## History of the Town of Wayne, Maine

The appended pages are taken from History of the Town of Wayne, Kennebec County, Maine: From its Settlement to 1898, by George W. Walton, Maine Farmer Publishing Co., Augusta, 1898. They include biographical sketches of three men with ties to that town. The first is that of Isaac Maxim, and the other two are related to his sons Hiram and Hudson Maxim. These sketches give very flowery accounts of the lives of these men and their accomplishments as inventors. They are included because these men are related to the Silas Maxham who died in Chautauqua County, NY. The biography of Hiram Maxim is particularly of general interest, since he became very famous as the inventor of the "Maxim Gun", which was the first recoilless self-loading machine gun.

The biography of Isaac Maxim is of particular interest from a genealogical perspective, since it provides evidence that links the Maine "Maxim" Family to the Massachusetts "Maxham" Family on page 247. It states that the first recorded member of the Maxim Family in Massachusetts was found to be Samuel Maxim, who died and had an inventory of his estate taken on May 27, 1729. His will gives the name of his wife as Hannah, and the names of their children are listed as:

1. Jacob Maxim
2. Thaddeus Maxim
3. Dinah Maxim
4. Samuel Maxim, Jr.
5. Edmund Maxim
6. Adonijah Maxim
7. John Maxim
8. Freelove Maxim

Of particular interest is the fifth child of Samuel and Hannah Maxim named Edmund Maxim, as it was spelled by the Maine Family. He was Edmund Maxham, as it was spelled by the Massachusetts Family, and he was an ancestor of the Silas Maxham who died in Chautauqua County, NY.

The biography goes on to provide great detail about the descendants of Samuel Maxim, Jr. in the list above, since his son Nathan was the ancestor that led to the Maxim Family in Maine.

William V. Gehrlein
November, 2015
Lewes, DE

## HISTORY

OF THE
TOWN of WAYNE,

KENNEBEC COUNTY, MAINE,

From its Settlement to 1898.


ẤGusta:
Maine Farmer Publishing Company,
1898.

## CHAPTER XVI.

BIOGRAPIICAL KKETCIHSS.
$H^{\text {ON. JOSEPH SANFORD BERRY, the third son of Elias and }}$ Harriet Berry, was born in Wayne, Nov. 20, 1836. His early life was passed in attending school and in assisting in the duties of the farm. He was educated at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and the Normal School at Bridgewater, Mass. After leaving school he was engaged in teaching until 1858, when he accepted a position as assistant superintendent of the Maine State Reform School, where he remained for nine years. In this capacity Mr. Berry was eminently efficient. A man of humane and considerate disposition, a practical disciplinarian, an advocate of advanced ideas in the management of reformatory institutions, he made many improvements and suggested others that have been recently adopted.

Mr. Berry was married to Miss Eveline Parker, of Westbrook, in 1866. Resigning his position at the Reform School one year later, he was associated with Mr. D. W. Weymouth in the Wholesale Grocery and Flour business in Portland. Two years later, at the solicitation of friends, he returned to Wayne, and formed a partnership with Mr. Alfred Sawyer in the General Store business. Mr. Sawyer died soon after, and Mr. Berry remained there until his death, which occurred May 1st, 1888.

Besides holding positions of trust and importance in local affairs, Mr. Berry was Pustmaster for sixteen years, and represented his district in the Legislature one term, his county in the Senate two terms.

Mr. Berry will be long remembered by citizens of Kennebec County as a high-mindel, public-spirited man.

Edward G. Dexter was born in Wayne, April 9, 1824. His life with the exception of brief intervals was passed in his native town and ended there on September 24, 1895, after an illness of two weeks. From boyhood to the very close of life Mr. Dexter was a man of


ISAAC MAXIM.
ance on his part; yet while seemingly unbending and severe it was firr from his nature to wound, or repress the sincere views and judgments of others. Conscientious and devout as a preacher of the Gospel, boldly standing for the right as he understood it, and allowing no departure from it, he was in his family and socal relations a kind hushand and father, sympathetic friend and a good citizen.

Isaac Maxim was born in the town of Wayne, Oct. 16, 1814. By careful research we are able to present the following, concerning his ancestry: Sumuel Maxim of Rochester, Mass., is the first of the name of which we find any record. The inventory of his estate bears date of May 27, 1729. His wife's name was Hannah and they had issue Jacob ${ }^{2}$, Thaddeus ${ }^{2}$, Dinah ${ }^{2}$, Samuel ${ }^{2}$, Edmund ${ }^{2}$, Adonijah ${ }^{2}$, John ${ }^{{ }^{*}}$ and Freclove. Samuel', son of Samuel ${ }^{1}$ and Hannah, died in 1762, and left a widow Elizabeth, and issue Hannah³, born July 2, 1737 ; Nathan ${ }^{3}$, born Oct. 2, 1739; David ${ }^{3}$, horn Sept. 30, 1741; Elizabeth ${ }^{3}$, born Jan. 19, 1743 ; Caleb ${ }^{3}$, born June 9, 1746 and Samuel ${ }^{3}$, born Sept. 12, 1748.

Nathan Maxim ${ }^{3}$ (Muxsom) of Rochester, married Martha Chubbuck of Wareham, Mass, Jan. 17, 1761. Martha was born Nov. 30, 1741. They had issue Lydia, Phebe, Silas, Ephraim, Samuel4, Jacob, Nathan, Martha, Clara, Freelove and Benjamin. Several of this fumily settled in Wayne, notably Lydia, who married William Churchill; Ephraim, who married Jemima Curtis ; Jacob, who marriel Sarah Washburn ; Martha, who married Dr. Moses Wing ; Clara, who married Melatiah Raymond; Freelove, who married David Howe; Benjamin, who married Eunice Raymond, and Samuel ${ }^{4}$, who first settled in Paris, and later removed to Wayne. He was born in 1769. He married Saviah Rider of Middleboro, Mass, and had issue Clara, who married Francis Knights of Wayne; Patience, who married Jason Caswell, of Leeds; Eliza, who married Asa Upton ; Samuel, who married Caroline Bryant and settled in Sangerville; Lucy, who married Jesse Bishop, Jr., of Wayne; and the subject of this sketch, Isace Maxim ${ }^{3}$, who married Harriet Boston (Stevens) Maxim in the town of Blanchard, and settled in the town of Sangerville. He lived in several different towns in the counties of Penobscot and Piscataquis, where his eight children were born. In 1872, he returned to the town of Wayne, the place of his birth, and where he spent his boyhood days. He died April 29, 1883, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery. He
left a widow and three sons, the youngest of which, Samuel, and his mother now reside at the old homestead in Wayne.

To say of Mr. Isaac Maxim that he was the greatest mechanical genius the world ever produced, up to his time, will express but a minor part of the merit to which he is truly entitled. Not unlike most country boys, of nearly a century gone by, he was born of poor parentage, reared with an axe in his hand, and educated in the chimney corner by the light of a pitch-pine knot. Could he but have had the advantages of elucation, and sufficient wealth to enable him to apply his mechanical genius, it would not have been left to his sons to revolutionize the world in that line. What others learned by research and experiment, he knew by intuition. No machinery was so complicated or intricate that he could not see through it at a glance. Married young, a family of children following, possessed of small means of support, not burdened with the executive ability of a Napoleon, generous, free-hearted, courteous, and strictly honest, may we not ask, what time had he to devote to the improvement of his native gifts and make a practical application of them? Yet he male many discoveries and inventions and iustilled into his sons many important principles and ideas which have been ever present with them and developed by them. It was he who conceived the idea of, and modeled machine guns. He inventel the netting guards for war vessels, the same as now used by the nations of the earth. The inventor of knitting machines exhausted his skill in trying to produce a double mitten. He had heard of Mr. Maxim's gift and sent him a machine, stating his inahility and failure to proluce one, and asked his assistance. He at once saw the necessary changes, made them, knit the mitten, forwarded it to the party and received therefor the gift of a machine. His spare time, largely uight-time, was occupied in thought and study. He had a wonderful mind and a retentive memory. He was a good historical and biblical scholar, an ensy and entertaining conversationalist, a great reasoner, and never, under any circumstances, lowered his standard to vulgarity or profanity. His religions belief was closely Unitarian.
"Chill penury repressed his noble rage, And froze the genial current of his soul."

Mrs. Harriet Boston (Stevens) Maxim, widow of the late Isaac Maxim, was born in the town of Strong, Franklin Comnty, May 18, 1815. She was the eldest of twelve children in a family of fourteen,


HARRIET BOSTON MAXIM.
the two older having died in infancy. The earliest knowledge we have of her paternal ancestry was Joseph Stevens, who was born previous to 1700 , his first wife having diel Feb. 6, 1713. He married Elizabeth Sherman, in 1719, by whom he raised a family, one of whom was Joseph, Jr., born in Billerica, Mass., Oct. 17, 1720. He married Elizabeth Emery of Billerica. He settled in New Ipswich, N. H., where the most of his children were born. In 1769, with his wife and seven children he moved to Winthrop. He settled on a 200 are lot on the west side of Maranocook lake, near the, north line of the town as now established. His nearest neighbor, with one exception, was Gen. John Chandler, at the Mills (Winthrop Village) nearly three miles distant. Amos Stevens was the fourth child of Joseph, Jr., and was horn in New Ipswich, N. H., July 16, 1749. He came from New Ipswich to Winthrop in 1767, two years earlier than his parents, with a crew of men hired by John Chandler to erect the mills at the village. When he became of age, he obtained a grant of a 200 acre lot of land on the west side of Maranocook lake, bordering thereon, built him a awelling, and married Mary, daughter of Jonathan Whiting, who was an early settler and located in the east part of the town, (now called East Winthrop.) Mr. Whiting, as were his children, was born in Wrentham, Mass. Better elucated than any of his townsmen, with natural abilities of a high order, benevolent in disposition, possessed of abundant energy, just and honorable in hisdealings, he had so endeared himself to his fellow citizens, that on the organization of the town in 1771, he was electel moderator, town clerk, treasurer and selectman, and continued to enjoy their confidence and esteem until the close of his active life. He was Winthrop's first Justice of the Peace, in which capacity hesolemnized the marriages of the early settlers of the town and plantations to the West and North, even to the Sanly River. He was horn May 25, 1726. He married Deborah P. Thurston, born May 19, 1728. He diel Oct. 12, 1807. Amos Stevens lived on the place of his first location, worked at his trade, that of carpenter, and in the meantime subaluing the forest and fitting the soil for the plow until 1803, when disposing of his estate he removel to Strong, where he remained until his death, Feb. 4, 1832. His seventh child, Levi, was born in Winthrop, April .3, 1787. He went to Strong with the family and there settled. He married Anna Hatch, daughter of Gideon Hatch, born in the town of Greene, April 7, 1795. Died in Ablot in 1863 . He continued his residence in that town until about 1825 , when he removed his family to Windham
and subsequently to what is now the town of Blanchard, Piscataquis County, incorporated in 1831. "A rolling stone gathers no moss." He lived in several towns in Piscataquis and Penobscot Counties, and died in the town of Abbot, April 30, 1866. To his credit the honor is due of being the father of the subject of this sketch. Born in Strong, her childhood days were spent in that town. Much of her time was devoted to an extensive household education, embracing many important features since transferred to mechanical labor. Oct. 4, 1838, when 23 years old, she married Mr. Isaac Maxim, and first settled in the town of Sangerville. The custom of moving from place to place, acquired while living with parents was continued after her marriage. She said, "I have changed my residence 33 times." Her early acquirements were later her essential resources. None but one possessel of great executive ability, combinel with energy and tact, and a mighty physical structure, could have taken her place and achieved so great a victory. Napoleon once said, "Great men have great mothers." Whose mother is justly entitled to greater houor, for who has produced greater men than she? "She perceiveth that her merchandise is good: her candle goeth not out by night."-Proverhs xxxi, 18.

There is no name in the world, tolay, so celebrated in the annals of mechanical science as that of Hiram S. Maxim, the inventor of the "Maxim Gun." He is a son of the late Isaac Maxim who was born and reared in the town of Wayne, and although absent in the eastern part of the State for a term of years, during which time his children were born, he returned to his native home where he continued his residence and died April 29, 1883, and where his widow and one son now reside. While Sangerville has a legitimate claim to the honor of being the birth-place of Hiram, yet the tree that lore this fruit was a native of Wayne, born, nurtured and reared therein, and is now his resting place.

As a boy, Hiram's educational advantages were those of a district school in the town that gave him birth. His celebrated career is another illustration of what sometimes results from humble heginnings. At the age of fourteen, he started out to seek his fortune, with a brain and a jack-knife as the nucleus around which his splendid career as a scientist and inventor has grown. He was first apprenticel to a carriage maker. He next went to Fitchburg, Mass., where he was given employment in his uncle's metal-working establishment. From there


HIRAM S. MAXIM.
he entered the factory of a philosophical instrument maker, in Boston, and later joined the staff of an iron workers' and shipbuilders' factory. Not being satisfied with the prospect held out to him, he went to Montreal, Can., and thence to New York. When he reached Fort Covington he hal but 25 cents in his pocket. Happening to go into a workshop he noticel a part of the wall newly painted white. He took out his paint brush, drew an oval and painted a landscape within. Then on either side of the oval he painted a bunch of roses. He had not forgotten that, down in Maine, he had done that kind of work on the sides of sleighs. He was engaged at once, and there began his famous career, for he soon turned his attention to electrical science.

It is not generally known that he was the first man who invented an electric light. Some time sulsequent when Elison's name began to be identified with that pursuit, Mr. Maxim's light was somewhat hidden under a bushel, so to speak. One night while watching one of his lamps in a large hotel in New York, a young lady came up to, him and striking a tragic attitude, exclaimed: "Ah! how wonderful! What a brilliantly marvelous conception! How like the thrilling effect of Pompeii by moonlight! Who but Edison could have conceived such a magical luminary?' Another time, being in a hurry to get a train to take a newly finished lamp out of town, he rushed off without stopping to wrap it up in paper. Sitting in easy range were two countrymen who eyed his machine with great curiosity, and presently came over to ask him what was the contrivance he was carrying. Had he told them they would have askel him if it was Edison's, so he effectually silenced their rejoinder by replying: "Oh, this is a patent sausage stuffer." To attempt the enumeration of all the inventions he has patented would be a long task, too long for such a work as this. Among the total, which would require four figures to number them, a few of the most important, perhaps, are a smokeless powder, an automatic gas heallight for locomotives, a gas generating apparatus, a steam trap or valve which cannot be excelled and is still the standard in use, an automatic steam pumping engine, feel valve heaters, gas making devices, steam and vacuum pumps, engine governers, gas motors, liquid meters, apparatus for carburetting air for illuminating purposes, \&c. In 1881 his electrical patents were put into "interference" with Edison's, and in four trials the decisions were against Elison.

But the "Maxim Gun" is the achievement that made his name famous throughout the length and breadth of the earth, and it can
truly be said to be the gun "that fired the shot that was heard around the world." Who has not heard of the Maxim Automatic gun? It has revolutionized the world. The idea of this marvelous piece of mechanism occurred to him as a boy, when he received a violent kick from firing a rifle. The impression never left his fertile mind, and when he had acquired wealth from his electrical inventions sufficient for the purpose, he set about to construct a gun in which he could utilize the force of the recoil to make the gun do its own work. His brain had never learned the meaning of the word failure. He experienced difficulty in finding any one who possessed the required machinery to make the guns from his drawings and instructions; and some there were who thought it an insane idea coming from an overtaxed and diseased mind. He then resolvel to start a small factory of his own, which he did at 57 Hatton Garden and equipperl it with suitable tools, and at last succeeded in getting the first experimental gun made, which proved entirely successful and more than met his expectations. It was then another task to get it hefore the public and on the market, and took a long time to make the people believe that a gun had actually been made that would load and fire itself. The first person who came to see it was Sir Donald Currie, and shortly afterwards the Duke of Cambridge, and Sir Frederick Bramwell, then the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh and many other members of the nobility. The Prince of Wales complimented him on having malean entirely new machine gun, and one that was surely destined to revolutionize the world in the way of firearms. Some time afterwards the Prince and Princess and one of their daughters examined the gun and both fired it, the Princess highly congratulating him on being the inventor of the first automatic system of firearms. Several of the bystanders picked up the cartridge cases fired by the Princess and had them mounted in gold as keepsakes. But the proulest moment of Mr. Maxim's life, he says, was when he visitel his old mother over in Maine, 80 years of age, when she fired it and with tears in her eyes turned to him and said: "I wish your father could see his Hiram."

The notoriety of this gun soon brought it in competition with all other machine guns, an opportunity first being given in Switzerland where the Gardner gun had beaten all comers. His gun rival had two barrels and weighed 200 lhs . and was mounted on a tripod which weighed 150 lhs . The tripod was mounted on sandbags, and the cartridges placed on a "kitchen-table" with tools and appliances that belonged to the machinery. Four men were required to fire it, one to
turn the crank, another to point the gun and two to bring cartridges from the table and place in the hopper of the gum. They succeeded in firing 333 shots in a minute. The Maxim gun weighed but 45 lbs , its tripol but 20 lhs, with no sudhags and no "kitchen-table", and no one to assist him, and fired 333 shots in 35 seconds. Switzerland at once adopted the gun and gave Mr. Maxim an order. His next competitive trial was in Italy with the Nordenfelt, which shared the fate of the Gardner, and Italy also gave him an order. On his return to England he learned that in Austria extensive machine gun trials were taking place, and there he went. The Archduke Wilhelm, a brother of the Emperor, was present, and at the conclusion of the trial extended to him his hand, saying: "Mr. Maxim, I congratulate you on making the greatest invention I have ever seen in my life." The result of this trial was an order of 131 guns for Austria. At a trial in England he gave an exhihition with a gun weighing only 35 lbs . which astonished the onlookers by discharging it 775 times in a minute. This gum with two others then and there exhibited were bought by the government, and to-day, they are in the So. Kensington Museum.

With his own countrymen he was not so successful, they refusing to adopt his gun until the present war with Spain was in prospect, when, last year, necessity forced them to give him their first order, one of $\$ 200,000$ worth of guns. Recently he has patented another very long range gun of which the United States hought all he had on hand a few weeks ngo.

Though he considers that his country has not treated him fairly in times past, having misappropriated his smokeless powder and gun mountings, yet he makes no complaint, but in this crisis has offered his services to his country, and designed a torpedo boat which will effectually resist all attacks of the enemy, as well as destroy them, and considering the fact that he is the greatest inventor, designer and draughtsman in the world, this means something more than the yacht offerings of the millionaires. Though he can create the most warlike implements, yet he is first, last and always, a man of peace. For several years he has had factories in Spain, Portugal Sweden and at four different places in England. At the works in Erith, Eng., is the largest collection of high class tools in the world, a single lathe alone costing $\$ 10,000$, and his workmen number 15,000 . In New Jersey his guns are now being made which is the first manufactory of the kind in this country. The first Maximgun fired in actual warfare
was during the Sierra Leone campaign and the Matabele war; and a contemporary said that, "It was not Mr. Rhotes or Dr. Janeson who recovered the fairest regions of Africa from slavery and tyranny, but the genius of a Yankee, born in the State of Maine, who is known to all the world as Hiram S. Maxim."
It is gratifying to note that this man, who but a few decades ago was a barefoot boy, following the plough on one of the rough and unproductive farms in the "Pine Tree State," whose motto is "Dirigo," has received honors from every crowned head in Europe shown only to other monarchs. On the occasion of his visit to the Czar of Russia, a carriage and outriders were sent to meet him, a distinction shown only to kings. He has been decorated by every foreign country; wearing the halge of the Legion of Honor of France, and has been knighted by the Shah of Persia, the Queen of Spain, the King of Portugal and the Czar of Russia, and awardel the order of a Double Dragou by the Emperor of China, and the Grand Medjid by the Sultan of Turkey, some of these being the highest decorations a man can get.

Personally, Mr. Maxim is a man of striking appearance. He has piercing black eyes and heavy, black eyebrows, hair and beard abundant but suow white, not with the frosts of age, but mental study. He is of medium height with a powerful physique, which to him, is a matter of as much pride and satisfaction as his mental gifts, for both are essentials and inseparable in a life work of study and physical endurance. His wealth, accumulated through his energy and genius, does not abate his ambition, nor quiet his active brain, for he is nowhere so content as in his laboratory or study working out some intricate problem of scientific mechanism. His endowments by nature have neither been tainted nor perverted by the use of tolacco or alcohol. He is a bright light in all the scientific and educational societies in Loudon, before which he frequently gives lectures, for which he accepts no remuneration, and is much sought after as an acquisition to dinner parties and other gatherings of learned men, who ply him with questions on all subjects, and he is ever realy with argument and explanation, interspersel with anechote and repartee to respond, these funds seeming as inexhaustible as the mine of his inventive genius.

Hudson Maxim, a son of Isaac and Harriet Boston (Stevens) Maxim, was born February 3, 1853. He was a strong, healthy


HUDSON MAXIM.
child, endowed with an extraordinary physique, which in youth, and riper years, enabled him to lead in athletic feats, such as running, jumping, wrestling and other kindred amusements, and especially where physical strength was an important factor. As a boy, his father said of him: "He had the strength of an ox and the courage of a lion." When a lad of seventeen, he carried the bed-piece of a foxlathe up a flight of stairs, which weighed 500 lbs . How well this illustrates the fact that health and physical strength are essentials in the development of mind! Who but he, possessed of these gitts of Nature, has yet been able to fathom the unexplored fields of this age of invention, with any marked degree of success? His mechanical and inventive faculties, together with the power of concentration of mind, were a rich inheritance from his father. How well he has succeeded in improving these talents given him, let the entire universe speak, for his reputation is world-wide. His school advantages were limited to those of Wayne and a course at Kent's Hill ; yet his life has been one study and research in those branches intimately connected with his business pursuits. "A prophet is without honor, save in his own country." This adage has its exceptions when applied to inventors of the type of this Maxim family. In wartare they are revolutionizing the world. Among the latest of the many inventions of this member of the family, is a new system of throwing high explosives from ordnance, with much greater destructive force and effect than any now in use. A smokeless cannon powder of his invention and make has been adopted by the U. S. Government. A new method of producing calcium carbide, at a greatly reduced cost, is a product of his brain. We can here do little but refer the reader to the press of all countries now teeming with his wonderful achievement. His residence is London, England.

Samuel Maxim, the youngest living son of the late Isaac Maxim and Harriet B. Maxim, was born in Orneville, Aug. 14, 1854, and joined his parents in Wayne in 1873. His early life was one of hardship and toil. The days spent by most boys in play and the schoolroom, he spent at hard labor in the logging-swamp and on the farm. After coming to Wayne he attended school at Kent's Hill several terms, paying his way by teaching in winter. Since leaving school he has been a diligent student, giving special attention to Chemistry, Metallurgy and History. In connection with his studies he has collected an extensive and valuable cabinet of ancient relics and curiosi-
ties from all parts of the world. Mr. Maxim has inherited his full share of the inventive genius which has made his elder brothers so famous. He has taken out several patents and made a number of discoveries the secret of which he prefers to keep, one of which is a new process of making and tempering steel, which has proved very successful. Mr. Maxim undertook the care of his parents in their old age, and resides on the Maxim homestead, about one mile south of Wayne Village. He has a family of three children-two sons and one daughter, viz: Charles Urban, Hiram Hudson and Harriet Ellen.
G. W. Walton is a native-born and life-long citizen of Wayne. His education was obtained in attendance upon the common and high schools of his native town and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Kent's Hill. Thorough in all the branches he studied, he especially excelled in mathematics. He was a teacher at the age of eighteen. For more than thirty years, he taught from one to three terms of common or high school almost every year. As a teacher, he was always in demand, and terms of school were often postponed in order to secure his services. He has been a school officer of his native town by far the larger portion of the time since first elected to that position in 1858, and has served continuously since 1881. As town supervisor of schools, he was elected nine times, and was once appointed by the selectmen to fill a vacancy. He served as town superintendent of schools in 1895 and 1896. He always had the confidence of his townsmen as a faithful and careful school officer, who ever had at heart the best interest of the schools. At the annual town meeting in 1891, a unanimous vote of thanks was extended to G. W. Walton "for his interest manifested in the schools of the town and his able manner of conducting the same." He was representative from his District in the Maine State Legislature in $18 \dot{6} 7$. Ever since the death of Hon. J. S. Berry in 1888, Mr. Walton has been chairman of the Republican Town Committee of Wayne. He was Auditor of the accounts of the town of Wayne for nine consecutive years, and holds that position now. He was census enumerator of the town in 1880 and again in 1890. He is a member of the Wayne Baptist Church and was for many years the Superintendent of its Sunday School. He has often been selected as referee in important cases and as appraiser of estates. He is a practical and progressive farmer and is a correspondent for several agricultural papers.

In 1866, Mr. Walton married Sarah E., daughter of Dea. Francis

