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SOCIETY

OF THE

Sons of the State of Maine

IN ILLINOIS.



FEBRUARY, 1885:



AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

SOCIETY OF THE

SONS OF THE STATE OF MAINE

IN ILLINOIS,

AT ITS

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING,

AT THE

PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO, MARCH 15, 1882.

BY

J. YOUNG SCAMMON.

TOGETHER WITH

A SKETCH OF ITS ORGANIZATION AND PROCEEDINGS,

CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS,

LIST OF OFFICERS, AND ROLL OF MEMBERS.

CHICAGO:

FERGUS PRINTING COMPANY.

1882.

A D D R E S S .

“Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?”

WE were born and mostly raised upon the Maine land of the old Atlantic Ocean. The sun, in his daily circuit round the globe, as he reaches our National border, first casts his glorious image upon our native shores.

The waters which, for 2486 miles, lave its rock-bound coasts, by their exhaustless wealth in the finny tribes, presented the first great encouraging invitation and inducement to the hardy European seamen to visit our harbors. For years before the *Mayflower*, under providential guidance, landed the Republicanized Leyden Pilgrims in Plymouth Harbor, the rich water prairies of the North-east Atlantic were well known to the fishing squadrons of Europe, and annually filled their shallops with their rich productions. Great Britain alone, as early as 1608, is said to have sent out 108 vessels annually, and France probably as many more.

The ocean is the grand highway of nations, and when, for any cause, an exodus from an old continent to a new

one becomes necessary, it furnishes its piscatorial manna to all faithful pilgrims, to sustain them in their wilderness journey to the land of promise, while seeking a new home in a strange and unknown land.

Great bodies of water are always grand and sublime. They may lack the majestic height of cloud-capped mountains, but their vision is bounded only by the horizon. Their grandeur and fruitful capacity to support life, and contribute to the conveniences and necessities of man, awaken in our hearts both awe and gratitude.

Maine was always an inviting coast. Its clusters of islands and safe and commodious harbors were so numerous and inviting, that the early French and British navigators and explorers never ceased extolling their charms. How long before authentic history the beauties and advantages of the coast of Maine were known, we can not tell.

While it is true that Massachusetts was first permanently settled, the shores of Maine were first visited, colonists earliest sent out, and earnest and well-considered measures taken to make permanent settlements upon them before the Scrooby people sailed for Holland. *The Gift of God*, laden with its 120 persons for planters, and assistants, including George Popham as president, John Scammon as secretary, and Richard Seymour as preacher, entered the mouth of Sagadahoc, now Kennebec, River, and made a settlement upon the peninsula of Sabino, thirteen years before the pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock. Whatever discouragements, interruptions, or apparent abandonment of settlement happened to them, the idea of permanent settlement was never abandoned by Sir Fernando

Gorges, the heroic promoter of the colonization of Maine. This settlement completed the British title which before was claimed only by discovery. From that time on, vessels continued to visit the coast, and fishermen to come in increased numbers, spending the summer and early autumn in its prolific waters.

Would it not be unreasonable to suppose that none of the persons, who formed temporary residences upon its islands and coasts, remained?

So great was the multitude of vessels visiting these shores, that it is said that between 1607 and 1622, fifteen years, 109 ships entered and cleared at Pemaquid, the ancient seat of governmental power on the coast of Maine. But for relief obtained from these fishing squadrons, the Plymouth Colony would have become extinct from starvation.

Maine was not wholly settled by the British. The French made early settlements in eastern Sagadahoc, or between the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Bays. A greater national variety existed in the early Maine colonists than in those of Massachusetts.

Changes of government in Great Britain, and conflicting claims of jurisdiction under different grants from the Crown and the Plymouth company, were serious obstacles to the prosperity and early growth of our native State.

This Plymouth company, previous to 1635, divided Maine into three parts, the west portion, from New Hampshire to the Kennebunk, was given to the Gorges; Rigby's portion was from the Kennebunk to the Kennebec; and the Sagadahoc from the Kennebec to the Penobscot; while

the French claimed, and for a long time held all east of the latter river.

From 1635 to 1677, in which latter year the Massachusetts colony purchased out the Gorges heirs and thereafter claimed jurisdiction over the whole of Maine, there were, at different times, conflicting claims to its government, and the actual administration thereof frequently changed hands.

In 1679–80, its provincial government was established; but in 1680, Sir Edmond Andros claimed the control of the province as a part of the dukedom of York, and as being under the jurisdiction of his government at New York. This continued till the charter of William and Mary was granted in 1691, when Sir Wm. Phipps, a native of Maine, was appointed the first Royal Governor of the Province of Massachusetts, including the whole of Maine. From that period to 1820, it remained legally a part of Massachusetts, though always rather as an annex than a part of its unit.

In feeling, Maine never was a part of Massachusetts. Though it sought and was glad to be under the government of the latter, for a while, to receive protection and defence against outbreaks of warlike savages and the encroachments of its eastern neighbors, it always looked forward to its own integral autonomy.

As early as 1775, it took earnest measures to procure separation from Massachusetts. These efforts were pushed for a long while, but it may be doubted whether they would ever have proved successful if a Republican government had not first been elected in Massachusetts by the aid of the preponderance of Republican votes in Maine.

Sometime before the separation, it became manifest to the Federal party in Massachusetts that their ascendancy would be in danger so long as the District of Maine constituted a portion of that Commonwealth, and this weakened their desire to retain that district in its jurisdiction, while the Republicans of Maine were very willing to set up for themselves and elect their great leader, William King, sometimes called the "Duke of Bath," for its first governor.

As early as 1807, James Sullivan, a native of Maine, its first historian, and a Jeffersonian Republican, was chosen governor of Massachusetts, defeating the old Federal incumbent, Caleb Strong; and an entire Republican administration came into power at the same time, through Maine votes.

There was always a marked difference between the people of the two provinces. Those of Massachusetts were more homogeneous and generally more orderly than communities composed largely of fishermen and sailors, as were many of the early settlers on the coast of our native State. But it can not be said that the early Episcopal and Presbyterian settlers in Maine forgot their religion. They brought it with them, as did all the Maine colonists, whether Roman Catholic French in the East, German Lutherans at Waldoborough, or Scotch-Irish Presbyterians at Pemaquid, and all along the coast. They never neglected their religion or failed to seek for spiritual help and instruction by procuring ministers of the gospel.

Although with the assertion of jurisdiction by Massachusetts, came the Puritan religious institutions and gov-

ernment, Maine always sighed for greater religious freedom. It did not like an established church, and when the new lights—the Methodists and Baptists—began to show themselves there, they found so many followers or adherents, that it was not long before the odious “ministers’ tax” was resisted by the Quakers and others, and the money raised by tax, for the support of the gospel, compelled to be divided among the different denominations.

When the State was admitted into the Union, although the Presbyterian organization had disappeared, the Methodists, Baptists, and other dissenters from the state church constituted a very large majority; and it can not be doubted that opposition to Massachusetts control had much to do with this result.

Mr. William Sullivan, a son of Governor Sullivan, but who became a Federalist, says, in his Familiar Letters, that the difference between the Federal and Republican parties of 1800 consisted mainly in this, that the former thought more of law, the latter of liberty. The crests of the States of Massachusetts and Maine indicate, perhaps, the same difference. In the one it is a sword to command, in the other it is a star in the east, to guide or lead to the right. As soon as the distinction between the Federalists and Republicans began to show itself, tendencies in Maine were as decidedly toward the Republican party as were those of Massachusetts to Federalism.

The early inhabitants of Maine, whether Indian or European, have always been *pares inter pares*, peers among peers; and if, at any time, as was the case in two instances, knighthood was possessed by any of its sons, it was not

inherited, but given as a reward for personally brave and gallant conduct.

While we refer with pleasure and satisfaction to the lives of men who have heroically, or in deeds of charity, engraved their names upon the history of our State, we do not forget that they were just such men as we are ourselves, neither better nor worse, except so far as the one or the other has most faithfully endeavored to develop and use the powers with which they were entrusted in our common humanity by our Heavenly Father.

The tendency to fall down and worship men belongs to an older and departing age. Even the inspired writer of the Apocalypse was reproved by the angel, as he writes, when he says, "I fell down to worship before the feet of the angel which showed me these things. Then said he unto me, 'See *thou do it not*, for I am thy fellow-servant, and of thy brethren, the prophets.'"

One of our most gifted writers has well said, "Nothing, to the true taste, is so offensive as mere hyperism. In Germany, *wohlgeboren*—*well-born*—is a loftier title than *edelgeboren*—*noble-born*; and, in Greece, the thrice victorious at the Olympic games could claim a statue of the size of life, while he who had conquered but once was entitled *only* to a colossal."

Living men, whose deeds do honor to their name,
 Never need to boast of ancestral fame;
 They do most honor to the paternal home,
 Whose paths in life ne'er from the just do roam.

Perhaps the most philosophic view that can be taken of society is that which regards it as in human form, each and

every province having its own peculiar quality and character. Nations and their various portions have their special characteristics, and it is often, if not always, difficult to determine what causes the variations. The fact is fully recognized that there is a very marked difference between persons born of English parentage in America, and those born of like ancestors in the paternal home. There is an undefinable somewhat which differentiates the one from the other, though we may not be able to define its character or see its cause. The fact exists, and we must accept it in judging of the character and conduct of inhabitants of various countries, and even different portions of the same country. New England consists of six separate States, each marked by its own peculiarities, as well in population as in territory. That of Massachusetts has two well-defined and separate original sources, the Plymouth Pilgrims and the Massachusetts Puritans.

Maine, as has been before stated, was not originally a part of Massachusetts. It had its own settlements and governments, distinct from those of Massachusetts, for several periods before it was finally united with it after the purchase of the Gorges title in 1677.

Though, for a time, the settlers in Maine rejoiced to be under the protection of Massachusetts, and the province was extensively colonized therefrom, the original impress given to it by its early independent settlements was never lost. It always looked forward to its own integral government, and never felt free until it had thrown off the yoke of the former State. The Plymouth Pilgrims were Democrats and Republicans in their principles, and to them

Massachusetts and the Country are indebted for what was truly Republican and representative in the government of Massachusetts, after the union of the two colonies.

The Massachusetts Puritans were markedly the reverse. Their rulers prided themselves upon their ancestry and their grants of royal authority. And many of their descendants have not forgotten to exalt themselves upon these pretensions, even at this remote day.

The Pilgrims were more fully penetrated with the christian spirit of human brotherhood. They had dwelt for a season under the *ægis* of the Dutch Republic, and had learned that there should be both religious and political equality, as to rights, in every community.

The motto of our native State is *Dirigo—I lead*, and it well expresses the peculiar characteristics of the Maine man, as I read his history.

As a class, the Maine men have been bold and energetic, compelled by necessity and encouraged by example to courageously assume command, at least of themselves, at an early age. The boys on the coast were early accustomed to the sea, and many of them looked forward to voyages upon the briny deep as the sources of their fortunes. They were accustomed to assist their parents on their farms, in their fisheries, or other employments, at an early age. When they went to school, they took their turns in sweeping the school-house and building fires; and such of them as expected to get a liberal education usually supplemented their fathers endeavors by their own labors in vacation. The rule was, when I was in college there, that the students taught public or private schools during

the long winter vacations, and, when necessity required it, got leave of absence during a portion of term time, to continue their school teaching, on condition of keeping up with their classes by private study. No young man in Maine was expected to live without labor. Instead of growing up with expectancy of an inheritance from their fathers, the minor boys often purchased their time till they should arrive at age, feeling that their own intelligence and industry was worth more to them than it could be to their parents.

It has been said the boys went to sea, but they rarely crept in at the cabin-windows. They sailed as apprentices or before the mast, and expected to reach the command of a vessel only through regularly-earned graduation.

This quality made them the best of fishermen and sailors, and furnished to the nation, in all our wars, a hardy, energetic, bold, and reliable marine arm of defence. The necessities of individual exertion and mutual protection fostered in them free Republican and fraternal feelings, as well as self-reliance in character.

It was such experience that made Pepperell the commander, when a brave, bold, and capable man was required to reduce Port Royal, and, at a later day, gave William Phipps command at Louisburg, and made him the first royal governor of Massachusetts.

No better schools are to be found in the world than those in the State of Maine. They commenced with its first settlement. They were the schools of necessity and exertion. No Maine man has grown up with the idea that he could have a silver spoon unless he earned it himself.

Its college graduates, while rendering homage to their *alma mater*, do not lay claim to preëminence from having been graduated at old or renowned colleges or universities. They rarely thought much of the honors of the university, but more of the building up of the being they were to be, by its learning and instruction. They have made a satisfactory record.

From John Quincy Adams to James A. Garfield, the only president of the United States who was graduated from a New England college received his degree in Maine. We may well be satisfied with the record in literature and law when we can present among those who have been born or educated in the State, such names as Greenleaf, Hilliard, Hawthorne, and Longfellow.

Though our State has given the Country no president, except through his education, it is behind no other State in proportion to the number of its inhabitants in the services it has rendered the nation. It furnished great and reliable military and naval commanders in both our wars with Great Britain. Each hall of Congress bears witness to the wisdom and fidelity of its statesmanship. It has been ably represented in every department of the national government. If we except Daniel Webster, there have been no abler men in the Senate of the United States than George Evans and William Pitt Fessenden; and Maine is now, and always has been, as creditably represented in each House of Congress as any other New England State.

Self-reliant qualities have made our citizens leading men among their fellow-men, wherever they might be found.

In no department of the great useful professions or in business life have they been lacking, or failed to do credit to the land of their birth and education.

Before the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts it furnished one of the senators of the United States, the late Chief-Justice Mellen; and the Cumberland Bar was pronounced by him the ablest and most learned within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts.

If mere blood, ancestral honors, or easily-accumulated or overgrown wealth would tell in historical growth, Spain and Italy should now be the commanding nations of the world. They discovered America, and Spain was the first in America of all European colonists, and a great power in the East. Where is she today? We can not look back for greatness. Berkley but expressed a universal historic truth when he wrote, in his Newport home, "Westward the course of Empire takes its way;" and our own Richard Hampton Vose, in a poem delivered at Waterville College (now Colby University), the year I entered that institution, has tersely and eloquently expressed the same sentiment in these speaking lines:

"Man's course is onward, ages back
Are but the foot-prints of his giant track;
And he who pauses where bright deeds were done,
May look for stars beneath the midday sun."

But while we can not live upon the glories of the past, we may yet be encouraged by recognizing those traits in our ancestors which enabled them to fill their measures as men.

We may well admire and imitate the leading character-

istics of our native State. Maine was not only first or pioneer in settlements of all the New England States, but its pioneer character has been exemplified in its entire history, whether Colonial, District, or State. The first conflict with the savages and settlers of New France was there. During the old French war, its lands and waters were crimsoned with human blood.

When it became necessary to reduce Port Royal for the protection of the New England coasts, it was a Maine man, William Pepperell, who commanded the expedition, and achieved victory and success. When Louisburg must be silenced, another Maine man, Sir William Phipps, secured the commission.

Before the battle of Bunker Hill, or the skirmishes at Concord or Lexington, the war of the Revolution had been commenced in Maine. The first naval battle fought, and the first naval prize taken, took place in the port of Machias, in 1774. Benjamin Foster and Jeremiah O'Brien seized two boat-loads of provisions which had been sent from Boston to that port by the British Admiral Graves, to be exchanged for lumber, for the use of the British troops; captured their naval consort, and, shortly afterward, the Schooner *Diligence*, carrying four 4-pound guns, and the Schooner *Tatmagouch*. For these brave deeds they received a vote of thanks at the hands of the Provincial Congress, and subsequently, Col. O'Brien was appointed by Jefferson, at the instance of Albert Gallatin, who had made his acquaintance at Machias, collector of the port, which office he held for eight years. I saw him in the House of Representatives at Portland, Maine, in 1826, when my father first took a seat in that body.

Maine, though so early attracting the attention of navigators and colonists, and though as rich, if not richer, than any other State in New England, in natural resources, is, in its history, perhaps less known than any other of the older-settled portions of the Country. It is, nevertheless, a great State. It is nearly 300 miles square; its exact dimensions being said to be 303 miles in length, by a breadth of 288 miles, containing 31,500 square miles, or only about 1200 miles less territory than the whole of the residue of New England. Its wealth in all the elements which go to make up a powerful, prosperous, and permanent commonwealth are little known to the nation, except through its great ship-building ports. Its carrying trade has never been lacking, and the sails of its ships whiten every sea. The natural history of the State is varied and beautiful. Almost every variety of soil is found in it, and although it can never vie with our prairie home in the productions of the soil, it will yet rank well in its agriculture. I visited a portion of it last September, and the valleys of the Kennebec and Androscoggin, the City of Portland, Augusta, the capital of the State, and its renowned manufacturing city, Lewiston, with its lesser neighbor Auburn, presented goodly sights to look upon. The landscapes were green and beautiful. The fields were clothed with verdure, and the orchards filled with fruit. Apples, pears, and plums hung from every bough, and, in quality, many of them could not be surpassed.

I was in Lewiston at the great State Fair, and the exhibition, not only of sheep, cattle, and horses, did honor to

the State, but even delicious peaches were there exhibited, raised in the open gardens of Lewiston.

The hills of Maine are full of health-giving springs of water, some of which have proved of such great efficacy, that they are shipped and sold all over the Country. Chicago has a depot for the sale of the water from the famous Poland Springs.

Maine, with little danger of overflow, is perhaps the best watered State in the Union. From the summit of Mount Katahdin it is said to look like a vast sea, crowded with wooded islands. There are reported to be 1800 lakes and 5151 streams drawn upon the map of the State, including those most beautiful and majestic rivers, the Kennebec and Penobscot, of the latter of which, under the ancient name of Norembega, mention is made in Milton's Paradise Lost, where he says:

“Now from the North
Of Norembega and the Samoyed shore,
Bursting their barren dungeons, armed with ice
And snow and hail.”

Milton had not seen Maine as I saw it last fall, and as we have often seen it, else he might have sung with us:

“I love my Country's pine-clad hills,
Her thousand bright and gushing rills,
Her sunshine and her storms;
Her rough and rugged rocks, that rear
Their hoary heads, high in air
In wild fantastic forms.
“I love her rivers, deep and wide,
Those mighty streams that seaward glide,
To seek the ocean's breast;
Her smiling fields, her pleasant vales,

Her shady dells, her flow'ry dales,
The haunts of peaceful rest."

Maine has been "away down East," overshadowed by Boston and Massachusetts, which received the fostering hand of Cromwell's Puritan Government of Great Britain, when the Pemaquid Colony was only a Presbyterian settlement, and the whole coast of Maine exposed to the incursions of its eastern rivals. Being upon the highway from the Old World to the New, it has born the brunt of all the wars, whether with the French or British; having been desolated by our enemies in the old French war, that of the Revolution, and that of 1812. In all these conflicts, as well as in the war of the Rebellion, its great shipping industry suffered incalculably.

Though Maine was a distinct province or provinces from 1635 to 1692, sometimes governed by proprietors, sometimes by royal governors, independent of Massachusetts, and the eastern portion of it, called Eastern Sagadahoc, for a long portion of the time by the French, it was so long known and treated as a part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, that the fact of its existence as a distinct or separate province has been almost forgotten, and practically ignored, even in many of our popular school histories.

It is due to our Fatherland that its history should be brought again to the front. That its early discoverers and colonists should be duly recognized, and the part it has played in the history of the colonization and settlement of the Country, in sustaining other colonies, in obtaining our independence, and protecting the freedom of the seas,

should be recorded on living pages, both in bold outline and detail, and thus not only save from oblivion, but engrave upon the grateful hearts of the present generation, the heroic conduct and services of the men and women of our beloved homeland, who, in all history, have never been surpassed for courage, heroism, endurance, and fidelity.

I did not intend to make any personal allusions to the sons of our native State who have distinguished themselves among us. But I must make an exception in the case of two representative men who have gone to their long homes. The love of liberty and the sacredness of human rights have found such bold, courageous, and persistent champions and defenders in the two Lovejoys, adopted citizens of Illinois, who died in their Country's service, that I can not pass them over. Owen was known to us all. His voice echoed all over our great prairies in the early anti-slavery or abolition contests, and was not less recognized on the floor of Congress, as a champion in freedom's hosts. The other brother died earlier, though his services were not rewarded with official political station, he was an earlier leader in freedom's cause, and offered up his life in our own adopted State, upon the altar of the right of free discussion and the maintainance of a free press.

He was a representative pioneer, Maine man—a bold, fearless, and aggressive pioneer for freedom and human rights—a bold, courageous, fearless, and conscientious christian. His name was Elijah Parish Lovejoy. He was born in Albion, Kennebec County, November 8, 1802. Was graduated at Waterville College, and murdered by a pro-slavery mob at Alton, in this State, on the night of

November 7, 1837. Let me quote here a few lines from his "Farewell to my Native Land:"

"Land of my birth, I love thee,
 Though thy hills are bleak,
 And piercing cold thy winds,
 Health sits upon thy rugged brows,
 And blooms in all thy vales;
 Thy laws are just, or if they ever lean,
 'Tis to sweet mercy's side, at pity's call.
 Thy sons are noble, in whose veins there runs
 A richer tide than Europe's kings can boast;
 The blood of freemen; blood which oft has flowed
 In freedom's holiest cause; and ready yet to flow,
 If need should be, ere it would curdle down
 To the slow, sluggish stream of slavery.
 Thy daughters, too, are fair, and beauty's mien
 Looks still the lovelier, graced with purity.
 For these I love thee; and if these were all,
 Good reason were there that thou shouldst be loved.
 But other ties, and dearer far than all,
 Bind fast my heart to thee.
 Who can forget the scenes in which the doubtful ray
 Of reason first dawned o'er him?

Can memory e'er

Forsake the home where friends, where parents dwell?"

There were prophetic words in these lines. The blood of freemen, blood which oft has flowed in freedom's holiest cause, and was ready yet to flow, found martyrrial recognition in his life and death. He had that true grit which can never be subdued.

"Freedom's battle once begun,
 Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
 Though baffled oft, is ever won."

Noble martyr he! Three times had his presses been

destroyed by the slave power, yet he never backed down or hesitated in the defence of his rights. His fourth press departed only with his life. When met by a disguised mob, who disclosed to him that they had determined to tar and feather him, and then set him adrift in the Mississippi River, in a canoe they had obtained for that purpose, he immediately replied to them:

"Gentlemen, I have but a single request to make of you. My wife is dangerously ill, and it is necessary she should have this prescription immediately, which I was on the way to town to procure. Will one of you take it and see that it is delivered at the house, but without intimating what is about to befall me? I am in the hands of God, and am ready to go with you."

He was saved from this outrage and degradation solely by the declaration of a Southern medical man, who was one of this mob, exclaiming: "Boys, I can't lay my hand upon as brave a man as this is." He was the first martyr among the citizens of Illinois, who, by a violent death, gave his life for freedom. Lincoln was the second.

Whatever may have been our opinions upon the subject of the slavery agitation at that time, the heroic, fearless, and enduring courage of Elijah Parish Lovejoy has raised a monument to his memory, and entitled his descendants to engrave *Dirigo* on their shield and the monument over his grave.

In forming this society, we have but taken a step in the performance of a duty we owe to our Maine family. Let us imitate the example set us by those faithful and true men who have established and now maintain the Maine Historical Society, rescued the early history of the State

from oblivion, and in the foundation stones of Fort Pop- ham caused to be perpetuated the true history of the dawn of New England colonization.

We need not to create here an historical society, but we should have at least an alcove or its equivalent in the Chi- cago Historical Society or elsewhere, and fill it with the historical literature and biography of the sons of the Em- pire State of New England. We should encourage and build up a family feeling among all the sons of our native State, who have their homes in rich, bountiful, and grate- ful Illinois; and, at each and all of our meetings, instruc- tive and interesting papers should be presented, relating to the family of the "Mayne Lande," whether at home or abroad.

Shall I trespass on forbidden ground if I further allude to the Maine men in Illinois and the Northwest? I should like to have sketches of their lives to be placed and preserved in the archives of this Society. While waiting for the accomplishment of this, it may not be subject to criticism to say that with their record we are content. •

Courage and endurance are among the highest of vir- tues. Cowardice and indecision, the weakest of vices. To colonize a new country, lay the foundation of its institu- tions, develop its capabilities, encourage and protect its industries, and provide for the education of its people, and their governmental protection by just and equal laws, are among the highest civil duties of our race.

Not without toil is heaven's palace won,
Or victory's race with faltering footsteps run;
That which with greatest labor is possessed,
We prize the longest, and we love the best.

SKETCH OF THE ORGANIZATION
 OF THE
 SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF MAINE
 IN ILLINOIS.

Early in March, 1880, Mr. William H. Arnold suggested to Mr. John S. Brewer the forming of a "Sons of Maine" Society in Chicago, to which Mr. Brewer replied: "Yes, I have been for a long time thinking we should have such an organization." It was then arranged that Mr. Arnold should secure a place for the meeting, and Mr. Brewer would put an advertisement or call for the meeting in the newspapers, both of which were done, and on March 11th, 1880, the first meeting was held at the Gardner House.

There were present at this meeting:

WILLIAM H. ARNOLD,	JAMES D. MARSTON,
JOHN S. BREWER,	CHARLES M. MORSE,
GEORGE W. GETCHELL,	CHARLES H. NOYES,
J. L. HATHAWAY,	JOHN J. P. ODELL,
AMBROSE D. HAYWARD,	DILLWYN V. PURINGTON,
ROSWELL Z. HERRICK,	JAMES P. SMITH,
BENJAMIN H. HINDS,	O. M. SOPER,
CHARLES P. KIMBALL,	LEONARD SWETT,
EDWARD B. KNOX,	ABNER TAYLOR,
ARTHUR A. LIBBY,	CHARLES A. TINKHAM,
CHARLES P. LIBBY,	JOSHUA E. WATERHOUSE,
	NATHANIEL P. WILDER.

Hon. Leonard Swett called the meeting to order, and stated that the meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a society in this City to be made up from natives of the State of Maine.

On motion of Mr. Arnold, Mr. Swett was made permanent chairman, and John S. Brewer, secretary.

Mr. Benjamin H. Hinds moved and it was carried that a committee of three or more persons be appointed by the chair, who, together with the chairman and secretary, prepare a plan of organization, constitution, by-laws, etc.

The chair appointed:

CHARLES P. KIMBALL, JOHN J. P. ODELL, AENER TAYLOR.

The committee was also authorized to call the next meeting, when ready to report.

They issued the following call:

An informal meeting was held at the Gardner House, on the 12th instant, at which it was resolved to form a Society of the gentlemen born in the State of Maine and now citizens of Illinois. The object of the society, for the present, will be simply to cultivate with each other more intimate personal relations, and to revive and perpetuate the memories of our early home and native State.

In furtherance of the movement, the undersigned beg leave to invite all the sons of Maine, now residing in Illinois, to meet at the Club-Room of the Palmer House, on the 27th day of March, 1880, at 7.30 P.M., for the purpose of perfecting such organization.

WILLIAM H. ARNOLD,
JOHN S. BREWER,
THOMAS DRUMMOND,
GEORGE L. DUNLAP,

W. W. KIMBALL,
EDWARD B. KNOX,
J. D. MARSTON,
CHARLES H. NOYES,

AMBROSE D. HAYWARD,	JOHN J. P. ODELL,
ROSWELL Z. HERRICK,	I. B. PARSONS,
JOHN N. JEWETT,	LEONARD SWETT,
CHARLES P. KIMBALL,	CHARLES A. TINKHAM.

The meeting adjourned one week.

April 3, 1880, the third meeting was held; Charles P. Kimball presiding.

The committee on nominations reported:

Judge THOMAS DRUMMOND,	<i>President.</i>
HON. LEONARD SWETT,	- <i>1st Vice-President.</i>
HON. J. YOUNG SCAMMON,	<i>2d Vice-President.</i>
HON. MELVILLE W. FULLER,	<i>3d Vice-President.</i>
JOHN S. BREWER,	- - <i>Secretary.</i>
JOHN J. P. ODELL,	- <i>Treasurer.</i>

Directors:

JOHN H. CLOUGH,	CHARLES P. KIMBALL,
GEORGE L. DUNLAP,	CHARLES M. MORSE,
JOHN N. JEWETT,	BENJAMIN V. PAGE,

ABNER TAYLOR.

Mr. Fuller not having signed the roll of membership, Mr. George M. How moved that this meeting do not now elect a *third* vice-president—which was adopted.

The meeting then elected the officers, as proposed by the committee, excepting third vice-president.

June 15, 1880, at a regular meeting, Hon. J. N. Jewett was elected third vice-president.

At the meeting, December 15, 1880, it was voted that the Society have a banquet on 15th of March, 1881, and that a committee of five be appointed to take charge of all matters pertaining to it.

GEORGE L. DUNLAP, BENJAMIN H. HINDS,
 HENRY A. HERSEY, JOHN N. JEWETT,
 CHARLES P. KIMBALL,

were appointed the committee.

This committee was afterward increased to ten members, whose names appear below. Mr. Swett was afterward added to the banquet committee, making the number eleven.

At the meeting, March 15, 1881, the banquet committee reported that, owing to the fearful weather, they had not been able to get favorable responses to invitations issued to Eastern people to be present at the banquet, and had postponed the banquet to June 16, 1881, at the Palmer House, Chicago.

At this annual meeting, the election of officers for the ensuing year was held.

Invitations to the banquet were sent to the governor, and all the ex-governors of Maine, to the two United States senators, and to many gentlemen, natives of the State, distinguished in public and private life. The parties were to be the guests of the Society from the time of their leaving Boston till their return. A member of the Society, and of the general committee on banquet, Henry A. Hersey, Esq., met the invited guests at Boston, and accompanied them in a special car to Chicago, leaving Boston, Tuesday morning, June 14, and arriving in Chicago on the evening of the succeeding day.

The following was the invitation sent:

SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

Yourself and Ladies are respectfully requested to be present at a banquet, to be given by the Society of the Sons of the State of Maine, in Illinois, at 8 o'clock, on the evening of Thursday, June 16th, 1881, at the Palmer House, in the City of Chicago.

A special car will be furnished from Boston and return, for friends coming from the East, and they are invited to be the guests of the Society from the time of leaving Boston.

In order that necessary arrangements may be made, you are requested to notify the chairman of the Committee on Invitations at an early day, whether or not the Society may expect the pleasure of your presence.

THOMAS DRUMMOND, *Pres't.*

JOHN S. BREWER, *Sec'y.*

Committee on Invitations:

LEONARD SWETT, Chairman,

JOHN N. JEWETT,

ABNER TAYLOR.

General Committee on Banquet:

CHARLES P. KIMBALL, Chairman,

GEORGE L. DUNLAP,

ARTHUR A. LIBBY,

HENRY A. HERSEY,

DILLWYN V. PURINGTON,

GEORGE M. HOW,

LEONARD SWETT,

JOHN N. JEWETT,

ABNER TAYLOR,

W. W. KIMBALL,

ELIHU B. WASHBURNE.

The banquet was held, and a full account of the same was published in the daily papers and in pamphlet form, and generally distributed.

March 15, 1882. The Society met and adjourned to April 13, 1882.

At the meeting, April 13, 1882, the following gentlemen were elected officers for ensuing year:

HON. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, *President.*
 EDWIN LEE BROWN, - *1st Vice-President.*
 ABNER TAYLOR, - *2d Vice-President.*
 ARTHUR A. LIBBY, - *3d Vice-President.*
 FRANK E. JOHNSON, - *Secretary.*
 NEWTON GOODWIN, - *Treasurer.*

Directors:

GEORGE D. BALDWIN,	BENJAMIN V. PAGE,
GEORGE M. HOW,	GEORGE PAYSON,
CHARLES M. MORSE,	DILLWYN V. PURINGTON,
RODNEY WELCH.	

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

Adopted April 3, 1880.

Corrected to October, 1882.

THE undersigned, born in the District or State of Maine, but now citizens of the State of Illinois, hereby agree to form a Society, and to be governed by the following Articles of Association:

ARTICLE I.

The association shall be called THE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

ARTICLE II.

The objects of the Society shall be to cultivate friendly relations with each other, and to receive and perpetuate the memories of our early homes and native State.

ARTICLE III.

Any gentleman born in the District or State of Maine, of lawful age and good moral character, residing in the State of Illinois, may become a member of the Society at the Organization, by signing the Roll of Membership and paying the Initiation Fee of Five Dollars.

ARTICLE IV.

The Officers shall consist of a President; First, Second, and Third Vice-Presidents; Secretary; and Treasurer; who, together with seven other persons, shall constitute a

Board of Directors, all of whom shall be elected from the members, and their term of office shall be for one year, or until their successors shall be elected and assume the duties of office.

Five Directors shall constitute a quorum.

Any vacancy occurring in the Board between the annual meetings may be filled by the Board of Directors, until an election shall be held by the Society for the unexpired term.

Signing the Roll of Membership and election of Officers shall constitute the Organization of the Society.

ARTICLE V.

All Elections shall be by ballot under the direction of Inspectors to be appointed by the presiding-officer, and a majority of all the votes cast shall elect.

ARTICLE VI.

The President shall preside at the meetings of the Society, have power to call special meetings, and perform such other duties as are ordinarily incident to his office.

ARTICLE VII.

The duties of the President shall devolve upon the Vice-Presidents in the order of their designation, whenever the President shall be absent, or for any reason fail to discharge them.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Secretary shall keep a Record of the meetings and proceedings of the Society; shall give notice to the members of all general or special meetings, and have the cus-

tody of the books, papers, and archives of the Society. He shall also keep a book in which these Articles of Association shall be recorded, with the names of the members subscribed thereto, together with their place of birth, occupation, and residence. He shall discharge all other duties incident to his office not herein especially enumerated.

ARTICLE IX.

The Treasurer shall keep all the funds of the Society, and disburse them under the direction and subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. He shall keep vouchers for all disbursements, and make reports to the Society once a year, or oftener, if required by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE X.

The Board of Directors shall have the management and control of the affairs of the Society, subject to such general directions as may be made by the Society.

ARTICLE XI.

The Annual meeting shall be held March 15th of each year. When the 15th of March occurs on Sunday it shall be held the next day following. The second meeting during the year shall be held Oct. 15th, with the same provision as to the 15th coming on Sunday.

ARTICLE XII.

Any gentleman born in the District or State of Maine, and residing in the State of Illinois, may, after the organization, upon the recommendation of two members, become a member of the Society, upon signing the Roll of Mem-

bership, and paying to the Treasurer the Initiation Fee hereinbefore provided for.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Directors shall have power to suspend any member from the privileges of the Society, subject to an appeal to the members at any general or special meeting.

ARTICLE XIV.

Special meetings shall be called by the Secretary, on application made to him in writing, by any five members of the Society, stating the objects and purposes for which they desire such meeting called.

ARTICLE XV.

Honorary members may be elected as members of this Society by a vote.

ARTICLE XVI.

These articles may be amended at any general meeting, notice of the change proposed having been given at a previous general meeting.

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APPENDIX.

LIST OF OFFICERS ELECTED MARCH 15, 1883:

EDWIN LEE BROWN, - *President.*
GEORGE M. HOW, - *1st Vice-President.*
ARTHUR A. LIBBY, - *2d Vice-President.*
ERASTUS FOOTE, - *3d Vice-President.*
NEWTON GOODWIN, - *Secretary.*
WILLIAM SPRAGUE, *Treasurer.*

Directors:

GEORGE PAYSON, J. B. HOBBS,
CHARLES M. MORSE, BENJAMIN V. PAGE,
WILLIAM E. FROST, JAMES P. SMITH, JR.,
HENRY A. HERSEY.

LIST OF OFFICERS ELECTED MARCH 15, 1884:

GEORGE M. HOW, - *President.*
JOHN N. JEWETT, - *1st Vice-President.*
MELVILLE W. FULLER, *2d Vice-President.*
C. P. FELCH, - - - *3d Vice-President.*
NEWTON GOODWIN, - *Secretary.*
WILLIAM SPRAGUE, - *Treasurer.*

Directors:

CHARLES P. KIMBALL, J. B. HOBBS,
WILLIAM G. BEALE, CHARLES M. MORSE,
JAMES P. SMITH, JR. BENJAMIN V. PAGE,
LEONARD SWETT.

ROLL OF MEMBERS,

Corrected up to February, 1885.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

FROST, WILLIAM E. Lewiston Canal, cor. W. 12th St.
HOBBS, J. B. Sabattus 343 LaSalle Ave.
LITTLE, FRANCIS B. Minot 101 Ashland Ave.
LITTLE, JOSIAH Minot Amboy, Ill.
STEVENS, ENOCH B. Livermore 170 Washington St.
STEVENS, JOSHUA S. Livermore 162 Washington St.
WASHBURNE, ELIHU B. Livermore 365 Dearborn Ave.
(Honorary Member.)

AROOSTOOK COUNTY.

CARY, W. H., Jr. Houlton 276 W. 18th St.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

DUNLAP, GEORGE L. Brunswick 328 Dearborn Ave.
EVANS, A. H. Portland Nat'l Bank of America.
GOODWIN, NEWTON Baldwin 11 Merchants Bldg.
GROSS, CHARLES S. New Gloucester 31 Superior St.
GROSS, G. M. New Gloucester 238 Monroe St.
HOBBS, F. M. Falmouth Yorkville, Ill.
HOW, GEORGE M. Portland 50 1 Counselman Bldg.
LIBBY, ARTHUR A. Deering 3357 Michigan Ave.
LIBBY, CHARLES P. Deering 3358 Michigan Ave.
MORDOUGH, JOHN C. Westbrook City of Mexico.
NOBLE, FREDERICK A. Baldwin 534 Washington Blvd.
PARKER, H. B. Westbrook 251 Madison St.
PAYSON, GEORGE Portland 204 Dearborn St.
SNOW, E. E. Brunswick 216 Monroe St.
SOULE, F. A. Freeport 108 Dearborn St.
TINKHAM, CHARLES A. Portland Nat'l Bank of America.
WATERHOUSE, JOSHUA E. Portland - - -
WHITMORE, W. C. Windham 149 W.-Marble Placu.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

BRETT, F. E. Strong 251 Madison St.
 FRENCH, T. ALLEN New Sharon 224 Wabash Ave.
 MORSE, CHARLES M. Wilton Jacksonville, Ill.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

BENSON, WENDELL Tremont 3819 Dearborn St.
 GROSS, JAMES E. Bucksport 48 Madison Street.
 HERBERT, GEORGE Ellsworth Deceased.
 HODGKINS, J. Lamoine 162 Washington St.
 PREBLE, WILLIAM H. Cranberry Isles 75 Ohio St.
 SARGENT, GEORGE M. Sedgwick 142 Dearborn St.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

ARNOLD, WILLIAM H. Sidney Deceased.
 BALDWIN, GEORGE D. Mount Vernon 8 Chamber Commerce.
 BEALE, WILLIAM G. Winthrop 30 Honore Building.
 BURRELL, JOHN F. China
 CHADWICK, WILLIAM H. Gardiner 84 LaSalle St.
 CLOUGH, JOHN H. Readfield 69 So.-Water St.
 FROST, A. H. Monmouth 43 So.-Desplaines St.
 FULLER, HENRY W. Augusta 222 Randolph St.
 FULLER, MELVILLE W. Augusta 152 Dearborn St.
 GETCHELL, GEORGE W. Waterville 158 LaSalle St.
 HANSCOM, PINNEAS L. Monmouth 106 Madison St.
 HAYWARD, AMBROSE D. Augusta 25 Bryant Ave.
 HOPKINS, M. Gardiner Eagle Grove, Ia.
 HOPKINS, SUMNER Gardiner 95 Clark St.
 HOWARD, C. H. Leeds Glencoe, Ill.
 LINCOLN, A. A. Hallowell 21 Lake St.
 LYFORD, O. S. Mount Vernon 123 Dearborn St.
 MATTHEWS, WILLIAM Waterville 18 Ashburton Pl., Boston
 MULLIKEN, C. H. Augusta 107 Dearborn St.
 NICHOLS, C. K. Augusta 147 LaSalle St.
 NUTTING, JOHN B. Gardiner 125 Clark St.
 PAGE, BENJAMIN V. Hallowell 40 Michigan Ave.
 PURINGTON, DILLWYN V. Sidney 178 LaSalle St.
 SMITH, JAMES P., JR. Waterville 145 Monroe St.
 SPRAGUE, WILLIAM Hallowell 205 Randolph St.
 SPRINGER, F. W. Gardiner 79 Dearborn St.
 SPRINGER, GEORGE A. Gardiner 79 Dearborn St.
 STEVENS, R. G. Fayette 89 Maxwell St.
 STEVENS, WILLIAM C. Fayette 24 Adams St.
 TILTON, F. C. Belgrade 193 Washington St.
 WELCH, RODNEY Monmouth 743 Carroll Ave.

KNOX COUNTY.

TOLMAN, D. H. West Camden 164 Randolph St.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

DRUMMOND, THOMAS Bristol Winfield, Ill.
 ERSKINE, F. P. Wiscasset Wiscasset, Me.
 FITCH, J. B. Bristol 222 Clybourn Ave.
 FOOTE, ERASTUS Wiscasset 95 Dearborn St.
 GAUBERT, CHARLES H. Richmond Deceased.
 HINDS, BENJAMIN H. Bremen —————
 LINSCOTT, A. N. Jefferson 170 Dearborn St.
 PAYSON, H. R. Wiscasset 71 Washington St.
 SCAMMON, J. YOUNG Whitfield 35 Clark St.
 TROTT, STIMSON E. Whitfield Wilmington, Ill.

OXFORD COUNTY.

COBB, FRANK H. Hebron 133 LaSalle St.
 COLBY, JOHN A. Freyburg 217 State St.
 COX, THOMAS J. Dixfield Bloomington, Ill.
 HERSEY, CHARLES A. Paris —————
 HERSEY, HENRY A. Paris —————
 JOHNSON, FRANK E. Denmark 25-7 Chamb. Commerce.
 KIMBALL, CHARLES P. Bethel 359 Wabash Ave.
 KIMBALL, W. W. Rumford Cor. State & Adams Sts.
 PRINCE, E. M. Turner Bloomington, Ill.
 SHEDD, EZRA T. Norway 3759 Vincennes Ave.
 STEVENS, ISAAC T. Norway 123 Fifth Ave.
 SWETT, LEONARD Turner 48 Montauk Block.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

AMES, CHARLES L. Bangor 48 So.-Desplaines St.
 DUPEE, JOHN, JR. Bangor 23 Chamber Commerce.
 EDDY, JOHN N. Corinth 118 Market St.
 FELLOWS, CHARLES S. Bangor 38 Throop St.
 HASKELL, L. P. Bangor 125 State St.
 HERRICK, ROSWELL Z. Corinth Stock-Yds. Nat'l Bank.
 HILL, D. H. Exeter Cor. Clark & Madison.
 MILLER, W. E. Howland 38 W.-Quincy St.
 PARSONS, J. B. Glenburn Dwight, Ill.
 PERSONS, VOLNEY T. Bangor 31 Oak Ave.
 PHILBRICK, GEORGE A. Corinna 162 Washington St.
 RICE, EDWARD P. Bangor 18 Major Block.
 RICE, F. WILLIS Dexter Tremont House.

RICE, HENRY W.	Bangor	152 LaSalle St.
RICE, WILLIAM H.	Bangor	60 Park Ave.
SMITH, FREDERICK B.	Bangor	117 Wabash Ave.
SMITH, T. H.	Orrington	R. 6. 161 LaSalle St.
STINCHFIELD, C. H.	Corinth	162 Washington St.
TAYLOR, ARNER	Bangor	151 LaSalle St.
WATSON, L. H.	Bangor	297 Indiana St.
WHEELER, H. A.	Orrington	59 Wabash Ave.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

AYERILL, GEORGE B.	Dover	240 W.-VanBuren St.
BROWN, EDWIN LEE	Milo	Cor. Clinton & Jackson.
GREELEY, COUNCIL	Dover	2416 Michigan Ave.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY.

FARNHAM, R. E.	Woolwich	C.-&N.-W. R'y Office.
POTTER, EDWIN A.	Arrowsic	90 Wabash Ave.
POWERS, V. B.	Bath	123 So.-Water St.
ROBB, THOMAS P.	Bath	79 Dearborn St.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

CROWELL, HENRY A.	Madison	—————
EMERY, W. H.	Fairfield	Oak Park, Ill.
EVANS, D. W.	Brighton	3055 Lyman St.
GETCHELL, E. F.	North Anson	2210 Michigan Ave.
HATHAWAY, J. L.	Skowhegan	38 Market St.
HILL, JAMES M.	New Portland	3910 Langley Ave.
HILTON, C. C.	Madison	DesMoines, Iowa.
JEWETT, JOHN N.	Palmyra	Reaper Block.
RAWSON, CHARLES L.	New Portland	90 So.-Water St.
STICKNEY, GEORGE	North Anson	9 Wabash Ave.

WALDRO COUNTY.

BROWN, MOSES D.	Appleton	69 Dearborn St.
SMALL, A. E.	Lincoln	Central Music-Hall.
THURSTON, STEPHEN R.	Searsport	195 Wabash Ave.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

BALKAM, F. G.	Calais	222 Madison St.
BALKAM, SMITH T.	Calais	—————
BREWSTER, JOHN S.	Calais	156 Lake St.
HAYCOCK, K. C.	Calais	487 Wabash Ave.
KNOX, EDWARD BURGEN	Eastport	13 Metropolitan Block.

NOYES, CHARLES H. Eastport 27 Custom House.
 ODELL, JOHN J. P. Eastport Union National Bank.
 PORTER, H. H. Machias 38 Portland Block.
 SHACKFORD, SAMUEL Eastport Winnetka, Ill.
 UNDERWOOD, GEORGE R. Eastport
 WHITNEY, FRANK J. Milltown M.-C. R. R. Office.
 WOODCOCK, JOHN N. Robbinston Clifton House.

YORK COUNTY.

DOLE, JOHN N. Limerick 59 W.-Randolph St.
 DOW, S. K. Buxton 13 Metropolitan Block.
 FELCH, C. P. Limerick 107 Dearborn St.
 HANSON, Z. P. Buxton 304 Washington Blvd.
 HAYES, FRANK Limerick 59 W.-Randolph St.
 PIERCE, D. A. Waterboro Hyde Park, Ill.
 POPE, SAMUEL I. Wells 193 Lake St.
 STEVENS, JOHN A. Newfield 3028 Grovel'd-P'k Ave.
 SWETT, W. H. Newfield 168 LaSalle St.
 TUCKER, JOSEPH P. Saco Ill.-Cent. R. R. Office.
 WARREN, C. A. South Berwick

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