

Vital Records for the Parkers and Their Children

England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975

Name	John Parker	Name	Marie Crowcomb
Gender	Male	Gender	Female
Baptism Date	20 Apr 1601	Baptism Date	28 Jan 1600
Baptism Place	Georgeham, Devon, England	Baptism Place	Georgeham, Devon, England
Father	John Parker	Father	William Crowcomb

England, Select Marriages, 1538-1973

Name	John Parker
Gender	Male
Marriage Date	16 Nov 1622
Marriage Place	Georgeham, Devon, England
Spouse	Marie Crocome
FHL Film Number	916847

georgetownhistoricalsociety.org

Name	Mary Crocome [1]	
Born	28 Jan 1600	Georgeham, Devon, England P [2]
Christened	28 Jan 1600	Georgeham, Devon, England P [2]
Gender	Female	
Died	Aft 28 Jun 1661	Arrowsic, Sagadahoc, Maine P [3]
Person ID	I340	GHS
Last Modified	13 Sep 2016	

Family	John Parker, b. Bef 20 Apr 1601, Biddeford/Georgeham, Devon, England P, d. Bef Jun 1661, Georgetown, Sagadahoc, Maine P (Age ~ 60 years)	
Married	16 Nov 1622	Georgeham, Devon, England P [4]
Children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + 1. Thomas Parker, b. Bef 9 Feb 1629, Georgeham, Devon, England P, d. Between 1684-1690, Georgetown, Sagadahoc, Maine P (Age ~ 60 years) + 2. John Parker, b. Abt 1634, Biddeford, York, Maine P, d. 1 Jun 1690, Falmouth, Cumberland, Maine P (Age ~ 56 years) 3. Mary Parker, b. Bef 25 Jul 1635, Biddeford, Devon, England P, d. Bef 14 Feb 1714-15, Arrowsic, Sagadahoc, Maine P 	
Last Modified	7 Sep 2016	
Family ID	F138	Group Sheet Family Chart

Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The indian, Robin Hood confirmed the deed for Rascohan (Georgetown) after the death of her husband.
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Source	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 [S1790] Misc. Sources, England, Select Marriages, 1538-1973 (Reliability: 2), 7 Sep 2016. 2 [S1789] Misc. Sources, England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975 (Reliability: 3), 7 Sep 2016. Name: Marie Crowcomb Baptism Date: 28 Jan 1600 Baptism Place: Georgeham, Devon, England Father: William Crowcomb FHL Film Number: 916847 3 [S1789] Misc. Sources, 43 Parkers in America (Reliability: 2), 7 Sep 2016. Mary widow of John conveyed land on 28 Jun 1671 to her son Thomas. 4 [S1789] Misc. Sources, England, Select Marriages, 1538-1973 (Reliability: 3), 7 Sep 2016. Name: Marie Crocome Marriage Date: 16 Nov 1622 Marriage Place: Georgeham, Devon, England Spouse: John Parker FHL Film Number: 916847
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Records for Our Direct Ancestor, Thomas

Name	Thomas Parker [1]	
Born	Bef 9 Feb 1629	Georgeham, Devon, England P [2]
Christened	9 Feb 1629	Georgeham, Devon, England P [3]
Gender	Male	
Died	Between 1684-1690	Georgetown, Sagadahoc, Maine P [4, 5]
Person ID	I337	GHS
Last Modified	9 Sep 2016	

Father	John Parker, b. Bef 20 Apr 1601, Biddeford/Georgeham, Devon, England P, d. Bef Jun 1661, Georgetown, Sagadahoc, Maine P (Age ~ 60 years)	
Mother	Mary Crocome, b. 28 Jan 1600, Georgeham, Devon, England P, d. Aft 28 Jun 1661, Arrowsic, Sagadahoc, Maine P (Age 61 years)	
Married	16 Nov 1622	Georgeham, Devon, England P [6]
Family ID	F138	Group Sheet Family Chart

Family	UNKNOWN Unknown, b. ca. 1645, Maine? P	
Married	Abt 1650	Georgetown, Sagadahoc, Maine P [7]
Children	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grace Parker, b. 1650, Georgetown, Sagadahoc, Maine P, d. 1718, Georgetown, Sagadahoc, Maine P (Age 68 years) 2. Sarah Parker, b. Abt 1656, Arrowsic, Sagadahoc, Maine P 3. Mary Parker, b. Abt 1660, Georgetown, Sagadahoc, Maine P, d. Bef 27 Apr 1730, Marblehead, Essex, Massachusetts P (Age ~ 70 years) 4. Remember Parker, b. Abt 1663, Georgetown, Sagadahoc, Maine P, d. Bef 1732, Marblehead, Essex, Massachusetts?? P (Age ~ 69 years) 5. John Parker, b. 1665, Arrowsic, Sagadahoc, Maine P, d. 27 Sep 1744, Boston, Suffolk, Massachusetts P (Age 79 years) 6. Jacob Parker, b. Abt 1666, Georgetown, Sagadahoc, Maine P, d. 18 Sep 1736, Groton, Middlesex, Massachusetts P (Age ~ 70 years) 7. Margaret Parker, b. Abt 1668, Georgetown, Sagadahoc, Maine P, d. Aft 1732, Marblehead, Essex, Massachusetts? P (Age ~ 65 years) 	

England, Select Births and Christenings, 1538-1975

Name	Events	Relationships
John Parker England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975	christening: 13 June 1632 GEORGEHAM, DEVON, ENGLAND	father: John Parker
Thomas Parker England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975	christening: 9 February 1629 GEORGEHAM, DEVON, ENGLAND	father: John Parker
James Parker England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975	christening: 5 September 1627 GEORGEHAM, DEVON, ENGLAND	father: John Parker
John Parker England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975	christening: 12 February 1628 GEORGEHAM, DEVON, ENGLAND	father: John Parker
Mary Parker England Births and Christenings, 1538-1975	christening: 25 July 1635 GEORGEHAM, DEVON, ENGLAND	father: John Parker mother: Mary

Georgetown, Maine

Genealogical and Family History of the State of New Hampshire: A ...

Volume 1

edited by Ezra S. Stearns, William Frederick

Whitchee, Edward Everett Parker



John Parker, of Saco, 1636, purchased, 1650, Parker's Island, now Georgetown, on the east side of the Kennebec river, near the mouth. Tradition says he was from Biddeford, county of Devon, England, and died before June, 1661. By his wife Mary he had Thomas, John and Mary, but all may have been born in England, though tradition makes John born at Saco in 1634. John Parker, of Kennebec, son of John, of Saco, bought of the Indians in 1659, a large tract of land on the west side of the Kennebec, opposite his father's island, now Phippsburg. He may be the one who swore fidelity at Pemaquid in 1674. August 20, 1660, he went to Boston to marry Mary, daughter of Daniel Farrfield. By her he had besides four daughters two sons, Daniel and James. John and his son James were driven by the Indians from their places, and took refuge at Falmouth, where both were killed at the second destruction of that town, May, 1690.

A Statue of Chief Robinhood

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The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Volume 62

ABSTRACTS OF DEEDS IN MAINE.—John Parker of Boston, shipwright, the eldest son of Thomas Parker, late of Raskohegan, who was the eldest son of John Parker, of Biddeford, Great Britain, fisherman, sold his rights in Parker's Island to Thomas Salter, of Boston, said Island lying by Sagadahoc river, running to Sheepscot river, on July 8, 1731. (York County, Maine, Deeds, volume 14, page 193.)

John Parker erst of Reskogan (Parker's Island) in his will of 1651 devised his estate to his wife Mary Parker; in 1664, she gave a deed of this to her son Thomas Parker who died intestate, leaving seven children: John Parker, of Boston; Jacob Parker, of Boston; Remember Parker, who married Moses Pitman, of Marblehead, Mass.; Sarah Parker, who married ——— Smith; Margaret Parker, who married ——— Dixey, of Marblehead; Grace Parker; Mary Parker, who married ——— Harrod. Sarah Smith was the mother of Thomas Salter, of Boston. This deed was given in 1732. (*Ibid*, vol. 15, page 136.)

JOHN² PARKER, OF PARKER'S ISLAND, KENNEBEC.

BY JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.

John Parker, and Mary his wife, came from Biddeford in England. They were at Saco in 1636, but soon after moved to Georgetown. They had three children—Thomas², Mary², and John²,—the latter said to have been born in Saco. John¹ purchased Parker's Island of the Indians, in 1650. It has been supposed that he also had one hundred acres on Arrowsic Island, for John Richards when he sold that Island, August 5, 1654, excepts "one hundred acres formerly sold to John Parker,* upon which he hath erected a dwelling house and other buildings." But this is an erroneous supposition, for John Parker of Kennebec, seaman, conveyed to Clarke and Lake his house on Richard's (Arrowsic) Island, by deed dated August 30, 1657, but acknowledged June 17, 1667, and recorded in Suffolk Registry of Deeds, September 10, 1667; and John¹ Parker was a fisherman, and had been dead at least six years when that deed was acknowledged. The precise date of the death of John¹ is not known; but it was before July, 1661, as on June 28, 1661, his widow Mary conveys some of his real estate to their son Thomas. In some of the old deeds it is stated that he bequeathed by will all his property to his widow. I can find no evidence of any *written* will; but there was some direction, oral or written, which prevented his oldest son from having a double share in his estate, according to the law then existing, (as recently shown by William M. Sargent, Esq.)

I have not as yet traced the family of Thomas², but hope to do so at an early day. Mary² married Thomas Webber, and Mr. Sargent informs me that he has fully traced their family, consisting of five sons and one daughter. John² married in Boston, Aug. 20, 1660, Mary, daughter of Daniel Fairfield, according to the Boston records. They had two children born in Boston, viz: Mary³, born May 20, 1661, and Elizabeth³, born August 14, 1663. They also had James³ and Daniel³, probably born in Georgetown; the former about 1665, and the latter in 1667. Mary³ died in infancy; Elizabeth³, in 1700, administered on her father's estate, being then single, and the descent of the property shows that she died leaving no children. James³ was killed with his father at the capture of Fort Loyal, leaving no children. John² is said to have purchased of the Indians the territory which comprises the present town of Phippsburg, and part of West Bath. Other parties claimed it under other titles, and on July 15, 1684, Richard Wharton confirmed to him a part or all the land by a deed in which it is recited that "the said John Parker hath for upwards of twenty-six years been possessed thereof, and was the first of the English nation that began to subdue the said tract." He was more than once driven off by the Indians, and in 1676 was "relieved" by the Selectmen of Charlestown. He was there with a part of his family, and probably the whole, Oct. 21, 1689. He and his son James returned to Georgetown and again fled on account of the Indians to Falmouth, where they were both killed at the capture of Fort Loyal, June 1, 1690, N. S. John T. Hull* has recently so fully told the story of the capture and their death, that I need only refer to his account, just published.

CAPTURE OF FORT LOYALL,

DESTRUCTION OF FALMOUTH,

MAY 20, 1690 (O.S.)

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE MAINE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, JUNE 2, 1885.

BY JOHN T. HULL.

Our fathers were used to savage warfare. They were a hardy, sturdy race of men, good Indian fighters, and well understood the savage wiles. Their lives were spent amid the dangers of war and savage incursions. Every settler had his musket in his house ready for immediate use. At night when the family retired for rest, it was with grave apprehension that they might be aroused before morning by the blazing torch, the savage cry, and the shrieks of their victims, and when thus awakened, the family would gather in their hands such effects as they were able to, and hurry to the protection of the nearest garrison house, and would there make a protracted defense, until they received assistance, and their foes were driven off. War with the savages was no novelty to the early settlers of the frontier towns of Maine. Casco and its inhabitants had previous to this time had its baptisms of fire and blood. The fathers of many families had been shot down at their firesides, their reeking scalps taken from them by the red men, their wives and children, if not murdered there, carried through the lonely paths of the forest, captives to Canada. The early settlers of Casco were a brave race of men; they subdued the forests, cultivated the wilderness, reared their log houses, and made themselves homes, and when the necessity came they defended themselves and their hearth-stones against the savage

Indians and their French allies; and we now believe that in the generations of their race that have succeeded them, that there has been no degeneracy of courage, or love of home or country; that the pioneers of civilization, who in early days defended themselves against the savage foes of the wilderness, were succeeded by those who at Louisburg¹ and on the heights of Quebec,² upheld the flag of England; and in the days of our revolution, on land and sea,³ fought for independence and our country's right's, and who in the times of the late rebellion at Antietam, Gettysburg, and elsewhere, sustained the cause of the Union.⁴

Fort Loyal, the scene of the important events which we here today commemorate, was built by the Massachusetts Government.⁵ After Massachusetts had purchased Maine from the Gorges' heirs, they deemed it necessary in order to protect the people of Maine from the inroads of the French and Indians, that a strong fortress should be constructed at some prominent easterly location.

¹ Hon. J. H. Drummond has furnished me with the following, viz: "John Parker was the second son of John Parker, "the fisherman," who came from Biddeford in England, and was in Saco in 1636, but went afterwards to Georgetown, and in 1650 bought Parker's Island of the Indians. The date of the fathers' death is unknown, but it was before July, 1661. The son, John, was born in Saco, according to tradition; he married, Aug. 20, 1660, Mary Fairfield, daughter of Daniel Fairfield, of Boston; he purchased of the Indians nearly all the territory that makes the present town of Phippsburg; other parties claimed, under other titles, and on July 15, 1684, Richard Wharton made an indenture with him, in which it was recited that John Parker "for twenty years past has been seized of lands between Kennebec river and Casco Bay, bounded on the north by Winnegance Creek," and by which Parker's land was conferred to him, in whole and in part. His son James was killed with him; his daughter Elizabeth, then unmarried, administered on his estate in 1700; he left another son, Daniel, the great-grandfather of Isaac Parker, the celebrated Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. According to the deposition of John Phillips, John Parker had three other daughters, but it is quite certain that he fell into the error of confounding another John Parker, who had three daughters, with this John Parker.

HISTORY OF THE WEBER KELLY PRESERVE

The history of the Weber Kelly Preserve is shaped by its maritime location on Georgetown Island at the mouth of the Kennebec River, and by its access to the transportation and resources that the river provides.

Early settlement. Abenaki tribes had seasonal camps near the rich fishing and clamming grounds at the Kennebec River's mouth and shell mounds and signs of native habitation are found on both sides of the river. Europeans recognized the importance of the Kennebec River entrance early. The mouth of the river was explored by Samuel de Champlain in 1605, Hanham and Pring in 1606, the French Jesuit priest Father Pierre Biard in 1611, and Captain John Smith in 1616. In 1607 - 1608 the Gilbert and Popham expedition attempted a short-lived settlement, Fort St. George, on the west side of the river at Atkins Bay.

By the 1620s a seasonal European fishing station existed on Stage Island to the east of the river's entrance. John Parker, an English mariner and fisherman, came to Stage Island to fish and trade around that time. He was deeded Georgetown Island (then called Roscohegan) by the Abenaki sagamore Robert Hood in 1650 and settled at the south end of Georgetown on a small island in a marsh, as did his son Thomas. Some sources identify John Ed's Island in the Sagadahoc Marsh as the location of an early Parker homestead.

John and Thomas Parker are listed among Kennebec settlers who swore oaths of allegiance to King Charles II in 1665. Following the destruction of settlements in the first Indian War in 1676, Thomas petitioned with others to rebuild and was appointed an overseer of the new settlement on Arrowsic Island, called Newtown, by Governor Andros in 1679.

The Parker homesteads on Georgetown Island were burned during the hostilities of King Philip's War (1675-1676), King William's War (1689-1698), and Queen Anne's War (1703-1713). The Parkers and other settlers fled to Damariscove, to Stage Island, and finally to the Massachusetts Bay area. The Island was abandoned.

Resettlement and continuity. Peace came to the region, and in 1718 the children and grandchildren of Thomas Parker petitioned to regain the family property on Georgetown (then called "Parker's Island"). In a 1732 Deed of Division, the southwest quadrant of the island was divided among Thomas Parker's heirs. Thomas Parker's daughter Margaret Parker Dixey, a widow of Marblehead, Massachusetts, was assigned "Lot 3": the upland and marsh where the Weber Kelly Preserve is today. Although other Parker heirs settled on Georgetown in the years that followed, Margaret Dixey apparently did not; her lot is shown as "vacant", with no known owner, on the 1759 Jonas Jones map for the Kennebeck Proprietors. *(Note from Lee Wiegand - the land when purchased by the Olivers was coincidentally returned briefly to Thomas's descendants. Margaret Parker Dixey was the sister of Grace Parker Oliver, and both were daughters of Thomas).*

In 1790, Margaret Dixey's Georgetown land was sold by her heirs (Susannah Brainerd, Margaret Carneau, Susannah Hall, Elizabeth Wheelwright and John Wheelwright, all of Boston, Massachusetts) to Samuel Manson, "yeoman," of Georgetown, for sixty six pounds, fourteen shillings in hand and "forty eight thousand and one half merchantable boards payable in three years." The deed of sale was entered four years later in 1794, after Samuel Manson had, presumably, produced the lumber: evidence of the thriving timber industry on Georgetown at the time. The 1790 deed describes the land which Samuel Manson acquired as "the lot of land he now improves on Parker's Island," suggesting that Samuel Manson was not only living on the Island in 1790 but was already living on the land.

Samuel Manson arrived in Georgetown, from Kittery where his family had lived for several generations, at some time after 1769 when he was listed on the Kittery tax list but before 1772 when his marriage to Isabella Rogers Parsons of the Rogers family of Georgetown was recorded

in Georgetown records. Unlike the Parkers, Samuel Manson appears to have been a man of the land rather than of the sea. He farmed the property he bought from Margaret Dixey’s heirs, and it is recorded in later deeds as “Manson Hill Farm.” He also engaged in land transactions. In 1797, Silas Lee of Pownalboro, John Rogers of Georgetown and Jordan Parker of Georgetown quitclaimed to Samuel Manson his land and farm on Parker’s Island, perhaps as he completed repaying them money he had borrowed to purchase the property in 1790 (Lincoln County, Book. 40). In 1803 he sold a meadow at the foot of “Brake heart Hill, so-called” in Georgetown to David Oliver 5th for \$60 (GHS document). And, in 1807, with the previously mentioned Silas Lee, John Rogers and Jordan Parker, he sold to George Rogers the island “commonly known and called by the name of great stage or Salter’s Island” (Lincoln County, Book 65).

Manson Hill Farm remained in the Manson family until passing to the Oliver family in 1867, when Baxter Scott, who had married Samuel Manson’s daughter, Mary Parker Manson, moved with her to Peak’s Island, selling Manson Hill Farm to Washington Oliver.

During the Manson-Oliver years (1790-1943), Manson Hill Farm was home to the families of Captain Robert Parker Manson Sr., a mariner who piloted ships between the mouth of the Kennebec River and Bath, who successfully took the brig *Mary Jane* from Bath to the sea through the Embargo while under fire in January, 1809, and who - in 1831 - sold to the inhabitants of School District #5 the land on which the Old Stone Schoolhouse on the Bay Point Road was built; Captain Robert Manson Jr., who commanded Bath ships world-wide during a 56 year career; Washington Oliver, a sailor who was the Pond Island light keeper at the mouth of the Kennebec from 1872-1877; Orville Oliver who, in 1878, ran the first regularly scheduled steamer on the Bath-Popham run; and John Edward Oliver, a farmer, for whom John Ed’s Island in the Preserve is named.

Manson Hill Farm was farmed for livestock and salt hay, with deeded access to a landing on the Kennebec River. In 1882, Washington Oliver and others petitioned the State of Maine to improve the Sagadahoc Marsh: ditching, draining, and damming the site of an earlier dam. Also in 1882, Washington Oliver granted a twenty year lease for mining rights on the property to Daniel Bacon and others (Standard Mineral Company).

In 1943 the property was sold by John Ed Oliver’s daughter Susie Pettingill to Lawrence and Alice Johnson of Chicago who held it only briefly. From 1945 to 1970, the property belonged to Elizabeth Deering Moffatt, of the Deering family of Bath ship builders, and herself a three-term Representative in the Maine State Legislature. During these years, the old farmhouse burned and was replaced. It was inherited by her children in 1970 and sold to Robert and Lucille Latta of San Diego in the mid 1970s. In 1979, the property was purchased by Anne Weber, who had an art studio and gallery in the farm house, north of the present Preserve. Ann Weber put 105 acres into conservation with the Lower Kennebec Regional Land Trust (now the Kennebec Estuary Land Trust) in 1999. Establishment of the Weber Kelly Preserve was supported by her sale of a work of the eminent American artist Ellsworth Kelly.

The Weber Kelly Preserve was officially opened to the public in ceremonies at the Preserve on June 7, 2008.

RELEVANT DEEDS - WEBER KELLY PRESERVE

1650	Robert Hood to John Parker	York Deeds: Book X, Folio 252
1671	Mary Parker to Thomas Parker	York Deeds: Book X, Folio 252
1732	Deed of Division - Parker heirs (Margaret Dixey, David and Thomas Oliver, and others)	York Deeds: Book XV, Folio 136

- 1790 John Wheelwright to Samuel Manson Lincoln Deeds: Book 32, p. 171
(Susannah Brainerd, Margaret Carneau, Susannah Hall, Elizabeth Wheelwright and John Wheelwright - heirs of Margaret Dixey)
- 1807 Samuel Manson to Robert P. Manson Lincoln Deeds: Book 63, p 8
- 1838 Sarah Manson to Baxter Scott Lincoln Deeds, Book 171, p 291
- 1867 Baxter Scott to Washington Oliver Sagadahoc Deeds, Book 28, p. 339
- 1884 Estate of Washington Oliver to George Oliver
Sagadahoc Deeds, Book 68, p. 369
- 1888 Orville Oliver to John E. Oliver Sagadahoc Deeds, Book 74, p. 247
- 1907 George Oliver to John E. Oliver Sagadahoc Deeds, Book 113, p. 87
- 1910 John E. Oliver to Elizabeth Oliver Sagadahoc Deeds, Book p. 60
- 1943 Susie I. Pettingill to S. Lawrence and Alice Johnson
Sagadahoc Deeds, Book 231, p. 174
- 1945 S. Lawrence and Alice Johnson to Elizabeth Deering
Sagadahoc Deeds, Book 238, p. 135
- 1974 Anne E. Davis to The Monday Company
Sagadahoc Deeds, Book 395, p. 642
- 1979 Robert L. Latta and Lucille Latta to Anne C. Weber
Sagadahoc Deeds, Book 715, p. 53
- 1999 Anne C. Weber to Lower Kennebec Regional Land Trust
Sagadahoc Deeds, Book 1726, p. 327

POINTS OF INTEREST IN THE WEBER KELLY PRESERVE

Small Point Quarry: High quality feldspar was quarried in the southwest section of Georgetown Island from the 1870s to the 1930s, with a complex of quarries located along the Bay Point Road. The now-abandoned Small Point Quarry within the south boundary of the Preserve was active before 1911 and again after 1913. Quarried stone was removed by carts west on the wood road to a wharf at Todd Bay where the stone was transported out in flat-bottomed boats to ships waiting in the deeper waters of the Kennebec River.

Logging and farming: Several old logging roads cross through the Preserve, and there is evidence of past logging. Old stone walls are evidence of past pastures, and the remains of a stone dam and a watering pond for livestock can be seen along the Step Stone Trail.

John Ed's Island: Oliver family legend was that pirate gold was buried on John Ed's Island in the early 1800s. The island was dug over repeatedly and unsuccessfully in attempts to locate the buried treasure. An early house site and cemetery are located on the island. Evidence of a former track through the marsh to the island, and of a stone dike can be seen. The island is not accessible from the Preserve trail system.

Memorial Plaque: In 2008, a memorial plaque recognizing Anne Weber's gift to the Lower Kennebec Regional Land Trust (now the Kennebec Estuary Land Trust) was placed on a rocky cliff face in the north east section of the Preserve. It can be accessed by a trail spur off the North Loop. The location was chosen by Anne Weber herself and was a favorite destination of her horseback rambles through her property.