

PIONEER STORIES of MAINE

The first settler on the land where I live and the red barn sits were my fourth great grandparents, Joseph and Bradbury Ingraham. Joseph fought in the battle of Castine in the American Revolution as captain of the Lincoln Galley and on land. On the way home he and, as it turned out, his future father-in-law landed in Glen Cove and as Joseph was still doing his own cooking, Jacob Keen invited him to dinner at his cabin behind Dodge's Mountain in Rockland. There Joseph for the first time met Bradbury, oldest of Jacob and Deborah's fourteen children. We presume it was love at first sight though they did not marry until 1783.

Maine early settlers often preferred Islands to the mainland when facing uncut wilderness full of Indians. Jacob and Deborah Keen had moved from Pembroke, MA, to Hog Island in the town of Bremen, ME about 1750. There was some question about his title to the Island but his lawyer, named Bradbury, secured it. In gratitude Jacob promised to name his oldest child for him. It is not known what Deborah thought of this idea, especially after their oldest in 1757 was a girl but the promise held. After the lawyer died, Jacob lost his title anyway (today the Island is an Audubon bird sanctuary). Jacob loaded his family, livestock and all their worldly possessions into what is described as a gondola and took to sea, sailing down past Broad Bay and into the St. George River, then up Mill River and overland to the wilderness behind Rockland. It is said he could navigate ships anywhere in the world, but he kept his family alive by hunting. In midlife at sea a companionway hatch fell upon his back and the rest of his life was lived in pain. His stone is the oldest in the old settler's cemetery (1788).



Joseph Ingraham settled on two hundred ten acres in what is now Rockland, running from the sea at Ingraham's Point to the Thomaston line. The walls of his cabin were fortified with bricks on three sides, fireplace, ovens and a chimney forming the fourth wall. His sister moved from Cape Anne in MA to live with Joseph for a few years which required a doubling of his cabin on the other side of the chimney. By 1783 Joseph built a cape cod house and attached the older rooms as an ell. Bradbury must have decided Joseph would make a good husband and they married on July 1. Later their son, Henry, would add another floor to the main house by raising the whole and building the first floor below. *(see picture)* Like all the early settlers they were squatters on the land until Henry and Lucy Knox gained clear title and could deed it to them (1797). Cost: \$420.

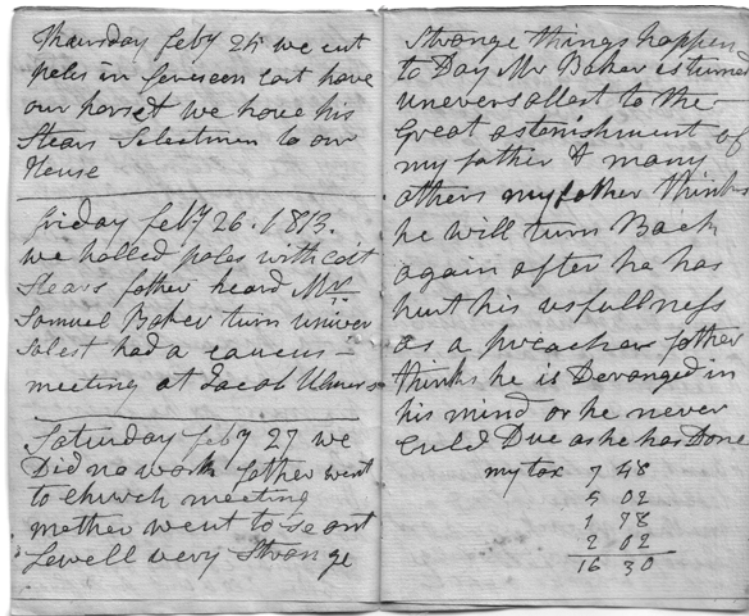
Joseph set about clearing enough land for his horse, oxen, cows, hogs and sheep and fields for corn, barley, potatoes and hay. He built a "landing" at the shore and a kiln for

burning lime. But he made a living as a Justice of the Peace, adjudicating 3366 criminal and civil cases in the area, officiated at 160 weddings and wrote letters for those who could not do so for themselves. He served as Selectman and Town Clerk and built a school house for his part of town. He trapped otter on the Point, and one entry in the diaries he and his son kept (1795-1875) mentioned “raccoon” for supper!

Pages from Ingraham Diaries

When his son, Henry, was 14 he entered this in the diaries:

“Saturday feby 27 [1812] we Did no work father went to church meeting Mother went to se ant Lowell very Strange things happen To Day Mr Baker hs turned Uneversallest to the – Great astonishment of my father & many others my father thinks he will turn Back again after he has hurt his usfullnefs as a preacher father thinks he is Deranged in his mind or he never culd Due as he has Done”



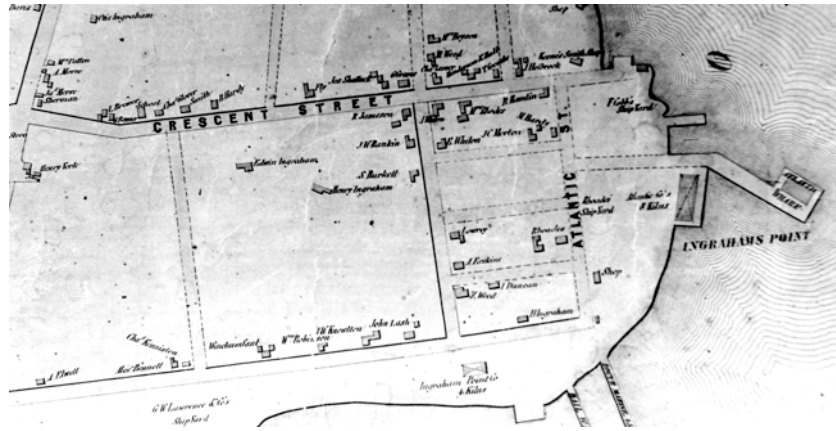
This is one of the earliest instances of Universalism east of the Kennebec River. Young Henry was tuned into the events of the War of 1812. His brother, Charles, served on the Privateer, “Growler,” and survived only to drown in Owls Head Bay. Two years later we find this entry in Henry’s diary: “wednesday Sept 7th [1814] in the morning there was four

Ships & two Brigs at anchor in the Bay and come in one Ship & a schooner making eight British vesels in our bay at night foggy we are some in fear that they will land But Hope for the Best we thrash Barly & pick up Brush at night I went to keep guard” Henry married Mary Lindsey, January 1, 1817. He was a man of few words though he wrote a few lines nearly



every day of his life. “Thursday [Jan. 2, 1817] is a church fast I am a visiting & now I am a married man I will try to get along as well as I can” . (above) Henry and Mary (Lindsey) Ingraham.

They were married 51 years until her death and from what we can gather (mostly between the lines) they lived happy and fulfilled lives. While Henry’s love was farming he engaged in considerable housing development, sold land on Ingraham’s Point where three



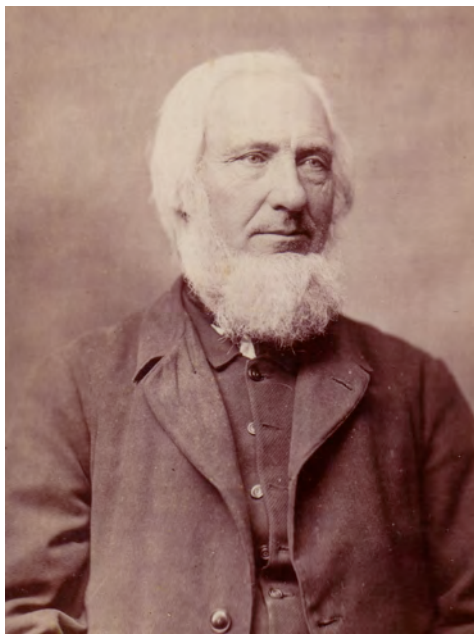
major ship yards were located (Cobb, Rhoades and Snow), burned lime, sold wood, and as President with Francis Cobb as Treasurer built Atlantic Wharf with the deepest water on the Atlantic seaboard at the time and now owned by the Dragon Cement Co. Henry was a founder and Treasurer of Rockland’s First Baptist Church and Treasurer for 35 years of the Eastern Association of Baptist churches.



(above)Map of Ingraham’s Point in 1855. (left) Atlantic Wharf and Lime Co. now Dragon Cement Co. Mary’s father, Nathaniel Lindsey, was a lime merchant. That is how I know that in 1810 lime was selling for \$1.00 a cask in Savannah, GA. Nathaniel’s wife, Experience Ames, came from North Haven Island, off Rockland. Her parents’ house, the Mark Ames house, still stands there. Nathaniel’s father, John

Lindsey, first settled on North Haven where there is still a “Lindsey Field.” When he came to Rockland he bought 100 acres in what is now the downtown and built Rockland’s first dock there in Lermond’s Cove. There is a street named for him near where he built his cabin.

Henry Ingraham’s daughter was Achsah who married Rev. Joseph Kalloch in 1837. Rev. Joseph served Baptist churches in South Thomaston, St. George, Waldoboro and Rockland. They built a house in 1860 on three acres along the south side of Mechanic St, the southern boundary of Achsah’s ancestral land. Across the street their son and daughter-in-law, Frank and Almeda (Thomas) Kalloch, moved the old red barn to its present location in 1877 and in 1882 built the house where I now live.



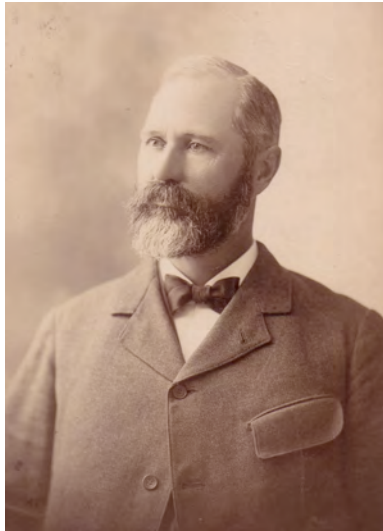
(above) Rev. Joseph and Achsah (Ingraham) Kalloch. (below left) House built by Joseph and Achsah, 25 Mechanic St. (right) 22 Mechanic St. where we live. The Red Barn was moved there by Frank Kalloch in 1877 from an Ingraham Shipyard at the shore, seen in the distance behind 25 Mechanic St.



Looking back in Joseph Kalloch’s family, they came from Northern Ireland to Portsmouth, NH, in 1718. When their fish oil factory there burned, the whole family left for Pennsylvania except young Finley and his wife, Mary, who came north as first settlers in Warren, ME, in 1735. He settled on lot 23 and his wife’s father, John Young, lot 11, facing each other across the St. George River. Indeed the Youngs built so close to the water, marine clay being what it is, the cellar wall fell into the river. Finley and Mary’s son, Alexander, was a land speculator, rum seller and farmer. Named to the Committee of Safety he was a militia lieutenant in the battle of Castine and was first to fly the new U.S. flag in Warren. He was a founder of the Warren Baptist church in 1800. His son, Alexander III, had three sons who became Baptist ministers (George, Amariah and Joseph), one a Baptist deacon (Mero), and one a Universalist undertaker (Silas) here in Rockland.

When Rev. Joseph Kalloch’s sister, Eliza Butler, returned home from Indiana for a visit Joseph and his sister, Nancy Wall, convened a gathering to welcome her. Thus began the Kalloch Family Reunion with its first Annual meeting in 1867. After 10 years Achsah noticed the value of hundreds of relatives coming together each year and founded the Ingraham Family





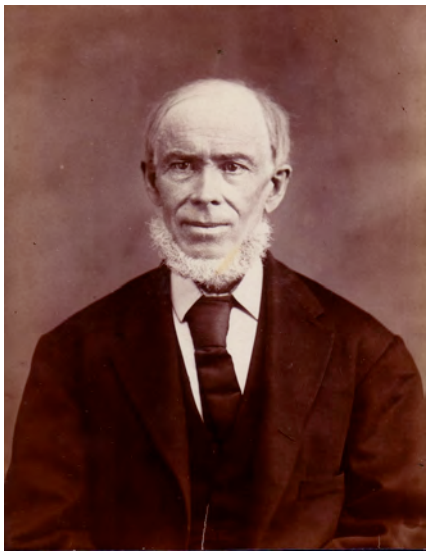
Reunion. Both Reunions meet every August to this day.

Joseph and Achsah's son, Frank Kallach, was a tinware peddler (see Reunion coffee pot pictured above) and a member of the Rockland Fire Department. His wife, Almeda, was teacher of the Kallach Class at the First Baptist

(left) Frank and Almeda (Thomas) Kallach. (below) the Wawenok at launching.

Church regularly drawing 100 or more women. She was frequent speaker and president of the Wawenok Club. A three masted schooner named for the club was launched from the Snow Shipyard on Ingraham's Point in 1907.

Almeda's parents had moved to Rockland from Northport just as her father, Tilden Thomas II, enlisted in the Civil War (1862). His right hand was mutilated at the battle of Irish Bend, LA. His family were mariner/farmer pioneers in Islesboro (David Thomas and Thomas Pendleton). Mary Malinda's grandfather, Andrew Herrick, is said to have fired a cannon



at the British at age 14, the same year he went to sea. Andrew's wife, Sally (Gray) Herrick, remembered when one could walk across Penobscot Bay from 700 Acre (left) Tilden Thomas II and Mary Malinda (Herrick) Thomas (below) home of Tilden and Mary Thomas on Warren St. in Rockland, ME.

Island to Lincolnville on the ice. Coastal mariners were a restless lot but usually built houses for their families. Sally's father's family house still stands in Brooksville.

