A

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

OF

ALFRED,

YORK COUNTY, MAINE.

BY THE LATE

DR. USHER PARSONS.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT BY

SAMUEL M. CAMP, Esq.

PUBLISHED BY SANFORD, EVERTS & CO.

PHILADELPHIA:
COLLINS, PRINTER, 705 JAYNE STREET.
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HISTORY OF ALFRED.

THE following centennial history of Alfred was written by Dr. USHER PARSONS, a native of the town, who took pains, many years since, to collect accurate data. The publishers have thought it proper to insert the following notice of the author:—

Usher Parsons, M.D., youngest son of William and Abigail Frost (Blunt) Parsons, was born in Alfred, August 18th, 1788. His boyhood was mostly spent in that town, where he worked on his father's farm, and attended the village school. He went to Berwick Academy about a year. He began the study of medicine with Dr. Abiel Hall, of Alfred, in May, 1807. He attended anatomical lectures at Fryeburg, by Dr. Alexander Ramsey.

In the autumn of 1809, being disappointed in receiving funds to attend a second course by Dr. Ramsey in Portland, he walked about fifteen miles in the night nearly to Saco, slept a few hours on some hay in a barn, and reached Kennebunk the following noon, and Alfred in the evening. During the moonlight walk he meditated on the past and future course of his life. Though in his twenty-first year, with but limited education, he resolved that he would put forth all his energies for ten years to obtain the degrees of A.M. and M.D., and to become a teacher of anatomy. That resolution was the seed-purpose of his life.

He studied the ancient languages under Rev. Moses Sweat, and at intervals taught school. In 1811 he went to Boston, became a pupil of Dr. John Warren, and was licensed to practice in February, 1812. He began practice in Dover, N. H.

In July, 1812, he received a commission as surgeon's mate in the newly organized navy; the war with England

having begun. He was soon ordered to New York, and volunteered for service on the Great Lakes. He spent the next winter at Black Rock, near Buffalo; in June, 1813, joined Captain Oliver H. Perry, and was medical officer on his vessel, the Lawrence, at the battle on Lake Erie, September 10th. The senior surgeons were sick, and the whole duties fell on him at that time. His diligence and success won him the warm regard of Perry, and paved the way to subsequent promotion. By a vote of Congress he received a silver medal for his meritorious services.

In April, 1814, he was commissioned surgeon; was afterwards attached to the frigate Java, under Perry; and as a surgeon of that vessel sailed for the Mediterranean in 1816. In 1817 he returned to the United States, and attended medical lectures in Boston. He took the degree of M.D. there in 1818. In July, 1818, he sailed on the Guerriere for St. Petersburg, thence went again to the Mediterranean and revisited many ports on that sea. He also went to Florence, Rome, Genoa, Lyons, Paris, and London, examining the institutions of all these cities, taking copious notes in the hospitals, and making the acquaintance of the most eminent surgeons and scientists.

He returned to Boston early in 1820, and was appointed surgeon to the marine barracks in Charlestown. He resided a good deal at Cambridge, while holding this appointment, and there wrote the "Sailor's Physician." He was in August appointed professor of anatomy and surgery in Dartmouth College. Thus he realized his youthful dream in the moonlight walk, 1809, of becoming a teacher of anatomy.

In April, 1822, he began the practice of medicine in Providence, R. I., where he lived the remainder of his life. In September he married Mary J. Holmes, daughter of Rev. Dr. Holmes, of Cambridge.

He gradually rose to a very prominent position as physician, and especially as surgeon. He was widely known as consulting physician in all the towns around Providence. He performed repeatedly most of the capital operations of surgery. He had fifty medical pupils in successive years. From 1822 to 1827 he was professor of anatomy and surgery in Brown University. In 1831, he

was professor of obstetrics in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In 1837 he was chosen president of the R. I. Medical Society for three years. He was also a frequent delegate to the meetings of the American Medical Association, and was chosen its first vice-president in 1853. He was honorary member of several State medical societies.

In 1843 he revisited Europe, renewing old acquaintances, and again observing surgical practice in the hospitals of Paris and London.

Dr. Parsons was an industrious writer on medical subjects. He received four Boylston premiums for medical dissertations, 1827–36; and one Fiske premium, 1842. In 1831 he published a volume on the "Art of Making Anatomical Preparations." He also was author of several discourses of a physiological or semi-medical character, on temperance, &c.

He was a leader in the efforts to found a general hospital in Providence, and when the Rhode Island Hospital was organized, he gave $1000 to it, and was placed at the head of its consulting board.

Dr. Parsons became prominently distinguished as a historical student, in three different connections. First, he was a diligent geneologist, and traced the lineage, migration, and personal history of his ancestors with great success. He published several papers on such subjects, including memoirs of members of his family connection. His most important work was the *Life of Sir William Pepperell*, published in 1855, and reprinted in London—a valuable contribution to colonial history, based in part on materials hitherto unpublished. Secondly, he was also deeply interested in the remains, languages, and customs of the aboriginal natives of New England. He collected many Indian remains, studied their history, and published a curious list of Indian names of places in Rhode Island. He visited repeatedly the old haunts and burying-places of the Narragansetts. Thirdly, he took a warm and active part in a controversy in regard to the battle of Lake Erie, and the merits of Commodores Perry and Elliott. He was warmly attached to Perry, and convinced that the claims of Elliott and his

friends, and their endeavors to detract from Perry's fame, were unjust. He made this the subject of a stated discourse before the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1852. He also delivered discourses commemorative of the battle at celebrations of its anniversary, in 1858, at Put-in-Bay, and in 1860, at Cleaveland, Ohio.

For several years he was mostly withdrawn from active practice, and enjoyed leisure, travel, and study. His health and memory were obviously impaired for some years before his death, though he still took an active interest in passing events. His last sickness was an acute disease of the brain; of which he died at his home in Providence, December 19th, 1868, aged 80 years and 4 months.

He left one son, Dr. C. W. Parsons, who having graduated at Harvard College and Medical School, was, at the time of his father's decease, practicing medicine in Providence, and was lecturer on physiology in Brown University. He is the author of a memoir of 72 pages, from which this notice is compiled.

In the structure of Dr. Parsons' mind, the reflective powers were largely predominant. These, with the cooperation of a strong desire to excel, of a steadfast purpose, and of a robust frame, strengthened by labor in early life, were well adapted to secure for him a prominent position in the physical sciences. The strength of local associations was a marked trait. It prompted him to revisit often the localities of his youth, and to write the history of his native town. Another characteristic was his ready sympathies and strong affections. They made him tenacious in friendship. He would go out of his way to visit the humble roof of an acquaintance in early life, and the honest smile and cordial greeting revealed the delight which the interview afforded him. When with the breadth of his reflective powers and love of the old he pondered over time-honored institutions, his affections clung to them as a living friend. In regard to his social intercourse, one has written: "That his was a genial temperament, a kindly heart with much of the jovial spirit of the seas in his hours of relaxation."

HISTORY.

Alfred is situated nearly in the centre of the county of York, Me., about 30 miles southwest from Portland, and 13 miles from Saco. It is the principal shiretown, and contains about 1200 inhabitants. It has seven schools, one of them being graded, with about 300 scholars. It has four religious societies, and a community of Shakers. Formerly it belonged to Sanford, and, in 1794, was separated into a district; and in 1808 incorporated into a town. The village contains a court-house, jail, and county offices, also a post-office and two churches.

Land Titles.—Trappers and hunters were the first civilized men that penetrated the forests of Sanford and Alfred. Beavers were abundant, and left marks of their labors in the beds of rivers and shores of ponds, that are visible to this day. Truck houses were early established at the mouth of Saco and Piscataqua Rivers, and at Salmon Falls, from which hunters were sent among the Indians to collect furs for foreign markets. The first civilized owners of the soil obtained their rights between the years 1761 and 1764. Then it was that Major William Phillips, of Saco, obtained from Fluellen, Hobinowell, and Captain Sunday, Indian chiefs of Saco and Newichawnnock (now South Berwick), several quit claim deeds of territory of about four townships of the usual size, probably Waterborough, Sanford, Shapleigh, and Alfred. This purchase with revised bounds was, in 1676, confirmed by Sir Ferdinand Gorges to Major Wm. Phillips and son, Nathaniel Phillips, of Saco; and Mrs. Phillips, wife of said William, gave it by will, in 1694, to Peleg Sanford, a Rhode Islander (he being her son by a former husband), or so much of it as was contained in the town of Sanford, which at that day included Alfred. The town was incorporated in 1768 by the name of Sanford, in honor of the above-named gentleman. The Alfred portion of the town was designated by the name of Massabesic, and the other by Phillipstown, which name had previously been applied to the whole township, and which continued in general use until Alfred was incorporated in 1794. Hence people in Alfred spoke

of visiting Phillipstown, and those in Sanford of visiting the North Parish or Massabesic. Of the townships owned by Sanford, and of one Saunders, there were two miles square claimed by Hutchinson and Oliver, under what was termed the Governor's title, which included the village of Alfred. A suit was instituted against one of the principal settlers, William Parsons, by the heirs of Saunders in 1803. But before the writ was served, Parsons hastened to obtain a deed from the heirs of Hutchison and Oliver, counterclaimants, by which course they were made defendants at law, and finally gained the suit; but with a loss in expenses more than equal to the receipts for the land.

First Settlers.—In November, 1764, Simeon Coffin, the first settler of Massabesic, now Alfred, dwelt for a time in an Indian wigwam, that stood a few rods south of the present residence of Col. Ivory Hall. There was no white man living at that time within seven miles of him. A few Indians still lingered about Massabesic and Bunganut Ponds, one family being in a wigwam where the present house of Shaker worship stands; but soon all the aborigines disappeared.

There were three brothers named Coffin, the sons of Stephen Coffin, of Newbury. The eldest, named Simeon, was a shipwright. After building a vessel there, he lost it by the bankruptcy of the purchaser, and being thus reduced to penury, he sought a shelter for himself in the wilderness, and also for his aged father and two brothers, named Stephen and Daniel, who arrived early in the spring of 1765. The father settled south of his son Simeon, and the two other sons pitched their tents further south, and were succeeded there by David and Moses Stevens. Beyond these settled soon after Daniel McDaniels, who was succeeded by David Hibbard, Andrew and his son John Noble, from Somersworth, and Geo. D. Moulton; next to him was Jas. Harvey, and still further south Jeremiah Eastman, a shoemaker, near the dwelling of the late John Emerson. About the same time came his father, Daniel Eastman, from Concord, N. H., with five other sons, and settled a few rods south of Mr. Emerson. His son Ezekiel settled half way between Lary's bridge (now Emerson's) and the Brooks house built by Rev. Mr. Turner. Daniel, Jr., built

on the hill a few rods south of the house formerly occupied by the late Joseph Parsons and now by Mr. Bean, and was succeeded by a Mr. Alley, who afterwards moved to Parsonfield. William Eastman lived near Nowell's Mill, a mile northeast from Col. Daniel Lewis; Jeremiah Eastman, the shoemaker, owned the site of the present Congregational meeting-house and graveyard, which he sold to Mr. Nathaniel Conant and Mr. Emerson, and the lot opposite he sold to John Knight, who sold it forty years after to Dr. Abiel Hall. It is now owned by Monzo Leavitt. Obadiah Eastman was younger, and hired out to labor.

Daniel Lary, a tanner by trade, built a house between Lary's or Emerson's bridge, and Ezekiel Eastman's. The cellar is now visible. It was supposed to be the first frame dwelling-house built in Alfred. It was finally moved to the corner, where the brick hotel built by C. Griffin stood, and was used many years as a school-house. Lary's tanyard was by the brook, near his house. In felling a tree near the late Col. Lewis', he accidentally killed Daniel Hibbard.

In 1766 came Charles and John White, from Kennebunkport, whose father, Robert White, came there from York in 1740. Charles married Sarah Lindsey, and John, a Wakefield. They lived two or three years about 100 rods west of the brick house built by Andrew Conant, in what is still called the White field. They erected half of a double saw-mill; and one Ellenwood from Wells, Thos. Kimball, and his brother-in-law, Seth Peabody, and Benjamin Tripe, owned the other half. The two Whites subsequently sold their field and mill, or exchanged them for a tract of land half a mile south on the Mousam road. Charles White was succeeded by his son, Deacon Samuel, and his grandson Thomas; and John White by his son John, who afterwards removed further south, having sold his lot to Daniel Conant, who dwelt and died there. This lot of John's was previously owned by Dodipher Ricker, who, after a short residence there, moved to Waterborough.

The father of Charles White was buried in the White field near their house, and near the Moses Swett house. In the same ground were buried the father of Samuel Friend and Daniel Conant, the brother of old Mr. Nathaniel. Ellenwood, head-carpenter in building the mill,

erected a one-story house facing it on the hill; it stood opposite the present brick house. He finally sold it to Conant, who added a two-story front to it that faced the brick house. It was subsequently moved half a mile north, and was the residence of Rev. Mr. Douglass, Chas. Paul, and the late Israel Chadbourne.

In 1770, arrived Nathaniel and Daniel Conant, and Sam'l and John Friend, from Danvers; Samuel settled near where Albert Webber now resides, and John, a weaver, about half a mile north where his son resides.

Nathaniel Conant, just named, had been a drover in Danvers. He bought the field west of the brick dwelling of the two Whites, and also their half of the saw-mill. Mr. Conant's residence was in the one-story building facing the mill, which had been built and occupied by Ellenwood, the millwright. To this one-story he employed Seth Peabody to add a two-story house, which, on the erection by his son Andrew of the brick house opposite, was, as before mentioned, moved north, half a mile to the lot opposite the late William Parsons. Andrew Conant moved eastward, and died there. His father Nathaniel was an enterprising and useful citizen, and owned the largest real estate in the town. He died in 1807, leaving five sons and two daughters.

There were two or three Indian families on the east side of Massabesic or Shaker Pond, and on the hill when Simeon Coffin, the pioneer, arrived. He soon after moved from the wigwam near Captain Hall's to a cabin a little north of Farnum's tannery, and then to the top of Shaker hill, to one of the wigwams standing, as before remarked, on the site of the present house of Shaker worship. He was soon followed by Chase Sargent, Daniel Hibbard, and Benjamin Barnes, with his five sons, wife, and daughters. There came also Valentine Straw too, near the site of the Shaker mill, and at the south end of Shaker Hill came and settled Ebenezer and Thomas Russell. About the same time several families settled about Bunganut Pond at Mast Camp, who soon became Merry Dancers, and united with the others above named.

Besides the Coffins, who arrived in 1764 and 1765, there came in the latter year Daniel Giles, a native of Plaistow, New Hampshire, who tarried one year on his way in San-

ford, and then settled a quarter of a mile north of Coffin's wigwam on the bank of the brook near the potash factory, subsequently established. His son, named Stephen, was the first male child born in Alfred; a female child was born among the Coffins a few months previous. Deacon Giles's wife died in 1774, which was the first death of an adult in Alfred. The first two-story house was built by said Giles. Daniel Hibbard, as before stated, succeeded Daniel McDaniels in the Noble house; he was accidentally killed by Daniel Lary in felling a tree, on the hill north-east of the late Col. Lewis'; his widow, Ruth Hibbard, taught a school in the Ezekiel Eastman house, with her daughter Dolly, and then moved to the Barneses on Shaker Hill; she married David Barnes; his daughter married a son of Deacon Stevens; the Barnes family came from York, first to the John Knight house north of the late John Sayward's, and were succeeded by Joshua Conant, John Knight, and Mr. Yeaton; the Barneses moved from the foot of Shaker Hill to the top of it, where they joined the Shakers.

Simon Nowell moved from York 1770, and erected the saw-mill three-quarters of a mile north from Col. Lewis's; he was succeeded by James Hill, having moved to Shaker Hill.

John Knight came from Kittery Shore, near Portsmouth; he purchased land of Isaac Coffin, where Alonzo Leavitt lives; he built a barn and resided in one portion of it, and entertained travellers with whom he acquired the name of "Barn Knight;" at one time religious meetings were held in it, which were much disturbed by the Merry Dancers; he moved to the Hill, now Yeaton's, and was in 1801 succeeded by Dr. Hall, and since by General Thomas and Alonzo Leavitt.

Samuel Whitten, who married a Poindexter, and Humphrey Whitten, who married a Lassel, came from Cape Porpoise and settled in Back Street and were succeeded by numerous children; their father came from Salisbury, Massachusetts.

Matthew Lassel, near George W. Came's, was succeeded by Benjamin Whitten.

John Kilham, a shoemaker and gardener, came from Danvers; he was brother of Dr. Daniel Kilham, a senator

in the legislature; his wife was a Dodge, a relative of the elder Mrs. Nathaniel Conant.

Samuel Cluff came from Kittery Point and resided in Back Street near a bend in the road, and was succeeded by his son James and Rev. James Ferguson; he was promoted from a captain to a major.

Paul Webber came from Cape Neddock, in York; he was a soldier in the Revolution, and subsequently was hired on the farm of the widow of Samuel Friend, who became his wife; he built the house now occupied by George W. Came, and about the year 1795 erected the large house at the village, occupied by the late Joseph Sayward; for many years he kept a hotel and grocery store; he commanded the militia company as successor to Major Cluff; he afterwards, in 1808, returned to the present house of Mr. Came and died there, leaving one son named Paul, who occupied the house built by Joseph Avery.

Jotham Wilson came from Wells and resided many years near Mr. Came's house, recently occupied by young Mr. Ferguson, and was succeeded by Thos. Lord.

Gideon Stone settled in Back Street and moved to the Gore. He was succeeded by John Plummer, who came from Somersworth. His son John Plummer represented the town in the legislature. The house is now occupied by Chas. H. Fernald.

Eastman Hutchins came from Arundel and settled at the north end of Back Street, where he was succeeded by Abiel and Geo. B. Farnum. Hutchins was a sergeant in the Revolutionary War, in the company of which Tobias Lord was lieutenant. He served as town clerk and selectman. He died without issue.

Levi Hutchins, cousin of Eastman, came from Cape Porpoise and was also a soldier in the Revolutionary army. He resided near John Plummer's.

Joseph Avery came from Cape Porpoise. He was the son of Joseph, who came there from Kittery in 1714, and lost seven children out of eleven with throat distemper. Mr. Avery was a selectman many years; a blacksmith, and moved to Shapleigh and died there.

Samuel Dorman, an old bachelor, came from Boxford in 1769. He was born in 1716 and died 1804. He entered

upon a strip of land as a squatter, extending from the middle Mousam branch to the eastern. He sold the eastern portion of this strip to Goodrich, and resided himself on the west portion, which he sold in strips to William Parsons. The old brick school-house made the northwest corner of Dorman's or Goodrich's lot sold, to Joshua Knight, who gave the lot on which the school-house stood. Along the north side of this lot towards the new bridge, ran the Pickwacket Road, crossing the river a little below the new bridge, so called, which is 100 rods from Mr. Came's.

Tobias Lord, son of Capt. T., was born in Wells. Was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army under Capt. Littlefield, and was in Col. Storer's regiment at the taking of Burgoyne in 1777. He died in Kennebunk, 1808.

Morgan Lewis arrived in 1772. His wife was sister of Benjamin Tripe, who helped build Conant's Mill. He came from the north parish of York and settled near where his son, Col. Daniel Lewis, lived. There came with him Joseph Welch, Benjamin Lord, Sr., and a Mr. McIntire. After the war several of Mr. Lewis's old neighbors came, viz., William and Theodore Linscott, three Traftons, Benjamin, John, Jeremiah, their mother and two sisters, Mrs. John and Ebenezer Sayward. These settled in what is called York Street. Mr. Lewis was lieutenant of a York company when the war broke out, and marched to Cambridge, and from there to Bunker Hill to cover the retreat of the exhausted soldiers under Prescott. His captain never joined the company, and he was promoted to the rank of captain and major. He purchased a place north of Farnum's tanyard and placed Col. Joel Allen upon it as tenant, who afterwards moved to the Mast Road, so called. Mr. Lewis's son Jeremiah lived there awhile, and was succeeded by John and Joshua Conant, and Roswell and Nathaniel Farnum.

Benjamin Trafton was a sergeant in the Revolutionary army. He was in the battles of Bunker Hill and Monmouth, and was in the retreat under General Lee.

John Trafton, brother of Benjamin, lived near Ridley in York Street.

Moses Swett came from New Hampshire about 1772, and

lived in a small house thirty rods east of Swett's Bridge. About 1795 he built a two-story house opposite, which was moved in 1801 a mile north, and is now occupied by Jas. L. Emerson. Mr. Swett was a lieutenant in Lewis's company and marched to Bunker Hill.

John and Joshua Goodridge came in 1774 or 1775 from South Berwick. John settled where Albert Webber lives, and Joshua opposite Samuel Dorman's. They both moved to the Gore. They were blacksmiths.

Moses Williams settled near Deacon Giles, a few rods north, and at about the same period of time. He was an eminently pious man and good citizen. His descendants are numerous, but scattered abroad

Ebenezer Hall came from Concord, New Hampshire, in 1770, and resided where his nephew, Col. Ivory Hall, lives. The year previous to his arrival he spent at Fryeburg with Col. Frye. He and Deacon Giles were deacons in Mr. Turner's church. He kept a hotel; was a most genial and hospitable citizen, and universally beloved. He was the second militia captain of Alfred, Lewis being the first.

Archibald Smith, father of the Elder, lived opposite where his son lived as early as 1771, and his son, Archibald, Jr., who settled one hundred rods west of him. He married a Tripe, and his brother, the Elder, a Hodgdon, sister of the mother of John Noble. His wife's brother, Benjamin Tripe, Jr., resided near him.

Eliphalet Griffin was a blacksmith, from Deerfield. He was succeeded by his son, John Griffin, and Orin Downs. He was drowned in Shaker Pond.

John Turner, the first settled minister, was from Randolph, Mass., graduated at Brown and settled in Alfred. He removed from there to Biddeford, and thence to Kingston. He died in Roxbury.

Joseph Emerson, son of a clergyman in Topsfield, graduated at Harvard 1775. He taught school in Kennebunk, married a Miss Durrel. Soon after the war he removed to Alfred. Twice he taught school in Alfred village; was many years a justice of the peace, and a selectman, and the first postmaster appointed in Alfred. His dwelling for many years was the one-story part of the house his late son Joseph resided in.

Jeremiah Clements built the house subsequently occu-

pied by Joshua Emery, a quarter of a mile south of Shaker Bridge.

Moses Stevens, father of David and Aaron, bought the estates of Stephen and David Coffin, the pioneers, and resided there. It came into the possession of Tobias Lord, Esq., the wealthy Kennebunk merchant, who built there a handsome dwelling, which is now occupied by J. E. Pollard and W. C. Taylor.

Thomas Kimball, one of the builders of Conant's mill, dwelt a quarter of a mile north of it. He sold to Amos Grandy, a seafaring man from Guernsey, and moved a quarter of a mile east of the brick school-house.

Benjamin Tripe, another builder of Conant's mill, lived halfway between it and Grandy's. He moved to Lyman, and was succeeded by Nathaniel Conant, Jr., who erected the fine house lately occupied by Mr. Herrick, and now by James G. Allen.

Seth Peabody, another of the builders of Conant's mill, and of Mr. Conant's two-story dwelling, resided thirty rods west of his brother-in-law, Thomas Kimball. He left for service in the Revolutionary War, having sold out to William Parsons, who, after residing in it seven years moved it a quarter of a mile north and used it for a potash factory.

William Parsons, after residing in the Peabody house, erected a two-story dwelling near the potash factory. He was the son of Rev. Joseph Parsons, of Bradford, Mass., and grandson of Rev. Joseph P., of Salisbury. He was the first justice of the peace appointed in Alfred; was many years town clerk and selectman. He manufactured lumber and potash, surveyed land, kept a retail store, and carried on farming. He was succeeded by his son Wm. P., Wm. G. Conant, Jotham Allen, and George Tebbetts. Joshua Knight succeeded Goodrich, nearly opposite Wm. Parsons. He married the daughter of Thomas Kimball. He was succeeded by Samuel Clark, and Clark by B. F. Knight. Daniel Knight, brother of Joshua and son of John, resided many years opposite the school-house at the Corner, and moved to the hill near his father.

Otis Alley, whose father lived on the hill near Bean's lived a few rods southwest of Swett's Bridge. He moved to Kennebunk, and was a ship-carpenter. He died a soldier in the war of 1812.

Ambrose Ridley came from Passamaquoddy and settled in York Street, where his descendants live. He had five sons and several daughters.

Jotham and Joel Allen, sons of Col. Joel, married Gareys, the daughters of Deacon Joseph Garey and Jas. Garey, and both had children.

John Sayward came from York with the York Street emigrants, married a Trafton, sister of Benjamin and Jeremiah. He was succeeded by his son Rufus, and Jotham Allen.

Ebenezer Sayward, brother of John, settled near him. He was many years jail-keeper and deputy sheriff.

Daniel Lewis, son of Major Morgan L., resided next east of the river, in York Street. He married Abigail, daughter of William Parsons, and was succeeded by his son John, who died 1861, leaving four children. Daniel Lewis commanded a company, and was colonel of a regiment.

Morgan Lewis, the youngest son of the major, lived near the colonel.

Jedediah Jellison came from South Berwick, and settled a mile southwest of Swett's Bridge. His son Thomas settled opposite him, and was succeeded by Deacon Alden and B. Kimball.

Samuel Jellison, brother of Jedediah, settled in Mouse Lane, and was succeeded by a Mr. Day. He removed to Shapleigh.

Simeon Witham, a Revolutionary soldier, resided near the Haleys in York Street, and also at the grist-mill that once stood a quarter of a mile west of the late Aaron Littlefield's, who moved it to its present site.

William Haley lived near the west side of the Round Pond. He moved to Shapleigh.

Elder Jonathan Powers lived halfway between the Round Pond and the Hay Brook, where Edmund Fernald now lives. He was an elder in the Baptist Church, and preached in Back Street.

Evart Willard lived near Hatch's at the Hay Brook. He arrived at an advanced age. He came from Sanford.

Stephen Hatch was among the early settlers, and owned a brickyard, the second one in town. He came from York. Samuel Usher lives on the place now.

Richard Phenix lived between Powers and the Hay Brook. He was a shoemaker by trade, and had his leg amputated in 1799. He lived to a great age, and died in 1858.

Bartholomew Jones lived in Mouse Lane. He came from Boston, and was succeeded by his son Calvin. Bartholomew Jones, though a common farmer, was a most polished gentleman in manners, address, and personal appearance. He was an exemplary and religious man. George W. Tripp now lives on the farm.

There were two other Jones in Mouse Lane, besides Bartholomew, viz: Elisha, and Elisha, Jr., who were farmers.

Joseph Knight, John Linscott, Jacob Linscott, Henry and Wilton Day, Benjamin Estes, Joshua Goodwin, Ephraim and Solomon Ricker, John Shackford, Aaron and John Wormwood, and John, Jr., all resided in Mouse Lane, and were teamsters and farmers.

On the Gore, as it was called, there were three persons named Bean, viz: John, and his sons John and Jeremiah. The first John was succeeded by John Hazletine and Edgecomb, and Jeremiah Bean by Benjamin Bean and Stevens, and the other John Bean by William C. Marshall and John Yeaton.

Wm. C. Marshall, a blacksmith, built a log-house in 1790. The place is now owned by the widow of Henry Marshall.

Benjamin J. Jewett, a bowl and mortar turner, came from Stratham, N. H., in 1775. The place is now owned by his son.

Wm. Smith, one of the first settlers, was succeeded by Wm. Leavitt and John Wheelwright. David Davis was succeeded by his son Daniel, commonly called Major, and Samuel Davis. There were also a Samuel Tweed, a farmer, and John Scribner, who resided in or near the Gore.

The number of tax-payers in Alfred in 1799 was 122, as shown in a list taken for "John Adams's direct tax," to which the following certificate was appended:—

"ALFRED, March 25, 1799.

The foregoing is a true copy of the General List of letter D, in the 13th District and 2d Division of the State of Massachusetts, agreeable to an act of Congress, passed the 9th day of July, 1798.

WM. PARSONS, *Principal Assessor.*"

Saw Mills in Alfred.—The first one erected was Conant's, already described. The water from it flowed back to the Pickwacket Road, and incommoded the emigrants to Fryeburg, who forded the river a few rods below the bridge near Mr. Came's.

The second one was at the extreme south end of the town, formerly owned by Jno. Parsons.

The third, Moody's mill, near the Gore.

The fourth, York's mill, above Moody's.

The fifth, Swett's mill, half a mile southeast of Conant's.

The sixth, north of the late Col. Lewis's, called Nowell's.

The seventh, John Knight's, north of Shaker Hill.

The eighth, Ricker's, near Knight's, afterwards the Shaker's.

The ninth, Sayward's, between John and Ebenezer Sayward's.

The tenth, Littlefield's, built near the bridge.

The first grist-mills were: 1. Conant's; 2. Shakers'; 3. Littlefield's, built by Morgan Lewis and Wm. Parsons, 50 rods west of the present one; 4 and 5. Estes's and Moulton's, at the extreme end of the town; 6. Burleigh's, near the Gore.

The first pottery was started by Joshua Emery, as early as 1791; the second, by Daniel Holmes, 1805, opposite the meeting-house, which was moved north to the road in front of Mr. Brooks's house, and afterwards to nearly opposite the court-house, by Porter Lambert; fourth, by the late Paul Webber.

The first tanners were Deacon Stevens, Daniel Lary, Major Warren, and Farnum & Lindsey.

The first postmasters were Joseph Emerson, John Conant, Abiel Hall, etc.

Schools.—The first school-teachers were females. Mrs. Hibbard and her daughter taught about 1770, and were succeeded by Dolly McDonald. The earliest school-master was John Dennie, grandson of Rev. Dr. Coleman, of Boston, who taught one session among the Gileses. He was succeeded by Jonas Clarke, John W. Parsons, Joseph Emerson, John Giles, Mr. Emerson again, Rev. John Turner, Daniel Smith, Robert Harvey, and Robert Jenkins. Until the beginning of this century school teaching was almost

entirely at the Corner, and in the old frame house first raised in Alfred, by Daniel Lary. After 1800 the town was divided into school districts. In 1803 a brick school-house was erected, which was removed in 1860; the lot for the same was given, as before observed, by Joshua Knight, and the building erected by Joseph Parsons. The teachers after this century commenced were Daniel Smith, John Bucklin, Abram Peavey, Jotham Hill, Thomas Rollins, Abiel Hall, Usher Parsons, Isaac C. Day, Joseph Brown, John Frost, Henry Holmes, Benjamin Emerson, John P. Hale, and Daniel Goodenow.

Academy.—The academy building was built by private subscription in the year 1828. The State granted $300. W. C. Larrabee was the first preceptor, and Bion Bradbury the second. It was kept in operation a portion of the year, most of the time until the erection of the graded school building in 1862.

The first traders were: 1. Nathaniel Conant; 2. Wm. Parsons, who brought a few goods with him from Berwick; 3. Thomas Giles; 4. Nathaniel Conant, Jr.; 5. Paul Webber; 6. William and Daniel Holmes.

The first brickmakers were Daniel Hibbard, who was accidentally killed by Lary, Gilbert Hasty, Nathaniel Webb, all of them near Conant's mill, and Stephen and Henry Hatch, near the Hay Brook.

The first potash-makers were Deacon Giles and Andrew Burleigh, which proved unsuccessful. William Parsons and Thomas Giles were successful, and continued the business several years. Parsons also carried it on at Waterborough Corner.

The first blacksmiths were John and Joshua Goodrich, Joseph Avery, and Eliphalet Griffin.

Roads.—There were Indian trails leading through the forests of York county prior to 1620, by which trappers and hunters pursued their game. About this time, or a little earlier, a settlement was made at Winter Harbor, at the mouth of Saco River, and in 1624 mills were erected on the branches of the Piscataqua, at Newichawannock and Quampegan. Indians were numerous on the banks of these and of the Mousam River, and on the shores of large ponds, as the Ossipee, Massabesic and Pickwacket, or Lovel's Ponds, who collected furs and brought them to

the truck or trading-house. The Indian pathways were most numerous along the rivers, by which intercourse was held between the interior and the sea-board, where Indians were drawn in pursuit of shell-fish. Such was probably the course of travel until the truck-houses were opened at Saco, Wells, Salmon Falls, and Dover (Cocheco), when the hunters opened new paths from river to river, across the intervening territory. Thus the first road that crossed Alfred, of which we have any knowledge, came from Salmon Falls over Oak Hill, and south of the house of old Col. Emery, and near Mr. Staniel's, to the Hay Brook, and thence near and a little east of Aaron Littlefield's bridge, and crossing there ascended the bank and passed along near the south side of the court-house, and onward to the new bridge, through Lyman to Little Falls, before a single house was erected in Alfred, and was probably the first road opened through the town. The road between Alfred and Kennebunk must have been opened early for lumber to pass from Conant's mill. It is believed however to have passed through Mouse Lane. The Pickwacket road from Sanford, branched off many rods east of Littlefield's house, and went back of Alonzo Leavett's house, and of the jail and Emerson's barn, down to the brook at Lary's, and thence bore eastwardly to John Emerson's and to Shaker bridge, giving off a branch to go by Griffin's up to the Coffin and Giles road, whilst the Shaker branch, after crossing at the foot of the pond, went onward to the mills nearer to the ponds than the present road, which goes over Shaker Hill through the village.

Military.—Major Morgan Lewis, as before mentioned, was first lieutenant in the army of the Revolution, and served twelve months at Cambridge as acting-captain, and was finally promoted to major. He marched at the head of the company from Cambridge to Bunker Hill, to cover the retreat of Prescott's army. After his return from the war, he commanded a company, and Ebenezer Hall was first lieutenant, and William Parsons ensign. Hall was made captain on the promotion of Lewis, and Parsons lieutenant. They both resigned, and Samuel Cluff, the ensign, was made captain, Benjamin Trafton lieutenant, and Joseph Parsons ensign. Cluff was promoted to major, Paul Webber chosen captain, and Par-

sons lieutenant, but declined the office, and Henry Day and Jotham Jewett were chosen lieutenant and ensign. After this, Daniel Lewis was chosen captain, and in 1814 was chosen colonel of the regiment.

Society on Shaker Hill.—Merry Dancers.—The Shakers, says Peter Coffin, their preacher, in a letter to the writer, were gathered in the following manner: Simeon Coffin, the oldest of three brothers, who settled first in Alfred, and who moved from near Ivory Hall's, on the west side of Massabesic Pond, to near Nathaniel Farnum's tanyard, moved again to the top of Shaker Hill to an Indian wigwam, standing near the site of the present house of worship. Soon after, Valentine Straw settled near the site of the present Shaker's saw-mill, and then came Ebenezer and Thomas Buzzell, brothers, who settled at the other or south extremity of the hill; afterwards there came and settled near the Shaker's church Charles Sargent and John Cotton, and soon after, Daniel Hibbard and family, and Benjamin Barnes and family—five sons, wife and daughters. About the same time several families settled at Mast Camp. These became Merry Dancers, and joined those on the hill. They became very disorderly, and interrupted the religious meetings that were held at Mast Camp by Congregationalists, and also at Alfred Corner, in the barn of John Knight. They disturbed the meetings to such a degree that it became necessary to take them out and fasten them with ropes to a tree. John Barnes and John Cotton were the most disorderly, not only at such meetings, but also on week days. One of their practices was to hoot the devil, as they called it, in which they would march around the Shaker Pond, raving like maniacs. Barnes would wear a baize jacket over his clothes, a wig upon his head, with a cow's tail attached to it, and Cotton an untanned cow hide, and in these garbs would scream woe! woe!! woe!!! audible in the stillness of evening nearly the distance of one mile. After this they all took to intoxicating drinks, and for months were hardly ever sober, and in their midnight revels were guilty of revolting practices.

Shakers.—About the year 1781 or '2, there came along two pewter button and spoon makers, gathering old pewter and running it in moulds. Their names were Ebene-

zer Cooley and James Jewett, from New York State, who mingled with the Merry Dancers, and pretended to be missionaries from Anna Lee, and who preached to them her doctrines, and required of them total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, and the men to separate from their wives which they obeyed, and have dwelt in separate houses ever since. They were directed to use in all conversations *yea, yea*, and *nay, nay*. Their largest meetings were at Mast Camp, made up of Cottons, Barneses, Hadsdens, Jellisons, Hibbards, Philpots, Freemans, Gowens, Wilsons, Coffins, Nowells, and Cushmans. Joshua and Stephen Emery and James Barnes left for a time, and then returned, and after some years left a second time, and returned. Cooley and Jewett were soon succeeded by Joseph Meacham and Daniel Goodrich.

After this, about the year 1793, the society was organized as a body, under the administration of John Barnes and Sarah Kendall, with the present order of church government. They were followed by Elisha Pote and Rebecca Hodsdon. The present male successor is Joseph Bracket.

The succession of deacons were, first, Gowen Wilson, then John Anderson and Nathan Freeman. Peter Coffin was the public speaker more than forty years. He died in 1857.

The Shakers formerly manufactured, more than now, wooden ware, such as grain measures, sieves, brooms, large spinning- and foot-wheels. They have furnished the public with garden seeds, which, being reliable, have found ready sale.

Their plantation of over 1000 acres lies between the two ponds. They have recently sold a tract of 800 acres at Mast Camp, in Waterborough, and invested the proceeds in land in Michigan. They have excellent water-power and orchards. Their meeting-house, a plain edifice, was built 1794, and the large house opposite 1795.

Ever since Anna Lee's order to abstain from drinks, the Shakers have been a most orderly, quiet, industrious, and every way as exemplary a people as can be found anywhere.

My late lamented friend, Peter Coffin, the preacher, informed me that he once asked John Barnes for an expla-

nation of his conduct in hooting the devil, drinking to excess, and of their indecent and immoral practices. He replied that they were a sort of carnal slough which they were doomed to pass through preparatory to spiritual regeneration.

Religious and Parochial Affairs.—Congregationalists.—This town as before stated was originally a part of Sanford, which was settled in 1764 and '5, and not long after there were religious gatherings in Waterborough and Lyman, at Mast Camp, near Bunganut Pond. The first settlers had enjoyed religious privileges elsewhere, and desired to establish them here, and were in the habit of meeting together for social worship. About 1780 a church was formed consisting of from twelve to twenty members under the charge of Rev. Mr. Little, of Kennebunk, and Merriam, of North Berwick, who administered the ordinances of baptism and the sacrament. In 1782, this society was formed into what was called the north parish of Sanford, where itinerant preachers officiated occasionally. In 1786, Rev. Moses Sweat settled in Sanford, and frequently preached in the north parish or Massabesic, as it was then called. The ministrations of Mr. Little and Mr. Merriam wrought some conversions, but their zeal soon engendered extravagancies, and some became strangely affected and disorderly, which gave them the name of Merry Dancers; most of them seceded and joined those on Shaker Hill. In 1787, the north parish attempted to settle a minister, and invited several preachers as candidates, among whom were Rev. David Porter, Isaac Babbit, and Mr. White, all of whom declined. February 7th, 1791, Rev. John Turner was called and accepted, and was ordained the following September, and remained with them twelve years, and then moved to Biddeford. Soon after, Rev. Jabez Pond Fisher preached a few Sabbaths and was invited to settle, but he declined. In 1804, Rev. Joseph Brown was settled and remained four years, when he resigned, and the society employed for a few Sabbaths Rev. Tilly Howe, and subsequently Rev. Mr. Coe, of Durham, and others preached occasionally. In 1816 the parish was reorganized, and Rev. Nathan Douglass was settled, and remained some ten or a dozen years, and in the early part of his ministry was very successful in reviving the church. He was followed

in 1828, by Revs. D. D. Tappan; in 1833, A. W. Fisk; in 1846, J. Orr. The first deacons in the Congregational churches were Moses Stevens, Stephen Giles, Ebenezer Hall, Joseph Garey, John Wormwood, and Samuel White.

The First Baptist Church.—The Baptists in Alfred formed a society and held their meetings in dwellings and barns, under the ministrations of Elder Henry Smith and Jonathan Powers. They were uneducated men, but possessed good natural abilities. An unsuccessful attempt was made in 1810 to build a church on the hill between John and Samuel Friend's. Afterwards, in 1818, a church was built on Back road, near Mr. Bickford's. Until the year 1822 or '3, they were considered a branch of the Waterborough church. At this time thirty members organized a church on Back road. They kept up their organization more than thirty years, under the ministrations of Revs. N. G. Morton, N. G. Littlefield, and others. In 1855 they joined the Baptist organization in the south part of Sanford, and built the meeting-house at Conant's, now Littlefield's mills. Their first preacher was Rev. A. Dunbar, who has been succeeded by Revs. J. N. Thompson, A. W. Boardman, S. Powers, and C. D. Sweat.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. Green G. Moore, of Buxton and Limington Circuit, lectured in the Congregational meeting-house in Alfred, May 1st, 1829; and during the following week in the Calvin Baptist house on Back Street, one mile from the centre of the village. This was the beginning of Methodism in Alfred. In the following fall he held meetings once in two weeks in a hall near the Corner. By perseverance, a little class was soon formed. The first permanent meeting was established in May, 1830, by Rev. John Lord, who held a protracted meeting in the court-house. The next month Alfred was connected with Shapleigh; Revs. Daniel Fuller and Almon P. Hillman, supplied the places alternately. In 1831 Alfred was separated from Shapleigh, and Rev. Ezra Kellogg was appointed to Alfred. During his service arrangements were made to commence the building of the church edifice, which cost about $2000, and was dedicated December 10th, 1834. The vestry was finished in the fall of 1838, at a cost of $1600, and the basement remodeled lately. Rev. J. W. Atkins succeeded Mr. Kellogg. From his time to the pre-

sent, consecutive appointments, 24 in number, have been made.

The Second Baptist Church.—Twelve members were dismissed from the Waterborough Church August 29th, 1844, and organized into a Second Baptist Church, at the Gore. Meetings were held in a school-house until the building of the meeting-house, at a cost of $700, in 1847. Rev. Z. Morton, their first minister, has been succeeded by Revs. N. G. Littlefield, R. Chase, F. K. Roberts, C. Case, and S. B. Macomber.

Burial Grounds—There was no common place of interment appropriated in Alfred until after the first Congregational church was built, in 1784. The first person interred was Major Morgan Lewis. This ground being mostly occupied, another is soon to be appropriated. The old ground as well as the site of the contiguous church, was a gift from Nathaniel Conant, senior.

The first church was two-story and faced the west, and had a large porch at each end. In 1834 the present house was erected in the place of the first one, and an organ, raised by subscription, was placed in it in 1854.

Courts.—Alfred became a half shire town in 1806, a full shire town by gaining the courts from York in 1832, and the principal shire town by the removal of the January term to Saco, in 1860.

Court House.—At the court of general session, held at York, April 17th, 1806, Wm. Parsons, John Holmes and others were appointed a committee to form a plan of the court-house, and select a proper site. At the next September term they reported "that the spot on the southwest side of the road leading from Alfred meeting-house to Kennebunk, nearly opposite to Capt. Webber's, on a knoll partly on the land of Abiel Hall and partly on the land of William Parsons, is the most suitable, that the building should be 50×40 feet, two stories high, and that the cost would be $3000." It was ordered that the building of the house should not be commenced until sufficient security is given by the district of Alfred, or subscribers, to defray the expenses of the frame and of erecting the same on the spot. In the summer of 1807 the court-house was built, cost $3499.69.

Fire-Proof.—The fire-proof was built in the fall of 1819, on the northeast corner of the court-house yard; cost, $3056. The present fire-proof wings on each side of the court-house were finished in the fall of 1854; cost $29,-171.50. In the summer of 1854 the "dome light" was placed on the court-house, over the court-room; cost, $998.50.

The Jail.—In 1803 John Holmes was appointed an agent to procure a good title of a lot for a jail. October 3, 1803, Thomas Hutchinson and others of parish of Hevitoe, in county of Devon, England, deeded, through their agent, to the county of York, a tract of land containing two acres, in Alfred village, for a jail. In 1806 the log jail was completed; cost, about $3000.

In October, 1833, a committee of eight from different parts of the county reported that a new stone jail was needed. Estimated cost, $6000. It was built in 1834, costing $7737.12. Lately $6000 have been expended for a lot and foundation for a jail and house of correction, also power has been granted by the Legislature, authorizing the expenditure of $30,000 for the completion of the same.

The Town House was erected in 1854, and accidentally took fire in 1861, and, with some adjoining buildings, was consumed. It was rebuilt in 1862.

Occurrences Worthy of Notice.—Persons drowned in Alfred: Andrew Noble, half a mile below Shaker Bridge, at the foot of the pond; Eliphalet Griffin, a blacksmith, in Shaker Pond; Bradford, son of Daniel Holmes, in Shaker Pond; John Leighton, grandson of Gen. Samuel Leighton, in the pond near Lyman Littlefield's mill.

A woman captive from Wells, on her way to Canada, became exhausted and was tomahawked by the savages, near where the Saco road crosses the river below the bridge, near Mr. Came's.

The smallpox prevailed about 1780. It was caught by a man named Gerrish, who took it from a pair of shoes he had bought of a peddler. Dr. Hall, then recently settled, and others, went into a hospital at Harmon's, north of the Shakers, and were inoculated. Dr. Frost, of Kennebunk, took charge of the patients.

In 1817 an elephant was shot by a mischievous wretch,

from another town, as it was leaving the village, near the Round Pond. The culprit was tried for the deed, but escaped due punishment.

A weekly paper called the "Eastern Star," was started in Alfred, to support Mr. Crawford for the presidency of the United States, chiefly under the auspices of Mr. Holmes. Adams was elected, and the paper died out.

Brief Notices of Prominent Individuals.—Hon. John Holmes—he was the son of Melatiah Holmes, of Kingston, Massachusetts. John Holmes passed his early years in agricultural pursuits. At the age of seventeen he felt an earnest desire to obtain an education. To aid him in the pursuit of his object he taught school, and derived limited assistance from his parents, who were in moderate circumstances. He entered Brown University in 1792, with but a moderate degree of preparation, the more to be regretted, because much of his time was necessarily required in teaching, in order to pay his college expenses. He however graduated in 1796, in fair standing in his class, which numbered among its members such men as Chief Justice Aldis, David King, and Tristram Burges. He now entered the office of B. Whitman, and was admitted to the bar in 1798. The first citizen he called on in Alfred was Wm. Parsons, the only justice of the peace then residing in the town, and the writer of this notice, then a boy of nine or ten years, was present at this first interview of Mr. Holmes with a citizen of Alfred, on whose mind he made a favorable impression, and who immediately took an interest in his success. He engaged a room in the northwest chamber of Paul Webber's house, then a tavern lately opened, for an office, and boarded at Rev. John Turner's.

Mr. Holmes bought a small ten feet square shop of Nathaniel Conant, and moved it to near the site of the jail, and used it many years as an office.

Mr. Holmes was still indebted for his education, and unable to meet his current expenses but for the aid he derived from taking a few pupils in his office, among whom was Dr. Abiel Hall, then a lad. These minute things are related to show that patient persevering industry may be crowned with success.

In 1802 he built the house in which he resided whilst he remained in Alfred.

Among his first clients was Margaret Philpot, in a suit brought against the Shakers for services, and for a bed she had left among them. In this case he gained great reputation. The bar in the county of York was probably more talented at this time than before or since. Cyrus King, Prentiss Mellen, Nicholas Emery, Dudley Hubbard, and Joseph Bartlett were able and adroit debaters. These powerful antagonists served to evoke and train the energies of Mr. Holmes to their utmost limits, and finally rendered him a leading advocate in the county.

In 1800, when the subject of removing the courts from Kennebunk to Alfred was first agitated, Mr. Holmes was chosen a representative to the General Court, wherein he was extremely active and successful. He also made an able speech there on the State Constitution, which, besides gaining him a good deal of credit, awakened a strong desire for political life, which never forsook him. In caucuses and conventions he was the most frequent speaker in the county, and he was the largest contributor of electioneering pieces for the press in the State. They were always severe upon his opponents. One of them, in poetry, alluded to a democratic caucus, which, by its broad humor, happy versification, and lucky hits at the prominent leaders of the party, was often reprinted, and will outlive all his other productions.

But notwithstanding the decided tone of his politics as a federalist, he, most unexpectedly to his party, made a sudden somersault and joined the democratic ranks, a change as sudden if not as spiritual as that of Saul of Tarsus, and whether scales fell on or off his eyes in the process, persons may differ in opinion. His talents made him an acceptable acquisition to the party, who were weak in political contests. They immediately promoted him to office as senator of Massachusetts, and there, and everywhere he scourged the federalists as severely as he had formerly the democrats, though he now and then had to bear a scourging in return.

His long training at the bar and in political harangue had given him strength of nerve and dexterity in conflict, that made even the strongest antagonists quail under his vigorous onsets and scorching retorts. His speeches soon attracted public attention and admiration of the war party

throughout the country, and Mr. Holmes suddenly stood before the nation as a prominent political leader.

In 1812 his friends brought him forward as a candidate for federal representative, but the war being unpopular in the district, his antagonist, Cyrus King, was elected. The following year he was offered by Mr. Madison a major's commission in the army, which he however declined. Mr. King died before the close of his term, and Mr. Holmes was his successor. Great expectations were entertained by his friends, founded on his success in the State Legislature; but he found sharper swords drawn against him in Congress than he had before encountered. During the first two years of Congressional life he was less appreciated than his friends had expected, and his case was not helped any by the frequency of his speeches. But in his next term he appeared to better advantage, and acquired an elevated rank as a skilful and ready debater.

In 1818 a movement was made to separate Maine from Massachusetts and constitute it an independent State. Mr. Holmes was active in promoting the measure, and at the first session of the Legislature he was chosen senator in Congress, which office he held eleven years.

Perhaps the most objectionable vote given by him in his whole political career was for the admission of Missouri as a slave State. It would seem that many at the South were opposed to the admission of Maine as a State. This measure Mr. Holmes had much at heart, and he felt that he must, in order to effect his object, proceed on the log-rolling system, and help in Missouri. Fortunately, however, Missouri has become free, as a fruit of the rebellion.

At the close of the war he was appointed by President Monroe commissioner to settle the boundary line between the United States and Canada, an important office, which he performed in a manner acceptable to the government and country. After his Congressional services were ended he served one or two years as representative in the Maine Legislature. General Harrison, on coming into the presidential chair, appointed Mr. Holmes district attorney. But his health soon after declined, and he died from the same disease that closed the life of Napoleon, viz., cancer of the stomach.

Soon after his settlement in Alfred Mr. Holmes married Miss Sarah Brooks, of Scituate in Plymouth county, who bore him four children—two sons and two daughters. The sons graduated and studied law, but never entered much into practice. His oldest daughter, a beautiful and accomplished lady, married Judge Goodenow, LL.D. His second daughter resides in Topsfield in feeble health.

Mrs. Holmes died Dec. 6, 1835. In the following year Mr. Holmes married Mrs. Swan, daughter of Gen. Knox, of the Revolutionary army, who resided in Thomaston, Me. They moved there soon after marriage, and remained until he was appointed district attorney, when his duties required him to reside in Portland, until his decease. His widow died at Thomaston in 185.—

The town of Alfred owes much of its growth and prosperity to Mr. Holmes. No citizen contributed so much in time and expense to transfer the courts there, or to establish the academy. He was always ready to aid in educational, religious, and other enterprises that could benefit the public, and he presented a bell to the Congregational church. Besides his political papers he left but few memorials of his literary labor. A legal work called "The Statesman" is about the only important relic of his pen.

He was of a genial and jovial disposition, fond of indulging in anecdote and repartee, and could parry and thrust with all who might choose to measure swords with him in sarcastic raillery. His mirthfulness was great, but apt to run in turbid streams, when his aim was to create laughter. As a lawyer he probably had few equals in the country, and no superior. He early made a profession of religion, and in his last hours derived from it consolation and support.

His career is a suggestive lesson to the minds of the rising generation. It shows what young men may accomplish in attaining to high and honorable distinction by persevering industry, guided by sound Christian principles. It also shows the impolicy of indulging a thirst for political life, which rarely remunerates. Had he bestowed more time on the study and practice of his profession he might have attained to the first rank in New England as an eminent lawyer.

SUPPLEMENT.

The publishers, having requested Samuel M. Came, Esq., to prepare brief notices of some of the past and present residents of Alfred, have received the following supplement:—

Hon. Daniel Goodenow was born in Henniker, N. H., October 30th, 1793. At the age of twenty he came to Alfred, and entered the law office of Hon. John Holmes, and during the next four years read law, occasionally taught school, and prosecuted his collegiate studies so rapidly that he graduated at Dartmouth College, having been a student there but a few months. Soon after he was admitted to the York county bar. In 1825, 1827, and 1830, he was a member of the House of Representatives of the State, and the latter year speaker. In 1831 and the two following years, he was candidate of the whig party for governor. In 1838 and 1841, he was attorney-general; the next seven years judge of the district court; and from 1855 to 1862, a judge of the supreme court. In 1860, Bowdoin College, of which he had been many years a trustee, conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. He died of apoplexy, October 7th, 1863. Judge Goodenow was dignified and courteous to all, and always maintained a high sense of honor, that led him to denounce trickery and dishonesty in every form. He was an upright judge, and his will ever be remembered as one of the most honored among the many cherished names of which the citizens of Alfred are deservedly proud. He left two sons, John H., a graduate of Bowdoin in 1852; was for several years the law partner of Hon. N. D. Appleton; a representative to the State Legislature in 1859; and the two following years president of the Senate. Since 1865, he has been U. S. Consul General, at Constantinople. The younger son, Henry C., graduated at Bowdoin in 1853;

practiced law a short time in Biddeford; afterwards was the partner of Hon. Chas. W. Goddard, in Lewiston, and is now practicing in Bangor.

Hon. Nathan D. Appleton was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in May, 1794, where his ancestors had resided since the first of the name. Samuel Appleton moved there from England in 1635. He graduated at Bowdoin in 1813, and seven years later settled in Alfred, having been admitted to the bar in 1816. His ripe scholarship and gentlemanly deportment soon gave him an extensive practice. In 1829, 1847, and 1848, he was a member of the State Legislature; and in 1852 the nominee of the Whig party for representative to Congress. From 1857 to 1860, he held the office of attorney-general. During the long period of over forty years in which Mr. Appleton practiced at the York county bar, he always maintained an unblemished character, and a high position as a lawyer and a man.

Hon. William C. Allen commenced practice in Alfred, in May, 1822. Five years later he was appointed register of probate, and held that office with the exception of one year, till January, 1841. In 1839, 1844, and 1845, he was a representative; and in 1846 a senator in the State Legislature; and a judge of probate from 1847 to 1854, when he received an appointment in the post-office at Washington, which he held till his death, August 12th, 1859. Judge Allen was a man of marked traits of character. Singularly neat in dress and personal appearance, he was polite, precise, and systematic, a faithful public officer, and a respected citizen. He left two sons, Henry W., a graduate of Darmouth College, is a resident of New York city. The younger son, Weld N., is a commander in the U. S. navy.

Jeremiah Bradbury, Esq., a native of Saco, came to Alfred in 1820, having been appointed clerk of courts, for which he had resigned his position of U. S. collector, at York. He was clerk till 1841 with the exception of one year, in which the position was given to another, on account of a political change in the State administration. From Alfred he moved to Calais, where he resided till his death, in 1848. In 1810 he married Mary Langdon Storer. They had seven children, the oldest of whom, Hon. Bion

Bradbury, of Portland, formerly U. S. collector, at Eastport, and in 1863, the nominee of the Democratic party for governor, is well known throughout the State as a good lawyer, and a gentleman of acknowledged ability. The kindly disposition of Mr. Bradbury, as well as the refinement and culture of his wife and children, made them a noted family in this place.

Jeremiah Goodwin, Esq., a native of Kittery, was a resident of Alfred from 1811 to 1840. He was two years a paymaster in the 33d regiment of the U. S. army; register of deeds from 1816 to 1836; State treasurer in 1839; and for more than twenty years postmaster of this town. In all these positions Mr. Goodwin displayed skill, accuracy, and integrity. He died in Great Falls, N. H., July 31st, 1857, aged 73 years.

Dr. Abiel Hall was born in Alfred, Sept. 6th, 1787, and at the age of twenty-two succeeded his father in the practice of medicine. During the sixty years of his professional duties Dr. Hall was always regarded as a discreet and reliable physician. He was always an earnest advocate of the temperance cause, and rarely prescribed alcoholic liquors in his practice. In 1823 he was chosen a deacon of the Orthodox church, and for the last twenty years of his life was one of its leading members. His labors and his usefulness ended only with his life, Dec. 18th, 1869. His son, Dr. Edwin Hall, a graduate of Bowdoin and the Medical School of Dartmouth, was a very promising physician in Saco, but died young.

Geo. W. Came, Esq., was born in York, April 24th, 1791. By perseverance he acquired a thorough common-school education, and commenced life as a school-teacher, at the age of nineteen. With the exception of a few years spent in mercantile business this was his principal occupation, till he settled in Alfred in 1830. He was twice a member of the Legislature, and many years chairman of the board of selectmen. Mr. Came was a successful business man, and an influential citizen. He died Aug. 11th, 1865. He left two sons—George L. succeeds him on the home estate; the younger, Samuel M., a graduate of Bowdoin in 1860, having read law in the office of Hon. Ira T. Drew, and completed his preparatory studies at the Harvard Law

School, opened an office at Alfred, where he is now in practice.

Maj. Benj. J. Herrick, son of Joshua Herrick, of Beverly, was born April 8th, 1791. In 1816 he came to Alfred to engage in mercantile business. Was a deputy sheriff soon after, jailer from 1824 to 1830, representative in 1830, sheriff from 1831 to '36, and register of deeds from 1836 to '47. He was also town clerk, and selectman, and a brigade major in the State militia. He always took an active part in religious and educational matters, having been for many years the leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church in this place, and one of the trustees of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary. During his long official career Mr. Herrick made many friends throughout the county. He died May 24th, 1870. His son, Horatio G., a graduate of Bowdoin, 1844, practiced law several years at North Berwick. He now resides in Lawrence, Mass. In 1863 he was a United States provost marshal, and is now sheriff of Essex county, and a commissioner of jails.

Hon. Joshua Herrick, brother of the above, was born at Beverly, Mass., March 18, 1793. He came to Maine 1811, was agent several years at Brunswick in the first cotton mill in the State. In 1814 was a few months in the military service under Gen. D. ~~McCabe~~, and stationed on the lower Kennebeck; afterwards a number of years deputy sheriff of Cumberland county. In 1829 he removed to Kennebunkport, and was appointed by Gen. Jackson collector of customs, which position he retained until 1841. In 1842 he was chairman of board of county commissioners, but resigned in 1843 and was elected representative to the 28th Congress from York district, serving on committee on naval affairs and accounts; was collector of customs again from 1847 to '49, and from '49 to '55 register of probate for the county. During his residence in Kennebunkport he was for many years chairman of board of selectmen. He is now a resident of this town.

Israel Chadbourne was born in North Berwick, Nov. 1st, 1788, and moved to Alfred in 1831. He was jailer from 1831 to '37, and sheriff from 1837 to '54, with the exception of two years. It was while in this office that he became so well and favorably known throughout the county. In Oct., 1864, he was elected president of the Alfred

bank, and continued to discharge the perplexing duties of that position with ability till his death, June 5th, 1865. Mr. Chadbourne was for many years one of the trusted leaders of the democratic party in this county. His sons —Benjamin F. and William G.—are prosperous business men in Portland.

Nathan Kendall, for many years was one of the deacons of the Congregational church. He was for a long time in trade, and is remembered as a good citizen. His sons—Otis, at Biddeford, and Augustus, at Portland—are both active business men.

The sons of Col. ~~David~~ Daniel Lewis—William, a physician in Shapleigh, Daniel a merchant, in Boston, and John, a farmer and dealer in timber lands—were each judicious, upright, and prosperous men.

Hon. N. S. Littlefield was a prominent lawyer of Bridgton. In 18— he was a member of the State senate, and 18—, and in 1841 elected a representative to Congress. His brother, E~~lijah~~ Littlefield, of Alfred, was a promising and successful busines man, but died early.

Among the many other successful men who have been residents of Alfred may be mentioned David Hall and Alvah Conant, who left Alfred together, and were merchants of long standing in Portland. Both retired from business several years ago. Mr. Hall died April 14th, 1863.

Henry Farnum, an enterprising business man, in Boston.

Dr. Usher P. Leighton, now a resident of Ohio.

William, son of the late John Parsons, a furniture dealer in New York.

Benjamin Emerson, Esq., son of Joseph Emerson, graduated at Harvard, practiced law for several years at Gilmanton, and is now residing at Pittsfield, N. H. His brother, Capt. Joseph Emerson, was a quiet but energetic and esteemed citizen. He served as captain in the militia, and many years as one of the selectmen. He died Sept. 9th, 1871, aged 86.

Wm. Parsons served about the same time as Capt. Emerson in the militia as adjutant, and was one of the selectmen several years. He was a retiring, obliging, and reliable man. He lived in Kennebunk the latter part of his life,

where he died in 1864, aged 84 years. He left several children—John, a graduate of Brown University and Andover Seminary, is now settled in the ministry in Lebanon, in this county; Edwin having engaged in mercantile business in Savannah, and then in New York, has been steadily advancing by wisely laid plans and energy till he has become a millionaire. Having been married Feb. 1872, in Washington, D. C., to the only daughter of Mr. Justice Swayne, of the supreme court, he has gone to Europe. He formerly resided here. George and Charles have been successful merchants in Savannah and New York.

Among those now living in Alfred may be mentioned Hon. Nathan Dane, for more than forty years a resident of this town, has been a senator from this county. In 1860 he was elected State treasurer, when the embarrassed condition of the State finances absolutely demanded an officer of undoubted integrity and ability. He was annually re-elected so long as the constitution permits—five years.

Hon. Ira T. Drew has practiced law in this town since 1854. He was senator in 1847, and the next seven years county attorney. In 1858 he was the nominee of the democratic party for representative to Congress. Mr. Drew has a large and lucrative practice, and for many years has ranked among the most able and successful lawyers of this county.

William G. Conant, for more than forty years engaged in mercantile business at Alfred, retired from trade several years since, but still continues one of the most active and influential citizens of the town.

Caleb B. Lord, Esq., a member of the York county bar, and a resident of the town for the last thirteen years, was clerk of courts for nine years, a representative to the Legislature in 1871, and is now United States assessor for the first district of Maine.

Dr. Frank B. Merrill, a native of Buxton, graduated at Bowdoin in 1847, and the Medical School of Harvard in 1849. Soon after he moved to Alfred, and rapidly rose in his profession. He now has an extended and lucrative practice.