DIGGING A FAMILY'S LIFE

The most exciting occurrence for members of The CFA is the new archaeological dig being conducted on the Humphrey Chadbourne homestead in South Berwick. In case any of you have missed the story, the site of the homestead was found by accident by Tad Baker and Brad Fletcher the summer of 1995, in an open field in South Berwick.

Upon tentative investigation, they found it to be the site of the first home of Humphrey Chadbourne, built in the middle of the 17th century. Having burned in place after being in existence for perhaps 40 years it is proving to be an excellent source of information about life on the Maine frontier in the 1600s. It is not only well preserved, but is, perhaps, one of the largest and wealthiest homesteads available for study.

This has all been verified by Tad and Brad and their studies of deeds and wills and certainly is verified by what we were able to record in our book about this family. It gives us the added information that maybe an Indian raid was the cause of the burning of the house, almost a mansion. The family play have retired to Sturgeon Creek to take safety in the home of son James or maybe moved in with neighbors or relatives for some time. It is something that we can only speculate about, as we have no written records of what was going on at this time.

All of this information brings us to the story of the actual “dig.” The story is getting good coverage from the press, and articles in the Maine Sunday Telegram and Foster’s Daily Democrat bring us up to date.

About a week was spent summer of 1995 on preliminary digs to see what the outlines of the building could be. That week was detailed in last year’s reunion/meeting minutes. In August of 1996, one week of digging was undertaken by volunteers, including a few of our members, followed by a week of “lab” work to clean and preserve artifacts. You see, they cannot afford to bring everything out at once because they are having to rely on private funding. It is the dig’s responsibility to preserve anything removed from the site. So, although it might be exciting to find a piece of saw blade or a chain used in the lumbering industry, it may take $400.00 to preserve such pieces. That is why they have to go slowly in the dig, and can only do a small bit at a time unless they can find financing. Your Executive Board this year gave the Old Berwick Historical Society $400.00 to be used on the dig. Be prepared for us to find some way of donating more money to the project, either individually or as a group.

Our annual meeting on October 19th was fortunate in having Brad Fletcher of the Old Berwick Historical Society and original discoverer of the site speak to us about this year’s dig. George Langlais and Kitty Chadbourne also had worked at the dig. Among facts discussed by Brad and chronicled in the above named newspapers, certain items have been discovered.

"In this case, we have a very wealthy landowner and we have a probate inventory that lists his possessions. The home was a reflection of his wealth and status. While most early houses in Maine may have had a cellar measuring no more than 8 by 10 feet, for example, the cellar in the Chadbourne house at 15 by 32, was immense.
“Houses built in the 17th century usually had one central chimney. Chadbourne’s had two end chimneys, and bricks found at the site suggest that he used costlier materials than the simple stone that most people used. “If they feared an Indian raid, settlers abandoned their homes and most of their possessions and retreated to one of 8 or 10 garrison houses in the region. You kind of had to hope that your house would still be there when you got back. You'd spend maybe a couple of months living with your neighbors. There might be 10 to 20 persons jammed into these houses. “Baker is almost certain that the house had to have burned by 1670, as to date, no artifacts beyond that date have been found. These ‘treasures’ aren't dated with a pat. pend. label, but the expertise of Mr. Baker can pin the dates down very clearly.” “I kind of pecked at the edges of this site because I didn’t want to go down too much into the cellar where I was afraid I might find neat stuff that would have to undergo costly preservation,” Baker said. Among the artifacts found are industrial items associated with Chadbourne’s sawmills, such as hooks and chains. From the standpoint of South Berwick’s local heritage, Baker said, the most important artifact uncovered so far is an old sawmill blade. The crew has also found a key, a spoon, hand-forged nails, a bone-handled knife, legging buckles, a button, dozens of straight pins, an eyelet with gold thread, the neck of an oil jar— and even a woman’s garter. There is a piece of Sgraffito ware, which was made in the town of Biddeford in England. On the cellar floor, Baker found a 4,000-year-old groundstone gouge that he surmises was used by the family as a whetstone. It is one of several prehistoric artifacts discovered on the site. “Because it is such a well-preserved site, there was also some organic material uncovered. We found fish vertebrae which usually don’t survive well. Even a couple of fish scales. “When the dig resumes next summer, Baker hopes to find more household materials such as pans and kettles. He’d also like to find some personal possessions of the Chadbourne family. We do, too! How lucky we are to be able to have this glimpse of a man who started our family in America.

Chadbournees Take Part in Archaeological Dig

The following is a report from members George Langlais and Kitty A. Chadbourne who took part in the archaeological excavation of the Humphrey ²/³ Chadbourne site in South Berwick, Maine August 1996. The excavation proved so successful that this coming August will schedule two weeks of on-site work. This is conducted under the auspices of The Old Berwick Historical Society and The Chadbourne Family Association.

Opportunity of a lifetime

This past summer, Kitty and I had the privilege of representing The Chadbourne Family Association at the dig on the land of Humphrey ² Chadbourne. The first summer’s exploratory dig had located a homesite on the land deeded to Humphrey by the Indian Rowles. This 1996 summer’s main purpose was to determine overall layout, size, and possibly style, from the segments of foundation to be uncovered.

After uncovering the small amount of foundation previously exposed work quickly expanded to other potential 21/2 by 2-1/2 foot squares, where it was predicted other segments of the foundation could be found. While all this took place, I was left behind the foundation wall in one of the original pits to find the cellar floor. My first day took me down to a layer which we soon learned to call dob, a fragmented brick-like substance used in the walls. The day’s find included small bits of pottery, nails, pipe-stems, bones of a cow, an animal tooth, a piece of redware milk pan, chard wood, and assorted fragments of brick. This was more than enough to make me anxious to return.

On the second day as I broke through the layer of dob, the artifacts appeared quite frequently. This layer contained a lot of chard wood, which made the soil very dark and mud-like. Along with more pipe-stem fragments, larger pieces of stems and bowls were found in this layer, and a
large amount of bone from what was thought to be cows, pigs, and fish. Other finds included a buckle, nails of all kinds, a large chain consisting of two large loops and a hook, a quantity of common pins and what appeared to be a small coil of gold thread, very small blue delft fragments, and a fabric tie. The day ended at a clay-like layer down about four feet.

The third day was the best of all as many artifacts were found. Along with much more of the same types of objects cited before, some of the notable pieces were a bone handled knife, two pair of scissors, large pieces of brown glazed redware jug, a handled metal tool, part of the bowl of a pewter spoon, a large amount of window glass and window leading, two more buckles, a piece of flint, a garter, and a stone gouge used by the red-paint people over 4000 years ago.

I was aware that the types of artifacts that I was finding, though exactly the reason I was there, were creating a dilemma because of the extreme expense in conservation. I knew this to be far beyond the expense account of The Old Berwick Historical Society.

I was extremely privileged to have this opportunity of a lifetime. If this prospect continues in the following summers, I hope to return, but I am sure that it will take a lot more funding before we will be able to dig deep down where so many more of the precious artifacts are resting.

-George Langlais

**Link to the past**

The first week of August, 1996, about fifteen of us gathered at lower Vine Street, South Berwick, Maine to begin the excavation of the Humphrey Chadbourne homestead. It felt especially confirming to me, after having done much of the early generation research on the book, walked over again and again this area with my husband Ted, and fellow researcher, Dottie Seaman, to now be uncovering one of our family’s first homesteads, and to have found it where Dottie was convinced it was. I constantly had a feeling throughout that whole week that Dottie was there in spirit along with so many other historians I had worked with who have died. And more than once during that week I was thankful that great-grandfather Humphrey over ten generations ago, had been foreseeing enough to locate his home at the confluence of two rivers, because excavating is very dirty work!

Many of my co-workers I knew only from attendance at the historical society meetings, and most of them lived no more than fifteen minutes away from the excavation site. Both George and I, each, had a little over an hour drive one way, and we were there practically every day working

with a rotating team, that proved in total to be almost thirty volunteers.

After the initial removal of sod in a 2½ x 2½ square foot grid, we then worked with a five inch pointed trowel removing layers in careful sweeping motions. Each layer was examined for tiny fragments that might prove to be clues to life over 350 years ago. I uncovered one of the first pipe-stems of this year's finds. I soon came to realize this prize was to become a very common occurrence, apparently almost everyone smoked, and smoked frequently. Later in the early afternoon I uncovered a small piece of crockery with an unusual design on it. Dr. Emerson "Tad" Baker pronounced it to be of Indian origin. It was immediately isolated and deposited in a specially labeled zip-lock bag. Each item that came out was meticulously labeled denoting the numbered pit and strata it was removed from. Systematically, layer by layer, hour after hour, day after day, we all would carefully do this.

In another pit, on the first day, a latten spoon was found. Latten was an alloy of copper, zinc and tin. It would have been part of their everyday cutlery. It was made from 1650 to 1700. It was not made after 1700. It was in very good condition, showing more wear on the right side of it, indicating to Tad that the user was left-handed. The same day, a unique little brass rosette was uncovered. It's about one inch in diameter. Tad identified it as a Tudor rose, symbolic of the owner's loyalty to the Tudor king and queen. He described it as similar to our wearing a lapel pin of the American flag.

The second day produced more pipe-stems, nails, a pewter piece, brass buckle, leather straps, animal remains, and part of a large milk pan. This was the day that George and I worked on the same pit, and he excitedly uncovered a very large iron chain with the hook still attached. It was of a size that logger's would use for a come-along. Because the weather was so poor on the third day, we were assigned lab work. All the artifacts were taken to the upstairs room at the South Berwick Historical Society building. Tables were set up, covered with newspaper, cutoff cardboard cartons lined with paper towels, and we were all given lessons in how to carefully clean the artifacts with a drybrush technique using toothbrushes and dental picks. Most things could not safely be put in water. Again, careful labels were of utmost importance.

The fourth day revealed more wonderful artifacts and interesting details about the foundation of this homestead. Among the artifacts were sewing scissors, needles and pins, a cloth bale, and partial spool of gold thread. These things were found in the pit George and I were working. George would carefully trowel layers of muddy dirt into a bucket, which he would hand to me. I would then dump it onto a very fine mesh screen that was set over another

*See PAST, page 4*
mounted screen. Carefully other volunteers and I would run our hands through the muddy debris, hunting for the precious finds. That’s how we uncovered lots of glass bits, leading from windows, nails, pins, needles, the distinctive clamp-like bale that would have been a weaver’s signature for a bolt of cloth, and the peculiar twisted wire-like thread that proved to be gold decorative thread. The wooden spool hadn’t survived the years, but the thread had, a statement of the importance of its owner’s position in society. In another pit a large oil jug was uncovered, parts of wine bottles, and part of a Bavarian tankard.

On the fifth day Tad carried around a large smooth stone, pointed at one end, asking the rhetorical question, “What do you think this is?” My opinion was that it was probably used as a chisel or whetstone. Whereupon, he excitedly pronounced it to be a prehistoric Indian gouge, about 4000 years old, and had perhaps been traded by the Indians for some goods of the Chadbournes. This same day, part of a very large sawmill blade was uncovered and a very large key. The key was about eight inches long, and there has been a lot of speculation as to what sort of lock it would have worked.

All of these artifacts were indeed exciting, as they started to give form to these early people. But one of the other exciting discoveries was to realize that this house was indeed far from the typical colonial home. Though no blueprints survive, the location of fallen-in brick chimneys and the size of the structure seem to indicate a twin end chimney dwelling with a third chimney set on a ledge base. Tad Baker speculates that the house may resemble the map replications of two early maps of the area, the Sturgeon Creek map and the map used as the end covers for our genealogy book. They both resemble the descriptions we have of The Great House of Kittery, that is to have been built by the Chadbournes. Lots of delftware, redware, and Staffordshire slipware with distinctive yellow design were all uncovered in little fragments. All of these pieces brought forth images to our minds of life during those times.

The more we uncovered layers of strata, the more George and I discussed the problems posed by the conservation dilemma. We both were very aware there were budget constraints. We also knew that many items, such as brick fragments would be put back into the field and covered back up again, only to be removed again next year as we re-opened the pits. We agreed that these brick fragments might be a very special memento to any Chadbourne, but be of negligible value to anyone else. Furthermore, we thought if we had the approval of the head archaeologist, Dr. Emerson Baker, and The Old Berwick Historical Society, these hand-made brick fragments could be a proper thank you for gifts of twenty-five dollars or more to the Archaeological Conservation Fund. We contacted CFA President Roger Chadbourne and received his enthusiastic approval, then received equal assents from Dr. Baker and the Historical Society. All of this was duly approved at the Annual General Assembly Meeting in October, 1996. In anticipation of the General Assembly approval, over fifty brick fragments were boxed for storage at Executive Board Member’s homes.

-Kitty Ahlquist Chadbourne

A Brick from the "Old Homestead"

If you would like to be able to help with the archaeological dig of the Humphrey Chadbourne homestead, but cannot personally be there in South Berwick, Maine the first two weeks of August 1997, you might consider a donation. Donations can be sent to The CFA, HCR 77 Box 8350, North Waterboro, ME 04061-9612 made out to The Old Berwick Historical Society, with a memo "for the Chadbourne dig."

We will forward the donations to The Old Berwick Historical Society, and for donations exceeding $25, brick fragments will be sent to you as a Thank-You-Memento. It is a first come, first serve situation because of the limited number of brick fragments.

Donations to the Chadbourne Dig

Elaine C Bacon
Ted & Kitty Chadbourne
Gail & Howard Kaepplein
George & Karen Langlais
Carroll & Lucile Woodsome
James & Esther Gochie

Pam Ritter
Linda Hanscom
Nancy C Crabbe
Margaret Holmes
Erika Chadbourne
J. Frank Goodwin III
It was a cool, windy and rainy Sunday on which a few hardy Chads gathered at the site of the Chadbourne dig, to see firsthand the location of the homesite of Humphrey, dating from mid-1600's. It is on a nice rise of land, overlooking Leigh's Mill Pond, in the field behind the Yeaton-Varney farmstead on Vine Street in South Berwick. Though the pits were all filled in with carefully replaced sod, Brad Fletcher was not deterred from elaborating the details of the dig, making it alive in the listeners' imaginations. As the winds picked up, we all headed back to Yoken's Restaurant in Portsmouth, NH where we convened. Brad then explained the details of the August 1996 archaeological dig conducted under the auspices of The Old Berwick Historical Society and The Chadbourne Family Association. With a lively presentation, enhanced with excellent slides Chads were able to share in the experience. George Langlais and Kitty Chadbourne could fill in some of the gaps from also having been participants. We were very thankful for Brad's willingness to be with us.

After dinner, at the General Assembly Meeting, President Roger Chadbourne reported on the last year's proceedings. The Executive Board had met four times. Its goals were to raise money for the archaeological research dig, investigate cemetery conservation and the condition of special site markers, and proceed with limited English roots research of allied families. There was a general awareness of the need to keep research on-going, corrections and additions to the book, with the potential of publishing a separate addenda to be issued to owners of the 1994 genealogy, and discussions on adapting the book to CDRoms for research libraries.

Another topic of discussion was the next five year reunion for 1999. This will be a big three day reunion. It was agreed that we should try to encourage other founding families of Berwick convene with us at this occasion since we share so many lines and experiences. Interested people are urged to be in touch with Roger.

It was decided that the less than eighteen books remaining would be released for sale to Chadbourne Family Assoc. members in good standing (dues current), who do not have a volume in their household would be free to purchase one. The price remains $55. plus $4 shipping/handling. To Maine citizens, 6% sales tax of $3.30 should be included. It will be on a first come, first serve basis. Inquiries can be directed to Kitty Chadbourne.

Discussion continued about transferring the volume on CDRoms or microfiche for ease at research libraries. We now have volumes in about fifty libraries thanks in a great part to the generosity of our good members. Howard Kaepplein volunteered to research the potential of CDRom transfer. He will work with Ted Chadbourne, Elaine Bacon and George Langlais on this. George Langlais of the Editorial/ Publication Committee will help co-ordinate and investigate the future addenda of additions and corrections. It was agreed that this should be separate from The Pied Cow, in a separate mailing, but encouraged to be purchased at a minimal cost by all who own the 1994 genealogy. Carol Chadbum Mitchell, agreed to look into the purchase or possible gift of granite to be used as a CFA marker for The Old Fields Cemetery where the earliest Chadbournes, Spencers and Goodwins are buried across the bridge from Humphrey Chadbourne excavated homesite. It was also noted that this very excavation site might appropriately benefit from a type of marker. The site of The Great House at Strawbery Banke also is in need of a refurbished marker. It was hoped that The CFA could work with local historic or preservation societies and that some members would volunteer to do this. Anyone interested is encouraged to be in touch with Carol Mitchell.

The Nominating Committee presented the proposed slate of officers for the 1996-7 year. It was unanimously accepted, and is as follows:

President: Roger Chadbourne PO Box 799, Springvale, ME 04083-0799 tel: 207-324-8658
1st V Pres.: Kitty Chadbourne 1 Fides Dr, Saco, ME 04073-9360 tel: 207-284-6484 weekends: 207-824-2222
2nd V Pres.: Bill Butterfield 566 S Border Rd., Winchester, MA 01890-3168 tel: 617-729-8008
3rd V Pres.: George Langlais 367 North St., Georgetown, MA 01833-1214 tel: 508-352-8559
Treasurer: Deborah Chadbourne PO Box 201, Strong, ME 04983-0201 tel : 617-566-3183 weekends: 207-684-4587
Asst. Treas.: Linda Hanscom HCR 77 Box 8350, Chadbourne's Ridge, N Waterboro, ME 04061-9612 tel: 207-247-4123
Secretary: Martha Giles 176 Vaughan St, Portland, ME 04102-3434 tel:207-773-1224
Genealogist: Elaine Bacon 2954 Cottle Ave, San Jose, CA 95125-4114 tel:408-269-3895
Directors at Large:
   Nancy C Crabbe 301 Compass Ave, Beachwood, NJ 08722 tel: 908-349-6642
   Carol C Mitchell RR 1 Box 7A, Concord, VT 05824-9601 tel:802-748-4340

See REUNION, page 6
Account of 1675 Attack on Newichawannock


Newichawannock was . . . surrounded by a large force of attackers; this time they seemed determined to besiege the town until it capitulated. The nearest fortified point to which the settlers could appeal was Dover, on the banks of the Piscataqua River . . . To Dover, five miles away, a messenger was sent on October 14, [1675] with the following plea:

To Mr. Richard Waldron and Lieutenant Coffin:
These are to inform you that the Indians are just now engaging us with at least one hundred men and have slain four of our men already—Richard Tozier, James Barren, Isaac Bottes, and Tozier’s son—and have burnt Benoni Hodsdon's house. Sirs, if you ever have any love for us and the country, now show yourselves with men to help us, or else we are all in great danger to be slain, unless our God wonderfully appears for our deliverance. They that cannot fight, let them pray. Nothing else, but rest yours to serve.

Roger Plaisted
-George Broughton

Plaisted and his sons were killed in the action that followed. But ultimately, just before help arrived from the town of Elliot, the attackers abandoned their siege.

Account of 1690 Indian Attack on Berwick

(from History of the Indian Wars of New England by Robert B Caverly, 1882)

This settlement was made up of about twenty-seven dwelling-houses. In the spring (March) of 1690, the French and Indians, having destroyed the small village at Salmon Falls, on the river, passed over and invaded Berwick.

Their force, as then organized, included twenty-seven French (Canadians) and twenty-five Indians. Of course, as was the Indian custom, the onset was commenced at the early dawn. Hartel led the Frenchmen, and the famous Hopegood was chief of the Indians. In the conflict thirty-four, nearly all the men of the English, being killed, their women and children could do no better than to surrender. The victors killed the cattle, burned all the buildings, took all the plunder they could carry, and with fifty-four captives whom they had taken there at Berwick, started on their return back into the wilderness.

The burning down of this village attracted from the adjacent settlements a force of fifty men, who pursued the Indians and French, and overtook them at “Wooster River,” where, in crossing it, the battle was renewed, and continued until nightfall, which brought an end to the conflict. Several on the one side and on the other were slain. In 1703, Major Mason, with nearly one hundred friendly Indians, belonging to the Pequods and Mohegans of Connecticut, were stationed here at Berwick.

1997 and 1998. Workers for them are needed also, but a three-day reunion involves more details and must be addressed soon. Contacting Roger does not mean you will be expected to co-ordinate the whole thing. It means you can state how you are willing to serve, and we will fit you in—example, be a go-between with other allied family groups, coordinate tours of family cemeteries, homesites or battles, take pictures to be recorded for The Pied Cow, help choose menus and speakers, etc.

We also seek people to help continue the Pied Cow Pieces, quilt blocks. Presently we have four quilt blocks and seek more to complete our quilt. Each block is to represent something about our Chadbourne ancestors. It would be nice to have this ready for the 1999 Reunion. To allow for easement, we are making 16” squares on 100% cotton, incorporating three swatches that we’ll send you. This insures some overall harmony of colors. Margaret Holmes has offered to mentor anyone, having quilted for years. Contact Kitty if this is of interest to you.

We’re looking to collect more recipes and anecdotes, so start looking at you recipe and remedy boxes.
The Colonial Home

Ever since the discovery of location of the Humphrey Chadbourne homesite in 1995, and its initial excavation, speculation of the colonial homes our ancestors built has been very apparent. In the fall of 1995, Past President Tom Eschweiler with his wife Gabi came to our aid. Tom has the unique advantage of being an architect and could look at things with a special perspective. Tom and Gabi made a special trip to examine the Richard Jackson home in Portsmouth, NH where the original part of the house is dated 1664.

Though our excavations now reveal that the Humphrey Chadbourne home was more elaborate than its contemporary Richard Jackson dwelling, studying the Jackson home will nevertheless prove helpful for us. Not only does it show us construction techniques, it gives us images of the day to day existence of our ancestors.

For members who would like to pursue speculation as to the imaginings of the Humphrey Chadbourne home and other homes of that era, we urge you to see the Richard Jackson home, Northwest St., Christian Shore, in Portsmouth. It is owned by the NE Society for the Preservation of Antiquities. Another contemporary house for our second and third generation ancestors is the Damm-Drew Garrison (1675) located 182 Central Ave, Dover, NH and is being maintained by The Woodman Institute. It could very well have housed some of our ancestors during the many Indian raids.

Tom and Gabi report that the Richard Jackson home is on a hillside overlooking the estuary of the Piscataqua River. The house is located on the corner of Northwest St. and Jackson Hill, which extends briefly up a small rocky hill. The house is the second on the right. The southern or front elevation of the earliest part has a center doorway. Opening the door reveals a center chimney with a steep stairway near the chimney. Research reveals that this original house was built by Richard's father John who came to Portsmouth from Dartmouth, England in 1645. By 1664, John had built this house, which was added onto by son Richard in 1707. This first addition of 1707 Tom reports as the buttery, located to the rear on the north side, which was dug into the bank, and has storage or sleeping quarters above.

The Richard Jackson house in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, is a prime example of how a house "grew" from 1664 to 1810. The northwest view of the house shown in the photo above, taken October 7, 1995.

The third addition, constructed in 1810, is the low-ceilinged living room, with a small, slope-ceilinged bedroom above it. There are no exterior entrances into it, with the floor level being one step up from the level of the original house's first floor.

It's a prime example as to the manner in which a house "grew" from 1664 to 1810.

We give Tom and Gabi our thanks for their wonderful reporting.

Tom has also sent us a copy of More Classic Old House Plans by Lawrence Grow, pub. Sterling Pub. Co. 1986. Another book recommended by owner of the Benj. Chadbourne homesite, Tom Stevens, The Framed Houses of Massachusetts Bay, 1625-1725 by Abbott Lowell Cummings, Harvard University Press 1979. Tom Stevens is using this book for reference as he uncovers interesting clues as to what was done to his home through the years.

Of equal interest to Chadbournes is the Judge Benjamin Chadbourne Manor home owned by descendant Virginia Alterio. It seems to harken back to much of what we a finding uncovered in the Humphrey Chadbourne homesite in its grandness of style.
1667 Inventory of Humphrey Chadbourne Estate

(adapted from York Deed, Book II, Folio 30)

An Inventory of the estate vidzt of the Lands, goods & Cattles of Mr Humfrey Chadbourne deceased, taken & apprized by us this 12th day of Septembr 1667; whose names are here underwritten:

His personal clothes, moneys & beaver & other furs .............................................................. 118.0.10.0.

One saw mill with utensils & tymber .............................................................................................. 300.0.0.0.

One home stall contayning a dwelling house, a barne & other out houses with 400 acres est. land ...................................................................................................................... 350.0.0.0.

30 acres of meddow & 200 acres of upland at Bonnibiss pond .................................................. 120.0.0.0.

& 40 acres swamp land in Tomtyinkers swamp ........................................................................ 130.0.0.0.

Farm at Sturgeon Cricke contayning est. upland & meddow of 230 acres .................................. 260.0.0.0.

Plates 16:1d .............................................. 016.0.0.0.

tenn oxen at 81d per oxe/& eight cows at ............................................................................... 118.0.0.0.

4 stears & a heiffer at .................................................................................................................... 023.0.0.0.

two stears 2 years ould/2 yearlings foure calves at ................................................................. 014.0.0.0.

one horse & a mare at .................................................................................................................. 016.0.0.0.

fourteen swine at 81d .................................................................................................................. 008.0.0.0.

in boards & loggs at .................................................................................................................. 070.0.0.0.

one cart 3 peyr of wheeles flue 5 yoakes & chaynes ................................................................ 016.0.0.0.

all English & Indean graine at ................................................................................................... 025.0.0.0.

five servant men & mades att ................................................................................................... 040.0.0.0.

two canoews & a plow at .......................................................................................................... 002.0.0.0.

all manner of toules for husbandry .......................................................................................... 005.0.0.0.

Parlour: one bed furnisht, one long table, two chests, eleven chayres & other furniture att ................................................................. 030.0.0.0.

Kitchen: pewter potts & kettles & other utensills ................................................................... 025.0.0.0.

Leane two: one bed furnisht a table & chayres ...................................................................... 010.0.0.0.

Leane to Chamber: in goods & small necessaries: ................................................................ 030.0.0.0.

Chambers: four beds & furniture & some cotton woll .............................................................. 018.0.0.0.

Above stares: five musketts, two fowling peeces ................................................................. 007.0.0.0.

1713.14.0.0.

Mis Luce Chadburne doth Attest upon her oath that this is a true Inventory of those goods & Lands aboue written belonging to the estate of Mr Humfrey Chadburne her husband lately deceased, to the best of her knowledge/ Taken before mee this 13th of Septbr 1667:

Edw Rishworth:Jus.pec. .......................................................... Witness John Wincoll

Nicholas Shapleigh .................................................................................................................. William Spencer

Membership & Dues Policy

Membership in The CFA is open to all descendants of William Chadbourne, immigrant from England to the Piscataqua River in 1634. Membership is also open to descendants’ spouses or other interested persons. This includes others who as yet remain unlinked to William Chadbourne or are interested in preserving family data as related to the Chadbornes.

Membership runs from July 1 to June 30. Your mailing label will denote when membership expires. Donations are welcome and can be dedicated to research or publications. They may also be designated as a memorial.

Annual dues, payable in U.S. currency, are $10/individual, $15/family, and $100/a lifetime one-time payment.