

Before the year 1767 was out the three Hood sisters from Topsfield would be in Nova Scotia. Early in the season the young Hoveys and Tapleys sailed in the ship *Eunice* to Maugerville. Later that year came the young Kenneys. Alexander Tapley secured half of lot 19, but there was no land left for the other two families. The Kenneys may have stayed for a time in the cabin of Sergeant Barlow and his wife.

With the Kenneys were their two small daughters. Susannah brought her treasured flaxwheel. (More children would be born to the Kenneys to a total of eleven.) Israel Kenney became a ruling elder in the Congregational Church of Maugerville. Lilian B. Maxwell comments on the religious attitudes of Israel. She thinks Israel had been a member of the Church of England because his nephew had been baptized in that church, but that Israel "was moved by the evangelical enthusiasm of the Congregational people of Maugerville, joined their church and was made an elder. . . . [Eventually, however,] their religion was too demanding for Israel and he fell from grace and was brought before the Congregational elders. He had back-slided, had indulged in rum, then universally used except in Maugerville."²

At this time there was a blacksmith in Andover, Essex County, Massachusetts, Asa Kimball*. His wife was Hulda Tapley and they must have been hearing about life in Maugerville from her Tapley relatives. They had married in July of 1760, and children arrived in neat two-year intervals: Samuel in 1761, Richard in 1763, Hulda (Jr.) in 1765, Asa (Jr.) in 1767 and Israel (Jr.) in 1769, all born in Andover. Then they began seeking another location. Their son, Jedediah, may have been born in Saint John, Nova Scotia, or on the way. His younger sister, Sally, was recorded as born in Saint John. Perhaps they remained there for a time. (Long enough to become acquainted with the Emerson family of Saint John. Both Sally and Jedediah eventually married into that family.) The two youngest children, Hannah and Jacob, probably first saw the light of day in Maugerville.

The American Revolution Begins

To keep peace with the Indians Great Britain recognized their territorial rights and tried to prohibit or slow the westward expansion of the colonists. Great Britain also sought to monopolize industry and control sea-born trade. Furthermore, it passed regulations and taxes to make the colonists share in the expenses and burdens of protecting the British Empire. Each law, each order was more unpopular than the ones before. Two years after the end of the French and Indian War, Parliament required the colonists to house British troops in their homes. That year it also passed the infamous Stamp Act, abolished after a great outcry from the Americans. The pressure continued. British troops were stationed in Boston, the British fleet occupied the harbor, and blood was shed in the city in 1770! Efforts on both sides to find agreement failed, and Bostonians reacted to a new tax on tea with their famous Tea Party. The American Revolution began in earnest in April of 1775 with the shots fired at Lexington and Concord.

The first successful military actions of the Americans were in northern New York and in Canada. In May 1775 Benedict Arnold and Ethan Allen and their soldiers took Fort Ticonderoga and Crown Point on Lake Champlain capturing much needed cannon. In November Patriot armies occupied Montreal and then made an unsuccessful assault on Quebec continuing to siege the city through the winter. The captured cannon were moved to Massachusetts, and Washington used them to fortify the heights above Boston. March 17, 1776 before a shot was fired, the British fleet carrying the troops sailed for Halifax.

² Lilian M.B. Maxwell, page 3 of Ch. I in *Israel Kenny, his children and their families*, by Edwin. W. Bell, endorsed by York-Sunbury Historical Society, 1944

* Asa Kimball was born in June 15, 1738 and his wife Hulda Tapley in that year also. See Appendix