town. John might have prospered here except for the fact that he unfortunately became bondsman for a large amount for his brother, Benjamin Gould, and John Tufts, traders, of Wilton. About the year 1820 they failed in business, and as a result John lost his farm and became involved to an extent in their debts in Boston. He was never able to pay these debts off entirely, but settled up some years later by paying a small percentage. Thus in 1828 John Gould lost his farm and moved with his family to Farmington Hill village where he acted first as deputy sheriff and later as tax collector and constable of Farmington as well as sometimes taking over the responsibilities of highway surveyor, school agent, parish collector, and sexton. For several seasons he butchered and supplied the local people with meat. Being fond of vocal music, he taught singing school several evenings a week during the winters. In order to earn enough money to provide food and clothes for his large family, he rented some land which he cultivated.

The great tragedy of John Gould's life occurred in February, 1834. In that month, while serving as tax collector in Farmington, he somehow lost the large pocket book in which he carried the tax bills as well as the taxes he had collected. A search was made everywhere that he had been, but it could not be found and the family believed that some dishonest person had found it and used the money for his own purposes. As near as John could figure, something like \$900 had been lost. Not having sufficient property to make good this amount to the town, John was arrested and imprisoned as a defaulter upon the instigation of those who were bondsmen on his collector's bond. John was imprisoned in Augusta for six weeks before a settlement could be reached. The arrangement finally worked out was that two of the bondsmen, John F. Woods, Jr., and Nathaniel Woods, would pay the town \$200 each while John's eldest son, John F.W. Gould, agreed to pay \$600 over a period of 24 months and take over John's property, valued at \$300, to help cover his expenditure.

Following his release, John Gould moved with his wife and those children still living at home, to Farmington Falls, a village about 5 miles south of Farmington on the Sandy River, where he lived for about two years while cultivating a small piece of land, working on the neighborhood farms, and working a little at carpentry. While he never fully learned the carpenter's trade, John did become fairly proficient as a joiner, that is, finishing the trim on houses. In the spring of 1836 the Goulds moved back to Wilton where John rented a house and garden and continued working as a laborer. In the fall of that same year he was able to build a house on a piece of land his son, J.F.W. Gould, had bought, and moved in before winter set in. He cultivated the land surrounding the house until April, 1840, when his son sold the property.

From then until his death, John and his wife lived in rented houses at Wilton. John did carpentry work and taught singing school and was thus able to make a fairly comfortable living for himself and his wife without much aid from their children.

Of Capt. John Gould's death and last days his son writes: "He was taken sick with the Dysentary about Aug. 28, 1849 . . . of which disease he died on Sept. 21st (1849) and was buried Sept. 23 and Rev. Mr. Isaac Rogers of Farmington preached his funeral sermon. He was sick three weeks, during which he suffered much. . . . During his last sickness he called his family and children around his bed (Sept. 11th) and related his religious experience . . . He also gave his parting council and advice . . . He was a Congregationalist in Sentiment as were both of his parents. He thought he experienced religion when about 22 years of age but as he did not make public proffession (sic) believed without the enjoyment of Religion till a few years before his death and he never joined any Church. During his last sickness he had faith and confidence to rely upon the Saviour for Eternal Salvation."

After the death of Capt. Gould his widow, Alice (Woods) Gould lived with various of her children until her death on October 25, 1859, at the home of her son-in-law and nephew, Cyrus Gould Morrill, in Wilton, Maine.

Children:

128. John French Woods Gould, b. 30 Jan. 1806 at Wilton, Maine; m. 9 April 1835, Adeline Blake; d. 5 March 1878.

129. Cyrus Marble Gould, b. 6 Jan. 1808 at Wilton; d. 20 Feb. 1808 at Wilton.

130. Lucinda Morrill Gould, b. 5 Sept. 1809 at Wilton; m. 16 June 1831, Cyrus Gould Morrill, d. 19 Sept. 1860 at Wilton.

132. Mark Gould, b. 2 Dec. 1811 at Wilton; m. (1) 5 July 1847, Electa M. Radley, (2) 27 Jan. 1852, Abigail Abbott Carter; d. 7 Aug. 1896 at Worcester, Mass.

133. Jotham Sewall Gould, b. 31 March 1814 at Wilton; m. 11 Oct. 1846, Lucy Jane Safford; d. 24 Nov. 1895 at Farmington, Maine.

134. David Gould, b. 13 May 1816 at Wilton; m. 1 July 1841, Maria Fairchild; d. 17 May 1881.

135. Sumner Gould, b. 2 July 1818 at Farmington; m. 19 Sept. 1848, Sarah Flint; d. 3 July 1865 at Madison, Maine.

136. Alice Ann Gould, b. 4 Feb. 1821, Farmington; m. 25 Aug. 1844, Horace D. Gage; d. 2 Aug. 1872 in Boston, Mass.

137. Mary Amanda Gould, b. 15 April 1824 at Farmington; m. 31 Aug. 1857, Marcellus Bixby; d. 2 Aug. 1872 at Wilmington, California.

138. Thankful Ditson Gould, b. 15 Aug. 1826 at Farmington; m. 11 Nov. 1846, James S. Greenwood; d. 28 Oct. 1905 probably at La Crosse, Wisconsin.

(105) SILAS GOULD, JR., son of Col. Silas (80), was born on November 28, 1781, in Dunstable, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. When still in his youth he moved with his family to Farmington, Maine. When he reached manhood he took over his father's farm in Farmington. He lived there until 1818 when he swapped his farm for that of his brother, John Gould, in Wilton. He married EUNICE SAWYER, who was born on June 17, 1787, and died on July 30, 1851. Silas Gould, Jr., died on December 14, 1861, and was buried in the Brown Neighborhood Cemetery in Wilton.

Children:

- 139. Eunice Gould, b. 15 Nov. 1808; m. William Walker; d. 9 Apr. 1846.
- 140. Joseph Gould, b. 16 Apr. 1810 at Farmington; m. 24 Feb. 1842, Polly Woodbury; d. 29 Sept. 1899.
- 141. Sally Gould, b. 31 Dec. 1811; m. Jerry Walker; d. 2 Dec. 1848.
- 142. Betsey Gould, b. 5 Nov. 1813; d. 25 March 1842.
- 143. Alice Gould, b. 5 Apr. 1815; m. Jerry Walker; d. 25 Aug. 1855.
- 144. Silas Gould, b. 15 Jan. 1818; d. 5 Aug. 1819.
- 145. Ruth Gould; b. 19 Feb. 1820; m. Sewall Walker; d. 30 May 1903.
- 146. Mary Ann Gould, b. 8 Mar. 1823; m. Arrin L. Walker; d. 8 May 1906.
- 147. Silas Gould, b. 8 May 1825; d. 24 Oct. 1848.
- 148. Sylvia Gould, b. 23 May 1827; m. Almon Brown; d. 10 June 1906.
- 149. Rosannah Gould, b. 2 Apr. 1833; d. 13 June 1853.

(111) SALLY GOULD, daughter of Col. Silas (80) was born in Wilton, Maine, on October 14, 1795. She was married in 1819 to JEREMIAH FLETCHER, Jr. of Wilton, son of Jeremiah Fletcher and his wife, Elizabeth Perham. Jeremiah was born on April 23, 1791. Sally died on June 14, 1840, in Wilton and her husband later was married to Sarah Ladd. He died in 1862.

Children:

- 150. Andrew W. Fletcher
- 151. Rhoena Fletcher
- 152. John G. Fletcher

SEVENTH GENERATION

(128) JOHN FRENCH WOODS GOULD, eldest son of Capt. John (104) was born on his father's farm in Wilton, Franklin County, Maine, on January 30, 1806. He was named after his maternal grandfather, John French Woods, and grew up in Wilton and after 1818 in Farmington. He was married on April 9, 1835, to ADELIN BLAKE (1806-1881), daughter of Dr. T.D. Blake and Martha (Norton) Blake. John F.W. Gould ran a store in Farmington, where he died on March 5, 1878.

Children:

153. Amelia D. Gould, b. 1 Feb. 1836 in Farmington, Maine; m. 21 Aug. 1862, (Rev.) Americus Fuller; d. 6 Nov. 1910.
154. John Fordyce Gould, b. 1840 in Farmington; m. Jennie _____; d. 4 Nov. 1876. Had son, Harry Gould.

(130) LUCINDA MORRILL GOULD, daughter of Capt. John (104), was born on September 5, 1809, in Wilton, Maine. On June 16, 1831, she married CYRUS GOULD MORRILL, who was the son of David Morrill and Lucinda (Woods) Morrill, a daughter of John F. Woods and Mary (Butterfield) Woods. Thus, Cyrus and his wife were first cousins. Like his wife, Cyrus was a native of Franklin County, having been born in Farmington on November 21, 1808.

Lucinda died in Wilton, Maine, of "inflammation of the stomach" on September 19, 1860. The following obituary is copied from a clipping that was found in the Gould family Bible.

"Died in Wilton, Me., Sept. 19, sister Lucinda G., wife of Bro. Cyrus G. Morrill, aged 51. She hoped in Christ at the age of 15 years,--was baptized by Rev. Elias Hutchens,--first a member of the church at Farmington Falls--in 1836, united with First Free Will Baptist Church in Wilton. She loved the image of Christ exhibited in his dear children, of whatever name.--She lived her religion. Her house was a 'Pilgrim's Home.' Always patient in her afflictions, she was peculiarly so in her last illness. Impressed that her work was about done, three weeks before her death, she had the family all kneel at her bedside while she pronounced upon them her dying blessing. She frequently alluded to the complete victory over death the Saviour had given her. 'A short time before she stepped into the dark river of death' says her husband, 'she asked her friends to sing something to waft her over.' They sang as follows:--'O, sing to me of Heaven,' & c. Then came the parting kiss, and her spirit sped its joyful way to her abode above. Few leave a name so fragrant of every virtue. A husband and three children are left."

Following Lucinda's death, her husband was married to Marcia Almeda Greenwood. He died on April 9, 1869.

Children:

155. Martha L. Morrill, b. 7 June 1832 in Farmington, Maine; m. (Rev.) F.V. Norcross; d. 9 Oct. 1865.
156. Cyrus David Morrill, b. 23 March 1834 in Farmington, Maine; m. 22 Feb. 1864, Clara Maria Flint (sister of Sarah Flint); d. 15 May 1901. A medical doctor, during the

Civil War he served as a surgeon in the 17th U.S. Infantry. Following the war he moved to Madison, Me., and took over the practice of his uncle, Dr. S. Gould.

157. Ella A. Morrill, b. 10 Oct. 1847; m. 27 Nov. 1887, Charles M. Heaton; d. 24 April 1913.

(132) (REV.) MARK GOULD, A.B., A.M., third son of Capt. John (104) was born on December 2, 1811, in the town of Wilton, Maine. After completing his education in the public schools of Wilton and Farmington he attended Bowdoin College where he was graduated with the A.B. degree in 1837. Having decided to enter the gospel ministry, he began his studies at Andover Theological Seminary, an institution founded by evangelical Congregationalists for the training of ministers who would be true to the historic tenets of Congregationalism. He completed his training at Andover in 1841 and journeyed west to Ohio where he preached and taught, although he never settled down to any one pastorate. Among the charges he held while in Ohio were the following: principal, Georgetown Female Seminary, 1842-3; teacher, Felicity, Ohio, 1844-5; head of the preparatory department, Central College, Blendon, Ohio, 1845-6; pastor, Blendon, 1846; home missionary, Huntington, 1847-8; home missionary, Wadsworth, 1849-50; and teacher, Cuyahoga Falls, 1850. During his stay in Ohio, Rev. Gould married ELECTA M. RADLEY of New Jersey on July 5, 1847. However, they were married only a short time, as Electa died on October 16, 1850.

In 1851 Rev. Mark Gould returned to Maine, where he was ordained on October 8, 1851, and assumed the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Andover, Maine. He served there until 1858, when he began a four-year pastorate in Standish, Maine. His second marriage took place during the Andover pastorate when on January 27, 1852, he married ABIGAIL ABBOT CARTER of Bethel, Maine. Following a one-year pastorate at Monmouth, Maine, (1863-4) Rev. Gould and his family went to Chichester, N.H., and for eight years, he held forth in one of the churches there. In 1872 he moved to Nelson in the same state. This was his last pastorate, and he served in it for four and a half years.

Upon his retirement from the active ministry, Rev. Gould and family lived first in Ashburnham, Mass., (1877-82) and then at Worcester, Mass., where Rev. Gould spent the remaining thirteen years of his life. Here he was a member of the Pilgrim Church. During his retirement he continued to take an active interest in the Lord's work, as he frequently attended councils called to install and dismiss local ministers and was a constant source of encouragement and advice for the younger ministers. Rev. Gould was vitally concerned with the success of the temperance cause as he had been with that of abolition.

Rev. Gould developed a taste for writing in his later years, which resulted in his publishing two volumes of poetry. The first one was published in 1878 and was entitled Pictures of Zion, while the second one, The Mosead, published in 1894, concerned itself with "The epic of Moses and his institutions, and our nation."

Rev. Mark Gould died in Worchester, Mass., on August 7, 1896. He was survived by his wife, who died on September 29, 1915.

Children (all by second wife, Abigail A. Carter):

158. Florence Eglantine Gould, b. 6 March 1853 in Andover, Maine; d. 23 April 1880.

159. Abbie Rose Gould, b. 1 Oct. 1857 in Andover, Maine; d. 11 May 1884.

160. Sarah Lydia Gould, b. 11 Aug. 1860 in Standish, Maine.

(133) JOTHAM SEWALL GOULD, fourth son of Capt. John (104), was born on March 31, 1814, on his father's farm in Wilton, Maine. He was married in Gay, Maine, to LUCY JANE SAFFORD on October 11, 1846. He lived most of his adult life in Farmington where he was a merchant. Through very cautious and shrewd investments he managed to become comfortably fixed financially. Both of his children died in their infancy and so he took a fatherly interest in his nephew, B.F. Gould, who had lost his father, and helped to put him through college. He served as Register of Deeds for Franklin County for fourteen years (1869-1883). He visited his relatives in California during the early 1880's but returned to Maine where he died on November 24, 1895. His wife had predeceased him, having died on April 16, 1895.

Children:

161. Charles E. Gould, b. 9 March 1853 in Farmington, Maine; d. 15 Oct. 1856.

162. Carrie E. Gould, b. 24 Feb. 1859 in Farmington; d. 27 Dec. 1863.

(134) (REV.) DAVID GOULD, fifth son of Capt. John (104), was born on May 13, 1816, in Wilton, Maine. When he was only twenty-one, in 1837, he moved to Ohio where he entered the gospel ministry, presumably as a Congregationalist. He was married to MARIA FAIRCHILD in Aurora, Indiana, on July 1, 1841. It is not known where Rev. Gould died, although he is known to have been living in Ohio as late as 1862. He died on May 17, 1881, having outlived his wife by eight years (Lucy Gould died in January of 1873).

Children:

163. Edward Payson Gould, b. 14 June 1844. He married and had two sons, Edward and Charles Gould.

164. Lucinda M. Gould, b. 23 Oct. 1845; d. 11 Oct. 1846.

165. Charles Linneus Gould, b. 28 Aug. 1847.

(135) (DR.) SUMNER GOULD, M.D., sixth son of Capt. John (104), was born on July 2, 1818, on his father's farm in Farmington, Maine. He continued to live with his father until he was about eighteen years of age and after that he left home frequently on various jobs that he held. He worked for one or two summers on a farm owned by his uncle, Nathaniel Woods, and when he was about twenty-one or twenty-two years old he worked two or three summers for his brother-in-law, Cyrus Gould Morrill, in the carding mill business. In addition to these jobs, he worked several times as a clerk in his brother John's store in Wilton and taught several winters in public (or "common") schools in the Wilton area.

Sumner Gould decided to study medicine and so spent three years studying under Dr. Hilbourne and Dr. Barber in Wilton. Besides this he attended medical lectures at the Medical School of Maine, a department of Bowdoin College; for two terms, and lectures at the New Hampshire Medical Institution, a department of Dartmouth College; for one term. After graduating from the Medical School of Maine with the M.D. degree in the class of 1847 he began practicing in the small town of Madison, Somerset County, Maine, located about twenty-five miles northeast of his native Farmington.

Sumner Gould was the first resident physician in Madison. Soon after he took up residence there he married a local girl, SARAH FLINT. The marriage took place on September 19, 1848, at the home of the bride's family in Anson, about three or four miles from Madison on the other side of the Kennebec River. Sarah Flint, who had been born on July 5, 1825, in New Vineyard, Maine, traced her paternal ancestry back to Thomas Flint who came from Wales sometime before 1650 and settled in Salem, Massachusetts, in which area the family remained until 1770 when Sarah's great-grandfather, Dr. Thomas Flint (1733-abt. 1800) left North Reading and settled in Nobleboro, Maine, on the Damariscotta River. During the American Revolution this Thomas Flint made several cruises on American privateers as a surgeon, thus rendering valuable patriotic service. His son, Dr. Thomas Flint (1767-1854) was also a physician and was one of the first settlers in Farmington, where he opened the first store. This Thomas' eldest surviving son was the Hon. William Reed Flint (1796-1887), Sarah's father, who besides working his farm, found time to serve his community as a County Commissioner for four years and a State Senator for three years. Sarah's mother was Electa (Weston) Flint (1801-1885), daughter of Deacon Benjamin Weston (1765-1851), Madison's first settler and one of the area's largest landowners.

Beginning with little except for his medical books and horse, Sumner Gould gradually, through hard work, built up a large practice which he maintained until his health began to fail in 1860. He was described by one of his brothers as

being "sharp, shrewd, and industrious, a close calculator, economical, prudent." Dr. Gould was always of a frail constitution, and beginning in 1860 his health started to fail and he was not able to work to the extent that he had before. In January of 1861 he was taken violently ill with pleural pneumonia and it was not expected that he would live. However, after being confined to his bed for a number of weeks, he regained enough strength to tend to part of his practice.

After this time Dr. Gould made several trips to the West in an effort to improve his health. March of 1862 saw him depart for Ohio, where he spent a few weeks visiting his brother David. Frequent letters home told of his experiences in wartime Washington (where he watched the Union army drill for its spring offensive and also went to the top of the Capitol dome and observed the army's tents in every direction) and of how he missed his home. Following his return he resumed his practice for a number of months until February 17, 1863, when he started for California to visit his sister, Amanda (Gould) Bixby, and his brothers-in-law, Dr. Thomas Flint and Benjamin Flint, all of whom lived on ranches just outside San Juan Bautista. Dr. Gould remained in California until October and it was noted that his health was somewhat improved during this time. His relatives tried to persuade him to stay in California, call for his family, and make his home in the state. However, he would not hear of it and started home, arriving back in Madison on Nov. 5, 1863.

A pulmonary hemorrhage, which occurred on August 7, 1864, forced Dr. Gould to return to bed. This was the beginning of his last illness which in those days was diagnosed as "consumption" but which today would be described as tuberculosis. The treatment which was prescribed for him would shock the present-day physician--bleeding. Remarkable as it may seem, this practice, which did nothing but weaken the patient's resistance to disease, was still in use a hundred years ago. As summer turned into fall, Dr. Gould's condition worsened and he was able to do very little business. It became clear to Dr. Gould and to those around him that his lungs were badly diseased and it was observed that his flesh and strength were slowly wasting away. Despite his sufferings, which we are told were severe, he bore his fate with resignation. During this last sickness Dr. Gould "professed religion," was baptized, and joined the Congregational Church in Madison.

Dr. Sumner Gould died on July 3, 1865, the day after his forty-seventh birthday, in Madison, and was buried two days later in the Old Point Avenue Cemetery with Rev. Thomas Mitchell officiating at the service. His gravestone, one of the tallest in Madison's cemetery, may still be seen. Next to it are the tombstones of his two daughters, Alice and Sarah, and his wife.

Dr. Gould's wife, Sarah (Flint) Gould, survived him for many years. She remained in Madison, where she reared her children, until they left home when she remarried. The man she married was Amos H. Fletcher of Skowhegan, a prominent merchant. Before moving to Skowhegan, Mr. Fletcher had for a number of years kept the general store at the Anson railroad station directly across the Kennebec River from Madison. Because he had bought and shipped potatoes in large quantities, he was known to the local people as "Potato Fletcher." After their marriage, on June 19, 1878, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher lived in Skowhegan until about 1890 when Mr. Fletcher sold his business interests and they moved to California, where they made their home with her son, Benjamin Flint Gould, in Hollister.

In Hollister the two families lived in a large two-story house, long since demolished, which was at that time the largest house in the town. After the death of Mrs. B.F. Gould in 1892, Sarah F.G. Fletcher took an important role in the raising of her six grandchildren. She was remembered by them as a deeply religious woman who walked with a cane and was probably not more than five feet tall. She frowned on cardplaying and was an advocate of temperance. The story is told of how Mr. Fletcher, who did not share his wife's views, would keep a jug of hard cider hidden under the front steps where he could take an occasional swig. The Fetters remained in Hollister until about 1904 when they returned to the east where they lived for a time with Mr. Fletcher's daughter. However, Mr. Fletcher soon died when he drowned after falling out of a boat on a lake. His widow then went to live with her daughter, Alice E. Haskell, in Southbridge, Massachusetts. Here she spent her last days and died on March 13, 1908, after a long illness. Her remains were cremated and later placed in the Gould family plot in Madison, Maine.

Children:

166. Alice Electa Gould, b. 2 Dec. 1850 in Madison, Maine; m. 25 Oct. 1877, (Rev.) Elihu Burritt Haskell; d. 29 March 1936 in Sturbridge, Mass.

167. Benjamin Flint Gould, b. 25 Dec. 1852 in Madison; m. 14 Jan. 1880, Ella Spencer Mitchell; d. 21 April 1932 in Colusa, Calif.

168. Sarah Gould, b. 4 Aug. 1856 at Madison; d. 19 March 1857.

(136) ALICE ANN GOULD, daughter of Capt. John (104) was born on her father's farm in Farmington, Maine, on February 4, 1821. Not much is known of her life except that she was married to HORACE D. GAGE on August 25, 1844, and died on August 2, 1872, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Children:

169. Horace Franklin Gage, b. 4 July 1847; d. 25 Jan. 1890.

170. Anna Louise Gage, b. 8 May 1852; m. 14 Oct. 1886, (Dr.) George M. Kimball.

171. Charles E. Gage, b. 25 April 1863.

(137) MARY AMANDA GOULD, Daughter of Capt. John (104), was born on April 15, 1824, in Farmington, Maine. She grew up on her father's farm, and on August 31, 1857, married MARCELLUS BIXBY.

Marcellus Bixby had been born on February 24, 1824, in Norridgewock, Maine, and was the fourth of the twelve children of Amasa Bixby (1794-1872) and his wife Fanny (Weston) Bixby (1794-1869). His mother was an older sister of Electa (Weston) Flint (1801-1885) and thus he was a first cousin to Sarah Flint, the wife of Dr. Sumner Gould (135). Since there was little available land left in Maine by the time Marcellus grew to manhood, he became interested increasingly in opportunities available in California, as revealed in letters written home by his brothers Lewellyn and Amasa, who had gone west in 1851 with their cousin, Dr. Thomas Flint. So on February 23, 1852, Marcellus and his brother Jotham Bixby left their native Norridgewock for California. Unlike most travellers to California, Jotham and Marcellus decided to go around the Horn to California rather than cross the Isthmus of Panama or go overland. On March 1 they sailed from Boston on the sailing ship "Samuel Appleton" and arrived in San Francisco four and a half months later. From there they set out for the diggings at Volcano in Amador County. Here they remained, prospecting for the most part, for the next two and a half years. Marcellus and Jotham had loaned some money to Warren Nims and when Nims was unable to pay them back what was owed, they took over, in February, 1855, his interest in a ranch located in the Jackson Valley outside of Ione and they commenced to farm this property. In the fall of 1856 Marcellus Bixby returned to Maine in company with his cousins, Benjamin Flint and Dr. Thomas Flint. While at home he met Amanda Gould and they were married by her brother, Rev. Mark Gould, in Wilton on August 31, 1857.

Immediately after their marriage Marcellus and Amanda left for California where they set up housekeeping together with Jotham (and later his bride) in a small house, consisting of "a kitchen, a parlor, three sleeping rooms, two clothes closets, and a piazza," outside San Juan Bautista. Marcellus and Jotham continued to operate the Buena Vista ranch, outside of Ione for a time and then they bought a ranch in San Luis Obispo County, near San Miguel, where they raised sheep. During this time they continued to reside near San Juan. Finally, in 1866 they sold out their interests here and moved to Southern California. Jotham became manager of the Rancho Los Cerritos, recently purchased by Flint, Bixby & Co., and eventually became known as the "father of Long Beach" while Marcellus bought a ranch of his own near Compton and Wilmington.

Amanda (Gould) Bixby died on August 2, 1872, in Wilmington and was buried in Compton. After her death Marcellus was remarried to Adelaide C. Foster. He died on April 6, 1908, on his ranch in Buena Park, California.

Children:

172. (Dr.) Edward Marcellus Bixby, b. 10 June 1859 in San Juan Bautista, Calif.; m. 5 June 1902, Mary Tippet. Medical doctor; lived in San Francisco.

173. Herbert Gould Bixby, b. 24 Sept. 1862 in San Juan Bautista, Calif.; m. 7 July 1898, Clara Edgel, d. 5 Sept. 1934, Buena Park, Orange, Calif. Supt., Orange County Water Co.

(138) THANKFUL DITSON GOULD, daughter of Capt. John (104), was born in Farmington, Maine, on August 15, 1826. When she was only twenty years old she was married to JAMES S. GREENWOOD in Wilton on November 11, 1846. They made their home in Wilton until the late 1860's when they moved to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where they lived for the rest of their lives. James Greenwood died on July 11, 1894, at the age of seventy-four years and his wife died on October 28, 1905, the last survivor of the ten children of John and Alice (Woods) Gould.

Children:

174. Charles Herbert Greenwood, b. 23 June 1852 in Wilton, Maine; d. 18 Jan. 1923.

175. Marcellus Bixby Greenwood, b. 6 July 1857 in Wilton; m. 6 May 1880, Clara Bradish; d. 16 Sept. 1905.

EIGHTH GENERATION

(166) ALICE ELECTA GOULD, daughter of Dr. Sumner Gould (135), was born on December 2, 1850, in Madison, Somerset County, Maine. After attending the public schools of Madison she matriculated at the Waterville Classical Institute from which she graduated as valedictorian in 1870. Later in that same year she was invited by her uncle, Dr. Thomas Flint, to come to California and teach his children. She returned to Maine in 1877 and was married on October 25 of that year to REV. ELIHU BURRITT HASKELL, a young Baptist minister. The son of Moses Haskell and his wife, Persis Nelson, E.B. Haskell had graduated from Colby College (1872) and Newton Theological Institution (187_).

After his marriage, E.B. Haskell preached briefly in Rockland, Maine, before accepting a call to become a home missionary with the American Baptist Home Mission Society in Sauk Center, Minnesota. After ministering there and in Fargo, Dakota Territory, he returned to the East where he pastored first at the Baptist church in Hope Valley, Rhode Island, and then for four or five years at the South Baptist Church in Worcester, Mass., from which he resigned in 1894.

At this time he left the ministry because he had become opposed in his religious beliefs to those with which he began his ministry and he did not feel he could conscientiously continue preaching.

The following year saw the Haskell family move to Southbridge, Mass., where Mr. Haskell bought a small farm and took up the raising of small fruits and vegetables. The Haskells remained in Southbridge until 1919 when they sold their farm and moved to Sturbridge, Mass. E.B. Haskell died in Sturbridge on December 2, 1927, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was survived by his wife, who died on March 29, 1936, at Sturbridge.

Alice (Gould) Haskell was a wide reader and had a deep interest in trees, flowers, and classical subjects.

Children:

176. Sarah Persis Haskell, b. 14 Dec. 1878 in Sauk Center, Minn.; d. _____ . School teacher.

177. Sidney Burritt Haskell, b. 15 May 1881 Fargo, Dakota Terr.; m. 25 Dec. 1908, Florence Dacey; d. 5 Apr. 1965, Middletown, N.Y. B.S., D. Sc., U. of Mass. Agronomist, head of Dept. of Agronomy, Mass. Agr. College; manager, Barrett Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. He was one of the earliest advocates of types of fertilizer applications that are now commonplace and responsible for record-breaking yields per acre in American agriculture.

178. Raymond Arnold Haskell, b. 30 Aug. 1884, Hope Valley, R.I.; m. 12 Sept. 1925, Lena Waldron, B.S., Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Employed by American Telephone and Telegraph until his retirement; now resides in Sturbridge, Mass.

179. Alice Gould Haskell, b. 15 Sept. 1888 at Hope Valley, R.I. B.A., Simmons College. Asst. Trust Officer, Southbridge National Bank; Asst. Trea., Old Sturbridge Village. Now retired; resides in Sturbridge, Mass.

(167) BENJAMIN FLINT GOULD, only son of Dr. Sumner Gould (135) and his wife, Sarah (Flint) Gould, was born on December 25, 1852, in the town of Madison, Somerset County, Maine. He was named after a maternal uncle, Benjamin Flint (1827-1881) who was in turn named after his maternal grandfather, Deacon Benjamin Weston (1765-1851), the first white man to settle in what is now Madison. Deacon Benjamin Weston was named after Benjamin Farnsworth (c.a. 1667-1735), his great-grandfather.

B.F. Gould, along with his sister, Alice, attended the public schools of Madison. That he was an eager student is reflected in a letter he wrote to his father, when the latter was on a trip to California in 1863, asking his father to allow him to enroll in Abbot's School for the fall term.

In the fall of 1868 B.F. Gould enrolled in the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Arts (now the University of Maine) at Orono, Maine. The school had just been organized under the provisions of the Morrill Act, and so he was a member of the first class to attend the institution. At the time there were twelve students and two professors at the school. During his college years B.F. Gould had the reputation of being one of the most popular and outstanding members of the first two classes, as he was a leader in social, scholastic, and athletic activities. In order to finance his college education he taught school during his vacations. In addition, a paternal uncle, Jotham Sewall Gould, sent along money from time to time to help out. B.F. Gould took part in the first public exercise held at the University, the Prize Declamation, given by the sophomore class at the Methodist Church in Orono on the evening of August 2, 1870.

The first commencement of the University was held on August 7, 1872 at Orono. There were six men in the graduating class and because his name came first in order alphabetically B.F. Gould became the first man to receive a diploma from the institution. The first commencement was a day-long affair, beginning in the morning when each graduate gave a speech (B.F. Gould spoke on "Maximillian"). This was followed by music, the conferring of degrees, the awarding of prizes, and a final selection of music. In the afternoon, George B. Loring of Salem, Mass., gave the main address of the day and in the evening the Mendelssohn Quintet Club of Boston presented a concert.

With his B.S. degree in civil engineering in hand, B.F. Gould left for California to work for two maternal uncles, Benjamin Flint (1827-1881) and Dr. Thomas Flint (1824-1904) who with their cousin, Llewellyn Bixby, were partners in the sheep ranching business under the name of Flint, Bixby & Co. On his way to his uncles' main ranch, the Rancho San Justo, he passed through the nearby town of San Juan Bautista, where there was a "shoot out" in progress on the main street. He went to work for Flint, Bixby & Co. as a foreman in charge of their vast sheep herds. Frequently he was in charge of driving large herds of sheep between Rancho San Justo and Flint, Bixby & Co.'s other sheep ranches located in Southern California, Rancho Los Cerritos and Rancho Palos Verdes. The route generally taken for these sheep drives led north from Rancho Los Cerritos, on the present site of Long Beach, along the coast to Ventura and Santa Barbara, thence through the mountains to Paso Robles and from there up the San Joaquin Valley and across to the San Justo. Many interesting experiences were had during these sheep drives. One night as they were about to stop for the evening, they came upon an abandoned adobe where there were signs of a recent gun fight.

It was during the 1870's while living on the San Justo near San Juan Bautista that B.F. Gould had the somewhat dubious distinction of being on the last "kangaroo court" in San Juan's history. It seems that a certain Mexican got drunk and decided to shoot someone. With pistol in hand he emerged from the saloon announcing his intention. As he proceeded down the street everyone in sight disappeared. At the corner of Third Street he met Manuel Butron, a Mexican who occasionally had epileptic fits. The Mexican fired point-blank, shooting Manuel through the center of the breast. Immediately, a crowd of irate citizens took the shooter into custody. Everyone abandoned hope for Manuel's recovery as they watched his blood spurt into the air with every breath that he took. So the crowd took the Mexican into a nearby lunch room where a jury, including B.F. Gould (who happened to be in town at the time), was appointed. After a speedy trial, the Mexican was found guilty and was taken a short distance outside of town and hanged. The strange thing was that Manuel Butron not only recovered from the wound he had received, but he never had any epileptic fits after that!

On January 14, 1880, Benjamin F. Gould was married to ELLA SPENCER MITCHELL in San Jose, California. She had been born as DANELLA SPENCER WHELPLEY on January 16, 1854, at the home of her parents, 552 Broome St., New York City, New York. Her father was Daniel Spencer Whelpley of New York City and her mother was Esther Jane Rumsey, a native of Monroe, Orange County, N.Y. She had three brothers: John Alfred Whelpley, Charles Frederick Whelpley, and Hiram R. Whelpley. Esther J. Whelpley died after a severe illness on July 23, 1858, and her husband died not too long afterwards. Thus in 1860 their young daughter, Danella, was adopted by her mother's sister and husband, Sarah F. (Rumsey) and William Henry Mitchell (1824-1888) of Jersey City, New Jersey. At this time she was given the name Ella Spencer Mitchell. She grew up with the Mitchells in Jersey City and became quite accomplished as a concert pianist, as newspaper clippings of the period testify. In the late 1870's when Mr. Mitchell moved out to California to help look after the production of beets in the Watsonville area for the beet sugar factory in Soquel in which Flint, Bixby & Co. held an interest, his adopted daughter went along. (William H. Mitchell was an elder brother of Mrs. Thomas Flint.) They lived at the main house on the Rancho San Justo and it was here that Ben Gould and Ella S. Mitchell met and fell in love. Despite the opposition of her father and aunt, they were married.

Shortly after their marriage, the new Mr. and Mrs. Gould made an extended visit to the East where they visited relatives in Maine and New York. While staying in New York City, their eldest child, Jenny Clark Gould, was born

on October 31, 1880. Upon returning to California, B.F. Gould managed a ranch for Flint, Bixby & Co. in the hills outside of Hollister. Then he went into ranching for himself, first ranching at the Bonnie Brae ranch on the San Benito River outside Hollister and then on the Quien Sabe Ranch, also near Hollister. For a short time, about 1887-1889, the family lived in the southwestern part of Hollister and it was here that William H. Mitchell, who made his home with them, died suddenly on January 7, 1888. When Mr. and Mrs. Anos H. Fletcher, B.F. Gould's mother and her second husband, moved out to Hollister about 1889, the two families bought the home of J.M. "Baldy" Brown, a large two-story house near the railroad and moved in. On February 19, 1892, after a short illness, Ella Spencer (Mitchell) Gould died in Hollister, before many of her friends were even aware that she was ill. Contemporary newspaper articles noted that her funeral was one of the largest in Hollister's history and that she was buried in the I.O.O.F. Cemetery in Hollister beside her adopted father. After her death Mrs. Fletcher and Sarah (Norton) Hite, a cousin, helped to raise the six children.

In the 1890's B.F. Gould, in partnership with a group of Hollister men, engaged in the real estate business. They bought the Rancho Cienaga de los Paicines (which had originally been granted by Governor Alvarado to Angel Castro and Jose Antonio Rodriguez) from the estate of Alexander B. Grogan. After selling off portions of it to various individuals they sold the remaining ten or twelve thousand acres to Dr. A.K. Kingsley Macomber, who turned it into a ranch famous for purebred horses and prize-winning cattle. B.F. Gould also played the leading role in the organization of the San Benito Land and Water Company which developed the first irrigation system in the San Juan Valley. In those days the San Benito River flowed the year round, so the Company built dams across the river south of Hollister and took out the water, carrying it in ditches through a large portion of the orchard and alfalfa fields surrounding the city. In addition to his real estate affairs, B.F. Gould found time to serve his community. He served as Under Sheriff of San Benito County under Sheriff Kent and frequently did surveying for the county. In 1896 he ran as the Republican nominee for the office of assessor of San Benito County, but was defeated.

In 1897 in partnership with W.K. ("Bill") Brown and P.F. Brown, B.F. Gould purchased the extensive holdings known as the Mission Ranch outside Soledad in the Salinas Valley. It was the partners' intention to colonize the area by selling off portions of the land to settlers, particularly Scandinavian and Italian immigrants who were moving into the area at the time. B.F. Gould managed the dairy which the partners operated on the ranch. He was one

of the first, if not the first, to introduce irrigation into the Salinas Valley (an area now renown as the "salad bowl of the nation") when he developed an irrigation system on the Mission Ranch. He continued to manage the Mission Ranch until about 1910 when the partners sold off the last of their holdings. About 1905 the partners bought the Rancho Balsa de San Felipe from the Rocca family, heirs of the original grantee, Don Francisco Perez Pacheco. This ranch, also known as the Malarin Ranch, was located about seven miles north of Hollister. The partners used the old house on the ranch as a summer home. This house, as it was built by Pacheco, was located seven miles north of Hollister near the Pacheco Creek. However, when Pacheco's son-in-law, Mariano Malarin came into possession of it he had it sawed into sections and moved two miles east to the Las Bivoras Creek where it still stands. Gould, Brown & Co. sold the ranch to the Hawkins family who still operate it as a cattle ranch.

About 1911 or 1912 Ben Gould and the Brown brothers became interested in land north of Sacramento at Colusa. The property was known as the Moulton Ranch, after Levi Foss Moulton who operated a sheep ranch on the property, which at one time consisted of 36,000 acres. It was purchased by the Hollister men from the Crocker Bank of San Francisco. The partners formed the Moulton Irrigated Land Company and B.F. Gould was sent to Colusa to manage the property. When B.F. Gould first went to Colusa he made his home in the old Moulton house, called "Moulton's Castle" because of the large seven-story tower at one end of the Victorian building. The original plan was to colonize the holding, as had been done at Soledad, and thus a number of settlers were induced to come in and take up farms on the divided ranch. Indeed, lots for a town were even surveyed (on what was later the Clair Willms place on the Eastside). However, the terrible flood year of January to April, 1915, nearly drowned most of these settlers and the venture broke up. Fortunately, Ben Gould had begun experimenting with rice growing in 1913 and following the flood immense rice crops were put in. This was the beginning of what is now the flourishing rice growing industry in Colusa. However, a flood in the fall of 1920 put a damper on this for a time as most of that year's crop was flooded out.

Ben Gould bought one of the tracts into which the Moulton ranch was divided for himself and worked it during the 1920's and early 1930's. After 1916 he made his home with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. James Ray Dunham. Ray Dunham ran the dairy on the ranch. During the 1920's his son, J.S. Gould, and daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. F.H. Stanton, briefly joined the family group in Colusa, bought land, and farmed. At this same time Ben Gould served as President of the Board of Trustees and Manager of Reclamation District 1004 in the Sacramento Valley.

As 1932 approached, and with it the sixtieth anniversary of his graduation from the University of Maine, B.F. Gould decided to visit Maine for the University's commencement exercises. The Maine Alumnus printed an article on the institution's first graduate at about this time and asked him to comment on his career at the University. His reply reflects his sense of humor.

"I was born in the town of Madison, Dec. 25, 1852. At the age of eight I walked the railing of the bridge across the Kennebec River, a feat which I have always considered the outstanding achievement of my life. In 1868 I was admitted to what is now the University of Maine, for no reason that I know except that the Institution, in order to function, had to have pupils. I am a prohibitionist in theory but not always in practice--have been a Republican all my life, voted for a Democrat now and then, but hope to be forgiven."

His original plan was to leave Colusa for Maine on April 21, 1932, but as he had recently had a pump installed on his property he decided to stay over one more day to see how the new piece of equipment would work. This was to be a fateful decision. The following account is pieced together from the testimony of witnesses.

About 4 a.m. on the morning of April 21, 1932, Ray Dunham came down to the Sacramento River at the end of what is now Gould Road and started the new pump. He returned about 9:25 to check the pump and by this time a high wind was blowing. The wind blew over a cottonwood tree which stood near the irrigation ditch. This tree broke the power lines which in turn fell on and electrified the wire fence running along the irrigation ditch with 11,000 volts of electricity. Returning from the pump, Dunham noticed that a fire, caused by the broken power lines, had started in a nearby fig tree and hurried to investigate. A witness, sensing that the fence had been electrified, shouted a warning for Dunham not to go through the gate but he evidently did not hear her and started through the gate anyway. As he hurried through his leg brushed against the bottom wire on the gate. There was a flash. His body stiffened and then plunged forward, slumping over the gate with the trousers enveloped in flames.

At this point Ben Gould drove up and, thinking that Dunham was still alive, got out of his car and started to run toward him. Mrs. Alfred Reusser, who had shouted the warning to Dunham, grabbed Mr. Gould by the arm and implored him not to touch Dunham's body, from which flames and flashes of electricity were issuing. However, he broke away and grasped his son-in-law by the shoulders, attempting to pull him loose from the gate. Finding this impossible, he reached down and took hold of Dunham's burning trouser leg. There was another flash and B.F. Gould fell dead over the burning body of Dunham.

Joint funeral services were held in Colusa and then another service was held in Hollister two days later for B.F. Gould by the local lodge of Elks, of which he was a member, with Judge Maurice T. Dooling officiating. Burial followed in the Gould plot of the I.O.O.F. Cemetery in Hollister.

Children:

180. Jenny Clark Gould, b. 31 Oct. 1880 in New York City, N.Y.; m. 3 Jan. 1899, James Ray Dunham; d. 4 Jan. 1957 in Colusa, Colusa Co., Calif.

181. Sumner Dale Gould, b. 9 Dec. 1882 in Hollister, Calif.; m. 17 June 1905, Anna Matilda Olson.

182. Jotham Sewall Gould; b. 30 Nov. 1884 in Hollister; m. 25 Oct. 1911, Alma Olyphant Bokee; d. 20 May 1968 in San Francisco, California.

183. Rachel Gertrude Gould, b. 7 March 1886 in Hollister; m. 28 March 1910, Fred Harold Stanton; d. 9 June 1961 in Woodside, San Mateo Co., Calif.

184. Grace Greenwood Gould, b. 9 Feb. 1889 in Hollister; m. 18 Dec. 1915, Jesse Earl Stanton; d. May 1956 in Los Angeles, Calif.

185. Ella Whelpley Gould, b. 25 Dec. 1891 in Hollister; d. 1935 in San Francisco, Calif.

NINTH GENERATION

(180) JENNY CLARK GOULD, eldest daughter of Benjamin F. Gould (167) and Ella Spencer Gould, was born on October 31, 1880, in New York City, New York. She was named after one of her mother's close friends, Jenny (Clark) Schank. On January 3, 1899, she was married to JAMES RAY DUNHAM. A native of San Juan Bautista, Calif., Ray Dunham was born on June 7, 1880, and was the son of James Ammi Dunham (1844-1891) and Lena (Smith) Dunham (1855-1935). Both of his parents were natives of Maine and had come to California shortly after their marriage in 1875 and settled on a farm in the San Juan Canyon area.

Following their marriage, Jenny and Ray Dunham lived from 1899 to 1916 on the Mission Ranch where Ray Dunham worked. In 1916 they moved to Colusa where he worked for the Moulton Irrigated Land Company and also ran a dairy on the Gould ranch. Following his tragic death on April 21, 1932, Jenny (Gould) Dunham took over the management of the ranch that her father and husband had worked. She died on January 4, 1957, in Colusa and was buried there.

Children:

186. Thelma Dunham, b. 26 May 1899 in Soledad, Monterey County, Calif.; m. 14 Aug. 1920, Donald Hitchcock; d. 5 Dec. 1936.

187. Dorthy Ella Dunham, b. 7 Feb. 1905 in Soledad; m. May 1926, Harold L. Mills; d. 6 Apr. 1931.

188. James Ami Dunham, b. 24 Nov. 1906 in Soledad; d. 20 May 1916. Buried at Soledad.

189. Gertrude Dunham, b. 1 Nov. 1908 in Soledad; m. (1) 16 Sept. _____, Delbert Shields, (2) _____ Larsen. Lives in Sacramento, Calif.

190. Mildred Jenny Dunham, b. 14 May 1914 in Soledad; m. 18 Sept. 1938, James H. Locey. Lives in Colusa, Calif.

191. William Ray Dunham, b. 13 Aug. 1919 in Salinas, Monterey Co., Calif.; m. 9 March 1944, Thelma L. Randall; d. 21 Jan. 1963 in Colusa, Calif. He lived on the Eastside in Colusa where he operated the ranch originally owned by his maternal grandfather.

(181) SUMNER DALE GOULD, elder son of Benjamin Flint Gould (167) and Ella Spencer Gould, was born on December 9, 1882, in Hollister, California. He was named after his paternal grandfather, Dr. Sumner Gould (135). After attending public school in Hollister, in 1899 he went to work for his father on the Mission Ranch near Soledad and has been actively engaged in cattle ranching in the Salinas Valley from that time until the present (1971). After working for his father for a few years, he went into ranching on his own. At first he bought and farmed various pieces of land in the Mission District, the first of which adjoined the old Soledad Mission. Today he owns three ranches, one near Salinas and two outside of Soledad, with a total acreage of about 7,200 acres.

On June 17, 1905, Sumner D. Gould was married to ANNA MATILDA OLSON in Salinas, California. She was born on October 2, 1885, in the Paraiso Springs district of Monterey County, west of Soledad, and was the fourth of the six children of Otto Olson (1851-1928) and Anna (Johnson) Olson (1855-1934), his wife. Both Otto Olson and his wife were natives of Forslofsholm, Skane, Sweden where their respective parents were farmers. Otto Olson arrived in California about 1870 and worked in the gold mines near Calistoga. Anna Johnson left Sweden in 1873 and she and Otto were married in 1875. About 1880 they saved enough money to leave Calistoga and open up a combination luncheon room and saloon in San Francisco. In December, 1882, they moved to the Paraiso Springs district and homesteaded on what they supposed was government land. It soon developed that the section was claimed by the Central Pacific Railroad and had been sold to them on a fraudulent basis. However, the Olsons were able to obtain a clear title as the Federal government passed legislation at about this time taking large sections of land away from the railroads. Eventually their ranch totalled 2,640 acres of land.

After living on the Los Vaquera Ranch in the Arroyo Seco district since 1916, Mr. and Mrs. S.D. Gould in 1947 moved to the ranch just north of Salinas where they now make their home.

Children:

192. Grace Lillian Gould, b. 16 Feb. 1907 in Soledad, Monterey Co., Calif.; m. 11 May 1941, Donald Arthur Still. They live in San Mateo, Calif.

193. Benjamin Otto Gould, Sr., b. 10 Aug. 1908 in Soledad, Calif.; m. Madelyn Tomasini. Rancher; lives on the Los Vaquera Ranch in the Arroyo Seco district.

194. Elmer Chester Gould, b. 23 July 1910 in Soledad, Calif. m. 8 July 1938, Frances E. Agnew. Nurseryman and landscape architect; lives in Salinas, Calif.

195. Anna Dale Gould, b. 27 Nov. 1911 in Soledad, Calif. m. Theodore Myers. Lives in Castro Valley, Calif.

196. Bernice Ella Gould, b. 2 Dec. 1913 in Soledad, Calif.; m. Lucio Borzini. Lives in Greenfield, Calif.

(182) JOTHAM SEWALL GOULD, the younger son of Benjamin Flint Gould (167) and Ella Spencer Gould, was born on November 30, 1884, in Hollister, California. He was named after his paternal grandfather's older brother, J.S. Gould. After attending public school in Hollister and working for a short time on the Mission Ranch, he moved to San Francisco where he studied to be an architect.

After completing his education he married ALMA OLYPHANT BOKEE on October 25, 1911. Having been born on January 18, 1888 in San Francisco, she was the only daughter of Robert Olyphant Bokee and his wife, Gertrude (Kent) Bokee. The history of the Bokee family is a long and interesting one. As members of the persecuted minority group of Huguenots, they had fled from France following the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre (1572). Then after living in Holland for a while they came over to New York City while it was still ruled by the Dutch and known as New Amsterdam.

J.S. Gould resided in San Francisco for most of the rest of his life, except for a short time during the 1920's when he farmed a tract of land at Colusa. (While there he built for his home the first all-concrete dwelling on the Eastside, a building of Tudor style architecture.) During his career as an architect Mr. Gould designed numerous churches and private homes as well as assisting in the development of plans for such public buildings as the Department of Commerce Building in Washington, D.C., and the City Hall in San Francisco. In addition, he helped design several of the buildings for the Berkeley campus of the University of California. Following his retirement he continued to work part-time as an architect from an office in the basement of his home.

From his teenage years Mr. Gould had been interested in photography and early California history. Among the most interesting photographs that he had taken were those showing the ruins of San Francisco following the earthquake and fire of April, 1906. His collection of early Californiana included a set of Spanish law books dating from the eighteenth century and a travelling desk, both of which he found on the Malarin ranch near Hollister.

J.S. Gould died on the evening of May 20, 1968, in San Francisco following a sudden heart attack. He was buried in the family plot in the I.O.O.F. Cemestery in Hollister.

Children:

197. Robert Sewall Gould, b. 26 Sept. 1912 in San Francisco; m. Sally _____. B.S., U. of Calif. Engineer; lives in Los Altos, Calif.

198. Jotham Edward Gould, b. 14 Jan. 1914 in San Francisco; m. _____. Attended U. of Calif. Architect; lives in Salinas, Calif.

199. Cora Elizabeth Gould, b. 24 Dec. 1918 in San Francisco; m. William W. Corwin. Attended U. of Calif. Lives in Fargo, North Dakota.

200. Margery Gould, b. 14 May 1920 in San Francisco; m. William G. Goodwin. Attended U. of Calif. Lives in Berkeley, Calif.

(183) RACHEL GERTRUDE GOULD, daughter of Benjamin Flint Gould (167) and Ella Spencer Gould, was born on March 7, 1886, in Hollister, California. After attending San Jose Normal School, she was married on March 28, 1910, to FRED HAROLD STANTON, elder son of John Robert Stanton and his wife Alice (Kent) Stanton. F.H. Stanton, an architect, was born on October 6, 1884, in San Francisco, Calif. During the 1920's they farmed in Colusa for a time and then returned to the San Francisco area where he resumed his career as an architect. They lived for twenty-one years in Burlingame until F.H. Stanton retired in 1953 and they moved to Woodside, California. F.H. Stanton died in 1954 and his widow died on June 9, 1961, in Woodside, following a long illness. They are both buried at Cypress Lawn Cemetery, Colma, Calif.

Children:

201. Alice Ella Stanton, b. 19 Dec. 1910 in San Francisco; m. William Huber; d. Oct. 1960 in Burlingame, Calif.

202. Helen Stanton, b. 31 Mar. 1913 in San Francisco; m. (1) _____ McCabe; (2) George Kirchner. Lives in Woodside, California.

(184) GRACE GREENWOOD GOULD, daughter of Benjamin Flint Gould (167) and Ella Spencer Gould, was born on February 9, 1889, in Hollister, Calif. She attended the San Jose State Normal School (now San Jose State College) and was married to JESSE EARL STANTON, the younger brother of Fred Harold Stanton, on December 18, 1915. He was born in San Francisco, Calif., on March 8, 1887, and received his training as an architect there.

During the 1920's they moved from San Francisco to Southern California where they made their home in Beverly Hills. Here Mr. Stanton continued his successful career as an architect. Among other accomplishments, he took a hand in directing the building on Treasure Island for the 1939

San Francisco World's Fair and designed a number of buildings for the Claremont Colleges. His wife began to suffer from arthritis about this time and was bedridden for the last twenty-five or thirty years of her life. She died in May, 1956.

Children:

203. John Robert Stanton, b. 23 Nov. 1916 in San Francisco, Calif; m. Barbara _____ . Lives near Napa, Calif.

204. Sheridan Gould Stanton, b. 28 Nov. 1921 in San Francisco. Lives in Los Angeles.

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Gould. Photocopy of Family Register in possession of this
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D. Correspondence

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Haskell, Miss Alice Gould, of Sturbridge, Mass., to the
author, Nov. 20, 1970. (8)

BATCHELLER GENEALOGY

Sources:

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Pierce, F. C., Batchelder, Batcheller Genealogy, 1898, pp. 343-357.

(Hon.) JOSEPH BATCHELLER = ELIZABETH
 b. Canterbury, Kent, Eng.
 d. Mar. 1647
 Wenham, Essex, Mass.

JOHN BATCHELLER ¹⁶⁶¹ = MARY DENNIS
 bp. 20 Jan. 1638
 Salem, Essex, Mass.
 d. 17 Nov. 1698
 Wenham, Essex, Mass.

b.
 d. 26 Jun. 1665
 Wenham, Mass.

JOSEPH BATCHELLER = SARAH
 b. ¹⁶⁶²
 Wenham, Essex, Mass.
 d. 26 Jun. 1720
 Wenham, Mass.

b. ¹⁶⁶⁴
 d. 26 Dec. 1740
 Wenham, Mass.

Bethiah
 b. 24 Dec. 1687
 Wenham, Mass.

Sarah
 b. 24 Dec. 1687
 Wenham, Mass.

MARY
 b. 10 Apr. 1692
 Wenham, Mass.
 m. 28 Jul. 1720
 SAMUEL GOUND (48)
 d. 26 Nov. 1761
 Dunstable, Mass.

John
 b. 8 Jan. 1696-7
 Wenham, Mass.
 m. Anna Peabody
 d. 1771

Mark
 b. 21 Dec. 1698
 Wenham, Mass.
 d. 13 Jul. 1699
 Wenham, Mass.

Joseph
 b. 24 Jun. 1699
 Wenham, Mass.

Bethiah
 b. 1 Apr. 1700
 Wenham, Mass.

Josiah
 b. 10 Feb. 1701-2
 Wenham, Mass.
 d. 5 Mar. 1702
 Wenham, Mass.

Elizabeth
 b. 12 Apr. 1705
 Wenham, Mass.
 m. 1728
 Zaccheus Spaulden

Esther
 b. 9 Jan. 1707
 Wenham, Mass.
 m. Jos. Whipple

Abigail
 b.
 m. 10 Jun. 1724
 Jonathan Piper, Jr.

MARBLE GENEALOGY

-41-

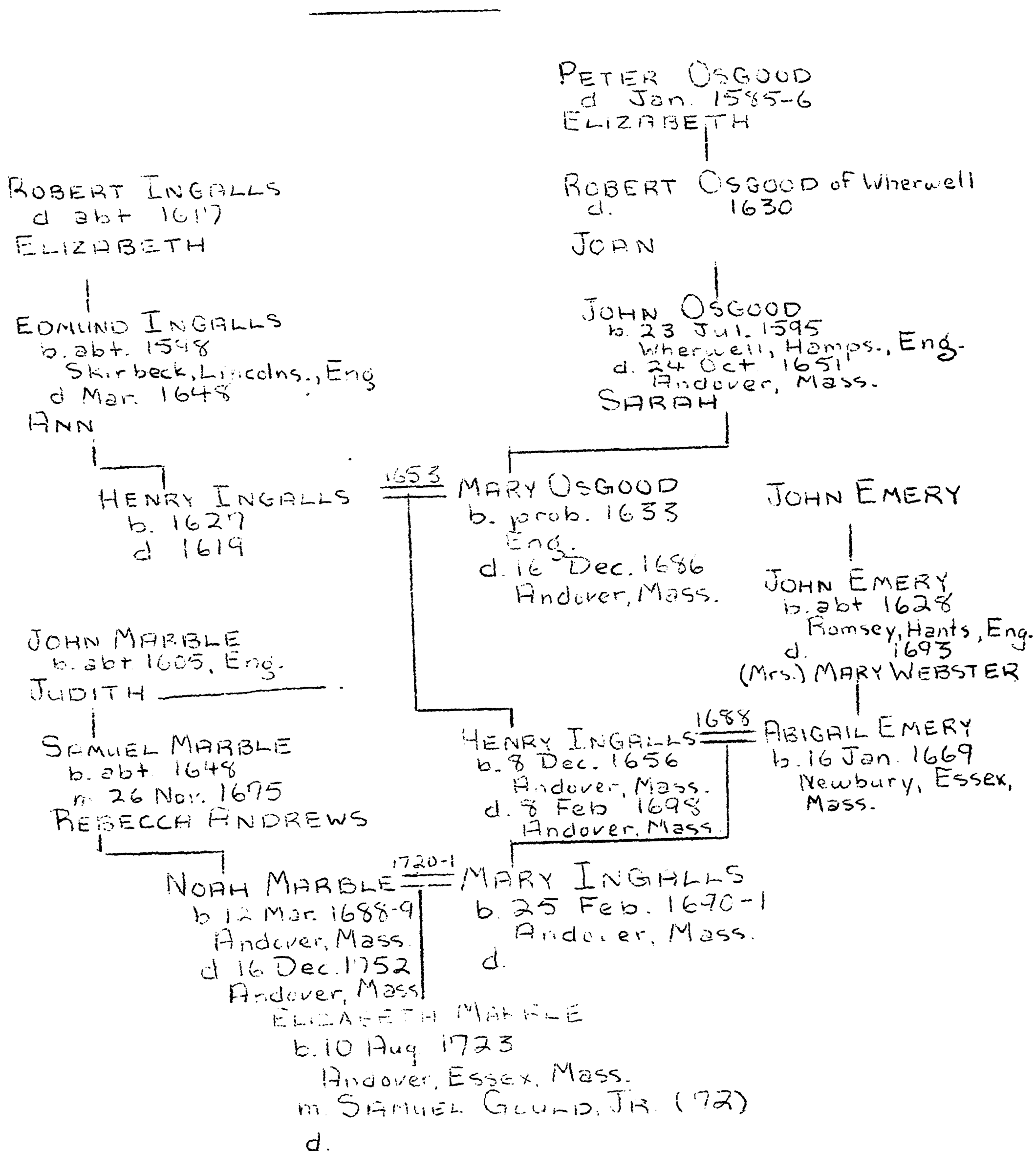
Sources:

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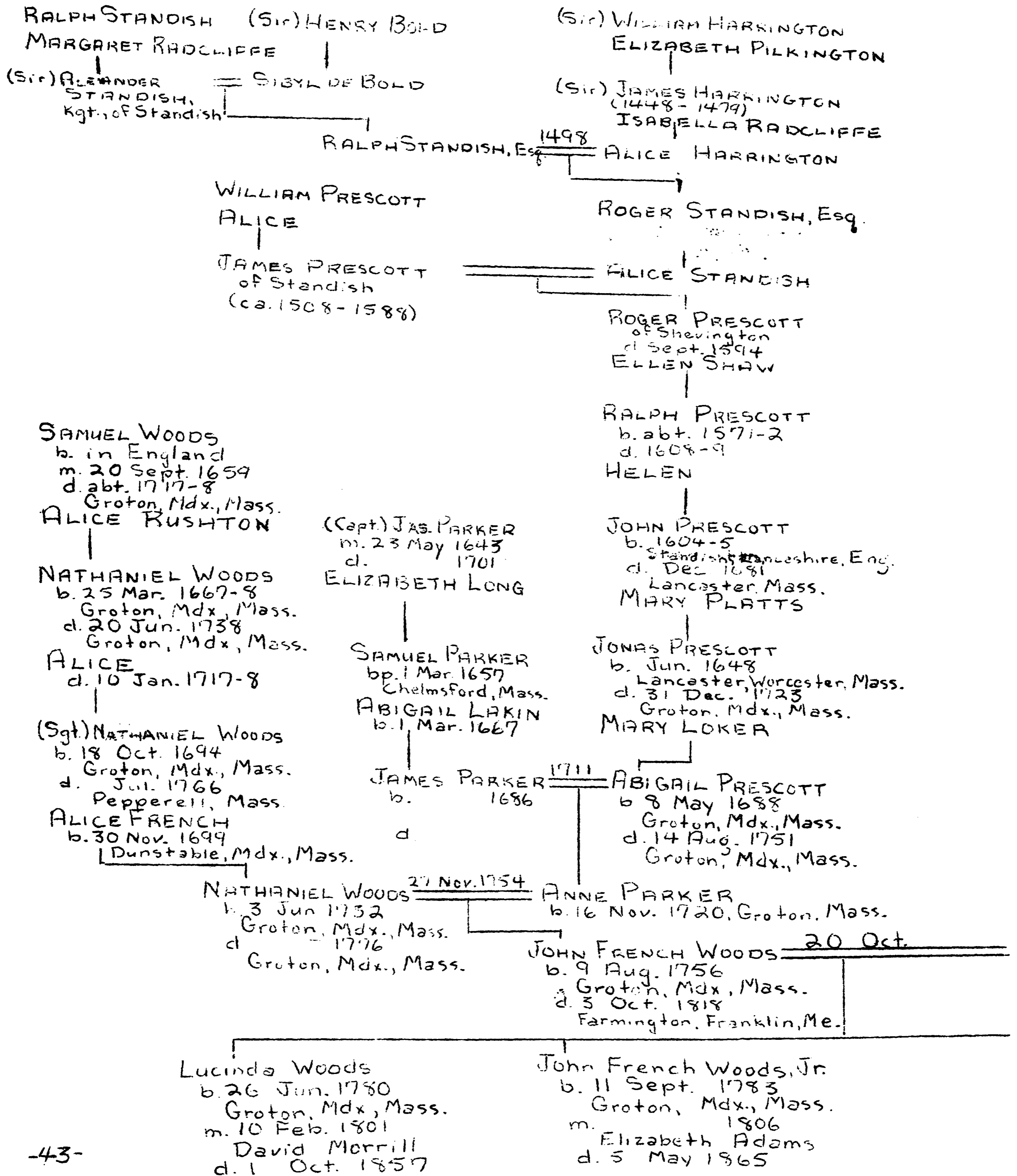
DITSON GENEALOGY

As has been previously indicated, the parentage of THANKFUL DITSON, wife of SILAS GOULD (80) has not yet been definitely determined. According to the records of her grandson, J.F.W. Gould, she was born in Dunstable, Massachusetts, on November 26, 1760. However, her birth was not recorded in the town's vital records so there is no hint of her parentage from that source. Indeed the only mention of a Ditson found in the Dunstable vital records (up to 1850) is a marriage which occurred between JOHN DITSON (or Didson) and THANKFUL BUTTERFIELD on October 8, 1759. Given the fact that this couple (apparently the only Ditsons living in Dunstable) was married thirteen months before Thankful was born and that they both bore given names common in Thankful's known family, it does not seem out of order to conclude that there is a strong possibility that this couple was Thankful's parents.

The records of some of the towns near Dunstable mention John Ditson in several places. Wilson Waters in his History of Chelmsford records that a John Ditson enlisted in Jonathan Butterfield's company for an intended expedition against Canada in 1758, during the French and Indian War. Later, during the American Revolution, a John Ditson serving in Capt. John Ford's company marched from Chelmsford on July 25, 1776, and was discharged at Albany on January 1, 1777. The vital records of Billerica, a town located about thirteen miles from Dunstable, indicates that a John Ditson, the son of SETH DITSON and his wife ELIZABETH, was born there on April 22, 1736. This would make him just about the right age to have moved to Chelmsford, enlisted for service in the French and Indian War, married Thankful Butterfield in 1759, fathered a family of five children, and then fought in the Revolution. It is hoped that further research will either verify or disprove this theory.

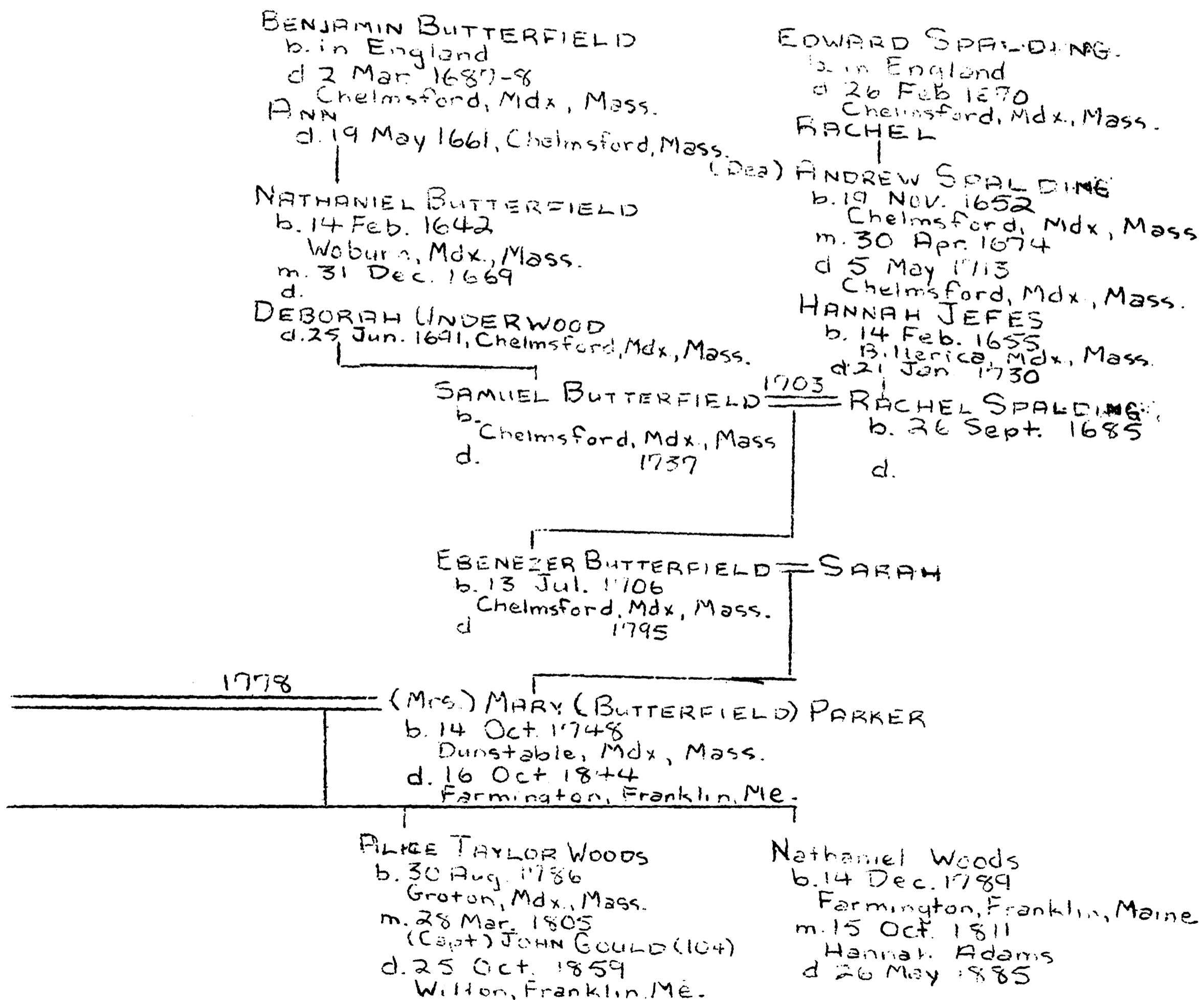
Seth Ditson was the son of HUGH DIDSON and his wife SARAH ROSS. He was born in Billerica, Mass., on March 12, 1713-14, and died there on December 20, 1746. Where Hugh Didson came from is not known but Rev. Henry A. Hazen in his History of Billerica, Mass. (1883), asserts that he was probably the son of "Sarah Didson, of Redding, widow." At any rate, on February 28, 1700, he purchased the eastern half of the 500-acre Champney farm for 66 pounds, 10 shillings. Hugh's wife, Sarah, was the daughter of Thomas Ross, a Scotchman, who in 1656 was a servant of Edward Winship of Cambridge and moved to Billerica about 1670. Thomas Ross was married to Seeth Holman, daughter of William Holman of Cambridge, on January 16, 1661-2. He died on March 20, 1694-5, at the age of sixty-four years while his widow perished in the Indian massacre of August 5, 1695. She had been born in 1640.

WOODS GENEALOGY

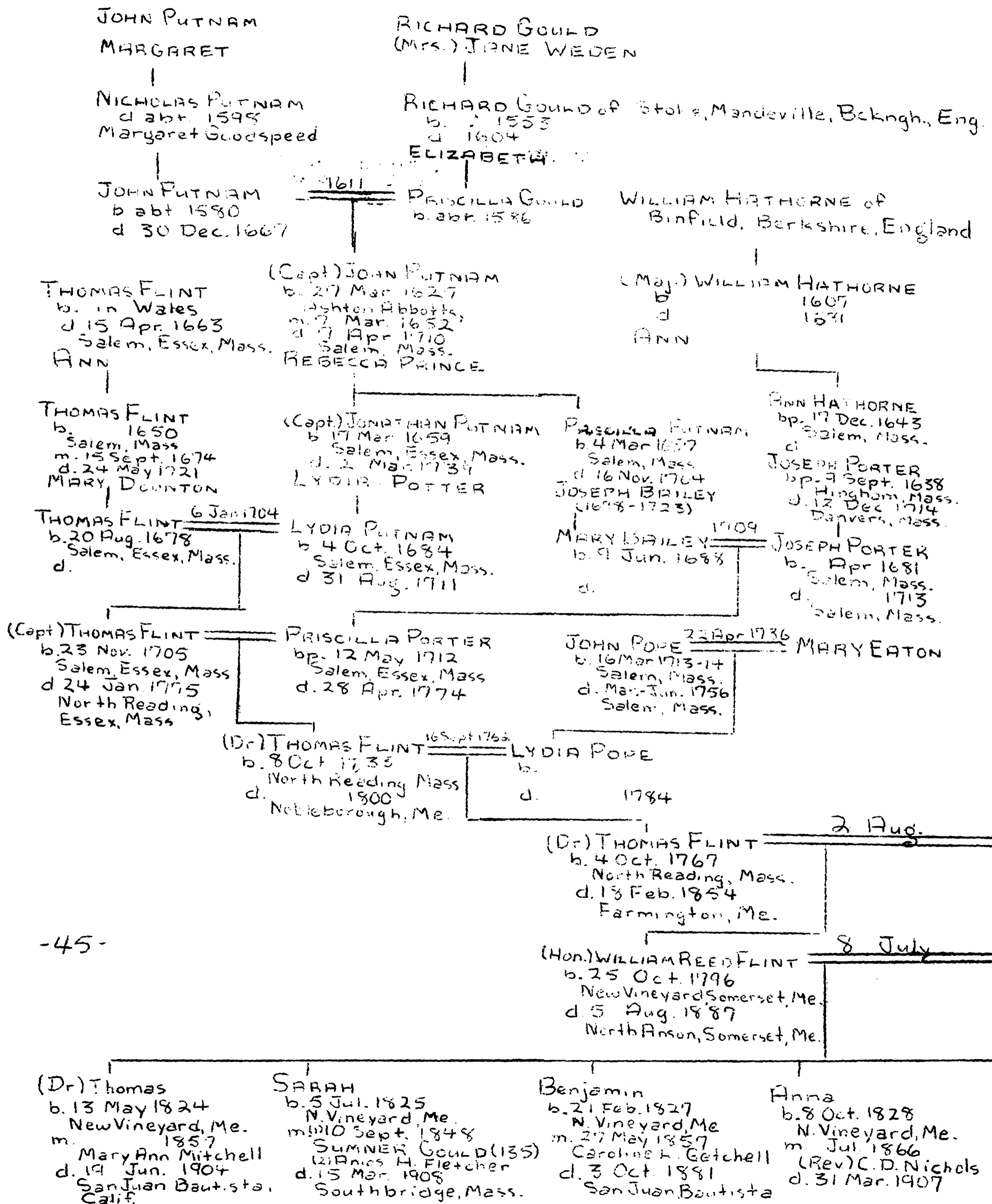


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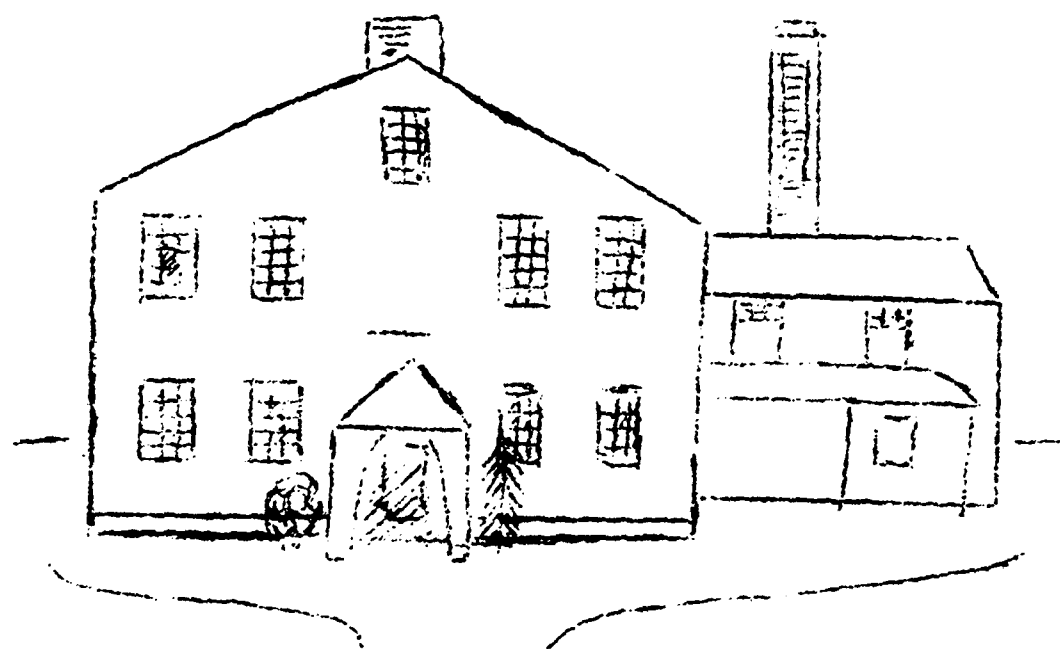


FLINT GENEALOGY

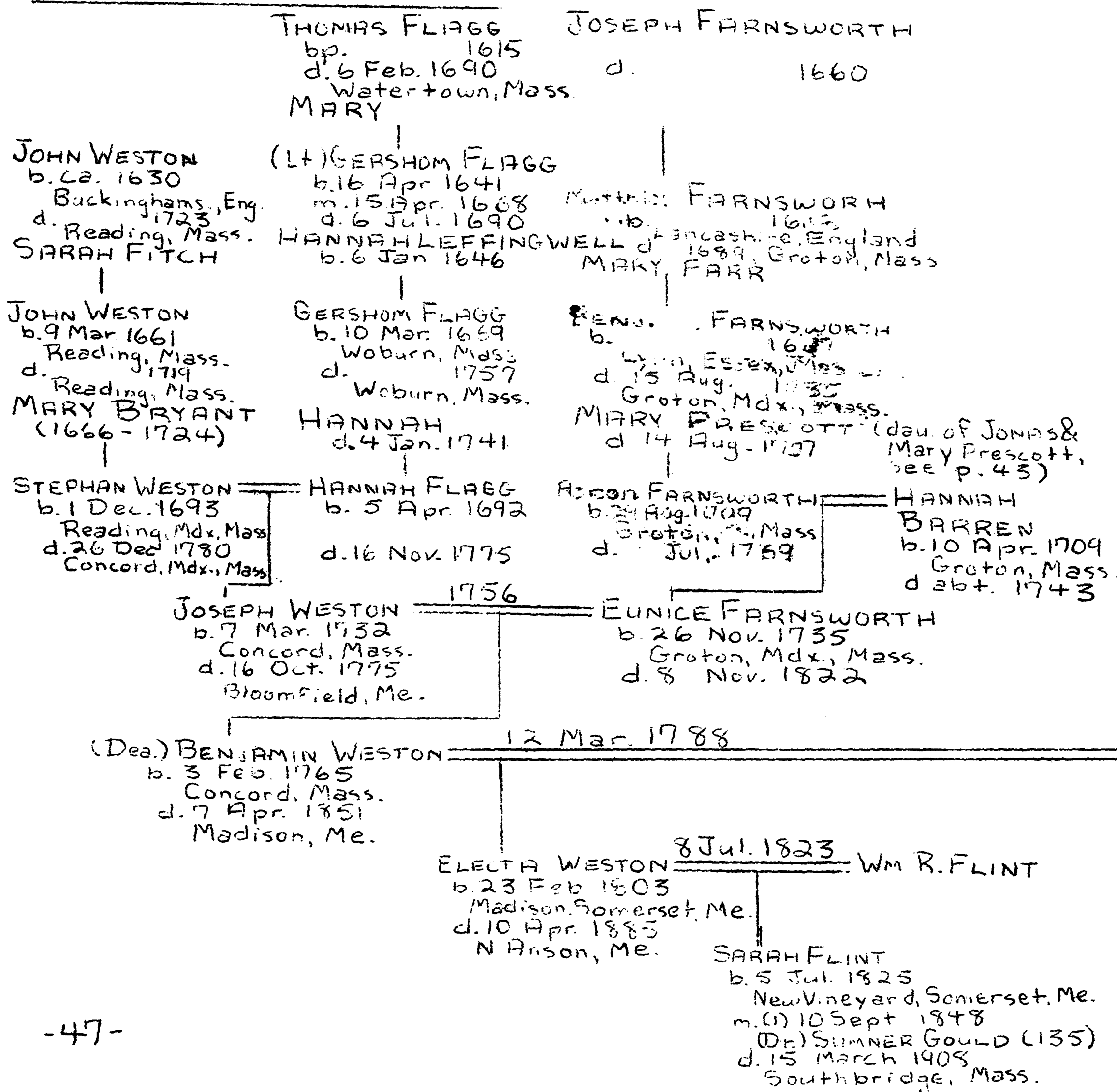




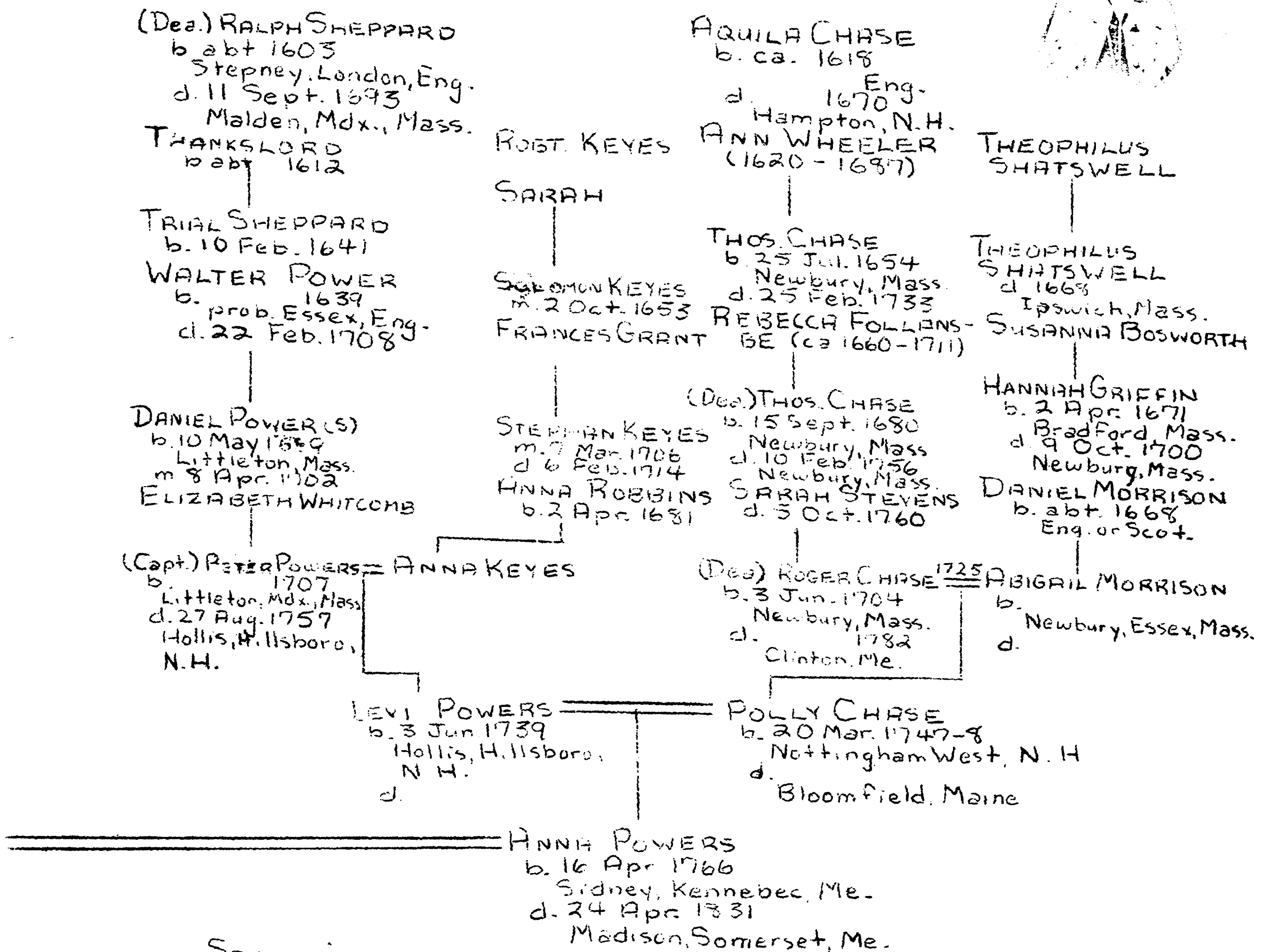
WESTON GENEALOGY: THE MATERNAL ANCESTRY



Home of Deacon Benj. Weston,
Madison, Maine.



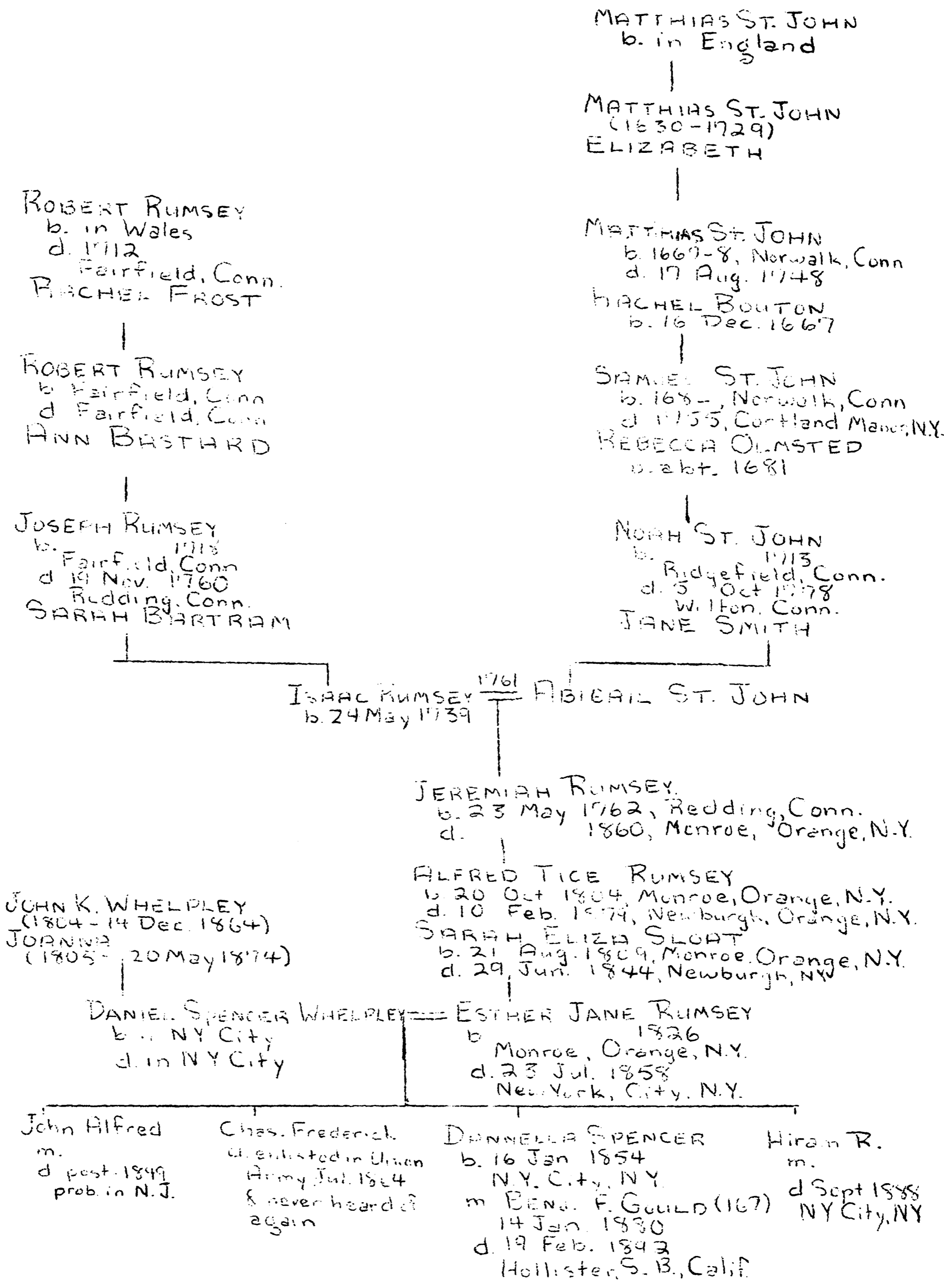
OF SARAH (FLINT) GOULD (1825-1908)



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WHELPLEY GENEALOGY



OLOF JONSSON — ANNA CHRISTIANA DUTER
 d. 1847 d. aft. 1850
 Långary, Skåne, Swe.

OLOF KJELLSON — ANNA KATRINA OLOF DUTER
 b. 24 Apr 1821 b. 31 Mar 1832
 Basstoma, Skåne, Swe. Lilla, Skåne, Swe.
 d. 30 Mar 1875 d. Feb 1910
 Försjöfsholm, Skåne, Swe. Försjöfsholm, Skåne, Swe.

SALOMON JOHANNSSON — THORA FERSSON
 d. killed in shipwreck d. aft. 1840
 Försjöfsholm, Skåne, Swe.

12 other children

OTTO OLSON — ANNA JOHNSON
 b. 13 Oct. 1851 b. 3 Apr 1855
 Försjöfsholm, Skåne, Sweden Försjöfsholm, Skåne, Swe.
 d. 9 Sept. 1928 d. 14 Apr. 1934
 Paradise Spr, Mont, Cal. Paradise Spr, Mont, Cal.

Ingre (1841-1926)
 Johanna
 Swen (1857-1936)
 Solomon (1859-)
 Christina (1862-1944)

Lillian Charlotte
 b. 10 Aug. 1878
 Calistoga, Calif.
 m. Carl W. Lenander
 d. 17 Feb. 1897
 Chualar, Mont, Calif.

Alva Caroline
 b. 17 Apr. 1880
 San Francisco, Cal.
 m. Lorenz Lorentzen
 d. 23 Sept. 1952
 Salinas, Mont, Cal.

Carl John
 b. 9 Jun. 1882
 San Francisco, Cal.
 m. Ann Baetschen
 d. 31 May 1966
 Salinas, Mont, Cal.

ANNA MATILDA
 b. 2 Oct. 1885
 Paradise Spr, Mont, Cal.
 m. 17 Jun. 1905
 Sumner D. Gould (181)

Chester Herman
 b. 1840
 Paradise Spr, Cal.
 d. 10 Mar 1961
 Salinas, Cal.

Lloyd Otto
 b. 31 Oct. 1896
 Paradise Spr, Mont, Cal.
 m. Margaret Pura

OLSON GENEALOGY